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

Vol. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

No. 12.

RYE.

Some authors contend that this grain is a native of Crete, while others appear to question whether it is to be found wild in any country. One thing is certain, we have at present but one species of it, (*Secale cereale*) common rye, and all its different varieties, of which there are a considerable number, are characterized by no botanical characteristics, but simply "by some differences," which are assumed to have resulted from certain methods or peculiarities adopted in their cultivation.

It has been grown more or less extensively in various countries from time immemorial, and is regarded as approximating more nearly the character of wheat than any other grain. On the Continent it is far more extensively cultivated than wheat, and is considered as a more certain and lucrative crop, requiring less care in the cultivation and less manure. In England it is not considered as entitled to the honor of a rank among bread stuffs, and is deemed of less value to the cultivator than barley, peas or oats. In Russia and Germany it is extensively raised, and may be considered as the bread corn of both countries.

For the cultivation of this grain, whether our efforts embrace the winter or summer variety, is much more successful on light, sandy and fine soils than on those of a closer and more ponderous texture. "It is," says Von Thaeer, in his Principles of Agriculture, "the only grain that can be cultivated on a soil containing eighty-five parts of sand in a hundred, or more. With us, land of this nature is always called rye land. Soils containing less than eighty-five parts of sand are also adapted for the cultivation of rye." Some of the most luxuriant crops of rye we have ever seen, were the produce of what, in the New England States, are called Pine Plains land—that is, those far-stretching and extensive tracts of level land which produce originally the small stunted pitch or yellow pine of the North. Were it not for the forests of these trees which so densely clothe the soil of these vast expanses, they might well be denominated *sand prairies*, for so far as innate vegetable power is concerned, they are, in their pristine condition, poorer and more sterile, perhaps, than any description of soil known at the North. But when cleared, they are easily broken, and by a judicious course of management become extremely valuable, producing, in the first place, most luxuriant crops of both winter and summer rye, and, afterwards, corn, potatoes, wheat and hay, with all the variety of vegetables usually cultivated. From the peculiar constitutional character of the staple of these soils, as well as from the nature of the subsoil on which they repose, they are admirably calculated to withstand the effects of drought. A single operative will sink a well in a day, and when water is once obtained you have a fountain that rarely if ever fails. On such soils rye can scarcely fail of producing a good crop.

The presence or predominance of deleterious acids in the soil, which operate so banefully upon certain other cereals, wheat and barley for instance, does not injure rye. "The degree of preparation bestowed on the soil," remarks a distinguished author, "and the nature of the crop which precedes the rye, are not of so much consequence as those points would be if wheat were to be sown. A sandy soil, such as is best fitted for the production of rye, requires less ploughing and working than those adapted for the production of other grains, and there is

consequently a considerable economization of time and a saving of much fatiguing labor to both man and beast."

In cutting this grain care should be had that the operation be not too long deferred. We have known many farmers who had for years cultivated this grain extensively who always cut it just as it was turning from the milky to the indurated state. The same practice is now being extensively applied in harvesting other grains. The finest flour is said to be made from wheat cut in the milk. That very considerable accessions are made to the kernel when thus cut, from the straw, was sufficiently proved to us not long since in a manner we will here mention. It chanced, in getting in our hay crop, that we found ourself under the necessity of cutting a passage way through a beautiful piece of oats, then just beginning to "turn." The cradle was applied, the oats bundled and deposited, after being made, in the barn. On tying them, we noticed that the heads appeared to be full, and on threshing, found that a given amount of the early cut oats, yielded nearly the same weight of grain as the late cut ones. The straw, as a winter feed, was of course worth twice as much. Since then we have adopted as an invariable rule the maxim inculcated by Cato in reference to this matter. "*Oraculum esto biduo citius, quam biduo serius metere*."—get in your harvest two days too soon rather than two days too late.

"Spring rye is a variety of autumnal rye." "Both varieties acquire their distinctive appellations in the same way as autumnal and spring wheat do." We have had recently introduced into this country several varieties of rye, which promise, with proper attention and care, to become valuable accessions to our husbandry. Of these we may enumerate St. John's Rye, Norwegian Rye, and Archangel Rye, all of which are, doubtless, valuable varieties, as are, also, the Wallachian Rye, and a certain other variety introduced of late from the Russian Provinces, bordering upon the Baltic, known to the Germans by a name that may be rendered by the term Bushy Rye. The three first varieties some contend are identical, and of this opinion we believe is the celebrated Von Thaeer. To us, however, they have appeared to be distinct varieties, and such, indeed, is the opinion of many who have cultivated them, and who purchased them of seedsmen who would not be likely to be mistaken in matters of this nature. I hope soon to be able to furnish an article for the Farmer, containing suggestions relative to the cultivation of this grain, but am prevented at present for want of time.—[Maine Farmer.

APPLICATION OF LIQUID MANURE.

I must first be understood to say, when I mention liquid manure, I do not mean water that runs from the dunghill whenever and as often as there is a shower of rain; nor yet water that runs from water-spouts into the farmyard, and is caught in a tank in the centre; but I mean the urine of every animal, both man and beast, from which it can be caught in a pure state, decomposed in a close tank, and then mixed with a definite quantity of water to dilute it according to the appetite of the plant for which it is required. Liquid manure of the kind I have described I consider the very highest fertilizer in use for all those grasses which have fibrous roots, and I should avoid using it for all those with tap-roots, having found by practical operation that the former

(the fibrous rooted,) are much benefitted by the dressing; while upon the latter (the tap-rooted,) it is entirely wasted. To the stronger of the fibrous rooted grasses, the Italian rye-grass, cocksfoot, tall oat-grass, foxtail, catstail, and a few others, one part of urine, and two of water, will be found to agree and produce a most rapid growth; to the more delicate meadow-grasses I would dilute with five or six times the quantity of water, I am certain they require it much more diluted and I give five or six times the quantity at random, because I have not carried out the experiments with regard to them to so correct a rule as I have with the stronger, not thinking it worth while to grow the smaller when I can have the larger bulk of excellent food. Of all the grasses, I have selected my plant of Italian rye-grass as being so far superior to them all, that no comparison can be drawn as to the quantity and quality of food; with this fact clearly deduced, I have become a grower of Italian rye-grass, as exclusively as my farm covenants will allow me to carry it out. I have increased my quantity of land every year for its growth, and have drained and redrained the interior of my building three times, just as I have been convinced of the value of urine. I have added to my tank accommodation every year, and have now begun to cover entirely my straw yards, that so far as I have completed the work, no surface water can fall upon my animals, or dilute their urine. I began with growing a few yards of my plant, I grow now 45 acres, during the last three years, have every year cut some portion of my land, seven, eight, or nine times, with, generally speaking, large crops. My mode has been to dress my land, which is a strong clay (badly undrained) with the London house rubbish, (old mortar) plough my land, and make it as fine as possible in spring or autumn; sow it by a broad-cast barrow machine, with two bushels of seed to the acre, or with four by the hand, and allow the grass to grow about 18 or 20 inches high, when if I wanted the grass I cut it and dressed it with my liquid manure by a water cart passing once over it, leaving it for another crop, and so on to a fresh piece every day, and watering every day that I had cut. I have, on several occasions, grown, in warm weather, a yard of grass in height, in 21, 24, or 26, days, as thick as it could well stand upon the land, of delicious quality, so that an incredible number of animals have been kept in the house upon a few acres of land from March till November. This grass remains in the land two years, and should then be ploughed up; may be sown again with the same, and succeeds admirably for a term of years. I have had land eight years with only one change between the crop.

My experience with grain is very slender. I make my report equally so. I am not a grain farmer, but have grown as fine a crop of oats upon the land following the Italian rye-grass as I ever saw, to the astonishment of agriculturists from various parts of the kingdom. I have made an experiment upon a foreign barley with liquid manure, the result of which has astonished me so much that I have no doubt diligent corn farmers will ultimately succeed in producing two crops of grain from the same plant during an ordinary warm summer. [William Dickinson, 7, Curzon-street, May Fair, London, March 1.—[Eng. Farmer's Herald.

RULES FOR BREEDING GOOD STOCK.

Perhaps there is no department in the whole range of agricultural operations in Maine, if not in the United States, in which so little or regular system, or, indeed any thing of system at all, is adopted, as in the breeding of stock. There are very few indeed, who try to study, and who actually know the merits and demerits of the stock that they have, and who strive all in their power to improve where defective and save those points that are excellent. But these individuals are so few indeed, that they are hardly enough to form an exception when compared to the whole. The art of breeding good cattle is one of no small importance, and one, too, that requires much talent, experience and judgment. Allen, in his Herd Book, quotes the remark of a veteran Short Horn Breeder of England, who observed that there were an hundred men fit to be Prime Minister, where there was one ready good judge of cattle.

The rules absolutely requisite for breeding good animals of any kind, are few in number, and very simple in detail. But nevertheless it requires much judgment to carry them out in such a way that there shall be a steady march of improvement instead of a deterioration.

The following, which appeared in the American Agriculturist four years since, are to the purpose, and will be easily understood.

1st. When better materials do not exist, or the person wishing to make the improvements has not the means of going abroad for so doing, choose from the best natives at hand for this purpose.

2nd. But, when it is possible to do so, obtain thorough bred males of the proper kind from superior improved stocks, to cross on to native females, and so continue breeding up the grade females to the thorough bred males.

3rd. Be very careful in a thorough bred stock to use no male which is not at least equal to the females, and if he can be found superior so much the better, for this will ensure still further improvement, if possible, in the progeny.

We gave, in our last number, a comprehensive description of what may be considered good points in stock. When the young farmer has become familiar with them, he can thus have in his mind a standard by which he can compare the animal before him, and, by practice, thus mature his judgment: by following the above rules he will become a skillful breeder. He must first know what a good animal is, before he attempts to improve, and then he can take hold with some advantage in the business of breeding, and follow it understandingly and profitably.

THE WHEAT CROP.—PREDICTION OF DR. SMITH.—Dr. Gideon Smith, the former able editor of the American Farmer, has the following prediction with reference to the coming wheat crop.

"The wheat crop must be looked to. I am not a dealer, nor interested in it, other than as an eater of bread. But the scab will be found to effect the crop in 1847 to such an extent that a great scarcity of good flour will prevail. The scab is also an epidemic at times. It will spread over the whole of this country in 1847, '48; will appear in Europe this year and in '48, and spread over the whole of that continent. It will take the usual course of all vegetable epidemics, from west to east—that is, it commences in America, and will reach the eastern world. Nearly all, if not all, animal epi-

demies commence in the east and progress westwardly as in the case of the cholera. When the scab shall have run its course, than the wheat crop will be relieved of its baneful effects—1847 will be the climax in America. In 1848 there will be some of it more or less; in 1849 it will disappear; one year later in all these dates will be the time of its progress in Europe. But let no one despair. The potato, and all other kinds of human and animal food, will be preserved, and continue their abundant supplies of human food. It has been said that we must never despair of a merciful and beneficent Providence."

CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

It should be remembered that it is not too late for sowing turnips. The Swedish turnip, (rutabaga,) should be sown, if practicable, as early as the middle of June, but the 20th or 25th of the month will answer, if they cannot be got in sooner. The yellow Aberdeen is a kind which requires nearly as long a season as the rutabaga. The common flat turnip grows much quicker than the kinds before mentioned. It will produce a good crop, on tolerably rich land, sown as late as the 25th of July or the first of August. Ground which has produced a crop of hay, rye, or wheat, may give a crop of flat turnips the same season. They are less nutritive than the other kinds, but are, notwithstanding, very useful in feeding stock during the beginning of winter; and from the convenience of cultivating them as an after-crop, they are in many instances profitable. For late keeping, or feeding in the latter part of winter or spring, the Aberdeens or Swedes are best.

A soil inclining to sand is most suitable for turnips. Compost of muck and barn-yard dung, with a dressing of leached ashes, furnishes a good manure. The seed should be sown in drills. Two feet spaces between the drills will admit the use of a small harrow or cultivator in cultivating the crop. Flat turnips should be thinned to eight inches between the plants, and rutabaga to twelve inches. If the ground is not very porous and dry, it will generally be preferable to form ridges on which to sow the crop. They may be made with a small plow drawn by one horse, or more readily with a double mould-board plow. On stubble or sward ground, care should be taken in making the ridges, that the grass and weeds are not turned up. The ridges should be levelled by passing a roller over them, before the seed is sown. A pound of seed to the acre, evenly distributed, as it may be by a good machine, is sufficient.

A dressing of plaster sown on the plants as soon as they are up, while they are covered with dew, will afford considerable protection against the turnip fly or flea, and will on many soils greatly hasten the growth of the crop. The weeds must be killed as soon as they appear. The scuffle-hoe is the best hand tool for this purpose. It may be run rapidly along the ridges, close to the plants, and may take out almost every weed in the row without doing any damage. The spaces between the rows may be chiefly worked by a harrow or cultivator—the former is preferable on light lands. The plants should not be much thinned till they have got into the fourth leaf, and appear to be pretty well out of the way of the fly.

FEEDING TURNIPS.

When milch cows are fed with turnips, the milk frequently has a disagreeable flavour. To eradicate the taste communicated by the turnips, different substances have been recommended to be put in the milk, such as saltpetre, chloride of lime, &c. Mr. J. McD. McIntyre, of this city, who is in the habit of feeding his cows during winter with both turnips and brewer's grains, informs us that while both these articles are used, no unpleasant taste is given to the milk; but that if the grains are omitted, the flavour of the milk is affected by the turnips. His rule has been to feed each cow about half a bushel of Swedish turnips and half a bushel of grains per day, and it has been repeatedly noticed that when the turnips are stopped, the milk is considerably decreased in quantity, and the cows appear to be less healthy.—[Albany Cultivator.

BREAK THE CRUST.

Every observant farmer must have noticed the crust which forms on the surface of newly stirred soil, after lying a few days exposed to the action of the dews. A much heavier crust is formed by each shower of rain which falls. Good and successful cultivation requires that this newly formed crust be often and repeatedly broken by the hoe, harrow, or other instrument.

A striking instance in proof of the importance of this practice has just been stated by an extensive farmer. He planted a field of broom-corn, and by way of banter told the man who assisted him, that each should choose a row as neatly alike as possible, and each should hoe his row, and the measured amount of crop on each should be the proof which was hoed best. Our informant stated the result in substance as follows:—Determined not to be beaten I hoed my row once a week, the summer through. I had not seen my assistant hoe his at all; but had observed that for a long time he was up in the morning before me. At length I found him, before sunrise, hoeing his broom-corn, and I asked him how often he hoed it—he answered,—"Once a day, regularly." The result of the experiment was, that his row beat mine by nearly double the amount.—[lb.

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS.

John W. Proctor, Esq., of Mass., states in the Boston Cultivator, that there are three individuals in his neighbourhood, each of whom produces annually from two thousand to three thousand bushels of onions. They, in some instances, rent the land at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, and the average product is 300 bushels per acre. He says the onions, when ready for market, are worth \$100 more than the rent of the land and the cost of the manure, leaving this sum as the compensation of the labour applied. He does not give the price of the onions per bushel, but we have lately seen it stated that the average in that neighbourhood is 37½ cents per bushel. The same land is cultivated in onions several years in succession, without any depreciation in yield. "Must be bed" and leached ashes are much used for manure.

Great pains are taken in the preparation of the soil, particularly to have the top well pulverised. The seed is sown with great accuracy by a machine, and strict attention is given to keeping the crop clear of weeds. It is calculated that one man and two boys of the age of 12 to 15 years will manage ten acres. Mr. P. says he knows of several individuals who commenced this business at the age of twenty one, and have pursued it for a dozen years or more, have brought up respectable families, and are now worth comfortable estates.—[lb.

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Col. Ussery, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it, pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it, stir them together until the salve is formed, put a portion of this on a piece of sticking-plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a-day. He has tried the remedy twice in his own family with complete success.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. K. Georgina—Your paper has been regularly sent to your proper address.

CANADA FARMER.

July 3, 1847.

THE CROPS—AND THE HESSIAN FLY.

We are exceedingly glad to find that the coming harvest, if nothing unfavourable occur from this out, will be much better than many persons, and ourselves among them, have anticipated. Peas will be an extraordinary crop. Oats and barley very good, and hay, the making of which has commenced, cannot be complained of. Potatoes and the little corn that has been planted, look well, but it is impossible to say, with any certainty, what a few weeks may bring forth with regard to potatoes. We have eaten some very fine ones at the table of Mr. Snow, of this city; they were early kidney's, and exhibited no signs of the rot. But if there is truth in the theory that the disease of the last two or three years proceeds from the loss

of vitality, (a theory, which in our opinion, is supported by a greater number of facts than any other,) we must expect the disease to show itself again this fall, though, perhaps, to a limited extent. Several reasons may be given for this supposition. In the first place a much less quantity was planted this spring than last; the varieties selected were generally those which had been least affected with the disease, i. e. new varieties, whose vitality was not so much reduced by repeated reproduction as to have exposed them to the attack under ordinary circumstances; the possible absence of those extraordinary circumstances, such as the electrical condition of the atmosphere, wet weather, and whatever else may have tended to develop the disease. All these things may conspire to limit the extent of the potatoe disease compared with last year; but we must not thence conclude that it is about to depart, and that there is therefore no need of precautionary measures. There can be no harm at least, in regarding the advice which we have, in common with many others, already given. We mean the abandonment of all old varieties, and the obtaining new ones from the seed.

Wheat promises better than was expected two weeks ago. Though we believe that the opinion expressed in our last number, that there would not be more than one-third of a crop, will prove true of the Home District. In the back townships the depredations of the fly are not complained of, and in some fields near this city, which were sown early and the plants had obtained a good start, the fly, though present, has not done much injury. We have examined a great number of stalks at the roots of which two or three maggots were found, and yet the heads were well filled, and to the eye they appeared perfectly healthy. Whether they will ripen and the grain prove plump under such circumstances, is a question that so far as our knowledge extends, remains to be settled.

We have seen it stated that the white flint variety has resisted the attack of the Hessian Fly. We fear our cotemporaries who have made this statement, did so upon insufficient evidence. We were shown some plants by J. Thom, Esq., a very respectable and intelligent farmer of Scarborough, taken from a field of his which he was then (two weeks since) about to plough up. It was the white flint wheat, and up to that period looked well, but upon examination, was found as badly injured as any other. We have ascertained the same fact from other quarters; still, from all we can gather, we believe it is less liable to injury than the common kinds. It is stated by several of the best American authors on such subjects, that the Mediterranean wheat successfully withstands the attack of this destructive insect. We have heard that this variety has been introduced into some parts of Lower Canada, where the raising of wheat had been given up in consequence of the fly. Will Mr. Wm. Evans, or some other of our friends in that quarter, inform us on this point? We would recommend to our farmers, whose fields have this year been visited by the Hessian Fly, to bear in mind that from all past experience in other places—from the well known character, nature and habits of the insect—they have no reason to suppose that it will not appear in greatly increased numbers next year. What course then does prudence dictate? In the first place certainly, to get all the information we can upon the subject. To sow less wheat and more of other grain, to procure those kinds of wheat that have been found to resist the evil, and lastly, to use such means as can be used to destroy the eggs, or maggots of the fly that will be in the stubble after harvest. Burning will probably be the most effectual, if not the only means; and to be effectual, it should be general.

In addition to the very full description of the Fly, and its *modus operandi*, which we published in our last number, we present the following concise extract from that excellent work, which should be in the hands of every

farmer, Gardner's *Farmers Dictionary, and Practical Farming*:—

"Two generations appear in the year: the first in spring, the second in September and October. The female lays their eggs on the young shoots of spring or fall wheat. The worm, which is hatched in a few days, descends to the lower part of the stem near the earth, where they become changed into grubs of the size and appearance of a flat-seed, here the winter generation remain, and are converted into winged insects in spring. They destroy the plant by sucking its juices, and hinder the development of flower stems. The most effective means to avoid this fly is by selecting wheat with a tough straw, as the Mediterranean, by sowing early, and preparing the ground and seed so as to give it a good start. Scattering lime and nutritious manures, such as guano, early in the spring, may do good. Closing by sheep is also adopted where the grubs are found early. Burning the collected straw is a preventive. The Hessian fly is attacked by ichneumon flies, which deposit their eggs in the body of the grub.

THE NEW LIGHT.

Our cotemporary, the *British Colonist*, arousing for a moment from his profound reveries and speculations on the Navigation Laws, Protection, and the mysteries of the Currency and the Banks, has directed his attention to a subject if not so complicated, yet perhaps of as great importance to the people of Canada, to wit, the Hessian Fly. We should not have taken our cotemporary's name in vain, were it not that many persons must take dogmatism for knowledge, quickery for science, and positivity for truth. We beg our cotemporary not to pronounce so hastily on a subject, of which many of his readers are quite as ignorant as himself. To be led astray on such points is often of more serious consequence to the farmer, than persons who have never stood between the handles of a plough can well imagine. True it is, that the judgment and experience of the practical farmer would in most instances protect him against imposition like the following, though he may have had no previous acquaintance with the particular subject, but there are many persons in this country who are amateur farmers, who have never seen the practice, or studied the principles of their new business, and such are very liable to be victimised. When our newspaper Editors would write for the farmers upon subjects connected with farming, the least they can do, (if they do not understand them practically) is to read, before they write. Any work on Agriculture would have afforded the means of avoiding the errors of our cotemporary has committed. We have inserted the above extract from a standard authority, partly for his information. Will he look at that picture then at this?"

Our opinion is, that the fly is generated during the decomposition of the manure which, in this country, is not prepared in the manner sought to be, nor in accordance with the improved methods that are practised by those who have subjected agriculture to scientific rules. The preparation of manure has, of late years, become one of the most important branches of the farmer's art, and without some knowledge of it, his labours must often prove unsuccessful, and his inability to account for his want of success will often occasion a repetition of the same misfortune, one year after another in succession. From our inspection of several plants, the insects are in the cells at the lowest part of the stem, and immediately above the root. As they are lodged in a deep burrow formed in the stem, it is evident that the eggs are deposited there during the early germination of the seed, and hence it is natural to infer that in fall wheat, the deposition of the eggs takes place in the fall of the year. Whether they are or are not, the product of manure imperfectly decomposed, is a question that can very readily be decided. All that is required to effect this is a classification of the results on land that had been supplied last year with imperfectly decomposed manure, on land whereon the manure was thoroughly decomposed, and thirdly, on land that received no manure. No doubt some attention should be paid to localities, the nature of the soil, and the sort of manure, and also to early or late manuring. But, on the whole, it appears in every way probable, from the nature of manure, and the undergoing decomposition to produce term, that the fly is produced by this cause.

As to the theory above mentioned we need only state that in our own case about 7 acres has been completely cut off by the fly, and yet the ground was never manured at all. As to when and where the egg is deposited we refer to the authorities.

We direct attention to the remarks of our correspondent "Scotchman." The subject is one of great moment to the people of this country. We don't know that there is any mode in which Government could more legiti-

mately or more effectually foster the interests of agriculture and advance the general prosperity of the country, than by encouraging the production of those articles for exportation which would without doubt be profitable, but which from their peculiar character will never be produced spontaneously. The manufacture of oil-cake for example requires expensive machinery, and a simultaneousness of action on the part of a considerable number of farmers in the cultivation of the raw material which will never take place, unless Agricultural Societies, or the Legislature take the first step. It must be set a going by some instrumentality which has sufficient knowledge and means to undertake the experiment. If wheat is turning out to be a precarious crop 't is high time to look around for something to make up the deficiency in our exports to the foreign market. We invite the *serious* consideration of our Legislature to this subject. It will be a more profitable employment than either maddening with the relations of "Master and Servant," or tinkering the laws of Dover or Libel.

To the Editors of the Canada Farmer.

Peterboro', 14th June, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—A subscriber to your Journal having placed some numbers of it in my hands, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my approbation, humble as it is, of your laudable undertaking; affording a prospect, if encouraged, of powerful aid in starting up this infant country to manhood in the noble art of cultivating the soil. This country, so preeminently capable of supplying the deficiencies of the mother country, has hitherto limited its exports to timber and ashes, with some wheat and flour (very sparingly) and peas; and large as is our field of production, not even all of these have been set down as available ones to obtain cash. Your are of course fully aware there are others which might be added, and it is with much pleasure I observe you have such able correspondents as the English Farmer of Clark to assist you in pointing out the best to begin with; my remarks I can therefore make, may almost seem superfluous, and will, at all events, require a little *top-dressing* (as you offer) to fit them for a proper appearance in your columns. Who can refuse to contribute their mite under such circumstances!

The cultivation of linseed, for conversion into oil and oil-cake, has long taken a strong hold of my attention, and I certainly mean to give it a fair trial so soon as circumstances will permit. I consider it of the first importance, not only to enable us to raise our calves and save our butter and cheese, the next in importance for export, but to produce wool of a very different quality from that which we have at present brought to market in so poor a state and in such overwhelming quantity, that it is almost as a drug unfit for use and frequently a positive waste. Now, had we linseed, it would go far to remedy this, as by judicious use of it to the cows during winter, and especially before calving, an ample supply of milk would follow for either the purpose of making butter or raising the calf.

But my purpose, when I took up the pen, was merely to strengthen, if possible, the encouragement to raise linseed for the sake of the oil and oil-cake as prominent articles of export; and as I observe your remarks, and those of your correspondents, chiefly relate to their finding a ready market in some Districts of England, I am induced, as a native of Scotland, (from which country, as well as England, I lately returned from a visit,) to corroborate in the strongest degree the reasons you and your sensible correspondent advance for the production of the article referred to.

I was asked at Edinburgh by the merchants who import largely oil-cake from the Baltic Ports, "why don't you send that article from Canada?" We buy it by thousands of tons—our Lothian farmers cannot get on without it." I am well acquainted in the Lothians; and there I found a substantial testimony throughout as to its value and general use, the production of the finest beef—fit for the London and Edinburgh markets. But another thing struck me as a great inducement, viz., its convenience as an article for shipment; requiring neither barrels nor bags, and not easily damaged, if at all, by salt-water; in fact, I believe the salt-water would make it still more palatable to the cattle. This is an important matter when you take into view that timber ships chiefly trade to the St. Lawrence, and though they are quite unsuitable for the transport of wheat and flour, they would do very well for the oil-cake; and, for years to come, until the

trade reached an extensive scale, would readily take so much oil-cake as a part of their cargo. Above all, the demand at home, I have no doubt, would justify its being considered at Montreal a cash article. Assuming, therefore, the climate and soil suitable, cash for the article produced, I conceive, ought to crown the argument. For who does not want cash in this country? Those who bring it with them are like to be devoured for it, and, if not very careful, it will soon be swallowed up or slip out of their hands into the hands of the workmen they employ; who generally make good their point to have cash while it lasts from an old-countryman. He may have laid out all or nearly all his capital upon a cleared farm, trusting to a return of cash from the produce. Wheat alone procures it, and a moderate crop is exhausted in the payment of two or three men, leaving the proprietor and capitalist in a very uncomfortable state. Much has to be done to remedy this. The prosperity of the farmer who has capital, and the comfort of the labourers who may come amongst us, should go hand in hand; the farmer ought to be in a position to supplant some of the lawyers and other useless non-producers, by whom this fertile country, its cultivators and men of capital who have been its main stay, are at present ruled.

All should have a fair field for advancement, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when our plank and rail-roads will materially advance the interests of the farmer; and those who are employed upon a farm will be content to take their pay in the necessities of life derived from it, as in the old-country they are so paid where cash is so abundant.

In another letter I may be induced, if agreeable to you, to describe more particularly the system.

I long to see the farmer better and more profitably employed, and the business at the Court House very much abridged. At present every farmer in a District must go to the Court house; a stray pig, a goose, or a gooseberry case has to be tried, or perhaps he is sued for half-a-dollar. The lawyer to be sure is thus fed, but the poor farmer returns home with empty pockets to a neglected farm. In return for all this, such is the litigious spirit abroad, he is not displeased, for he may have been addressed as a "Gentleman of the Jury," and who knows, says his wife, but that may be a prelude to your being a Justice, a Squire! I hope these would-be gentlemen may be brought to reflect that the mud requires cultivation as well as the farm. Let them look to the old country in both respects. It would be well if our new fledged farmers would strive to avoid litigation about every trifle. It is a sad drain on their resources—quite the reverse of *draining* their land, a process which would ameliorate the climate and enable them to produce that which will bring in the cash. I hope your paper will be instrumental in the attainment of these desirable objects.

I fear I have trespassed in the length of this letter, but you may *prune it* and I shall be obliged. Send me a copy of your paper for transmission to Scotland, which may draw from those very near, the fountain-head of farming, something more worthy of insertion. I am, Gentlemen, Respectfully yours, A SCOTCHMAN.

* One of the Editors of this journal, who lived in the rural districts of England 22 years, never heard of such a practice.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

There is a saying in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Lehigh, a very aged man, whose success in farming upon a system of rotation, by which, he could obtain the greatest possible yield of wheat in a given term of years, has caused it to be generally adopted in that fertile region. It is called Shenner's system after the discoverer, Jacob Shenner who I had the curiosity to visit at his most substantial homestead some years ago, and from whom I obtained the following account:—

When a young man with a large family of children growing up around him, and dependent on him for support, he plainly perceived that under the rude practice then existing, he would not be able to maintain them. He had thought over his difficulties while following his plough, and at length, determined upon his plan; which followed up without faltering, has conducted him in the decline of life to ease and affluence.

When I saw him he had resigned the active duties of his farm to his son, who was following in his footsteps; after having himself practiced his system of rotation for thirty-five years with a constant improvement in the quality of his land; which indeed had the unmistakable stamp of fertility upon it.

The farm contained one hundred acres, which was divided as nearly as possible into 8 fields of twelve and a half acres; each of which was carried through an eight year's rotation.

- Commencing with a fallow field, he
- 1st year, Manured and tined; ploughed three times, in May, June, and August; harrowed and seeds one bushel and three pecks per acre of wheat, which was ploughed under.
- 2nd. Clover seed sown on wheat in the spring, six quarts to the acre, which was pastured after harvest.
- 3rd. Plastered clover in the spring, one bushel per acre; cut in June, and ploughed under second crop, and seeded again with wheat.
- 4th. Wheat—same as No. 2.
- 5th. Pastured early in the season, ploughed under second crop in August, and sowed wheat.
- 6th. Wheat again, and rye sowed on stubbles.
- 7th. Sowed clover seed in the spring on rye.
- 8th. Ploughed under the clover sod and planted corn; and next season recommenced.

It will be observed that there were every year three fls. in wheat, one with rye, one with corn, two with clover, and one fallow. The produce had one season reached as high as 1,400 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of corn, and three hundred bushels of rye.—[Boston Cultivator.

From Mrs. Child's Frugal "Housewife."

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste, so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept free from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry cool place.

Pack sweet June butter in a clean scalded firkin, cover it with strong brine, and spread a cloth all over the top, and it will keep good until the Jews get into Grand Isle. If you happen to have a bit of saltpetre dissolve it with the brine. Dairy women say that butter comes more readily, and has a peculiar hardness and sweetness, if the cream is scalded and strained before it is used. The cream should stand down in a cellar over night, after being scalded, that it may cool.

About the last of May, or first of June, the little millers which lay moth-eggs begin to appear. Therefore brush all your wollens, and pack them away in a dark place covered with lichen. Pepper, red-cedar chips, tobacco,—indeed, and almost any strong spicy smell,—is good to keep moths out of your chests and drawers. But nothing is so good as camphor. Sprinkle your wollens with camphorated spirits, and scatter pieces of camphor gum among them, and you will never be troubled with moths.

It is thought to be a preventive to the unhealthy influence of cucumbers to cut the slices very thin, and drop each one into cold water as you cut it. A few minutes in the water takes out a large portion of the slimy matter, so injurious to health. They should be eaten with high seasoning.

Lime pulverized, sifted through course muslin, and stirred up tolerably thick in white of eggs, make a strong cement for glass or china. Plaster of Paris is still better. It should be stirred up by the spoonful, as it is wanted.

Honey may be separated from the comb, by placing it in the hot sun, or before a fire, with two or three sieves, each finer than the other, under it.

In Canada, they cut the skin of potatoes all off, and put them in pans, to be cooked over a stove, by steam. Those who have eaten them, say they are mealy and white, looking like large snow-balls when brought upon the table. Potatoes boiled mashed while hot, are good to use in making short-cakes and puddings; they save flour, and less shortening is necessary.

When green peas have become old and yellow, they may be made tender and green by sprinkling in a pinch or two of pearlsh, while they are boiling. Pearlsh has the same effect upon all summer vegetables, rendered tough by being too old. If your well water is very hard, it is always an advantage to use a little pearlsh in cooking.

Put in no green vegetables until the water boils, if you would keep all their sweetness.

ON INVERTING POSTS.

Mr. Editor.—It is firmly believed by many that posts, when set in the earth, should be inverted. The reason assigned in support of this belief, is that they will thereby be much more durable. If it be really true that the same posts simply by being set with the top downwards, will last considerable longer, it is certainly of great moment that the fact becomes well and generally known. In order

to convince the public mind that such is the case, accounts of several experiments have already been promulgated, all of which, so far as I have seen or heard, concur in support of this conviction. Notwithstanding, the number seems to me sufficiently large to compel all reasonable doubts to give way under their accumulated weight, still I will venture to give publicity to an additional experiment, tried by a gentleman who is now a resident of this township. In a conversation with him a few days since he informed me that some twenty years ago, when residing in the town of Ashfield, Mass., he set a couple of gate posts, both of which were taken from the butt of a chestnut tree, which was perfectly sound. One of them was, and the other was not inverted. At the expiration of twenty years, both were taken up, when he found that of the one inverted, only the alburnum or sappy part was decayed while the other had nearly rotted off.—[ib.

The durability of oak may be known from the fact that the throne of Edward the Confessor is 800 years old; one of the oak coronation chairs has been in its present situation in Westminster Abbey, about 540 years, and the oldest wooden bridge of which we have any account is of oak; it is that famous for its defence by Horatius Cocles, and which existed 400 years before Christ.

CANADA THISTLES.

J. B., of Oneonta, N. Y. gives us his mode of destroying Canada thistles. He says:—"Salt them—use salt freely, and your cattle and horses will gnaw and stamp them to death. If some thistles appear the second year, repeat the process, knowing that the salt is not wasted if a little is trodden under foot of men or of beasts."

EXPORTATION OF APPLES.

Elihu Burritt urges the attention of the people of Maine to the raising of apples for the foreign market, stating that apples which in Maine are made into cider, or fed to hogs, will command a dollar a bushel in England; the cost of sending them he estimates at twenty cents per bushel.

A bad husband may make a good father, but a bad wife will never make a good mother.

TEST FOR COPPER IN FOOD OR CONFECTIONERY.—Pour over the substance to be tested a small quantity of liquid ammonia (hartshorn water) and if copper be present it will speedily acquire a bluish tint.

The following little piece from Punch is too good to be lost. It exhibits both extremes. The man who has left the counter to turn farmer, and who talks a great deal about science, and sneers at the blockheads who have been farmers all their lives, will find some plain truths very plainly expressed, and the more practical man who despises all "book-larnin'" will see his folly and stand-still principles in the line "gust to do what his father afore him had done."

From the London Punch.

A COUNTRY CAROL.

I'm a true English Farmer—no, that's not the word. We don't mention it now, 'tis a name never heard. No such people as farmers in these times there be—Agriculturists now, man, is what they calls we. Folks are growing Far too knowing, Much too fast for a fellow like me.

Our calling itself is no longer the same, It has got a new nature as well as new name; We must all study science, we husbandmen, now, And can need be a scold to follow the plough. Sent to college, Crammed with knowledge, Taught the wherefore, the why, and the how.

Time was when the farmer had no rule but one; Just to do what his fathers afore him had done. The new-fangled inventions we n'w take in hand, I, for one, must confess that I don't understand. Weeds restraining, Ditching, draining, Subsoil ploughing, all over the land.

I remember the time when the stable would yield Whatsoever was needful to fatten a field; But chemistry now into tillage we logs, And we drenches the earth with a parcel of drugs; Makes each fallow Physic as allan— All we poison, I hope, is the slugs.

For! when I was a youngster, who thought, to be sure Of guano, or gypsum, to use for manure? Of acids and salts from the blue-bottle shops— Where we soon shall be, going for tinctures and drops. Draughts and potions, Washes, lotions, Pills and powders to doctor the crops.

Well there, to myself I says often, says I, Things will come round again, I've no doubt, by-and-by And your wisecracks 'd, after all's said and done, That the old plan of farming, my larks, is the one; Drop reliance On their science, Only lab'ring where they begun.

Civil and Social Department.

THE LAW OF COPY-RIGHT.

The manufacture of books is a trade, the carrying on of which requires the expenditure of physical as well as mental energy. The writing of books is a profession on which thousands depend for a livelihood. In the single City of London alone, ten thousand persons exist by writing books, newspapers, and other periodicals.

The inventor of a piece of machinery cannot secure the exclusive right to manufacture it otherwise than by the expensive process of taking out a patent. The Author incurs no such expense. If any one copies or publishes his works, without his authority, the law offers him immediate redress. But there are thousands of improvements and inventions in the arts and sciences the exclusive benefits of which cannot be secured to the inventor. A man discovers an important improvement in tilling the earth, but he never thinks of asking the privilege of tilling the whole earth on his improved plan. He spreads abroad the knowledge of the discovery, and mankind reaps the advantage. If an ingenious inventor secures, by patent, the exclusive right to manufacture, in England, some piece of machinery; that does not affect the right of the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Dutchman, and the American, to manufacture the same description of machinery. He cannot secure the right to supply foreign markets, without paying for it. Were it otherwise, genius would enjoy a little monopoly, which would be destructive of general improvement; inventions would die in childhood, or totter through a life of infamy. There would be no progress. The invention of any piece of machinery; of the steam-engine or the magnetic telegraph, is the result of mental effort. Both originated in an idea or combination of ideas. Books are the result of mental effort—the record of ideas. The steam-engine is the common property of the world; nobody claims an exclusive right to manufacture it. The inventor of the electric-Telegraph has secured an exclusive right to manufacture it in the United States only by patent. If he would obtain a monopoly of foreign markets in supplying the telegraph, he must pay for that monopoly, under the name of patent. In the same manner an American Author is protected in his own country, and the English Author in his; but neither of them can obtain the monopoly of the others' market. Their right is limited, not absolute: it is confined to one country, and is not commensurate with the extent of the civilized world. And is it not for the general good that it should be so? We think it is: because it occasions an immense increase in the circulation of books, and thus facilitates the spread of knowledge.

The right of the Author to enjoy as property the productions of his intellect being admitted, the question to be settled is, by what right does he claim a monopoly of the world's market? Such right is denied to the inventor. Mechanical and scientific inventions are of practical utility to mankind. A large class of books being filled with the veriest trash are not only not useful, but pernicious and demoralizing. More than half the Novels issued from the press are at best not useful. International copy right laws, which very much resemble the commercial and shipping reciprocity laws which all the world knows have proved a complete failure, have been attempted, with but very little success. English Authors have asked the American people to protect them by an international reciprocity copy-right law; and the American Authors, though comparatively few in number, would willingly have seconded the scheme. But the American people, viewing such a law in the light of a monopoly which could only be maintained at the expense of the many for the benefit of the few, firmly rejected the overtures; and the practice is for the Americans to re-print English Works as soon as they appear—the English

dealing precisely in the same manner with American Works. The Authors complain, but we do not see with what reason, seeing that it is wholly out of the power of one country to make laws for another. The rights of an Author to protection of his labour is thus justly confined to his own country.

American re-prints of English copy-rights have hitherto been excluded by law from Canada. This exclusion was based on the assumed principle that English Authors have a right to a monopoly of the Canada market. It is not necessary to dispute the justice of this principle, for the principle has been set aside by power given to Canada by the Home Government to admit these hitherto excluded re-prints on certain terms. No matter what these terms are, we hold the step taken by the Home Government to amount to a total yielding up of the principle that English Authors have a right to a monopoly of the Canada market.

What, then, is the course to be taken by the Canadian Legislature in reference to this matter? Clearly to claim for the people of Canada the privilege of buying their books in the cheapest market. England follows this plan with reference to American Works. The proposal, then, of the Canadian Government to tax the people of this Colony 25 per cent. on English books coming from the United States, is unjust.

But worse than this, it is utterly absurd, and will not be the means of putting a penny into the pockets of the English Authors. The 25 per cent. will go into the Canadian treasury, not into the pockets of English authors. This tax will set a premium on smuggling, and render that an illicit trade which ought to be a legitimate one. This will be attended with the hateful demoralization inseparable from an illicit traffic. The present prohibition has filled the libraries even of the Judges of the land, whose duty it is to administer the law, with the interdicted works. If we had a preventive force, which we have not, capable of preventing profitable smuggling, then the effect of the tax might be to exclude American re-prints: in which case Canada would not be benefitted one penny by the change.

This tax on knowledge for the supposed, and it is only supposed, benefit of English authors, is precisely the same in principle as the whole class of differential duties which the Inspector General has declared to be unsound, and which it is the intention of the Government to sweep away.

If Imperial instructions require us to place some tax on American re-prints, it ought to be merely nominal, and not prohibitory, as it is clear 25 per cent will be.

We hope the subject will be reconsidered by the Canadian Government, and a mere nominal duty, in the first instance, be imposed in place of the proposed 25 per cent.; and also that an Address from our Legislature will be presented to the Home Government praying for the right to abolish this duty altogether.

The Detroit and Niagara Rivers' Railroad Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Assembly by a large majority. Last Session the Legislature refused to renew the charter for this road, although the whole of the stock was, we believe, subscribed. Conflicting local jealousies are perpetually standing in the way of improvement. This line will run from the Detroit river, opposite Detroit, and near the South-west corner of Lake St. Clair, to the suspension bridge about to be erected over the Niagara River near the Falls. It is impossible to say what effect the construction of this railroad may have upon the canal interests of Canada. Detroit is between three and four hundred miles from Buffalo, and the Americans have had we believe, some intention of connecting the two places by means of a railroad, if the charter of the Detroit and Niagara Rivers' Railroad had been again refused. This line will be a strong competitor for the carrying trade of the West. It will be Water communication

15. Railroad communication, the latter having the advantage of a shorter line in its favour. It would however be idle to suppose that a railroad could carry all the surplus produce of the American States west of Detroit. The increase in the receipts of Flour at Albany in the present over last season is 27,835 bbls, and 280,234 bushels of Wheat. This is only up to the third week in June. Every year the increase will be immense, and there will still be ample produce to afford competition between the Erie canal and the River St. Lawrence. The best step that can be taken by Canada to secure the carrying trade, is to procure repeal of the Navigation Laws.

MR. BUCKLAND.

This gentleman, of deservedly high reputation in England as an agriculturist, is, we learn from the last *Cultivator*, now on his way to Canada. It is stated that he is "eminently qualified to fill the chair of the agricultural professorship in King's College," but though we make no doubt of his qualification, it so happens that there is no agricultural professorship in this institution, and as, we understand, the present Ministry have signified their intention not to bring in a University Bill this Session, it is impossible to say when such a chair will be established. But we are not among those who are so sanguine of the benefits to be derived from such a professorship in the University. In spite of all that may be said about agriculture being a science, a profession, and all that, we are disposed to think that the alliance would be somewhat forced and unnatural. The young farmers who came to study the nature of soils and the best mode of mixing dung, would be very apt to offend the delicate olfactories of their aristocratic fellow students who prefer the Arcad to the Georgics, and who would much rather be thought ignorant of the anatomy and character of the "vale cratur" than of the dimensions and use of the Wooden Horse of that renowned city which suffered so much from "fell Juno's rage," if either the one or the other ever had existence. No, the mind that is duly and nightly engaged in pouring over the fictions of Homer and the Latin Poets, or the more useful problems of Euclid; in fishing after "unknown quantities" according to the directions of Day or Bridge, or in still more polished exercises in the Belles Lettres, is not likely to sympathize with one bent upon the actualities of life—seeking for beauties in the natural sciences, and studying the principles of draining, ditching, and subsoiling. We have much faith in the opinion of a distinguished agricultural writer whose views on this subject were given in our 6th number, viz., "we must have them (agricultural colleges) unassociated with other departments of human investigation and acquirement where they would be exposed to a foster mother's kindness." With these views we are glad to see it stated that Mr. Buckland "has decidedly made up his mind after long and deliberate consideration to establish an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in the vicinity of Toronto."

The Common School is where the greatest general good may be accomplished for the improvement of agriculture, by instilling into the young mind a taste for those studies which lie at the foundation of farming, and which in the absence of that taste it is almost impossible to inculcate. But such institutions as that which Mr. Buckland proposes to establish are also required, and we hope they may be liberally patronised by the Legislature. The following observations of our cotemporary, biting the fulsome remarks upon Lord Elgin, are worthy of being quoted. The willingness or unwillingness of a Governor, who comes to us to-day and may go away to-morrow, to patronize our domestic institutions is of little moment. Our Representatives whom we send to dispose of our money must be instructed to dispose of it in the right way:—

"His (Mr. B's) plans and appliances having been subjects of many days and nights, anxious thought and serious reflection, are well matured; and when he comes amongst us, he has merely to alter,

or modify, or extend his views, if he finds them not quite suited to the character, disposition, or genius of the Canadian people, or to the position and state of progression of the country—a job of this, we believe will be easily accomplished. The whole subject, however, certainly embraces a great and arduous—a mighty undertaking—and as it is one whose benefits are of the most extensive kind, and yet of the most evident and direct application to the welfare of our country, we feel pretty certain, that under our highly patriotic Governor General, Lord Elgin—who, himself, by his establishment of the Royal Society in Jamaica, and other measures for Agricultural Improvement there, shows that he is well aware of the great advantage of Agricultural knowledge to the morals and happiness of a people, so well exemplified in "his own native land,"—such a scheme will not long be allowed to depend for support on one, or even on a class of individuals, but that the fostering hand and patronage of a paternal Government, and the liberal pecuniary assistance from an intelligent Legislature, will promptly be extended to it. To this part of the subject, we shall more fully advert in a future number,—meantime we throw out these hints for the notice of our Legislators; and we may be allowed, now, strenuously, to call the attention of Agricultural Associations to the matter; for assuredly, no subject more interesting or proper to be taken up at early meetings of one and all of them, does or can exist. We are most thoroughly of opinion, gentsay it who may, that to these Associations, such an Institution,—combining, as it would do, practice and precept—would form the most potent and appropriate auxiliary, as in it every subject and suggestion of an interesting and not chimerical nature—but whose benefits and merits can not be sufficiently shown or instructed by discussion, however apposite may be the reasoning, or brilliant the language, could be readily and efficiently investigated, and tested by scientific analysis; and then, and at the same time, be brought home to the student by elaborate, yet plain exposition. In short, for every practical purpose, this Institution would prove to these Associations their nucleus and rallying point. On these and many other grounds, to our young men in particular, we entertain a strong conviction, that our Agricultural Associations will see their own interest, and heartily and earnestly give an impetus to the projected Institution, by recommending it to their members, and making its advantages known to all around them."

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The following supposed dialogue between a Hangman and a Judge, though intended to satirize the practice of putting men to death to teach the sacredness of human life, portrays the effect of public executions on the feelings of the multitude in a very striking manner. Its publication will be quite opportune at the present moment:—

"Did your Lordship ever attend a killing time at the Old Bailey? If not, pray favor me with your company—not on the gallows, but staying in the street, amid the the crowd that always assemble when I am at work for you and the sheriff. Perhaps it will add to the zest, if you come when I have a young woman to stifle, supplied by yourself. Will the fluttering of petticoats, as she swings in the wind, produce a pleasant sound in your ears, my learned master? Fail not to watch the people—the men, women, and children, good, bad, and indifferent—who have gathered to behold the majesty of the law. You will see such flashing of the eyes, and grinding of the teeth—you will hear sighs and groans, and words of rage and hatred, with fierce curses on yourself and me; and then laughter, such as it is, of an unnatural kind, that will make you start; jests on the dead, that will make you sick! You will feel, no, why should you feel any more than your faithful journeyman? We shall go to our breakfasts with good appetites, and a grim conviction that every hangman's bout changes many sneaking pilferers into slaying robbers, fit for murder."

"A few years ago I was called out of town to hang a little boy, who had been convicted of killing with malice aforethought. If guilty, he must have been in the habit of going to executions. Ten thousand came to dabble in the poor young creature's blood. That was the youngest fellow creature I ever handled in the way of business; and a beautiful child he was, too, as you have seen by the papers, with a straight nose, large blue eyes, and golden hair. I have no heart, no feeling; who has in our calling? But those who came to see me strange that tender youngster, have hearts and feelings, as we once had. Have!—no—had! For what they saw was fit to make them as hard as your servant or his master."

"They saw that stripling lie'd, fainting on to the gallows, his smooth cheek of the color of wood shes, his little limbs trembling, and his bosom heaving sigh after sigh, as if the body and soul were parting without my help."

"This was a downright murder, for there was scarcely any life to take out of him. When I began to pull the cap over his baby face, he pressed his small hands together (his arms, you know, were corded to his body) and he gave me a be-

receiving look, just as a calf will lick the butcher's hand. But cattle do not speak, the creature muttered. "Pray sir, don't hurt me." "My dear," answered I, "you should have spoken to my master. I'm only the journeyman, and must do as I'm bid." This made him cry, which seemed to relieve him, and I do think that I should have cried myself, if I had not heard shouts from the crowd. "Poor lamb! shame, murder!" "Quick," said the Sheriff. "Ready," said I. The reverend gentleman gave me the wink, the drop fell: one kick, and he swayed to and fro, dead as the feelings of the Christian people of England.

"The crowd dispersed, some swearing, some weeping with passionate exclamations, and some laughing, while they cracked blackguard jokes on you and me, and the dangling corpse. They had come for the sight; they would have come to get drunk with excitement; they went back reeling and filthy with the hot debauch. They had come to riot in the passions of fear and pity; some burning with hate, some hardened in heart to me and you—all sunk down in their own respect, ready to make light of pain and blood, corrupted by the recent show, and more fit than ever to make work for us—the judge and the hangman."

O wise law-makers! who think to soften the hearts of the people, to make them gentle and good, to give a feeling of respect for themselves and others, by showing them a sight like this.

Literary Department.

From Grant's Sketches.

THE WRONG SUBJECT.

In many cases lunatics are extremely cunning, and display a remarkable readiness of resources in unexpected emergencies. I could mention many instances of this, but will content myself with one. There was lately, and we are not sure whether there be not now, in one of our asylums, a lunatic, who, on the loss of his reason, in the first instance—for he was repeatedly cured, though he always relapsed again—lived in a neighbouring county. Belonging as he did to a family of wealth and respectability, he was provided with a keeper as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appeared. It was hoped that the unfortunate man's lunacy would be of but temporary duration; and that, by committing him to the care of a keeper, his friends would be spared the pains of sending him to an asylum. His insanity, however, lasted much longer than his relations fondly hoped it would, and it was therefore eventually determined to send him to an institution for the reception of persons labouring under mental aberration, in the hope that through the superior treatment he would there receive, an additional chance of recovery might be afforded him. On the day previous to that appointed for his being sent to the asylum, he overheard his brother giving instructions to his keeper on the subject. He took no notice of the circumstances that night, nor next morning; but when told that he, accompanied by his companion—the name by which his keeper was always called—was to have a long drive in the gig that day, he expressed himself as quite delighted with the idea, and displayed a willingness to take an airing, which strongly contrasted with the reluctance he had before shown to leave the house. After breakfast, the gig was ready, and both started for the country to—about twelve miles distant—in the suburbs of which the asylum was situated. The lunatic was unusually cheerful and docile all the way. And here I should remark, that his manner was sometimes so collected and rational, that it would have been difficult to convince a stranger that his intellects were in the slightest degree affected. On reaching the principal hotel, both parties came out of the gig with a view to get some refreshments, and to enable the keeper to make some necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of his charge into the asylum. The former, after being some time in the house, quitted the apartment into which they were shown, for a few seconds, and not deeming it necessary either to take the lunatic with him, or to turn the key of the door. The latter, watching the opportunity, agreeably to a previous determination to that effect, stole out of the house the moment the other had quitted the apartment.

On the keeper missing the lunatic on his return, an alarm was given, and in less than five minutes, at least a dozen persons were engaged in active search for the unfortunate man, the suddenness of whose disappearance was quite unaccountable to his keeper. No trace of him was to be found for two hours, and the impression began to become general among all acquainted with the circumstances, that he had by some means or other destroyed himself. Just as all hopes of ever seeing him alive again, were on the eve of expiration, the lunatic appeared, to the infinite astonishment and joy of the person entrusted with his safe keeping. But where he had been during his absence was a point, notwithstanding all the efforts that were made with that view, that could not be elicited from him. Where does the reader suppose he was, or in what way employed? That was a piece of information which his keeper learned to his cost in a few hours after the lunatic's return. The latter had been to the asylum for which his friends had destined himself, and having procured access to the proper party, gave his keeper's name as his own, and represented him as being Mr. So-and-so, the brother of Mr. ———.

As it was not only well known at the asylum that the latter gentleman had a brother who was at that time labouring under insanity, but as, on the previous day, notice had been received that the lunatic was to be sent to the asylum, the remainder of his story was the more readily believed. "Now," says he, addressing himself to the manager of the institution, "the lunatic is remarkably clever and singularly cunning; and—"

"Oh, a great many of our lunatics are so," interrupted the Superintendent of the Institution. "We see instances of cunning and shrewdness every day, which the wisest of us could not exceed."

"I have no doubt of it," observed the lunatic, with the greatest apparent self-possession, and seemingly in the most rational manner possible. "I have no doubt of it; none whatever. I have seen many cases of it myself; but this unhappy man exceeds in cunning and shrewdness any one I have ever heard of. Why he would almost deceive the —"

"Oh, he won't deceive us," interrupted the other hastily; "we are too well accustomed to such things."

"I am am happy to hear it," continued the lunatic. "My only reason for coming out here, before taking him with me, was, that I might acquaint you with the circumstances beforehand."

"That was unnecessary, let him try all the tricks he chooses, they will be lost here," remarked the other, with a self-consequential air, as if he were beyond the power of ingenuity to deceive.

"Very good," observed the lunatic, in a satisfied tone. "I shall bring him here in an hour or so; I have left him at the Fountain Hotel, in the care of a friend."

"We shall be ready for him," said the Superintendent of the place, in that careless sort of tone which is so characteristic of men in authority.

"Good morning, Sir," said the lunatic, turning on his heel as he was about to quit the apartment.

"Good morning," echoed the other, in the same half civil, half reserved tone as before.

"Oh, I beg your pardon!" said the lunatic, hastily turning round, and advancing a few steps toward the Manager of the institution: "I beg your pardon, Sir, but I entirely forgot to mention the particular way in which his madness manifests itself."

"Ay, true; this is of some importance to us," observed the other. "In what way is it?"

"Why he has the notion that every one else is mad but himself."

"Oh! that is quite a common impression among persons in his state."

"Yes; but singularly enough, his notion is, that I am the insane party, and that he is my keeper. You may rely upon it, that the very moment we arrive, he will affirm in the most positive terms, and with the utmost earnestness of man-

ner, that such is the fact; and then he will desire you to take me into the asylum."

"Poor fellow!" said the other, with some slight indications of feeling. "Poor fellow!—but there is nothing too extraordinary for these unhappy beings to fancy."

"I thought it right to acquaint you of the fact," said the lunatic, "in order that you might not be taken by surprise."

"Oh, there was not the slightest danger of that. We are too well accustomed to such things, to be deceived either by their affirmations or representations."

"Good morning, then, for the present," said the lunatic, as he quitted the Superintendent's apartment.

"Good morning," mumbled the latter.

In about two hours afterward, a gig, with two persons in it, was seen to drive up to the gate of the institution; it was opened, and both proceeded to the door. As they entered the place—"Here is an unfortunate individual," said the lunatic, addressing himself to the Superintendent, "whom you will be kind enough to take care of."

The other was so confounded by the unexpected observation, that he was unable for some seconds to utter a word.

"Very good," said the Superintendent of the institution, "we'll take care of him," at the same time laying hold of the astonished keeper of the lunatic by the breast of the coat.

"Sir—sir—sir!" stammered the confounded man; "you labour under a mistake: that," pointing to the lunatic, "is the person to be committed to your care. I—I—I—brought him here."

"No doubt of it," said the overseer, still dragging the hapless wight forward, assisted by another servant of the establishment, to the part of the asylum for which he was intended.

"Gracious Heavens, Sir! what is the meaning of this!" exclaimed the luckless party, half suffocated with astonishment and indignation, and struggling hard to disengage himself from the grasp of the parties.

"Come away, my good man, quietly with us," said the Superintendent, soothingly.

"By all that's sacred, Sir!" shouted the other, with the utmost vehemence, "I'm not the lunatic; that is he," again pointing to the actual party.

"I know it all: I told you how it would be," said the latter, in a steady voice, and with the greatest self-possession.

"This way," said the Superintendent, carelessly, still dragging the unfortunate party forward.

"It's a mistake, Sir, by—"

"Oh, there's no mistake, my good man; no mistake," interrupted the guardian of the place.

"No mistake, echoed the lunatic, with the most perfect nonchalance, displaying all the while the most rational demeanor.

"Sir," shouted the unfortunate party; "Sir, are you serious? Are you aware of what you're about?"

"Perfectly serious, perfectly aware of what we're doing," replied the Superintendent, drily.

"Sir, I'm not the lunatic, that is the lunatic," pointing a third time to the proper party. "Let go your hold, or you retain it at your peril," vociferated the other.

"Never mind the poor fellow: I told you how he would conduct himself, and what he would say," observed the lunatic.

A few pulls more, and the astonished and enraged party was actually dragged into his destined apartment, when both the Superintendent and the inferior servant let go their hold. I leave the reader to fancy what were the feelings of the poor wight.

"Quite safe now; he's in our custody now; and you are relieved from all further responsibility; said the Superintendent to the insane party, the moment he had shut the door on the supposed lunatic.

"All right," said the lunatic, as if relieved of a heavy load of responsibility. "The family of the unfortunate man will

make the necessary arrangements as to expense."

"Oh, that's all settled already; the necessary arrangements were made yesterday, when the first intimation of his coming here was sent to us."

"So I understand said the lunatic, in a matter of course sort of style; and with that he quitted the place; and springing into the gig, which had remained at the gate all this time, drove away home again, as if he had been the most sane man in his majesty's dominions.

It is impossible to describe the mingled surprise and consternation with which his relatives and friends were seized on his return home. Their first apprehension, on missing his keeper was, that he had murdered him on the way; and their fears were only partially calmed by his assuring them, in answer to their inquiries as to what had become of his companion, that when they both proceeded to the asylum, the parties having charge of the institution insisted that he was the lunatic, and took him under their care accordingly. An express was sent off to the asylum, to inquire whether the parties had been there at all, when the messenger found, to his unutterable surprise, that the facts were as the lunatic had represented; and as the messenger's statements and protestations as to the mistake which had been committed, were only discredited with those of the unfortunate party himself, the latter was not liberated until the following day.

CHAUCER.

It is natural for a man to reverence anything old. There is a kind of sacredness about everything antique, be it of whatsoever description it may; if any memento of some illustrious man is preserved, be it the most trifling thing, in itself, in the world, it is accounted by its possessor, as priceless. With feelings similar to these, does any one hear the name or read the works of some distinguished author. To the ardent lover of genuine poetry, the name of Chaucer is peculiarly endearing, and calls forth the highest feeling of veneration for the great "Father of English poetry." Chaucer had the genius to lay the foundation of a nation's and a language's poetry; he had a mind, that, in the language of another, "was cast in the mould of poetry." He was one of those men, who are born for their times—who arise to effect a complete revolution, in government, science, or literature. He gives an impetus to English Poetry, which is still felt, and will continue to be, as long as English poets and English poetry exists. His poetry may not be read so much as that of other poets, for the peculiarities of the dialect, in which he wrote, form an obstacle to his poems being generally read. But all having a true taste for poetry—and who seek it and read it, wherever it is found, will not be debarred from perusing his Canterbury Tales. In other productions also, he displays the characteristics of his mind. We will only quote a few lines from the Pardoner's Tale; it is a pretty good description of a drunkard, and is just as apt now as it was in the time of the poet.

"A likerous thing is wine and drunkenness,
Is full of striving and of wretchedness,
O drunken man! disfigured is thy face,
Sour is thy breath, foul art thou to embrace:
And through thy drunken nose seemeth the sun,
And though thou saidest aye Sampson! Sampson!
And yet, go wot, Sampson drunk ne'er no wine;
Thou fallest as it were a sticket swine!"

It is said that Chaucer was a "classical student, a lawyer, a soldier, a mathematician, and theologian;" but nature made him a poet, and as a poet he is, and will be known. Chaucer was the first great English poet, and it was a long time, before the second arose; yet although the poetic art was not cultivated, still the rich effusions of Chaucer's mind shone with a clear and steady effulgence, and irradiated many a heart. But the Muse left at Chaucer's death, and refused to return for a long, long time. For more than a hundred and fifty years, no poet arose to fill Chaucer's place, even in any tolerable degree; but at length a brighter day dawned upon England, and Spenser appeared to wed more strongly his native tongue and the art of verse, and once more his countrymen recognized the true fire of poetry burning in their own language. Since him the English language has known no such interim, in the department of poetry, as existed between the time of Chaucer and that of Spenser—the immortal author of Paradise Lost followed Shakspeare, and Dryden, and a host of others whose names will perish only with their language, were the successors of the blind Milton. Thus the fire originally kindled by Chaucer, although at one time, suffered nearly to go out, again

burst forth, and shone more resplendent than at first, and has continued to shine, to the present time, now and then dimmed by the thin clouds, that have glided by, only to make a blaze forth more brilliantly than before, and thus may it continue to glow, down to the latest ages. Yet, notwithstanding some of his successors have as it were eclipsed Chaucer, still he is and will be remembered and venerated as the "Father of English Poetry."

To Young Men.—There is no more object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man! I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of other's prosperity may outshine him, but we know, that though unseen, he illuminates his own sphere.

If men would reason concerning religious matters they do about other things, we should see less of fanaticism, and more of "pure and undefiled" religion.

DEATH OF ACHILLE MURAT.—We learn from the Florida of the 17th inst. that Achille Murat, the eldest son of Napoleon's celebrated marshal, died on the 15th inst. at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida. Prince Murat has resided in this country since 1821, living without ostentation as a citizen of the republic he had adopted. His mind was of a high order, his literary acquirements extensive and his powers of conversation unusually great. He was the author of several works of merit on the subject of our institutions. He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and citizens, minute guns being fired during the morning of the interment.

The Florida says:—Our State has lost one of its most famous men. In recording the death of Prince Murat, we are forcibly reminded of the brilliant pageant of the empire in which his father shone forth so conspicuously,—a Paladin among his peers. Never perhaps, was there a more splendid cavalry officer than Murat. Mounted on his fiery charger, and blazing in a splendid uniform, his charge was awful. Napoleon used to say when he attacked, it was as terrible as an earthquake. Had he been at Waterloo, the day might have been different! The Mother of the Prince was Carolina Bonaparte, the most beautiful woman of her day. In the career of her son we see one of those strange mutations of fortune, which remind us of the fictions of Arabian story rather than that of real life. Born to a throne, and gifted with every quality to fill it worthily, his lot has been to die a private citizen in a distant land, but the equanimity with which he met his reverses, reflects more honour on him as a man, than if he had fulfilled his first and more dazzling destiny. Prince Murat died at the age of forty-six years.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

III.—Of the Substance of Plants.

- Q. What does the substance of plants chiefly consist of?
A. The substance of plants chiefly consists of woody fibre, starch, and gluten.
Q. What is woody fibre?
A. Woody fibre is the substance which forms the greater part of all kinds of wood, straw, hay, and chaff, of the shells of nuts, and of cotton, flax, hemp, &c.
Q. What is starch?
A. Starch is a white powder, which forms nearly the whole of the potatoe, and about half the weight of oat-meal, wheaten flour, and of the flour of other kinds of grain cultivated for food.
Q. What is gluten?
A. Gluten is a substance like bird lime, which exists, along with starch, in almost all plants. It may be obtained from wheaten flour, by making it into a dough, and washing it with water.
Q. Which of these three substances is most abundant in plants?
A. The woody fibre is most abundant in the stems of the plants, and starch in their seeds.
Q. Is starch found in the roots of plants?
A. Yes, it exists abundantly in the potatoe and other similar roots.
Q. What do woody fibre and starch, and also gum and sugar consist of?
A. They all consist of carbon and water only.
Q. May these substances then be formed from the kinds of food which the leaves drink in from the air?
A. Yes, because the leaves drink in carbonic acid and water.
Q. Can you tell, then, why the leaves give off the oxygen of the carbonic acid into the air?
A. Yes, they require only carbon and water to form the woody fibre and starch, of which they consist, and therefore they can give off the oxygen of the carbonic acid because they cannot make use of it.
Q. If plants suck in so much carbonic acid from the air, may they not at length rob the air of the whole of the carbonic acid it contains?

- A. No, because new supplies of this gas are continually returning into the air.
Q. Whence do these supplies come?
A. They come from three sources: first, from the breathing of animals, since all animals throw off a small quantity of carbonic acid from their lungs every time they breathe.
Second, from the burning of wood, coal, candles &c., since the carbon which wood contains, when it burns in the air, forms carbonic acid gas just as carbon when burned in oxygen does.
Third, from the decay of vegetables and roots in the soil, since this decay is only a slow kind of burning, by which the carbon of plants becomes converted into carbonic acid.

- Q. Do animals and plants thus appear to live for each other's support?
A. Yes, the animal produces carbonic acid, upon which plants live, and from this carbonic acid and water together, plants produce starch, &c., upon which animals live.
Q. Woody fibre, starch, gum, and sugar consists of carbon and water only; of what does water itself consist?
A. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen.
Q. How much of each of these elements is contained in water?
A. Every 9 lbs. of water contain about 8 lbs. of oxygen, and 1 lb. of hydrogen.
Q. Is it not a very extraordinary thing that liquid water, which puts out all fire, should consist of two gases, one of which (hydrogen,) burns readily, while in the other (oxygen,) bodies burn with great brilliancy?
A. Yes, it is very wonderful; but there are many other substances the composition of which is almost equally extraordinary.
Q. Can you name any such substance?
A. Yes, it is almost equally extraordinary that white starch should consist of black charcoal and water only,—and that sugar and gum should consist of the same elements as starch and woody fibre.
Q. Of what elements then do all these substances consist?
A. They all consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.
Q. Of what does gluten consist?
A. Gluten consists of all the four elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen—mixed together.
Q. Does the plant derive from the air all the elements of which gluten consists?
A. No, it may obtain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, as we have seen from the air, but the nitrogen it obtains almost solely from the soil.

SUBDUING THE RAVINGS OF INSANITY BY ETHER.—A celebrated French Physician in the department of the Lower Pyrenees in France, has been very successful in applying sulphuric ether in cases of lunacy. At a Lunatic Asylum in Pau, the chief town of the above named department, Dr. Cuzenove, the head surgeon, was the first to try the use of ether upon a mad girl. The young creature had been unable to obtain sleep for five months. She was made to inhale ether, and her agitation soon ceased. After five inhalations, she fell into a complete state of insensibility, which lasted twenty-five minutes, and at the end of that time the torpor ceased, and no symptoms of disorder remained! What a pity that it should not be used to soften the excitement of a high temper, as well as in instances of insanity. Uncurbed temper is near allied to actual insanity.

For the Ladies.

LINES FROM THE ITALIAN.

BY MRS. BUTLER.

I planted in my heart one seed of love, Watered with tears, and watched with sleepless care; It grew, and when I looked that it should prove A gracious tree, and blessed harvest bear, Blossoms nor fruit was there to crown my pain, Tears, cares and labor all had been in vain, And yet I dare not pluck it from my heart, Lest, with the deep-stuck root, my life depart.

THE GOOD WIFE.—How much of the world's happiness and prosperity is contained in the compass of these two words! Her influence is immense. The power of a wife, for good or evil, is altogether irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom and courage, and strength, and hope, and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair. No condition is hopeless when the wife possesses firmness, energy and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, folly, and extravagance at home. No spirit can long resist bad domestic influences. Men are strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action, but to sustain him he

needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He expends his whole moral force in the conflicts of the world; his feelings are daily lacerated to the utmost point of endurance, and perpetual collisions, irritation and disappointment. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort, and his soul renews its strength and again goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of the world. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met by a bad temper, sullenness, or gloom; or is assailed by discontent, complaint, and reproaches, the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope vanishes, and the mind sinks into total despair.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FLOWERS.

JULY.—The only attention requisite for most plants now, is in giving them water, protecting from the sun, and watching the insects. If there has been no rain during the day, give water every evening. All require plenty of water except the Lemon scented Geranium and those kinds that are tube-rooted, as Aedens, Bicolor, Tristram, &c. These should have moderate supplies. All plants should be turned round once in a while, to prevent them from growing to one side. Carnations require careful watering with a rose water pot. If the foliage of the Lilium, Lombardum, or Japonicum, has decayed, do not water them while dormant, as they are easily injured by it. Look over the flowers every evening, and after dry nights, in the morning, also. Look every week for insects, and if any appear, have them destroyed immediately. After heavy rains be careful to examine the pots, and see that no water is left standing in them to rot the roots. When any is found turn the pot on its side.

Scraps.

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—The priest of a parish on the Loire was returning, mounted on a beautiful horse, from a neighbouring manor house, where he had been to receive his allowance of 200 francs, when, in an isolated spot, he was met by a couple of men, leading a horse of a very meagre appearance. They proved to be thieves, for they stopped him, forced him to dismount from his horse, took his money from him, and, fancying his horse so much better than their own, took possession of him also. Then, both of them having mounted him, they took their leave contemptuously, leaving the priest to pursue his journey upon their own pated beast. The pastor had not travelled far upon this meagre nag before he was fully avenged by his own horse, who, finding the double load too much of a burthen, threw the thieves from his back, and, leaving them lying on the ground, took to his heels, starting off in the direction of his owner's residence. Arriving at the house without his master, the servant was thrown into great alarm, and she hastened to communicate the fact to the people of the village. The parishioners gathered together—for they loved their pastor—and set out to seek him. After searching along the road for a long time they at last discovered him mounted on the worthless jade which the thieves had left. Questioning him, with astonishment and anxiety, he recounted to them his misadventure. The Sunday following, at the church, the pastor revealed the result of the affair. The thieves, when abandoned by the horse, had been unable to detach from him the saddlebags in which they carried their plunder. These, on being examined, were found to contain 2000 francs. "Thus," said the pastor, "I have found my 200 francs in these 2000, the remaining 1800 are evidently the produce of some robbery. So that, if neither the horse nor the money shall be reclaimed, all of it will prove to be a lucky windfall for the poor."

TEN DOLLARS PER GALLON.—We find the following advertisement in the Washington papers, and as the advertiser is a man of wealth, it may be of importance to those who know something about the article:—"Ten dollars per gallon will be given for any quantity of wine, now in the hands of the trade, proved by chemical test to be free from the following poisons: Sugar of lead, logwood, green vitrol, capsicum, opium, tobacco, aloes, alum, essential oils, bitter oranges, oil of bitter almonds, Indian berry, pokeberries, elderberries, Guinea pepper, Brazil wood, gum ben zoin, burnt sugar, brandy, laurel water, lamb's blood, red sanders, salt of tartar, cocculus indicus, poison hemlock, mix vomica, oil of vitrol, Prussic acid, henbane, &c. or any other foreign admixture. The attention of wine-merchants and of consumers is particularly requested to the above." GEORGE SAVAGE.

THE WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.

- 1. Thou shalt have no other wife but me.
2. Thou shalt not take into thy house any brazen image of a servant girl, or bow down to her, and serve her; for I am a jealous wife, visiting, &c.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy wife in vain.
4. Remember thy wife to keep her respectable.
5. Honor thy wife's father and mother.
6. Thou shalt not fret.
7. Thou shalt not find fault with thy dinner.
8. Thou shalt not chew tobacco.
9. Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbour.
10. Thou shalt not visit the rum tavern; thou shalt not cover the tavern-keeper's rum, nor his brandy, nor his gin, nor his whiskey, nor his wine, nor his beer, nor anything that is behind the bar of the rummeller.
And the Eleventh Commandment is,—Thou shalt not stay out later than Nine o'clock at night.

A SWIFT HORSE.—The Maine Farmer tells a number of tough stories about a man, who calls "Neverheat." Here is one:—A gentleman was boasting, in the presence of Neverheat, about the speed of his horse, which, he said, would trot a mile in three minutes, and follow it for three miles. "A mile in three minutes and much to brag about" said Neverheat. "Why, the other day I was up to S— sixteen miles distant. Just as I started for home, a shower came sweeping on. The rain struck in the back of the waggon, and the moment it struck I hit old Kate a cut with the whip, away she trotted scarcely touching her feet to the ground. She kept just up and up with the shower. The waggon was filled with water, but not a drop fell on me."

THE DRAWING ROOM.—We were not ourselves present at this room, being much too poor to afford to pay seven and sixpence, and ten shillings—(how is this, Mr. Mayor!) which the cab-fellows every where demanded, but we learn from those who were that it was—

A pleasant party altogether, And well attended for the weather; With a deck d with plume and bustle, And, for the noblest, lady

One gentleman quaintly observed, so great was the squeeze, that although the Countess held the Drawing-room, the Drawing-room would not hold the people.—[Montreal Satirist.

A wife can bear much from the man she loves—jealousy, peevishness, unkindness, in all its sad variety of stages; but neglect is the blighting cancer worm that creeps to the very core of woman's tenderness, watering and destroying all within its reach. The woman of weak and little mind will sink beneath neglect, crushed like the blade of grass we tread under our heedless footsteps; but if she be of a lofty and daring spirit she will do worse, seek revenge; ay, revenge, though it be bought at the price of her own soul.

The late learned Dr. W—, having married a lady by the name of Experience, who was very tall, on being asked, some time after the event, how he liked the married state, replied "that he found, by long Experience that it was not good for man to live alone."

A man who has but a dollar in his pocket would give a penny for almost any purpose. If he had a hundred dollars he might give one; carry it higher and there is a falling off. One hundred dollars would be considered too large a sum for him who has ten thousand; while a present of one thousand would be deemed almost miraculous for a man worth one hundred thousand; yet the proportion is the same throughout; and the poor man's penny, the widow's mite, is more than the rich man's sounding and widely trumpeted benefaction.

Noah's ark was 456 English feet long, 91 broad, and 54 high.

The Church of England Journal says, that the question of the souls and future life of animals has been the subject of long and repeated discussions at various clerical meetings.

News Department.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Several Bills of importance have been brought in, but not yet passed. There are a great number of Bills to incorporate Companies, against some of which very serious objections have been urged. A Bill brought in by the Solicitor-General, to amend the Law of Dower, has been thrown out by a vote 39 to 14. Another to amend the Marriage Act, was opposed by members of both parties and a vote to refer it back to committee in order to introduce a clause, placing the Ministers of all denominations on the same footing, was carried by a majority of 14. The Inspector-General has stated that it is the intention of Government to "do away with Differential Duties in favour of British Produce," and to bring in several other Commercial Measures of great importance. A statement of the public accounts, and a portion of the Inspector-General's Speech will be found in another column.

There is also a Bill before the House to amend the Law of Imprisonment for Debt. Another to "Enforce engagements between Master and servant." These are about all we have observed of a general character. The House have passed an Address to Her Majesty, representing their apprehensions of the alarming consequences of the present influx of Emigration. They suggest the prevention of poor and sick from emigrating, and hope the Imperial Government will provide funds to defray expenses of supplying the destitute.

Mr. W. H. Draper has been appointed Judge, in the place of Mr. Hagerman, deceased. He is at present absent on a visit to England.

11,502 emigrants had arrived at Toronto up to the 2nd of July. Mr. Sherwood (Attorney General) stated in the House that 28,000 had arrived at Quebec, and that the Emigrant Agent was advised that 60,000 (in all) had sailed for that port.

THE BUDGET.

The following is a comparative statement of the net revenue for 1845 and 1846.

Table with 3 columns: Heads of Revenue, 1845, 1846. Rows include Net Customs, Excise, Territories, Light House Duty, Bank Imposts, Public Works, Militia Commissions, Fines and Forfeitures, Interest on public deposits, and Grand Revenue.

The following is a comparative statement of the actual expenditure for 1845 and 1846.

Table with 3 columns: Heads of Expend, 1845, 1846. Rows include Interest on Public Debt, Civil List Schedule A, Civil List Schedule B, Permanent charges under Acts Canada East, Permanent charges under Acts Canada West, Charges under Acts of Canada, Estimate 1845, Estimate 1846, Estimate 1846 exclusive of Public Works, and Unprovided Items.

In his speech on asking the House to vote the supplies the Inspector-General Cayley said:—

It is the intention of the government, to lighten as much as possible the tolls on the St. Lawrence Canal; it is also prepared to give increased facilities to the following points connected with the commerce of the country, viz., to extend the Warehousing system in every direction where the requirements of trade and the existence of Ports of Entry and export, with the requisite establishment will permit, to facilitate the transfer of property in warehouse, to simplify the system of the transfer of merchandise in export or warehouse, for exportation, without payment of duty; to lighten the mode of giving bonds for goods in warehouse, or under the guarantee for exportation. I will summarize the usual head—

- To do away with Differential Duties in favour of British Products.
To Reduce Shipping Charges £5000 a year.
To Reduce Tolls on the Canals.
To Extend the Warehousing System.
To facilitate the Transport and Exportation of Goods, without payment of Duty.
To simplify the taking of Bonds for Warehousing.

It is not the intention of the Government in any way to depart from the present mode of raising a revenue for the public service viz., that of custom duties, on the contrary, rather to increase it, to enable it to bear the shipping charges just spoken of; the difference of interest on the Quebec loan, and the heavy demands which the migration of this year may be expected to make on the Provincial Revenue—it is confidently expected however, that the cost to the consumer will be reduced, by throwing open to him the cheapest market. I speak now with reference more particularly to the British products—as we are desirous of forwarding the commercial interests, and giving encouragement to the shipping—as it is also the intention of the Government to protect the agricultural interests of the Province; we do not therefore intend to touch the duties on grain flour, or cattle introduced into the country for consumption, but to return them as they now stand on the tariff.

I will not at the present moment, having explained our general principles, enter into the details of the Tariff, further than to point out one or two prominent alterations. We propose to equalize the duty on salt which by the seaboard is admitted at 1s. 3d currency, and from the United States at 74d per bushel—upwards of 250,000 bushels were imported at that duty from the States in the last year. I propose to put the duty generally at 2d the bushel—bar iron, block tin, and boiler plates which enter largely into our manufactures of machinery and hardware, we propose to admit at the minimum duty of one per cent. I will not now dwell further on these points. The schedule of duties and the bill will shortly be before you.

I will now move that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

After some discussion the motion to vote the supplies was adopted by the House. We hope the opposition will support the Inspector-General's measures with one exception, viz., that portion which relates to the law of copy right. Mr. Aylwin very truly said—"The Copy Right Law was merely intended for the benefit of a few writers of trashy novels, and prevented the Canadians from enjoying the benefits of English literature."

Proposals of peace have been made by the Mexicans, but refused by General Scott. It is thought as the American Army approaches the Capital, offers will be renewed, and that they will be such as the Americans will accept.

Accounts from the Western States still represent the wheat as being generally injured by the Fly.

INTEMPERANCE AND DEATH.

Last Lord's Day three young men named Wm. McMullan, Peter Malloy, and Patrick Halford, together with the wife of Malloy, went over to the peninsula in a skiff, and spent a considerable part of the day in drinking at the tavern or grog-shop established there under the auspices of our Corporation. Malloy and Halford became so intoxicated that Mr M. refused to re-cross with them in the skiff, and returned by the horse-boat, which, with the small steamer, affords, we regret to say, strong temptations and facilities for the desecration of the Christian day of rest. The other parties crossed in the skiff safely until they reached a point between the end of Small's Wharf and the shore, when the boat upset in about five feet of water, and, melancholy to relate, both the men were drowned, (yet one of them, when sober, was an expert swimmer,) and the woman was rescued with great difficulty by the activity of a coloured man who witnessed the accident. Both parties were in the prime of life—the one a carpenter, the other a miller—and one of them (Halford) had but a few days before arrived here from Ireland with his mother, who is now left childless and a stranger in a strange land. The scene was heart-rending when the widow was called to witness the dead body of her only son, the support of her old age; and was rendered more deeply affecting by the innocent playfulness of an infant child of Malloy, putting the clay-cold features of its dead parent, and pronouncing his familiar name, while the mother, half-drunk and half-drowned, was lying in a state of insensibility in an adjoining room. Who are the criminal participators in the untimely death of those men? The Corporation is criminated by licensing any Grog-Shop or Tavern on the Island, for public convenience requires nothing of the kind; the proprietor of the Tavern is criminated in furnishing the alcoholic poison which first brutalizes and then destroys; all, indeed, who engage in ministering to the vices of Society are in some degree answerable for its crimes. Who can estimate the wretchedness and misery—the amount of disease and crime which annually results from our 200 City Taverns and Grog-Shops? When will our Legislators, our Judges, and our Magistrates awaken to the importance of giving the weight of their example and influence to stay the progress of this evil by advancing the cause of the Temperance Reformation! The welfare of Society imperatively demands it.—[Examiner.

EXECUTION OF TURNEY AND HAMILTON.

Yesterday these wretched men underwent the extreme penalty of the law. As early as three o'clock in the morning, people from the country, including women and children, began to pour into the city, and before the hour for the execution arrived, there was a larger concourse of people in the city than on any previous occasion for several years. Indeed it was generally remarked that no other event could have attracted so large an assemblage of people: a circumstance which shows the extent to which a morbid and depraved appetite for horrors pervades the community.

The gallows was erected on the west side of the stone wall which encloses the jail. To the west there is a field of several acres enclosed with a board fence, one line of which, that running parallel with the wall on which the gallows was erected, was crowded with spectators eager to feast their eyes upon the horrible scene, and in the field, as also in the immediate vicinity of the gallows, was a large assemblage of persons, amounting altogether to many thousands.

About a quarter past ten o'clock the culprits appeared on the scaffold, accompanied by the sheriff and his deputy, the hangmen, the Rev. Mr. McGeorge, Episcopal minister, and the Rev. Mr. Kerwin, Catholic priest. There were also present two or three reporters, and a few other persons, on the scaffold.

The culprits had white caps on, and the faces of the hangmen were concealed. Turney bowed to the crowd, walked with a firm step to the front of the scaffold, and addressed the assemblage in a firm voice, uttering his words deliberately and with great distinctness. The following is the material part of what he said:—

"I wish to say a few words to all those before me about the charge which I made against Biggins with respect to this affair; the devil, I suppose, tempted me to make the

charge; and I say now to all before me, that Biggins had nothing to do in the affair, and no one else but myself was concerned in it; I alone murdered McPhillips. I hope that God will forgive me for that deed, and I hope that God will forgive me for accusing Biggins, for my false accusation might have brought him here. I am guilty of many other things, which I have confessed, and I suppose they will be published for the satisfaction of the public. I am now going to die, and I beseech God to forgive me. The first thing I stole was from my mother; the next was a shilling from my aunt, for which I was severely punished by my friends. I stole many things from my relations that were not missed, and thus commenced a course of crime that has brought me to the gallows. I hope all here assembled will take warning by my fate, and behave well to their parents and friends. Lord have mercy on my soul; and may God protect my wife and my child, and may they at last rise to everlasting happiness. I have nothing more to say."

Hamilton, who appeared much more feeble, stated that he alone was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer. "Christ who died to save sinners," said he, "has my soul, and I am prepared to die. I never committed any other crime."

The caps were then drawn over the faces of the culprits; they knelt; Turney said a few words to the Priest; the unhappy men both prayed a few words; the hangmen performed their fatal work; the drop was withdrawn, and the unfortunate men were launched into the presence of their God.—Hamilton appeared to die instantly; Turney struggled for a few minutes; the rope having been put very clumsily about his neck.

Previous to the appearance of the unhappy men on the scaffold, the demeanour of the assemblage was such as characterizes an ordinary crowd. When the culprits spoke all below was silence; and when the drop fell a groan of deep emotion reverberated through the crowd.—[Examiner.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CHALMERS.—A very great sensation was created yesterday throughout the city, by the intelligence of the sudden death of Dr. Chalmers. He had intended yesterday to present the report of the College committee to the Assembly, which had been drawn up by Professors Cunningham and McDougall. Being desirous to see the latter gentleman, with the view of making some slight alteration in the report, Mr. McDougall called upon him for that purpose about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but was informed that Dr. Chalmers was in bed, and had not rung his bell. Being beyond his usual time, the servant then proceeded to see if any thing was wrong; and on entering the room she perceived the doctor in a reclining position in bed, dead, and the body quite cold, indicating that he had been some time extinct. The immediate cause of his demise is said to have been apoplexy, or the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. He was in his 69th or 70th year, and had been in the ministry about 45 years.—Edinburgh Advertiser.

MARRIAGE IS HIGH LIFE.—The Boston Transcript says that Tom Thumb, following other illustrious examples, has "wed, wed," and in a short time they are to be married. She is in her 16th year, weighs 19½ pounds, and is 30 inches high. The united weight of the couple is fifty pounds.

DEATH IN CAPE BRETON BY STARVATION.—Of late the accounts from Cape Breton are very distressing from the want of food among the inhabitants, and fodder for the cattle. A girl at Mira is stated by a coroner's jury to have died of starvation, and it was feared that many more deaths would ensue from the same cause. There was not a barrel of flour to be had at any price in the town of Sydney or its neighbourhood a week or two ago—supplies which had been sent from Nova-Scotia having been delayed by adverse winds. Two or three hundred head of cattle are said to have died from want of fodder.—[St. John's N. B. Courier.

It is stated that there were no less than six candidates for the office of hangman to Turney and Hamilton. A horse was stolen at Thornhill, on the morning of the execution, by some person, it is believed, who was on his road to witness the "terror-striking" exhibition!

Table with 6 columns: Description, Rec'd, Sent adm, Total, Died, Died Rem. Rows include Men, Women, Children, and Total.

(Signed) Jos. PAINEHAUD, Junr. House Surgeon. Anthracite coal ashes will effectually protect melon and other vines from the depredations of striped bug and other insects, if freely sprinkled over them.

The London (C. W.) Times, of the 25th, states that only four families of emigrants have reached that place.

THE SEASON IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The advance of vegetation in New Brunswick, particularly on the St. John, is said to be very rapid, although the season has been very backward.

A new Order, the Sons of Temperance, has been established in New Brunswick.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Sun says—The fields look charming, the late heavy showers having well moistened the earth, and with the warm sun given a fine start to vegetation. The crops are promising thus far, and we look forward, anticipating a fruitful harvest.

MORTALITY AMONG EMIGRANTS.—A vessel bound for Quebec, with passengers, has put into the Marimachi river, with her crew in a weak and disabled state, and many passengers sick, seventy of the latter having died on the passage, and a large number since her arrival.

The Bishop of Montreal has gone to visit the sick at Grose Isle.

The brig Crickets, Thompson, of Sunderland, from Stigo, bound to Quebec, with 160 passengers, was wrecked at Gaspe on the 22nd of May, 132 of the passengers and one seaman were drowned.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND EMIGRANTS.—The Quebec Freeman's Journal states that several families were induced to leave Ireland under the promise that sums of money, varying from £1 to £10 should be paid to them on their arrival; but on landing in Quebec, and remaining there two weeks, they had not even got a letter from their pretended benefactor. The Journal calls this wilful deception, and says the poor victims were living God knows how.

CALENDARIA SPRINGS.—A large number of visitors have already reached the Springs, to partake of the health-restoring waters, which are becoming so famed for their medicinal virtues.

The Montreal Register states that the number of deaths in that city among the emigrants is about twenty-five per day. Our cotemporary adds that there is little cause for alarm in Montreal on the ground of contagion.

An Emigrant Society has been formed at Quebec to afford advice and assistance to the destitute emigrants who reach that city.

The Hamilton Gazette states that on the 24th instant there were about 100 sick emigrants under the Doctor's care in the emigrant sheds of that city. 1,668 emigrants had arrived at Hamilton up to the 18th instant, 749 of whom were in a state of indigence.

The Corporation of Hamilton have expended £325 in providing accommodation for distressed emigrants.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Three persons were killed at Rochester by lightning on the night of the 22nd—Mr. Matthews, No. 23, Wilder-street, and his wife and daughter. The shocks made the houses tremble as if moved by an earthquake.

POSTAGE REGULATION.—By a new regulation casual papers, or papers sent by other persons than the publishers from Canada to the United States, are subject to a charge of 3d; and Canada papers sent to Europe via the United States are subject to a charge of 5d.

By a proclamation of the 3rd instant, the duties on grain and vegetables passing through the Lachine canal are equalized, and the duty on each bushel of oats, potatoes, peas, beans, seeds and vegetables is reduced from 4d. to 3d., at which the duty on wheat, barley, rye and Indian corn had already been fixed by the proclamation of the 23rd August, 1846.

The collections of the United States in favor of Ireland, amount thus far, it is estimated, to more than \$400,000.

The District School Libraries of New York State contain upwards of 1,200,000 volumes, besides, almost every school has its maps, globes, and other instruments adapted to convey instruction to the youth.

The emigration has brought a large flood of mendicancy into Montreal.

EMIGRATION.—120,000 persons has been provided by the English Government with the means of emigrating to the United States and Canada this year.

The potatoe disease has again made its appearance in Ireland.

Toronto Market Prices.

Table with 4 columns: Description, s. d., a. d. Rows include Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Fat Butter, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Beef, Pork, Hay, Straw, Timothy, Mutton, Veal, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Bacon, Hams, and Lard.

Toronto Board of Health.

SANATORY REGULATION 3.

Adopted by the Board of Health, June 19, 1847.

FIRST—That all Emigrants on arriving at this Port by steamer or other vessels be landed at the wharf at the foot of Simcoe-street, commonly known as Dr. Ree's Wharf, and there only. And the master of any steamer or other vessel violating this Regulation, will subject himself to the penalties prescribed by the City Law in that case made and provided.

SECOND—That all Emigrants arriving at this Port, at the public charge, except only those who come hither to join their friends or connexions residing in, or in the immediate neighbourhood of this City, be forwarded to their intended destination by the very first conveyance, by land or water, which the Board of Health or the Emigrant Agent may provide for that purpose. That after the means of conveyance, as aforesaid, shall have been provided for them, no such emigrant shall be permitted to occupy the Emigrant Sheds, or to receive the Government allowance of provisions, except only in case of sickness of the Emigrant or his family, and except in such special cases as may be sanctioned by the Board of Health.

THIRD—That provision being made for all such emigrants during their necessary detention in the City, no such Emigrant will be allowed to ask alms or beg in the City, and any one found doing so, will be immediately arrested, and punished according to the City Laws in such case made and provided.

FOURTH—All Tavern keepers, Boarding or Lodging-house keepers, and other persons having Emigrants staying in their premises are required to make immediate report to the High Bailiff, or other officer on duty at the City Hall, of any sick person who may be staying in their houses; and Tavern, Boarding, or Lodging-house keepers who shall neglect to make such report of any sick person who may be in their premises, will, upon conviction, be fined conformably to the law.

FIFTH—That the Medical Officer in charge of the emigrant hospital, be required to visit the Emigrant sheds, morning and evening of each day, for the purpose of examining and removing to the hospital all sick emigrants who may require medical treatment, and that the said officer be also required to visit all steamers, or other vessels, which may arrive at this port with emigrants, immediately on the arrival of such steamer or other vessel, for the same purpose as above stated.

Published by order of the Board of Health.
 CHARLES DALY, C.C.C.
 Clerks Office,
 Toronto, June 19, 1847.

TORONTO AUCTION MART,
 155, King Street.
GREAT SALE OF
Real Property by Auction,
 AT THE ABOVE ROOMS.

Only a Year's Interest in advance required down.

THE Subscriber is instructed to Sell, without reserve, by Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, a variety of BUILDING AND PARK LOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.

Upon Lot 23, in the 2nd Concession of York, as laid out by Thomas Young, Esq., and J. S. Dennis, Esquire, P. L. S.

The above property is situated back from Queen-street, the depth of one Lot, and is only 300 and odd yards west from the rear of Captain Strachan's, formerly Crookshank's Property, sold last September. The soil is admitted to be of excellent quality, and a never-failing stream, the same that crosses the Garrison Common, traverses the property. The means of access are various, namely, by Queen-street, by Dundas street, by the Davenport Road, and by the Concession Road from Yonge-street. When the latter is opened up, which is expected to be done immediately, the property will be accessible by Macdonald road, in ten minutes drive from the city. The terms are so liberal—EIGHT YEAR'S CREDIT—as scarcely to require comment. Lithographs, or any other information touching the property, may be had of Mr. Henry Greenstieck, at Macdonald's Hotel, the agent for the property, or of the undersigned.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

July 2, 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, Cutters, Harrows, Scotch Ploughs (Wooden),—an article that defies competition, one of which was awarded the first prize at the late Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—Horse Rakes, Turnip Drills, and every article in the Agricultural Implement line.

He calls particular attention to his "Premium two 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 \$300 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.

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

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

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1847.

Workman Brothers & Co.,

No. 36, KING STREET.

OFFER FOR SALE:—

- 60 tons English Iron,
- 20 tons Best Iron,
- 20 tons Swedes Iron,
- 15 tons Hoop and Band Iron,
- 10 tons Sheet Iron,
- 3 tons Plough Shares,
- 2 tons Wagon Boxes,
- 2 tons Cast Steel,
- 3 tons Blister Steel,
- 1 ton Spring Steel,
- 4 tons 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 "Pantpool" 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 Cool Chains,
- 200 boxes Windows Glass,
- 2 tons Putty,
- 20 dozen Common English Spades,
- 10 dozen Common English Shovels,
- 5 dozen Irish Spades,
- 2 dozen Scotch Spades,
- 60 dozen Steel Shovels,
- 8 dozen Steel Shovels,
- 10 dozen Grain Scoops,
- 40 Philadelphia Mill Saws,
- 40 "Fairbanks'" Platform & Counter Scales.

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

18 PACKAGES OF SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM

Shelf Goods,

With an Assortment of American Hardware.

Toronto, 25th March, 1847.

R. H. Brett,

161 KING STREET, TORONTO.

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE

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

Also, Importer and Dealer in Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Dye Woods, Gunpowder, Shot, Window Glass, Cotton Baling, 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.

FOR Cheap Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, try the

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

No. 77 Yonge Street, a few doors North of King-st.

J. Shepard Ryan,

Having a Partner in England, can purchase Goods AT AS LOW PRICES as any other House, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

CASH PURCHASERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we calculate on clearing off our Old Stock every winter.

Toronto, 1st January, 1847. 1-12m.

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. 40, King Street East.

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

Swain & Co's Hygiean Medicine, OR, WORSDELL'S Vegetable Restorative PILLS.

RECOMMENDED as the best FAMILY MEDICINE now in use, by thousands in Great Britain, the United State of America, and Canada, for Restoring Impaired Nature to Health and Vigour, and preventing Disease in the Human System, by Purifying the Blood.

Prepared solely by J. SWAIN & CO., 65, Yonge Street, Toronto; who respectfully call the attention of their Agents, and the Public in general, to their various other Medicines, particularly their CARMINATIVE for CHILDREN, and their STOMACH BITTERS, ESSENCES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. &c.

Authorised Travelling Agents.

- Mr. Jacob Hick,
- Mr. James Wetherald,
- Mr. W. H. Smith, and
- Mr. D. Swallow;

By whom (and at their Establishment, as above) Orders will be received, and punctually attended to.

STRIKING CURES.

WHO WISHES TO THROW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES?

Read the following Extract of a Letter received from our Agent at Richmond, Dalhousie Dist:—

Richmond, 5th August, 1846.

Messrs. John Swain & Co.,—As Agent here, I beg leave to inform you, that in all cases where your invaluable Pills have been used in this vicinity, they have been productive of the most happy results: the relief afforded to individual suffering in various ways has been almost incredible; therefore I cannot pretend to give a detailed account of their various virtues; but at the same time I cannot forbear mentioning one particular case of a man, who, for some four or five months, was confined to his house, and most commonly to bed, and not able to reach the door of his dwelling, excepting by the use of Crutches, from the effects of inveterate running sores in both legs; yet, surprising to say, the Pills have entirely effected a cure, and the man is now able to work, and travel about his business, whole and sound: his name is William Luckey, residing in the Township of Goulbourne, in this District.

I remain, Gentlemen,
 Yours with respect,
 P. McELROY.

To J. Swain & Co.,

Edwardsburgh, January, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I have now great pleasure in handing you the annexed certificate, from my wife, which will speak for itself. Your General Agent Mr. Wetherald, desired me to give him a certificate as soon as she was cured, but I refused to do so until she had remained well six months. That period has now elapsed, and I am happy to inform you that she has had no return of her complaint, but is in perfect health.

ABRAHAM WILSON.

CURE OF OLD-STANDING STOMACH COMPLAINT,

By Swain & Co's Hygiean Medicine, or Worsdell's Vegetable Pills.

To J. Swain & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—For sixteen or seventeen years I was afflicted with a Stomach Complaint, attended with distressing pain and general debility, and for the last two years of the time I was not expected to recover. At that time my husband was appointed Agent for the Sale of your Pills, when I determined to try them myself, and, by persevering in taking them every day, till I had used five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and have remained entirely well ever since.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
 MARGARET WILSON.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Testimony of C. J. Forsyth, Esq., Wellington Square.

To J. Swain & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been in the practice of using your Pills myself, and recommending them to others, and I have found them to be unequalled in their effects upon the human system; and I believe your Medicine is a safe and efficient remedy against those afflicting disorders to which mankind is subject.

I am yours very respectfully,
 C. J. FORSYTH.

MARK THIS.

MRS. OLIVER, Wife of F. A. Oliver, Esq., Tyandango, parted with a Tape Worm from 25 to 30 feet long, from the use of Swain & Co's Vegetable Restorative Pills.

J. WETHERALD.

CURE OF PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Mr. E. T. Martin, of Bayham, was afflicted with a pain in his right side for two years, but from the use of the Restorative Pills for two months, he was perfectly cured.

CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

Mr. Martin had two children severely effected with Ague and Fever, who were entirely cured by the use of the Restorative Pills.

CURE OF INFLUENZA.

Mr. B. Wixcup's Child was sick for three months, from Influenza, and was reduced to a skeleton, and all hopes of its recovery were given up. He was advised to take the Vegetable Restorative Pills, which soon effected a cure, and he is now enjoying good health.

CURE OF INFLAMMATION IN THE BOWELS

Mr. W. H. SMITH, Toronto, was suddenly attacked with Inflammation in the Bowels; in this alarming state he took a few doses of the Vegetable Restorative Pills, and was perfectly cured in four days.

CURE OF GRAVEL.

Mr. SLATER, of Seneca, Grand River, suffered severely from Gravel, but, by taking a few boxes of the Restorative Pills, he is now entirely cured of that distressing complaint.

CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mrs. Slater suffered for years from Liver Complaint, and tried various remedies without effect; she, however, took a box of the Restorative Pills, and, to the great astonishment and joy of herself and the whole family, she is now perfectly cured, and never enjoyed better health.

WONDERFUL RESTORATION TO HEALTH.

Mr. AVERILL, of the Township of Brantford, farmer, was unable to work during the most of the summer; but, by taking the Restorative Pills for five days, he was so much better as to be enabled to perform a good day's work at cradling wheat.

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



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:

- W. A. Baldwin,
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