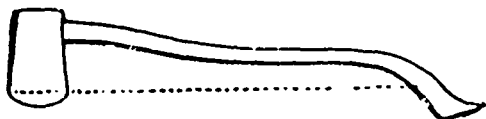


How to Hang an Axe.

STEFEN WASHBURN sends the following: "Having seen in THE CANADA FARMER, some time back, an article on chopping and the way an axe should be hung, and having adopted in my own practice a plan somewhat different from the method there recommended, I would like to give my own views on the subject. In the first place, the crook at the hand-hold should be no longer than the width of the



man's hand who uses the axe; all the rest of the curve should be the other way, and just enough to make the edge of the axe naturally incline forwards; and the two corners of the axe should be exactly on a line with the middle of the hand-hold, as shown in the accompanying cut. This will always bring the bit of the axe square upon the stick you are chopping. This is the correct principle, and will be admitted by every one who has ever done much chopping.

Advice to Immigrants.

A correspondent, newly arrived, Mr. James Williams, writes from Toronto as follows:—

"Would any of your readers kindly inform me on the following points?

1st. What township would they consider the best for an immigrant with a small capital, say \$100, to settle in, supposing he wanted to buy 100 acres?

2nd. Do they consider the above sum sufficient to start with by a single man?

3rd. Would it be much better if two began with double the sum?

4th. Do they know of any good wild land in the market at the present time, which could be bought at one dollar per acre? I am but just arrived in this country, and should be glad to receive information on the above points?"

We remember seeing, some time ago, in *Punch*, the following pithy piece of humor: "*Advice to persons about to marry—DO NOT!*" Now in all seriousness we would give similar advice to our correspondent in regard to the matter of buying land. As he is fresh from England, he must, to a great extent, be ignorant of the specialties of Canadian farming in the back woods, of our markets, and a hundred things which it is desirable he should know before he embarks on the work of clearing a farm. If he will add up a few items of expense—for example, the price of a working team of horses or oxen, and the necessary implements, such as waggon, sleigh, plough, harrows, chains, harness, &c., and then consider what he will have left for even part payment of his land and one or perhaps two years' maintenance, surely he will not part with his small capital in so hopeless an undertaking. Our earnest advice to him is to take care of his money; put it out to interest in some safe investment, and hire out for a year or two on some farm. This will put money into his pocket, instead of sinking it all, will give him most valuable experience, time to look about and become acquainted with the country, and put him in a position, at the end of the term, to spend his capital, augmented by his gains in the meantime, to the best advantage, instead of almost inevitably losing it all, and exposing himself to hardships and privations innumerable. In one word, we earnestly and emphatically counsel him to—
WAIT.

SAMPLES OF GRAIN.—We have received from Mr. George Forman, of Stratford, some samples of grain, but have not space for any longer notice respecting them in the present issue.

PRICE OF DRESSED HOGS.—"A subscriber," writing from Queensville, asks—"what is the price of dressed hogs, and what is likely to be the price throughout the season?"

ANS.—Only a few dressed hogs have, as yet, been brought into market. The price current for the light weights now offering is from \$5 00 to \$5 25. It is impossible to say what prices may rule later in the season, depending as the rate must upon so many contingencies. The opinion among dealers, however, is that the opening price will be from \$5 75 to \$6 00 per 100 lbs.

CABBAGES NOT HEADING.—G. W., writing from Bracebridge, County of Simcoe, enquires: "Will you or any of your readers kindly inform me what is the cause of cabbages not filling in the heart? I planted one hundred of the Drumhead in a loamy soil in places where log-heaps had been burned, I mixed the ashes with the soil, I hoed the ground round them once a week, but only two out of the hundred have any heart, the rest have nothing but large leaves. I planted some in ground without ashes, but with no better results."

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—We believe the cause of the failure is probably due to the drought of the past season; we have had a similar experience in our own garden, with cauliflower, which last year headed abundantly.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, CANADA, OCT. 1, 1867.

The Provincial Show

THE Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Association of Ontario has just come off, having been held at Kingston during the past week. Taking everything into account, and especially making due allowance for the place of meeting, the affair may very properly be pronounced a success. Of course locality very much affects a thing of this kind, and it were unreasonable to expect so good a show at the extreme points east and west as at the centre. Kingston is, from local disadvantages, the poorest place for the Provincial Exhibition of the four at which we are accustomed to hold it; and although the one just over has been greatly in advance of its predecessors, we very much question if the receipts of the present year will do more than defray expenses. On the last occasion of the kind at Kingston, the Association lost some \$2,000. At Toronto and Hamilton, handsome profits are obtained when favorable weather is had, and it is not a little vexations that what is made one year at a central, convenient, accessible point, should be sunk the following year through the remoteness of the place of exhibition. We believe that every year, weather permitting, the Provincial Show, held at Toronto, would be a paying concern, and it is a subject the farmers of Ontario would do well to consider, whether hereafter it might not be desirable to fix it as one of the permanent institutions of the metropolis and seat of Government. We can readily anticipate the objections to such a proposition, but, query, would not the greatest good to the greatest number be secured in this way? If so, that ought to settle the point. Many advantages would result from the course we have suggested, especially those connected with commodious and permanent buildings, which it would be easy to secure, if the exhibition were always held at the centre.

Of course, the number of entries fell considerably below that of last year, but most of the departments were filled in a creditable manner, and there were very few instances of glaring or even noticeable deficiency. Altogether there were about 16,000 tickets sold, and though the grounds and buildings were never at

any time uncomfortably crowded, yet on Wednesday and Thursday they presented a very animated appearance. The weather throughout was fine. Wind and dust were somewhat troublesome the first day, but heavy shower early on Wednesday morning effectually abated the dust nuisance, and enabled people to move about comfortably. Details as to the display made in the several departments will be found under their appropriate headings, but a few general remarks will not be out of place here. It is very satisfactory to note the evidence afforded year by year that the farming community is alive to the importance of keeping up improvement in their live stock. Though in this respect the muster was not so strong numerically as last year, yet its character was excellent. All the horse classes were well represented except the thorough-bred, of which there was only one specimen. The draught horses were particularly good. Some newly-imported animals were on the ground. The cattle, though somewhat deficient in number, were excellent in quality, Herefords and Ayrshires being particularly good. The Ayrshires were numerous as well as excellent in quality. There was a very fine display of sheep, the various breeds being represented about in proportion to their relative values. The Merinoes were more numerous and respectable than usual. Both in the cattle and sheep departments there were newly-imported animals of great merit, and Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, in the Province of Quebec, deserves most honourable mention for the spirit he has displayed in this direction. His importations the present year of Suffolk horses, Rosedale, a noted prize Durham cow, Cotswold, Leicester and Down sheep, and Berkshire hogs, are a very valuable addition to the breeding stock of the country. Such enterprise deserves the highest commendation, and will, we trust, obtain substantial reward. The pigs were scarcely an average show, though some fine animals were to be seen. The poultry department was disappointing, on a very few really good coops being shown. Among these, three pairs of newly-imported French fowls of the La Fleche, Houdan and Creve Cœur varieties were especially conspicuous. Many splendid samples of grain were exhibited, proving conclusively that the soil of Canada has lost none of its adaptation to the cereals, if it be only well tilled. Some bags of spring wheat were specially good. What one farmer can do can also be accomplished by his brother and neighbor farmers, and we should be glad to get, for the guidance of others, any particulars respecting the soil, mode of culture, harvesting, &c., of the premium grains. The show of roots was not first class, owing to the general prevalence of dry weather. Except in thoroughly drained land, root crops suffer terribly from drought. Horticultural products in general were also affected by the dryness of the summer, and were not so fine as they would otherwise have been. Nevertheless there was a tempting show of fruit, and year by year evidence accumulates that ours is a good fruit-growing country. Finer apples, pears, plums and grapes, than those on exhibition at Kingston, could not be desired. Dairy products were in but small supply, and scarcely up to the right standard of excellence. The implement department was not so extensive as could have been desired, but contained a number of very valuable, well-made articles. There was a limited but good display of wheel vehicles. The departments of arts and manufactures were well filled, but it is the province of another journal to speak of their merits.

There was the usual tardiness in getting articles and animals on the ground; the usual difficulty of finding out particulars for want of labels in the absence of exhibitors; the usual want of punctuality in not judging animals, &c., at appointed times; the usual confusion and disorder here and there; the usual collection of outside shows, most of them arrant humbugs and catch-penny cheats; the usual crowding of hotels and boarding-houses, and consequent exorbi-