

Grammar School had also been again successful. One of its pupils had won the distinction of being second in both Classics and Mathematics. The other scholar on this occasion was a pupil of the Edinburgh Normal School, from which the University would be glad to receive more students, equally well prepared with their successful candidate at this examination. The Dr. then adverted in warm terms of praise to the character of the late Head-Master of the Toronto Grammar School, Mr. Marcus Crombie. An erroneous statement had gained some circulation, which he desired to contradict, that the majority of the students were composed of young men, who had obtained scholarships. Such was not the fact. Out of 180 Matriculated Students there were but 33 scholars, and of those Matriculated this day there were but 4. The worthy then explained the changes, which have been made relative to the scholarships, and concluded with a warm and exciting description of the advantages which had resulted in the mother country from the establishment of similar rewards and aids. Why may we not—he would ask—expect similar results here? His experience proved that there were equally good materials, and he confidently looked forward to equally good results. The assertion that the youth of Canada were an inferior race was an insult, a libel on her children, and a statement which was every day proved to be false. It was believed only by those who held the long exploded maxim—"Anything is good enough for a Colony;" whereas those, who had acted on this principle, had learned by bitter experience, that the person who is good for nothing at home, continues to be good for nothing here.

#### COUNTY OF YORK SPRING FAIR,

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., the County of York Spring Fair, chiefly for stud-horses and bulls, was held on the open ground, on Palace street, near the jail. There was a large number of stud-horses, some of them very good specimens, and some of them very heavy, rather, to appearance, too heavy for a horse of all work for this country, and better fitted for a London dray. On the whole, however, show was good. There were some good grade bulls. There was a large attendance of visitors, considering that that the show was principally for the two kinds of animals. The following prizes were awarded.

##### BLOOD HORSES.—STALLIONS.—FIVE ENTRIES.

1st	Mr. George Cooper, York,	- - -	£3	0	0
2nd	G. L. Ross, of Toronto,	- - -	2	0	0
3rd	do do	- - -	1	0	0

##### HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.—ELEVEN ENTRIES.

1st	Nathaniel Davis, York	- - -	£3	0	0
2nd	William Brown, Etobicoke	- - -	2	0	0
3rd	William Bowes, Vaughan	- - -	1	0	0

##### DRAFT.—SIX ENTRIES.

1st	David Roundtree, York	- - -	£3	0	0
2nd	John Bothwick, Scarborough	- - -	2	0	0
3rd	J. W. Crawford, Scarborough	- - -	1	0	0

##### DURHAM BULLS.—SIX ENTRIES.

1st	N. Davis, York	- - -	£2	10	0
2nd	John Dew, York	- - -	2	0	0
3rd	E. W. Thomson, York	- - -	1	0	0

##### DEVON BULLS.—NO ENTRIES.

##### AYRSHIRE BULLS.—ONE ENTRY.

1st	R. L. Denison, York,	- - -	£2	0	0
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##### GRADE BULLS.—TWO ENTRIES.

1st	R. L. Denison, York,	- - -	£2	10	0
2nd	John Dew, York	- - -	2	0	0

Judges of Horses—Messrs. Denison, Paul, and Allen. Judges of Cattle—Messrs. Blad, Wheeler, and Scott.

#### PECULIAR MODE OF USING POTATOES IN NORWAY.

By M. Is. H. Bær, Flekkefjord, Norway.

The intention of this operation is to alter the flour or starch, which the potatoes contain, into sugar, by a simple process, and thereby render the potatoes more nourishing to animals. The potatoes are first washed, and then steamed or boiled in the common apparatus, which, I presume, most farmers in Scotland possess. When well boiled, the potatoes are to be crushed as *quickly* as possible between two wooden rollers, and immediately put into a wooden vessel or cooler wherein has been poured some water of the temperature of 75° Fahr. The crushed potatoes are then mixed well with crushed barley-malt, 6 lbs. malt for every 100 lbs. of raw potatoes, the malt being mixed by little at a time, the warmth of the mass being constantly maintained not under 140° F., nor above 155° F. It is very material to keep the said warmth, as it is indispensable to extricate the sugar. When the mass has been well mixed, the vessel must be covered with boards and a blanket, and the mass let stand from two to three hours, and stirred up in that time four or five times, its warmth not being allowed to sink under 140° F.

The mass, when well prepared, is a sweet brownish-like syrup, and is ready for use.

It is advisable to prepare the requisite quantity of potatoes every day as they are wanted, when the air is mild, or at least every second day.

The cooler must always be kept very clean, and, therefore, after being used, be washed well with hot water, sprinkled over with a little lime, in order to expel the acid, then rubbed and washed again, and dried with a cloth, letting it stand uncovered exposed to the air till the next time it is wanted.

It is evident that this operation can be executed by any one with a thermometer in his hand; and in fifteen, or at most twenty minutes, two quarters of potatoes can be crushed and mixed, as I know from experience.

Malt is an expensive article in Scotland, on account of the duty; but I presume there can be nothing against farmers making green malt for their cattle. For that purpose it is easily made. A farmer has only to steep barley three days in cold water, lay it afterwards in a heap in a shady place till it begins to sprout, turn it over, observing that the barley on the outside is turned inside of the heap, which should now be laid flat, about a foot and a half high, or less if the wea-