

THE WESTERN FAIR.

We should not be true to our cause, were we not to make a few remarks about this undertaking. We have given the supporters of it every opportunity to show their reasons and bring forward their arguments in favor of it in this journal. Our remarks may give offence to some, and we would rather not touch on it, but duty calls, and great results may follow for evil or good on the result of it.

Some of the city mechanics had taken umbrage at the Provincial and at the County Exhibitions, and having some means, and feeling independent, they consider they can get up just as good an Exhibition as the Provincial. Their first intention was to fit up the Palace grounds for a race course, and have four days races in connection with the Fair as it is called, although no arrangement for the sale of stock have been attempted, they contend that the farmers are all to be bought by the prizes they can offer.

We have conversed with most of the managers of this, and find that they consider the Provincial Exhibition of little account to them, that the Township Shows are of no use, and the sooner they are done away with the better.

We wish for the general prosperity of the Dominion, and believe the Provincial Exhibition has done a great good to the country, and would regret to see it abandoned. We are quite satisfied of the advantages of Township Shows, and in many instances where they lay within 15 miles of a city, they may with the consent of the majority of the farmers of a Township be united, or join the County Exhibitions. We also approve of horticultural Exhibitions, and of arts and mechanical Exhibitions, but Agriculture should have the control. We hear complaints, even in the Provincial Exhibition, that the Arts and Mechanical Department are gaining too much power. In this city Western Fair, double the amount of prize money is to be paid for a stove, or a piece of cut marble, than will be paid to a farmer for taking a colt. Of course the horse has to be kept at no small expense. \$1 has to be paid for the use of a stall; \$1 for entrance fees, and if we wish to take our wives and families it would cost us considerable to admit them. Suppose we attended the horse ourselves, the prize we might perhaps gain for a colt,—2 year old stallion—would be \$2, and have to remain in the city two days, as it is a two days fair.

We can have a good County Fair here, and will have one as soon as the farmers take the matter up themselves, but this attempt to disrupt the Provincial Exhibition and suppress the Township Shows we cannot support.

If we have said anything that is not for the interest of the agriculturist, any person may have a reasonable space in our paper to cor-

rect us. We have offered, and still offer, to the Managers of this city Fair, a column or two of our paper to condemn us if we are wrong, and to show their reasons for it.

SEED.

We issued a supplement in the middle of August, giving prices of fall seeds. We have heard many complaints about the prices charged by us. We are again under the necessity of purchasing, and one of our lots cost us \$1 75, another \$2 per bushel. We pay carriage of grain and postage, suffer losses in weight, paying storage, paying for bags, besides making out shipping bills, and paying a high rate for the use of cash, and still they say we charge too much.

Farmers! we have expended the price of four farms in stock and seed, in testing and other ways, and have never made a cent out of you as yet. You will, and are now beginning to appreciate our undertaking, and when business is done on a larger scale, we can afford to work cheaper and sell lower, and then make a better profit than we have been as yet able to do, and do more good to the country. We can furnish plenty at much lower prices, but the greatest difficulty is to procure enough of the best, and that is what we wish to disseminate.

Those that paid deposits on wheat, can be supplied according to the terms on which they advanced their cash—50c per bushel in advance of the market price, or what we have to pay, if our own raising is exhausted, and in some kinds it is already. We buy none except such as is fit for seed.

We often send the grain direct from the raiser of it to the purchaser, without having it delivered at our own Wareroom.

Issue of Emporium Notes in August

We cannot express our thanks too sincerely to those that have sent in their \$5 for one of our Emporium notes. We hereby acknowledge receipts for Emporium Notes for 1868:

No. 1, S. Eccles, Esq., No. 2 Crowell Wilson, M. P. P. for the East Riding of the County of Middlesex; No. 3 Richard Saul, Strathroy, and No. 4 Thomas Scatcherd, Esq., M. P. P. for the North Riding of Middlesex. We hope by the next issue to see a larger increase in the numbers sent for by the enterprising farmers of this Dominion.

As we really need more assistance to carry out the plans of the Emporium, as they should be, it is highly gratifying and encouraging to be in receipt of so many numerous letters of approval as we are receiving, many of which state that the writers are intending to get up clubs for our paper this autumn.

In three years a farmer on the Isle of Man, raised seven bushels of barley from a single grain.

Pedigrees of Ayrshires to be sold September 9th.

AYR—Purchased of George Millar of Markham, calved October 1st, 1862. Dam "Fill the Pail," imported. Sire "Provost," the dam imported—he took first prize at the Provincial exhibition, 1863, award first prize also in 1865.

BUTTER-CUP—Was imported by G. G. Millar of Markham, pure bred. Calved April 1861. She was exhibited in London, at the Provincial Exhibition in 1865 and was awarded the second prize.

FORESTER—Calved November 5th, 1866. Dam, "Butter-cup," Sire "Ayr." Took first prize at the Provincial Exhibition in London in 1865, and first prize in Toronto, 1866.

ROSE—Calved August 31st, 1865; color red, dam "Butter-cup, sire "Ayr."

FUSCIA—Calved October 26th, 1867; color red and white, dam "Butter-cup," Sire, "Ayr."

PHEASANT—Calved October 17th, 1867; color red and white, dam, "Butter-cup," sire, "Forester."

JERRY—Was bred by George Greig of Beachville. Calved April 22nd, 1866, Sire Wallace, by "Elderslie," dam "Lily," out of "Beauty." "Beauty" was bred by Angus McDonald of Montreal. Her sire took two first prizes at Montreal, at one and two years old. Was sired by Adam's imported bull. Beauty was out of a thorough-bred cow, sired by Young Champion, bred by Angus McDonald, Young Champion imported by Mr. Hutchinson of Montreal, a bull that never was beaten on this side of the Atlantic, and was outlawed after having taken sixteen first prizes at county and Provincial Exhibitions. Lily was sired by a pure bred Ayrshire, bred by Mr. Gilmore of Quebec, out of an imported cow that took several first prizes at Quebec. Lily was sired by a pure bred Ayrshire bull, bred by Mr. Gilmore of Quebec, out of an imported cow. A bull which took several first prizes of Quebec. Wallace by Elderslie. Elderslie was owned by Capt. Chambers of Oxford. His sire and dam, both full-blooded Ayrshires, were bred by Joseph Webster of Flamboro. Elderslie was purchased by Joseph Webster, then by the South Riding Agricultural Society of the County of Oxford, and afterwards sold to Mr. Chambers.

AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.

Deep tillage and an abundance of manure, are the keys which unlock the gates of success in agriculture and horticulture.

Several hundred head of cattle were sold at sheriff's sale lately in Gonzales county, Texas, at \$1 currency, per head.

Cotswold sheep are said to be in greater demand in England now, than ever before. At a late sale, 55 averaged \$150 in gold.

The Dixie Farmer says the thing most needed by the farmers of the south, is system, and also thinks the farmers of other sections are not free from the same want.