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A Family Journal, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

No. 20

MANURES.

THE CAUSES WHICH MAKE URINE BITTER OR WORSE, MORE OR LESS, AND THE MODES OF PRESERVING IT.

There can be no doubt, that the same causes which we have pointed out as affecting the value of dung, affect also the urine.

We have already alluded to the four chief circumstances to be regarded in urine. And first, of its composition. It may be affected by the age, sex, food, and difference of animal. The process of forming urine is the same in man and animals. Now if we reason here, as we surely may, from analogy, then the effect of age and sex upon the quantity of the essence of urine or urea, will appear from the result of one hundred and twenty analyses of urine.

In 24 hours there are discharged by men, 472 grains of urea.	
By women,.....	253
By old men, from 76 to 80 years of age.....	122
By children, 8 years of age,.....	208
By children, 4 years of age,.....	70

It will be recollected that each grain of urea is equal to a grain of carbonate of ammonia of the shops, so that a healthy man discharges daily about an ounce of this salt. If, then, other animals are affected by age and sex, as in the human species, then we may say that bulls and oxen give a better urine than cows, steers better than calves, and a venerable old cow gives as much of the essence of urine as two calves.

Food affects the quantity of water, and that acting merely to dilute the urine, renders it weaker in salts for a given amount, though perhaps not the daily amount of salts. Supposing the animal well fed, as to keep up the wear and tear of his blood and flesh, then as the urine derives its chief value from the worn out materials of the body, the amount of urea daily discharged may be the same, though the amount of urine may vary considerably. We may increase the amount of salts and acid by particular food, but this can never be continued long enough to change materially the character of urine as a manure. Difference of animal has a great effect on the quality of urine. The more active, the greater wear and tear, the better the urine in working animals. Where the animal is stall-fed, there no doubt the urine is still richer, and urine of fattening animals is still more valuable. Hence of all animals, commend me to swine, as manufacturers of ammonia. Cast your eye on the table (page 140) of the amount of urea or ammonia furnished by various animals. No one exceeds the hog. He seems specially formed by nature for this office. He eats everything. His habits require very little of that class of food which forms flesh and blood. He is a fat-former, a magazine of lard, a real oil-but, and demands, therefore, the food essential to form fat and keep up his heat. He returns, of course, having little lean meat to form, (nobody would praise him for that,) having little flesh to form to increase his size, he returns quickly the waste his body suffers as urea, which becomes ammonia. But it is only the still, and quiet, and penned animal, which gives this valuable product. If we would cause him simply to produce the greatest amount of his manufactory, without taking into account his labour in shovelling over the compost heap, perhaps no better rule can be given, than the Shaker practice of feeding with lettuce leaves. Having little brains to replenish or build up, and not quick in his nerves, (for be it known to you, reader, the opium of lettuce leaves is supposed to contribute mainly to the formation of brain and

nerves,) the opium-eating hog will return a vast amount of the nitrogen of his lettuce, in the shape of ammonia. If now you add to the facts, common to the nourishment of swine, the action of ammonia on mould, as it has been explained, you will see that he who neglects to fill his yard with mould, and swine to convert it, overlooks one of the cheapest, most effectual, and certain modes of manure, which practice and theory unite in pronouncing the surest element of the farmer's success. Not only is the quality of urine affected by age, sex, food, difference of animal, but the season also exerts an influence upon this liquid. The urine of cattle often contains ammonia ready formed in summer, but never in winter. In cold weather the amount of ammonia, or rather the principle affording it, is less; often it is not one half in winter what it is in summer. This certainly is a misfortune to the farmer, who generally keeps his cattle up only in winter; but then it is an argument also for the practice of summer soiling.

Secondly, with respect to the circumstances necessary to change urea to ammonia; or, in short words, to fully ripen urine, or to make it a fit manure. These also depend upon the season, in part. It is to be remembered, reader, that this rotting of urine is only fermentation. It takes place because there is a principle in urine which brings on fermentation, just as it does in new cider. Now, if it is by fermentation that urine rots, it will take place, as all fermentation does, best at a moderate temperature. The cold of winter will prevent it. Hence, your winter manure must be allowed time, as the heat of spring comes on, to ferment, that the urine may be changed to ammonia; and every means must be taken to prevent the heat rising beyond, in the manure heap, or falling below a moderate temperate warmth. These are the circumstances which chiefly promote the change from urea to ammonia.

Thirdly, in regard to the time in which this change will take place, it will require at least one month; and six weeks are better. If urine be allowed to rot for a month, it fully doubles its quantity of ammonia. In fact, it would have contained more than double the ammonia of fresh urine, had not a portion escaped.

This brings us to our fourth point, the best mode of preventing the flying off of the ammonia when this change has taken place. Much has been said about tanks, and vats, and urine pits, and many plans devised for preventing the escape of volatile ammonia. But when once the action of ammonia upon mould is understood, as we have already pointed it out, I am persuaded, reader, that these tanks, and vats, and urine carts, will appear to you not only expensive and cumbersome, but useless. Your first point is, to save your ammonia, your second is never to use urine in its caustic or burning state. If you do, you will as assuredly burn your crop, as the puddle formed by a cow burns the grass upon which she empties her watering-pot. Here the urine, forming caustic ammonia, acts as would caustic potash, or a lump of stone lime, left to slake upon the grass. You want to change this burning or caustic ammonia into mild ammonia, or to combine it with some substance which has not only that effect, but also keeps it from flying away. Unless you understand, then, the principles of these actions, and apply them too, your labour is all vanity, when you attempt to save your own or your cattle's urine.

These principles are in number, two. First, the principle which changes caustic to mild ammonia, is carbonic-acid, derived from air or decomposing mould. Second, the principles which render ammonia less volatile, or wholly fixed, are certain acids formed in mould, as sour mould, or certain salts which give up their acids to the ammonia. Plaster of Paris does this, by changing its lime for ammonia. Now let us go into the reason of this a little, and see if we can understand it. Very slowly, and supposing moisture present, the oil of vitriol of the plaster quits its lime, and unites to the ammonia, and so changes a volatile into a fixed salt. Now this is a change which has been of late much insisted on, and the practice recommended of screwing the stable and barn cellars, and even the privies, with plaster, to save the ammonia, which escapes in these places. But it is doubtful whether the saving is as great as is usually supposed, for the ammonia arising from the urine is caustic, it flies off as caustic ammonia, that has no effect upon plaster. To produce this mutual effect of ammonia and plaster the caustic ammonia must previously have been made mild. However, this plan is only applicable on a small scale. Copperas, alum, common salt, potashes, and wood ashes, all act to fix the volatile ammonia, and have all been recommended for this purpose. But it is easily seen, that, in employing some of these substances, it is to buy ammonia almost at apothecary's price. These practices will be followed, therefore, only by those who place the crop and its value upon ammonia. This is a limited and narrow view. The true, and farmer-like, as well as the most scientific and natural mode of preserving the ammonia of urine is to fill your yards and barn cellars with plenty of mould: by which I mean truly decayed and decaying vegetable matter, as well as loam. There is no mode more effectual, no mode more economical. Consider now for a moment, how mould formed and forming, and ammonia act. Have I not said, again and again, that ammonia hastens decay? that it makes mould more easily dissolved, and cooks the food of plants? That action having occurred during its progress acids were formed. The ammonia unites with them, loses its burning properties, and becomes fixed. The acids having been satisfied, the ammonia is actually imbibed and retained by mould.

It does not drink it in like a sponge, but the mould forms a peculiar chemical compound with the ammonia. This peculiar compound, while it does not render the mould an easily dissolved matter, yet holds ammonia by so feeble a force, that it easily yields to the power of growing plants. It gives up the stored ammonia at the place where, and the time when, it is most wanted. If you remember these actions of mould and ammonia, it will be as plain as day, that what we have said of the inexpediency and expense of vats, and tanks, and urine-carts, must not only be true, but is confirmed by the experience of a host of hard-working, thinking, practical men. In connection with urine, the dung of birds for instance, domestic fowls of all kinds, and pigeons may be here mentioned. These animals discharge their solids, and what we may term their liquids, together. Their urea comes out combined with, or forming part of their dung. Now, reflecting a moment on the nature of their food, strongly nitrogenous, being seeds, grain, &c., or animals, bugs, grasshoppers, &c., we can understand why their

droppings are peculiarly rich in ammonia and salts. The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry-yard.

But since these form but a small portion of the farmer's stock, and are never regarded as a principal source of manure, their further consideration may be omitted. It may perhaps be here added that as from their nature bird droppings run quickly into fermentation, with warmth and moisture, so they act quickly and are quickly done. They are more allied to sheep dung than to other manures. Their mould not being great, droppings of poultry require to be mixed with decayed vegetable matter or loam. To this class belongs the manure brought from the Pacific Ocean, under the name of Guano, a Spanish word for excrement. New England farmers can find cheaper sources of salts, to which the main value of guano is owing, and therefore, reader, we shall detain you no longer on this point.

FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER.

October is generally a busy month with the farmer. A variety of duties now require his attention, and which he cannot conveniently do at any other time. As soon as the potato and corn crops are harvested, and his thrashing out of the way, he will do well to see that the stones on his stubble grounds are picked up, and so placed as to facilitate their removal by sledging. Stones of a large size should be blasted, and raised from their beds, in order that they may be conveyed to the lines on a drag with the first fall of snow. In this manner a vastly larger amount of labour may be performed, with the same expense, than in the usual way.

CELLARS.—As soon as your potatoes are in, the windows and doors of the cellar should be carefully secured, and the contents protected as thoroughly as possible from the action of the frost. It is bad policy and poor economy to defer the performance of this duty till the advent of cold weather, as is the practice with some farmers. When the position of the cellar renders "banking" necessary, choose the lightest materials, such as straw, chip-dung, rotten wood, and leaves from the woodland, in preference to those that are of a more compact and solid texture. Not only will they operate much more efficiently in securing the cellar during the extreme cold of fall and winter, but they possess a decided value as materials for manure in the spring. In placing your bankings, all treading and stamping should be avoided; solid and compact masses, or those in which there are comparatively but few interstices or pores, being good conductors, and consequently more liable to freeze than those of a more light and permeable material. This fact is pointedly illustrated by the soil's freezing much more compactly, and to a greater depth, in roads which are hardly trodden, than in fields where it is less compressed.

SHRUBS AND PLANTS.—Those shrubs and plants which are of a tender and fragile nature, and which are consequently liable to injury from cold, should now be removed to the cellar or some other place which will insure their protection from the effects of frost.

SHEEP should now be provided with comfortable quarters, and supplied regularly with water, food, and salt. Much of the debility and many of the diseases, often incurable, which afflict these valuable animals during their long confine-

ment to the barn in winter, are engendered by undue exposure to the cold winds and drenching storms of the fall.

GARDENS.—This is the season for cleansing your gardens. As soon as the produce has been removed, the surface should be carefully and thoroughly scraped, and the refuse soil, weeds, and decayed haulm, conveyed to some place, where it will be converted into manure, and assume a condition capable of being applied as a stimulant to future crops.

Such materials, however, should never be used as ingredients in the compost heap, or as litter to be made use of in your yards or stys, as they generally contain the seeds of noxious weeds, which it is the object of the economical to destroy. By accumulating the scrapings of the garden in some convenient, out-of-the-way place where ample time can be afforded for the decomposition, or destruction, of the vitality of such seeds as may be contained in the mass—or even where this result can be attained by artificial means, this refuse may be turned to a profitable account.

ONIONS.—Most gardeners now prefer sowing their onion seed in the fall. September is the month most commonly selected for this purpose; but, as considerable inconvenience not unfrequently attends the adoption of this practice, many prefer sowing in October or November: the onion, being a hardy production, is in no way liable to injury from cold or frost.

DRAINING.—August is usually recommended as the most favourable period for ditching; but, in all cases where the texture of the soil is not too humid or clayey, ditching may be performed in October, and frequently with better success and less expense than at any other season. As a branch of farming, drainage has hitherto been but little practiced in this country. Under drainage, which has recently been so successfully introduced in some sections of the United States, is found to be highly advantageous on many farms; especially those which embrace extensive tracts of wet meadow, or "log-land." As the principles of this species of agrestic improvement become more thoroughly understood, we hope to see it adopted by our farmers generally. There is a vast amount of land now comparatively valueless, which might be rendered highly productive in this way, and at small expense.

Hogs ought to be ready for market before cold weather: in this climate, keeping old hogs till late, is at best an unprofitable business. One year and a half is as long as they should live: after this age they take on fat less rapidly, and the meat, produced at an increased cost, is much inferior in flavour, and of a coarser grain.—[Maine Farmer.]

RECIPE FOR DYING BLUE.—Take one pound of pounded logwood, boil it in a sufficient quantity of water, until all the substance is out of it, then take about half a gallon of the liquor, and dissolve one ounce of verdigris, and half an ounce of alum in it, boil your yarn one hour in the logwood water, stirring it and keeping it loose. Take out your yarn, mix the half gallon that contains the verdigris and alum, then put your yarn into the mixture, and boil it four hours, stirring and keeping it loose all the time, and taking it out every hour to give it air, after which dry it, then boil it in soap and water and it is done.

The above will dye six pounds of cotton yarn an elegant deep blue. After which put in as much yarn into the same liquor, and boil it three hours, stirring it as before, and you will have a good pale blue, or boil hickory bark in your liquor, and you will have a beautiful green.

Rest assured there is no imposition in the above. It is cheap. Any person following the recipe will find it prove satisfactory.—[Southern Cultivator.]

HONEY BEES.—An acquaintance of ours, in this city, who is quite a Bee-fancier, and has closely observed and studied

their habits for several years, placed a new swarm in a hive of his own construction, on the 25th of June last. The hive is made to conform to the natural habits of the insect in its wild state, it is of the usual form but closed at the bottom, with a close fitting lid, covered with wire cloth about 8 meshes to the inch. This allows all the dirt and chips of comb made by the bees to sift through; and admits sufficient air for ventilation. It is hung on butts, and can be opened to brush off any dead bees, or other substances too large to fall through the wire. Near the top, directly over the drawers, is an inch auger hole, for the passage of the "workers." This aperture, being at the top of the swarm, has always a cluster of busy bees about it, so that no miller can enter; and as it is made of ingress our friend thinks that the hives may be kept from worms, which are the great enemy of the apiary. Nothing larger than ants can go through the wire bottom, and they are easily kept away by salt. The swarm in this hive is the most its owner has ever witnessed, and as evidence of this, he finds the hive, on the tenth day, two-thirds full of comb—nearly double what is usual from so late a swarm. He has no patent, and will cheerfully permit any one to construct duplicates.—[Norwich, Ct. News.]

HOW TO BUILD STONE WALLS.—Stones are the best materials for fencing when they are plenty; and they are very readily thrown into the form of a wall three and a half feet high when the main object is attended to: that is, a substantial fence for cattle.

Faced walls and double walls are pretty when they are new. But they will not endure so well as the common balance walls which are laid for durability, rather than for beauty of external appearance. A stone-layer often lays a stone out of place, in order to present its best face to the beholder.

It has often been recommended by writers to dig a trench, one or two feet deep on the line of the wall, and to fill it up with small stones, for a foundation of the wall. And it has been insisted that this is essential to the stability of the wall in all low grounds that are liable to be hoed up by frost. Such walls cost at least one dollar per rod, even when the materials are handy.

Now experience could never have taught such doctrine as this. You can hardly do worse than to dig trenches for walls in such grounds. Trenches become filled with water and ice, and nothing is more destructive than ice in stone walls. It unsettles their foundations in a very short time.

On high grounds, where the water never stands, trenchings and fillings with small stones are harmless. But, unless large quantities of rubble are in the way and to be buried at any rate, we would never advise to be at the cost of making trenches and filling them again to form the base of a stone fence.

A more common mode of building wall fence is to lay two rows of bumpers as large as one's head, one to each side of the centre line, and then to throw the largest rocks on these. But this is wrong, being attended with more labour and not standing so well as a third kind of wall that we have formerly recommended, viz:—Throw the largest rocks into the line of the wall; block them up so as to make good building on them; then pile on rocks of a less size; and you will make stone fence very fast, and fence that will stand longer than any double wall or ditch wall.

An undertaker can afford to lay such a wall, three feet and a half high, for twenty to twenty-five cents per rod. And a wall too that will be sufficient for any cattle that ought to go at large.—[Ploughman.]

CHARCOAL.—Powdered charcoal or the refuse of the heap, should be thickly strewn over every place where filth is allowed to accumulate. It absorbs the bad smell, and makes an excellent manure of what otherwise would not only be useless but offensive. It also prevents the larvae of insects from becoming

flies or moths. Pigs like to eat charcoal, and are thought to fatten on it; and in the course of the summer months, I frequently have a bushel or so at a time thrown over the pen. It makes the manure so much more valuable, that I find it worth while to buy it for the purpose.—[American Agriculturist.]

J. W. Oct. 11th, Oct 14th, with its enclosures; Oct 16th, Unionville, recd.

W. A. S., yours of the 15th, with the verses recd. The latter though not so carefully written as some we have seen from your pen, shall find a place.

CANADA FARMER.

October 23, 1847.

PRIZE LIST—OUR SUPPLEMENT.

As the length of the Prize List of Premiums awarded at the late Provincial Exhibition precluded its insertion in our Journal, we have, at considerable expense, printed the List as a Supplement to this number. Our subscribers will thus have the means of ascertaining the amount and number of prizes awarded, as well as the names of the successful competitors. To many, such information will no doubt be useful and interesting. This instance must not be regarded as a precedent to justify District Agricultural Societies in making application to us for similar notice. In one or two cases our offer to publish a notice of their intended meetings has already been mistaken, and their list of premiums, resolutions, and proceedings sent us for gratuitous publication! It would be doing our readers in other Districts great injustice to omit the appropriate matter of any of our "departments" in order to make room for such local and to them uninteresting details. The only mode in which we can publish the proceedings of District or Township Societies is by way of advertisement on our last page, or in a Supplement or Extra. In which cases the Societies will be charged with the expense of printing. The proceedings of the Provincial Association being of general importance, we feel bound to watch them more closely and to lay them before our readers more in detail.

We observe by the List that we were mistaken in saying, in our account of the Fair, that the first and second Premiums at the Ploughing-match were awarded to G. Harrison and ——— Johnston, of Yonge-street. We can only say that we were present during the greater part of the time the ploughs were going, and it was our opinion, (and we believe we know what constitutes good ploughing,) as well as the opinion of nearly all the farmers and others standing about, that the performance of these two persons was decidedly the best. Indeed there was but one other land that seemed to us even tolerably done. A good deal of apprehension was expressed by many at the time, that some excuse would be found in the fact that the ground staked out to one of these competitors was encroached upon by his neighbour, for depriving him of the premium. The person adjoining stated that he began where he did, by order of one of the committee, and this circumstance gave rise to a suspicion that foul play was intended. For our own part we were unwilling to believe that such improper conduct would be committed at by the Judges, and we are sorry to find that their decision has been so opposed to general opinion as in some measure to justify the suspicion. Decisions of this kind, from whatever cause given, destroy confidence and completely neutralize the good results to be expected from such trials of skill.

Since writing the above, we learn that the Judges appointed did not attend, and three persons were selected from among those who were present during the match, who had expressed their opinions, and one or two of them gone so far as to bet against the competitors from this District. If this be true, and we hope it is not, the dissatisfaction which we find so general in this quarter need excite no surprise.

Below is a List of the extra or discretionary Prizes awarded at the Hamilton Fair. We must not let the occasion pass without expressing our opinion upon the omission of a class for "Native Cattle," in the published list of premiums. The persons who made up the list are certainly much to blame for this omission, and we hope it will not occur again. After all that has been, and may be said in favour of the "pure breeds," probably it will be found that a cross with the natives will be more generally approved, and at all events more generally adopted for many years to come. While we are endeavouring to introduce the Durhams, Devons, &c., we must recollect that the native cattle are already here—on every farm in the country; and that therefore in a national point of view, it is of the greatest importance to encourage improvement in these. It makes little difference to the farmer or to the country what breed his cow belongs to, provided that with the same amount and quality of food she will turn out more milk and butter, and when required, lay on more beef than the best in his neighbourhood. We have seen natives that in these respects would bear a comparison with any of the Durhams. It must be admitted that such qualities are more likely to be found in the improved breeds,—that it is only now and then that we find a native able to compete with them, but it is far from improbable that if the same pains were taken to improve our natives; the best calves always being kept instead of being sent to the butcher; those in whom the greatest number of good points are found set apart as breeders; a constant effort to "breed up" intelligently and generally made, we should soon show important results in the stock of our country. We would then, without doubt, see the propriety of Agricultural Societies offering premiums for the "best natives."

Class U—Extras.

1st best Cigars—1st box Smoking Tobacco—1st box Chewing Tobacco, David Ross, Hamilton.
1st 3 pair Gamblers, W. H. Glasgow, Hamilton.
1st Cheese Press, Thomas Holt, do.
1st Ladies' Saddle, Thomas Fleming, do.
1st Morning Machine, J. N. McAlister, Hamilton, do.
1st Confectionery, Robert Ecclestone.
1st 2 bushels Rye, J. Anderson, Gore District.
1st 2 year old Heifer, W. Davis, Nelson.
1st Fuel Drying Machine, James Lewis, Saltfleet.
1st 7 yards Linen Diaper, Jacob Inglehart, do.
1st 1 Cotton & Wollen Qm't, J. S. Lewis, Hamilton.
1st 1 Wooden Pump, Garrett Howell, Ancaster.
1st 1 model Grand Stone, do.
1st 1 grade Bull, James Robertson, do.
1st 1 sett Sawmill dogs, McQuestion & Co. do.
1st 1 lot of peaches, Michael Akumar, Barton.
1st 1 pair Boot Trees, James Soady, Toronto.
1st 1 sett Laths, do.
1st 1 sett Socket Chisel, Samuel Shaw, do.
1st 1 piece Factory Cotton, Rev. J. B. Fuller, Thorold.
1st 1 sett Artificial Teeth, Charles Rhan, Toronto.
1st 1 gentleman's Saddle, Wm. Davidson, Hamilton.
1st 1 side Saddle, do.
1st 1 gentleman's Saddle, Edw'd. McGivern, do.
1st 1 Road Scrape, Benj. Pickard, do.
1st 1 Double Carriage, J. M. Williams, do.
1st Single do, do.
1st 1 Kip Skin, Clement & Moore, do.
1st box brown Soap, Sidney Smith, Galt.
1st 1 cutting Machine, imported, J. Bell, Toronto.
1st Socks and Stockings, Jos. Webster, Dundas.
1st Cotton & Wollen Coverlid, W. Gage, Barton.
1st Lot Poultry, J. G. Haskberry, St. Catharines.
1st Locomotive, Sandford Flemming, Toronto.
1st Speaking Trumpet, Thomas Smith, Hamilton.
1st Soda Water Apparatus, W. Plowright, do.
1st Bust Lord Metcalfe, S. Gardner, do.
1st Turmp Cutting Machine, Peter Murdoch, Ancaster.
1st Corn Cultivator Thos Towers, St Catharines.
1st Water Colour Painting, Miss Riley, Cobourg.

TALBOT DISTRICT CATTLE SHOW.—The letter of our correspondent giving an account of this show having from some cause been delayed, we were unable to insert it in this No. The show was held at the village of Vittoria and the display of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs &c. was very creditable to the District. The dairy department was very good. Our correspondent makes particular mention of some excellent specimens of maple sugar—nearly as white as loaf sugar. The broadcloths, blankets &c. showed considerable improvement in this important branch of manufactures. An excellent dinner was served up to 30 or 40 persons by Mr. Lamport the keeper of the principal Hotel, and every thing passed off pleasantly. These Dis-

tract and Township shows, properly conducted will do more good to the country at large than our "Grand Provincial Exhibitions" if they continue to create the feelings, discussions, hickerings and dissatisfactions, which have been displayed thus far. The fact is, these "grand" affairs are above the reach of our plain, hard-fisted, practical farmers, they fall into the hands of politicians and amateur farmers, who with certain other gentry of a quarrelsome disposition, contrive to get up a row before they have done with it. Give us the quiet, harmonious, pleasant, useful farmer's show, managed by farmers, and we will resign all "right title and interest" in the "big thing."

ESQUESING—WIRE WORM, &c.—Mr. Stephens has sent us some remarks upon the late Provincial Fair, but we have no room for them in this number, and before the next they will have become stale. The following remarks in reference to his own township are all that we can insert:—

"I was pleased on seeing the List of premiums that our township, Esquesing, brought away some of the manufacturing honors. Mr. Jones for the second-best Straw Cutter, and the Messrs. Barbers for the best carpeting; and, what they value much more, for the best Filled-Cloth; which will have the effect of extending and perpetuating the long established reputation of "Barbers' grey."

But I was quite disappointed, however, that Mr. Kent's new Harrow did not take the first premium; for although as a matter of course we must always consider that all the Judges at all the Exhibitions will always act conscientiously, yet I am quite satisfied that if an opportunity could have been had for trying the harrow, there would have been a different decision.

Since I came home, I am sorry to learn that the wire-worm has commenced extensive depredations upon the young wheat, and I was told by Mr. Russell, an extensive farmer in the upper end of Trafalgar, that they are even cutting off the sprout before it appears above the ground.

There is still a large proportion of land intended for wheat, that remains unsown. Many were afraid to sow early in September, and the wet weather coming on prevented them from sowing at all. A number are sowing now, but I consider there is great risk in doing so, for in my experience in farming during upwards of 20 years, I have never known a good crop from old land, that was sown late as the middle of October, and I consider it a much better choice to ridge up the land and sow it early in the spring.

I observed on the road to Hamilton that the pancake crop was rather abundant, but owing to the wet weather it could not then be housed, but as the sun has been kind enough to look upon us once more, that difficulty is removed."

Scotch Farming fifty years ago—The commencement of an improved system—Future greatness of Canada—Linsced—Oilcake—Root Crops, &c. &c.

To the Editors of the Canada Farmer.

Peterboro, 20th September, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I regret that my last letter, for insertion in your journal, should have been so indistinctly written as to lead to some inaccuracies in printing; however, they are trivial, and such as the reader will easily correct—with one exception, viz. *Coach-driver*, £1—this, as a part of the ploughman's wages in Scotland, will no doubt puzzle some, and appear rather ludicrous to others. I think it necessary, therefore, to correct myself. I meant to say *Cow's driver*, £1. In the part of the country alluded to *Coal* is almost exclusively used as fuel, and the *Pit*, or as it is more frequently called the *Coal-hill*, may be eight or ten miles off, a slack time is therefore chosen to bring a supply for the whole farm establishment, and the value of driving to each cottager is estimated at £1, which is charged to his account. With this explanation, I cannot help adverting to what used to be the practice fifty years ago, the carts at other times proceeded on to Edinboro', ten miles further, with the coal, the object being to bring out in lieu thereof a load of Edinboro' manure to the farm, probably twenty miles distant—artificial or foreign manures were then little if at all known, but by the industry of the farmers no pains or expense was spared in collecting *stuff* from all quarters, and at the corner of almost every field might be seen a compost heap undergoing a process of management to render it suitable for the crop intended for that field. Barrels were even then left at the cottagers to collect

urine for the pickling of seed wheat and other purposes, and thus from one experiment and another the march of improvement went rapidly on in the Lothians. An intelligent relation of mine began to collect bones, and had them ground, much to the amusement of his neighbours; but, "let him laugh who wins," the appearance of his *turnip crops* very soon turned the tables upon them. This is now quite an article of commerce, many ships are employed bringing Bones from distant countries: an evidence of which may be witnessed at Quebec, where I have seen enormous quantities for shipment to England. Then again, the celebrated Mr. Renne, of Fantassil, Mr. Brown, of Markle, and others, had lime-kilns set going which altogether so wonderfully enriched these Districts and increased their produce, that they have earned the name of the *agricultural garden of Britain*, and of course entailed a rich inheritance on generations of tenants as well as landlords.

I may add, that had the enterprize of *that phalarx* of our progenitors but extended over two thirds of the arable land of Great Britain, she would not now have required a bushel from any country in the world to maintain her present population. But "necessity is the mother of invention;" a spirit of improvement seems generally to have taken root, so that with *subsoil* ploughing, drainage, manures, chemical, local and *scotage*, our beloved father-land will, it is hoped, be soon in a position to maintain her increasing population, for still that will increase, while emigration may be carried to the utmost extent practicable.

These remarks, Messrs. Editors, are not new to you, nor will they be to many readers of your journal; in which I am happy to observe the importance of manure and drainage, with other improvements so advantageous to the farmer and the country, so often and so ably set forth. But it requires "precept upon precept" to arouse a country from its lethargy, and when that is accomplished, and the spirit of emulation is inspired into Canada, what a grand, prosperous, and happy country will it be! We are yet far behind the States, and obliged to have recourse to them for many things, which it must be admitted is a great shame to us; for wherein do we differ—our land is, generally speaking, in the surveyed parts of the country, *better than theirs*—our climate in some places may be a little later, but in those places it is more bracing and healthful to the natives of Britain—our taxes are very much less, our improved lands are cheaper, our markets better, we are as free, indeed we far surpass them in the *liberty* that really maketh free, and if in might besides we differ, we are a scion of the most powerful and richest Empire on earth, and must profit by that connection just as a graft derives benefit from a good stock. But let me descend from my lofty sphere and begin in Canada with the humble occupation with which I set out, the germ of the whole matter. Let our farmers when they bring in cord-wood to our towns and villages, return with the scrapings of the streets if they can get no better, and let them be active in forming compost heaps, and what they do cultivate of their farm let it be well done. In this management there will be a manifest advantage not only in the amount of produce per acre but in the saving which will be made—just one-half the expense of harvesting, much useless labour in cleaning up from an admixture of weeds and rubbish, an inferior quality of grain, and they will fill ultimately more bags for the market. I hope a few experimental farms will be set on foot to test these matters. It must in some such way be demonstrated to shew the advantage of adopting an improved system.

In a former letter I advocated the growth of linsced for oil-cake. I have heard it stated since that a cold water argument is raised against it on the ground of its being a scouring crop. This I certainly did not expect, seeing that we have so much virgin soil, most farms having actually land too rich for grain crops, and which would be all the better for being scoured before they are attempted. I have experienced that myself years ago, when my wheat and oats attained the height of a good crop of Indian corn, but the one rusted and both were laid flat before harvest, and a sorry crop I had; whereas the same year my crops were good and safely harvested on land comparatively poor. Now there would be room for scouring in such land, and some might be carted off for the benefit of the compost heap. Parsnips, and root crops of all kinds but the potatoe, would luxuriate in such land; the parsnip is deserving of particular attention, it may remain in the ground all winter and be quite good in spring even for the table, and all animals like it and fatten upon it, the pig especially. It is a most profitable root for this country, and

* Had our friend been present at the Provincial Fair just held at Hamilton he would have seen that this remark is not being his truth.

very easily cultivated. But further, I had heard that linsced, is now attracting notice elsewhere, and that a large colony of Swedes were settling in Michigan with the intention of cultivating flax and hemp to a great extent. I only hope we shall not have the mortification of seeing ship loads of oil-cake passing through our canals and lakes on their way to England before we begin to think of the matter. It would be a good time to bring this important subject before the agricultural assemblage at Hamilton next month. If the Honorable Mr. Fergusson would but take it in hand I am sure he would do it justice. I fear I trespass too much on your columns, pray excuse me.

Respectfully yours,

A SCOTCHMAN.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CANADA FARMERS.

We learn from the proceedings of the New York Farmers' Club, that a committee had been deputed to visit a farm on Long Island; and the results of their examinations gives some idea of what may be raised by the best methods of cultivation from even an indifferent soil. The proprietors are young men whose farm, when they first came into possession of it, a few years ago, was of very poor quality. They have used thorough culture and the best manures, and have since added several acres to their inheritance by purchase at the rate of *three hundred dollars an acre*. With the help of four men, and occasionally men, women and children to pick, they were enabled to render to the committee statements as follow:—

They have supplied the New York Markets *this Summer*, from *THIRTY* acres, with 342 bushels *Peas* in the pod—average price 75 cents per bushel.

1,000 bushels of *Potatoes*—price 6-3 cents, and 500 bushels remaining yet to dig.

40 bushels per day of *Tomatoes*; the whole crop estimated at 1,200 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel.

4,000 poles are now thickly covered with *Lime Beans*, perfectly grown.

1,200 bushels of *Bush Beans* have been disposed of—average price 44 cents per bushel.

Corn, 3 acres—*Blue top Turnips*, 1½ acres—*Cabbage*, 1½ acres, 5,000 to the acre—*Hay* for all their stock—*Wheat*, 74 bushels *Cayenne Cherry Peppers*, a beautiful patch, estimate 25 bushels on one *acentuth* of an acre. The fences are of 1½ inch slit pine plank on slit locust posts inserted in a neat stone fence.

Their tomatoes are planted on hills some 8 inches high in the center. The Lima Bean poles are of cedar, as large as a man's arm, and 8 or 9 nine feet long; after 3 years they are sharpened at the bottom and shortened a foot or two. The land throughout the place has a universal appearance of freshness and thriftiness.

It is worthy of remark, however, that this mode of cultivation should more properly be called gardening than farming; and could be practicable only in the neighbourhood of a large city, as Montreal or Toronto, which would offer a market for the products.

MACHINE FOR GATHERING CLOVER SEED.

We noticed at the Provincial Show a very handy and easily constructed machine for the above purpose. We are induced to give a short description of it at this time, from what a friend has just told us concerning the operation of one of a similar kind. An ingenious farmer in the township of York having some acres of clover intended for seed, either out of his own head, or from having seen or heard of the principle, went to work and in about a day made a machine for himself. Our friend heard of its usefulness and borrowed it. He tells us he gathered three acres in part of an afternoon in the most perfect manner and with the greatest ease imaginable. In appearance it resembles a large turnpike-shovel. The one exhibited at Hamilton was furnished with two small wheels, but these are not indispensable. That used by our friend was simply composed of two side pieces, longer and considerably deeper and more round on the bottom than the sides of a turnpike shovel. The bottom is made of 1 inch or 1½ inch oak plank, placed so as to be about 6 or 8 inches from the ground when the handles are depressed. The front of this plank is sawed into teeth 12 or 18 inches long, resembling the teeth of a comb. They may be about 1 of an inch in width. The space between the

teeth is not greater than would be made by a course saw. Being sharpened at the points, as the implement is drawn forward by a horse the clover stalks are gathered between the teeth and the heads stripped off. These fall back into the shovel until it is filled. In this manner you collect all the heads of clover leaving the bare withered stalks in the field, and the labour of threshing and separating the seed is diminished one half. Those who have any quantity of seed yet to gather will do well to exercise their ingenuity in the construction of this simple and useful implement.

NEW METHOD OF RAISING WATER MELONS.

At a late meeting of the New York Farmers Club, Mr. Meigs, the Secretary, read a paper on this subject, by J. D. Williamson. Raise hills two feet high, six feet in circumference, then place a barrel on top of the hill, and fill it with manure, and then plant the seed outside of the barrel and around it, and every morning pour a pail of water in the barrel. When the plants reach eight feet in length, running down the hill, cover the ends with soil, by which means, you will get melons weighing forty pounds, and three weeks earlier than in the common mode. Melons in this way this season brought \$40 the hundred, when others in the old plan brought only from \$10 to \$15 per hundred. The relative value of the Melons grown under the old and new systems seems to be a sufficient recommendation of the latter. Although in many parts of Canada our farmers would not find a cash market for Melons, yet when it is necessary to raise them for domestic purposes, it is, of course, advisable, in this as in every other case, to adopt the best method of cultivation.

HOW TO TREAT LARD.

The trying of lard is an important branch of economy, requiring a little care and some direct information. Water, be it remembered, should never be made use of in this process, since it cooks the fat and makes it soft and liable to become speedily rancid. Put a lump of fat into a pot, and then stand the pot along-side of the fire, gathering round it a few embers; let a little of the fat try out, after which put the fat over the fire; with such precaution there is no danger of the lard's scorching and no need of water, but the lard, when fully cold will be found quite firm and solid, which cannot be the case if water be made use of in trying out.—[Scientific American.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES.

Clean your peaches by pouring hot water upon them and afterwards wiping them with a coarse cloth; put them into glass or earthen jars, cork them up and fasten the corks with wire or strong twine; then place the jars in a kettle of hot water until the atmospheric air is expelled from the jars; after which seal them up tight with wax. Peaches prepared in this way retain their original flavor, and are equally as delicious, when cooked in the ordinary manner, six months or a year after being put up, as if just taken from the trees.

KILLING SHEEP.

Elijah M. Davis, White Plains, N. Y., says if bells are put on one or two sheep in a flock, it will prevent dogs killing them. "Before I put bells on my sheep," says he, "I was considerably troubled with dogs; but since I belled them I have not been troubled at all, while some of my neighbours who did not use the same precaution have suffered more or less. A sheep killing dog is a sneaking creature, and when they start up the sheep bells make a noise and the dogs sneak off. If the sheep are within half a mile of the farmer's house the bells will give the alarm."

PICKLES.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives an easy and efficacious method of pickling cucumbers, which he learned from an old sea captain of the West Indies.

To each hundred of cucumbers put a pint of salt, and pour in boiling water enough to cover the whole. Cover them tight to prevent the steam from escaping and in this condition let them stand 24 hours. They are then to be taken out and after being wiped dry, care being taken that the skin is not broken, placed in the jar which they are to be kept in. Boiling vinegar (if spice is to be used it should be boiled with the vinegar) is then to be put to them, the jar closed tight, and in a fortnight delicious hard pickles are produced as green as the day they were upon the vines.

Civil and Social Department

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

We have been favoured by a friend with a perusal of the Annual Report of Common Schools in Upper Canada for 1846.

The statistics in this Report reveal some very unwelcome facts. They show that of 204,580 children of school age in Upper Canada, only 101,912 attended the Common Schools in 1846. This leaves about one hundred thousand children, who are to form the men and women of the next generation, growing up in a state of utter ignorance. The returns however, it is to be observed, were not complete at the time the report was made up: 336 school sections and twenty townships had not reported.

If we take the number of children in attendance at the schools from which no reports had been received, at 20 in each, the 306 schools will give us an aggregate of 7320 scholars. How many children in attendance at school, the 29 townships which had not reported would give, it would perhaps be impossible to determine, as much would depend upon the populousness of the townships. The fact of whole townships not having reported, may be taken as indicating that they are generally situated in the more sparsely settled parts of the country, for it is not likely that in a thickly settled township all the schools would be left unreported. If we take the number of each of the 20 townships at 150, it will give an aggregate of 3000. This would make the whole number in attendance at school 112,332, leaving 92,348 children in Upper Canada of school age who do not attend the Common Schools. Of this number a few attend schools of a higher character; but by far the greater proportion attend no school at all. That we are correct in this assumption will be apparent on considering the circumstances of the great mass of the population.

We are driven to the melancholy conclusion that at least 90,000 children in Upper Canada are growing up to manhood without acquiring even the rudiments of education. This is a fact much to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that means will speedily be taken to supply the deficiency. Our progress in civilization, improvements in Agriculture, the advancement of the mechanic arts, the introduction and success of manufactures, are all dependent upon the intelligence of the people.

The number of teachers is set down at 2,736. The amount of salaries paid to them for the year 1845 is £71,514 2s 6d, "giving an average salary," says the Report, "for twelve months service, of £29, and for the average period of tuition, only £26." There is some obscurity about this, and we must leave it to the reader to extract the meaning of the passage. Can the services of men of education and ability be secured for the pittance of £26, or £29, in a country where a thousand avenues are open to industry and intelligence? Will men condemn themselves to a life of profitless drudgery, and abandon the hope of advancement, or of securing a competency for their families; will they neglect their own personal interests, that they may enjoy the luxury of serving the public on such terms?

The social position of the Schoolmaster must be elevated. He must no longer be regarded as a mere machine to be kept in working order at the lowest possible expense. His salary must be increased: although his services should be measured by a higher standard than that of mere money. In one word, his circumstances must be improved, and he must be placed in a position where his talents and industry will command respect.

To make the means of instruction commensurate with the wants of the population, a Permanent School Fund should be provided. At present, the only funds available for Common School purposes, are dependent upon an annual grant of the Legislature and

the District Council Assessments and local rate Bills. The Legislative grant is £50,000 per annum, of which £21,000 is paid to Upper Canada, and £29,000 to Lower Canada. What the Report terms "local contributions," but we think without much propriety, continues steadily to increase. We presume—for in truth we are compelled to guess at the matter—that the term "local contributions," as used in the Report, refers to the amounts raised by local assessments, and the fees paid by parents. In 1842, they amounted to £21,500; in 1844, to £26,714; and in 1845, to £50,511, being an increase in 1845 over the previous year of £19,000.

The salaries of District and Township Superintendents, and the amounts expended in the erection and furnishing of School-rooms, are not included in these sums.

While the only means we have of sustaining our Common Schools is by an annual tax, the State of New York has wisely provided a Common School Fund out of the proceeds of public Lands, the interest arising therefrom being sufficient to pay three-fourths of the expenses of the Common School education in the State. In 1845 the United States appropriated out of the surplus revenue more than \$10,000,000 for the purpose of education; while in Canada, we have provided no permanent fund for Common School education. If the apathy which pervades the public mind on this subject, be not removed before the remainder of our public lands are swallowed up, we shall be left without any other resource than perpetual taxation for this great purpose.

The establishment of township libraries in connection with Common Schools, is a matter to which, notwithstanding its high importance, no attention has been given. In this respect also, most of the neighbouring States are ahead of us. Michigan has 272 township libraries, containing 36,088 volumes.

IMPORTANT PROJECTS.

Two projects connected with the carrying trade are occupying a large share of public attention in the state of New York. One is the construction of a canal around the Falls of Niagara, from Schlosser to Lewiston, a distance of about six miles. A survey of the line has been made, and the practicability of the scheme is no longer doubtful. This project, we need scarcely inform our readers, is exclusively American, intended, so far as they are concerned, to supersede the Welland Canal.

The other project aims at connecting the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and continuing the chain of canal communication to the city of N. York. The following extract from a letter in the Rochester American, contains the data on which the project is based. We have at present little to remark; but we may observe that the Welland Canal, which contains nine feet of water, is not capacious enough to admit vessels of a size sufficiently large to navigate the Atlantic profitably. As a general thing, all they can do will be to pass to New York without breaking bulk:

The Journal of Commerce, a few days since, contained an article attempting to show the practicability of two ship canals by which a steam propeller could carry 4000 barrels of flour from Chicago to New York City, without breaking bulk. Since then the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and Oswego Times, have somewhat summarily attempted to dispose of the whole project by showing its utility. How much of local feeling entered into the composition of the answers to the article, I will not pretend to say. Rochester is so situated that she can look at all these questions. When the Erie canal is enlarged she will share in its benefits. If the St. Lawrence is connected with Lake Champlain and the Hudson she can partake of these benefits also. I believe it is now settled that the Canadians will construct a canal from Lake Lachine, nine miles above Montreal, to St. Johns, thus connecting the St. Lawrence River with Lake Champlain. The distance is about twenty miles, and the fall only about sixteen feet. The expense will be so trifling, in comparison with the benefits, it is strange that the project was not started at an earlier day. The different canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence

will be completed during the coming season. The locks are 55 feet wide, 200 feet long, and 10 feet water. Two locks, of 8 feet each, will be required in going from Lachine to Lake Champlain. I am informed by an engineer of high standing, that it is but 31 miles from Whitehall to Fort Edward, on the Hudson River, and that a ship canal connecting these two points is very practicable, and slack water navigation from Fort Edward to Troy could be secured at a very small expense. If, therefore, the State of New York would construct 31 miles of ship canal, and make a slack water navigation from Fort Edward to Troy, a steam propeller could run direct from Chicago to the metropolis.

If New York had half the sagacity or enterprise of Boston, she would not wait for state assistance, but at once commence the work as a private enterprise.

But let us examine some of the positions connected with this project. We will take for our estimate the lowest freight on a barrel of flour, from Buffalo to New York. A steam propeller which passes through the Welland canal can carry 4000 barrels of flour. The Freight from Chicago to New York would be \$2,400. Fifteen cents off for tolls would reduce it to \$1,800. It now costs at least 88 per ton freight on merchandise from New York to Buffalo. Put 200 tons (she could carry 400 tons) on board the same propeller for Chicago, at the rates from New York to Buffalo, and deduct 82 for tolls, and it would amount to \$1,200. Give her 200 emigrants, (about half the number she could accommodate) at \$5. (the price from Buffalo to Chicago,) and it would be \$1,000. I am informed by a gentleman engaged in running propellers, whose statements can be fully relied upon, that one of these vessels can be constructed in the best manner, finished and furnished complete, for \$25,000, and that the expense of running need not exceed \$30 per day. One of these vessels could easily run from Chicago to New York and back in six weeks, or 42 days, which at \$30 per day, would be \$1,260. Deduct this from the freight, and the net proceeds would be \$2,700. Suppose her to make but five trips a year, and the dividend would be \$13,200.

There is one mistake in the above, of considerable importance: the Welland canal will not admit vessels larger than those carrying 3000 barrels of flour. Therefore it must either be enlarged or a new one constructed, before propellers, carrying 4000 barrels of flour can run from Chicago to New York.

Township of Guelph—Mr. Warner's farm and barn—Advantages of watering cattle at a distance from their stables in the winter—Waterloo—its fine farms and numerous villages—Preston, Berlin, Waterloo, &c.—Little Germany, little enough, &c.

We lately passed through the section of country described by our correspondent, and were so highly delighted with what we saw that we took some notes, and intended to give a few articles on the various subjects that attracted our notice, in successive numbers of our journal. In the 18th number we made some observations on a part of the country over which we had travelled, to wit, Esquesing, Erasosa, Guelph, &c., and promised that it should be continued. But having since attended the Saratoga Fair, our own Fair at Hamilton, and been distracted by fifty other things, our impressions are so worn off that we must defer the intended descriptions till a future occasion. In the mean time the remarks of "The Farmer's Son" will no doubt be read with interest:—

Humber, Oct. 4, 1847.

DEAR SIRS.—In my last I commenced a description or rather a slight sketch of the country through which I had passed, and conducted you along the road leading North from Galt, as far as the Menonite Meeting-House.

I will now conduct you North-westwardly, into the most beautiful part of Waterloo. The first farm you come to, lies on the North side of the road, and belongs to a gentleman named Warner, who takes great delight in improving his farm, live stock, fruit, &c. He showed me several different varieties of fruit, all of superior quality. His barn is very capacious, being, like most of those belonging to wealthy Dutch farmers, a bank barn. You will know what is meant by this, therefore I need not explain it. The stables, both for horses and horned cattle, are in the lower part. The upper part is used for storing grain, hay, &c. In my last I stated to you that many things about these barns are arranged in a way conducive to the ease, &c.,

of the farmers. In one corner of the barn belonging to the above mentioned gentleman, is fitted up an apartment wherein he has a pump; a trough or spout leads from this to a large trough placed under the shed, which is in reality a part of the barn. By this arrangement he is enabled to water all his cattle without going out of doors. Thus by a little trouble, he saves much; and that too at a trifling expense. True, it will deprive farmers' sons of the pleasure of going forty or fifty rods or perhaps a mile in a most bitter cold morning, or in the most inclement weather. It is true it will deprive them of the pleasure of chipping ice half a foot thick, and of having their ears, nose, fingers and toes frozen. It may deprive them of all these, but I trust the convenience will counterbalance the loss of such pleasure.

Leaving this place you pass on into the interior of Waterloo. Here you may roam at pleasure for two or three days, viewing the fine farms, orchards, gardens, &c. But do not confine yourself to the interior: visit also the Northern, Northwestern, and Western parts. Having viewed the farms, allow yourself time to visit the villages, of which you will find many in Waterloo; and for this purpose let me conduct you to the much-mendicized road one mile North of Galt. Proceeding along this Northwest two or three miles, you come to Preston. There it is before you, all long and no wide—one street. This village is about half a mile in length, containing several stores, taverns, and shops of various tradesmen, besides many other buildings. Preston seems to me to be a very dull place. About half a mile from this you find a little village called Cambridge Mills. In this place there is more enterprise. It is situated on a branch of the Grand River; and here, as well as in other places, man tames the element, obliging it to work for him, while he pursues some other conquest. Who can forbear to wonder at the aspiring views of ambitious man. He was permitted to rule over "the beasts of the field," &c., but not content with this, he exerts his powers over the waters, compelling them to do his bidding. Nay, he causes even the lightning of heaven to become subservient to his will. But I am digressing.

Leaving the last mentioned place and proceeding in the same direction, i. e., North-west, at the distance of seven miles you arrive at Berlin, the largest and most beautiful village in the township of Waterloo. In this place there are several Churches, a Printing Office, issuing a weekly paper in the German language, several Stores, and Shops of almost every description. The village has been rendered quite picturesque by planting trees and shrubbery. They have no Magistrate in this place, and I believe no lawyer, consequently they live in peace and happiness. There are here fourteen different sects of Christians. [We are a little skeptical as to "peace and happiness," if this be true.—Ed.] Waterloo village is the nearest village you find in the same direction, and about two or three miles from Berlin. It is pleasantly situated, contains some good buildings, and appears to be an enterprising place. Turning from this place to the Northwest, a ride of two or three miles will bring you to Glasgow. Glasgow is small, it however contains a Grist Mill, a Saw-mill, blacksmith shop, two or three other shops, and an excellent Store: directly East of this, and distant about a quarter of a mile, is Bridgeport; a beautiful little village, pleasantly situated on a branch of the Grand River, over which a bridge is in course of erection. Little Germany lies to the Northeast; it is a place of very little note. You are scarcely able to see the "town for want of houses." But time presses, and I take my leave, subscribing myself,

Your obt Serv't

THE FARMER'S SON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The "Act to repeal the Duties imposed upon articles imported into this province, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intitled, 'An Act to regulate the British Possessions abroad.'" passed by our Provincial Legislature at its last session with a suspending clause, received the Royal Assent on the 13th of August last. The House of Assembly, therefore, in passing the Revenue Bill next year, will have to revise the whole Provincial tariff, as no duties will in future, be collected at the Custom House, but will all be paid by the importers at once to the Province Treasurer, or his Deputies. This arrangement will greatly facilitate the entrance of goods, and save the large outlay now expended in supporting the Custom House establishment, which will either be greatly reduced, or entirely abolished.—[St John (N. B.) Courier.

The Architects Israelites says, "It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the face of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of these, 120,000 are in the enjoyment of civil rights, viz.: 30,000 in the United States of America, 50,000 in Holland, 10,000 in Belgium, and 90,000 in France. In England 20,000 are as yet incompletely emancipated.

The contractors of the Western portion of the Great Western Railroad, are to commence work at London, on Saturday the 18th inst.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

THE LANDSCAPE MONOPLIST.

"I'm lord of the corrie, I'm chief of the ben, I rule like a kaiser over mountain and glen; Let the people go back into city and town, They shall not encumber my mountains so brown; Their presence would frighten my swift-footed deer, So the grouse, and the moor, shall be demizens here, As long as my title holds good against far, — And all for my pleasure," quoth Baron Braemar.

blinded with the light. When after a little I recovered my observation, I heard the smothered roar of the volcano near, but faint, and saw the smoke slowly rising from the crater; the rocking of the ground had ceased, and the eruption seemed to have passed over; here and there a twinkling star appeared through the vapour, and the moon was for a moment seen now and then through the smoke; the dread solemnity of the scene might make an impression on the least sentimental.

Three or four Turks were discussing with considerable animation the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been struck just before we came in, and one of the party, a stout, good looking man, was paying down the money. When this was completed, with an impatient movement of the hand, he motioned to his newly-purchased slave to follow him. It was the youngest and most timid of the two sisters he had selected. Nothing could have been more painful than to watch the intense, the terrified anxiety, with which both had followed the progress of sale; and now it was concluded, and they knew that the moment of separation was arrived; she whose fate was sealed, disengaged herself, and, turning round, placed her two hands on her sister's shoulders, with a firm grasp, and gazed into her eyes. Not words, not tears, could have expressed one half of the mute, unutterable despair that dwelt in that long, heart-rending gaze.

BALLOON IN A THUNDER STORM.—In a letter from Mr. George Green, son of the veteran aeronaut, to a friend in London, dated the 25th of August, from Frankfurt, he says, "During my visit to the Continent, I have only made nine ascents this season. Several persons have ascended with me. The weather has been very unsettled and strong, and I have only had three fine days out of nine. The last (Sunday, August 22nd) was the worst of all—the wind blew almost a hurricane from the S. W., accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning nearly the whole of the day; indeed, it was generally believed that the ascent would be postponed; but, being anxious to keep up my reputation, I commenced the inflation. The ascent, which took place at a quarter to five, excited great alarm and astonishment, because just after a violent peal of thunder the balloon arose almost immediately under the clouds from which the storm proceeded. At about 4500 feet high, and on a level with them, several electrical discharges occurred, which afforded me the long-wished-for opportunity of observing the effect of lightning upon the air, as the clouds and the balloon were going abreast of each other at only a few hundred yards distance. The air was very much disturbed, and seemed very full of eddies, which agitated the balloon a good deal. Every fresh discharge communicated a vibrating motion to the balloon, and caused it to oscillate considerably, while the rain falling on the earth made a noise like a waterfall at a great distance. In descending, we fell in with a current blowing a few points more to the north, which bore us away from the storm, and after being up about an hour, we descended at Windeken."

8 If no signs of life appear, after using these means for a long time, put the body in a warm bath. 9 On signs of life appearing, a tea-spoonful of warm water should be given, and if the powers of swallowing return, a little warm wine or brandy and water; but put into a warm bed. These means should be continued, without intermission, for three or four hours. All violent means should be avoided, such as holding up by the heels, rolling on casks, &c., which has a tendency to destroy instead of restoring life.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DUTCH.—I like Holland; it is the antipodes of France. No one is ever in a hurry here. Life moves on in a slow majestic stream, a little muddy and stagnant, perhaps, like one of their own canals; but you see no waves, no breakers,—not an eddy,—not even a froth bubble breaks the surface. Even a Dutch child, as he steals along to school, smoking his short pipe, has a meek air of thought about him. The great fat horses that wag along, trailing behind them some petty insignificant truck, loaded with a little cask not bigger than a life-guard's helmet, look as though Erasmus was performing duty as a quadruped, and walking about his own native city in harness. It must be a glorious country to be born in. No one is ever in a passion: as to honesty, who has energy enough to turn robber? The eloquence which in other lands taught with a man from his allegiance, would be tried in vain here. Ten minutes' talk would put any audience asleep, from Zealand to Antwerp. Smoking, beer drinking, and domino-playing, going on in summer before, and in winter within, the cafes; and every broad fat face you look upon, with its watery eyes and muddy complexion, seems like a coloured chart of the country that gave it birth. How all the industry that has enriched them is performed—how all the cleanliness for which their houses are conspicuous is ever effected, no one can tell. Who ever saw a Dutchman labour? Everything in Holland seems to pifted by one of their own drawbridges, which rises as a boat approaches, by invisible agency, and then remains patiently aloft till a sufficiency of passengers arrives to restore it to its place; and dutch gravity seems the grand centre of all prosperity.—[Dublin University Magazine.

THE FEMALE ARMY OF SWITZERLAND.—We have mentioned in a previous number the two regiments of the women of the Canton of Uri, but we find in a French paper a notice of them, which we translate literally: "The two battalions, numbering fourteen hundred females in military dress, present an aspect at the same time formidable and captivating. In their evolutions and discipline they are drilled to perfection. Curiously enough, superiority of form and beauty has been very much the reason of difference of grade; the handsomest are of the advance guard, and this post of distinction and danger seems willingly conceded them by their companions who are less favored by nature. Some classification has been guided by temperament also. The more vivid and flighty are enrolled as voltigeurs, or light horse—the more phlegmatic as grenadiers. Those who have figures of more embonpoint are in the central body, those of slighter forms are stationed at the wings. The coarse and rude are enrolled as dragoons and cantiniers. The creation of this corps (which, with its discipline and enthusiasm, seems likely, at the first throes of the coming political movement of Europe, to take possession of the Helvetic soil) is an exercise of the powerful genius of Saks-Sogli, who has reserved to himself the general command.

According to the last official census, the population of Prussia is 115,800,000, of whom 92,500,000 are Protestants, 5,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the rest belong to other religions. The army numbers 115,900 men.

Literary Department.

VOLCANOES AND HOT SPRINGS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

A considerable portion if not the whole of the country is volcanic, and active volcanoes are pretty numerous. Mr. Dunlop ascended several; and observed all that came in his way; for which he was much better fitted by previous acquirements than either Stephens or Montgomery. This is his description of the volcano of Tormentosa, in the district of Amatitlan:—

"The volcano of Tormentosa is much the highest of the three; and its name is derived from its being nearly always covered by dark heavy clouds of black smoke, through which scattered gleams of fire are seen at night; but its top is rarely visible, being always concealed by sulphury vapours and dense smoke. Now and then, loud reports, like broken peals of thunder and frequent shocks of earthquakes, proceed from it.

"About eight a. m. we reached the small village of Apacaga, which is about two leagues distant, in a direct line from the foot of the volcano; to which we proceeded, (leaving our horses at the village,) as direct as the rugged and broken nature of the country would permit; but we did not reach it till the sun had considerably declined to the horizon. We commenced the ascent amidst broken and charred rocks, intermixed with cinders and broken pieces of lava. After about two hours hard toil we approached the part of the mountain which is covered with smoke; and the discordant noises we heard as we approached it became loud and terrific, while the ground shook as with one continued earthquake. Of a sudden we were enveloped amidst the smoke, and heard a loud explosion, which scattered ashes all around us. My guide exclaimed, 'O santissima Maria somus perditos!' (Oh, most holy Mary, we are lost!) and called out to me, 'For God's sake, let us return if it be possible; but I felt so strong a curiosity to go on that I would not be deterred; so I answered, 'Go back if you like; nothing shall prevent my going forward.' Scrambling up like a cat among the cinders, which were in some places so hot as to burn my shoes—and guiding myself by the flashes of lightning which played about the volcano, and the direction from which the loudest noises proceeded, as the smoke entirely obscured the vision—I slowly ascended among the lava and cinders; which, however, occupied a good deal of time; and, in my eagerness to penetrate into the strange scene before me, I did not reflect that the day must be passing. At last, a lurid glare penetrating from amongst the smoke, and the increased proximity and brilliancy of the flashes of lightning, accompanied by a noise like that of the burning of an immense furnace, showed my near approach to the grand centre of the volcano. I slowly proceeded towards it; but at last feeling exhausted by my exertions, I sat down on a block of lava, and began to eat a piece of bread I carried in my pocket; but I was roused by a tremendous explosion, louder than any thunder I ever heard; an immense lurid flame rose from the crater, the immense light of which seemed to penetrate the smoke and illuminate all the neighbouring country. The ground felt as if sinking below me. I felt myself thrown with violence among the ashes, and lay for some time stunned with the noise and

A DESERT SCENE IN INDIA.

Started early in the morning: a most magnificent sunrise; numerous floating clouds of the richest golden colour, on a sky of glowing crimson. I never saw a more splendid sunrise, for, generally, I think it is poor and tame compared to a sunset. I was detained by the illness of my servants, some time after the column, and by this detention, had an opportunity, as I rode on, of seeing the whole cavalcade of baggage, &c., which was of course in rear of the column. I can scarcely conceive anything that would excite more astonishment, if it could be exhibited in England, than the multitudes, the variety of costume, &c., attending the march of a regiment in India. Several hundred of camels, led by natives in every variety of picturesque Scindian and Hindostanee garb; carts which might be identical "stridentia plaustra" of the classics, drawn by bullocks with heavy yokes, and impelled by goats; the irregular cavalry, with dresses in which the gayest colours were brought in the strongest contrast, their long black locks floating in the wind, their animated gestures, loud cries and quivering spears, now urging their horses forward, now checking them in full career, the regular cavalry, with their elegant light blue uniforms, and systematic movements powerfully contrasting with the erratic evolutions and dresses of the irregulars; native and European infantry; officers on horseback, some in furs, some in cloaks, as they might best resist the cold of the morning; all this in the midst of a pathless and unfeaturing desert, was a wild and animated scene.

The appearance of mirage in this desert, was more curious than I ever saw it before, though I have frequently seen it in the morning in Lower Scinde. In some places it had the appearance of a large lake flowing within half a mile, as if to mock poor mortals with the appearance of that of which there was, in fact, the greatest destitution. Sometimes the camels in advance would appear of large and unnatural size, their bodies and loads floating in the air, while the legs were entirely hidden by the mirage. A small building on the left, in the midst of this scene of desolation, seemed cut off at the bottom, and hanging suspended in mid-air. Here also I perceived the propriety of the term applied to the camel, "the ship of the desert," for they appeared and disappeared on the horizon, precisely as a ship does upon the ocean.—[Atten's Scinde & Affghanistan

THE SLAVE MARKET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A most interesting group presented itself before us, two female slaves, both with most pleasing countenances, stood together, closely embraced, the arm of one round the neck of the other; their attitude, as well as the strong likeness between them, pointing them out at once as sisters. By their side was an African slave-dealer, in whose ferocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feeling. He was armed with a large heavy stick, with which he drove them to and fro, literally like a herd of ani-

mals. Three or four Turks were discussing with considerable animation the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been struck just before we came in, and one of the party, a stout, good looking man, was paying down the money. When this was completed, with an impatient movement of the hand, he motioned to his newly-purchased slave to follow him. It was the youngest and most timid of the two sisters he had selected. Nothing could have been more painful than to watch the intense, the terrified anxiety, with which both had followed the progress of sale; and now it was concluded, and they knew that the moment of separation was arrived; she whose fate was sealed, disengaged herself, and, turning round, placed her two hands on her sister's shoulders, with a firm grasp, and gazed into her eyes. Not words, not tears, could have expressed one half of the mute, unutterable despair that dwelt in that long, heart-rending gaze. It were hard to say which face was most eloquent of misery; but the Turk was impatient; he clapped his hands together. This was a well-known signal. A slight tremor shook the frame of the young slave, her arms fell powerless at her side, and she turned to follow her master. The voiceless, but agonised farewell was over. In another moment we just distinguish her slender figure threading its way through the crowd in company with the other slaves belonging to the Turk. Her sister hid herself behind her companions, and now sat on the ground, her head sunk upon her folded arms.—[Wayfaring Sketches.

RESTORATION OF DROWNING PERSONS.—At this season of the year, when so many are induced to bathe, and accidents are of such frequent occurrence, the rules of the Royal Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, cannot be too generally known. 1. Convey the body carefully, with the head raised, to the nearest house. 2. Strip and dry the body, and clean the mouth and nostrils. 3. Young persons to be placed between two persons in a warm bed. 4. If an adult, lay the body in a warm chamber; if water near the fire; in summer expose it to the rays of the sun, and admit air freely at the window. 5. The body to be gently rubbed; the hands and feet with flannels, sprinkled with spirits or with flour of mustard; a heated warming-pan covered with flannel may be lightly moved along the back. 6. To restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows, (when no other apparatus is at hand) into one nostril, the other and the mouth being closed; gently inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nose must then be left free; the process to be repeated for a long time. 7. The breast to be fomented with hot water, covered with flannel, to be put to the soles of the feet and the palms of the hands.

Our Table.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.—This is the title of a useful and interesting volume compiled by R. L. Allen, Esq., of New York. It is intended to embrace the leading points of every subject appertaining to the Agriculturist's profession. Mr. A. has been for some time connected with the agricultural press of the United States, and he presents, in this work, a most valuable compendium of all the recent improvements and discoveries in agriculture, which, in that situation, he found it necessary to acquaint himself with. We have not had time, since the editor of the *Agriculturist* presented us with this neat and substantial work, to examine it thoroughly. We shall hereafter, make some extracts from it, by which our readers will be able to see its character and appreciate its value. Price \$1.

A telescope comet was discovered by a lady of Nantucket on the morning of the 1st inst. in the Constellation Cepheus. It is now visible to the naked eye. Its position, determined last evening at the Cambridge Observatory, from comparisons with Zeta Draconis, was—October 7, 7h 30m. 31s, R. A. 17h 10m 25. Declination 70° 01'. Referred to the Mean Equinox of Jan 1. Cambridge, October 7, 1847.

DR. CHAS. VIGNATION.—An English surgeon has invented an extraordinary powerful small instrument, called the *Organic Lubricator*, for deafness, and to surpass anything of the kind hitherto produced; it is modelled to the ear, so that it rests within, without projecting; being of the same color as the skin, it is not perceptible. The powers of this valuable invention are said to be so great as to bring very obstinate hearing of long standing to its perfect and natural state, and to enable deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church, at the bar, and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords to individuals affected with this dreadful malady all the assistance that possibly could be desired. — [*Scientific American*].

ETHER IN MANIA.—In the licensed lunatic wards of St. Marylebone Infirmary, Dr. Boyd has tried the inhalation of sulphuric ether, in four cases, one chronic, and three acute, of violent mania, amongst females, with excellent effect, and without any unfavorable results. The tranquilizing effect was produced at various intervals, of from two to ten minutes—at a time, too, when the patients were unusually violent. All of them appeared to become intoxicated. Before this effect was fully produced, their anger, in every instance, seemed turned to joy—a soporific effect was the utmost that was produced in any case. — [*Lancet*].

THE PLUM.—Downing says the plum is naturally a mirmek, and it is surprising how much salt it will assimilate and thrive upon. We have ourselves, given a single tree a half bushel of salt in a season, applied to the surface of the ground in the spring, over an area as wide as the extent of the branches. The tree was in a sickly and enfeebled state, and it had the effect of restoring it to a healthy and luxuriant condition. But we consider this an extreme case, and should not recommend the abundant use of salt every year. — [*Gaz.*].

A CURIOUS SPRING.—There is a great natural curiosity in Delaware county, Ohio. The manner of discovery is thus related:—Some time about the year 1818, two men by the names of Davis and Richards, stibblers by profession, commenced boring for salt water in the bed of the Scioto river near the place mentioned. After having bored about twenty feet through solid rock they came upon a stream of white sulphur water, of the strongest kind. The augur with which they were boring, suddenly sunk something like two feet, which is probably the depth of the stream; but such was the pressure of the water, that the augur was forced up again, and large weights had to be attached to it in order to keep it in its place, and enable them to bore further. They continued to bore on, however, until they got 100 feet below the sulphur stream, when they struck upon salt water. The size of the augur was about two and a half inches in diameter. When they took it out, the jet of the sulphur water rose up to the height of twenty feet above the surface of the river. In order to obtain access to the salt water beneath they procured a strong copper pipe, and attempted to force it down to the place where it was to be found. But whenever it reached the sulphur stream, such was its force and pressure that the pipe was completely flattened so as entirely to prevent the passage of the water through it. All subsequent attempts to insert a pipe proved abortive, and after prosecuting the work at intervals for several years the project was entirely abandoned. After enlarging the orifice made by the augur at the top, a wooden stock twenty feet in height was inserted—yet even at the top of this, such was the force of the stream that it required the strength of two or three men to put a plug in it. From this stock a pipe conveys the water to a spring-house on the river. The stream has been running for twenty six years, yet its strength and force are unabated.

Those who have recently examined it say, that it is capable of throwing a stream ten inches in diameter, from thirty to ninety feet high; and that water can be thus obtained to turn a large mill. — [*Gem of Science*].

THE FLAX CROP.—We have heard the most gratifying accounts of the produce of the flax crop throughout the country, especially in the district of Newport, which may be chiefly owing to the system which the landlord, Sir Richard A. Donnell, Bart., adopts—that of buying at a high rate, *on raw flax, and dressing it himself*. By this plan the tenant has a profitable market, and is encouraged to cultivate the plant. — [*Mayo Constitution*].

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

VIII.—Uses of the Crops in Feeding.

Q. What natural purposes are vegetables intended to serve?

A. They are chiefly intended for the food of animals.

Q. What substances must an animal derive from its food, that it may be maintained in a healthy state?

A. It must obtain starch, gluten, oil or fat, and saline or *morganic* matter.

Q. Do you recollect what starch consists of?

A. Starch consists of carbon and water.

Q. For what purpose does an animal require starch in its food?

A. It requires starch to supply the carbon which it throws off from its lungs during respiration.

Q. Do you recollect how much carbon a man throws off from his lungs in a day?

A. Yes, he throws off from six to eight ounces in a day?

Q. What quantity of starch must he eat in order to supply the quantity of carbon given off from his lungs in a day?

A. He will require to eat nearly a pound of starch in a day?

10 oz. of starch contains about 4½ of carbon.

Q. In what form is the carbon given off from the lungs of animals?

A. It is given off in the form of carbonic acid gas.

Q. What becomes of the carbonic acid gas thus given off?

A. It is diffused through the air, and afterwards absorbed again by plants, in order that new quantities of starch may be produced from it.

Q. For what purpose does an animal require gluten in its food?

A. An animal requires gluten for the purpose of repairing the daily waste of the muscles or lean part of its body.

Q. Are the muscles of an animal really subject to waste?

A. Yes, nearly all parts of the body suffer a certain waste every day.

Q. What becomes of the part that thus wastes away?

A. It is carried through the body, and forms part of the dung and urine of the animal.

Q. How can the gluten repair the waste of the muscles or lean part of the animal?

A. Because the gluten of plants is exactly the same thing as the muscles of animals.

Q. Why does the animal require oil or fat in its food?

A. To supply the natural waste of fatty matter which takes place.

Q. Does it serve any other purpose?

A. Yes, when more is given than is necessary to supply the waste it may make the animal fat.

Q. Is food that contains much oil, then the best for fattening?

A. Yes, of two samples of food that which contains the most oil will fatten most quickly.

Q. Is this one reason why oil-cake is so good for fattening stock?

A. Yes, this is one reason.

Q. Why must the food of animals contain phosphate of lime and other *morganic* matter?

A. To supply the daily waste of the bones, of the salts in the blood, &c.

Q. Do not the gluten and the saline matter serve a further purpose when the animal is growing?

A. Yes, when the animal is growing they not only supply the daily waste, but are daily adding to the weight of the animal's body.

Q. Will a growing animal on this account require a larger supply of these kinds of food?

A. Yes, a growing animal of the same size will require more of these kinds of food than a full-grown animal.

Q. Suppose an equal quantity of food given to a growing and to a full-grown animal, which of them will give the richer dung?

A. The full-grown animal will give the richer dung.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the growing animal extracts and retains more of the substance of the food.

Q. Why does it do this?

A. Because it has both to supply the natural waste of its own body, and to add to its size, while the full grown animal has only to supply the waste.

Q. Why is the dung of fattening stock richer than that of growing stock?

A. Because fattening stock extract and retain only the oil and starch of their food, and reject the remainder.

Q. How would you convert a ton of oats or turnips into the largest quantity of beef or mutton?

A. I would keep my cattle or sheep in a warm or sheltered place,—where they might have wholesome air, and but little light.

Q. If you wanted merely to fatten a full-grown beast what would you do?

A. I would keep it warm, disturb it little, give it oil-cake or oats, with a good supply of turnips.

[The degree of warmth and confinement under which animals will thrive depends much upon the breed. The hardy and wild *West Highland* would pine away in the warm and confined sheds in which the *Teeswater* ox thrives best,—and the *Black faced* sheep would lose flesh and become unhealthy where the delicate *Leicester* would thrive and fatten.]

Q. If you wished only to convert a large quantity of hay, straw, or turnips into manure, what would you do?

A. I would put my stock into a cool and less sheltered place and I would make them take a good deal of exercise.

Q. If you wished to make a cow give you the largest possible quantity of milk, how would you feed her?

A. I would give her rich juicy grass, turnips, brewer's grans, washes, or other food containing much water,—and I would supply her with drink when she would take it.

Q. But to obtain milk of the best quality would you do so?

A. No. I would then give her as much dry food,—oats, beans, bran and clover hay,—as she would eat.

Q. If you wanted milk particularly rich in butter, what would you give?

A. I would give her the same kind of food as I would to a fattening animal,—oil-cake, oats, barley, Indian corn meal, and some turnips.

Q. But if you were going to make cheese of your milk, would you give the same kind of food?

A. I would then prefer beans, peas, vetches, and clover, or clover hay, all of which make the milk richer in curd.

Q. As a general rule in fattening off milk cows or pigs, would you give the food sweet or sour?

A. To pigs I would give it slightly sour, to fattening cows and bullocks I would give it fresh and sweet.

[In some of the great London dairies—as that of the Messrs. Laycock at Islington—the brewer's grans are trodden while hot into deep pits lined with brick, and covered over with a layer of earth so as to exclude the air. Treated in this way, they are said to become more saccharine and nutritious, and considered none the worse for being several years old.]

Q. Why would you give it sour to pigs?

A. Because it has been found that much more pork is obtained from green vegetables, or from bean meal or boiled potatoes, when mixed with water and left to sour, than when given fresh and sweet.

Q. Is there any thing else you would do to make your stock feeding more profitable?

A. Yes, I would keep my cow-houses well ventilated, but warm, and my sheep and pigs clean; and I would feed them at regular intervals, and at least three times a day.

The above is the conclusion of Professor Johnston's admirable little work on "Agricultural Chemistry." The farmer who has read this carefully as we have published it, and will say he has not derived more than a dollar's benefit, is a prodigy. If he will send us his name we will make him a present of our paper for a year, and hold him up to the world as a man who has no equal. Seriously, our readers have in the Scientific department of the *Canada Farmer* up to this No. a mine of inestimable value.

For the Ladies.

THE DAYS OF CHILDHOOD.

The happy days of childhood,
Oh! could they come again;
When round the garden walks we play'd
A rosy, gleesome train!
When oft our sires, with smiling looks,
Forsook their gravo employ,
To gaze upon our infant sports,
And mingle in our joy!
The merry laugh of childhood,
How cheerily it rung,
As to and fro the shuttlecock
With battledore we flung!
Or, haply caught: at "Hide and Seek,"
Gave forth that joyous scream,
Which oft comes back in manhood's hour,
And startles in our dream!
The simple prayer of childhood,
How reverently it rose,
As by our mother's lap we knelt,
Before we sought repose!
When, with her hand upon our head,
We rais'd our hearts to heaven,
To seek our God and Saviour there,
And have our sins forgiven!

The pleasant home of childhood!
Alas! no longer ours;
New feet trip o'er its gravell'd paths,
New fingers crop its flowers!
We envy not their gait,
Which once was all our own;
But only wish their youthful glees
May have as blithe a tone.

The much-loved friends of childhood!
How are they scatter'd now!
Some sleep beneath the churchyard sod,
And some the ocean plough.
Some pass us in the crowded street,
With hearts and looks estranged;
And few, too few, remain to us,
Unchangeable, unchanged.

Dear, lovely scenes of childhood!
How oft, at close of day,
You flatter'd my mental eye,
In fancy's bright array!
And as you gently glide along,
With mingled joy and pain,
I say, Adieu, sweet, happy days,
You cannot come again!

Love—"Trifling" nonsense! as the world terms it; *and, yet, why nonsense? Who are they who pronounce it such? The money-seeker, the sensualist, the politician, the devotee of fashion, the miser—what is there in their pursuits that should warrant them in sneering at the highest, purest, brightest feelings that mortals are endowed with—true, unselfish love; love that for a time lifts the untrammelled spirit from the sordid things of life, to give it a foretaste of Heaven, and makes a man (too often the incarnate devil) akin to angels. But where is such love to be found? In few, very few places. "Civilization" is driving it fast from the world. Look not for it in cities; it thrives not amidst bricks and mortar, amidst din and smoke; it likes not gay assemblies and glaring lights; it will not be decked in satin shoes and wreaths of muslin roses; it shies from filth and squalor; from gas and gut; hates the sight of parchment, and the very sound of settlements; sickens at selfishness, and is lulled outright with sensuality. Yet the city has its love, too; but how unlike the love that first descended upon the earth! A sort of fallen angel; the veriest rake of a love, that drinks, and smokes, and swears, and gambles—keeps late hours, and pants to hide his paleness; a love that has lost his wings, and goes groveling in the mud and dirt like any other citizen; in fact, a love "about town;" an unwholesome love, that, like the city's atmosphere, is mixed and diluted with gross and deleterious matter; a love that may burn fiercely for a time, if well supplied with exciting food, but which scorches, but does not warm the heart, and then leaves it cold and withered. Such is the love that lives in cities.*

CHOWDER.—Fry brown several slices of pork, cut each slice into five or six pieces; flour, and place a layer of them in your pork fat; sprinkle on a little pepper and salt; add cloves, mace, and sliced onions; if liked, lay on bits of the fried pork, and crackers soaked in cold water. Repeat this till you put in all the fish; turn on water just sufficient to cover them, and put on a heated bake pan lid. After stewing about twenty minutes, take up the fish and mix two teaspoonfuls of flour with a little water, and stir it into the gravy, adding a little pepper and butter. A tumbler of wine, catsup, and spices will improve it. Cod and bass make the best Chowder. In making clam chowder, the hard part of the clam should be cut off and rejected.

BEANS BAKED REAS.—Take two quarts of middling sized white beans, three pounds of salt pork, and one spoonful of molasses. Pick the beans over carefully, wash, and turn about a gallon of soft water to them in a pot; let them soak in it lukewarm over night; set them in the morning where they will boil till the skin is very tender and about to break, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus. Take them up dry, put them in your dish, stir in the molasses, wash the pork and put it down in the dish, so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in cold water till the top is just covered; bake and let the beans remain in the oven all night.

Beans are good, prepared as for baking made a little thinner; and then boiled several hours with the pork.

Scraps.

Do make yourselves at home, ladies, said a female to her visitors one day. "I eat home myself, and wish you all were."

JONATHAN'S ADVICE TO A HOWELY LADY.—A notionseller was offering a Yankee clock finely varnished and colored, and with a looking glass in front to a certain lady, not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it is beautiful," said the vender.

"Beautiful indeed! a look at it almost frightens me," said the lady.

"Then, marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better take one that ain't got no glass."

Fashionable female education is said to be, teaching a young lady to talk French, scold Spanish, faint gracefully, and dance the Polka.

"THEY SAY!"—"They say—," said Kerchberg. "It is not true!" exclaimed Faustina. "What is not true, Countess?" asked he, in amazement. "Whatever begins with they say, is on the face of it not true."

DIFFERENT READINGS.—Shakspeare makes one of his characters say—"How sweet the moonshine rests upon this bank." The modern reading about bank and moonshine, is this—"How slick these banks do rest upon the moonshine."

A ROYAL SUIT.—We read in the papers, that 'the Queen of the French arrived at Ostend with 132 pigs and 25 firkins of butter.' Not the most pleasant travelling this warm weather—and for a Queen too!

Notice.—Several of our Agents who were appointed a few months ago, have not forwarded the money received, or which ought to have been received by them etc this.

News Department.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TORONTO.—On Friday, the 15th inst., His Excellency, Lady Elgin, and suite, arrived in Toronto, in the steamer Cherokee, on their return from a tour to the Falls, after leaving Hamilton.

(From the Banner.) By Magnetic Telegraph. Wednesday Morning's Report. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AND MISSOURI. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Thursday Morning's Report. FURTHER NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA Buffalo, Oct. 21, 10 a.m.

The following, from Liverpool has come to hand since last night's report.—The belief entertained at the departure of the last Steamship, that the upward tendency then indicated in the Market would be maintained, has by the terrific occurrences of the last fortnight, been wholly dispelled.

GRAIN MARKET.

Liverpool, October 5th. Best Western Canal Flour 2s. n. 2s. 6d. Richmond and Alexandria 2s. a 2s. 6d.

for ordinary, 75s. and 81s; Mess, per barrel of 200 lbs. 46s. a 62s; ordinary 40s and 45s; Prime, 32s a 36; Extra India and family, per tierce of 330 lbs.

P. S. This day our corn market displays considerable, though unlooked for activity, and prices up to this moment show a decided tendency to ascend.

Some Western flour has already been sold at 2s. per barrel. Wheat also firm. Indian corn is in demand, at an advance.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A dispatch from the South says that the Steamship Fashion arrived at New Orleans on the 30th bringing later accounts from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The city remains in quite possession of the Americans.

Several of the Northern States of Mexico have declared Santa Anna a traitor and pledged themselves to raise a considerable number of troops to be placed under Generals Paredes and Bustamante.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna was unknown, but he was supposed to be in the vicinity of Puebla.

Neither of the American Generals was killed. General Pillow was wounded in the battle of Chepultepec.

The total American loss in killed and wounded, about the City of Mexico, was set down at about 1,721.

The Mexican Congress was to meet on the 6th instant.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the Steamship Fashion arrived at New Orleans, we have Vera Cruz dates of the 7th inst. Letters from Kendall, dated City of Mexico, 28th September, say: Scott has full possession. Pillow and Shields wounded, doing well at last accounts.

POTATO CROP IN SCOTLAND.—Of potatoes we still do not know very well what to say, the accounts we receive are so contradictory. A number of cart loads were exposed in the market on Wednesday, which sold readily at 7 1/2d per stone; among them we were unable to detect any symptoms of decay, an observation which was confirmed by the dealers.

POTATO DISEASE IN FRANCE.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has addressed a circular to the prefects of the departments, in which, after stating that, according to recent reports sent to him, the potato crop was beginning to show symptoms of the disease with which that plant had been attacked for the last two years; he calls on the prefects to disseminate as widely as possible a recommendation to all land-owners and farmers to frequently examine their potato fields, and to dig and immediately burn all such parts of their crops as might appear to show signs of being affected; also, to use them quickly as food for man or beast, or in the manufacture of manure, or for any other beneficial purpose.

PROGRESS OF COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—We have received a copy of tables prepared by the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, printed by order of the House of Assembly, 3rd Session 2nd Parliament, dated 16th June, 1847.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes rows for School houses built or repaired, Money granted for do., Number of children in the schools for the scholastic year ending 1st July, 1846, etc.

Some parishes are stated to have as many as from 10 to 20 schools. Others appear to have none; the general average is from one to ten, the general average of scholars per school may be from 25 to 50.

The latest payments for the half year ending 1st January, 1846, were made in June, 1847. In 1834, the number of scholars was stated by the Returns at about 44,000. The number of schools, 1235. The payments for country schools, from 15th May, 1833, to 16th May, 1834, was £18,102 19s 5d

sterling. Including the town schools, but not the colleges and academies, &c., the amount was £19,004 2s 4d. The total amount of payments for education, including the allowances to colleges, &c, in the year ended 15th May, 1834, was £22,003 3s. sterling.

James Mulvan, tried on a charge of manslaughter, for shooting Somerset, has been acquitted at the Assizes of the Home District now holding in this city.

Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Toronto, up to the 18th instant:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Total 35,982. Government Emigrant Agent at Toronto, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

Great increase of Business on the Erie Canal.—The aggregate amount received for Tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of October, inclusive (160 days,) is \$2,723,333 67. During the same period in 1846, 1,995,515 92.

Increase..... \$703,277 74. The amount received for Tolls up to the 7th of October, inclusive, exceed by \$32,672 77 the entire receipts in 1846.

BAD BITES.—We have seen a very neatly forged Two Dollar note of the City of Toronto. Our mercantile and agricultural readers will do well to examine notes of red them with care.—[Cobourg Star.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived from the 6th May to the 9th October in 1846 and 1847:—

Table with 3 columns: From (England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany), 1846, and 1847.

N. B., The deaths on the passage, and at Grosse Isle are to be deducted from the above.

The Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle will be broken up within a few days. The medical staff has been reduced to Drs. Douglas (the Medical Superintendent) and Jacques.

The following is the Hospital Statement from the 3rd to the 9th instant.

Remaining, 715; since admitted, 36; discharged, 326; died, 61; remaining, 364.—[Mercury.

The fish did not make their appearance in Lake Michigan so early as usual during the present season, but during September large quantities were taken, and it is said that a larger number of barrels will be put up than ever before in one season.

BAY QUINTE PEACHES.—The Kingston Herald of last week states that Mr. Jacobs Hermans, of Adolphinstown, on the Bay of Quinte, has grown fine Peaches on his farm for the last five seasons. Others have raised peaches in Prince Edward District, but none we believe, farther east than Adolphinstown.

The inhabitants of the Niagara District presented an Address to the Governor-General on his arrival at the town of Niagara.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—The vessel Kilmours, arrived in the Liverpool docks from Port Philip, has brought, with a general cargo of Australian productions, 1030 bags of wheat. The vessel Malcolm, arrived from Adelaide, has brought 6090 bags of the same description of grain.

A proclamation by order of the Queen in Council, will be issued at the proper time, directing a general thanksgiving for the blessings of the present bountiful harvest.

Sir Harry Smith has been gazetted as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

On the first of January next Poland will be officially incorporated with Russia.

PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH.—A line of communication by telegraph is now complete between London and Quebec, a distance of 710.

The Patriot Sun, tells that an inhabitant of that place, last week, shot a noble buck, near the Lake of the mountains, Marysburgh, that weighed 205 lbs; including meat, hide, and tallow.

A TELEGRAPH line is about to be established between Troy, N. Y., and the city of Montreal. It is said that the line will be opened early in November.

15142 emigrants had arrived at Hamilton, this season, on the 30th ult.

SAN ACCIDENT.—The Cornwall Freeholder says.—"As the steamer Canada was approaching the city of Quebec, on the 26th ult., she ran down a small boat, in which were nine persons, five of whom are said to have been drowned.

The Canada Gazette contains a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the apprehension of the murderers of a man, name unknown, whose body was lately found in a mutilated state in the Parish of St George de Henryville.

GOOD FARMING.—A gold medal, offered by the Johnstown District Agricultural Society, for the best farm of 1846, was awarded to Mr. J. W. Hough. He raised from 36 acres 611 bushels of spring wheat, from 2 1/2 acres, 77 of peas, from 3 acres 936 of peas; cut 85 tons of hay at 2 1/4 per acre; sold 7,525 lbs. of cheese, and 250 of butter; raised 3,200 lbs of pork; realised for beef £21 5s., and for calves £14 10s.; he wintered 33 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, 12 young cattle, 9 horses, and 56 sheep.—[St. Catharines Journal.

Mr. G. H. Sweet, of Churchville, (Dunham,) has raised this season from one acre of ground, two hundred and a half bushels of ears of sound Indian Corn. This is what is called the "Dutton Corn" and from the smallness of the cob and compactness of the kernel will produce at least, one hundred and one fourth bushels when shell'd. There are many other kinds of corn of a much larger ear than this, which would yield more per acre, if the season were particularly good, but for the average of our corn seasons we think the "Dutton Corn" the most reliable.

From the Sherbrooke Gazette, we have noticed another yield in Compton, from a small piece of ground peculiarly husbanded having produced (of much larger kind) at the rate of one hundred and eighty bushels per acre; who will presume after this to say that the soil and climate of the Eastern Townships are not well adapted to the growth of Indian Corn?—[Philipsburg Gleaner,

NEW ERA IN MANUFACTURE.—In the exhibition at Castle Garden appears a very unpretending looking machine called Chase's Card Spinner, (the property of Mr. George Law, of Baltimore,) which, before long, is probably destined to make considerable noise in the manufacturing world. Chase's Card Spinner covers cotton, or any yarn, with wool or other fibrous substance, and covers it so effectually as to receive the most experienced spinner, if deceivably were intended; but the contrary is the fact, as the introduction of the cotton is the great advantage claimed by the inventor. By it the yarn is said to be made stronger, more even, easier to work, won't shrink, and makes a cloth twice as durable as if of all wool. This is done at less labor and cost, with fewer hands, and with less room, than at present; so, take it any way you will, an advantage presents itself.—[New York Tribune.

DOMINIC.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt at this island; one on the 5th inst., and the other on the 6th. A church at Marie Galante and other buildings were destroyed.

THE GREAT BELL recently cast in England for the Montreal Cathedral weighs 133 tons, and is 8 feet 7 inches diameter. The Montreal Gazette thus compares it with other celebrated bells:—

Table with 3 columns: Diameter (ft. in.), Weight (tons cwt.), and Location (Montreal, Paris, York, Malmes, Cologne, Oxford, Lincoln, Ghent, St. Paul's).

A SMALLER PIGMY THAN TOM THUMB.—The Paris correspondent of the Literary Gazette, says:—

"We have here Don Francisco, the Spanish dwarf. Dressed in black coat, patent leather boots, and straw coloured kids, he pays visits to the elite of his countrymen, and is overjoyed with their reception of him and their generosity. On the other hand, he makes bitter complaints against the speculators, to whom he has sold the right of exhibiting him; 300 francs a month do not appear to him adequate compensation for all his fatigue; and the immense vogue which he asserts is enjoyed by him, is not in the least commensurate with his legal size." "To treat in this way," does he say, drawn itself up, "a man who is shorter by two inches than Tom Thumb. What indignity! what injustice!" Don Francisco is forty years of age, and has no carriage. He travels in a basket, just like an unpretending piece of piocrist, on the shoulders of two men. Has he not just grounds of complaint.

Toronto Market Prices. Oct. 23. Table with 4 columns: Commodity (Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Tub Butter, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Beef, Pork, Hay, Straw, Timothy, Mutton, Veal, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Bacon, Ham, Lard), Price (s. d.), and other units (a, q, lb, cwt, ton).

Advertising Department.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM of 200 Acres, situated in the township of Dumfries, being Lot No. 9 in the third concession on the main road to Paris, and about 1 mile from the thriving village of Saint George; will be sold upon reasonable terms, the owner being anxious to purchase a greater quantity of land to settle his sons. There are 110 acres cleared, good fences, a good frame house built in '37, a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit, and living springs on both of the front corners of the lot. It is 100 rods wide by one mile in depth, thus making it convenient for dividing into two farms. The Great Western Railway is expected to pass within half a mile south of the premises. Price £1500 all down but if the party desire it, had down will be taken, and the remainder in yearly instalments, with interest.

Price considered unprecedentedly low. Application may be made to the editors of the Canada Farmer, or to the subscriber on the premises. LEVI WILLSON

HOME DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th instant, it was

Ordered—That the Entrance Fee and First Instalment on each Share be called in on the First day of November next and that the future payments thereon shall be payable on the first day of each successive month.

R. C. McMULLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nelson Street, House lately occupied by the "H. D. Mutual Fire Insurance Co." Toronto, September 21, 1847

Colomst and Mirror to insert till forbid. 483

1847.

Brewer, McPhail & Co.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the Friends, and the Public, to the extensive assortment of

STATIONERY, BOOKS, PAPER HANGINGS

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.,

which are sold at low prices, Wholesale and Retail: Consisting in part of

Stationery:

Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, Lead Pencils, Printing Papers, and Fancy Articles.

Books:

Standard Works, all the Cheap Publications School Books, Toy Books, &c.

Paper Hangings:

A great variety of the latest and most fashionable patterns, selected from the English, French, and American markets.

Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, Perfumery, &c. &c.:

A complete Assortment; Patent Medicines Fancy Soaps, &c. &c.

School Books:

All kinds in use in Canada. Now publishing the Irish National Reading Books, authorized by the Board of Education.

Fancy Articles:

Ladies' Work-Boxes, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companion, Toys in great variety, &c.

Book Binding:

In all its branches, together with a full Assortment of all articles belonging to the Trade.

Cash paid for Cotton and Linen Rags, or taken in Exchange for Goods.

Merchants or others wishing to purchase such Goods, can feel confident of obtaining them at the lowest prices.

Catalogues of our Stock may be had at No. 46, King Street East, Toronto, June 8th, 1847. 465.

Scotch Iron Ploughs,

LATEST IMPROVED MOULD BOARD. JUST RECEIVED ex Mary, from Glasgow, and for sale by the Subscribers, a few of Robert Grey & Sons' latest improved IRON SCOTCH PLOUGH, double mounting.

P. PATERSON & SON,

21, King Street.

Toronto, June 23, 1847. 470

Portable Fire Engines.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received a supply of Portable Fire Engines of the most approved construction, and at the lowest prices. Spencer's Engines made of copper, at £3 10s. each, and Garsshore's, made of strong cast iron, at £10 each.

P. PATERSON & SON.

Toronto, 27th July, 1847. 474-486

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Canadian Farmer.

(SECOND EDITION.)

BEING a complete Directory for the choice and management of Cattle, whether Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, or Hogs. To which is added, the Art of Measuring Cattle, to ascertain their weight while living.

BREWER, McPHAIL & Co.

46, King-street East,

June 8th, 1847. 468

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons, who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants, or their legal representatives, establish their claims and take out their patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government, to be disposed of by Sale



Home District Mutual Fire Company

Office—Nelson Street, opposite Adelaide Street, Toronto.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

John McMurriel, William Mathers, W. A. Baldwin, A. McMaster, John Eastwood, J. B. Warren, James Loshie, B. W. Smith, John Doel, Benjamin Thorne.

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

J. RAINS, Secretary.

All Losses promptly adjusted.

Letters by Mail must be post-paid. December 25, 1846. 441-

Notice.

THE BOOK, STATIONERY, PAPER-HANGING, and BINDING BUSINESS hitherto conducted by R. BREWER from and after the 1st of April ensuing, be carried on by the undersigned firm, under the Name of

Brewer, McPhail, & Co.,

At the present well-known Stand, No. 46 KING STREET EAST.

In connection with the above, the Subscribers will open, on the 1st of May next, in the same Premises, the

Drug & Medicine Business,

In all its Branches, Wholesale and Retail. This Department will be conducted by one of the Firm, Mr. JOHN BENTLEY, who possesses, from many years experience in several of the best houses in England and in this Country, a thorough and practical knowledge of the Profession.

RICHARD BREWER, EDWARD McPHAIL, ROBERT McPHAIL, JOHN BENTLEY.

Toronto, 9th March, 1847.

J. Ellis, Civil Engineer.

HORIZONTAL, Inclined, and Undulating Lines of Railways Surveyed; Macadamized and Plank Roads, Canals, Docks, Harbours; every description of Drainage, Tunnels, and Bridges of Brick and Stone, Iron and Wood, both Pendant and Inherent, with correct Specifications. Sections or Model Maps and Estimates showing the true cost of construction, founded upon Rules and Principles strictly Mathematical, obtained through sixteen years experience and active practice, both as Engineer and Contractor.

N.B. J. E. will give detailed Estimates, if required, to persons employing him, showing and proving that the Calculations are founded upon true principles, with Plans, Sections, or Model Maps, showing the true Cubic Measurement of Cuttings, Embankments, Grading, and Side Drains, so simplified that almost any person may keep a correct check as the work proceeds upon the quantity of work done.

Peter street, Toronto, } January, 1847.

R. H. Brett,

161 KING STREET, TORONTO.

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

IMPORTER OF HEAVY HARDWARE, Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton SHELF GOODS, EARTHENWARE, and GLASSWARE, in Crates and Hhds.

Also.—Importer and Dealer in Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Dye Woods, Gunpowder, Shot, Window Glass, Cotton Batting, Wadding, and Candle Wick.

Together with a select Stock of STATIONERY, English, French & German Fancy Goods, Combs, Beads, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, Nov., 1846. 1-6m.

Mr. C. Kahn,

SURGEON DENTIST, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay street, Toronto.

Notice to Agriculturists.

JOHN BELL, No. 7, VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER, begs to acknowledge his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers, who, for a series of years, have so liberally patronized him in the above line. J. B. continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, Double and Single Carriages, Lumber Waggons, Carts, Lumber and Pleasure Sleighs, Cutters, Harrows, Scotch Ploughs (Wisden),—an article that defies competition, one of which was awarded the first prize at the late Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—Horse Rakes, Furrow Drills, and every article in the Agricultural Implement line.

He calls particular attention to his "Premium two Horse Reaper," which obtained the prize at the late Meeting of the Agricultural Society of this District, and was pronounced by the Judges to be superior to any Machine of the kind ever imported into the Country. The machines are warranted to cut from 15 to 20 acres per day in a satisfactory manner, and will be sold at \$90 cash or \$100 at six months with good security.

J. B. in offering the above mentioned articles to the Public, begs to be understood to warrant every article in most respects by him, and having had a long practical experience in the business, and employed some but first rate Mechanics, he is confident that he can give general satisfaction.

All orders punctually executed when accompanied with cash or approved references in the City.

Workman Brothers & Co.,

No. 36, KING STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE:—

- 60 tons English Iron, 20 tons Best Iron, 20 tons Swedes Iron, 15 tons Hoop and Band Iron, 10 tons Sheet Iron, 3 tons Plough Shares, 2 tons Wagon Boxes, 2 tons Cast Steel, 3 tons Blister Steel, 1 ton Spring Steel, 4 ton Eagle Steel, 2 tons Camp Ovens, 2 tons Bedded Pots, 5 Blacksmith's B Blows, 60 Blacksmith's Vices, 15 "Holt's" warranted Anvils, 120 Sugar Kettles, 40 Potash Cookers, 10 boxes "Pontpool" Plates, 25 Box Stoves, 21 to 36 inches, 450 casks Cut Nails, 50 casks Wrought Nails, 20 casks Patent Pressed Nails, 35 casks Horse Nails, 40 casks Wrought Spikes, 40 casks Coal Chain, 200 boxes Windows Glass, 2 tons Putty, 20 dozen Common English Spades, 10 dozen Common English Shovels, 5 dozen Irish Spades, 2 dozen Scotch Spades, 60 dozen Steel Shovels, 4 dozen Steel Shovels, 10 dozen Grain Scoops, 40 Philadelphia Mill Saws, 40 "Fairbanks'" Platform & Counter Scales.

JUST RECEIVED, ex ships Capricorn, Baron of Brander and Rock-Jure, in addition to their present Stock of HARDWARE,

15 PACKAGES OF SHELFIELD & BIRMINGHAM Shelf Goods,

With an Assortment of American Hardware.

Toronto, 25th March, 1847.

Fairbank's Platform and Counter Scales.

THESE SCALES are constructed with great care by experienced workmen, under the supervision of the inventors. Effort is made to secure, not only perfect ACCURACY, but also the greatest STRENGTH and DURABILITY. They have been long known and severely tested, and have been found ALWAYS RIGHT.

These Scales are adapted to every kind of business transacted by weight; and from the extensive use, and the high repute they have attained, both in England and the United States, as well as in other countries, may now be regarded as the universal standard.

Scales for weighing Wheat, both portable and to be set in the floor, furnished with weights to weigh even bushels. For Sale by

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1847.

NEW CHEAP

Clothing and Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT,

130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Samuel Morphy

BEGS to inform his numerous Friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the above line at No. 130 Yonge Street, Two Doors North of Queen Street, and adjoining Mr. Good's Foundry.

A VARIETY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING suitable for country use, constantly on hand and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Farmers' Cloth received and made up to order on the most reasonable terms. Toronto, March 17, 1847. 10

Boot and Shoe Store,

4, CITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

THE Subscriber embraces the present opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public, for the liberal patronage he has received from them since his commencement in Business, (being about fourteen years,) and begs to inform them, that having recently added to his Premises, and greatly enlarged his Stock, he has now on hand a large Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, INDIA RUBBERS, &c., of all sizes and quality, which he is disposed to sell on the most moderate terms.

JAMES FOSTER.

January 18, 1847. 1-

FOR Cheap Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, try the

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

No. 77 Yonge Street, a few doors North of King-st

J. Shepard Ryan,

Having a Partner in England, can purchase Goods at as Low Prices as any other House, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

CASH PURCHASERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we calculate on clearing off our Old Stock every winter.

Toronto, 1st January, 1847. 1-12m.

THE

Canada Farmer,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, is published every other SATURDAY Morning, at the Book & Stationery Store of R. BREWER, 16 King-street, Toronto.

TERMS:

Single Copies, 5s.; any person remitting Subscription for Three Copies, will receive one copy gratis. All Payments to be made in Advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors of the Canada Farmer, Toronto," and Post paid.

It will be seen by the above that our terms are greatly reduced. If the Canada Farmer is not now the cheapest, neatest, best conducted, and most useful family paper published in the Province, or, indeed, upon this continent, then we are mistaken, and so are many of our brethren of the press; and if it does not soon obtain a larger circulation than any publication in the country, we shall be much disappointed.

A List of authorized Agents will be published as soon as appointed, of whom the Paper can be obtained, in different parts of the country.

AGENTS FOR "THE CANADA FARMER."

In addition to the agents whose names are given before, nearly a hundred have lately been appointed. We may give their names on some future occasion.

James Wilson, Wm. A. Stephens, and Thos C. Hagerman, (Travelling Agents.)

Local Agents.

- Windsor—Mr. James A. H. Gerrie, Bookseller. Oshawa—Mr. Gavin Burns, Postmaster. Bloomfield—Mr. James McFeeters, Merchant. Newcastle—Mr. Myron Moses, Innkeeper. Port Hope—Mr. Alexander Fisher, Merchant. Bloomfield—Dr. J. W. Howe. Peterborough—Mr. Robert Nichols, Merchant. Colbry—Mr. John Field, Merchant. Crao—Mr. John Taylor, Postmaster. Coburn—Mr. Albert Yerington, Postmaster. Brighton—Mr. J. Lockwood, Postmaster. River Trent—Mr. Alexander Cumming. Bellefleur—Mr. A. Menzies, Postmaster. Shannonville, Victoria District—Mr. Hiram Holden, Postmaster. Nananee, Midland District—Mr. E. A. Dunham, Merchant. Kingston—Messrs. Oliphant & Watt, Merchant. Gananoque—J. Lewis Macdonald, Esq. Brockville—Mr. Henry Jones, Postmaster. Merrickville—Mr. E. H. Whitmarsh, Postmaster. Kennebec—Mr. Wm. H. Bottom, Postmaster. Smith's Falls—Mr. Robinson Harper, Merchant. Perth—Mr. James Allan Postmaster. Bytown—Captain Baker, Postmaster. Markham—Mr. David Reesor. Vaughan—Mr. Thomas Noble, Merchant. York—Mr. Daniel McMullen, Farmer. Reach—Mr. A. Hurd, Postmaster. Chinguncoosy—Mr. P. Howland, Postmaster. Bronte—Mr. B. Haganan. Guelph—John Smith, Esq. Palermo—H. M. Switzer. Thorold, and parts adjacent—J. J. Ball, Farmer. St. George, G. D.—Samuel Stanton, Esq. London—Thomas Craig, Brockville. Woodstock—H. C. Barwick, Esq. Port Dover—James Riddell, Merchant. Ancaster (Jersey Settlement)—A. Henderson, blacksmith. Burford—W. M. Whitehead, P. M. Delaware—John Drake, P. M. Hagersland, Orford—Darins Doty, Esq. Heidelberg—John Loyde, P. M. A travelling Agent will proceed Eastward in a few days, to solicit subscribers for the Farmer.

Supplement to the Canada Farmer.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT HAMILTON.

Complete List of the Prizes awarded--Made up from the Judges' Book.

The Provincial Agricultural Show. COMPLETE PRIZE LIST.

The following is the List of Prizes awarded at the Show in Hamilton, and we believe it is as nearly correct as possible:—

List of Premiums.

Class A—Horned Cattle—Durhams.

BEST Aged BULL.
1st best—E. Musson, Mimico, - - £7 10 0
2nd best—John Smith, Hamilton, - - 4 0 0
3rd best—Wm. Atkinson, Guelph, a book.

BEST BULL, CALVED SINCE 1ST JAN., 1845.
1st best—Hon. Adam Ferguson, - - - 5 0 0
2nd best—Wm. A. Gott, Ancaster, - - 3 0 0
3rd best—George Miller, Markham, a book.

BEST COW, MILK OR IN CALF.
1st best—J. Howitt, Guelph, - - - - 3 0 0
2nd best—James Williams, Stamford, - 3 0 0
3rd best—William A. Gott, Ancaster, a book.

BEST THREE-YEAR-OLD HEIFER, IN CALF.
1st best—Hon. A. Ferguson, - - - - 4 0 0
2nd best—Nathaniel Davis, Yonge-street, 2 10 0
3rd best—E. Jones, Stamford, a book.

BEST BULL CALF, NOT OVER ONE-YEAR-OLD.
1st best—John Wetenhall, - - - - - 2 0 0
2nd best—John Howitt, Guelph, - - - - 1 5 0
3rd best—Nathaniel Davis, Yonge-street, a book.

BEST HEIFER CALF, NOT OVER ONE-YEAR-OLD.
1st best—John Howitt, Guelph, - - - - 3 0 0
2nd best—John Howitt, - - - - - 1 5 0
3rd best—James Taylor, York Township, a book.

BEST YEARLING HEIFER.
1st best—Geo. Miller, Markham, - - - - 2 0 0
2nd best—John Smith, Hamilton, - - - - 1 5 0

Class B—Herefords, Devons, and other improved Breeds.

BEST Aged BULL.
1st best—J. Walker, Talbot District, - 7 10 0
2nd best—James Dougall, Western District, 4 0 0

BEST COW, IN MILK OR IN CALF.
1st best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, - - - - 5 0 0
2nd best—G. Stanton, St. George, - - - 3 0 0
3rd best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, a book.

BEST YEARLING HEIFER.
1st best—George Waters, - - - - - 2 0 0
2nd best—Ditto, - - - - - 1 5 0
3rd best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, a book.

BEST FAT COW.
1st best—J. P. Gage, Wellington-square 2 10 0

BEST BULL, CALVED SINCE 1ST JAN., 1845.
1st best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, - - - - 2 0 0
2nd best—G. Stanton, St. George, - - - 1 5 0
3rd best—P. Henry, Binbrook, a book.

Class C—Horses.

BEST STALLION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
1st best—Andrew Ward, Etobicoke - - 10 0 0
2nd best—John Elliott, Pickering, - - 6 5 0
3rd best—A. Johnson, Burford, a book.

BEST THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
1st best—Richard Williams, Stamford - 5 0 0
2nd best—Thomas Renwick, Brantford 3 0 0
3rd best—

BEST T

BEST PAIR OF MATCHED CARRIAGE OR DRAGGHT HORSES.
1st best—James Young, Seneca, - - - - 4 0 0
2nd best—M. Seger, London, - - - - - 3 0 0
3rd best—James Young, Seneca, a book.

BEST MARE AND FOAL.
1st best—James Cowan, Waterloo - - 5 0 0
2nd best—J. S. McCallum, Nelson - - 3 0 0
3rd best—

BEST CANADIAN OR AMERICAN PLOUGH.
1st best—Broon - - - - - 3 10 0
2nd best—Ben. Pickard, Hamilton, - - 1 10 0
3rd best—J. Lawrence, Palermo, a book.

BEST SUBSOIL PLOUGH.
1st best—George Bryce, Brantford - - 3 10 0
2nd best—John Bell, Toronto - - - - 1 10 0

BEST PAIR OF HARROWS.
1st best—Henry Lutze, Saltfleet - - - 2 0 0
2nd best—W. Miller, Flamboro' West - 1 5 0
3rd best—F. Kent, Chingurcourey, a book.

BEST FANNING MILL.
1st best—David Thornton, Galt - - - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Messrs. McTaggart & Murray, St. Thomas - - - - 1 10 0

BEST HORSE-POWER THRESHING AND SEPARATOR.
1st best—McDonald, Ashmore, Stewart & Co., Hamilton - - - - - 5 0 0
2nd best—Wm. Van Brocklin, Hamilton 3 0 0
3rd best—W. McKinlay, Flamboro' West, a book.

BEST DRILL BARROW.
1st best—G. R. Penfold - - - - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Thos. Gardner, Clarke - - 1 10 0

BEST SCARIFIER.
1st best—George Bryce, Brantford - - 2 0 0

BEST STRAW CUTTER.
1st best—John Bell, Toronto - - - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Neven Jones, Esquensing - 1 10 0

BEST HAY RACK FOR WAGGONS.
1st best—H. Lutze, Saltfleet - - - - 1 10 0
2nd best—Jas. Pagen, Barton - - - - 0 15 0

BEST CORN AND COR-CRUSHER.
1st best—Gurney & Carpenter, Hawell 2 10 0
2nd best—W. G. Edmundson, Toronto 1 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, ditto, a book.

BEST TWO-HORSE WAGON.
1st best—J. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Robert Walker, Hamilton - 1 10 0
3rd best—Thos. Morris, Flamboro West, a book.

BEST HOUSE RACK.
1st best—Peleg Bowen, Clark - - - - 0 15 0

BROAD CAST SOWING MACHINE.
1st best—Jas. Ainslie, Galt - - - - - 2 10 0

BEST REAPING MACHINE.
1st best—John Bell, Toronto, - - - - 7 10 0
2nd best—Ditto, - - - - - 5 0 0

BEST STUMP EXTRACTOR.
1st best—John McLaren, Nelson, diploma and 2 10 0
2nd best—do, do, - - - - - 1 10 0

BEST MOWING MACHINE.
1st best—Peter Murdoch, Ancaster, diploma & 3 0 0

BEST POTATON DIGGING MACHINE.
1st best—John Peters, Eramosa, diploma and 2 0 0

BEST FARM GATE.
1st best—James Lewis, Saltfleet, diploma and 1 10 0

BEST MODEL OF FARM FENCE.
1st best—George Kempshell, Nelson, - 0 15 0
2nd best—do, do, - - - - - 0 10 0

BEST CULTIVATOR.
1st best—B. Pickard, Hamilton, diploma and 1 10 0
2nd best—Thomas Townis, St. Catharines, 1 0 0
3rd best—W. Miller, West Flamboro, a book.

Class G—Domestic Manufactures.

BEST 6 AND RARES.
1st best—W. Boyce, Wm., - - - - 0 10 0
2nd best—Samuel Shaw, Toronto, - - - 0 10 0

BEST 2 MANURE FORKS.
1st best—Samuel Shaw, Toronto, - - - 0 15 0
2nd best—McCulloch & Co., Brownville, - 0 10 0

BEST 6 SETTING SHAYNS.
1st best—McCulloch & Co., Brownville - 0 15 0
2nd best—R. Baker, Waterdown, - - - 0 10 0

BEST GRAY CRADLE.

Class H—Woollen and Flax Goods.

BEST PIECE OF WOOLLEN CARPETING.
1st best—Barber and Brothers, Esquensing, 1 0 0
2nd best—Ditto, - - - - - 0 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book.

BEST PAIR WOOLLEN BLANKETS.
1st best—S. E. McKechnie, Cobourg, - 1 0 0
2nd best—J. W. Gamble, Vaughan, - - 0 10 0
3rd best—Wm. Gamble, Milton, a book.

BEST PIECE FLANNEL.
1st best—S. E. McKechnie, Cobourg, - 1 0 0
2nd best—Ditto, - - - - - 0 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book.

BEST PIECE OF SATINETT, MANUFACTURED FROM CANADIAN WOOL.
1st best—S. E. McKechnie, - - - - 2 0 0
2nd best—Ditto, - - - - - 1 5 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book.

BEST PIECE OF BROAD CLOTH, MANUFACTURED FROM WOOL SHORN IN CANADA.
1st best—S. E. McKechnie, - - - - 3 0 0
2nd best—Ditto, - - - - - 2 0 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book.

BEST PIECE OF WINTER TWEED.
1st best—S. E. McKechnie, - - - - 1 10 0
2nd best—Ditto, - - - - - 0 15 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book.

BEST PIECE WOOLLEN CLOTH, FULLED AND FINISHED.
1st best—Barber & Brothers - - - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Ditto - - - - - 1 10 0
3rd best—J. W. Gamble, Vaughan, a book.

BEST THREE SAMPLES FLAX AND HEMP CORDAGE.
1st best—Alexander Ferrier, Milton, - 1 0 0

BEST FORTY POUNDS FLAX.
1st best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, - 1 0 0

PRIZES OF MERIT.
Plaid Flannel—Nathaniel Hughson, East Flamboro, - - - - 0 5 0
Two pairs knit Drawers—Ditto - - - 0 5 0
Pair Coverlids—Joseph Carpenter, Saltfleet 0 15 0
Plaid Flannel—Jacob Ingelihar, Nelson 0 10 0
Pair Woollen Mitts—Wm. Beemer, Simcoe 0 10 0
Pr. Plaid Woollen Blankets—Peter Howell, Ancaster - - - - 0 10 0
White Counterpane—Miss Watt - - - 0 10 0
Broad Cloth and Black Cassimere—S. E. McKechnie - - - - 2 0 0

Class I—Dairy Products.

BEST COMMON CANADIAN CHEESE.
1st best—M. Charlton, Dumfries, - - 2 10 0
2nd best—H. Ramsay, Dereham, - - - 1 10 0
3rd best—W. Harris, Ingersoll, a book.

BEST GLOUCESTER OR STILTON CHEESE.
1st best—H. Parsons, Guelph, - - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Ralph Waac, Cobourg, - - 1 10 0

BEST BUTTER.
1st best—Joseph Ross, York, - - - - 2 10 0
2nd best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, - 1 10 0
3rd best—George Wills, Nelson, a book.

BEST MAPLE SUGAR.
1st best—James Peers, Woodstock - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Ralph Wade, Cobourg, - - 1 10 0
3rd best—John Bates, York, a book.

Class K—Hortical Product.

BEST AND GREATEST NUMBER OF CHOICE VARIETY OF APPLIS.
1st best—Wm. Veden, Toronto - - - 1 0 0
2nd best—Jost, Toronto - - - - - 0 10 0

BEST 12 WINTER APPLIS.
1st best—Thomas Adams, St. Catharines - 0 15 0
2nd best—J. F. Moore, Hamilton - - 0 10 0
3rd best—Joseph Ross, York Township, a book.

BEST TABLE PEARS.
1st best—Samuel Wilmot, Clark - - - 0 15 0
2nd best—Ditto, do - - - - - 0 10 0

TWELVE ROOTS SALSIFY.
1st best—James Fleming, Toronto, - - 0 10 0
2nd best—Alexander Shaw, do - - - 0 5 0

ONE PECK WHITE TURNIPS.
1st best—William Hayden, Toronto, - - 0 10 0
2nd best—Henry Turner, do - - - - 0 5 0
3rd best—James Stevens, do a book.

ONE PECK WHITE BEANS.
1st best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke - - 0 10 0
2nd best—Edward Evans, East Flamboro - 0 5 0
3rd best—James Fleming, Toronto, a book.

BEST COLLECTION G. H. PLANTS.
1st best—William Gordon, Toronto - - 1 0 0
2nd best—D. McDonald, do - - - - - 0 5 0
3rd best—William Gordon, do

HAMBURGH GRAPES.
1st best—Henry Turner, Toronto - - - 1 0 0

OPEN-AIR GRAPES.
1st best—Joe Dougall, Amherstburgh.

BEST SAMPLE SWEET WATER GRAPES.
1st best—Joseph Rogers, Toronto.

BEST MONSTROUS POMORANATE FRUITS.
1st best—J. Dougall, Amherstburgh.

BEST SIX SUGAR LOAF CARROTS.
1st best—John Dynes, Saltfleet, a book.

BEST ONE PECK FINE YELLOW TURNIPS.
1st best—John Dynes, Saltfleet - - - 0 5 0

BEST ONE PECK VICTORIA MARROWFAT GREEN PEAS.
1st best—W. H. Boulton, Diploma.

BEST COLLECTION GERMAN STALKS.
1st best—A. E. Kennedy, Hamilton, Diploma.

Class L—Seeds and Roots.

BEST TWO BUSHELS WINTER WHEAT.
1st best—Clarkson Freeman, Flamboro', - 2 0 0
2nd best—William Duck, Port Credit, - 1 5 0
3rd best—D. R. Springer, Nelson, a book.

BEST TWO BUSHELS SPRING WHEAT.
1st best—Alexander Shaw, Toronto, - 2 0 0
2nd best—W. F. Weese, Prince Edward Dist 1 5 0
3rd best—W. Gage, Barton, a book.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE.
Best Twenty-five Bushels of Fall Wheat, the product of Canada West in 1847: the prize Wheat to be given up to the Association, for distribution for Seed: - 25 0 0
Clarkson Freeman, Flamboro',

BEST TWO BUSHELS BARLEY.
1st best—D. R. Springer, Nelson, - - - 0 15 0
2nd best—Joseph Carpenter, Saltfleet, - 0 5 0

BEST TWO BUSHELS OF OATS.
1st best—Jacob Ingelihar, Saltfleet, - 0 10 0
2nd best—Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro', 0 5 0

BEST BUSHEL PEAS.
1st best—Alexander Shaw, Toronto, - 0 10 0
2nd best—John Willson, Trafalgar, - 0 5 0
3rd best—Charles E. Chadwick, Oxford, a book.

BEST TWO BUSHELS INDIAN CORN IN THE EAR.
1st best—Alexander Shaw, Toronto, - 0 10 0
2nd best—W. F. Weese, Prince Edwd. Dis. 0 5 0
3rd best—Wm. Horning, Barton, a book.

BEST BUSHEL TIMOTHY SEED.
1st best—John Willson, Trafalgar, - - 0 10 0
2nd best—James Durand, Dundas, - - 0 5 0
3rd best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, a book.

BEST BUSHEL OF FLAX SEED.
1st best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke - - 0 10 0
2nd best—Alex. Shaw, Toronto - - - 0 5 0

BEST BAU OF HORS.
1st best—John Ritson, Oshawa, - - - 2 10 0
2nd best—Thos. Buttrey, Toronto - - 1 10 0
3rd best—Jas. Nightingale, Yonge-st., a book.

BEST TWO BUSHELS OF POTATOES.
1st best—John Dynes, Saltfleet - - - 0 10 0
2nd best—James Bell - - - - - 0 5 0
3rd best—Wm. Horning, Barton, a book.

BEST TWO BUSHELS OF SWEDISH TURNIPS.
1st best—James Fleming, Toronto - - 0 10 0
2nd best—do, do - - - - - 0 5 0

Class N—Ladies Department—Useful and Ornamental.

1st best Raised Worsted work Miss Robson Clarke, 0 15 0
2nd best do Mrs J. Martyn, Hamilton, 0 10 0

1st best Stockings, T. B. Gray, Etobicoke, - 0 15 0
2nd best do M. B. Roblin, Prince Edward, 0 10 0
3rd best do M. Charleton, Dumfries, - 0 10 0

1st best Straw Hat, John McLaren, Nelson, - 0 15 0
2nd best do do do do, - 0 10 0
3rd best do do do do, - a book

1st best Woollen Socks, M. Charleton, Dumfries, 0 15 0
2nd best do T. Weese, Prince Edward, 0 10 0
3rd best do S. Whipple, Hamilton, - a book

1st best Woollen Mittens, S. Whipple, Hamilton 0 15 0
2nd best do do do do do, 0 10 0
1st best Embroidery, D. C. VanNorman, Hamilton 0 15 0
1st best Wax flowers do do 0 15 0
1st best Fancy Netting, Miss Marshall, - - - 0 15 0
2nd best do Mrs J. N. Martyn, - - - 0 10 0

1st best Lady's Shawl, H. McWhurn, Stamford.
2nd and 3rd best do Miss Robson, Clark.

1st best Fancy Woollen Jacket, Mrs. Hewitt, Toronto - - - - - 0 15 0
1st best Nettle Baby Cap, do do 0 10 0
1st best Fancy Wool Scarf, do do a book
1st best Worsted Screens, Miss Stevenson, Port Hope, (prize not named)
2nd best do do Mrs T. Adams, St. Catharines, (prize not named)

1st best Patch Counterpane, Cruithers & Co, do do (prize not named)
1st best Quilt, Miss Wait, Brantford - - - - 0 10 0
1st best Black Lace Veil, Mrs Galbreath, Hamilton
1st best Cage of Birds, F. G. Wilson, Hamilton, prize not named.
1st best pair Socks, Daniel Boyle, Toronto, prize not named.
1st best Specimen of Fancy Embroidery, Mrs J. N. Martyn, Hamilton
2nd best do do do do 0 15 0
1st best Moss Basket, Miss M. Ryerson, - 0 10 0

Class O.—Fine Arts

1st best Oil painting, landscape, J. A. Sanders Guelph 2 10 0
2nd best do do do do 1 10 0
3rd best do Mrs VanNorman, Hamilton, a book
1st best Water color landscape, T. Young Toronto 2 0 0
1st best Crayon portrait, Miss Thompson do 2 10 0
1st best Pencil figure, Miss Thornton, Hamilton 2 0 0
1st best Landscape, Miss Thompson, Toronto 2 0 0
2nd best do do do do 1 5 0
1st best Lithograph engraving, Scobie & Balfour Toronto 2 0 0
1st best Stuffed birds, David Chambers, Hamilton 1 0 0
1st best Picture frames, C. B. Wharham, Toronto 1 10 0
2nd best do do do do 0 10 0
1st best Stained glass, John Craig, Toronto 1 0 0
2nd best do do do do 0 10 0
Best Graining, F. Jenkins, Hamilton, no prize named. - - -
Second do, W. Bremer, Simcoe, no prize named. - - -

Class P.—Potteries &c

1st best Bricks, Joseph Falkner, - - - - 0 15 0
1st best Earthenware, John Bell, - - - - 1 0 0
2nd best do do do do - - - - 0 10 0
3rd best do do do do a book

Class Q.—Book Binding: Paper and Printing.

1st best Specimen book binding, Ramsey & McKendrick, - - - - - 1 10 0
2nd best Scobie & Balfour, Toronto - - 0 15 0
3rd best - - - - - a book
1st best Writing paper A & D Crooks - - - 1 10 0
1st best Printing paper, A & D Crooks, - - 0 15 0
1st best Letter press printing, Scobie & Balfour 1 10 0
2nd best do do Rowell & Thompson 0 15 0
3rd best do do Scobie & Balfour, a book

Class R.—Ploughing Match.

1st best men's class, James Bays, St. Catharines 5 0 0
2nd best do Wm. Blashell doo 3 0 0
3rd best do James Johnston, Yonge Street a book
1st best boy's class, under 15 years, James Ross, Yonge Street - - - - - 5 0 0
2nd best do do Robert Harris, 3 0 0
3rd best do do Benj Pratt a book

CLASS S.—HORNEO CATTLE, NATIVE BRED.
Best Cow, George Wills, Nelson, —Second do, J. Durand, Dundas, —Third do, Fra's Jenyck, Binbrook.
Best Heifer, one year old, Wm Davis, Nelson, —Second do, Fra's Jenyck, Binbrook, —Third do, do.
Best Heifer, one year old, do, do, —Second do, do, —Third do, do.

CLASS T.—GRADE STOCK.
Best Cow, four years old and over, Peter Fisher, Nelson £3.
Second do, Lochart Duff, Barton, £1 10s
Third do, A. S. Newberry, Barton, a book.
Best Cow, three years old, Geo Nelson, Guelph, £2 10s
Second do, Lochart Duff, Barton, £1 5s

- John Smith, Hamilton, 1 5 0
1st best—J. Walker, Talbot District, 7 10 0
2nd best—James Dougall, Western District, 4 0 0
1st best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, 3 0 0
2nd best—G. Stanton, St. George, 3 0 0
3rd best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, a book
1st best—George Waters, 4 0 0
2nd best—Ditto, 1 5 0
3rd best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, a book
1st best—J. P. Gage, Wellington-square, 2 10 0
1st best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, 2 0 0
2nd best—G. Stanton, St. George, 1 5 0
3rd best—P. Henry, Binbrook, a book
1st best—Andrew Ward, Etobicoke, 10 0 0
2nd best—John Elliott, Pickering, 6 5 0
3rd best—A. John, m. Burford, a book
1st best—Richard Williams, Stamford, 5 0 0
2nd best—Thomas Renwick, Brantford, 3 0 0
3rd best—

- 1st best—W. H. Bouquh, Toronto, 5 0 0
2nd best—J. W. Ritchie, Simcoe, 3 0 0
3rd best—George Stanton, St. George, a book
1st best—W. Miller, Pickering, 3 0 0
2nd best—M. Seger, London, 3 0 0
3rd best—James Young, Seneca, a book
1st best—James Cowan, Waterloo, 5 0 0
2nd best—J. S. McCallum, Nelson, 3 0 0
3rd best—P. G. Hamilton, a book
1st best—W. Miller, Pickering, 3 0 0
2nd best—G. Miller, Markham, 3 0 0
3rd best—J. Taylor, York, a book
1st best—J. Taylor, York, 1 10 0
2nd best—G. Miller, Markham, 1 0 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book
1st best—R. Gordon, Paris, 5 0 0
2nd best—John Wetenhall, Nelson, 3 0 0
3rd best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, a book
1st best—M. Charlton, Dumfries, 5 0 0
2nd best—J. Gibson, St. Catharines, 3 0 0
3rd best—P. Spawa, Ancaster, a book
1st best—R. Wade, Cobourg, 3 0 0
2nd best—J. Cade, Oshawa, 2 0 0
3rd best—J. Clemer, Mount Pleasant, a book
1st best—Wm. Gage, Barton, 3 0 0
2nd best—Jas. Ireland, Nelson, 3 0 0
3rd best—Thos. Henry, Binbrook, a book
1st best—Jas. White, Trafalgar, 3 0 0
2nd best—Samuel Parker, Stamford, 3 0 0
3rd best—Joseph Beers, Woodstock, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Bell, Toronto, 1 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Gilvray, Scarborough, 1 10 0
3rd best—Wm. Gracie, Scarborough, a book

- 1st best—James Young, Seneca, 4 0 0
2nd best—M. Seger, London, 3 0 0
3rd best—James Young, Seneca, a book
1st best—James Cowan, Waterloo, 5 0 0
2nd best—J. S. McCallum, Nelson, 3 0 0
3rd best—P. G. Hamilton, a book
1st best—W. Miller, Pickering, 3 0 0
2nd best—G. Miller, Markham, 3 0 0
3rd best—J. Taylor, York, a book
1st best—J. Taylor, York, 1 10 0
2nd best—G. Miller, Markham, 1 0 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book
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2nd best—J. Cade, Oshawa, 2 0 0
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2nd best—Samuel Parker, Stamford, 3 0 0
3rd best—Joseph Beers, Woodstock, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Bell, Toronto, 1 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Gilvray, Scarborough, 1 10 0
3rd best—Wm. Gracie, Scarborough, a book

- 1st best—W. Miller, Pickering, 3 0 0
2nd best—G. Miller, Markham, 3 0 0
3rd best—J. Taylor, York, a book
1st best—J. Taylor, York, 1 10 0
2nd best—G. Miller, Markham, 1 0 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book
1st best—R. Gordon, Paris, 5 0 0
2nd best—John Wetenhall, Nelson, 3 0 0
3rd best—J. B. Ewart, Dundas, a book
1st best—M. Charlton, Dumfries, 5 0 0
2nd best—J. Gibson, St. Catharines, 3 0 0
3rd best—P. Spawa, Ancaster, a book
1st best—R. Wade, Cobourg, 3 0 0
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2nd best—Samuel Parker, Stamford, 3 0 0
3rd best—Joseph Beers, Woodstock, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Bell, Toronto, 1 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Gilvray, Scarborough, 1 10 0
3rd best—Wm. Gracie, Scarborough, a book

- 1st best—Wm. Gage, Barton, 3 0 0
2nd best—Jas. Ireland, Nelson, 3 0 0
3rd best—Thos. Henry, Binbrook, a book
1st best—Jas. White, Trafalgar, 3 0 0
2nd best—Samuel Parker, Stamford, 3 0 0
3rd best—Joseph Beers, Woodstock, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Bell, Toronto, 1 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book
1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Gilvray, Scarborough, 1 10 0
3rd best—Wm. Gracie, Scarborough, a book

- 1st best—David Boyle, Toronto, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Gilvray, Scarborough, 1 10 0
3rd best—Wm. Gracie, Scarborough, a book

BEST TWO HORSE WAGOON.

- 1st best—J. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, 3 10 0
2nd best—Robert Walker, Hamilton, 1 10 0
3rd best—Thos. Morris, Flamboro West, a book

- BEST HOUR RAKER.**
1st best—Peleg Bowen, Clark, 0 15 0

- BROAD CAST SOWING MACHINE.**
1st best—Jas. Ainslie, Galt

- BEST REAPING MACHINE.**
1st best—John Bell, Toronto, 7 10 0
2nd best—Ditto, 5 0 0

- BEST STUMP EXTRACTOR.**
1st best—John McLaren, Nelson, diploma and 2 10 0
2nd best—do, do, 1 10 0

- BEST MOWING MACHINE.**
1st best—Peter Murdoch, Ancaster, diploma and 5 0 0

- BEST POTATO DIGGING MACHINE.**
1st best—John Peters, Eramosa, diploma and 2 0 0

- BEST FARM GATE.**
1st best—James Lewis, Saltfleet, diploma and 1 10 0

- BEST MODEL OF FARM FRONT.**
1st best—George Kempshell, Nelson, 0 15 0
2nd best—do, do, 0 10 0

- BEST CULTIVATOR.**
1st best—B. Pickard, Hamilton, diploma and 1 10 0
2nd best—Thomas Towns, St. Catharines, 1 0 0
3rd best—W. Miller, West Flamboro, a book

Class G—Domestic Manufactures.

- BEST 6 HAND RAKE.**
1st best—W. Boyce, Galt, 0 15 0
2nd best—Samuel Shaw, Toronto, 0 10 0

- BEST 6 MANURE FORK.**
1st best—Samuel Shaw, Toronto, 0 15 0
2nd best—McCulloch & Co., Brownville, 0 10 0

- BEST 6 SETTING SNATHS.**
1st best—McCulloch & Co., Brownville, 0 15 0
2nd best—R. Baker, Waterdown, 0 10 0

- BEST GRAIN CRADLE.**
1st best—McCulloch & Co., Brownville, 0 10 0
2nd best—R. Baker, Waterdown, 0 5 0

- BEST C GRAIN SHOVEL.**
1st best—McCulloch & Co., Brownville, 0 15 0

- BEST OSE HORSE PLEASURE WAGOON.**
1st best—E. McGovern, Hamilton, 2 0 0
2nd best—P. Edard, Prince Edw'd District, 1 5 0

- BEST SET OF FZ JARNS.**
1st best—W. Davidson, Hamilton, 1 10 0
2nd best—do, do, 1 0 0
3rd best—E. McGovern, do a book

- BEST SET OF PLEASURE HARNESS.**
1st best—W. Davidson, Hamilton, 1 10 0
2nd best—E. McGovern, do, 1 0 0
3rd best—do, do, a book

- BEST TRAVELLING TRUNK.**
1st best—E. McGovern, Hamilton, 1 0 0
2nd best—W. Davidson, do, 0 10 0
3rd best—E. McGovern, do, a book

- BEST SIDE OF SOLA LEATHER.**
1st best—Ursum Harvey, St. David, 0 15 0
2nd best—do, do, 0 10 0
3rd best—do, do, a book

- BEST SIDE OF UPPER LEATHER.**
1st best—T. Meira, Nespra, 0 15 0
2nd best—Clement & Moore, Hamilton, 0 10 0
3rd best—T. Harvey, St. David, a book

- BEST SIDE OF CAIT SKIN.**
1st best—W. Harvey, St. David, 0 15 0
2nd best—Clement & Moore, Hamilton, 0 10 0
3rd best—do, do, a book

- BEST SIDE OF SKIRTING.**
1st best—John Holmes, Chinguacousy, 0 15 0
2nd best—Ursum Harvey, St. David's, 0 10 0
3rd best—do, do, a book

- BEST SIDE OF HARNESS.**
1st best—Clement & Moore, Hamilton, 0 15 0
2nd best—Robert Forbes, Waterdown, 0 10 0
3rd best—Clement & Moore, Hamilton, a book

- BEST FOUR OR SIX-PANELLED DOOR.**
1st best—W. Shipman, Hamilton, 0 15 0

- BEST WINDOW SASH—12 LIGHTS.**
1st best—H. Lutze, Saltfleet, 0 15 0
2nd best—do, do, 0 10 0

- BEST FUR HAT.**
1st best—Joseph Mills, Hamilton, £0 15 0
2nd best—W. H. Giaseco, do, 0 10 0

- BEST FUR CAP.**
1st best—Jacob Bastedo, Hamilton, 0 15 0
2nd best—W. H. Giaseco, do, 0 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, a book

- BEST SPECIMEN OF SHODMAKER'S WORK.**
1st best—J. B. Dayfoot, 1 0 0
2nd best—do, do, 0 10 0
3rd best—do, do, a book

PRIZES OF ALLIES.

- Plaid Flannel—Nathaniel Hughson, East Flamboro, 0 5 0
Two pairs knit Drawers—Ditto, 0 5 0
Pair Coverlids—Joseph Carpenter, Saltfleet, 0 15 0
Plaid Flannel—Jacob Ingelhart, Nelson, 0 19 0
Pair Woollen Mitts—Wm. Beemer, Simcoe, 0 19 0
Pr. Plaid Woollen Blankets—Peter Howell, Ancaster, 0 10 0
White Counterpane—Miss Watt, 0 10 0
Broad Cloth and Black Cassimere—S. E. McKechnie, 2 0 0

Class I—Dairy Products.

- BEST COMMON CANADIAN CHEESE.**
1st best—M. Charlton, Dumfries, 2 10 0
2nd best—H. Ramsay, Dereham, 1 10 0
3rd best—W. Harris, Ingersoll, a book

- BEST GLOUCESTER OR STILTON CHEESE.**
1st best—H. Parsons, Guelph, 2 10 0
2nd best—Ralph Waue, Cobourg, 1 10 0

- BEST BUTTER.**
1st best—Joseph Ross, York, 2 10 0
2nd best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, 1 10 0
3rd best—George Wills, Nelson, a book

- BEST MAPLE SUGAR.**
1st best—James Peers, Woodstock, 2 10 0
2nd best—John Wade, Cobourg, 1 10 0
3rd best—Ralph Bates, York, a book

Class K—Horticultural Product.

- BEST AND GREATEST NUMBER OF CHOICE VARIETY OF APPLES.**
1st best—Wm. Hayden, Toronto, 1 0 0
2nd best—Joseph Ross, Toronto, 0 10 0

- BEST 12 WINTER APPLES.**
1st best—Thomas Adams, St. Catharines, 0 15 0
2nd best—J. F. Moore, Hamilton, 0 10 0
3rd best—Joseph Ross, York Township, a book

- BEST TABLE PEARS.**
1st best—Samuel Wilmot, Clark, 0 15 0
2nd best—Ditto, do, 0 10 0
3rd best—William Gage, Barton, a book

- BEST 12 WINTER PEARS.**
1st best—W. Gage, Barton, 0 15 0
2nd best—S. Wilmot, Clark, 0 10 0
3rd best—W. Hayden, Toronto, a book

- BEST ASSORTMENT CULINARY VEGETABLES.**
1st best—James Stevens, Toronto, 1 0 0
2nd best—Henry Turner, Toronto, 0 10 0
3rd best—James Fleming, Toronto, a book

- BEST AND GREATEST VARIETY OF VEGETABLE ROOTS.**
1st best—Jas. Fleming, Toronto, 1 0 0
2nd best—Ditto, do, 0 10 0

- SIX BRUSCOLI.**
1st best—Bartholomew Page, Hamilton, 0 15 0
2nd best—Henry Turner, Toronto, 0 10 0
3rd best—Ditto, do, a book

- SIX CAULIFLOWER.**
1st best—Henry Turner, Toronto, 0 10 0
2nd best—A. E. Kennedy, Hamilton, 0 5 0
3rd best—Henry Turner, Toronto, a book

- TWELVE DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.**
1st best—Henry Turner, Toronto, 0 10 0
2nd best—John Stevens, do, 0 5 0
3rd best—Henry Turner, do, a book

- TWELVE BEST SAVOY.**
1st best—James Stevens, Toronto, 0 10 0
2nd best—E. Kennedy, do, 0 5 0
3rd best—James Stevens, do, a book

- TWELVE TABLE CARROTS, early Horn.**
1st best—William Hagan, Toronto, 0 10 0
2nd best—James Fleming, do, 0 5 0
3rd best—J. F. Moore, Hamilton, a book

- TWELVE ROOTS WHITE SOLID CELERY.**
1st best—J. F. Moore, Hamilton, 1 0 0
2nd best—William Hayden, Toronto, 0 5 0
3rd best—W. Reid, Hamilton, a book

- TWELVE ROOTS RED CELERY.**
1st best—J. F. Moore, Hamilton, 0 10 0
2nd best—William Hayden, Toronto, 0 5 0
3rd best—W. Reid, Hamilton, a book

- BEST EGG PLANT.**
1st best—James Fleming, Toronto, 0 10 0

- ONE PECK BLOOD BEETS.**
1st best—Bartholomew Page, Hamilton, 0 10 0
2nd best—James Stevens, Toronto, 0 5 0
3rd best—Ditto, do, a book

- ONE PECK WHITE ONIONS.**
1st best—John Dynes, Saltfleet, 0 10 0
2nd best—W. Reid, Hamilton, 0 5 0

- ONE PECK YELLOW ONIONS.**
1st best—William Hamilton, 0 10 0
2nd best—W. Reid, Hagan, Toronto, 0 5 0
3rd best—Anthony Stephens, Guelph, a book

- ONE PECK RED ONIONS.**
1st best—Israel Hopkins, West Flamboro, 0 10 0
2nd best—John Howell, Guelph, 0 5 0
3rd best—William Hayden, Toronto, a book

1st best—Mrs VanNorman, Hamilton, a book

- 1st best—Water color landscape, T Young, Toronto, 2 0 0
1st best Crayon portrait, Miss Thompson, do, 2 0 0
1st best Penel figure, Miss Thornton, Hamilton, 2 0 0
1st best Landscape, Miss Thompson, Toronto, 2 0 0
2nd best do do, do, 1 5 0
1st best Lithograph engraving, Scobie & Balfour, Toronto, 2 0 0
1st best Stuffed birds, David Chambers, Hamilton, 1 0 0
1st best Picture frames, C B Wharlam, Toronto, 1 10 0
2nd best do do, do, 0 10 0
1st best Stained glass, John Craig, Toronto, 1 0 0
2nd best do do, do, 0 10 0
Best Graining, F. Jenkins, Hamilton, no prize named.
Second ditto, W. Bremer, Simcoe, no prize named.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE.

- Best Twenty-five Bushels of Fall Wheat, the product of Canada West in 1847; the prize Wheat to be given up to the Association, for distribution for Seed :
Clarkson Freeman, Flamboro', 23 0 0

- BEST TWO BUSHELS BARLEY.**
1st best—D. R. Springer, Nelson, 0 13 0
2nd best—Joseph Carpenter, Saltfleet, 0 5 0

- BEST TWO BUSHELS OF OATS.**
1st best—Jacob Ingelhart, Saltfleet, 0 10 0
2nd best—Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro', 0 5 0

- BEST BUSHEL PEAS.**
1st best—vander Shaw, Toronto, 0 10 0
2nd best—John Willson, Trafalgar, 0 5 0
3rd best—Charles E Chadwick, Oxford, a book.

- BEST TWO BUSHELS INDIAN CORN IN THE EAR.**
1st best—Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 0 10 0
2nd best—W. F. Weese, Prince Edw'd. Dis. 0 5 0
3rd best—Wm Horning, Barton, a book.

- BEST BUSHEL TIMOTHY SEED.**
1st best—John Willson, Trafalgar, 0 10 0
2nd best—James Durand, Dundas, 0 5 0
3rd best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, a book

- BEST BUSHEL OF FLAX SEED.**
1st best—T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke, 0 10 0
2nd best—Alex Shaw, Toronto, 0 5 0

- BEST BAG OF HOPS.**
1st best—John Ritson, Oshawa, 2 10 0
2nd best—Thos. Buttery, Toronto, 1 10 0
3rd best—Jas. Nightingale, Yonge-st., a book.

- BEST TWO BUSHELS OF POTATOES.**
1st best—John Dynes, Saltfleet, 0 10 0
2nd best—James Bell, 0 5 0
3rd best—Wm. Horning, Barton, a book.

- BEST TWO BUSHELS OF SWEDISH TURNIPS.**
1st best—James Fleming, Toronto, 0 10 0
2nd best—Michael Charlton, Dumfries, 0 5 0
3rd best—Wm. Ewing, Brantford, a book.

- BEST BUSHEL OF CARROTS.**
1st best—Peter Fisher, Nelson, 0 10 0
2nd best—Joseph Rogers, Toronto, 0 5 0
3rd best—Jas. Fleming, Toronto, a book.

- BEST BUSHEL OF MANGEL WURTZEL.**
1st best—Peter Fisher, Nelson, 0 10 0
2nd best—Joseph Carpenter, Saltfleet, 0 5 0
3rd best—J. B. Osborne, Beamsville, a book.

- BEST BUSHEL OF SUGAR BEETS.**
1st best—Bartholomew Page, 0 10 0
2nd best—E. N. & J. F. Moore, Hamilton, 0 5 0
3rd best—Jas. Stephens, Toronto, a book.

- BEST HALF-DOZEN PUMPKINS.**
1st best—Thos. Hatt, 0 10 0
2nd best—Elisha Harris, Saltfleet, 0 5 0
3rd best—Thos. Hatt, a book.

- BEST HALF-DOZEN SQUASH.**
1st best—George Wills, Nelson, 0 10 0
2nd best—Richard Fish, 0 5 0

- CLOVER SEED.**
1st best—Alexander Shaw, Toronto.

- BECKWHEAT.**
1st best—George Wills, Nelson.

Class M—Iron and Hollow Ware.

- 1st best Hames, J. Westman, Toronto, 0 10 0
1st best Coopers Tools, W. Boyce, Galt, 0 15 0
2nd best do do S Shaw, Toronto, 0 10 0
1st best Balance Scales, D J Richardson, Hamilton 1 10 0
2nd best do do do do, do 0 15 0
3rd best do do do do, do a book

- 1st best Churn, Peter Fraser, Dundas, 0 10 0
2nd best do Robert Brazard, Hamilton, 0 5 0
1st best Wash Tub, do, do, 0 10 0
1st best Washing Machine, do, do, 0 01 0
1st best Pail, do, do, do, 0 05 0
2nd best do do do do, do, do

- 1st best Saut Machine, A Dugan & Co. Cobourg 1 10 0
1st best Blacksmith Belows, J Westman, Toronto 1 0 0
3rd best do do do do, do, do a book

- 1st best Axe Handle, W T Weese, Prince Edward 0 10 0
1st best Hot Air Appatus, J Mills, St. Catharines, 1 10 0
1st best Double Fowling Press, Samuel J Green, Toronto, 0 15 0
1st best Rifle, Samuel J Green, Toronto, 0 15 0
2nd best do do do do, do, do 0 10 0

- 1st best Saddle Tree, McCulloch & Co, Hamilton 0 10 0
2nd best do do do do, do, do 0 5 0
1st best Cooking Stove, Gurney & Co, Hamilton 1 10 0
2nd best do do McQuestion & Co, do 1 0 0
3rd best do do do do, do, do a book

- 1st best Parlor Stove, Laurence & Co, Palermo 1 0 0
2nd best do do Thomas Towers, St. Catharines 0 10 0
3rd best do do Gurney & Co, Hamilton, a book

- 1st best Hall Stove, Gurney & Co, Hamilton, 0 15 0
1st best Corn Broom, Orrin, Brantard & Co, do 0 15 0

Class P.—Potteries &c.

- 1st best Bricks, Joseph Fukuera, 0 15 0
1st best Earthenware, John Bell, 1 0 0
2nd best do do, do, do, 0 10 0
3rd best do do do, do, do, a book

Class Q.—Book Binding, Paper and Printing.

- 1st best Specimen book binding, Ramsay & McKendrick, 1 10 0
2nd best Scobie & Balfour, Toronto, 0 15 0
3rd best do do, do, do, a book

- 1st best Writing paper A & D Crooks, 1 10 0
1st best Printing paper, A & D Crooks, 0 15 0
1st best Letter press printing, Scobie & Balfour, 1 10 0
2nd best do do Rowsell & Thompson, 0 15 0
3rd best do do Scobie & Balfour, a book

Class R.—Ploughing Match

- 1st best men's class, James Bays, St. Catharines, 5 0 0
2nd best do do Wm Blashell, do, 3 0 0
3rd best do do James Johnston, Yonge Street, a book
1st best boy's class, under 18 years, James Ross, Yonge Street, 5 0 0
2nd best do do Robert Harris, 3 0 0
3rd best do do Benj Pratt, a book

CLASS S.—HORNEO CATTLE, NATIVE BRED.

- Best Cow, George Wills, Nelson, Second do, J Durand, Dundas, Third do, Fra's Jenyck, Binbrook
Best Heifer, one year old, Wm Davis, Nelson, Second do, Fra's Jenyck, Binbrook, Third do, do.
Best Heifer, one year old, do, do, Second do, do, Third do, do.

CLASS T.—GRADE STOCK.

- Best Cow, four years old and over, Peter Fisher, Nelson £3.
Second do, Lochart Duff, Barton, £1 10s
Third do, A S Newberry, Barton, a book
Best Cow, three years old, Geo Nelson, Guelph, £2 10s
Second do, Lochart Duff, Barton, £1 5s
Best Heifer, two years old, John Smith, Hamilton, £1 5s
Second do, W A Gou, Ancaster, 15s
Third do, John McCallum, Nelson, a book

- Best Heifer, one year old, Peter Fisher, Nelson, 20s
Second do, W A Gou, Ancaster, 10s.

Home District Agricultural Society.

The Fall Show of this Society was held at Toronto on the 12th inst., and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the exhibition was remarkably good—indeed much superior to any previous meeting.

The Stock was exhibited at the east end of the town on the Bay shore, and the Grain, Roots, and Dairy Produce were displayed in the old City Hall. The Show of Agricultural Implements was poor—even the £5 prize for Thrashing Machines being uncompleted for. The late hour at which the prizes were declared last night, forbids our giving the list of successful competitors, but we are enabled to name a few of the leading articles :—

- 3 YEARS OLD MARES—1st, Henry Johnston, York, 20s; 2nd, George Miller, Markham, 15s.

- 2 YEARS OLD MARES.—1st, Wm. Street, York, 20s.

- 2 YEARS OLD HORSE.—1st, Wm. Miller, Pickering, 20s; 2nd, Andrew Pent, Pickering, 15s.

- BEEF OX.—1st, Jonathan Scott, Toronto, 20s; 2nd, ditto, 15s; 3rd, ditto, 10s.

- BEEF COW.—1st, John Gould, York, 20s; 2nd, Anthony Bower, Vaughan, 15s; 3rd, William Willson, York, 10s.

- FAT SHEEP.—1st, Wm. Miller, Pickering, 20s; 2nd, George Miller, Markham, 15s; 3rd, Mr. Mullaney, Toronto, 10s.

- AGED RAM.—1st, Wm. Miller, Pickering, 25s; 2nd, ditto, 20s; 3rd, John Sandersen, Chinguacousy, 15s.

- BOAR.—1st, Wm. Boynton, Scarborough, 25s; 2nd, Mr. Jackson, York, 20s; 3rd, Mr. Cle