

POETRY.

The following beautiful and instructive lines are from the pen of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, late Governor of Bombay, Sec. and brother to Lord Glenelg.
"Blessed is the man whom thou chastenest."—Psalm xlv, 12.
O SAVIOUR! whose mercy, severe in its kindness, Has chastened my wanderings, and guided my way; Adored be the power which illumined my blindness, And weaned me from phantoms that smiled to betray.
Enchanted with all that was dazzling and fair I followed the rainbow,—I caught at the toy;— And still in displeasure thy goodness was there, Disappointing the hope, and defeating the joy.
The blossom blushed bright, but a worm was below; The moonlight shone fair, there was blight in the beam;— Sweet whispered the breeze, but it whispered of woe, And bitterness flowed in the soft-flowing stream.
So, cured of my folly, yet cured but in part, I turned to the refuge thy pity displayed; And still did his eager and credulous heart Weave visions of promise that bloomed but to fade.
I thought that the course of the pilgrim to heaven, Would be bright as the summer and glad as the morn; Thou show'dst me the path—it was dark and uneven, All rugged with rock, and all tangled with thorn.
I dreamed of celestial rewards and renown; I gazed at the triumph which blessed the brave; I asked for the palm branch, the robe, and the crown; I asked—and thou show'dst me a Cross and a grave.
Subdued and instructed, at length, to thy will, My hopes and my longings I fain would resign; O give me the heart that can wait and be still, Nor know of a wish or a pleasure but thine!
There are mansions exempted from sin and from woe, But they stand in a region by mortals untrod; There are rivers of joy,—but they roll not below; There is rest,—but it dwells in the presence of God.

BRITISH AMERICA.

(Concluded from our last.)

The political state of the Canadas is of course an obstacle to the emigrant. Their social and moral condition, as painted by Mr. Murray's authorities, is also a matter to give pause to colonists of a more respectable class. Having been originally settled for the most part by backwood Americans, or English emigrants of the lowest class—disbanded soldiers, labourers and Irish peasants—no very high standard of morals or of manners could have been set up; but, removed as they were from all restraint of opinion, the first colonists were enabled to give full scope to the animal and evil propensities of their nature. The system of dispersion very probably added a good deal to their vices; for solitude is more likely to drive the ignorant to sensual indulgences than to reflection, whilst it induces reckless debauchery when they meet with boon companions. But we have heard that the loneliness of a bush settlement operates unfavourably on persons of a much higher class; the males giving way to sottishness and slovenliness, the females losing all regard to the finer decencies of life. However, let our author speak for himself.

Manners and Morals of the Mass in Upper Canada.

The society in Upper Canada, with the exception of the small French settlement at Detroit, presents a very different aspect. A great majority of the inhabitants consist of emigrants recently arrived from Ireland, Scotland, and England, who have not yet made much change in their original ideas and habits. Those established at successive periods during the previous half-century, are not represented by Mr. Howison, Mr. Talbot, and other writers, under a very favourable light. The tone, especially in the western districts, appears to have been in a great measure given by such Americans as came, not from the backwood tracts, breathing rather the spirit of Kentucky than of New England. Disbanded soldiers and sailors were not well calculated to improve the breed; and even the voluntary emigrants were not always composed of the respectable classes who under the pressure of the times, have lately embraced this resource. The removal of the ordinary restraints of society, and the absence of religious ordinances and ministrations, concurred in giving to them a reckless and unprincipled character. Intoxication, encouraged by the cheapness of spirits, is indulged to a lamentable degree, and is often productive of general ill conduct and ruin. Little regard is paid to the Sabbath and other sacred institutions; and the ear of the stranger is wounded, not only by abusive language, but by swearing to an odious and disgusting degree.—Pugilistic contests are carried on with a violence rivalling those of Kentucky, and have not always been unaccompanied by the savage practice of gouging. Mr. Talbot, though he admits that he met with many respectable females, charges a large proportion of the sex with a disregard and even an insensibility to their first duties. Although a spry lass, as she is termed, is sure of repeated offers, and is never long of being united in the bonds of matrimony, she may frequently before that event have given birth to one or two children. Our author was in company with a lady who volunteered to the company the information, that "her Betty" had been two years old at her marriage. The correcter feelings on this subject of females from the old country are contemned as ridiculous.—Nay, where so little delicacy prevails, and the children are so valuable a possession, the bringing two or three into the world in this irregular manner, instead of being a bar to marriage, proves, it is said, an additional attraction, by making the young lady a species of heiress.—After marriage, she makes an active and industrious wife, but expects from her husband much deference, and even that he should wink at occasional frailties. These faults are described by Mr. Gourlay as rapidly disappearing, though Mr. Talbot, and even Mr. Shiroff, found them still too prevalent; but the increased means of instruction and the example of respectable immigrants, will, it may be hoped, gradually effect a thorough reform.

Mr. Steuart, in his account of New Granada, spoke very severely of the morals of the Spanish colonists there; but they could scarcely go beyond this, and their polished manners at all e-

vents would tend to soften the appearance of their licence.

The natural obstacles which appear to impede the settler in the Canadas are of two kinds,—one social, and having a tendency to decrease daily; the other irremediable, save by the exertions of the colonist, and not always to be subdued then. The first kind of impediment has arisen from the baneful dispersion system, aggravated in the Canadas by immense grants to individuals, or bodies, whose uncultivated "blocks" separate settlements, when time or favourable circumstances have induced people to congregate.—Hence, the settler is in many cases removed from markets to dispose of his produce and procure the comforts and conveniences of life. In the remote or bush districts, he is almost isolated from the world; the weather and the nature of the country combining to render a natural way almost impossible, and the dispersion of the colonists having prevented the formation of artificial roads. These are social and removable evils. The first and most obvious natural obstacle is the forest, with which Canada is everywhere covered; and the expense of clearing this averages £4 an acre. In addition to this, no agricultural operations can be begun till the wood is cleared; and the vicinity, whether belonging to the settler or unappropriated, is useless for the purposes of grazing. Every step the colonist takes, therefore, is one of difficulty and labour; and though sure of a plentiful subsistence, his prospects of attaining wealth by agriculture are remote, and he can only place out his family by the same means through which he has located himself. Nor can a location be accomplished without some capital. Mr. Murray, from a careful examination of all the data submitted to him, conceives that £750 is the lowest sum requisite to purchase, clear, and cultivate 200 acres; which, allowing for the addition of passage-money, living, travelling to the location, and those various expenses that cannot be foreseen, would swell the capital required to from 800l. to 1,000l. Something less no doubt, would serve, by allowing part of the purchase-money to remain on credit; but this is so small an item, and so bad a mode of proceeding, that we cannot recommend any one to begin by borrowing. The following is the detail, of Mr. Murray's calculations.

Table with 2 columns: Description of expenses and their costs. Total sum: £750 0 0.

The profits from this outlay, when once fairly settled, Mr. Murray estimates at £200 a year; and he thus sensibly remarks upon it— "Two hundred pounds a year, we presume, will, as all the necessities of life are extremely cheap, be reckoned about equal to three hundred in Britain. Luxuries, such as wine, tea, and coffee, are loaded indeed with somewhat heavy mercantile profits; but having paid scarcely any duty, they are, unless in territories very completely bush, still lower than in this country. Imported clothing is higher; but its use may be in some measure diminished by domestic manufacture, of which the materials are cheap; and in a retired situation the necessity for appearing in full dress will be only occasional. The wages of house servants are high yet not such as to reduce the settler to the necessity of dispensing with such assistance; and their labour may sometimes be employed for furthering the operations of the farm.

"A young man who desires to form a judgment how far such a mode of life will suit him, must be warned not to carry out the ideas of rank and dignity which are connected with the possession of land in Europe. Here, according to feudal ideas not wholly extinct, it was anciently combined with power; and still, from the large rents paid for its use, it generally confers wealth without labour, the enjoyment of splendour, and luxurious ease. But in America this species of property has never implied hereditary influence; and it yields income, in most instances, only by hard personal labour or an active superintendence. The few wealthy men of which it can boast have acquired their riches by acting as merchants and storekeepers; and these are, on the whole, the persons of greatest consequence in the country. But though landed estate does not insure those factitious distinctions there are important advantages of which it can never be divested. It is attended with a degree of independence seldom enjoyed by the middling classes in Britain; for here, farmers, with a heavy burden of rent and taxes, which they must make good amid many uncertainties, are always liable to come under the power of their landlords. Salaried officers, too, may be exposed to insult, and even the loss of their situations through the caprice of employers or superiors; whereas a proprietor in the Colonies, if he can draw a subsistence from his lands and keep clear of debt, is scarcely liable to any vicissitude."

For what our author calls "peasant" settlers, that is to say, labourers squatting, the estimated capital to avoid debt or the risk of starvation is also considerable, amounting to £130. The obstacles interposed by the climate were referred to at length in our notice of Mr. Matthews's Colonization Fields. They consist in the length and severity of the winter, which suspends all agricultural labours for half the year, and prevents the cultivation of the finer products, which must remain in the earth during the winter—wheat, clover, and the best grasses being injured, or perishing by the frost; and in the expense and difficulty of keeping cattle on dry food. At the same time, it should be observed that in Canada no one need suffer privation in food or the coarser enjoyments, who will work.

Living in Upper Canada. No people in the world live better than the inhabitants of Upper Canada. The abundance of produce, and the low price at which it can be sold, naturally inclines them to take the full use of it. Three copious meals, of twelve or fourteen dishes each, are daily served up, called breakfast, dinner and supper, but consisting generally of the same component parts; among which are especially enumerated, green tea, fried pork, honeycomb, salted salmon, ponecake, pickled cucumbers, stewed chickens, apple-tarts, maple-molasses, pease-pudding, gingerbread, and sour-crust. They are not very social in their daily habits,—to which indeed the almost impassable state of the roads opposes great obstacles; but they are fond of large parties, and in a favourable season five or six families often unite and without any notice, drive to visit another at the distance of ten or twelve miles. Such an arrival would not always be very opportune in an English household; but in this "land of plenty," the flour barrel, the pork tub, and the fowl-house afford at all times materials for such an emergency; and the board is soon spread with a plentiful meal. The dance is an amusement of which they are passionately fond. No inn is considered worthy of the name unless it be provided with a spacious ball-room, which is called into requisition as often as convenience will permit.

And now as regards a cure for the drawbacks enumerated by Mr. Murray, to respectable settlers. The severity of the winter, and the obstacles of the forests which cover the land, can-

not of course be remedied, though clearing and cultivation may eventually ameliorate the climate; but a political settlement of the country is absolutely necessary, before any prudent persons possessing means are likely to emigrate to Canada. Assuming this settlement to be accomplished, the most important question then to be answered is, how can emigrants be attracted thither? And we believe the true answer will be found in preventing that which has been one main cause of the evils we have pointed out in the dispersion system. To achieve this, a sufficient price must be put upon all unappropriated land, and rigidly adhered to; allowing the Government to make no grants to favourites—which is said to have injured if not defeated the working of Lord Howick's auction plan.

To deal with the vast grants already made, which block up the country as effectually as if they were so many chains of mountains, is no doubt an enterprise of considerable difficulty, but surely it may be met. The resumption of grants is a constitutional doctrine; and after a reasonable time allowed for the parties to sell or cultivate, neither constitutional nor substantial justice would be injured by the state resuming the land. The employment of all purchase money in the transport of labour, though liable to be less successful than in some countries, from the proximity of the United, would tend to remove the acknowledged difficulty of respectable settlers in procuring agricultural assistants; and they would be further aided by the prevention of squatting. Whether any benefit might accrue from grants of money in favour of emigration, is dependent upon so many circumstances that only a minute and practical knowledge of the local condition of Canada could decide upon it. The advantage of what may be termed the Wakefield Fund, is, that it is self-supplying and self-checking.

In Lord Durham's, or rather in Mr. Charles Buller's Report, there are various suggestions for public works,—amongst others, for a railway from Halifax to Quebec. We agree with Mr. Murray in thinking the last premature, and that all the others require to be entered upon with great caution. It is so difficult to foresee the demands of society, and so mischievous to force them, that mere average talent cannot safely be trusted with the task—not to mention the profligate folly and wasteful expenditure which have attended all our public works. Nature herself points out the leading capabilities of a country; and human interest instinctively follows Nature, by seeking the banks of navigable waters and the most fruitful soils. Canada it may be said and truly, has been brought into an unnatural state, by the peculiarities attending the early colonization that gave rise to the seigniories, and by various causes which have since operated, the jobs of the Government not being the least. To remedy these no doubt, is the legitimate function of Government, provided Government could be trusted to discover them and cure them. But perhaps the only safe general rule is, to supply a communication that is wanted, not one that may be. When extensive but uncultivated grants intervene between settlements, shutting them out from one another and from a common market, it is safe to connect them by a road. If a bar or rapid impedes the navigation of a river, and an outlay moderate in proportion to the nature of the country and its traffic, will remove the impediment, it may be properly expended. Principal towns, especially when communicating with the sea, may safely have all the roads which ramify from them improved; and new districts if thoroughly surveyed, might also have the main way leading to them extended through them. But grand schemes will only lead to a second Caledonian Canal; and any of the subjects we have mentioned seem to require, as has been suggested, the guarantee of a Colonial grant before they receive any assistance from the Imperial Parliament.

ADVICE OF PATRICK HENRY, TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

My Dear Daughter:—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other. You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice; often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand what is always most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim you should allow is, never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended by an angry look or expression. The current of his affection is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eye; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects to find her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is the best guide.

Little things, which in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute, yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one deference outweighs them all a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaird confidence, and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by opposition, or indifference? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love; and, with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain.

The love of a husband can be regained only by the high opinions which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of her sweetness, of her prudence, of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion, even lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities which will cast a lustre over virtuous women when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns, receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament or of furniture, or any convenience? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, or how impracticable it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself or them, by scolding, it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful and improving in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility, but they tend to vitiate the taste and, to produce a distaste for substantial intellectual food. Most plays have the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, geography, poetry, moral essays, biography travels, sermons, and other well written religious productions will tend to enlarge your understanding, to render you an agreeable companion, and to exalt you in your husband's esteem.

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends is essential to that harmony which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then if it be not itself a virtue, it is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness, does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth; but in mind properly tempered and united to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point, ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest commendable means; I would wish to see him actively engaged in such pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous enjoyment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune by honourable means, a man derives satisfaction in self-applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order and judgment be seen in all your different departments. Urge liberally with a just frugality, always reserve something for the hand of charity, and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants, in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

Town Making.—We find in Chevalier's Letters, the following amusing description of the facility with which towns are manufactured in America:

"In this anthracite region, in the manufacturing districts of the North East along the New York canals, and in all parts of the West, a traveller often has an opportunity of seeing the process of building towns. First rises a huge hotel with a wooden colonade, a real barracks, in which all the movements, rising, breakfasting, dining, and supping, are regulated by the sound of a bell with military precision, uniformity, and rapidity, the landlord being, as a matter of course, a general, or at least, a colonel of the militia.—The bar-room is at once the exchange, where hundreds of bargains are made under the influence of a glass of whiskey or gin, and the club-room, which resounds with political debate, and is the theatre of preparations for civil and military elections. At about the same time a post-office is established; at first the landlord commonly exercising the functions of post-master. As soon as there are any dwelling houses built, a church or meeting-house is erected at the charge of the rising community; then follow a school-house and a printing press with a news-paper, and soon after appears a bank, to complete the three-fold representation of religion, learning, and industry.

A European of continental Europe, in whose mind the existence of a great bank, is very much surprised even for the hundredth time, at finding one of these institutions in spots yet in an intermediate state between a village and the primitive forests inhabited by bears and rattle-snakes. On the banks of the Schuylkill, which has lately been canalised, and which, flowing from the coal-regions, empties into the Delaware near Philadelphia, may be seen the beginning of a town, built during the time of the mining speculations, at the head of navigation. Port Carbon, for that is its name, consists of about thirty houses standing on the declivity of a valley, and disposed according to the plan of the embry city. Such was the haste in which the houses were built, that there was no time to remove the stumps of the trees that covered the spot; the standing trees were partially burnt and then felled with the axe, and their long, charred trunks still cumber the ground. Some of them have been converted into piles for supporting the railroads that bring down the coal to the boats; the blackened stumps, four or five feet high, are still standing, and you make your way from one house to anot-

her by leaping over the prostrate trunks and winding round the standing stumps. In the midst of this strange scene, appears a large building with the words, Office of deposit and Discount, Schuylkill Bank. The existence of a bank amidst the stumps of Port Carbon, surprised me as much as the universal neatness and elegance of the peaceful Philadelphia, or the vast fleet which is constantly receiving and discharging at the quays of New York, the products of all parts of the world."

Importance of Physical Education.—The influence of the physical frame upon the intellect, morals, and happiness of a human being, is now universally admitted. Perhaps the extent of this influence will be thought greater in proportion to the accuracy with which the subject is examined. The train of thought and feeling is perpetually affected by the occurrence of sensations arising from the state of our internal organs. The connexion of high mental excitement with the physical system is obvious enough, when the latter is under the influence of stimulants, as wine or opium; but other mental states—depression of spirits, irritability of temper, indolence, and the craving for sensual gratifications, are it is probable, no less intimately connected with the condition of the body. The selfish, exacting habits which so often attend ill health, and the mean artifices to which feebleness of body leads, are not indeed necessary results; but the physical weakness so often produces the moral evil, that no moral treatment can be successful which overlooks physical causes. Without reference to its moral effects, bodily pain forms a large proportion of the amount of human misery. It is therefore of the highest importance, that a child should grow up sound and healthful in body, and with the utmost degree of muscular strength that education can communicate.

Advantages of Strength.—It should be an important object in education to give children a considerable degree of bodily strength. It is not merely of high utility for the laborious occupations in which most persons must pass their lives; it is often a great support to moral dispositions. We should excite good impulses in children, and also give them the utmost strength of mind and body to carry them out. A child ought to be able to withstand injustice attempted by superior strength. Nothing demoralizes both parties more, than the tyranny exercised over younger children by elder ones at school. Many good impulses are crushed in a child's heart when he has not physical courage to support them. If we make a child as strong as his age and constitution permit, he will have courage to face greater strength. A boy of this kind, resisting firmly the first assumption of an elder tyrant, may receive some hard treatment in one encounter, but he will have achieved his deliverance. His courage will secure respect. The tyrant will not again excite the same troublesome and dangerous resistance. This is certainly not intended to encourage battles at school; far from it. But, until a high degree of moral education is realized, the best security for general peace among children of different ages, is to give each a strength and spirit which no one will like to provoke. It will further give each a confidence in his powers and a self-respect, without which none of the hardy virtues can flourish.—Lalor on Education.

An Idolator's Oath.—A suit was being tried yesterday before Judge Schiefflin in the Marine Court, and a young man about seventeen years old, a native of China, who could speak English tolerably well, was called by one of the parties as a witness. The opposite party objected to his evidence being received on the ground that he was not a Christian nor believed in the existence of a God. He was then asked by the Court if he believed in Christianity, and replied in the negative. He was next asked did he believe in a God, and he said, "I do; for there are several Gods in our temples in China." The Court then quoted a section of the Revised Statutes, which says that "Every person believing in any other than the Christian religion, shall be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion," and asked the witness what was the formula of an oath in China? The witness replied that a person about to give evidence, first goes to one of their temples where there are idols, and that he reads, or there is read for him, a portion of the Chinese bible, after which the witness spits on the ground, and then takes in his hand a saucer containing salt, and dashes them against the ground, by doing which the saucer is broken in pieces and the salt scattered along the floor. When this has been done the witness then goes before a Mandarin and gives his evidence. The Court then asked the witness by whom had the book been written which he called the Chinese bible, or whether it was supposed to have been the work of Confucius. To this witness replied that he had never heard of such a person, nor could he tell by whom the book had been written, nor did he know any thing more about it, except that it was the sacred book of the Chinese, and the only English word that he was acquainted with which conveyed his idea of it, was the word bible.

On hearing this the Judge said that he could not see how the Statute could be complied with, which enacted that a witness should be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion. It was true that the Court for the purpose might be considered a temple, as it was called the temple of Justice, and the ceremonies of spitting on the ground and throwing down a saucer with salt in it might also be performed, but then there were no idols in the Court, nor could the Judge tell what was the name or nature of the book which the witness called his bible. Under all the circumstances of the case, Judge Schiefflin therefore determined to make no decision as to whether the witness could be sworn at all, or his evidence received, until he further considered the question and consulted with the other Judges of the Court.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Effects of Dress on the Ear.—Curtis, in his remarks on the ear, says that the use of warm night caps is a custom certainly injurious to the organ of hearing; and there can be no doubt that deafness arising from cold is very often caused by persons sleeping with the head enveloped in flannel, and in the day time, even in winter, going abroad with the ears completely exposed. The insufficient dress of the ladies also renders them peculiarly liable to catch cold; and hence deafness frequently ensues. In slight cases a little eau de Cologne applied behind the ears, and cleansing them with soap and water, will generally remove the complaint.