

neral Hannon, from N. York State, the Hon. Jas. Crooks, the Hon. Adam Ferguson, the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, the Sheriff of the Home District, &c. &c., whose addresses, although not always in strict accordance of sentiment and opinion, were such as materially to enhance the hilarity and good feeling of the whole assemblage.

It need scarcely be said that his Honour the Chief Justice was most touchingly eloquent, and the most complete, undisturbed harmony, prevailed throughout the evening.

On Thursday, the rooms and grounds were again thrown open to the public. The Ploughing match took place in a field at some distance from the city; the judges in the various classes furnished their reports, and after a most excellent address from the Hon. Adam Ferguson, the awards were made known to the numerous competitors on the lawn.

Thus, passed a meeting which, we firmly believe, will be memorable in the annals of Western Canada, as forming the nucleus of an Institution which shall, each succeeding year, add to its growth and strength; proving to all interested, (and who are not?) the vast importance of co-operation in a measure intended to produce a large amount of public good.

Absence from home, on the occasion of the Grand Agricultural Exhibition at Toronto, must be our excuse for the paucity of editorial matter in our present No. We would, however, congratulate the Farmers on the favourable state of the market for their grain, arising from the comparative failure of the crop on the European continent, and the nearly total extinction of that universal substitute for bread, the Potato. Under these circumstances, Wheat must, until the next harvest at least, command a high price; and at the same time, other grain and peas become more valuable. A fortunate thing, this, for the Canadian Farmer, at a time when, from the alteration of the Corn Laws in England, a great depreciation in price was anticipated. It will afford to the agriculturist a respite, a breathing time, during which it will be well for him to direct his attention to the acquisition of all the information attainable, and apply his energies in the endeavour to render every acre of his land productive, to the utmost of its capacity. What that capacity is, many have yet to learn, but there can be no question that in many instances it has not been rightly

estimated, or treated in a manner calculated to develop the extent of its resources.

The Farmer, at present, is almost the only man in the community who has no regular vacation,—no day peculiarly his own,—nothing to look forward to as a relaxation. This should not be, and now that our Provincial Agricultural Association is formed, will not. Gathered from far and near,—from the wood-clad hills and valleys of the picturesque back country, and from the older settled, more populous, and better cultivated front, they will now meet at this great Agricultural jubilee. The old settlers will relate to the young their experience of the past, and give them such instruction in the backwoodsman's art, as will make

Fair meadow lands to sudden woods succeed,
And waving corn-fields to the marshy reach.

All classes will congregate together to celebrate this anniversary. The wives and daughters of the farmers will enliven the show by their presence, and decorate it by their industry. An interchange of good offices will attach all parts of the community together, and Canada will become what nature intended it to be, one of the finest farming countries on the face of the earth.

THE WIRE WORM.

At a meeting of the Farringdon Agricultural Association, Mr. Palmer, M.L.A., read the following extract from a letter from an agriculturist, detailing a mode of destroying the wire worm:—

"The way I use soda is to sow it broadcast; I have never found it fail. The chemist, your friend, must have been ignorant of the fact, that good soda ash contains 50 per cent. of free alkali. The last year I had a failure of beet carrots, which I attributed at the time to the season, but upon examining the soil carefully I found wireworm. As it was to be wheat this year, and my last sown wheat, I mixed it with soda ash. It is now growing faster than any wheat upon my farm, and not a blade missed. Until I adopted the use of soda ash, I suffered sometimes to the amount of £60 in a field. The discovery was accidental, I had sown a headland with it as a fertilizer, on the principle laid down by Sir H. Davy, that all alkalis were stimulants to plants; it certainly improved the crop, but upon the whole I considered it a failure. The following spring it was turnips, and a man hoeing them asked me if anything had been done to the headland. I asked him why. He said there was not a plant attacked by wireworm, and the rest of the field had 15 at a nest. I then determined to try it upon another field which was full of wireworm; I have never seen one in it since. The following year, I had 25 acres of oats attacked

more generally. I happened to have a cask by me, and ordered it to be sown; from that day the ravages ceased, and within a week the whole field had changed its colour to a vivid green. I have since ceased to consider it as an experiment, and always have a cask by me ready in case of any appearance of the wireworm, and have not a patch as large as my hand from wireworm on my farm."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING UNFERMENTED BREAD.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

The following method of making bread, recommended by the writer of a small tract, with the above title, will be found highly useful; it is much more economical than using yeast, which, by inducing fermentation in the flour, converts a portion of it into carbonic acid, and thus produces a considerable diminution of the quantity of bread obtained:—

To make White Bread.

Take of Flour, dressed or household, 3 lbs. avoirdupois.
Bicarbonate of soda, in powder $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Troy
Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid,
(specific gravity 1.17) 5 fluid drachms.
Water, about 25 fluid inches.
Salt, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Troy.

To make Brown Bread.

Take of Wheat-meal* 3 lbs. avoirdupois.
Bicarbonate of soda, in powder $\frac{1}{2}$ drachma Troy.
Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, (specific gravity 1.17) } 5 fluid drachms &
cid, (specific gravity 1.17) } 25 minims or drops
Water, about 30 fluid ounces.
Salt, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Troy.

First, mix the soda and flour as thoroughly as possible, which is best done by shaking the soda from a small sieve over the flour with one hand, and stirring the flour all the while with the other. In general this will answer sufficiently; but the end will be attained more certainly if the mixture be passed afterwards once or twice through the sieve. Next, dissolve the salt in the water, and add the acid to it—taking care to perfect the mixture by stirring them well together. Then, mix the whole intimately as speedily as possible, using a wooden spoon or spatula for the purpose. The dough thus formed will make two loaves somewhat larger than half-quarters. They should be put into a quick oven without loss of time. This is most conveniently done in long tins. The oven should be made hotter than for common bread. A portable one, where there is no other, and a common fire, will answer the purpose. About an hour and a half will be required for the baking.

* That is, wheat well ground, but retaining the whole of the bran.

† When the quantities are small, the mixing may be effected by rubbing the flour and soda together carefully with the hands.

TOWNSHIP CLUB MEETING.

The Township Club Meeting for November, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 7th inst., at the usual hour. J. H. B. Secretary.

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