

foot Common," from the attractive pen of Letch Ritchie; besides a large number of ably written papers, on a variety of subjects, with which it behooves every one now-a-days to be conversant. All tastes, except the vitiated, and all classes, except the recklessly abandoned, will continue to turn to this periodical, as a source of sound instruction, social improvement, and rational enjoyment. For the gratification of our agricultural readers, we insert on another page, from the first number, an article entitled, *Steam among the Farmers*.* In mentioning the amount of subscription, — only *ten shillings currency per annum*, — we do most heartily congratulate our numerous and widely scattered readers, on the increasing facilities they now enjoy, in procuring the best class of books, and that such a publication as CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL, can now be received monthly, in any part of Canada, within the almost incredibly short period of about a fortnight after its publication in London and Edinburgh.

*If our space would admit, we should be strongly tempted to treat our readers with the witty and instructive article headed *Revelations about Snaks*.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

"WHAT SHARE OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TO A COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY BELONGS TO THE TOWNSHIP SOCIETIES?"

This question has been asked by the officers of two or three Township Societies. The principle on which the division is directed to be made is to our mind perfectly plain in the Act. The 37th Section (16 Vic Cap 11), describes the conditions on which the public money shall be given to the County Society, viz:—"That £25 at least shall be first subscribed and paid," by members of the County Society and Township Societies together, when *three times* the amount raised will be granted for distribution, until the sum reaches £250. Now, if the Act stopped here, it would seem as a necessary legal result, that each Society contributing, would be entitled to receive *three times* the amount of its subscription. Thus if the County Society raised £20 and the Township Societies A, B, and C, raised respectively £3, £20 and £13 6s 8d, then the County Society could retain £60, while Township Society A would get £9, B £60, and C £40. Such was the operation (when strictly acted upon) of the old Act. But as disputes frequently occurred, and as it was thought desirable to favor the County Society by giving it *two-fifths* of the grant at all events, the 39th section was added. It declares first, that the Township Societies "shall be entitled" to a share of the grant. 2ndly, that as between themselves they shall draw "in proportion" to the amount raised among themselves respectively. This is a mere affirmation, or confirmation of the principle already recognized in Sec. 37. 3rdly, the time when the money shall be drawn is fixed. 4thly, it

provides (that is, qualifies, or restricts the application of the rule of "proportion" to this extent, and no more, to wit;) that "not more than three-fifths" of the grant shall "be subject" to its operation; or, in other words, — *two-fifths* shall belong to the County Society unconditionally, and at all events. It would not only be a violation of the plain letter of the Act, but of its whole object and spirit to say, that the County may, as against Township Societies, retain more than two-fifths. The case of a County Society and only one township Society, has occurred. This case is not contemplated by the Act, but we think the fair legal construction of its provisions would direct that as two-fifths belong to the County Society by express reservation, the three-fifths should be divided between the County and Township Society in proportion to the amounts raised by them respectively.

We hope that in the few cases of difficulty which have occurred these explanations may be found satisfactory. If not the Courts are open, and may be appealed to.

LAYING OUT OF GROUNDS, DRAINING, &c.

We beg to call the attention of the public to Mr. CHARNOCK'S advertisements on another page, and likewise to his first article of a series on *Draining*, in the present number: others will follow in monthly succession. The long felt desideratum, a cheap and efficient drain tile and pipe machine, is on the eve of being removed, and we shall soon have machines embracing the most recent improvements matured in England, *manufactured in Canada!* We hope and trust that Mr. Charnock will not fail to receive that degree of public patronage to which his professional talent and character should entitle him. In referring to this subject in our last, a typographical error occurred which it is desirable to correct. Instead of "Mr. Charnock brings out with him the best materials," read the best *Testimonials*. Parties having grounds to drain or lay out, either for public or private purposes, will always the most speedily realise their objects, on the surest and most economical terms, by employing a competent person who has had personal experience under varying circumstances, in matters of this description.

PURE BRED SHORTHORNS.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the Hon A. Fergusson's Advertisement in the present number. There must now be surely too much enterprise and prosperity in our agricultural community to allow Bull calves of the purest Durham blood to be fatted and sold to the butcher. When the great risk and expense of importing animals from the other side of the Atlantic are considered, few, if any, will surely not grudge giving a fair market price for superior bred animals, which are already in the country.