of them which took place at York on Tuesday week. The first report states that out of 50 samples submitted to analysis, 11 only were genuine, while not less than 34 were adulterated. The now notorious "Daff" was detected in 13 samples, together with, in most cases, large proportions of flour. The flour was found in as many as 33 samples, either separately or together with "Daff." The kinds of flour, or starch, generally employed, are potato and wheat flour, but Indian corn flour was present in several of the articles, and in one instance, sago powder. The extent of the adulteration varied from one-fourth, one-third, to nearly three-fourths. The confectionery analysed consisted of lozenges of various kinds (including ginger, cayenne, and peppermint) and Scotch mixture, several descriptions of comfits, conversation cards, and other articles. The ordinary adulteration of comfits is with wheat flour, which is not usually mixed equally with the sugar, but the carraway or other seeds are first coated thickly with wheat flour and sugar afterwards added. The effect of this proceeding is, that when put into the mouth, the sugar only comes into contact with the tongue; and hence these comfits have at first all the sweetness of genuine comfits.—This adulteration is easily discovered, either by simply breaking the comfits crossways, when the nucleus of wheat-flour may usually be readily distinguished from the outer sugar portion, or by placing them in water, when the sugar will be dissolved, but the wheat flour will remain, retaining nearly the original size and form of the comfits. In the second report the results of the analysis of the various colouring matters used to color these articles is given. Out-of 44 articles examined, chromate of lead, or yellow pigment, was detected in 24 samples; Brunswick green, which contains chromate of lead, in seven samples; artificial ultramarine in 10 samples; red lead in one; cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury in one; and arsenite of copper in one sample. In some instances two, and even three and four of these injurious or poisonous substances occurred in the same parcel of confectionery. The *Lancet* cautions the public against the use of the cheaper articles of confectionery, especially lozenges and comfits; also those made with liquors and essences, which are for the most part injurious; and, finally, all those, especially sugar-like ornaments, which are colored either yellow or green. The articles analysed were all purchased in the metropolis since the attention of the public was called to the subject by the catastrophe at Bradford.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ASHES.

[The following article, copied from the *Montreal Witness*, contains information that must be more or less useful to such of our readers as are settled upon timbered lands, where, in the process of clearing, the manufacture of potash can be often profitably carried on:]

No apology is necessary for devoting special attention to the manufacture of an article so important to the Agriculture and Commerce of Canada, as Ashes. We have therefore procured from the best sources the following information, which is designed as will be perceived not for experienced manufacturers, but for merchants and settlers in the regions of Canada, which have been recently opened up, and in which land-clearing is extensively carried on.

In the manufacture of Ashes by new settlers, board leaches are the easiest made, and cheapest, and upon the whole the best. They should be, say about eight feet long, and the boards of which they are composed four to five feet long, meeting at the bottom and diverging to a width of four to five feet at the top. A pole about 2 inches in diameter should be placed at the bottom of the leach inside, and upon that some clean straw. Then a layer of clean well-slacked lime,—say three bushels to the leach,—should be spread equally along, and trod down hard. Then fill up with Ashes the best and cleanest at the bottom, treading or beating down each layer well. Such a leach will hold 70 to 80 bushels, and if the Ashes be good, two of these leaches will make a barrel of potash. The ley runs from the leach into a trough extending all its length, and from thence into a large trough capable of holding a dozen pailsful; from this last the ley is dipped into the feeder which supplies the potash kettle. If the Ashes have been gathered from low lands, and are consequently mixed with muck and earth, an extra feeder should be employed, with a bushel or two of lime in the bottom,