

same class as the society's emigrants; that those sent in Her Majesty's ships *Serapis* and *Crocodile*, in 1869, were entirely assisted by the fund; that many of the employees of the Government had gone in the society's vessels, and that it was owing to the action of the committee that the British Government had devoted those transports for emigration purposes. He found, however, that nothing could be done before the meeting of the Canadian Parliament in February next. He had received suggestions from many official personages to the effect that the application might best be met by the Dominion Government making a money grant to the society sufficient to defray the amount due for the tax, and he therefore recommended that another appeal should be made with that view, and that it should be supported by letters to Lord Lisgar, the Governor-General, Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir George Cartier, and other Ministers. He attended a general conference on immigration, held at Ottawa on September 19, and submitted several proposals on behalf of the society—viz., the establishment of a larger, more active, and better situated head agency in London; the formation of active local agencies in those parts of the United Kingdom in which distress might prevail, or from which emigrants might be desired; the abolition of the capitation tax upon *bonâ fide* settlers in the Dominion; a scale of assistance for such suitable emigrants as might need aid; and the formation of agencies in Canada to receive emigrants, look after them, and collect the sums advanced in aid of their passages. He also submitted a plan to the effect that the Government of Ontario should assist selected and approved emigrants to the extent of £2 per statute adult during the coming season. There was no question, he said, that Canada was an excellent field for the hard-working, able-bodied man. In all districts he visited there was great demand for labour. At Ottawa, near which the Wiltshire labourers, assisted by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, were located, he heard from Mr. Wills, the Government agent, that those people were settled at excellent wages; that he could at any time collect from them the sums advanced by Mr. Fletcher for their passages, and that if he had 4,000 people of the same sort sent to him he would have no difficulty in settling them with farmers and others in that district, who were clamorous for such labourers. In the eastern townships there was the same cry. He concluded by expressing his deep thanks for the kind manner in which Mr. Durkin and the other authorities had received him. On the motion of Mr. Kinnaird, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Haly for his interesting report, which the Lord Mayor said would be of great use to the society during the next season. A fresh appeal to the Canadian Government for a remission of the amount

(£1,047) paid for capitation tax last year was ordered to be drawn up and signed by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the society. It was mentioned incidentally that the society had, during the past three years, assisted more than 15,000 emigrants to reach Canada, and had expended upwards of £40,000. Nearly all the people were now at work with good wages, and a vast amount of labour was still required. The committee passed a hearty resolution of thanks to the late Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Dakin) for the great assistance he had rendered the society during his year of office, and unanimously appointed him one of the vice-presidents. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., was elected a member of the committee, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor.—*London Times*.

South Leeds Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the South Leeds Agricultural Society, held on January 19th, has caused intense excitement and confusion. Previous to the time of meeting, large sleigh loads kept continually coming in, until about 500 farmers and others from the country had arrived. The object of such a united effort was to change the place of holding the Society's annual exhibition from Gananoque to Delta, either by vote or force. The country in this action seems to have taken Gananoque by surprise; but Gananoque demanded a poll and at once set to work to receiving new members. On proceeding to the hall, the officials decided it was impossible to hold the meeting in the hall on account of such a large and disorderly crowd, and issued orders to proceed to the drill-shed, where the poll was at once opened and voting commenced, but the crowd speedily became uncontrollable, and the authorities at noon ordered out the volunteer company of foot artillery to protect the poll and restore order. A small force responded, and were on the ground in uniform about one o'clock under command of Capt. McKenzle, who promptly marched the men to the poll, and, after the usual preliminaries, dispersed the crowd at the point of the bayonet. Order having been restored in the drill-shed, voting again commenced by allowing voters to enter at one door and retire through another but was attended with much difficulty and intense excitement outside, and occasional fighting. The poll closed at 4 p.m., Gananoque being victorious. A committee of 30 Gananoquians brought in new members until they had a majority of 120. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. John Legge; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Geo. Taylor, 2nd do., Mr. O. D. Cowan; Directors—Messrs A. Kyes, J. B. Haig, J. Dempster, Thos. Darling, John Waldie, Robert Brough, Wm. Byers, C. E. Britton, and E. O. Abbott.

The people of Stratford have decided upon holding monthly fairs in that town on the first Thursday of each month. A committee has been appointed to secure the cooperation of farmers, and to acquaint stock purchasers of the fact.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture will award, on the first of March next, two prizes of \$300 and \$200 respectively to the best establishments in the State for the culture of fishes for food.

Thousands of farms in France and Germany are divided one from another only by a narrow path. In the United States the cost of fences is estimated at \$300,000,000. Illinois is said to have ten times as much fence as Germany, and Dutchess county, N. Y., more than all France.

Land under irrigation in Spain sells for \$500 an acre, while lands lying alongside of it will scarcely bring \$50 per acre. An organized company at Madrid, with a capital \$1,500,000, has reclaimed 300,000 acres, and the investments of the company pays dividends equal to 18 per cent.

In relation to silk worms on Osage Orange, the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture says full experiments have been made in rearing the silk worm (*Bombyx mori*) on the leaves of the Osage orange (*Maclura orientalis*). The worms fed greedily, and were perfectly healthy, and spun large-sized cocoons of very fair silk.

The wheat crop in England in 1868 was 132,000,000 bushels; in 1869, 96,000,000; in 1870, 104,000,000. For these two seasons it has averaged 100,000,000 bushels. But in the past year there has been a great falling off, and it will amount to only 76,000,000 bushels. Thus some 24,000,000 bushels will be required to be imported from other countries in addition to the usual heavy demand.

"Protect me," is still the cry of the growers of New York, who recently met in convention at Syracuse, to protest against any alteration in the existing tariff. This tax upon the public for the advantage (?) of the few has not, it seems, roused the hostility of our misled and forbearing cousins across the lines. They like to pay dearly for what is made at home rather than procure the same or better goods more cheaply from abroad.

BURNING CORN.—A correspondent of the *Iowa State Register*, writing from Hardin Co., in that State, says:—"Farmers came twenty and thirty miles for coal, and often waited at the coal banks three days and nights for their turn to get coal, during which time their families were saved only by burning corn, and the conscientious scruples of almost any man against such a use of the great staple of food, would have mellowed down Corn at this market is only eighteen cents per bushel. Fifteen or twenty miles from the railroad, as it is worth six cents per bushel to haul it to market, reduces the price to twelve cents. At this price, it is cheaper fuel than coal at five dollars per ton. At this time, and it will continue all winter unless coal becomes plentier and cheaper, thousands, if not millions, of bushels of corn, will be used in Northern Iowa for fuel.