

vious year, \$110.65; share of public grant, \$30; total receipts, \$322.65. Paid for sick animals for society, \$276; expenses, \$4; balance in hand, \$22.65.

LOCHIEL AND KENYON.—Amount of subscriptions, \$85.50; balance from previous year, \$5.65; grant, \$129.99; total, \$221.14. Paid in premiums, \$184.28; expenses and salaries, \$30.99; balance in Treasurer's hands, \$5.87.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.

COUNTY SOCIETY.—Three hundred and four members; amount of subscriptions, \$415.63; Government grant, \$479.98; received from sale of lumber and stock, \$190.70. Paid for building and other expenses, \$430.15; prizes, \$34; office expenses, \$100.

Extract from Report:

The annual fair and society's show was again held on the grounds of H. D. Jessup, Esq., and although not quite so largely attended as last year, may be considered satisfactory, considering the excessively inclement nature of the weather, which caused a large diminution in the receipts. It is a subject of regret to know that the agricultural products raised, and put up for sale in this locality, do not generally (there are however numerous eminent exceptions,) bear the high reputation enjoyed by other neighboring districts, owing not so much to inferiority in quality, as to the carelessness in packing and preparing for market. This is a great mistake, and involves a heavy loss to the seller, because by reason of the advantage of the position of this locality, (being so near the American frontier,) the highest prices can always be obtained for best grades. Formerly so much care was not required, but now it is expected, and is all important to the seller. It may not be generally known that winter barley has been tried and successfully grown in the Ottawa and some western districts in Upper Canada. It is sown early in September, and is ripe early in July. In the Niagara district last year, 60 bushels on fallow and 40 on corn land was produced per acre.

Owing to the large demand for several years past in this locality for cord wood, for the purposes of navigation, &c., much of our farmers' time has been consumed in cutting down to meet this want, instead of raising up, which no doubt is his most legitimate occupation, and there can be no doubt that the de-

mand for the above mentioned article has lately much diminished without any prospect of its immediate recovery. The time that has therefore been devoted to that purpose should now be directed to other equally sure sources of wealth, such as drawing the rich and fertile muck of swamps, manure from stables and barnyards, and towns, to the higher and more exhausted portions of the farm, removing stones, clearing off logs, &c., preparing for underdraining, selecting and carefully cleaning seed, getting out and drawing fence timber, repairing stables and premises, implements, &c., so that when spring arrives, all will be ready prepared for a large cultivation.

Miscellaneous.

LIGHT LET INTO THE STOMACH.—Professor Busch, superintendent of the hospital of Bonn, in Germany, communicates to the medical journals the history of a case almost as remarkable as that of the famous St. Marin, who has been living so many years with a hole in his stomach, allowing people to look in and see the process of digestion going on inside. A woman was brought to the hospital of Bonn, who had been gored sometime previously by a cow, wounding her in the abdomen. The injury resulted in a fistulous opening through the walls of the abdomen into the upper third of the small intestines. The result was, that as soon as the woman commenced to eat, the food would begin to run out of the opening; and though her appetite was ravenous, she had become very much emaciated when she was admitted to the hospital. Dr. Busch tried the plan of injecting soups through the opening directly into the intestines, even crowding in little pieces of meat and bread with his finger. Under this odd mode of feeding the patient thrived and gained flesh rapidly. Of course, Professor Busch seized this rare opportunity to make a series of physiological investigations, which have proved to be very interesting. The fact of greatest practical value observed was, that the gastric and other juices by which digestion is effected, are secreted in much greater abundance when several kinds of food are taken into the stomach, than when a meal is made of a single article. This confirms the latest conclusions of other physiologists, and is useful knowledge as a guide to action. Dyspeptics can commit no greater blunder than to confine themselves to a very few articles of diet. It is best for us all to eat a variety of food at each meal.

INVENTORS.—*The London American says:*—“While many an inventor has lived and died in a garret, a fortunate few end their days amid the bounteous fruits of their labor. As there is