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The BRITISH WHIG being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.
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All Letters (except from Agents) to be post paid.

J. A. McDOWALL,
FURRIER & HATTER,
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
Furs made up to order on the shortest notice.
Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

ROSS DODD,
Military Tailor
AND
LADIES' HABILITATION,
"PRINCESS STREET."
Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted.

W. NODEN,
Tailor, &c.
(OPPOSITE MR. WILLIAM WILSON'S),
WELLINGTON STREET.
All Work in his line executed with neatness and dispatch.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant,
WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
(Next to Mr. W. Wilson's),
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
WINE, SPIRITS, TEAS, GROCERIES, &c.
PRINCESS STREET,
KINGSTON.

F. & B. KAYLER,
COACH BUILDERS
AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

ROBERT McCORMICK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINE, SPIRITS, TEAS, GROCERIES, &c.
PRINCESS STREET,
KINGSTON.

Messrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

JAMES McMILLAN,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
PIANO FORTES TUNED.
ADDRESS—W. McMillan, Auctioneer.

THOMPSON & CAREY,
GENERAL IMPORTING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
51, BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

A CARD.
CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW
ORLANDO WARE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 102, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

OWEN VANDUSEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.,
Bagot Street, (between British Whig Office and
Lambton House,) Kingston.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
(LATE STONE'S),
OPPOSITE THE CITY BATHS,
King-street, Toronto.

FRANCIS V. CAREY, M. D.,
SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c. &c.,
NEWBURGH, CAMDEN EAST.

EDWARD STACEY,
(FROM LONDON),
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Opposite J. D. Bryce & Co.'s,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.

JOHN BLACKISTON,
SAIL-MAKER AND RIGGER,
NO. 4, HARDY'S BUILDINGS,
ONTARIO STREET.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 1, Hardy's Buildings,
Kingston, Feb. 5, 1847.

NOTICE.
THE Public are informed that the
MONTREAL AND KINGSTON
MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS
Will commence plying daily, from this
Port to Deseronto's Landing, until further
notice, on MONDAY the 19th instant,
leaving Kingston at 7 A. M.

Office of the Montreal and Kingston
Mail Company, Commercial Wharf,
Kingston, 16th April, 1847.

FOR SALE.
LOT No. 41, in the 4th Con., Town-
ship of Kingston, 160 Acres—on
liberal terms. Apply to
C. STUART,
Kingston, 29th January, 1847.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1847. NO. 38.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have entered into
Co-partnership for the purpose of
carrying on the FORWARDING BUSI-
NESS on the River St. Lawrence,
Lakes Ontario, Erie, &c., under the
name and style of COLCLEUGH & GREER,
Montreal; JOHN H. GREER & Co., at
Kingston; and Wm. COLCLEUGH & Co.,
at Hamilton.

JOHN H. GREER,
WM. COLCLEUGH,
Hamilton, March 28, 1847.

LAKE AND RIVER LINE.
FORWARDING
For 1847.

WITH reference to the above an-
nouncement, the undersigned
will be prepared on the opening of the
Navigation, to carry on the Forwarding
Business between Montreal, Kingston,
Toronto, Hamilton, and other Ports on
LAKE ONTARIO, and also on LAKE ERIE,
and vice versa, for the transit of Pro-
duce and Merchandise.

Their Stock of first-class Barges, Pro-
pellers, Steam Freight Boats and Schoo-
ners, is such as will enable them to do
justice to such parties as may confide
Business to their care.
Produce, &c., in Store before the open-
ing of the Lachine Canal to be at the risk
of the owners thereof.

COLCLEUGH & GREER, Montreal.
JOHN H. GREER & Co., Kingston.
Wm. COLCLEUGH & Co., Hamilton.
R. U. INNES,
Managing Agent at Montreal.
Kingston, 5th April, 1847. 28-1m.

FORWARDING
FOR
1847.

THE Undersigned having entered into Co-
partnership for the purpose of carrying on the
FORWARDING BUSINESS
BETWEEN KINGSTON & MONTREAL,
(AND VICE VERSA.)
Via the Rideau Canal and River St.
Lawrence.

Will be prepared on the opening of the Naviga-
tion, with a
NEW STOCK OF STEAMERS & BARGES,
Capable of carrying
20,000 Barrels of Flour per Month,
To send forward any Property which may be
Committed to them.

From their experience and knowledge of the
Business, they trust to be able to give
general satisfaction, and solicit a share of
public patronage.

The Business will be carried on in Montreal at
the Stores occupied last Season by HIL-
LIARD & WALKER, under the name and Firm
of SMITH & GLASSFORD, and at Kingston,
under the name and Firm of GLASSFORD &
SMITH.

JAMES A. GLASSFORD,
GEORGE SMITH,
Kingston, 8th March, 1847. 20-4f.

1847. 1847.
FORWARDING
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND KINGSTON,
AND VICE VERSA,
Via the Ottawa River, and Rideau Canal, and
River St. Lawrence.

THE Undersigned, with an increased
stock of BARGES and STEAMERS
at their command, will transport (with
safety and despatch) all property
confided to their care. Passing Custom
House Entries, of Goods from England
and Scotland, will be promptly attended
to, and free of charge.

Thanking their customers for the pa-
tronage they have hitherto extended to
them, they solicit a continuance of public
support, being determined to do busi-
ness at as reasonable rates as ANY others
in the Trade.

J. S. McCUAIG & Co., Montreal.
P. F. McCUAIG & Co., Kingston.
Kingston, 6th April, 1847. 29-1f.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby give notice,
that from and after this date they will
carry on the business of WAREHOUSE-
MEN apart from that of FORWARDERS,
and will not receive into their Warehouses
here any produce other than that already
contracted for, excepting in the former
capacity, for which the following Ware-
houses does shall be charged for every ten
days that such produce may remain here.

They further give notice that should the
owners of such property be desirous of
covering the same by Insurance against
fire while warehoused here, the subscribers
will, on being requested in writing, act as
their Agents for such purpose, so far as it
can be effected.

Flour, per barrel..... 1d
Beef and Pork..... 1d
Ashes..... 3d
Grain, per bushel..... 3d
And other property in proportion.

HOOVER, HENDERSON & Co.
MACPHERSON & CRANE
JAMES A. WALKER & Co.
H. & S. JONES & Co.
Kingston, 22nd April, 1847.

The following papers will please copy the
above three months: Montreal Gazette, Belleville
Intelligencer, Coburg Star, Toronto Colonist, Ham-
ilton Journal and Express, and London Times.

VICTORIA SALOON.

ALEXANDER CICOLARI,

IN respectfully tendering his thanks to
his customers for the liberal support
they have hitherto extended to him, begs
to acquaint them, and others, that he has
recently much improved his Establishment
No. 2, Garrett's Buildings,
MARKET SQUARE,
Where all kinds of Refreshments, in Sea-
son, Pastry, Wines, Liqueurs, Jellies, Ice,
&c., &c., will as usual, be provided; and
trusts, by his efforts to please to secure a
continuance of public patronage.

Lunches always ready.

*A. C. being a practical workman, is
prepared to accommodate families with
PASTRY at the shortest notice, and on as
reasonable terms as any others in the trade.
Charlotte Russes, Meringues, and other
delicacies prepared to order.
Kingston, 20th April, 1847. 32-1m.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

MR. W. A. ROSS,
WILL RE OPEN Queen's College
School, on MONDAY, 23rd May,
and it is earnestly requested that parents
and guardians will loose no time in en-
rolling pupils.

In this Institution, although originally
founded chiefly for the purpose of pre-
paring candidates for admission into
Queen's College, instruction will be given
to all who desire it, in the usual branches
of an English, Commercial and Mathemat-
ical, as well as Classical Education. A
Class will be formed at the opening of the
Session for the Rudiments of the Latin
Language.

Terms may be learned from the Revd.
Mr. Machar, Principal of the College, or
from the Revd. Prof. Romanes, or the Revd.
Prof. Williamson.

Mr. ROSS has been employed in the
work of Teaching for some years, and
is one of the most distinguished Students at
Queen's College, who has to him that previous
training which has enabled them to pro-
ceed their studies at the University with
such success. Both from our knowledge
of his talents and scholarship, and from
the proof we have had of his eminent
abilities as a Teacher, in the young men
whom he has sent to College, we are
enabled with the fullest confidence to re-
commend him to such parents as desire to
secure the advantage of a thorough Edu-
cation for their children.

JOHN MACHAR, A. M.
GEORGE ROMANES, A. M.
J. WILLIAMSON, A. M.
Kingston, April 15th, 1847.

Fresh Garden Seeds, FROM THE ROCHESTER NURSERY, AND WARRANTED GOOD.

Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli,
Cauliflower, Early York, and other
Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cress, Cumber-
egg Plant, Kail, Lettuce, Melon of
all kinds, Nasturtium, Onion, Parsley,
Parsnip, Peas, Cayenne Pepper, Pump-
kin, Radish, Rhubarb or pie plant, Sage,
Caraway, Vegetable Oyster, Spinach,
Squash, Tobacco, large Red and large
Yellow Tomato, Turnip, &c., &c., with
a variety of other seeds.

For Sale by
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
Market Square,
Kingston, 14th April, 1847. 31.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
following extracts from the "Act
to regulate the sale of Fire Wood in
the Town of Kingston," will be rigidly
put in force from and after the first day
of May, 1847.

"That each, and every Cord, Load,
or other quantity of Fire Wood, sold or
offered or exposed for sale in the said
Town, or in the Harbor thereof, shall be
composed of sticks not less than four feet
in length, from scarp to point; and each,
and every Cord so sold, or offered or
exposed for sale, shall measure eight feet
in length, by four feet in height, and
parts of Cords in proportion.

"That any person or persons, selling,
or offering or exposing for sale, any
Fire Wood within the said Town, or
Harbor thereof, (unless the same shall
have been cut and split into pieces,
within the said Town, for immediate use,
which shall not measure four feet in length
as aforesaid, shall be fined in such sum
as the Mayor, or any one of the Alder-
men or Councillors before him, shall think
proper."

By order of the Council,
M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.
Kingston, Nov 23rd, 1846.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, by Or-
der of His Excellency the Ad-
ministrator of the Government in Council,
to all persons who have received
locations of Land in Western Canada,
since the 1st January, 1832; and also to
parties located previous to that date,
whose locations were not included in the
list of unpatented lands, liable to for-
feiture, published 4th of April 1847.

Agricultural.

THE GARDEN.
From the Canada Farmer.

No one who has the control of a square rod of
ground should be without a garden. To those
who are engaged in sedentary, indoor pursuits,
the cultivation of a small garden affords an agreeable
healthful recreation, and it enables the man
to enjoy many luxuries without the usual ex-
penditure of such enjoyments. The farmer, whether rich
or poor, should never be without his "Kitchen Gar-
den." He will find it quite as profitable as any
other part of his business, requiring an equal
amount of labor. The garden work can, in most
cases, be performed by the female members of the
family, except perhaps the digging and manuring
of the soil, which, we assure the ladies, we think
they ought not to be expected to do. But we must
remind them at the same time that we show our
devotion to their interests, we expose ourselves
to the censure of very high authority, namely,
to that of the lady herself. Mrs. London, the wife
of the celebrated agriculturist, in her excel-
lent little work, "Gardening for Ladies," lays
down very particular directions for the mode of
digging the soil, preparing and applying the pro-
per kind of manure, making hot-beds, &c. &c.;
and she gives drawing and descriptions of the im-
plements they most use, and of the little barrow
which they most employ, in her excellent little
work. "Gardening for Ladies," by the way, we must
not forget that she allows them to wear a leather
gaiter, to protect their delicate fingers from the
rude touch of the vulgar earth.

Such a garden as almost every farmer may cul-
tivate, without trespassing upon the labors of the
field, is best adapted to the wants of the
family during the summer, to say nothing of the
air of comfort and sociability which it gives to
his dwelling, and the ray of health such exer-
cise imparts to the young ladies, a matter of
no small moment to an affectionate and indulgent
parent. In this respect, to all, however multifarious
the objects demanding your attention, do not forget
your garden.

We extract the remarks below from Gardner's
Dictionary. They are taken by him from an
English writer, and refer chiefly to market gar-
dens; many of the hints, however, will be found
useful in every case.

Deep trenching of the soil prevents that
peculiar deterioration of the soil which would be
the consequence of the frequent repetition of similar
plants. This effect is most perceptible when
the plants perfect their seed, which is seldom or
never allowed to take place in market gardens;
which succeed each other in the same spots,
and repeatedly so plant the over-buried soil,
vegetables in the same spots, are apt to acquire
their own peculiar diseases, and by various diseases
which attack the plants, however abundant may
be the food supplied to them or careful the cul-
tivation.

The principle on which the gardeners are cul-
tivated is that of forcing vegetation by means of an
abundant supply of dung, constant tillage, and
occasional watering. "The whole surface is con-
verted into a species of hot-bed, and crop succeeds
crop with a rapidity which is truly astonishing; but
these vegetables which arrive at a marketable
state in the least time, are not the most profit-
able, and those also for which there is a constant
demand at all times of the year. With an abun-
dant supply of manure, the market gardeners have
no fear of exhausting the soil, and dissimilar ve-
getables may grow together, and be planted in rows,
especially those of the deep-rooted kind, and under
them those vegetables which do not require much sun
may be raised to advantage. Raspberries, goose-
berries and currants are planted in rows between
the trees. These rows being thirty or forty feet
apart, leave ample room for vegetables of every
kind, and the ground between the trees is raised
and cultivated in the same manner as the ground
of seed, so that no space is permitted to waste
the ground; even the hedges, if there are any, are
kept low and clipped, that they may not give any
shade, or harbor small birds.

A garden should always be laid out in a regular
form, with narrow parallel beds, and paths between
them. One or more roads, of sufficient width to
allow a cart to pass, should intersect these beds at
right angles, for the convenience of bringing
manure and taking off the produce. The beds
should not be above six feet wide, so that a person
may easily pull up weeds, gather vegetables
without treading upon the beds. The surface of the
beds should be raised to a level, and the beds, and
in retentive soils may carry off the superfluous
water after sudden and violent rains. The whole
ground should have been trenched two feet deep
or more; and this trenching should be repeated
repeatedly, to mix the upper with the under part
of the soil, and distribute the manure equally
throughout the soil, and thus in a rich black
mould will be produced, in which every kind
of vegetable will grow most rapidly. For early
plants, and those which are used in winter, and
require to be protected from frost, narrow beds are
made, lying in a direction east and west, and sloping
towards the south; and the north side raised
high, so that the eastern end may be sheltered from
drifts and frosts by the horizon. This gives the
plants a protection from the north winds, and ex-
poses the more to the influence of the sun. In very
frosty weather, these beds are covered with mats
or low straw. We do not mention frames covered
with glass, as they belong to a higher class of
horticulture; but a good deal of the most valuable
produce is raised in the open air, and in a cold
country, or in a garden where the soil is not
indispendable for the raising of early vegetables.

By these means, radishes and various salads
may be raised very early in the spring, and sometimes
in mild winters, without any interruption the whole
year.

An abundant supply of manure is indispensable
in the culture of the garden, and can generally be
obtained in large towns at a trifling expense. The
neighborhood of a town is therefore a necessary
circumstance towards the production of the crop,
as well as its sale. It would be impossible to make
a sufficient quantity of manure by means of the
horses which are employed to carry the produce to
market, and the manure of the town is the best
in the garden, without taking up space which may
be more profitably employed. The only animal
manure which can be kept in a garden is that of
a pig. This animal will live well on the offal of
vegetables, and the gardens of cottagers could not
well be kept in a fertile state if it were not for the
manure made by the pig.

The profits of a garden near a large city, of the
extent of 10 or 12 acres, are as great as that of a
farm of ten times the extent cultivated in the best
manner, without the help of purchased manure. But
if manure can be obtained at a reasonable
rate, as is often the case in great thoroughfares,
although there is no immediate demand for it, yet
a garden may be very profitably cultivated, and
entirely for the purpose of raising seeds. The de-
mand for seeds of all the most common productions
of a garden, and especially of flowers, is very
great, and the profit of those who retail them is
liberal; it is as great that they can afford a
liberal price to those who raise them with proper
care, so as to keep the varieties distinct.

Many plans have been proposed for the distribu-
tion of the crops in a garden; but none of them
are suited to every situation. Much depends on
the nature of the soil, which may be better suited

to one kind of produce than another, and also to
the demand for any peculiar class of vegetable.—
New sorts may often be introduced with advan-
tage. The raising of any useful plant with great
care will often give a man a reputation, which
makes it advantageous to him to cultivate himself
in this principle, and raise them in the greatest
perfection. An ingenious man will find out what
is most for his own advantage; and from the list
of plants which may be cultivated for ornament or
for use, a selection may be made which may be well
suited to the situation of the ground and the cir-
cumstances of the grower. The practice of the
market gardeners may be examined with advan-
tage; and long experience, with the test of profit,
will lay down better practiced rules than the most
plausible theories.

The application of the garden husbandry method
is in the preparation of the soil by deep trenching
and digging, carefully drilling or dibbling all the
seeds in rows, stirring the soil between the grow-
ing plants, and keeping the ground clear of weeds
by the hand and the hoe. These last are the most
essential part of the cultivation. By daily atten-
tion to the progress of the plants, and continual
assistance at critical periods, sometimes thinning
out, and other times transplanting to produce an
equal crop, and treading every plant if it were a
rare plant in the garden, the ground may be made
to produce more than double what the most atten-
tive farmer could expect on a larger scale.

Three short rules may be added for garden cul-
tivation:—
1. Regulate the distribution of your plants with
respect to the shade and sun. Ordinary standard
trees should be on the north and west side, near
or against the wall or fence, so as not to shade too
much from the sun.

2. Alternate the crops, and do not plant varieties
together, lest the soil be exhausted.
3. Plant immediately after preparing the soil.
4. Seeds and young plants require to be kept moist,
and with light soil about them.

5. Stirring the ground about well-set plants is one
of the most certain means of forwarding vegeta-
tion.

6. Trench the soil over sixteen or eighteen in-
ches deep, every four or five years, taking a
fifth part annually.

The following remarks from Judge Buel are con-
cise, and well adapted to farmers:—
"The month of May is an important one in the
operations of the garden. If not already done, no
time should be lost in sowing the seeds of onions,
salads, early cabbage, peas, radishes, and, in
planting early corn and potatoes. The best, carrot,
parsnip, and summer squash, may also be sown
in the garden for winter use. May be sown in
time from the 20th to the 30th. As soon as the soil
and the season are warm enough to bring up corn,
which here is generally from the 15th to the 20th,
plant your melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers,
though it will do equally well to plant the latter
for pickles, in the early part of June. The 15th
is the best time for planting the melons, which are
the best of the bean family. Soak the seed of these
in warm water a few hours, and cover them slightly
when planted. My practice is to save this crop
for winter use. They afforded a good product."

When frost approached the beans are all picked,
the early ones shelled out and dried, and, after
the first frosts are over, are used as good as when
first sown. Cucumbers for pickles, and the various
vegetables which are raised after they are once estab-
lished, may be raised in the garden, and the
strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, grapes, &c.,
and in situations where they will thrive, the spring
and best month for the best are as chop as the
most, are as easily cultivated, and are infinitely
more healthful and grateful. These, if well selected,
will give a succession of fruit from June to No-
vember, and in a peculiar state during the year.
Plants to keep with will cost from three to five
dollars. They may be multiplied by grafting,
budging, &c. The trees should be so arranged as
to shade little as possible the grounds that are
to be tilled. Half a dozen roots of the pie-plant
(shubarb) will furnish abundant materials for pies
and tarts, in no winter, and the gooseberry,
from April to July, or until the fruit is gone, may
be advanced to supply its place. These should be
planted two feet apart in good soil. A bed of forty
by three and a half feet will supply the table with
delicious asparagus a part of April and the whole
of May and June, if kept in good order. For this
ground should be dug deep and made rich.
"In situations where they will thrive, the spring
and best month for the best are as chop as the
most, are as easily cultivated, and are infinitely
more healthful and grateful. These, if well selected,
will give a succession of fruit from June to No-
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delicious asparagus a part of April and the whole
of May and June, if kept in good order. For this
ground should be dug deep and made rich.

To the Editor of the Newcastle Farmer.
HALLOWMAN, April 20, 1847.

Sir,—I wish to make known to my brother
farmers, through your medium, the mode of
growing Indian Corn. I last year took a piece of
meadow land, (broke up the Fall preceding, and
manured at the rate of 50 loads per acre,) har-
rowed and cross ploughed it, and then ridged it,
(always necessary, in my opinion,) and planted
Indian corn, together with some white and yellow,
across the ridge, leaving seven or eight feet
between the hills. I gave it a light brush with the
hoe when it was about ankle high, and put a
spoonful of plaster on each hill; it took about 50
pounds of plaster to the acre. In about three
weeks time, when the corn was about knee high,
I went through it with the plough and loam again.
About the 1st of September the ear was sound,
and of course quite unsifted by the frost. I was
harvested about the middle of September, but
should have been done earlier, when I found full
45 bushels to the acre. Each bushel by measure
averaged 60 lbs. by weight.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM NOBLE.

N. B.—I consider corn fodder superior to any
other course of food; indeed, if cut before the frost
strikes it, it is equal to hay.

I am trying the above experiment this year on
the same piece of land; if it turns out well I will
let you know all about it in September next.
The net profit of last year's crop is estimated by
me at 15 dollars.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.

It is a question often asked why bread baked in
Edinburgh should be so much better than the Lon-
don bread, and the produce of the French is su-
perior to either. Others we have heard remark
that there is no bread equal to the Belgian. Now,
supposing the flour to be the same in all, there can
be no doubt that the difference of the qualities
must be ascribed to the variable qualities of the
yeast employed in the different countries. But the
circumstance has become a philosophical question,
and for the future, it is the fault of the inhabitant
of the least yeast-favored district if they do not
obtain bread quite as good as their neighbors. This
is easily managed by (ready yeast) all but such
of the constituents (notly produced from the
next chemist), and on which its fermenting property
depends; and this application of science to dome-
stic purposes will, we believe, ere long, become
generally acted upon. The formula given is as
follows:—

Take of flour three pounds avoirdupois; bicar-
bonate of soda powder, four drachms; hydrochloric
acid or muriatic acid, five fluid drachms; water
about twenty-six fluid ounces; commencing with
four drachms of bread made in these proportions
contains nothing but flour, salt and water, for the
proportions of soda and muriatic acid used are
those which, chemically combined, make common
salt. The ingredients should be mixed well to-
gether, the soda and flour first, which is best done

by passing the former through a fine sieve, and
stirring it well into the flour with the hand; the
salt should next be dissolved and added to the
sifted flour, and the whole well mixed together,
and kneaded as thoroughly and speedily as possible.
The dough thus made should be baked in loaves,
and is sufficient to make two loaves. About one
half an hour is required in baking. This bread
is well tasted, lighter, and more digestible
than bread baked with yeast, and is less injurious.

"We cannot be a question but the unyeasted bread
is more to be depended on for the sick chamber, or
the use of the dyspeptic, and must of course be
more safe and wholesome for the public at large.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

Presuming the Potatoes to be intended for planting
dry, place them thinly in a shed, and water them
well with a rose waterpot, let them lie for 24 hours,
then remove them to a dry floor, powder them over
with sulphur, and turn them and repeat it.
Have your trenches ready the first week in March,
place your Potatoes or sets in your usual way, with
out any manure; level the soil, then sprinkle over
the surface with as much common salt as will
produce a slight sprinkling of snow, and I don't
think you will next autumn report progress.—Robert
Jenks, Cambridge Nursery Charles Kings
Cheltenham, Feb. 15.

I. O. O. F.

From the Quebec Mercury, May 1.
On Wednesday evening last the Brethren of the
Mercantile Lodge of Odd Fellows celebrated the
anniversary of its establishment. The large hall of
the Parliament Buildings was obtained for the oc-
casion, and fitted up with the greatest taste and
appropriateness of display. Around the walls, the
several flags of Old England, from the huge En-
sign to the smaller Union Jack, were hung, in-
ter-spaced with banners bearing various devices, and
with displays of brilliant music. The three chairs
were occupied, each canopy bearing the usual
insignia of the Orders. One of these chairs at-
tracted universal attention, and the mysterious
emblems surrounding it—three globes—gave to it
paramount attraction. This sacred device had also
for supporters two long crooks, the whole bearing
and supporting a shield, the occupant of this seat
superintending the grand order of good-will, which
the initiated may be has to be essayed by
every candidate for Odd Fellowship; what part of
the torture the crooks enacted none could guess;
but all looking upon them with wondering curiosity.

Immediately after the opening of the door an
immense crowd poured in, until the building was
filled to the roof with spectators. The gallery,
between seven and eight hundred persons were
present, and for the excellent arrangements made,
and strictly carried into execution, the utmost dis-
comfort must have been experienced. As it was,
all were well cared for, and no confusion prevailed.
When all were seated, the song "Call from the
gallery" was sung in a most impressive manner.
From the central lamp fell the bright beams of
the electric of the chairs, and lit up with a pleasing
glow the gorgeous regalia of the brethren of the
higher orders, who were costely arrayed and col-
lars of velvet, decorated with deep, golden fringe, and sparkling
with golden symbols—displaying, too, among
the vast