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THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.]

VIRTUE IS TRUE HAPPINESS.

[SINGLY, THREE HALF PENCE.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

No. 42.

Poetry.

POETRY OF CHILDHOOD.

Oh! fresh as breeze upon a desert wild,
Blessingly flows the spirit of the child:
Bright as a thought the geyelling earth above,
Warm as the sun-burst of first-kissed love,
Its soul a heaven where no dark clouds hurt
Pure in its impulses, tender in its power:
Mighty in mildness, sovereign through fears,
Captivating by smiles and captivated by tears,
When cobwebs armed and warriors mailed fall low,
Unarmed, all hailed, the naked child shall go.

Who looks not back to childhood's elime with eyes
Who fallen Adam's at his loss of Paradise
Doubtless some clouds might pass o'er childhood's sky,
Yet soon the sun with bright beams above me on high,
Doubtless some tears might fall in childhood's cup,
Yet swift the sunshine that those tears dried up,
In tears were April showers of rain-aw hue,
They fell on flowers and glad the garden grew.

Well we remember childhood's trusted tales,
Whose echoes hover yet o'er woodland dale:
When'er we see Ambition's false rise,
"The House that Jack built" is before our eyes;
When'er we see seduced sweet Innocence,
Idle Red Ridinghood's remembrance red thence;
And when we view pride fall and merit meet
In due desert, we mind the story sweet
Of Cinderella and her sisters twain,
And fairy fortunes seem to come again:
A spell is breath'd to raise the humble high,
The silver slipper shines a star in the sky!

GOODWIN BARNET.

SYDNEY SMITH'S RECIPE FOR A WINTER SALAD.

Two large potatoes passed through kitchen sieve,
Unseasoned softness to the salad give,
Of moment mustard add a single spoon,
Lestruis the condiment which bites so keen;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Three trunks the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And once with vinegar procured from town.
True flavor needs it, and your poet begs
The powdered yellow of two well-boiled eggs.
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl.
And, scarce suspected, minimize the whole,
Altho' usually, on the flavoured compound toss
A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce.
Then, though green turtle fat, though venison's tough,
And ham and turkey are hot boiled enough,
Serenely still the epicure may say—
Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day!

Literature.

THE VACANT CHAIR.

Concluded.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Elliot, wringing her hands,
"I have had the coming o' this about me for
days and days. My head was growing dizzy
with happiness, but thoughts came stealing upon
me like ghosts, and I felt a lonely longing about
my heart, without being able to tell the cause,
but the cause is come at last! And my dear
Thomas—the very pride and staff o' my life—is
lost!—lost to me for ever!"

"I ken Mrs. Elliot," replied the Northumbrian,
"it is an easy matter to say compose yourself,
for them that dinna ken what it is to feel. But,
at the same time, in our plain, country way o'
thinking, we are always ready to believe the
worst. I have often heard my father say, and
I've as often remarked it myself, that, before any-
thing happens to a body, there is a something
comes ower them; like a cloud before the face o'
the sun; a sort o' dumb whispering about the
best from the other world. And though I trust
there is naething o' the kind in your case, yet, as

you observe, when I find myself growing dizzy,
as it were, with happiness, it makes good a say-
ing o' my mother's, poor body! 'Bairns, bairns,'
she used to say, 'there is ower muckle singing
in your heads to-night; we will have a shower
before bed-time; and I never, in my born days,
saw it fail.'

At any other period, Mr. Bell's dissertation on
presentiments would have been found a fitting
text on which to hang all the dreams, wraiths,
warnings, and marvellous circumstances, that
had been handed down to the company from the
days of their grandfathers; but, in the present
instance, they were too much occupied in con-
sultation regarding the different routes to be taken
in their search.

Two horse-men, and some half-dozen pedes-
trians, were seen hurrying in diverse directions
from Marchlaw, as the last faint lights of a mel-
ancholy day were yielding to the heavy darkness
which appeared pressing in solid masses down
the sides of the mountains. The wives and
daughters of the party were alone left with the
disconsolate mother, who alternately pressed her
weeping children to her heart, and told them to
weep not, for their brother would soon return;
while the tears stole down her own cheeks, and
the infant in her arms wept because its mother
wept. Her friends strove with each other to in-
spire hope, and poured upon her ear their mingled
and eloquent consolation. But one remained
silent. The daughter of Adam Bell, who sat by
Mrs. Elliot's elbow at table, had shrunk into an
obscure corner of the room. Before her face she
held a handkerchief wet with tears. Her bosom
throbbled convulsively; and, as occasionally her
broken sighs burst from their prison-house, a
significant whisper passed among the younger
part of the company.

Mrs. Elliot approached her, and taking her
hand tenderly within both of hers, "Oh hunny!
hunny!" said she, "your sighs go through my
heart like a knife! And what can I do to com-
fort ye? Come, Elizabeth, my bonny love, let
us hope for the best. Ye see before you a sor-
rowing mother!—a mother that fondly hoped to
see you and—I canna say it!—and am ill qual-
ified to give comfort, when my own heart is like
a furnace! But oh, let us try and remember the
blessed portion, 'Whom the Lord loveth He
chasteneth,' and inwardly pray for strength to say
'His will be done!'"

Time stole on towards midnight, and one by
one the unsuccessful party returned. As foot
after foot approached, every breath was held to
listen. "No, no, no!" cried the mother again
and again, with increasing anguish, "it is not
the foot o' my own bairn," while her keen gaze
still remained riveted upon the door, and was
not withdrawn, nor the hope of despair relin-
quished, till the individual entered, and, with a
silent and ominous shake of his head, betokened
his fruitless efforts. The clock had struck twelve;
all were returned save the father. The wind
howled more wildly; the rain poured upon the
windows in ceaseless torrents; and the roaring
of the mountain rivers gave a character of deeper
ghostliness to their sepulchral silence; for they
sat, each rapt in forebodings, listening to the
storm; and no sounds were heard, save the groans

of the mother, the weeping of her children, and
the bitter and broken sobs of the bereaved maiden,
who leaned her head upon her father's bosom,
refusing to be comforted.

At length the barking of the farm-dog an-
nounced footsteps at a distance. Every ear was
raised to listen, every eye turned to the door; but
before the tread was yet audible to the listeners,
"Oh, it is only Peter's foot!" said the miserable
mother, and, weeping, arose to meet him.

"Janet! Janet!" he exclaimed, as he entered,
and throw his arms around her neck, "what is
this come upon us at last?"

He cast an inquisitive glance around his dwell-
ing, and a convulsive shiver passed over his
manly frame, as his eye again fell on the vacant
chair, which no one had ventured to occupy.—
Hour succeeded hour, but the company separated
not; and low, sorrowful whispers mingled with
the lamentations of the parents.

"Neighbours," said Adam Bell, "the morn is
a new day, and we will wait to see what it may
bring forth; but, in the meantime, let us read a
portion o' the Divine word, and kneel together in
prayer, that, whether or not the daydawn cause
light to shine upon this singular bereavement, the
Sun of Righteousness may arise with healing on
his wings, upon the hearts o' this afflicted family,
and upon the hearts o' all present."

"Amen!" responded Peter, wringing his
hands; and his friend taking down the Bible,
read the chapter wherein it is written—"It is
better to be in the house of mourning than in the
house of feasting;" and again the portion which
sayeth—"It is well for me that I have been
afflicted, for, before I was afflicted, I went astray."

The morning came, but brought no tidings of
the lost son. After a solemn farewell, all the
visitants, save Adam Bell and his daughter, re-
turned every one to their own house; and the
disconsolate father with his servants, again re-
newed their search among the hills and surround-
ing villages.

Days, weeks, months, and years, rolled on.—
Time had subdued the anguish of the parents into
a holy calm; but their lost first-born was not
forgotten, although no trace of his fate had been
discovered. The general belief was, that he had
perished on the breaking up of the snow; and
the few in whose remembrance he still lived
merely spoke of his death as a "very extra-
ordinary circumstance," remarking that "he was
a wild, venturesome sort o' lad."

Christmas had succeeded Christmas, and Peter
Elliot still kept it in commemoration of the birth-
day of him who was not. For the first few years
after the loss of their son, sadness and silence
characterized the party who sat down to dinner
at Marchlaw, and still at Peter's right hand was
placed the vacant chair. But, as the younger
branches of the family advanced in years, the
remembrance of their brother became less poi-
gnant. Christmas was, with all around them, a
day of rejoicing, and they began to make merry
with their friends; while their parents partook
in their enjoyment, with a smile, half of approval
and half of sorrow.

Twelve years had passed away; Christmas
had again come; it was the counterpart of its

tatal predecessor. The hills had not yet cast off their summer verdure; the sun although shorn of its heat, had lost none of its brightness or glory, and looked down upon the earth as though participating in its gladness; and the clear blue sky was tranquil as the sea sleeping beneath the moon. Many visitors had again assembled at Marchlaw. The sons of Mr. Elliott and the young men of the party were assembled upon a level green near the house, amusing themselves with throwing the hammer and other Border games, while himself and the older guests stood by as spectators, recounting the deeds of their youth. Johnson, the sheep farmer, whom we have already mentioned, now a brawny and gigantic fellow of two and thirty, bore away in every game the palm from all competitors. More than once, as Peter beheld his sons defeated, he felt the spirit of youth glowing in his veins, and, "Oh!" muttered he, in bitterness, "had my Thomas been spared to me, he would have thrown his heart's blood after the hammer, before he would have been beat by ever a Johnson in the country."

While he thus soliloquized, and with difficulty restrained an impulse to compete with the victor himself, a dark, foreign-looking, strong built seaman, unceremoniously approached, and, with his arms folded, cast a look of contempt upon the boasting conqueror. Every eye was turned with a scrutinizing glance upon the stranger. In height he could not exceed five feet nine, but his whole frame was the model of muscular strength; his features were open and manly, but deeply sunburnt and weather-beaten; his long, glossy, black hair, curled into ringlets by the breeze and the billow, fell thickly over his temples and forehead; and whiskers of a similar hue, more conspicuous for size than elegance, gave a character of fierceness to a countenance otherwise possessing the appearance of manly beauty. Without asking permission, he stepped forward, raised the hammer, and, swinging it round his head, hurled it upward of five yards beyond Johnson's most successful throw. "Well done!" shouted the astonished spectators. The heart of Peter Elliott warmed within him, and he was hurrying forward to grasp the stranger by the hand, when the words groaned in his throat, "It was just such a throw as my Thomas would have made;—my own—lost Thomas!" The tears burst into his eyes, and, without speaking, he turned back, and hurried towards the house to hide his emotion.

Successively at every game the stranger had defeated all who ventured to oppose him; when a messenger announced that dinner waited their arrival. Some of the guests were already seated, others entering; and, as heretofore, placed beside Mrs. Elliot, was Elizabeth Bell, still in the noon-tide of her beauty; but sorrow had passed over her features, like a veil before the countenance of an angel. Johnson, crest-fallen and out of humor at his defeat, seated himself by her side. In early life, he had regarded Thomas Elliot as a rival for her affections; and, stimulated by the knowledge that Adam Bell would be able to bestow several thousands upon his daughter for a dowry, he yet prosecuted his attentions with unabated assiduity, in despite of the daughter's aversion and the coldness of her father. Peter had taken his place at the table; and still by his side, unoccupied and sacred, appeared the vacant chair, the chair of his first-born, whereon none had sat since his mysterious death or disappearance.

"Barns," said he, "did nane o' ye ask the sailor to come up and take a bit o' dinner wi' us?"

"We were afraid it might lead to a quarrel with Mr. Johnson," whispered one of the sons.

"He is come without asking," replied the stranger, entering; "and the wind shall blow from a now point if I destroy the mirth or happiness of the company."

"Ye're a stranger, young man," said Peter, "or ye would ken this no' a meeting o' milt-makers. But, I assure ye, ye are welcome, heartily welcome. Haste ye, lassies," he added to the servants; "some o' ye get a chair for the gentleman."

"Gentleman indeed!" muttered Johnson between his teeth.

"Never mind about a chair, my hearties," said the seaman; "this will do!" and, before Peter could speak to withhold him, he had thrown himself carelessly into the hallowed, the venerated, the twelve-years unoccupied chair! The spirit of sacrilege uttering blasphemies from a pulpit could not have smitten a congregation of pious worshippers with deeper horror and consternation, than did this sitting of the vacant chair the inhabitants of Marchlaw.

"Excuse me, Sir! excuse me Sir!" said Peter, the words trembling upon his tongue; "but ye cannot—ye cannot sit there!"

"Oh, man, man!" cried Mrs. Elliot, "got out o' that! get out o' that!—take my chair!—take my chair!—the house!—but dinna, dinna sit there! It has no'er been sit in by mortal being since the death of my dear bairn!—and to see it filled by another is a thing I cannot endure!"

"Sir! Sir!" continued the father, "ye have done it through ignorance, and we excuse ye.—But that was my Thomas's seat! Twelve years this very day—his birthday—he perished, Heaven kens how! He went out from our sight, like the cloud that passes over the hills—never—never to return. And, oh, Sir, spare a father's feelings! for to see it filled wings the blood from my heart!"

"Give me your hand, my worthy soul!" exclaimed the seaman; "I revere, nay, hang it! I would die for your feelings! But Tom Elliot was my friend, and I cast anchor in this chair by special commission. I know that a sudden broadside of joy is a bad thing; but, as I don't know how to preach a sermon before telling you, all I have to say is—that Tom ain't dead."

"Not dead!" said Peter, grasping the hand of the stranger, and speaking with an eagerness that almost choked his utterance; "Oh, Sir! Sir! tell me how!—how!—Did ye say living?—Is my ain Thomas livin'?"

"Not dead, do ye say?" cried Mrs. Elliot, hurrying towards him and grasping his other hand—"not dead! And shall I see my bairn again? Oh, may the blessing o' Heaven and the blessing o' a broken-hearted mother, be upon the bearer o' the gracious tidings! But tell me—tell me, how is it possible! As ye would expect happiness here, or hereafter, dinna, dinna deceive me!"

"Deceive you!" returned the stranger, grasping, with impassioned earnestness, their hands in his—"Never!—never! and all I can say is—Tom Elliot is alive and hearty."

"No, no!" said Elizabeth, rising from her seat, "he does not deceive us; there is that in his countenance which bespeaks a falsehood impossible," and she also endeavored to move towards him, when Johnson threw his arm around her to withhold her.

"Hands off, you land-lubber!" exclaimed the seaman, springing towards them, or shiver me!

I'll show daylight through your timbers in the turning of a handspike!" and, clasping the lovely girl in his arms, "Betty! Betty, my love!" he cried, "don't you know your own Tom?—Father, mother, don't you know me? Have you really forgot your own son? If twelve years have made some change on his face, his heart is sound as ever."

His father, his mother, and his brothers, clung around him, weeping, smiling, and mingling a hundred questions together. He threw his arms around the neck of each, and, in answer to their inquiries replied, "Well! well! there is time enough to answer questions, but not to-day—not to-day!"

"No, my bairn," said his mother, "we'll ask you no questions—nobody shall ask ye any! But how—how were ye torn away from us, my love? And, oh, hunny! where—where ha'e ye been?"

"It is a long story, mother," said he, "and would take a week to tell it. But, howsoever, to make a long story short, you remember when the smugglers were pursued, and wished to conceal their braudly in our house, my father prevented them; they left muttering revenge, and they have been revenged. This day twelve years, I went out with the intention of meeting Elizabeth and her father, when I came upon a party of the gang concealed in Hell's Hole. In a moment half a dozen pistols were held to my breast, and tying my hands to my sides, they dragged me into the cavern. Here I had not been long their prisoner, when the snow, rolling down the mountains, almost totally blocked up its mouth. On the second night, they cut through the snow and, hurrying me along with them, I was bound to a horse, between two, and, before daylight found myself stowed, like a piece of old junk, in the hold of a smuggling lugger. Within a week I was shipped aboard a Dutch man-of-war; and for six years was kept dogging about on different stations, till our old yawning hulk received orders to join the fleet which was to fight against the gallant Duncan at Camperdown. To think of fighting against my own countrymen, my own flesh and blood, was worse than to be cut to pieces by a cat-o'-nine tails; and, under cover of the first broadside, I sprang upon the gunwale, plunged into the sea, and swam for the English fleet. Never, never shall I forget the moment that my feet first trod upon the deck of a British frigate! My nerves felt as firm as her oak, and my heart free as the pennant that waved defiance from her mast-head. I was active as any one during the battle; and when it was over, and I found myself again among my own countrymen, and all speaking my own language, I fancied,—nay, hang it! I almost believed—I should meet my father, my mother, or my dear Bess on board the British frigate. I expected to see you all again in a few weeks at farthest; but instead of returning to Old England, before I was aware I found it was holm about with us. As to writing, I never had an opportunity but once. We were anchored before a French fort; a packet was lying along side, ready to sail; I had half a side written, and was scratching my head to think how I could come over writing about you, Bess, my love, when, as bad luck would have it, our lieutenant comes to me, and says he to me, 'Elliot,' says he, 'I know you like a little smart service, come, my lad, take the head oar, while we board some of these French bum-boats under the batteries!' I could'n't say no. We pulled ashore made a bonfire of one of their craft, and were setting fire to a second, when a deadly shower of small shot from the garrison, scuttled our boat, killed our commanding officer with half the crew, and the few who were left of

we were made prisoners. It is of no use bothering you by telling how we escaped from French prison; and Tom will once more fill his vacant chair."

Should any of our readers wish farther acquaintance with our friends, all we can say is, the new year was still young when Adam Bell bestowed his daughter's hand upon the heir of Marchlaw, and Peter beheld the once vacant chair again occupied, and a namesake of the third generation prattling on his kuen.

CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

TORONTO, C. W., SEPTEMBER 25, 1852



GRAND PROVINCIAL FAIR.

With last Saturday's *Herald* we closed the week so far as regards a description of the grounds selected and arranged for our Provincial Fair.—The development of the event was yet in the future and was very much contingent upon the kind of weather that would crown the week; and no little prospective anxiety of mind was manifested by many whose arrangements were dependent upon the realization of their highly wrought anticipations. A new week dawned upon us with radiant smiles; but, just as the curtains of night were closed upon earth's scenery, a bleak, hollow wail came sighing from the lake, which gave threatening indications that the usual unsettled weather, incident on the recurrence of the autumnal equinox, was about to commence. To sustain this idea, Monday morning dawned in tears. The rain was gentle but unceasing, and continued without intermission throughout the whole of Monday, until 12 o'clock—mid-night,—when, with the witching hour, we had the pleasing prospect of a returning smile. But, no, Tuesday morning was yet as ever, and continued so for several hours; but towards the early part of the day the rack began, to disappear and a loud was gently lifted from a thousand hearts. The remaining part of the day was dry and full of promise, and the Show Grounds exhibited a busy scene, entering, depositing, and arranging the various stock and articles for the Fair. The Halls were receiving their finishing touch and the several committees were unspanning in their efforts to make everything harmonize with the general plan.

On Wednesday morning the Directors, Judges, and various members of the Press, breakfasted together on the grounds in a spacious tent, erected by Mr. Beard, on Caer Howell Bowling Green. T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.P., President of the Agricultural Society occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by Colonel Thomsom and J. G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor of the City, and on the left by Colonel Bruce and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. Hon. Adam Ferguson, Professors Croft, Buckland, and Hind, and many gentlemen well known in the scientific walk, were present. After a comfortable breakfast the President announced that the judges were requested to meet together in one end of the tent, in order to make arrangements to proceed at once to duty. This was the signal for a general break up of the meeting and the judges were shortly left involved in business. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday the grounds were thrown open to members, in order that they might have a general inspection before the doors were opened to the public. We took advantage of the offer to make a leisure survey.

Without further preface therefore we enter again by William Street, and cast a passing glance at some of the articles with which the ground had been so finely studded. The first implement on the right hand was a Grain Separator from J. R. Smith of Batavia. Next to this was a Straw Cutter on an entirely new principle, and one likely in perhaps some modified style, to supersede all the other forms of Straw Cutters now in use, both for effect and simplicity. The Machine itself except the frame, is made of iron and steel, and is the invention of E. T. Taylor, Thomas & Co., Pearl St., N. Y. Nineteen circular steel knives 7½ inches diameter, made of saw plate and sharpened smooth, are caused by machinery turned by the hand, to revolve rapidly, intersecting a cast iron roller which is made with small hooks to draw in the straw upon the knives, where a great quantity of fodder can be cut in a few minutes. The knives can be sharpened up in a few seconds by just holding a whetstone or file to them when revolving. One great advantage of this machine is, it will cut any kind of produce for fodder, as easily as straw, and may thus save a Vegetable Cutter. It is driven by a fly wheel about 3 feet diameter, and with a full set of knives can be furnished for \$30. One little point is deficient, but we have no doubt that it will soon be overcome,—it cuts the straw about an inch in length, while with the other cutters you can have it a quarter of an inch if required. Beside this was a very fine specimen of Fanning Mill from J. H. Vandereock, Fulton County, New York, warranted to clean 100 bushels of wheat an hour, value \$25 to \$30. J. Helm, jun., Port Hope, had two very good reaping machines standing here in the American department. One of these is made exactly after the style of Hussey's, and is very well got up. It is valued at \$100. Mr. Helm has made them after McCormick's, but prefers Hussey's. Wheeler, Mellock & Co., of Albany, exhibited a very good horse power, and next to this was a whole field of agricultural implements from that enterprising and extensive firm Rapalje & Co of Rochester—ploughs without number of all forms and descriptions, harrows, cultivators,

rollers, rakes, scythes, and straw-cutters, &c. You had there, in fact, a specimen of nearly every kind of farming implement in use. Close beside these stood Hussey's Reaper, which made so much noise at the World's Fair. It is certainly an ingenious machine. Mr. Gorman of Kingston exhibited a very pretty four-masted pleasure yacht; it is very neatly finished. Turned up the right-hand space. Crossing to the other side, there was a complete two-horse-power threshing machine, from Loughborough Village, in Sydenham, back from King-ton, valued at \$160.—Mr. Griffin, of Brantford, exhibited a very good clover-cutting machine. Mr. Robt. Wright, of Port Hope, had an improved horizontal self-acting sawing-machine, for cutting mowood, stump blocks, &c.,—warranted to cut a 2-foot log in one minute and twenty seconds. There was a very fine horse-power thresher by G. Sanderson, Flandboro', and some good steel harrows. Here stood a newly-invented one-horse grain-rake, by Mr. Hegg, of Pickering. It is capable of raking 20 to 25 acres a-day. This machine differs from the ordinary horse rake, inasmuch as the horse does not go over the grain. It is likely to come into general use, and can be made for from \$12 to \$14, according to finish. It can be fitted to all the purposes of the ordinary rake, although the great merit of the invention is, its applicability to grain. It is well worthy the inspection of the farmer, as there was not another one on the field of a similar construction, and its price is moderate. There was here a good horse-rake of the old pattern, from the Gore of Toronto—value, \$30. Mr. Hollowday had also a very good grain-drill, of an expensive make, capable of sowing 12 to 14 acres a-day; it is very substantial, and valued at \$120. Also, very fine specimen of seed-harrow, at \$16, and manure forks, well finished, \$14. John Bruce of Dunfries, exhibited a cultivator, which for simplicity and durability attracted general attention; it is manufactured for \$36. Gilbert Samson, of St. Catharines, exhibited two very good straw-cutters, valued at \$18; a very fine specimen of field cultivator for summer fallow, which can be furnished for \$35; and a small corn cultivator, with steel teeth, for \$10; also a cham pump, with metallic pipe, galvanized, and galvanized chain, quite free from corrosion. It will draw by hand quite easily from a depth of upwards of 40 feet, and is adapted to all kinds of wells. Their value is pretty much regulated by the depth of the well, as there is more chain and pipe needed, the deeper the well is; but a pump complete for a 10 foot well, can be furnished at \$14. Hager's patent seed drill from Palermo, C. W., is a useful implement, valued at \$50, not, however, equal to Nixon's, but as Nixon's did not come forward, Hager's was the best on the grounds. There were some good rollers from Mr. Beckett's foundry in Simcoe Street; single rollers valued at \$30 to \$40; double one at \$100. Mr. Medcalf of Toronto, had a very highly finished horse power thresher and separator. It was prepared for the Exhibition and is valued at £66. Haggart & Brothers of Brampton exhibited a most beautiful machine of a similar construction. Beside Medcalf's, on one end of the Canada Company's Flax machine, was a machine for plaiting whips, manufactured by Mr. Medcalf's son, displaying a great amount of mechanical ingenuity. It was the most complete piece of mechanism on the grounds. The Flax machine attracted considerable attention. There were a number of ploughs, of a variety of sorts, at this end, by Mr. Crowther of Scarborough, Mr. Scruton of Streetsville and other makers. John Amor of Hamilton had two screw and lever Cheese Presses of a simple and useful description, and worthy the attention of farmers; they can be produced for \$16. His

curd mill is valued at \$6. Mr. Putterfield of Oshawa had a few Straw Cutters, valued from \$20 to 30. Mr. Gago of Rochester exhibited an improved Bread machine, value, \$200. This machine worked by three men, will turn out 30 barrels of flour into Biscuit in one day. Mr. L. Houck exhibited a double action, fanning mill, value \$30. This machine is improved and patented by Mr. Houck, and warranted to clean 2 bushels of wheat in a minute. Smaller sizes made for \$25. Mr. James Searight of Adelaide Street, Toronto, claimed the attention of the ladies more especially to a new improved Washing Machine, constructed upon the principle of a Felling Mill, but to work by hand. This Machine can be made for from \$8 to \$12, according to size and finish, and seems well adapted to the operation of washing. He had also a very superior Straw Cutter, with an angular knife, which will cut upwards of 70 bushels of Hay in an hour. It is simple in operation and not easily put out of order, and worth about \$18. Mr. Thomas Brown of Bowmanville, had a new construction of Cultivator, value \$40. This is rather a superior article, and possesses many good properties. A new design of Straw Cutter was exhibited by Mr. Peter Higley of Oshawa, with a double-action perpendicular cutter, the under one serrated, the upper one straight. These knives pass each other and cut very well to any length required. But we think that Mr. Searight of Adelaide Street, with his angular knife, has by a much simpler process arrived at the same perfection in cutting, and there is less danger of getting out of order. Mr. Higley's implements are valued at from \$16 to \$20. In the centre nearly of this area stood McCormick's Reaper, the Machine that took the Prize at the World's Fair. The one exhibited was not so highly finished as Hussey's on the opposite side of the field, but was prepared for ordinary use. We will not here institute any comparison as to the merits of McCormick's. After a severe test in England, it was found to have several superior points which were sufficient to cause the Judges thereto award to it the prize. Mr. Moscrip of Cobourg, C. W., exhibited a very good specimen of Duncan's improved Smit Machine. Emery and Co., of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse, exhibited a variety of implements; amongst others, a single horse-power thresher, valued at \$80. There was a very good specimen of Thomb's and Walcott's patent Thermometer Churn, from Paris, C. W., valued at \$10. On the roadside in this implement field, stood Messrs. Jacques & Hays' Cabinet department.—A small, single-roomed cottage, 21 feet by 17 inside, with three windows and a door, erected by themselves, and nicely hung with crimson and drab damask, and carpeted with rich Brussels.—It contained a unique display of walnut cabinet furniture. On the right hand was a three-door Ladies' Ward, made for C. H. Turner, Esq., of Rook's Nest, Surrey, England, and valued at £35. The door-panels are veneered with a very rich curl, and the mouldings are broken in the centre of the circle, by a carved ornament. The inside is all finished in bird-eye maple, and finely polished. On the left hand stood the principal attraction,—a very magnificent French bed, with an elaborately-carved foot-board and pediment.—In the centre of the foot-board is a Madonna and child, boldly carved, surrounded by a graceful wreath of convolvulus, combined with a garland of flowers, copied from nature, including the dahlia, German aster, rose, and convolvulus, all neatly grouped and carved in relief. On the top of the pediment is a Cupid, with a bird on his finger, and at each end, suspended from a scroll, is a group of fruit, also taken from nature. The pillars are closely in keeping, being surrounded

with groups of convolvulus on the upper part, and hung with wheat and wild flowers on the under part. The rails are also tastefully decorated with raised panelling. This bed, worth about £60, was got up expressly for the Exhibition, by Messrs. Jacques and Hays, and designed and the principal parts executed by Mr. Charles Roger, Designer and Carver in the establishment. Beside the bed stood an antique Confessional chair, made for Fred. Widdler, Esq. The back and seat are covered with very elegant sewed work, executed by one of Mr. Widdler's daughters. The carving is a combination of the pink and tiger-lily. The value of the chair, without the needle-work, is about £10. In one corner was a very elaborately-carved French Card Table, forming, when folded, a very handsome pier table. In the opposite corner was a small ornamental table, with a pretty good specimen of dining room chair, done in Morocco, standing beside it.—In the centre, between the bed and the wardrobe was a fancy drawing room table, with four truss legs and oval top of Italian Marble. The rails are carved in relief and partly frosted. This table has been purchased by Mr. Chancellor Baker. It is worth about £14 10s.—At the back of the table stood a French Chair done in rich French Damask of an elegant style, and very tastefully finished. This completed the furniture of Messrs. Jacques & Hays' rural cottage, and gives a very favourable idea of the kind of work turned out of the establishment, and speaks highly for the refined taste, skill in design, and mechanical ability of Mr. Roger.—There were many varieties of implements that must be passed over without even a cursory notice. Rapallo & Co. had upon the grounds themselves, as many straw cutters, chums, ploughs, &c., &c., as would set up a great many farmers, but their implements are too well known to need an elaborate detail.

At the upper end of the grounds stood Perry's celebrated Fire Engine which took the prize in the World's Fair. It is a splendidly finished machine. On the same ground there was a good display of carriages and waggons. Mr. Peter Murdoch of Ancaster had a patent iron wheel waggon that is worthy of notice. The wheel has 20 spokes of small rod iron screwed into the nave at opposite angles and screwed into the outer rim which is a narrow band of iron. One of the wheels is done up with iron tube spokes and riveted into an inner rim before the outer one is put on, which is then done in a similar way to the iron rim of a wooden wheel. This waggon with brass nave, highly finished, can be produced for \$150,—with iron nave and common substantial finish \$100. Mr. Jones of Brockville exhibited a patent coil spring carriage, value \$100. This seems a considerable improvement on the old principle, for a light machine. John Walker of the township of Erin, County of Wellington, had a very substantial looking two-horse waggon, with a new mode of putting on the shelving. It will carry with ease 32 barrels of flour, runs easily, and is valued at £35. There was a variety of good looking waggons from other makers; one was named Bright, maker, Toronto, another Pearson, maker, Gore of Toronto. A carriage from Clark Brothers, of York Street, attracted great attention; it was driven round the grounds by Mr. Mitchell with a span of finely caparisoned greys. By a peculiar arrangement of the connecting part of the body with the fore axle, the carriage is made to turn with much greater facility and in much less space than usual. The front part of the covering is of glass, so constructed as to be easily removed, and to leave it entirely open. The interior is beautifully finished, and the arrangement of the springs makes the motion of

the body very easy. A Montreal gentleman offered £200 for it, but this was not accepted.—Under tea of the centre Hall was Palmer's computing scale, for solving mathematical problems mechanically. This is a very ingenious instrument for performing arithmetical questions and is very easily understood.

FLORAL HALL.

On entering Floral Hall at the Western door on the right hand, the first display was a large assortment of grapes, pears, peaches, plums, and a few specimens of winter apples, and a variety of green house plants, from Judge Campbell of Niagara. A little farther on you saw a beautiful specimen of the Alexander apple from Mr. Farrow, of Yorkville; some fine specimens of Hot-house grapes from W. H. Boulton's garden, and some very fine specimens of open air elongated peaches from J. F. Smith of Yonge Street. The centre tier of the table and two adjoining shelves were covered with greenhouse plants and exotics, sent in by Mr. Fleming, Yonge Street. Mr. G. Leslie Toronto Nursery, made a very fine display of apples, pears, and plums, most of them only as specimens of the kind of trees they are cultivating, and are for disposal in their nursery. They exhibited 70 different varieties of apples, although they did not compete for so many, 30 varieties of different kinds of pears; 12 varieties of plums, one of which got the prize for the best variety. Mr. Leslie has also other prizes, but they will be given correctly in their proper place. There were some beautiful cucumbers from Mr. Lewis of Yorkville, large and nicely formed.—Mr. Watson, farmer, Yonge Street, sent in a pretty plant of the Jerusalem cherry. Rev. Mr. Harris, of Yonge Street, exhibited some very good apples and pears, and Mr. Silas Snider, of Yonge Street, had a large collection of apples and pears. In the centre of this table there were some pretty bouquets by Mr. Fleming, and a collection of annuals in bloom from Judge Campbell of Niagara. Captain Dick had a very fine dish of pears, Flemish Beauty; and Mr. Barnhart of Streetsville, exhibited 40 varieties of apples and 20 varieties of pears. The opposite side of the hall was neatly all devoted to foreign fruits and flowers. There were fine verbenas from Professor Cross, and two collections of dahlias, from Mr. Barnet of Niagara Falls, and Mr. Fleming. From the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, 40 varieties of verbenas, 32 varieties of Roses and bouquets of flowers, 26 varieties of pears 22 varieties of apples, and a large specimen of onions and tomatoes; from Ryan's Plank Road Nurseries, Rochester, 75 varieties of dahlias, 31 varieties of apples, 21 varieties of pears and 6 specimens of quince; from Donnellan's Nursery, Rochester, 16 varieties of pears, 37 varieties of apples; large specimens of musk and water-melons, and a fine display of dahlias, verbenas, and chima astra.

HORTICULTURAL TENT.

In the Horticultural tent there were some specimens of the tobacco plant from St. Catharines, some large plants of the Palma Christi or Castor Oil plant, and an excellent assortment of Cabbages and pot herbs from various Toronto gardeners. At the end of the centre table were four Cauliflower plants from Wade & Jeckell, Port Hope, of a very large size and finely formed. Some specimens of the Martynia from, Mr. Fleming and Professor Cross. There was a large display of Onions, some very extraordinary specimens from Baron de Longueuil of Kingston. Mr. Leonard Pears, of Yorkville, had some very fine Chicory in the root, and several specimens of manufactured Chicory from roots raised by them this season. The Baron Longueuil displayed also some

large purple eggs and table carrots. There were fine boots from the garden at Elmley House.—Two large floral ornaments, one from Mr. Fleming and the other, a most elaborately constructed one, from Mr. Loessle. Several extraordinary sunflowers, one about 10 feet high with a head about 18 inches in diameter. Two tubs of annuals from Mr. Maynard, Upper Canada College, very neatly arranged; two immense pumpkins and a large variety of squashes from Mr. Gordon of Yonge St.; a large specimen of garden seeds from Mr. Fleming, a basket of vegetables from Mr. Maynard, and a small Jerusalem cherry plant; a fine assortment of apples from Mr. Granger of Yonge St.; some pretty bottled gooseberries from Enoch Turner; a large assortment of extraordinary sized Tomatoes from various Toronto Gardeners; twenty varieties of apples and pumpkins from Captain Shaw, and some nice specimens of musk melon.

MECHANICAL HALL.

In the Mechanical Hall were iron folding doors from Beckett's foundry and Vale's foundry, strong substantial and beautifully finished;—a variety of forcing glass of a new design, and a grape preserving glass for hanging against the wall, from Mr. Hamilton, Church Street; a great variety of cordage from A. D. McGregor, Dundas Street; and from A. Forner of Hamilton. A box of beautifully prepared saleratus from Mr. Daniels of Brooklin, C. W.—Leather in great varieties; a very fine description from P. Mackay of Dundas, manufactured by himself; some good patent leather from Mr. Izard, Queen Street West. Crockery in various patterns; ram water filters, by John Kedzie of Rochester, a useful and most convenient apparatus, value \$5 to \$10; one of these will filter one gallon in fifteen minutes; three cooking stoves and two parlour stoves from Macklom's Chippawa Foundry. The parlour stoves were of a new construction with sliding doors, valued from \$10 to \$12. Macklom's foundry is the largest in Canada; medicine in all its varieties from Lyman, Bros.; a large assortment of axes and cutlery of various sorts from Henry Dale of Galt, C. W.; a model of Seymour Morgan & Co's New York Reaper, a little changed from McCormick's to evade the patent; a gun and case from Philo Soper, London, C. W.; an assortment of stoves from Mr. Cheney in various designs; some scythe smiths from William Allechin of Paris, C. W. of a new and very much improved pattern; the buckle is so formed as to allow the scythe to be set back or forward as required, and it is screwed firm down so as to be immovable when working; an improved shower bath from Esmond & Hill Adelaide Street. This bath is so constructed that the body only may be showered from a lateral perforated tube that circles round the pipes; the ordinary perpendicular shower is also given if required. Connected with it are two foot-baths, in which the feet may be steaming in hot water while the head is cooling down by the shower. This is a very good construction of Bath and is valued at \$6 5s. Downs & Co. of Seneca Falls New York had a large display of force pumps of all sizes and descriptions. There were eight or ten pairs of beautifully finished Harness from Stovell and Holmes, Kingston, C.W. Mr. Samuel Shaw had one case of very fine Edge Tools, consisting of axes, cooper's tools, &c., in great variety. Messrs. Scott, Brothers, Lachine Canal, Montreal, had also a very fine display of Railway Picks, Edge Tools and beautiful Broad Axes. Thomas Moore exhibited some very pretty hammer handles for watchmakers. Mr. Moorman exhibited some Bails. Mr. Loayitt, Dundas,

C.W., had some fine specimens of Cast Steel Axes, and other Edge Tools. In this department of manufacture, Mr. Dale, of Galt, made the most creditable display, all things considered. Mr. McNaughton, & Co., of Dundas, exhibited Boot Trees and Lasts of a superior description. Mr. Ashfield and Mr. Green were great in rills. Mr. Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, New York, had some very large forcing pumps. There was one fine small garden engine, value \$25 highly finished, others at \$20. These engines are calculated to throw water to 60 feet, and of great use. The forcing pumps are valued at \$20, some small pumps for common use, worth \$4 and upwards. Mr. Peter Freeland had a most beautiful display of fine soap in all its varieties. There was also one of Philips' Fire Annihilator. Mrs. M. Andrews, had some very pretty specimens of Wire Netting in great varieties for fences, and also for kitchen fire protectors. Orders for this kind of work, left at Mrs. Dunlop's, will be attended to. The Yale Magic Bank Lock, value \$150, and a superior store lock value, \$20, were worthy of notice; these are manufactured by Prescott of Buffalo and are certainly most ingenious contrivances to guard against burglars.

MECHANICAL TENT.

In the Mechanical tent were some fine specimens of Smith's bellows;—a very handsome leather trunk, with five iron frames; three hunting saddles, a finely quilted saddle, and a round bridle, from Mr. Griffith saddler, Toronto;—a very elaborately quilted saddle in an entirely new design and of very superior workmanship, from Mr. Edwards, Yonge St., valued at \$50;—a four panel door from Thomas Thomson; a variety of saddlery from Mr. Stewart, Yonge St; two specimens of very fine harness from T. G. Wallace Bradford; one set of harness, silver mounted; some beautiful harness from Mr. T. Thompson, George street, Toronto, and some hames from John Calderwood of Paris; a highly furnished Child's carriage from Mr. Cooney of Cobourg, valued at \$100; a great variety of whips from J. Threlkold Alice Street; some of them finely mounted with silver and tastefully finished;—a patent mangle with side leverage, from Mr. Mulvey of Weston, valued at \$16; one snut machine. This, with the exception of a large, beautifully finished and elegant carpet, saved by the ladies of Hamilton, completed the Mechanical tent.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The first, and perhaps the most attractive feature in Agricultural Hall, is an immense cheese from the farm of Mr. Hiram Ranney of Dereham, County of Oxford; it is 700 pounds weight, and of a very fine flavour. It is to be sent off to England after the Exhibition. Mr. Ranney exhibited three other cheeses 100 pounds each, of the same manufacture. Mr. Ranney's dairy numbers 126 cows.—In this department there is more to attract the farmer than the uninitiated; there is butter in tubs and crocks, seeds of all varieties; and cheeses without number; a very fine display from Mr. Wade, of Cobourg,—Stilton, at 1s. 6d.; Double Gloucester, at 1s., and good Cheese, at 7d. There was Fall Wheat—25 bushels from J. P. Carpenter, Townsend; Robert Turnbull, Dumfries; Isaac Anderson, West Flamborough; each of these specimens weighed 66½ pounds to the bushel. Lewis Mills, of Flamboro', also showed a very good specimen of two bushels. In Spring Wheat—W. Forfar, Scarborough. Oats—J. Stodden, W. Gwillimbury and W. Wheeler, Scarborough. Peas—W. Gordon, Whitby; and W. Gordon, Toronto. In-

dian Corn—W. McMackon's, Stamboul. Clover Seed—Thomas Snider, York. Flax seed—Alex. Shaw, Toronto. Barley—P. R. Wright, Cobourg. On the centre table were several boxes of biscuits from Mr. Nesmith, exhibiting biscuit making in all its varieties.

THE POULTRY.

In the poultry department there are fine specimens of black Spanish, Bantam, Dorkings, and Poland fowls from Mr. Burns of Toronto, beautiful geese from Mr. Daniel Lewis; white Turkeys from Colonel Allan, Cochon China fowls from Mr. Goodenough, and a display of ducks, with a large collection of beautiful pigeons of several varieties.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

At the West end of the Upper half of Floral Hall, a small continuation was made and fitted up by the Educational office, in order to display the great variety of school furniture of every description they have on hand. This was an interesting department, and very much attracted the attention of the teachers who visited the fair. All kinds of furniture can be supplied to schools from the educational department at a cheaper rate than they can purchase it elsewhere.

THE HOLIDAY.

On Thursday several of the Schools took advantage of the generous offer of the Directors. They marched in quietly, and no doubt enjoyed themselves very much. At one period of the day the Grounds were entirely covered. Without calculating the Schools there must have been upwards of 24,000 people in the Grounds at one time. There were 20,500 single tickets sold at the gate, and upwards of 2,400 family badges in circulation, so that in all probability upwards of 30,000 people perambulated the Grounds. The day was most charming and the greatest cheerfulness prevailed. Happily by the persevering efforts of the Secretary, a spare field adjoining was obtained for the horses, so that the lower area was entirely reserved for visitors. There are a variety of coginate topics to be touched upon, but they must remain until another issue.

THE PROCESSION.

On Thursday there was a grand procession of the Stallions, Mares, and Young Stock; Bulls, Cows, and Calves, from the Show ground of the County of York Agricultural Society, Front Street, proceeding by way of King Street, York Street, and William Street, to the Exhibition Grounds, headed by the Toronto Brass Band in a carriage drawn by four horses. They arrived at the Show grounds, accompanied by an immense concourse of people, about half past 9 o'clock. The appearance of the Stock was beyond the most sanguine anticipation. There were 66 Stallions, 9 two year olds, 20 mares, mostly accompanied by their foals; one Jackass, 8 Durham Bulls, 8 Durham Cows and Calves, several Bull Calves and Heifers, three Devon Bulls, 5 Ayrshire Bulls, 3 yoke of Oxen; 2 very small Ponies, 1 very fat Ox, of enormous dimensions; 30 carriages, and considerable numbers of horsemen, among whom was Okah Tubb in full Indian costume. The noble and favorite horse, Clyde, led off, as certainly the last specimen on the ground, followed by 42 animals belonging to the heavy draught and Agricultural classes, among which were some of extraordinary power and beauty of action. One 3 year old colt attracted great admiration, and appeared an animal of great promise. The horses comprising these classes were of course the most numerous, partaking as they do of the useful, combined with the beautiful. Some of the finest specimens were exhibited by Thomas Blanchard of Toronto; Joseph Ashford, Drummondville, and Robert Robson of London. The President's Prize of 250 was awarded to the horse owned by Mr. Blanchard. There were not so many thorough Breds in the Procession, but some that were exhibited were very good—evidently possessing great speed, and taking them together, their equal has not been seen in this Province. These owned by H. Huntington.

George Cooper, and N. H. Dickson, were much admired. After the horses followed the Durham Bulls, which, so far as numbers were concerned, took precedence of all competitors. Baron de Longueuil, George Wilson, George Taylor, Hon. A. Ferguson, R. Wadd, M. Jones, and others, had some very beautiful animals in the procession. Baron de Longueuil carried off the First Prize. The Devonians followed next, but there were but very few when compared with the Dutchess. J. P. Gage, John Masson, R. Ferris, G. F. R. Kerr, and D. Tyr, were exhibitors, and each showed some superior stock. In the Hertsford, Baron de Longueuil shone out conspicuously, and carried off prizes to the amount of £20 5s. In this class alone there were a good number of Ayrshires in the procession, and the animals exhibited by J. B. Ewart, David Jones, Wm. Millar, Baron de Longueuil and R. L. Dunison, were worthy of notice. Next came the oxen in yoke, and the yoke belonging to M. Lawrie, of Hamilton, were of great weight and power. In fat oxen—G. Pegler, of London, exhibited a monster, and as he moved along at a slow pace he looked more like a rhinoceros than an ox. Jonathan Scott, of Toronto, had also a good beast in the procession, which took the second Prize. Some splendid spans of matched carriage horses made their appearance interspersed throughout the procession, among which we noticed a span belonging to W. H. Dickson, Niagara, as being particularly good. Mr. John J. Pettit, of St. Catharines, and Hon. W. Allan, of Toronto, also exhibited a span each. In the greater part of the vehicles which joined the procession were to be seen good specimens. The matched draught Mares exhibited by Mr. Armstrong, of Markham, these deservedly ranked first; Wm. Miller, of Pickering, coming second. The whole stock made a very imposing display; the like of which has never been seen in Toronto, and was well calculated to impress strangers with an idea of the wealth and capabilities of the Province.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Wednesday night a public meeting was held in St. Lawrence Hall for the purpose of discussing subjects in connexion with Agriculture. T. C. Street, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair.—The Hall was well filled, chiefly by the various parties who had come into town to the Exhibit. The Chairman opened the business with a few happy remarks, after which Professor Buckland gave an extemporaneous outline of the course to be pursued in the department of Agriculture under his charge, and the arrangements in regard to the Experimental Farm and Botanical Garden. Hon. Adam Ferguson then addressed the meeting briefly, and was followed by Dr. Ryerson, who gave an account of the Agricultural and Botanical arrangements in connexion with the new Normal and Model Schools.

On Thursday evening a second meeting was held in the same Hall, which was filled to overflowing.—T. C. Street, Esq., M. P. P., again occupying the Chair. He stated that he approved of the Government measures; and although opposed to them in politics, he would support a good measure if it came from whom it might. Hon. M. Cameron, Commissioner of Agriculture, next gave to the Meeting an account of the intentions of the Government, in respect to Agriculture and Agricultural improvement. His remarks were loudly cheered, and seemed to be appreciated very highly by the farming community present.

Miscellaneous.

VEGETABLE GAS.

Among the new undertakings lately brought forward is one called the Vegetable Gas-light Company. Its object is to introduce the patent of an inventor who is stated to have fully succeeded in perfecting an apparatus and concocting an oil by which gas of much greater purity and brilliancy than that obtained from coal can be generated in small quantities suitable for private houses, public buildings, night-houses, steamships, &c. Its cost is represented to be relatively below that of common gas, while the trouble of its preparation is less than that required for ordinary oil-lamps. For some months past the process has been in use at Eton College, the Harrow Railway station, the town of Blackpool, and other places, and

certificates are given of the satisfaction it has afforded. A letter from Sir J. Herschel, the Master of the Mint, is also published, stating that from an examination of the apparatus he has been led to the conclusion that it has accomplished the practical solution of the problem of gas-lighting on a small scale without the unpleasant accompaniments of the existing and larger method.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY—PERPETUAL LIGHT

A most curious and interesting discovery has just been made at Langers, France, which we have no doubt will cause a searching scientific inquiry as to the material and properties of the perpetually burning lamps, said to have been in use by the ancients. Workmen were recently excavating for a foundation for a new building, in a debris, evidently the remains of a Gallo-Roman erection, when they came to the roof of an underground sort of cave, which time had rendered almost of metallic hardness. An opening was, however, effected, when one of the workmen instantly exclaimed that there was a light at the bottom of the cavern. The parties present entered, when they found a bronze sepulchral lamp of remarkable workmanship suspended from the roof by chains of the same metal. It was entirely filled with a combustible substance, which did not appear to have diminished, although the probability is the combustion has been going on for ages. The discovery will, we trust, throw some light on a question which has caused so many disputes among learned antiquaries, although it is stated that one was discovered at Viterbo in 1649, from which, however, no fresh information was afforded on the subject.

BOTTOMLESS LIFE-BOAT.

The Portsmouth papers make mention of a model life-boat by Mr. Holbrook, which is at present being exhibited in that place, and which they state is so constructed that every part of it can be made use of to save life in case of fire or of shipwreck. The boat is made of mahogany, 50 inches long, to represent one about 25 feet long; it is without a bottom, as a safeguard against capsizing; there is a rope netting to prevent any one from falling through, and also on the outside for others to cling to. After a storm is over, a waterproof bottom can be drawn over, and also a covering of the same kind placed over the head and other parts of the boat, and thus kept warm and dry. The boat can be made in various parts, separately, or in a number of compartments, filled with barrels, and so placed as to give great strength to the sides. The stretchers, thwarts, masts, yards, flag-staff, &c. are all separate life-preservers, if thrown out, or the boat dashed to pieces; in fact, no part can sink. There are tanks on board, intended for food, clothing, compass, rockets, and many other things necessary; and even the mail bags cannot be lost if placed in these receptacles; and coffee can be boiled in a few minutes at the head of the boat, by a very ingeniously constructed kettle, with only a few chips; whilst the man at the helm can have a fire close to him. There are also two floats that will hold up in water about 100 persons in case the ship is sinking or on fire.

Biographical Calendar.

	A. D.	
Sept. 26	1750	Lord Callington, born.
	1842	Marquis Wellesley, died.
	1846	Thomas Clarkson, died.
	1615	Lady Arabella Stuart, died.
" 27	1-37	J. B. Bossuet born.
	1772	James Brindley, died.
	1777	Thomas Campbell, born.
" 23	1562	George Buchanan, died.
	1740	Anna, Empress of Russia, died.
	1746	Sir William Jones, born.
	1729	Thomas Day, killed.
" 29	1725	Lord Clive, born.
	1753	Lord Nelson, born.
	1721	William Huton, born.
" 30	1732	Jacques Necker, born.
	1770	George Whitefield died.
	1678	Lord Bolingbroke, born.
	1634	Cornwallis, died.
Oct. 1	1780	Major Andro, executed.
	1842	Dr. Canning, died.

Horatio, Viscount Nelson, England's greatest naval

hero, was the fourth son of the Revd. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, and born there, Sept., 1758. In his twelfth year, he entered the navy as midshipman, and was on voyages to the East and West Indies, and Arctic regions. In 1777, he became Lieutenant, and in 1779, post-captain, being only 21 years of age. In 1783, while at the Leeward Islands, he married Mrs. Neale, widow of a physician. When war was declared against the French Republic, he was sent to the Mediterranean, and was at the taking of Toulon. At the siege of Calvi, he lost an eye. He was with Admiral Hotham, in the action with the French fleet, March 13, 1794, and, the same year, took the Island of Elba. In 1798, he was appointed Commodore, and was under Sir John Jervis, at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in which he captured two of the Spanish vessels. He was soon after appointed Rear-admiral, and made an unsuccessful attempt to bombard Cadix. He also failed in an attempt to take possession of Tenerife, and there lost his right arm by a cannon-shot. In 1798, he was in the Mediterranean, under Earl St. Vincent, (formerly Sir John Jervis), and was by him sent to watch the fleet that was conveying Bonaparte and his army to Egypt. Though he could not intercept them, yet, by attacking them at anchor in the Bay of Aboukir, he gained a decisive victory. For this he was created Baron Nelson, with a pension of £2000. After quelling a rebellion in Naples, Nelson returned to England. In 1801 he was sent, under Sir Hyde Parker, to the Baltic, and before Copenhagen, totally destroyed, or captured the Danish fleet. On his return to England, he was created Viscount. In 1801, he bombarded the French flotilla at Boulogne, but with little effect. In 1803 he received the chief command in the Mediterranean. On Oct. 19th, 1805, the combined French and Spanish fleets having come out of Cadix, Nelson attacked them, and engaged his own vessel, the Victory, with the Santissima Trinidad, but in the middle of the engagement, he was shot by a musket-ball in the left shoulder, and lived just long enough to know how many of the enemy's ships had been captured. His body was brought to England, and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Youth's Department.

FROM GUY'S OUTLINES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Continued.

25. In addition to all the good things before mentioned, Providence in its bounty gives us vegetables, without which the others would not be so much enjoyed.

26. The potato, in this country, is much the most useful vegetable grown; it forms a considerable portion of the food of the poor, and in Ireland, with the addition of butter-milk, it is almost the only diet of the humbler classes.

27. The potato, it is supposed, was originally brought from New Mexico, in North America, by Sir Francis Drake, and first planted in the year 1610, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the county of Cork, in Ireland. Sir Walter's house is still in being, and in good repair.

28. In some districts potatoes of a large kind are given to cattle, especially to milk cows, and are found to be an excellent diet for promoting milk.

29. Turnips were first introduced into this country from Germany; they not only make an agreeable addition to our other vegetables, but are extensively used for fattening oxen and sheep.

30. Turnips are cultivated with great success in almost every part of the kingdom; they thrive best

in a light soil, and are usually succeeded by an excellent crop of barley.

31. All our other vegetables, such as cabbage, peas, beans, and salad, have been introduced from other countries, and before the reign of Charles II. were hardly known, except to the nobility, who obtained them from Holland.

32. Butter, an article of great consumption, is obtained by agitating cream in a churn till the oily part is separated from the fluid, called buttermilk, an agreeable drink when the pastures are in full flower.

33. Many countries in England are celebrated for producing fine butter, but the quantity made is very unequal to the consumption, and we have to import it in large quantities from Holland, Belgium, and Ireland.

34. Ireland produces very fine butter, but it will not keep without being made very salt, therefore it does not reach the prices which the mild butters of Holland, called Dutch butters, do in our markets.

35. Cheese is made by curdling milk, when warm, with an infusion of rennet, the stomach of the calf pickled, and dried for the purpose.

36. The gastric juice, a strong acid, contained in the rennet, separates the milk into two parts, curd and whey; the curd, being well squeezed and salted, is put into a mould of the size wanted, and placed in a press, where by means of a screw all the remaining whey is forced out.

37. In twenty-four hours the cheese is taken out, and put upon a shelf in a dry room, and carefully turned every day for three or four months, when it is fit for use.

38. On some very large farms as many as five hundred cows are kept for the milk they yield, to make butter and cheese, the largest milk farms are in Cheshire, and Denbighshire in Wales.

39. The most noted kinds of cheese are the Stilton, made in Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, the Cheshire, the Gloucester, the Cheddar, the pale Derby, and two North Wiltshire. We also import cheese from Holland and America.

40. The Parmesan cheese we import from Parma and other parts of Italy. It is made from a mixture of the milk of the cow, the goat, and the sheep, and is chiefly used for grating upon macaroni and other preparations.

Mrs. Dunlop,

DESIR to acquaint her friends that she is now receiving her Stock of

HOSIERY, AND OTHER ARTICLES

in her line of business, suitable for Fall and Winter use.

A Fine Lot of Children's Dresses

For the cold season, of the newest patterns and materials, trimmed and embroidered.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

Hosiery and Underclothing,

Of the best Description.

A large lot of ready-made Hosiery of several different qualities and sizes.

Ladies' French Hosiery and Knives, Gloves, Laces, &c. &c.

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1852. 05-1f

WIRE NETTING
For Fencing and Machinery.

MRS. McANDREW, who has been engaged for some time in this city in manufacturing WIRE NETTING for Fencing and Machinery, will have specimens of her workmanship on the grounds

At the Exhibition.

And will be prepared to receive orders there for any description of the article. Orders may be left with her at her home, 4 Adelaide Street, or at her own Foundry, or with Mrs. Lindsay, King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1852. 05-1f

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

SEALED TENDERS,

Will be received at the Office of the Endowment Board, for the erection of the CENTRE and WEST WING of the University Buildings.

Each Tender to be enclosed. Tender for the University Buildings, published by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Chairman of the Building Committee.

The Committee require that each Tender be sealed for separately, according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Office of the Architect, 118 King Street West, Toronto.

The Tenders are to be sent on or before Thursday, the 2nd of October next, at the hour of Ten in the Morning, and which no Tenders will be received.

University of Toronto, }
September 10, 1852. } 92-4f

University of Toronto,

MICHAEL MASTERM, 1852.

SEPTEMBER 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23—Annual Examination in Faculty of Arts.

September 27 and 28—Examination for the Chancellor's Medal.

September 28 and 29—Annual Examination in Faculty of Law.

September 29 and 30—Examination for Natural Philosophy Medal, and Jameson Medal.

October 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8—Examination for Scholarships, and for Admission.

October 11 and 12—Private Examination for Admission.

October 14—Lectures commence.

University of Toronto, }
Sept. 9 1852. } 91-4f

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

TENDERS for the erection of a NEW LODGE, on the Young Street Avenue, will be received at the Office of the Board of Endowment on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst, at the hour of Noon, after which no tenders will be received.

The Tenders to be Sealed, Enveloped, and addressed to the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Chairman of the Building Committee.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Architect, 118 King Street West.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1852. 95-3f

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Messrs. Evans & Harrison's Gallery, 25 King Street East, Toronto.

U P S T A I R S .

O. B. EVANS, the oldest practical Daguerrean in the United States, has associated with himself, Mr. I. F. HARRISON, one of his most successful pupils, and located as above, where they intend to practice the Daguerrean art for a few weeks only.

Mr. E. would also most respectfully call the attention of the Public to his celebrated

London Premium Daguerrean Gallery, No. 214 Main Street, Buffalo.

One of the most costly and elegant establishments in this country. The first Premium, a Silver Medal and a Diploma were awarded the subscriber at the State Fair at Buffalo in 1848, also in Syracuse in 1849, and again at Rochester in 1851, and a diploma for the 1st agutotype of a Domestic Animal.

Mr. E. is also one of the three who Received a Prize at the World's Fair,

Thus showing more first class premiums than any other Daguerrean in America. In all the above exhibitions we have competed with the first operators in the country.

We have a few premium Pictures here, one a game of Chess, on which HEN MAJESTY lavished the most extravagant eulogy.

But lest we should be accused of egotism, we shall only say that we most cheerfully submit our productions in the Art to the criticism of connoisseurs.

N.B.—Our Pictures are taken in all weather (under the latest approved sky-light) with equal success, except children, for which the best light should be selected, and with our *Telegraph Instrument*, they can be taken almost instantaneously.

A dark dress is most becoming to all, a dark scarf is the most suitable neck dress for Gentlemen, showing as little linen as possible.

Instructions will be given at this Gallery when will enable any one to succeed in this lucrative branch of business.

Stock and apparatus of all kinds will be found constantly on hand at this place and Buffalo.

A few copies of Power's Greek Slave for sale at this office.

O. B. EVANS,

211 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVANS & HARRISON,
25, King Street, East, Toronto, C.W.

Aug. 10, 1852. 81-1f

Still Greater Bargains of
COAL GRATES & STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, a quantity of the choicest Coal Grates, and coal and wood Cooking, and Parlour Stoves, in the City. The Grates consist of several different patterns, and the Stoves are as follows:

COOKING,—Western World, Coal, 3 sizes; Canadian Farmer; Bang Up air tight; Black Hawk; Davy Crockett; and Premiums of all sizes, together with a very handsome variety of Parlour Stoves,—all of which can be seen by calling at the old stand,

No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street.

As care has been taken by one of the firm to make the selection suitable for the citizens generally, we feel warranted in recommending the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.

The subscribers will likewise have on hand a quantity of sugar kettles, plows points, mould-boards, waggon boxes, and pot-ash-kettles cast bottom downwards.

Mill and cross-cut saws of a superior quality.

N.B. The whole stock is entirely new and of the best description.

Remember the stand, No. 3, Elgin Buildings.

McINTOSH & WALTON.

Toronto, Aug. 24 h, 1852. 25-1y

Advertisements.

DRY GOODS IMPORTATIONS.

Fall Arrivals—1852!

THE subscribers beg to announce that they are now receiving a large and varied assortment of FALL IMPORTS, via the St. Lawrence consisting of

Seasonable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Which have been carefully selected by themselves in the British Markets, and which they offer to their customers and the Trade on the most advantageous terms.

SHAW & TURNBULL,

Wellington street, }
Toronto, 11th Sept., 1852. } 40-12

ROSS, MITCHELL, & Co,

DESIR to inform their Customers, and the Trade generally, that they will commence on the 17th inst. in their NEW PREMISES, to open upwards of

1,500 Packages newly imported Dry Goods,

Of British, French, German, American, and Home Manufacture, and in order to ensure a ready sale, their Prices will be Low, and TERMS LIBERAL.

Toronto, Sept. 17. 1852. 2w4f

Guinea Gold Rings.

Buy your Guinea Gold Wedding Rings at 69 Yonge Street, two days north of Adelaide street.

Toronto, July 5th, 1852. 72

Patronized and Recommended by the most Eminent Medical Practitioners in Canada.

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE CORDIAL.

This Cordial, as its name announces is prepared scientifically by a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain from the Flowers of Chamomile and other vegetable ingredients, imported especially from England.

These inestimable virtues, which fully preserved are more delicately concentrated and developed in the Cordial, which from its transparency and golden colour resembles Wine, and as such may be used at discretion.

TESTIMONIALS:

Toronto, June 26th, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—We have tasted the Sample Bottle, with which you favoured us of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial" and find it as you describe, fragrant and agreeable to the palate, and consider it an excellent Preparation for the use of the valuable Tonic Properties of the Flowers of Chamomile.

We are, &c., GEORGE HERRICK, M.D. JOHN KING, M.D.

77 Bay Street, Toronto, June 28, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—I duly received and have tried the sample of "Compound Chamomile Cordial," which you sent me.

Aware of the manner in which you prepare it, and of the nature and quality of the ingredients which you employ in its manufacture I cannot object to express to you in my writing my opinion of it which I should not hesitate to do under different circumstances.

I consider it a very elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation, especially of being made exceedingly useful in a dietsical as well as therapeutic point of view. It will serve as an excellent substitute for much of the trash which is purchased as Wine for the use of Invalids, and will also prove an excellent medium for the agreeable conveyance of tonics, which, without some auxiliaries, are often rejected against and rejected by the stomach.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c., FRANCIS BADGLBY, M.D.

HAMILTON, July 2nd, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—I duly received and have tried the Sample of "Compound Chamomile Cordial" which you sent me. I consider it a very elegant Preparation, and useful in all cases where a mild Tonic is required, more especially in cases of Dyspepsia, and the weakness of the Stomach, it being very agreeable to taste, and be taken by any one.

I am, &c., THOMAS DUGAN, Surgeon.

London, C.W., June 16th, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received the Sample Bottle of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial," and consider it a beautiful as well as highly palatable preparation. The aromatic and peculiar pure flavor, in which lies the essential Medicinal qualities, appears to be largely infused and well preserved; and as this vegetable Tonic is highly beneficial in those forms of Dyspepsia, depending on debility, or want of tone of the digestive organs, (the form most frequently met with on this continent) your Cordial will, I doubt not, form an inestimable addition to our Pharmacopoeia.

From the knowledge possessed by me of Mr. Rexford, and his very high reputation as a Pharmaceutical Chemist I feel much pleasure in cordially recommending his preparation of this valuable Tonic to my Professional brethren, and to the public, as a delightful and invigorating Cordial.

I am, Yours, &c., GEORGE HOLME, Surgeon.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co. Toronto.

GENTLEMEN.—I have no hesitation in expressing to you my professional approbation of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial." The Tonic properties of the Flowers of Chamomile, with which it is finely blended, are so universally acknowledged and the Medicinal qualities of that vegetable ingredient so fully admitted in Dyspepsia complaints, that I consider the idea of administering it in the pleasing form of a Cordial, most happy; and

In the case of your preparation, so successful that it cannot fail to be a favorite with the public.

By MOUNT, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

This Cordial is sold generally by all respectable Chemists, &c. The Bottles are sealed with the initials R. & Co., and signed by the Proprietors.—New York being genuine.

AGENTS FOR TORONTO.—Lyman Ross & Co. Hugh Miller & Co. J. L. Simpson, and W. H. Dow, King Street, and N. C. Fox and R. P. Foxham, Yonge Street.

Price—2s. per Bottle.

REXFORD & Co., Sole Proprietors.

68, KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

PENNY READING ROOM!

THIS undersigned has opened a News Room in his premises at 41 Yonge Street, supplied with the leading Papers and most valuable Magazines, both British and American,

As follows, viz:—

- The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh North British, Edinburgh Scots, Pall Mall Magazine, Blackwood's, International, Edinb's Living Age, Harper's Magazine, Nation's Union, Constitution and Church Sentinel, Jewish Newspaper, Globe, Colinet, Patriot, Examiner, South American, Canadian Family Herald, Literary Gen.

With a large number of others, and as the charge is only One Penny per visit or Seven-pence half-penny per Month he trusts to be honored by the patronage of the reading public.

C. FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. 6-54

NEW BOOK STORE!

No. 64, Yonge Street, Toronto.

(Two doors west of Spencer's Foundry)

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has commenced business as BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER in the above premises where he intends to keep on hand a choice and varied assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

This Stock on hand comprises—STANDARD WORKS in every Department of Literature, together with Cheap Publications, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.

It is a valuable Second-hand Library for Sale. —

TERMS—CASH.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. 6-56

NEW WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES W. MILLAR respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public that he has commenced business as a Chronometer, Watch and Clockmaker, and Jeweller, &c. No. 68, YONGE STREET, 2nd door North of Adelaide Street.

J. W. M. hopes, by his long experience and training in all the branches connected with the manufacturing and repairing of time pieces, in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and other parts of Britain, and being for three years principal watchmaker in a respectable establishment in this city, that he shall be found worthy of public confidence.

A large assortment of First Class Gold and Silver Watches for Sale—warranted for twelve months in writing.

Gold and Silver Chains, newest pattern; Gold Signet, Fancy and Working Rings; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Mourning Brooches and Bracelets in great variety, for sale.

American Clocks of every design, cheap for cash. Common Vertical Watches converted into Patent Levers, for £3 10s.

To the Trade—Cylinders, Duplex, and Lever Extra made to order, Watches of every description repaired cleaned.

Toronto; March 16th, 1852. 15-10

TURNER & ROGERSON, AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, YONGE ST., TORONTO.

April 8, 1852.

24

THIS Undersigned are now prepared to receive every description of Goods and Merchandise for Sale by AUCTION, or on private terms, at their Premises on Yonge Street.

TURNER & ROGERSON,

April 8, 1852.

24

CASH ADVANCES made on all Goods and Property sent for immediate Sale.

TURNER & ROGERSON,

April 6, 1852.

24

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BY-LAW is now under the consideration of the Council of the City of Toronto, to open and extend BEECH Street from its present termination, at Parliament Street, until it reaches Beaton Street. And also to open and continue BEEKLEY Street, until it shall reach that part of Beech Street which is intended to extend from Parliament to Beaton Street. Of which all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Aug. 11, 1852.

24

D. MATHESON'S, CLOTHING, TAILORING,

GENERAL Outfitting and Dry Goods Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, No. 12 King Street East. Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851. 1-4

The Castilian Hair Invigorator.

THIS elegant Tonic Preparation is warranted to excel all others ever offered to the public, for Preserving and Restoring the hair; it prevents or cures baldness or grey hair; cures dandruff and ringworm; and what is of the highest importance, is that it is unlike most other Tonic preparations, being perfectly harmless, yet successful for the purposes recommended. It gives the hair a beautifully soft, smooth and glossy appearance; in this it also differs from other preparations, all of which more or less harsh and dry the hair. The Spanish Ladies so justly famed for beautiful and glossy hair, have used

The Castilian Hair Invigorator

for centuries. It causes the hair to retain its original color to the latest period of life, only making it assume a darker shade if originally very light. Dressed Hair becomes and falls out or turns grey. The Invigorator removes such disease, and restores the skin and hair to a healthy condition.

Sol Sale by HUTCHER & SON, London, and by R. P. URQUHART, Toronto. The only Wholesale Agent in Canada.

1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Per Bottle.

Toronto Dec. 7th, 1851. 4-4

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD;

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

Charles Fletcher, Yonge Street, Toronto.

At Five Shillings per Annum.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOHN G. JUPP, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST," YONGE STREET, TORONTO.