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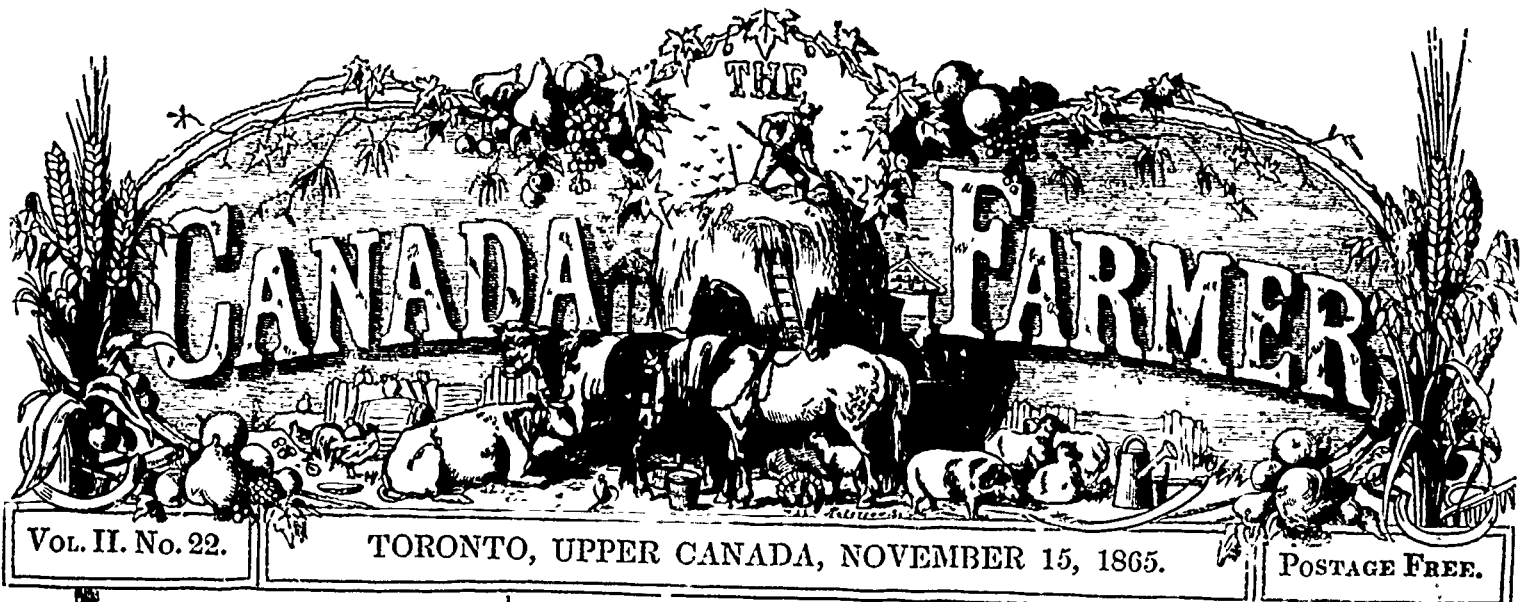
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Vol. II. No. 22.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, NOVEMBER 15, 1865.

POSTAGE FREE.

Official Prize List.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—BLOOD HORSES.—25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Septimus Tyrwhitt, Bradford, Andrew Smith, V. S., Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

Best thorough-bred stallion, F. Arkland, Oshawa, "Kennett" \$30
2nd do Simon Beattie, Markham, "Star Davis, Jr." 24
3rd do Joseph Grand, Toronto, "Captain Buford" 16
Best 3 years old stallion, Simon Beattie, Markham, "Promised Land," imported from England, 1865 60
Best 2 years old stallion, A. Bailey, West Nissouri 11
Best yearling colt, John Cole, St. Thomas, "Young Trumpeter" 8
2nd do John Sheldon, Toronto 6
Best 2 years old filly, John Sheldon, Toronto 14
Best mare and foal, or satisfactory evidence that a foal has been raised this season, E. Arkland, Oshawa, "Mary Mansfield" 33
2nd do John Cole, St. Thomas, "Maude Jordan" 14

CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—114 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—John Peters, London; John P. Wheeler, Scarborough, Jas. Armstrong, Union.

Best stallion for agricultural purposes, J. Fisher, Colborne \$26
2nd do W. J. Douglas, Port Nelson 16
3rd do Thomas Boynton, Markham 16
Best 3 years old stallion, A. H. Fenwick, Markham 22
2nd do E. Hillcock, Colborne 14
3rd do J. McAdam, London township 7
Best 2 years old stallion, Alan Sharpe, Lobo 14
2nd do James Harris, Ingersoll 10
3rd do James Johnston, Toronto township 5
Best yearling colt, H. Hunter, Zimmerman 8
2nd do Joseph Hughes, London township 6
3rd do George Sanborne, London township 4
Best agricultural stallion, any age, A. H. Fenwick, Markham, Diploma 4

CLASS III.—ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSES.—206 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—John Gibbs, Opps; T. F. Ellis, Drummondville; D. McEachran, Woodstock

Best roadster or carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards, Robert Faris, Markham \$35
2nd do J. D. Corson, St. Thomas 24
3rd do Gordon Charles, Woodstock 16
Best do 3 years old, McNish, Bros., Fingal 22
2nd do M. B. Crosby, Markham 14
3rd do James Campbell, Fingal 7
Best do 2 years old, H. Kennedy, London 14
2nd do W. S. & F. H. Stripp, North Dorchester 10
3rd do W. Lasey, St. Thomas 5
Best yearling colt, Hendrie & Co., Hamilton 8
2nd do T. Quinn, Glenworth 6
3rd do G. Scott, East Nissouri 4
Best stallion of any age, R. Faris, Markham, Diploma 4
Best French Canadian stallion, W. F. Doherty, Toronto Tp. 30
Best 3 years old filly, D. Lefler, Oakland 19
2nd do Franklin Shaw, Simcoe 11
3rd do J. Stewart, London 7
Best 2 years old filly, H. Kennedy, Blenheim 11
2nd do William Amos, McGillivray 9
3rd do S. Jarvis, London 5
Best yearling filly, C. Walker, London 8
2nd do H. Kerlake, Esborno 6
3rd do Thomas Stripp, North Dorchester 4
Best brood mare and foal, or evidence of having raised a foal, J. D. C. Frank, Westminster 22
2nd do John Stephens, Westminster 11
3rd do R. Webster, London 6
Extra prize, G. B. Patrick, London 5
Best pair of matched carriage horses, (geldings or mares) M. Hotchkiss, Onondaga 20
2nd do S. Burgess, Woodstock 15
3rd do G. S. Dintry, Cobourg 10

Best single carriage horse (gelding or mare) in harness, D. B. Burch, Lambeth 10
2nd do G. Suffel, Vienna 8
3rd do J. Lamb, London 6
Best saddle horse (gelding or mare) P. Horton, Southwold 10
2nd do H. E. Irving, Hamilton 8
3rd do W. Ferris, London 6
Extras—Indian pony, W. Henderson, London 3
Pony mare and foal R. Hunter, Esborno 3
Pair of Canadian ponies, J. B. Strathy, London 5

CLASS IV.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.—31 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs. Glover Bennett, Cobourg, James Lawrie, Malvern; James H. Bessey, St. Catharines.

Best heavy draught stallion, Simon Beattie, Markham, "Lord Clyde" \$36
2nd do A. Giamontini, Scarborough 24
3rd do R. Adams, Esqueping 19
Best 3 years old stallion, D. McKenzie, Markham 2
2nd do Thomas Wilkinson, Gt. Bradford 14
3rd do Thomas Herod, Caledonia 7
Best 2 years old stallion, Charles P. Key, Pickering 14
2nd do James Ketchen, Whitby 10
Best draught stallion, any age, S. Beattie, Markham, Diploma 14
Best 3 years old filly, Alex. Garrie, Ancaster 18
Best 2 years old filly, John Guy, Carleton Place 14
2nd do Thomas Smith, Toronto township 5
Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been raised, George Liddle, Whitby 22
2nd do George T. Barwell, Caradoc 14
3rd do C. Waugh, London township 6
Best span draught horses (geldings or mares) John Sheldon, Toronto 20
2nd do George Lovel, London township 15
3rd do Charles Hunt, London 13

CATTLE.

CLASS V.—PRINCE OF WALES' PRIZE.—25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—D. McMillan, Xenia, Ohio; Joseph Rawat, Niestown; Edward Jones, Stamford; John Whit, Milton, John Schollehl, Welland.

For the best Bull, of any age or breed, Priz. presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Hon. D. Christie, Brantford, "Oxford Lad," \$60
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CLASS VI.—DURHAM.—113 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—T. C. Peters, Genesee, N. Y.; J. C. McMillan, Ohio; John R. Page, Sennett, N. Y.; Judge Christy, Ohio.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, Hon. D. Christie, Brantford, "Oxford Lad," 36
2nd do G. & J. Miller, Markham, "Marian Duke of Andre," 24
3rd do Stephen Moffat, Galt, "Nobel," 16
Best 3 years old bull, George Robson, London Township, "Royal Duke of Gloster," 32
2nd do George Black, Nissouri West 20
3rd do Joseph Falked, Downie, "Dixie," 12
Best 2 years old bull, John Thompson, Whitby, "President," 24
2nd do John Masson, Nissouri West 16
3rd do Thomas Stock, Waterdown, "Balthayock," 8
Best one year old bull, Hon. D. Christie, Brantford, "Crown Prince of Athelstane," imported from England, 1864, 60
2nd do F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Grand Duke of Moreton," 12
3rd do G. & J. Miller, Markham, "Prince of Bourbon," 7
Best bull calf, under 1 year, John Snell, Edmonton, "Howard," 16
2nd do do do "Hotspur," 10
3rd do do do "Venture," 6
Best bull of any age, Hon. D. Christie, Brantford, "Oxford Lad," Diploma 4
Best cow, H. D. Christie, Brantford, "Queen of Athelstane," 20
2nd do do do "Blair," 16
3rd do F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Isabella 4th," 8
Best 3 year old cow, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Marchioness of Gloster 2nd," 10
2nd do F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Isabella 8th," 10
3rd do George Robson, London Township, "Fashion 5th," 6
Best two years old heifer, Hon. D. Christie, Brantford, "Princess of Athelstane," 12
2nd do F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Isabella 10th," 8
3rd do John Snell, Edmonton, "Graco Darling," 5
Best 1 year old heifer, Hon. D. Christie, Brantford, "May Queen," 10
2nd do John Snell, Edmonton, "Alexandra," 5
3rd do J. I. Pearce, Dunwich, "May Queen" 4
Best heifer calf, under 1 year, Hon. D. Christie, Brantford, "Crown Princess of Athelstane," 6
2nd do F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Cambridge 5th," 4
3rd do F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Isabella 12th," 2

REMARKS—The Committee of Judges to whom was referred the entries of Class VI.—"Durlam Cattle," beg leave to report, that they have gone through with the divisions of the class, and award the premiums as stated above. In many cases the competition was so close that they might well doubt the propriety of their awards, but they think it is a high compliment to the breeders, that they have arrived at so high a standard of perfection. The ring of cows was such as challenged the admiration of the Committee, and could hardly be paralleled in any country, certainly not excelled.

CLASS VII.—DEVONS.—51 ENTRIES.

J. DOTS—Matthew Jones, Bowmanville; G. Z. Rykert, St. Catharines; John K. Carpenter, Simcoe.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, J. Pincombe, London, "Prince of Wales," \$36
2nd do M. Perdue, Campbell's Cross, "Jupiter," 24
3rd do John Heart, Esborno, "Samson 2nd," 16
Best 3 years old bull, R. Spooner, Kingston township, "Governor," 32
2nd do James Lock, Yarmouth, "Prince Edward," 20
3rd do Samuel Hult, Westmaster, 12
Best 2 years old bull, Geo. Hudd, Guelph, "Prince William," 24
Best 1 year old bull, M. Perdue, Campbell's Cross, 20
2nd do H. Spencer, Whitby, "John Bull," 12
3rd do J. Pincombe, London, "Young Comet," 7
Best bull calf, under 1 year, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Lord Sydenham," 16
2nd do W. & J. Peters, London, "Barton," 10
3rd do J. Pincombe, London, "Lord Portman," 6
Best bull calf of any age, J. Pincombe, London, "Prince of Wales," Diploma 20
Best cow, J. Pincombe, London, "Old Curley," 20
2nd do W. & J. Peters, London, 12
3rd do J. Pincombe, London, "Lady Boucher," 8
Best 3 years old cow, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Maude," 16
2nd do J. Pincombe, London, "Young Curley," 10
3rd do W. & J. Peters, "Thirity," 6
Best 2 years old heifer, H. Lock, Belmont, "Violet," 12
2nd do J. Pincombe, London, "Lady Baker," 8
3rd do George Rudd, Guelph, "Cherry," 5
Best 1 year old heifer, Henry Lock, Belmont, "Topsey," 10
2nd do J. Pincombe, London, "Comet," 6
3rd do W. & J. Peters, London, "Transit," 4
Best 1 year calf, under 1 year, J. Pincombe, London, "Lady Quarterly," 6
2nd do do do "Young Pretty," 4
3rd do W. & J. Peters, London, "Tully," 2

REMARKS—We, your Judges, appointed on Devon Cattle, beg leave to report, that though there were many very superior animals exhibited, yet, as a whole, the class shows no marked improvement over that shown at former exhibitions.

CLASS VIII.—HEREFORDS.—25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs. John Wade, Cobourg; E. Jones, Stamford; J. Rowatt, Nilsstown.

Best 3 years old bull, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Guelph," 32
Best 2 do do do do do "Commodore," 24
Best 1 do do do do do "Canadian Chief," 20
Best bull calf, under 1 year, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Lord Bateman," 16
2nd do do do "The General," 10
3rd do do do "Sir Benjamin," 6
Best cow, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Bonnie Lass," 20
2nd do do do "Hebe," 12
3rd do do do "Verbena," 8
Best 3 years old cow, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Gentle 3rd," 16
2nd do do do do do "Necklace," 10
3rd do do do do do "Baroness 2nd," 6
Best 2 years old heifer, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Hebe 2nd," 12
2nd do do do do do "Venus," 10
Best 1 year do do do do do "Vesta 2nd," 10
2nd do do do do do "Gracful 2nd," 6
Best heifer calf, under 1 year, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Gentle 6th," 6
2nd do do do do do "Baroness 3rd," 4

REMARKS—The Judges on Hereford Cattle would wish to remark, that there was no competition in this class; all the animals were the property of Mr. Stone, of Guelph. But, at the same time, we would wish to say that they were up to the standard of Herefords, all fine animals, and we consider that Mr. Stone is entitled to great credit for his enterprise in importing them.

CLASS IX.—ATLANTICS.—53 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—The same as for Class 8.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, Wm. Wheeler, Woburn, "Carrick Farmer," \$36
2nd do James Craig, Charlottetown, "Rob Roy 2nd," 24
3rd do Hugh White, Branchton 16
Best 3 year old bull, John Crawford, Malvern 32
2nd do George Crawford, Brockville, "Abel Lincoln," 20
Best 2 years old bull, W. Weld, Delaware 24
2nd do C. Waugh, London Township 16
3rd do George Crawford, Brockville 8

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices. Includes items like 'Best one year old bull, John Miller, Pickering' and 'Best cow, W. Wheeler, Woburn'.

Table listing 'CLASS X. - GALLOWAYS - 70 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best bull 4 years old and upwards, John Snell, Edmonton' and 'Best one year old bull, Alex. Kerr, Westminster'.

Table listing 'CLASS XI. - ANGUS CATTLE - 10 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best bull 3 years old and upwards, James Nimmo, Camden' and 'Best one year old heifer, John Snell, Edmonton'.

Table listing 'CLASS XII. - GRADE CATTLE - 85 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best grade cow, Thos Stock, Watertown' and 'Best one year old heifer, Thos Stock, Watertown'.

Table listing 'THE FERGUS CUP'. Includes 'Best two years old grade heifer by a thorough bred Short Horn bull...'.

Table listing 'CLASS XIII. - FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED - 43 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best fat ox or steer, Chas. Tuckey, London township' and 'Best team of oxen not less than ten yoke from one township...'.

SHEEP, LONG-WOOLLED.

Table listing 'CLASS XIV. - LINCOLNS - 350 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, imported from England, Geo. Miller, Markham' and 'Best sheeping ram, J. Rymal, Barton'.

Table listing 'CLASS XV. - COTSWOLDS - 102 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, J. Snell, Edmonton (imported)' and 'Best shearing ram, John Snell, Edmonton'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XVI. - SHEEP, MEDIUM-WOOLLED'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, F. W. Stone, Guelph' and 'Best shearing ram, F. W. Stone, Guelph'.

SHEEP, MEDIUM-WOOLLED.

CLASS XVII. - SOUTH DOWNS - 31 ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XVII. - SOUTH DOWNS - 31 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, F. W. Stone, Guelph' and 'Best shearing ram, F. W. Stone, Guelph'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XVIII. - CHEVIOTS - 50 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, J. O. Guy, Oshawa' and 'Best shearing ram, W. Weld, Delaware'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XIX. - SPANISH MERINOS - 49 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, Lewis Lapierre, Paris' and 'Best shearing ram, do do do do do do do do do'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XX. - FRENCH MERINOS - 21 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, Jacob Rymal, Barton' and 'Best shearing ram, J. Rymal, Barton'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXI. - FRENCH MERINOS - 21 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, Jacob Rymal, Barton' and 'Best shearing ram, J. Rymal, Barton'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXII. - FRENCH MERINOS - 21 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, Jacob Rymal, Barton' and 'Best shearing ram, J. Rymal, Barton'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXIII. - FRENCH MERINOS - 21 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best ram, two shears and over, Jacob Rymal, Barton' and 'Best shearing ram, J. Rymal, Barton'.

CLASS XXI. - SAOY AND SILESIAN MERINOS - 13 ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXI. - SAOY AND SILESIAN MERINOS - 13 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best shearing ram, I. Lapierre, Paris' and 'Best two ewes, two shears and over, I. Lapierre, Paris'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXII. - FAT SHEEP - 35 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best fat wethers, F. W. Stone, Guelph' and 'Best fat ewes, John Long, London township'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

CLASS XXIII. - YORKSHIRES - 17 ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXIII. - YORKSHIRES - 17 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best boar, one year and over, James Ford, Drumquhan' and 'Best sow under one year, S. H. Reeve, Toronto township'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXIV. - LARGE BEREESHIRES - 17 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best boar, one year and over, C. McMillan, Kingston township' and 'Best sow under one year, George Crawford, Brockville'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXV. - ALL OTHER LARGE BREEDS - 12 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best boar, one year old and over, H. Samson, Moss' and 'Best sow under one year, James Maine, Trafalgar'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXVI. - RUFFOLKS - 45 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best boar, one year and over, James Maine, Trafalgar' and 'Best sow under one year, Geo Crawford, Brockville'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXVII. - IMPROVED BEREESHIRES - 80 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best boar one year and over, Geo Cormack, West Zorra' and 'Best sow under one year, Geo Crawford, Brockville'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXVIII. - OTHER SMALL BREED PIGS - 38 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best boar one year and over, Wm Cowing, St. Catharines' and 'Best sow under one year, Geo Crawford, Brockville'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXIX. - POULTRY - 333 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best pair of white dorkings, J. Lamb, London' and 'Best pair of black Poland, J. Farrell, London'.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing 'CLASS XXIX. - POULTRY - 333 ENTRIES'. Includes entries for 'Best pair of golden Poland, J. Bogue, London' and 'Best pair of game fowls (black breasted and other reds), M. Wilson, London'.

Table listing poultry breeds and winners, including 'Best pair of Cochín China or Braham Pouter fowls, J B Wood, Davenport' and 'Best pair of black Spanish fowls, J Bogue, London'.

CHICKENS OF 1865. Best pair of dorkings of either variety, J Lamb, London. Best pair of game fowls of any variety, W & J Peters London.

EXTRA ENTRIES. Black Poland chickens, J Farr, H. London. Golden do Isaac Patterson, Lambeth.

JUDGES' REMARKS.—We, the Judges of the Poultry, wish to record our disapprobation of the Management in placing the sections of poultry in the cages. Our labours have been considerably increased, and in our opinion, we have not had the same opportunity of deciding properly the points and qualities of the birds.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XX.—GRAIN, SMALL FIELD SEEDS, HOPS, &c.—792 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Charles Whitlaw, Paris; Charles Chapin, Oaklands; George Murton, Guelph; Wm. Grey, Woodstock; William McMichael, Townsend.

The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year, 1865. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight.

Table listing agricultural products and winners, including 'Best two bushels of white winter wheat, J. O'Sullivan, Seymour' and 'Best two bushels of spring wheat of any other variety, John Shaw, Kentore'.

Main table listing agricultural products and winners, including '4th do Alexander Gerrie, Ancaster', 'Best two bushels of oats, (black), Thomas Russell, Raleigh', and 'Best bushel of buckwheat, George Jarvis, Westminister'.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XXX.—ROOTS AND OTHER HOED FIELD CROPS, FLAX, &c.—554 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Alexander Shaw, Toronto; Walter Riddle, Cobourg; John A. Bruce, Hamilton; John A. Donaldson, Toronto.

Table listing agricultural products and winners, including 'Best collection of field potatoes, a peck of each sort named, R Guthrie, Toronto' and 'Best eight roots purple top Swede turnips, W Weld, Delaware'.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE FOR FLAX.

Best flax, John Rea, Port Stanley. Best do by the association, Col. Mitchell, Norval.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE FOR HEMP.

Best 112 lbs of hemp, George Black, Nisour West.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Winter radishes, James Dorman, Westminister.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXI.—FRUIT.—585 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—N. H. Pauling, Port Dalhousie; John Gray, Toronto; Norman Hamilton, Paris.

Professional Nurserymen's List. Canada only. Competitors can receive a premium only in one section of each fruit.

Table listing horticultural products and winners, including 'Best 30 varieties apples, correctly named, six of each, George Leslie, Toronto' and 'Best collection of grapes grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, C. Arnold, Paris'.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XXXI.—FRUIT.—585 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Alexander Shaw, Toronto; Walter Riddle, Cobourg; John A. Bruce, Hamilton; John A. Donaldson, Toronto.

Table listing various agricultural products and winners. Includes categories like 'Best 4 varieties dessert apples', 'Best 12 roots of salsify', 'Best 12 varieties grapes', 'Domestic Pure Wines', and 'Fruits and Flowers'. Lists names of winners and their locations.

Table listing various agricultural products and winners. Includes categories like 'Best 12 roots of salsify', 'Best 12 varieties grapes', 'EXTRA PRIZES', and 'EXTRA ENTRIES'. Lists names of winners and their locations.

Table listing various agricultural products and winners. Includes categories like 'Best bouquet cut flowers', 'Best collection of annuals in bloom', 'DAIRY PRODUCE &c.', 'CLASS XXV.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, HONEY, BACON, &c.—223 ENTRIES.', and 'EXTRA ENTRIES'. Lists names of winners and their locations.

JUDGES' REMARKS.—The undersigned having performed their duty to the best of their judgment, have much pleasure in drawing your particular notice to a collection of fruit from the County of Huron. We would recommend that in consequence of the large display of wine, that a class of Judges be appointed for judging the same in future.

JUDGES' REMARKS.—The Judges beg to say that many of the vegetables exhibited surpassed what would have been expected in such a season. The tomatoes were excellent, also the capsicums; carrots and other roots were very good. They would also notice that the arrangement was highly commendable, and very creditable to those in charge.

IMPLEMENTS

CLASS XXXV.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WORKED BY HORSE OR OTHER POWER.—189 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—D G McArthur, Lobo; Neal Black, St Catharines; John Tennant, Paris; Chancy Yale, St Catharines; Wm Brown, Kingston; John Pratt, Cobourg.

Table listing agricultural implements such as portable steam engines, ploughs, harrows, and mowers, with their respective owners and award details.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing extra entries for implements, including two horse lowers and a flax seed separator.

CLASS XXXVII.—AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.—188 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Peter Wilson, Paris; G. Walker, London; R. Frank, Westminster.

Table listing hand tools and implements like fanning mills, seed drills, and mowers, with their owners and awards.

Table listing various agricultural implements including bay rakes, mowers, and ploughs, with their owners and awards.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for implements, such as a hay and straw knife and a cheese vat.

CLASS XXXVIII.—CATTLE FOOD, MANURES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—13 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Professor Buckland, Toronto; Andrew Smith, V. S., Toronto.

Table listing entries for cattle food, manures, and miscellaneous items, including oil cake and prepared food for cattle.

CLASS XXXIX.—PLOWING MATCH.

Section 1.—Men's Class.—51 Entries.

JUDGES.—James Calder, Carlisle; David Bone, Gananoque; and James Davidson, Paris.

Table listing prizes for the plowing match, including first, second, and third prizes for men's class.

Section 2.—Boys' Class.—21 Entries.

Table listing prizes for the plowing match, including first, second, and third prizes for boys' class.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

(Competition open to Canadian Exhibitors only.)

CLASS XL.—CANNERY WARE AND OTHER WOOD MANUFACTURES.—65 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. Bowman, London; F. S. Clench, Cobourg; Hugh Campbell, Mitchell.

Table listing entries for cannerly ware and wood manufactures, including bed-room furniture and cabinet ware.

Table listing entries for furniture and miscellaneous items, including a dining room furniture set and a side-board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous items such as cooper's work, brooms, handles for tools, and various specimens.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for miscellaneous items, including white oak plank, Canadian wood, and various tools.

CLASS XLII.—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, AND PARTS THEREOF.—71 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—M. O. Donovan, Whitby; Wm. Robinson, Galt; Thomas McCabe, Hamilton.

Table listing entries for carriages and sleighs, including various models and parts.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for carriages and sleighs, including a patent double tree and a buggy gear.

CLASS XLIII.—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS.—47 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; Dr. Howitt, Guelph; J. W. Bickle, Hamilton.

Table listing entries for chemical manufactures and preparations, including various oils and powders.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for chemical manufactures, including lubricating oil and pharmaceutical preparations.

The Judges report that between the two prize specimens of Linseed, Rape and other Oils, they found great difficulty in determining which should have the preference; and about the matter of the Spirits of Turpentine, it is not quite fair to put these articles, manufactured from different species of pine, and obtained by different processes, in competition.

CLASS XLIV.—DECORATIVE AND CRYSTALLINE ARTS, DRAWINGS AND DESIGNS.—71 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Geo. Cormack, Whitby; F. V. Westrick, Hamilton. R. Langley, Toronto.

Table listing various craft categories such as 'Best carving in wood', 'Best engraving on wood', and 'Best lithographic drawing' with corresponding entries and prize details.

EXTRA PRIZES. Table listing special awards for 'Sleeping child in marble', 'Amphora marble water tank', and 'Case of dentistry'.

CLASS XLV.—FINE ARTS.—321 ENTRIES. Table listing entries for 'JUDGES—G. A. Barber, Toronto; Wm. M. Wilson, Simcoe; J. P. Street, Hamilton; E. R. Martin, Guelph'.

PROFESSIONAL LIST.—OIL. Table listing professional artists and their works, including 'Best animals, grouped or single, John H. Whale, Burford'.

IN WATER COLOURS. Table listing watercolor artists and their works, including 'Best animals, grouped or single, Jno. H. Caddy, Hamilton'.

PENCIL, CRAYON, &c. Table listing artists and their works in pencil and crayon, including 'Best any subject, or mixed style of execution, G. A. Gilbert, Toronto'.

AMATEUR LIST.—OIL. Table listing amateur artists and their works, including 'Best animals, grouped or single, John H. Whale, Burford'.

IN WATER COLOURS. Table listing amateur watercolor artists and their works, including 'Best animals, grouped or single, special first class prize, D. Fowler, Amherst Island'.

PENCIL, CRAYON, &c. Table listing amateur artists and their works in pencil and crayon, including 'Best mixed style of execution, Miss Jane Dixon, Toronto'.

*It being a question of doubt, both on the part of the Judges and Revision Committee, whether Mr. Fowler could properly compete in the amateur class, it was decided to award special prizes, according to the merits of his productions, and recommend a clearer definition of the terms, "professional" and "amateur" for another year.

Table listing various craft categories such as 'Best crayon, coloured', 'Best crayon, plain', and 'Best mosaic picture' with corresponding entries and prize details.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Table listing photographic artists and their works, including 'Best ambrotypes, collection of, James Egan, London'.

EXTRA PRIZES. Table listing special awards for 'Illuminated M.S. parchment and title page and vignette of a E. M. Church, Toronto, diploma and...', 'Painted and decorated cracker and china, Hurd & Leitch, Toronto, diploma and...', and 'Flowers in water colours, a collection, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Toronto, diploma and...'.

The Judges in their report commended the large collection of original drawings from nature of the wild flowers of Canada—all beautiful and correctly represented—as being worthy of a diploma and special mention, in addition to the 1st prize awarded. Messrs. Hurd & Leitch's painted and decorated china was also highly commended as being of Canadian production and artistically produced. The Judges also stated in their report that they were of opinion that it would have been the Exhibition if all works of art were the productions of the previous twelve months so as to stimulate progress and rivalry. They also recommended that the distinction between "professionals" and "amateurs" should be defined, as in many cases persons who follow art as a hobby (or) have carried off prizes from competitors, presenting it as an amusement. They also strongly urged the necessity of having all articles to be exhibited sent in at least three days before the opening day so as to allow the same to be properly classified, and enable the judges to perform their duty with satisfaction to the Association as well as to themselves, which has certainly not been the case on this occasion.

CLASS XLV.—GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—322 ENTRIES. Table listing entries for 'JUDGES—John H. Arkell, Aylmer, Wm. McKechnie, Dundas; D. H. Stewart, Mitchell'.

EXTRA PRIZES. Table listing special awards for 'Preserved meats, Mrs. James Dorman, Byron', 'Cider apple sauce, apple butter and pickled mangoes, do do', 'Box of candies, Chas. Watts, Brampton', 'Assortment of pieces and sandwiches coffee, Geo. Peare, Toronto', 'Two jars pickles, Mrs. Bateman, Byron', 'Pickled fruit in bottles, Mrs. James Dorman, Byron', and '4 doz. quarts of porter, G. W. Creighton, Kingston'.

CLASS XLVI.—LADIES' WORK.—304 ENTRIES. Table listing entries for 'JUDGES—Miss Hattie Stephens, Colborne, Mrs. J. D. Humphreys, Toronto; Mrs W. L. Lawrance, London; Mrs Geo. Harcourt, Toronto; Mrs Geo. Beach, Hamilton'.

Table listing various craft categories such as 'Best lace work', 'Best quilt', 'Best family machine sewing', and 'Best mittens' with corresponding entries and prize details.

Table listing various craft categories such as 'Best lace work', 'Best quilt', 'Best family machine sewing', and 'Best mittens' with corresponding entries and prize details.

EXTRA PRIZES. Table listing special awards for 'Rose work, collar and cuff, Miss E. E. Meyer, London', 'Down quilt and victrola do do do', 'Hat of Canadian straw, Mrs James Dorman, Byron', 'Three rag mats, A. McKechnie, London', 'Three rag mats, Mrs Jane Doyle, London', 'One white quilt, Eljah Goodrich, Elgin', 'Two rag rugs, Alice Crutenden St. Mary's', 'Hat of Canadian straw, Mrs Silverthorne, Toronto', 'Fancy chair piece, Mrs H. E. Fish, London', 'Fancy worked table cover, Miss Jane Kearns, Linn', 'Four rag mats, Mrs John Cousa, London', 'Case of billinery, Miss J. Hay, London', 'Fancy bedcover, Miss Kate O'Sullivan, Cambridgeford', 'Wax tuss of Lord Byron, and a pair of traces, Mrs Bateman, Byron', 'Hat of Canadian straw, Hepsy Moorhouse, Newcastle', 'Soft pillow and pair of hand screens, Mary J. Cook, Westminister', 'Knitted quilt, Mrs Robert Draney, London', 'do do Miss T. A. Ramsey, Kingston', 'White quilt, Mrs James McDowell, London', 'Marcellite quilt, Mrs C. Miller, Norval', 'Cotton, Mrs R. Bidwell, Crumach', 'Pair of girl's socks, and pair of child's socks, Miss Kersten, London', and '12 hoop skirts, Miss A. Woodbury, London'.

CLASS XLVII.—MACHINERY, CASTINGS, AND TOOLS.—58 ENTRIES. Table listing entries for 'JUDGES—Wm Turnbull, Hamilton, W. Hamilton, Jr., Toronto, W. H. Gibson, Oakville'.

EXTRA PRIZES. Table listing special awards for 'Safety cap for covering joints of threshing and other machines, W. B. Shaver, Ancaster', 'Custom carding machine, Preller & Wain, St. Thomas, diploma and...', 'Improved spinning wheel, Adam Bell, Strathroy', 'Patent mill pick, John Gibson, St. Mary's', 'Adjustable self-feeding wood boring machine, John Vandyk, Grimby (exhibited before)', 'Sewing machines, R. M. Wauzer & Co. Hamilton', 'do do G. W. E. & Co, Belleville', 'Cart of T and strap hinges, wrought iron, Byres & Matthews, Gainsboro', 'Collection of steam and vacuum gauges, T. C. Collins, Toronto', 'Flour sifter, Richard Smith, Sherbrooke', 'Railroad machinery, Great Western Railway Company, diploma and...', 'Patent tire upsetting machine, Norris, C. Peterson, Sarina, Diploma', 'Regulating blast tuyere iron, do do', and 'Weaving loom, for steam or water power, V. Wain, Preston'.

ship being very perfect and highly finished, and creditable to the mechanical skill of Canada; they also highly recommended the safety cap for joints of machinery, by W. R. Shaver, of Ancaster.

CLASS XLVII.—METAL WORK (MISCELLANEOUS) INCLUDING STOVES.—57 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—Geo. Wales, St. Catharines; Robert Moore, Simcoe. Best copperbottoms' work, an assortment of J G Beard & Sons, Toronto \$5

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Assortment of iron trac, M & F Anderson, London. \$1 Drum and beating stove combined, T & J Miller, London. \$1

CLASS XLVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING POTTERY AND CHINA WORK.—39 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—J. Cary, Toronto; D. McMillan, Dundas; Geo. K. Chisholm, Oakville. Best brushes, an assortment, A Green, Hamilton. \$6

EXTRA PRIZES.

- 25 stop brick, R Jarvis, London. \$2 Pressed brick, J Clove, Woodstock. \$1

CLASS XLIX.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—25 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—Julius Foster, Hamilton; J. D. Humphreys, Toronto; A. H. Rickett, Woodstock. Best harmonium, R S Williams, Toronto. \$10

EXTRA PRIZE.

- A brass drum and a small drum, L Allan, Reading. \$3 The Judges report award the first prize to R S Williams' Harmonium.

CLASS LI.—NATURAL HISTORY.—23 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—Dr. May, Toronto; Thomas Mellor, Hamilton. Birds.—Collection of stuffed birds of Canada, classified, and common and technical names attached, W. Poole, Ingersoll. \$8

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Collection of English insects, Lepidoptera, E B Reed, London. \$3 Specimens of tripod, R Reed, London. \$2

CLASS LII.—PAPER, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND TYPE.—25 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—James Gillen, London; R White, Hamilton. Best bookbinding (blank book), assortment of, R Reed, London. \$5

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Assortment of envelopes, Buntin, Gillis & Co, Hamilton. \$4 Assortment of bookbinding, G Desbarats, Quebec. \$4

CLASS LIII.—SADDLE, ENGINE-HOSE, TRUNK MAPPERS' WORK, AND LEATHER.—33 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—Donald B McKay, Bramford; Wm Quinlan, Mt. Thos Morrow, Cobourg. \$25

PADDLERY, &c.

- Best collar, an assortment, A Loughrey, London. \$6 Best engine hose and joints, 2 1/2 inches diameter, 50 feet of copper riveted, Wm Marks, Toronto. \$5

LEATHER.

- Best brown strap and bridle, one side of each, S McCulloch, Brantford. \$4 Best horse shoes, three, dressed, G Richardson, Grafton. \$3

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Set of trotting harness, M Porter, Downsville. \$4 The Judges in their report recommend a diploma to the ladies' full quilted saddle, by W Thompson, of Whitby.

CLASS LIV.—SHOE & BOOTMAKERS' WORK, LEATHER, &c.—72 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—Jas Bain, Whitby; Wm Wilson, Woodstock; John Sterling, Toronto. \$7

LEATHER.

- Best boots, ladies', an assortment, A Sutherland, Kingston. \$7 Best boots, gentlemen's sewed, an assortment, A Sutherland, Kingston. \$5

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Spits, R Lingwood, Fergus. \$2 Assortment of seamless boots, G W Morley, Newark. \$4

CLASS LV.—WOOLLEN, FLAX AND COTTON GOODS, AND FURS AND WEARING APPAREL.—100 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—George Harcourt, Toronto; Thom McNairn, Aylmer; A J G Henderson, London. \$8

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Best bags, from flax or hemp, the growth of Canada, one doz, L Aldrich, Thamesford. \$8 Best bags, one dozen, cotton, J Wright & Son, Dundas. \$4

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Best assortment of woollen knaws, stockings, drawers, shirts and mits, D Clark, Morrison. \$10 Best yarn, white and dyed, 1 lb of each, Stephens, Duffon & Co, London. \$3

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Dyeing, a case of specimens, John Mortimer, London. \$2 Lambskin overcoat, A C Atwood, Lobo. \$2

EXTRA PRIZES.

- Union flannel, shirts, and all wool dress piece, W B Langrick, Brockville. \$3 Plain wooney, and Jean, J J Clifton & Co, Aylmer. \$3

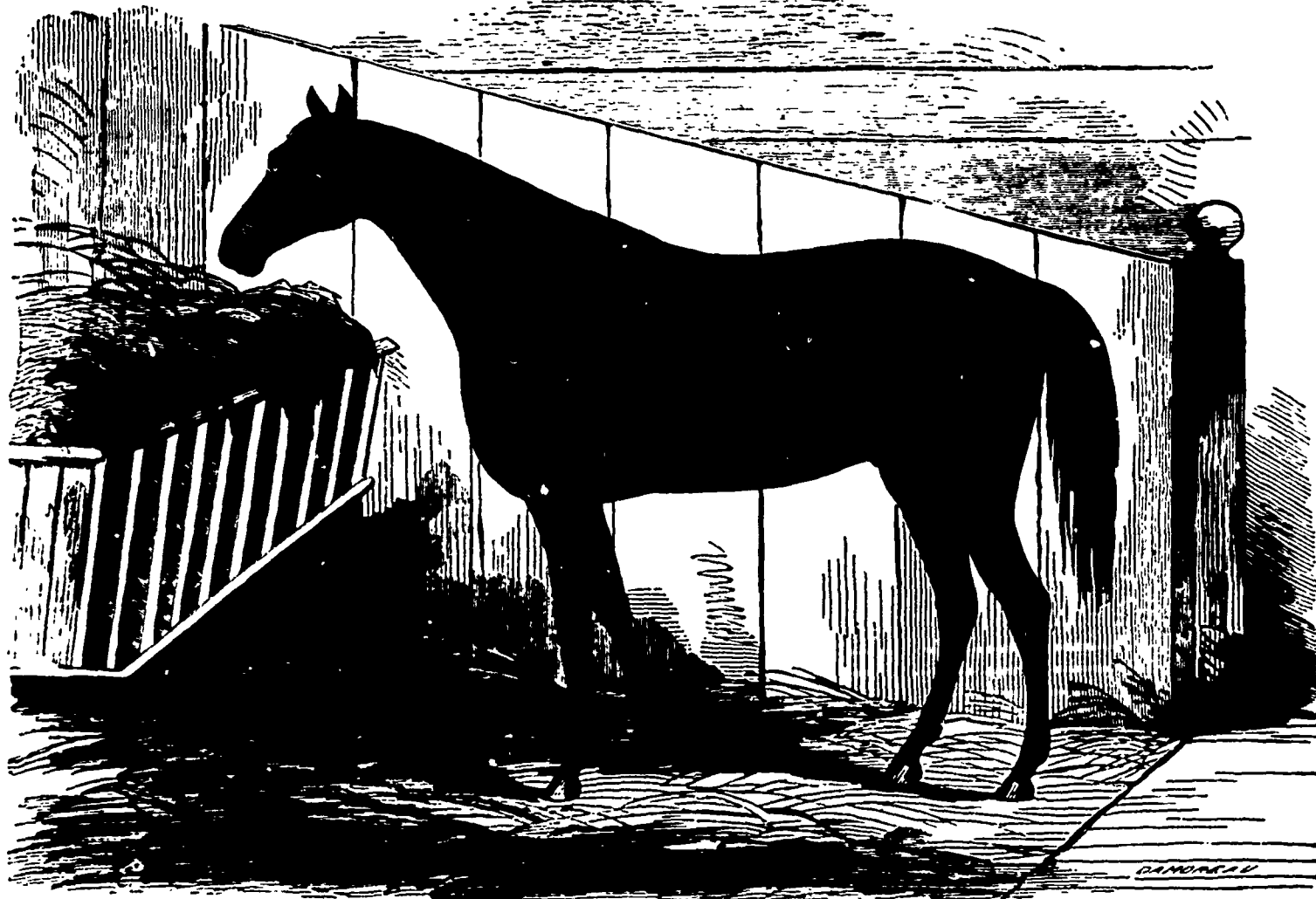
EXTRA PRIZES.

- The Judges report the linen bags, by L Aldrich, and the cotton bags, by J Wright & Son, Dundas, as very good; they also report the six varieties of linen goods as complying with the requirements of the prize list in quantity, but in quality very poor, and not deserving the high prize offered, but still deserving encouragement.

CLASS LVI.—FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.—11 ENTRIES.

- JUDGES.—E. A. McNaughton, Cobourg; Wm Edwards, Toronto. \$2

"PROMISED LAND"—THE FIRST PRIZE THREE YEAR-OLD THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1865



Imported and owned by Mr. SIMON BEATTIE, Markham.

The Breeder and Grazier.

Premium Thorough-bred Stallion.

We herewith present our readers with a spirited portraiture of the thorough bred stallion "Promised Land." This finely proportioned animal was bred by Major Green Thompson, Cumberland, England, and imported by Mr. Simon Beattie, Markham, during the present year. "Promised Land" was two years old this spring, and, as stated above, was winner of the first prize in the three year old class of thorough-breds, at the late Provincial Exhibition. He had also the additional honour of being awarded the diploma as best thorough-bred horse of any age on the ground. "Promised Land" has a good head, with a strong muscular neck and shoulders, well laid back to fine rising withers. Altogether he is a strong wiry-looking animal, and is apparently as full of go as an India-rubber ball. His pedigree is as follows: Sire by "The Judge"; dam, by "Bay Middleton"; g. dam, "Nitrois" by Whisker"; g. g. dam, "Mannilla" by "Dick Andrews," &c. "The Judge" by "Galaon"; dan, "Cerito" by "Saddler; g. dam, "Amaryllis" by "Cervantes," &c.

It may not be amiss to remind such of our readers as are not posted in turf matters, that "Bay Middleton" was a winner of the Derby and two thousand guineas; and was sire to "The Flying Dutchman" and "Andover," both of whom won the blue ribbon of the English turf. It will thus be seen that "Promised Land" is of highly aristocratic descent, and closely related to some of the most illustrious names in what may be called Tattersall's Court Register.

CURE FOR BLOATED CATTLE.—B. S. Gilbert writes to the New York Farmers' Club that cattle bloated from eating clover or other food to excess, may be relieved in a few minutes by pouring cold water upon their backs.

FEEDING PROPERTIES OF PEA STRAW.—"Pea straw is richer in oil and albuminous, or flesh-forming matters, than the straw of the cereals. The woody fibre is also more digestible. This fully accounts for the repute in which it is held as fodder for sheep and cattle."

COW CONCERT.—The *Terre Haute Express* says a German in that city, for the sake of being economical, collected a quantity of beef's blood to paint his house with. After finishing his job in the most approved manner, several cows passed near by, and smelling the blood, they set up such a bawling as the poor fellow never heard of. As the bawling increased, the number of cows increased, and at last accounts the poor fellow was still being serenaded in the most terrific manner.

HORSE KILLED BY WASPS.—A correspondent of an American paper, writing from Sulphur Springs, Tenn., says:—"While reclining under a tree I was startled by the footsteps of a horse, and looking up saw the animal coming toward me at full speed. He appeared to be terribly frightened, and commenced running around the spot where I was seated, and I soon discovered that the animal was completely covered with wasps, having no doubt trampled upon a nest of these insects. The poor beast ran about in excruciating torments for fully an hour and a half, when he fell dead."

EQUINE CURIOSITIES.—It may not be generally known, and so we place it on record, that Buffalo can now boast of having within its limits thirteen Shetland ponies, three of them the smallest in the United States. To her stock of half a score of Shetlands, Mrs. Dr. Lord has added three by recent importation, which are marvels of equine symmetry, strength and endurance, their extreme diminutiveness considered. This trio of little horses consists of a span of blacks, well mated, and 34 inches high, and a mouse colored pony 33 inches high. From a genuine lover of equine curiosities, we learn that Mrs. Lord sent Mr. Wm. Simpson, a Scotchman, resident of Black Rock, to Scotland, in March last, for the sole purpose of obtaining two spans of Shetlands, of certain dimensions. The fairs at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and other places were visited, but it was only after a long and arduous search that the span of blacks could be found. The little mouse-coloured fellow was found in an unfrequented place on the Shetland Islands, where he had been accustomed to feed on fish secured by himself from the water. A fourth was found in another remote corner of the Islands, but unfortunately died on the passage hither. The ponies were brought to this country in charge of Mr. Simpson, in a sail vessel; and after a voyage of between 40 and 50 days, most of which time the animals swung between decks, they reached terra firma in good condition. By the death of one of the quartette, the cost of the three ponies of which we write, does not fall short of \$1200. Mrs. Dr. Lord has displayed decided enterprise, and we are pleased to note her success in the matter of procuring the three smallest Shetland ponies to be found in this country.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Miscellaneous.

The Severe Period for Machinery.

Among the mistaken ideas that very generally prevail, is one that our farm machinery rapidly wears out. Now, although it is a very important fact, that farm implements and machinery go to destruction at an astonishing rate, we are inclined to attribute it more to negligence than to use, though improper use is very destructive. We believe it to be true that winter is the severest season of the year upon the great bulk of western farm machinery. Have our readers ever thought thus? If so, how easy is the remedy. Simply, proper housing and care. The average "life of a reaper" is but from four to five years, during which time 20 or 25 per cent. of the original cost has been spent for repairs, while the farmer who carefully houses his machine will easily make it last double this time, and in the aggregate expend less for repairs.

Verily, if it is worse to "rust out than to wear out," it is also easier, with the expensive machinery of the farm. The reaper is but a single illustration, whereas many might be introduced.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A down east editor, in a complimentary notice of a certain general, was made, by the omission of a single letter, to call him a "battle-scared veteran." The poor man hastened to make amends in his next issue by stating that it was his intention to have denominated the hero a "battle-scarred veteran."

A MAN that has a soul worth sixpence must expect to have enemies. The true motto of life is to do right, and then let the consequences take care of themselves. It is all sheer vanity to strive to accommodate yourself at every point to the whims and notions of some other persons, and strive to square your ways to please this or that sect or party.

A DANGEROUS TASK.—At a recent meeting of a parish, a strict-faced and most exemplary curate submitted a report in writing of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance from the parish. "Are you sure reverend sir," asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?" He said he believed he had.

RATS.—Neighbour Jones says, that if we will go to a tin shop and get a lot of scrap tin, and crowd it into their holes, they will evacuate the premises at once. Whether they fear them as traps, or whether they scratch their sides, or whether they have a natural fear for it, he could not tell. He only knows the fact.—*Maine Farmer.*

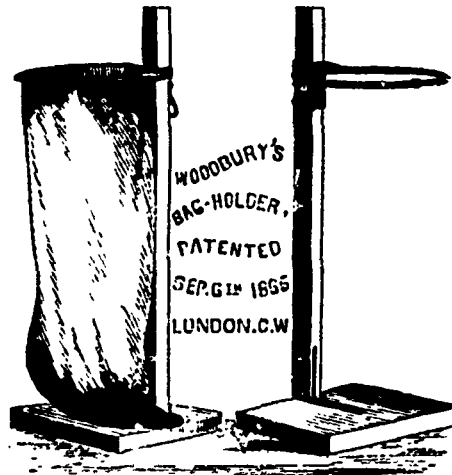
FILLING AN ICE HOUSE.—The *Utica Herald* says that the ice-house of L. R. Lyon, of Lyon's Falls, N.Y., has not been empty for twenty years, nor has a pound of ice ever been put into it. The building is constructed after the ordinary method, and when it is designed to fill it, a rose jet is placed upon the water-pipe, and as the water comes through it is chilled and drops into the ice-house, where it forms one solid mass of ice.

SAD MISTAKE.—Some few years ago there was a notary public in Washington, an old and highly respected gentleman, who had held his office through all the political twistings and turnings of our capital for nearly 20 years. A young friend was in his office one day, and while sitting by the table picked up a small old leather covered book, which upon being opened proved to be "Thaddeus of Warsaw." He cautiously remarked to Mr. Smith, the notary: "I see you have a copy of 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' here." "Thaddeus of Warsaw!" was the reply, "what do you mean?" "Why, this is a copy of it." "Thaddeus of Warsaw," exclaimed the old gentleman. He snatched the book, gave one glance at it, and cried out, "For twenty years I have been swearing people on that book, thinking it was the Bible! All these oaths ain't worth the paper they are written on!"

HOW A CLUB WAS GOT UP FOR AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—It is much easier to form a club of subscribers to a periodical than many people imagine. The supposed formidableness of the undertaking deters not a few from making the attempt. The subjoined clipping from the last number of the journal to which it relates, will show how quickly and easily the thing may be done, if persons will only set about it: "A young farmer at North Chili, a few days since, was at the depot, and happening to have a copy

of the *Genesee Farmer* in his pocket, he asked them to look at it, and got five new subscribers in about as many minutes! He was surprised, he said, to find how many farmers there were who took no agricultural paper whatever. He continued his efforts for a little while and soon got up a nice club of eighteen, and will doubtless double it in a few days. How many others are there that will do likewise?"

Labour-Saving Machine



The above is an engraving of a simple and useful contrivance for holding the mouth of a bag open while it is being filled with grain. No verbal description is needed to set forth the merits of such a convenience. It speaks for itself. Price, \$2. For further particulars, address the inventor, Mr. A. W. Woodbury, London, C. W.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, NOV. 15, 1865.

The Cattle Plague in Britain.

The fatal cattle plague, steppe murrain, or rinderpest still continues to make rapid strides over England and Scotland. For some time to come it promises to be the all-engrossing topic of conversation, and the popular theme for public letter-writing in the "old country." Unfortunately, up to the date of our latest advices, few subjects have ever led to more diversity of opinion without arriving at some practical conclusion, or even proposing some plausible theory to account for the phenomena exhibited in this extraordinary disease. Owing to this inability on the part of the veterinary profession to deal successfully with the plague, we are not surprised to learn that persons, without the slightest pretension to scientific knowledge, are setting themselves up as authorities and loudly parading their quack nostrums. In the meantime, amid all the fuss of this word-tempest respecting its origin, pathology, and treatment, the fatal rinderpest spreads its dark shadow over the land. From a letter addressed by Professor Simonds to the Clerk of the Council it would appear that a disease, similar in its nature to that raging in the bovine tribe, has appeared among a large flock of sheep in Norfolk. On the other hand, Mr. Tattersall, the great London horse dealer, has alarmed the public by reporting that two horses have died at Windsor, of rinderpest. This statement is contradicted by the Mayor of Windsor in a letter to the *Times*, in which he complains that Mr. Tattersall's erroneous statement is "calculated to cause serious loss to innkeepers and others in the town." In reply, Mr. Tattersall admits that "he was misinformed as to the place in which the horses had been attacked by the disease.

The owner of them, Captain Peyton, is at Windsor and his informant told him that the horses were there also—they being, in fact, in Oxfordshire, and one of them has recovered."

It must be observed that the evidence is by no means conclusive that the horses in question were affected by rinderpest, while the same observation, in all probability, applies to the alleged extension of the disease among sheep. Some animals drawn from the affected Norfolk flock have been examined by Dr. Letheby—a highly scientific authority—and in a communication to the *Times* he reports on the *post-mortem* appearances as follows:—"I observed that the intestinal canal was red and inflamed, the peritoneal vessels were gorged with blood, and the mucous membrane of the fourth stomach, as well as the cæcum and beginning of the large intestine, was patched and spotted with bloody congestion, and all the aggregated glands of Peyer were so gorged with blood as to be distinctly visible through the outer walls of the intestines. In these respects, therefore, the appearances are very similar to those which have been observed in the cattle disease. The lungs, however, were much congested, and the right side of the heart was full of blood, while the left was empty, evidently showing that circulation had failed in the capillaries of the lungs. In this particular there is a difference in the *post-mortem* appearances of the cattle and sheep diseases, and pending the experimental inquiry which I am informed Professor Simonds is undertaking as to the communicability of the disease by inoculation from one species of animal to the other, it will be well to suspend our opinion as to the identity of the two diseases."

Should it unfortunately turn out to be the fact that sheep and horses are subject to the disease, the gloomy prospects which are opened out are but too evident. If this fatal malady ravages at the same moment oxen, sheep, and horses,—and is communicable from one to the others,—why may it not also extend to swine, and even to man? Little less than an absolute famine of animal food would be the result in Britain, and the consequences, in all probability, would be most disastrous. In discussing this dismal prospect, the *Times* has the following pertinent remarks: "It will be not the least alarming result of such a discovery (the rinderpest among sheep) that it would seem to render nugatory all our previous measures for preventing the distribution of the disease by means of contagion. It is evident, in the first place, that while we thought we had guarded against contagion by a rigid quarantine of our cattle, we have been liable all the time to have it conveyed by sheep. But, in the next place, with all our sheep as well as our cattle exposed to the plague, how will it be possible to enforce a strict system of separation? Large flocks of sheep are very different from herds of cattle. Where there are hundreds of cattle there are thousands of sheep, and it would seem impossible to ensure that animals in an incipient stage of the disease shall not be conveyed along public roads, or be allowed to pasture among healthy herds. If the system of 'stamping out' the disease by preventing any diseased animal from communicating with any healthy one be still our only resource, nothing would seem likely to be sufficient except the absolute prohibition of all transit of any kind of animals. The outbreak may, in fact, prove to be the *reductio ad absurdum* of our regulations. It will be seen that the danger has in some measure been already met by the Privy Council. We publish an Order this morning consolidating all the previous Orders on the same subject, in which the word 'animal' receives the widest extension, and is made to include not only horned cattle, but sheep, lambs, goats, and swine. Any good, therefore, that can be done by the Orders in Council, will at once affect sheep as well as oxen. Without again indulging in premature speculations, we may anticipate that many other points in our existing notions on the subject will be placed in a very new light."

With regard to Professor Gamgee's suggestion of wholesale slaughter, or "stamping out," as this method has been forcibly called, the same journal has the following: "Now that it seems probable that our whole stock of animal food is liable to be affected, shall we persist in the barbarous practice of slaughtering indiscriminately every animal in which the disease appears? When a plague among human beings carries off 70 per cent. of its victims does any one propose to slaughter the remaining 30 per cent. in order to prevent contagion? Suppose that seven-eighths of the cattle attacked sink under the disease, why should we lose the remaining eighth? At all events, if this be the only treatment with which veterinary surgeons can provide us, we beg to suggest one practical conclusion to the British farmers—that is, not to put themselves to the expense of employing veterinary surgeons. They can slaughter their cattle without the assistance of the veterinary college. We hope, however, a more civilized manner of treatment may be soon adopted, and that those veterinary surgeons who believe in the usefulness of their art, and are willing to extend its resources by the light of experience may take every opportunity of doing so."

The *Field* combats the foregoing expression of opinion by the *Times*, as follows:—"The contrast drawn by the leading journal between the attitude of the public towards the human and veterinary medical professions is by no means justified. Can the former claim any greater mastery over cholera than the latter is entitled to over the cattle plague, in spite of its experience during the three visitations with which this country has been afflicted? Preventive measures are absolutely all that can be relied on; and whether we adopt the saline treatment, or calomel and opium, or homœopathic doses of arsenic, the mortality in severe cases will be the same, as has again and again been proved in actual practice.—The fact is really as stated by Professor Gamgee, that when the mucous membranes lining the stomach and bowels are either disorganized, as in the cattle plague and the malignant scarlet fever of man, or devitalized as in cholera, no absorption of salines or other medicines takes place, and death of the rest of the body follows as certainly as of the lobster when he has been so far acted on by boiling water as to turn his shell red, although his muscles continue to act. It is a strong symptom of ignorance in the physician to refuse to admit his want of remedial power over certain diseases, and, on the contrary, it will generally be found that the more skill and experience he possesses, the more ready he is to allow that, while he can assist nature to a very considerable extent in the majority of diseases, there are unfortunately but too many over which he has no control whatever. It is hard enough to be obliged to confess ignorance after years of study, but it is doubly hard for the veterinary surgeon to be told in the leading columns of the *Times* that he has fallen into disrepute, because, by his own confession, he is absolutely useless in the presence of disease, and because, avowing himself unable to cure it, he would resort to the most reckless measures in order to avoid its contagion." We cannot always agree with Professor Gamgee in his conclusions, and we have sometimes thought that he rides his hobby somewhat too hard, but, nevertheless, he stands forth as the most scientific man in his profession, and certainly he cannot be accused, in the instance of the cattle-plague, of either idleness or delay. He was the first to warn us of its approach, and to tell us, without circumlocution, of its arrival among us. He has undoubtedly worked hard in the examination of its symptoms, its treatment, and its pathology, and when he says, in opposition to his own pecuniary interests, that all he can advise is to put an end to its dissemination by wholesale slaughter, we surely ought to be grateful to him for his candour, instead of twitting him with his uselessness and ignorance."

From a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* is led to the startling conclusion "that our learned, skillful, and practical veterinary professors have made a mistake, and that it is not the rinderpest that has got amongst the cattle, sheep, and horses in England and Scotland, which all considered heretofore to be confined to the bovine race, but that it is the Siberian plague, which is acknowledged to be communicable from one species or genera of animal to others. If this be so, the case of our neighbours across the channel is a fearful one indeed, and unless through the mercies of an offended Deity he puts a limit to it, it is out of all human calculation as to when or how it may end."

In this fearful crisis we are not surprised to find that the Archbishop of Canterbury has felt it his duty to direct appropriate prayers to be used in Schools, Households and Families within his archdiocese "to treat the Almighty, who alone has the power, to stay the plague's frightful ravages."

"A word to the wise" is said to be sufficient. The painful experiences of Britain in the present visita-

tion ought to incite our Canadian stockholders to increased care and vigilance in the treatment of their live stock. Prevention is at all times better than cure. Therefore, see to it that domestic animals are provided with clean, well ventilated dwellings, and a regular and plentiful supply of wholesome and nutritious food.

Unusual Weather.

The weather, like fortune, is proverbially fickle, and occasionally it indulges in strange freaks. That ubiquitous personage, "the oldest inhabitant," has taxed his memory in vain for anything to match the premature, but short-lived winter which set in upon us during the closing days of last month, and the early days of the present month. On the 26th October, a copious rain fell throughout the greater part of Canada West. In many places it was welcome, for the ground had become so dry and hard that the fall transplanting of trees had been little short of impossible, and other necessary operations were obstructed. The rain continued through the night of the 26th ult., and on the morning of the 27th, fell gently, but was accompanied with such a degree of cold, that the drizzle was converted into hoar frost as it fell. During the afternoon and evening of the 27th, the rain again became heavy, and at times during the night fell in torrents. Freezing as it fell, the outside world presented a singular and unprecedented spectacle on the morning of the 28th. The roads and streets were a perfect glare of ice. Trees, plants, shrubs, and even blades of grass were coated over with ice, the crystalline incrustation being upwards of half an inch in thickness. Had the sun burst forth upon the scene, it would have been one of dazzling splendour. But the weather continued dull and cloudy, until gradually the coating of pellucid varnish fell from twig and shrub; and nature again wore its usual russet autumn garb. Great destruction, however, was made among fruit and ornamental trees. Orchards were sadly damaged. Many a fine evergreen lost its leader, and large numbers of the softer-wooded lawn and shade trees, were broken to pieces by the weight of ice. We have rarely had such a storm in mid-winter, but nobody remembers the like as having occurred during the month of October. Encouraged by the boldness of its predecessor's exit, November came in like a lion. Turnip-lifting was out of the question during the first few days of the month, so hard was the ground frozen; and many feared they would not get the few roots spared by grub and drought housed at all. These apprehensions, however, proved unfounded, and the precocious young winter, like most precocious growths, had but a short career.

The lesson taught by this unseasonable spurt of hard weather, is that of timely preparation for winter. Our seasons are short, much requires to be crowded into them, and it is not easy to get all things taut and snug "as the sailors phrase it, by the last week of October. But it is well, as far as possible, to take time by the forelock, so as not to be caught at a disadvantage by an unusual turn of the weather. Especially is it important that stock should be comfortably housed at an early day. When chill nights come, animals should have shelter. Like human beings they keenly feel the first nip of cold, and there can be little doubt that in consequence of inattention to their comfort, many poor creatures receive a check before winter fairly sets in, from which they do not recover during the entire season. Exposure to such a storm as we have now chronicled, could not but be very detrimental to the health and vigour of live stock, and yet large numbers of cattle and horses passed through it with little or no protection. If creatures are left out of doors late in the fall, we believe they shiver off by night all the flesh they gain by grazing through the day. Early housing of animals, is without question, a very great help to their being successfully and comfortably wintered. It has been proved over and over again that it requires far less to keep stock in good condition when snugly housed, than it does when exposed to all sorts of weather, so that considerations of economy as well as those of humanity, urge attention to this important matter.

Veterinary and Agricultural Instruction.

It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that arrangements are again made, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, for a familiar course of instruction in the various branches of science that relate to the principles and practice of Agriculture and the Veterinary art. The object is as follows: To provide suitable instruction for young men preparing for the Veterinary profession. Considering the constantly increasing number and value of our domesticated animals, the great expenses incurred by importation of superior stock from Europe, and the little professional skill at present available in the country to meet effectually serious emergencies, this department cannot be otherwise regarded than of great and pressing importance. The losses constantly occurring in consequence of neglect or unskillful treatment of disease, would, if correctly ascertained, assume serious dimensions; and the only way of preventing, or even mitigating them, is to diffuse among the rising generation of farmers sound and practical information on the various subjects treated of in the above-mentioned course of instruction, and thoroughly to prepare individuals for the practice of the Veterinary art as a profession. Both these points may be readily attained by the scheme herein mentioned, at the least possible expenditure of time and money to the student.

The course, as regards professional students extends over three terms, and includes dissection and anatomical demonstrations, with a certain amount of practice. We understand that some three or four pupils will present themselves for final examination next spring, when, if they succeed in passing, they will acquire the Diploma of the Board, certifying that they possess a necessary amount of scientific and practical knowledge to enter on their profession in Canada.

The facilities thus offered to young persons intended for, or actually engaged in the business of farming, for acquiring a competent knowledge of such branches of natural science as have important relations to their pursuits, ought to interest and attract no inconsiderable number. The course is purposely limited to six weeks, with the view of rendering it generally available. Many young men might conveniently spend that length of time in the depth of winter, and acquire an amount of information which they could turn to good account during the more active periods of the year. Many an agricultural youth never rises to a perception even of the dignity of his vocation, from the fact that his mind has never been earnestly directed to observe and reason on the every-day phenomena of life.

The whole subject of Agricultural Education in this country, both as regards schools and societies, demands a much fuller attention than it has hitherto received. Our agricultural societies, spread over the length and breadth of the land, might do much more for the diffusion of light and knowledge, in relation to subjects having both a scientific and practical value, if suitable machinery were introduced adapted to the purpose. After all, however, but comparatively little can be done till the farming community, as a whole, is earnestly aroused, and made to feel and appreciate the vast importance of the subject. With this view we are glad to learn that Professor Buckland has made such arrangements with the authorities of University College, as will enable him to spend the greater portion of the year in visiting and lecturing throughout the Province.

A Graceful Acknowledgment.

We copy the following paragraph from the columns of a British contemporary with unmixed satisfaction at the evidence it affords of just appreciation of an agricultural editor's merits:—A testimonial, in the shape of a valuable piece of plate and a purse containing one hundred and thirty sovereigns, has been presented to Mr. Robt. Oliphant Pringle, by a number of gentlemen interested in the agriculture of the country, on the occasion of his vacating the editorial chair of the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* to become editor of the *Scottish Farmer* in Edinburgh. The plate bore the following inscription:—

"Presented, with a purse of sovereigns, to Robert Oliphant Pringle, by a number of friends in Ireland, in appreciation of his services in promoting agricultural improvements, especially while in connexion with the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*.—Dublin, 28th September, 1865.

The presentation took place in Reynold's Hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, in the presence of a large and influential assemblage. Richard Chaloner, Esq., Kingsfort, Moynalty, who occupied the chair, read a very complimentary address, from which the following is an extract:—

"We cannot avoid feeling that natural emotion occasioned by the severance of the friendly intercourse which has continued so long between us, but we feel pleasure, at the same time, in knowing that it has arisen from a call to what may, perhaps, be a wider sphere of usefulness in the same field of labour. We are confident that the reputation you have gained as a zealous advocate of agricultural progress, and an able teacher of its principles, will be even further increased in the position you have been called to occupy, and that under your guidance the *Scottish Farmer* will not suffer either in usefulness or popularity."

Mr. Pringle made a suitable reply. Mr. Purdon, Proprietor of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, said he could not let the occasion pass without expressing the high estimation in which he had held Mr. Pringle during the twenty years of unbroken friendship which had subsisted between them. Before Mr. Pringle became editor of the *Gazette* his writings had long been familiar to its readers, subscribed with the initials R. O. P., and it was as R. O. P. that Mr. Pringle afterwards introduced himself to him. From that time a warm friendship arose between them, which had continued uninterrupted ever since, and which, he trusted, would last unbroken to their lives' ends. (Hear, hear.) On the motion of Captain Thornhill, seconded by Professor Cameron, a vote of thanks was passed to the Treasurer, Mr. Rober'son, and the Secretary, Mr. Drummond, and the proceedings ended."

New Use for Indian Corn.

We have repeatedly urged upon our farmers, a more extensive culture of maize. Both grain and stalks are valuable for feeding purposes, and on good land the crop is remunerative. It is very useful in this country in a judicious rotation, both from the nature of the plant, and the mode of culture it requires. It may be safely grown in many localities where the summer is thought by most people too short for it to ripen. The small yellow variety will mature in most parts of Canada. It need not be planted until about the first of June, which is not the least recommendation of it, as it lengthens out the season of spring work,—a very short one at best in this country.

A new use for this cereal has it appears, been found, and thus another reason for its more extensive cultivation is at hand. We learn from the *Trade Review*, that the manufacture of sugar from Indian corn, is about to be commenced, on an extensive scale, in Montreal. The enterprising and wealthy firm of Molson & Brother, of that city, are just completing a large sugar refinery, and having tried to their satisfaction a number of experiments, are about to commence making sugar from corn, and believe that they will get an excellent article, at low cost.

The *Hamilton Times* in calling attention to this circumstance, makes the following statements. Its advice to Canadian farmers we readily endorse:—"The manufacture has already been for some time carried on in Buffalo, and has also been commenced in St. Louis. Indian corn consists for the most part of starch, the greater portion of the starch now in use being made from it. Where then, it may be asked, is the sugar to come from. The answer is, that starch and sugar, though apparently so dissimilar in their nature, are in their chemical composition very nearly alike. The conversion of starch into sugar has long been familiar to scientific men. In this new manufacture, the starch is first made, and then the sugar from it afterwards. We apprehend that the profits on the sugar from the corn will have to be less per pound than what is made on starch; which is at present, if we mistake not, something more than handsome. But then the almost unlimited demand for the article, and its extreme readiness of sale, will more than make up for this. We may reasonably, then, congratulate ourselves on the prospects of making our own sugar, or a great portion of it, ere long. Our farmers would do well to turn their attention more to the raising of Indian corn, a crop which when well attended to, produces a very heavy return per acre. All parts of the Province are not suitable for it, but there is much soil especially along the line from Brantford to Chatham, and towards Lake Erie, on which more to the acre can be raised of it, than of any other grain whatever."

THE PRIZE LIST.—We devote nearly half our present issue to the Prize List of the recent Provincial Exhibition, which, having been revised and corrected by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, will be found useful for consultation and reference.

Agricultural Intelligence.

International Veterinary Congress.

During the early part of September last, a Congress rare in its kind, but somewhat fruitful in its results, was held in the city of Vienna. The programme was restricted entirely to the discussion of means to be adopted for the prevention of the cattle plague; the length of time to which the quarantine period should extend, the method to be used for the disinfection of railway trucks, ships, &c.; the subject of hydrophobia; and, lastly, questions of importance in relation to the law of warranty. The *Scottish Farmer* supplies the following synopsis of the proceedings:—Dr. Vell attended on behalf of the Government, for the purpose of welcoming the assembly, and gave an assurance that its deliberations would meet with all the attention they deserved. He specially referred to the fact that the laws relating to cattle disease prevention had been entirely revised in 1859, but that the steppe murrain continued to be introduced by smuggled stock into the western and southern provinces of the State. It was therefore necessary to attempt a more effectual control over the propagation of so disastrous a malady. The members present at the International Congress spoke in favour of establishing a fund, apart from the Government grants, for the payment of diseased or infected animals which have to be slaughtered with a view of the prevention of the plague. Special precautions were suggested as to the transmission of articles the product of diseased animals:—Perfectly dried skins, the points of horns cut off, as they often are for commercial purposes, the salt and dried intestines of cattle, melted tallow, wools, cowhair, &c., could be freely allowed to pass unobserved. 2. Entire horns, hoofs, &c., which are detached from the soft parts, but which often contain adhering flesh, &c., should be disinfected with a solution of chloride of lime. 3. As melted tallow is often conveyed in bags which may be charged with the poison, these bags should be washed with a solution of lime solution. 4. Fresh bones, fresh skins, and intestines, unmelted tallow, raw flesh, and fresh sheepskins should not be sold whenever the *Rinderpest* exists in a district."

Crops in Nova Scotia.

In some parts the potatoes are more injured, and the crops will be lighter than in 1861, but, taking the crop as a whole, it will probably average anything that has been harvested for several years past. The samples in the market are so far good, and exhibit more of that floury whiteness characteristic of the healthy esculent than formerly. The farmers seem to be cultivating the earlier and finer kinds; and though the yield perhaps may not be as abundant, yet the profit is doubtless larger. The wheat crop this year, as in past years, where any considerable quantities are sown, in some parts, has escaped the ravages of the fly—the late in others. The risk of losing the crop entirely deters many of our best farmers from attempting to raise wheat at all. Oats are quite an average, probably above it, throughout the Province. Buckwheat, where sown, has, we understand, done well. Early and late frosts are the enemies of that wholesome and profitable cereal, otherwise the crop is almost certain, and is peculiarly adapted to lighten heavy soil, and is fit for a rotation of crops.

The hay crop of Nova Scotia this year is above an average, although certain localities are short. But this is not general. And the hay is uncommonly well put up. The dry season experienced has been peculiarly advantageous in that respect with regard to kinds of farming produce. Perhaps there has not been a season in the remembrance of any living inhabitant, where the drought has been so general, so long, and so severe, as during the present summer and autumn, and yet continues. Streams and brooks, and water courses, never before known to fail, are dead dry,—and water mills, as a rule, are all at a stand still.

The apple crop is all but a failure. A few barrels have found their way to the market, but the prices are unusually high, and the quality is below the average.

Prices of farm produce are good, and pay. Butter is high, and likely to continue so during the season. Contract beef, as it is called, is low, yet butcher's meat keeps up and mutton and lamb commands higher prices and sales. Taking it all in all, the season of 1863 is one of prosperity for the agriculturist. Everything has to sell brings good prices, and there is nothing that his labour produces but is in good demand.—*Unionist*.

Canadian Meat for the British Market.

MEAT being now scarce in Great Britain, and the supplies usually obtained from the Continent having failed, the *Morning Post* recommends that recourse be had to Canada. The case is thus put:—

"The average price per pound of butchers' meat in the markets of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, in 1861, was: Beef, from 6 cents to 8 cents per pound; mutton, 5 cts. to 8 cts. per pound, and veal and pork, from 6 cts. to 10 cts. per pound. As to the practicability of bringing across the Atlantic dead meat in a marketable condition, there is little reason to apprehend difficulty, when we know that the tables on board the ocean steamers are all the year round supplied daily with fresh meat of the best quality. The average duration of the voyages of the Canadian mail steamships is between nine and ten days; and it has been ascertained that meat, when properly packed and forwarded in vessels fitted for the purpose, will keep a fortnight or three weeks. Should the first experiment of bringing to our markets live stock or dead meat from Canada prove successful, it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of the trade both to Canada and ourselves."

Sale of Ayrshires and Jerseys.

WE learn from the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, that the sale of the Ayrshire herd of H. N. Thayer, Pomfret, and the Jersey herd of John Giles, of South Woodstock, came off, as advertised, Oct. 18, on the farm of Mr. Giles. We extract, from the above-named paper, the following statement of the prices obtained:

AYRSHIRES.			
Name.	Age.	Purchaser.	Price.
1 Jean Amour, 9 years.	H. C. Gregory.	Unadilla N. Y.	\$175
2 Imbec 2nd, 8 years.	M. Willard.	Providence, R. I.	375
3 Susan, 9 years.	H. C. Gregory.		150
4 Foca, 9 years.	—	Dresden Me.	155
5 Brenda, 8 years.	H. N. Thayer.		125
6 Dowtop, —	J. S. Barstow.	S. Portsmouth R. I.	150
7 Park, 3 years.	do.	do.	160
8 Beauty, 6 years.	B. Harrington.	Worcester, Mass.	140
9 Cora, 4 years.	H. C. Gregory.		210
10 Polly, 4 years.	S. Converse.	New Braintree, Mass.	275
11 Elle, 3 years.	—	—	250
12 Jeanie, 3 years.	Mrs. H. N. Thayer.		90
13 Lelia, 3 years.	J. S. Barstow.		200
14 Beatrice, 1 year.	H. C. Gregory.		55
15 Nell Gwynn, 1 year.	D. Winsor, Johnson.	R. I.	75
16 Britanna, 1 year.	do.	do.	100
1 and 15.	Withdrawn—no bidders		
19 Strawberry 3rd, calf.	O. H. Perry.	New York city	75
20 Hebe 3rd, 5 years.	M. Pollard.	S. Braintree, Mass.	100
21 Hebe 4, calf.	O. H. Perry.		55
22 Flora, calf.	E. D. Pearce.	Providence.	80
Butt Harold, 5 years.	Martin Willard.		125
— Osian, 1 year.	do.	do.	100
— Sinclair, 6 months.	H. C. Gregory.		100
— Kollin, 6 months.	F. Averil.	Pomfret.	80
— Osgilby, 6 months.	John Damon.	Stonington.	55
— Dabill, 3 months.	H. C. Gregory.		55

JERSEYS.

The sale of Jerseys was remarkable, from the fact that all the pure bred cows went to one man, William B. Dinsmore, Esq., of Staatsburg, near Hyde Park, N. Y., President of the Adams Express Co. The highest went at \$350, for a cow 3 years old, and others at \$310, \$300, \$255, \$225, and so on. A yearling heifer brought \$160, and a few grades from \$75 to \$150. A pure-bred spring's calf sold to H. C. Gregory at \$105. Two others went for \$95 apiece, another for \$80, and a bull calf at \$50. The Jerseys sold high as compared with the Ayrshires. They were not so uniform in colour and quality as the Ayrshires, and there were fewer that were desirable for founding a herd of that breed.

The cultivation of the tobacco plant is rapidly extending in Algeria. In the year 1863 and 1864 eleven hundred and fifty native farmers planted this popular "weed."

BONE MILL.—The *Rural Advertiser* for October, has a cut and description of Bogartus' bone mill, of which several are in successful operation in that city and vicinity. It is said to be "the only mill in the market capable of grinding the raw bone. There are two sizes of these mills. No. 2 weighs about 600 lbs., is calculated for a two-horse tread power, and is capable of making out of unboiled and unburned bone a barrel of bone dust in twelve minutes. Price in Philadelphia, \$215. The large mill, No. 5, is adapted for a four-horse power, and will make a barrel of bone dust in six minutes. It weighs \$1,600 lbs., and costs in Philadelphia \$310. Extra plates can be furnished for grinding corn and cob."

THE Western Rural says that several persons near Auburn, N. Y., have recently been stung, or bitten, by a large worm that infests tomato vines, so that death ensued in a few hours. The worm is described as about three inches long, of a green colour and armed with claws and nipers, with a black horn extending in front, three-fourths of an inch long.

SHEEP GONE CRAZY.—A gentleman who came down on the Hempfield train yesterday informs us that two miles this side of Claysville there was a flock of sheep enclosed in a pasture field. At one point the fence ran along the edge of a high precipice. On Wednesday a stampede occurred among the flock, when the frightened or crazy sheep commenced jumping the fence at the point indicated, going over the precipice at the same time. Two hundred and eighty of the animals were killed.—*Wheeling Int.*

WHAT PAYS.—What pays? To raise sheep, when they can be sold as Mr. Tindale, of this Township, sells them. He informs us that he has lately sold five rams, of different ages, for \$135. The purchasers were—Alex. Murton, Bentinck, County of Grey, one ram lamb, \$20; Joseph Powley, Peel, County of Wellington, one ram lamb, \$20; John Page, Maryboro', one ram lamb, \$20; John Hackney, Carriick, County of Huron, one three-year ram, \$10; Liam Vrooman, Garafraxa, one shearing ram, \$35. Good prices, certainly.—*Fergus Constitution.*

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO CROP.—The tobacco crop will probably be the heaviest ever known. At present prices its value will not fall short of \$6,000,000. At old prices about \$1,750,000 would be a reasonable estimate. The tobacco interest is, in fact, becoming one of the leading interests of Connecticut. Large quantities are exported to Cuba and elsewhere yearly, the Connecticut wrapper being the best for all purposes in the market. A great quantity of stock from that State is also yearly exported to Germany, and comes back as imported tobacco, having been improved wonderfully by a trip to Europe.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—Our Garafraxa correspondent informs us that Mr. Robert Black, of that township, had thirteen sheep killed by dogs a few nights ago. We have repeatedly cautioned our farmers against the carelessness manifested in the night keeping of their stock. They are frequently left to roam at will over the farm, when a more tempting bait to a ravenous dog, than a flock of sheep, could not possibly be devised. We hope this warning will not be lost upon the agriculturists of the county.—*Onych Advertiser.*

GARAFRAXA PLOUGHING MATCH.—The Garafraxa Agricultural Society held their annual Ploughing Match on the 25th ult., on the farm of John Dobbin, Esq. The competition was not as keen as might have been expected, but the quality of the work was tally up to that of former years. The company enjoyed Mr. Dobbin's hospitalities during the day, and when the work was finished they adjourned to his house and spent a very pleasant evening. The following is the list of prizes: In the first class—men—1st, John Richardson; 2nd, John Duncan; 3rd, William Graham. Second class—men—1st, George Wilkie; 2nd, George Dickson. Boys' class—1st, Robt. Richardson; 2nd, John Strange.

FINE PEARS AT BOSTON.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society have just closed their 37th Annual Exhibition, which was held in the new, splendid and commodious Halls in their new building in Tremont Street, an account of which will be found in another page. Notwithstanding the remarkably dry season, the pears were finer than ever before seen, and surpassed in quantity, as they did in quality, any of the exhibitions of late years. No less than 60 entries were made for the prizes for single dishes, and we venture to say that all these lots, not to mention others quite as fine, and in many instances finer, made up a display of pears never equalled anywhere. Duchess pears weighed twenty-four ounces each, and 12 Bartlett's weighed just 10 lbs. Sheldon, Howell, Doyenne du Comice, Hovey, Buerro Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, Dix, Beurre Diez, and many others were equally large and superb. The following are the names of the 20 varieties which obtained the first premium of \$25:—Moore's, Sheldon, Doyenne du Comice, Merriam, Abbott, Swan's Orange, Marie Louise, Beurre Bosc, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, B. d'Anjou, Golden Beurre of Bilbao, B. Hardy, Hovey, (Dana's) Howell, Gansell, B. Superfin, Glout Morceau, Urbaniste, and Andrews, from Hovey & Co. The collections of pears comprised 160 varieties from Hovey & Co., 115 from M. P. Wilder, and 60 varieties from H. Vandine.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

British Cleanings.

PEARS have been so abundant in England this year, that they have been sold at the rate of "1 lbs. for 2d." They have been cheaper than potatoes.

VETCHES—a capital forage-plant grow best upon a loamy soil. It is not usually designated a rotation crop, being like peas, more a "catch" or stolen crop. The best crop for it to succeed is a cereal. Sown in autumn, it is ready to be cut for green food for cattle early in the spring, after which the land may be prepared for a root-crop. The seed should be sown at intervals, in order to secure a succession of cuttings.

A TOURIST writes from a seaport town of the Highlands of Scotland, as follows:—"In a back street, inhabited principally by pilots and fishermen, a sanguinary announcement may be seen in a parlour window. It runs as follows: 'Sailors' vitals cooked here.'"

STRAW AND BEEF.—The *Scottish Farmer* shrewdly says:—"Mr. Mechi may persuade himself that he is in the secret of converting considerable quantities of straw into beef, but we rather suspect it is the straw which renders him capable of extracting nourishment out of the large allowances of concentrated food which he makes use of."

THE QUEEN'S ARMS.—A country fellow, anxious to see the Queen, left his native village and came to London to gratify his curiosity. Upon his return, his wife asked him "what the Queen was like?" "Loike!" cried Hodge, "why, I ne'er was so cheated in my life. What doo't think, Margaret? her arms are loke thome and moine; although I have heard our excisemen say a score of times her arms were 'a lion and a unicorn.'"

POTATO DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The *Mark Lane Express* of October 2 says:—"The more we hear of the potato crop, the less assurance have we of its keeping qualities. In some localities the whole growth has been lost. It would seem from the general reports in the English papers that the crop is the largest that has been raised for many years, but that the disease is unusually virulent and destructive."

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The official report of the Registrar-General for Ireland has recently been published. For the seven first months of this year, 62,262 persons left the country, stating it to be their intention not to return. In 1864 the number for the same period was 84,586, showing in this year a decrease of 22,324. The total number of emigrants from the commencement of the enumeration at the Irish ports, in May 1851, to the 31st of July, 1865, is 1,591,487.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.—We clip the following from a British exchange:—"A few days ago a young horse, which was landed recently from the steamer at the foot of Lochgoil, was sent with a load to a farm at the head of the Loch, a distance of six miles, from which it was to return with the tenant on horseback next morning. In the morning, however, the horse, which had been turned out to grass, was not to be found, and it turned out that at the time the search was being made for him, he was quietly feeding in a field upon the farm on which he had been landed. The road between the field and the farmhouse to which the animal was sent was crossed by high gates, which are closed at night, and over which, or the adjoining dykes, it must have leaped on its way home-wards. The curious part of the proceeding is that the animal had never before been out of the farm upon which it was landed."

DISEASE AMONG PIGS IN IRELAND.—We learn from an exchange that this fearful calamity still continues throughout Westmeath with unabated violence, and should it not speedily abate, pigs will be about as scarce as swans. In a radius of about one half mile there have not been less than from 100 to 150 of these animals fallen victims to this terrible disease, within the last few weeks. One poor struggling small farmer, holding ten acres of land, lost five out of six, with which he flattered himself he could pay his November rent. Another lost three out of five, each worth from £3 10s. to £4, and, in like manner, from the full grown store to the suckling of a month old. The distress from this cause is very great, and considerably aggravated by the rapid spread of the potato blight, the poor people having to look on at their potato crop failing, without the satisfaction of the mitigation of

it, as in former years, when pigs were numerous and healthy, and consumed to advantage the greater portion of the diseased potatoes. Landlords will, it is to be feared, find many shortcomings amongst their poorer class of tenants." The *Scottish Farmer* is informed that several deaths have recently occurred among the Irish peasantry, which are clearly traceable to the use of diseased pork. The flesh of the hogs, which have fallen a prey to the epidemic, has been freely used by the lower orders, and, as a consequence, a species of English cholera has carried off several of the partakers of this unwholesome food.

THE HONEY HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.—"A Lammermoor Beekeeper" in the *Scottish Farmer*, gives the results of his honey harvest for the past season, as follows:—"I began the season with nine hives, and from them have now twenty-three, and have taken from them 290 lbs. flower honey. I had three tops as fine honey as ever was seen, weighing respectively 40, 36, and 32 lbs. net. The 40 lbs. was gathered by a top swarm within five weeks, the others about the same time. They are the heaviest which have ever been seen in this locality. I attribute my success to the liberal feeding which I gave them early in the spring when the queen was breeding. By so doing, I had strong hives, which were ready to take advantage of the white clover; and as my bees are now all Ligurians, or hybrids between them and the black ones, I cannot help giving them the preference, as I never could obtain such results before with the common bee."

HIGHLAND HUTS AND COWGATE DEFNS.—Alexander Smith, in his book on Skye, says:—"I protest I cannot become pathetic over the Highland hut. I have sat in the turfen dwellings, amid the surgings of the blue smoke, and received hospitable welcome, and found amongst the inmates, good sense, industry, family affection, contentment, piety, happiness. And when I have heard philanthropists, with more zeal than discretion, maintain that these dwellings are a disgrace to the country in which they are found, I have thought of districts of great cities which I have seen—within the sound of the rich man's chariot wheels, within the hearing of multitudinous Sabbath bells—of evil scents and sights and sounds; of windows stuffed with rags; of female faces that look out on you as out of a sadder inferno than that of Dante; of faces of men containing the debris of the entire Decalogue, faces which hurt you more than a blow would; of infants poisoned with gin, children bred for the prison and the hulks. Depend upon it there are worse odours than peat smoke, worse next-door neighbours than a cow or a brood of poultry; and although a couple of girls dragging a harrow be hardly in accordance with our modern notions, yet we need not forget that there are worse employments for girls than even that. I do not stand up for the Highland hut; but in one of these smoky cabins I would a thousand-fold rather spend my days than in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, or in one of the streets that radiates from Seven Dials."

A CATTLE PLAGUE PSALM.—The following is part of a psalm sung in Osmotherley Church, Yorkshire, above a century ago. It was composed by the parish clerk on the occasion of the murrain, a severe distemper that raged among the horned cattle in the year 1717. It was sung and chorused by the whole congregation in the church. The four first stanzas contained an account of the cattle that died and the names of the farmers to whom they belonged; the remaining verses were as follows:—

No Christian's bull nor cow, they say,
But takes it out of hand;
And we shall have no cows at all,
I doubt, within thisle'

The doctors, though they all have spoke,
Like learned gentlemen,
And told us how the entrails look,
Of cattle dead and green;

Yet they do nothing do at all,
With all their learning's store;
So Heaven drive out this plague away,
And vex us not no more.

This piece was so well received that after the service it was desired again by all the congregation except five farmers, who wept, declaring that the lines were too moving. The minister on going out said to the clerk, "Why John, what psalm was that we had to day—it was not one of David's?" "No, no," quoth John, big with the honour he had acquired, "David never made such a psalm since he was born—this is one of my own."—*Hodgson's History of Allertonshire and Birtforth.*



Annual Fruit Growers' Meeting.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada, held its annual meeting at Paris, on the 1th October. The President, his honour, Judge Logie, in the chair. The following varieties of pears were shown by Mr. Holton-Seckel, Forelle or Trout, White Doyenne, Grey Doyenne, Napoleon, Buffam, Vicar of Winkfield, Swan's Orange, Jalousie de Fontenay, Beurre D'Anjou, Lawrence, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Clairgeau, Flemish Beauty, Duchess d'Angouleme, Columbia, and Beurre Diel.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, exhibited the Columbia plum, Delaware and Rebecca grapes, and the Ribston Pippin.

Mr. Smith, of Grimsby, brought samples of Smock's Freestone peach, and Hyder Eliza, and the Perkins' grapes.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, exhibited at the meeting, and in his grounds, a large number of varieties of grapes and apples; among the grapes were Rogers' Hybrids Nos. 3, 4, 15, and 19, the Maxatawny, Diana, Delaware, Alvey, Ontario, Black Prince, and four varieties of seedling grapes, hybrids raised by himself, and two varieties of raspberry, one of which he had obtained by crossing the common Yellow Cap with the White Marvel of four seasons, and the other by crossing the Yellow Cap with Belle de Toutenay. Among the apples exhibited by Mr. Arnold, were the Wagner, Orange Russet, Benoui, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, and Bourrasa.

After partaking of a lunch, kindly provided by Mr. Chas. Arnold, the Association spent some time in examining the fruits in Mr. Arnold's grounds, and particularly the different varieties of grapes. On re-assembling for business, the meeting took up the discussion of pears.

Beurre Diel.—Mr. Arnold said the tree was a miserable crooked grower, but the fruit good. Mr. Holton, of Hamilton, said it was a good bearer, a strong growing tree, succeeds well on the quince stock, fruit sugary but gritty, would not call it first class; tree hardy, but a crooked, straggling grower. Mr. Hamilton, of Paris, thought the tree a good bearer, and hardy, the fruit gritty at the core.

The President considers this one of the best late pears. Recommended for further trial.

Summer Doyenne or Doyenne d'Ete.—Mr. Holton considers it one of the best early pears; free bearer, fruit small but handsome, with bright red cheek; if picked before ripe, is a very fine, rich, juicy pear, better than the Madeline, but if allowed to ripen on the tree, it becomes mealy and inferior. It ripens about the same time as the Madeline, a free upright grower, and bears young on the pear stock.

Mr. Mills thought it an exceedingly fine flavoured pear. Recommended for trial.

Beurre Clairgeau.—Mr. Holton said it was a fine pear if picked at the right season, rich and juicy, finely coloured, does not succeed well on the quince stock, is apt to break off at the union, it bears young on the pear stock; that he had it bear in three years from the bud, indeed it is inclined to overbear. Retained on list for further trial.

Kirtland.—Mr. Hamilton, of Paris, considers it one of the finest varieties in his garden, it grows well on the quince, fruit small to medium, an orange russet, very fine flavour, almost equal to Seckel, a larger pear than the Seckel, appears to be a good bearer, comes in immediately after the Bartlett, a thrifty, good grower.

Mr. Arnold only knows it from having seen it in Mr. Hamilton's garden, thinks it a first class pear. (Note by the Secretary—the Kirtland is very apt to rot at the core—early picking in some measure remedies this defect.) Recommended for trial.

White Doyenne.—Mr. Holton stated that this pear was very liable to crack in some parts of the U. S., so much so that in some places its cultivation had been given up. He considered it one of the best pears in cultivation, and had seen no symptom of cracking about Hamilton.

Mr. Arnold could endorse all that Mr. Holton had said, adding that he has found it liable to overbear, and to become stunted in consequence.

Mr. Smith, of Grimsby, thought it one of the best pears in cultivation, not liable to crack in his locality.

Mr. Woolverton, of Grimsby, thinks it a good pear, but not so highly flavoured as some others.

Mr. Little, of Dumfries, said it was a splendid pear, but the tree does not succeed well with him, it looks stunted.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton,—is a very fine pear, upright grower, great bearer. Retained for general cultivation. (Note by Secretary—the White Doyenne has been cultivated at St. Catharines for nearly or quite twenty years, and has not yet shown any symptoms of cracking.)

Buffam.—Mr. Smith thinks this requires only a little more size to make it equal to White Doyenne; it is a thrifty grower, and good bearer on quince, and believes it equally good as a standard; fine flavour if properly ripened.

Mr. Hamilton.—It grows rapidly, and is apt to be killed back in winter, is not equal to White Doyenne.

Mr. Holton.—Is a handsome tree, upright, inclined to overbear, varies much in different years, in some seasons nearly equal to White Doyenne, in others nearly tasteless, very unequal in size, small and spotted if the tree overbears; when grown in the shade, is apt to be without flavour, but in the sun, well coloured and better flavoured; is a very sweet pear.

Mr. Arnold.—it is one of the finest growers, is liable to grow too fast when young, and in consequence to be injured in winter; it requires poor cultivation at first, and rich afterwards; flavour nearly equal to the Seckel, small size, apt to be spotted.

Mr. Woolverton thinks it as hardy as other pears. Recommended for further trial.

Winter Nels.—Mr. Hamilton thinks this is the finest of winter pears, the tree is hardy, bears early, but grows very twisted, his are standards; the fruit is of first quality, and will keep into March, or may be ripened in December in a warm room.

Mr. Holton had found the tree subject to blight, and a very crooked grower indeed.

Mr. Arnold said it was a fine pear, but the tree grew so crooked and unsightly that nurserymen were not disposed to grow it, and when they do they keep it out of sight. Placed on the list for trial.

Lawrence.—Mr. Holton had only fruited it twice, last year and this. It is an upright, medium grower, and hardy, fruit very fine, juicy, and of a very agreeable flavour.

Mr. Hamilton has fruited it two years, thinks it a very fine winter pear, and not difficult to ripen.

Mr. Smith thinks it long of coming into bearing. Put on the list for trial.

Smock's Peach.—Mr. Smith thought this a good late variety, hardy, and a good bearer. It is a yellow fleshed freestone variety. Mr. Holton requested Mr. Smith to name the four varieties of peaches which he considered the best for general cultivation, in localities where peaches succeed. Mr. Smith named Serrate Early York or the Early Purple; Crawford's Early, Early Bernard or Yellow Albert, and Jacque's Rare-ripe; and for a late peach, Smock.

The Association next proceeded to consider the new varieties of grapes exhibited by Mr. Arnold.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS: No. 3.—Mr. Arnold said that this ripened nearly as early as Hartford Prolific. He covers all his vines in winter, and does not know whether it will endure exposure, it appears to be as hardy as the Delaware, ripens its wood well, and from that fact he infers that it is as hardy as any other grape. It is a fair grower, though not so strong as some others; he has seen no symptom of blight or mildew, the foliage keeps fresh and good, does not burn or wither; he has fruited it only one year, the bunch is as large as Isabella, berry larger, is a high flavoured grape.

No. 4.—Mr. Arnold said this was as hardy as No. 3. When young the vine bears larger and finer bunches than any of the others, it ripens from ten days to two weeks later than No. 3, it was ripe and in good condition at the time of the last Provincial Exhibition,

the vine is trained against a stone wall, No. 3 is trained on a trellis upon a terrace. No. 4 ripens earlier than the Diana, which is also grown against a wall with similar exposure. It is a good vigorous grower, and the only one of Rogers' Hybrids showing any symptoms of the leaf burning or withering.

No. 19.—Was ripened by Mr. Arnold on an open trellis, about the same time as No. 4, is not as early as No. 3, is a good grower, not subject to mildew. Berry about the size of No. 4, and larger than No. 3.

No. 15.—Ripens a shade later than either of the preceding, on a stone wall beside No. 4; is quite hardy, the strongest grower of them all; the bunch improves every year; Mr. Arnold considers it the finest flavoured native grape, and equal if not superior to the Black Hamburg. He would place these hybrids in the following order, in point of flavour. No. 15 first, then No. 19, then No. 4, and then No. 3.

The members present all considered Rogers' grapes very fine, highly flavoured grapes, and large in bunch and berry. Some thought No. 4 superior to No. 19, they were tasted and compared with each other and with Delaware, Diana, and other grapes. The Delawares grown in Mr. Arnold's garden were inferior in sweetness and flavour to those brought by Mr. Mills. It was remarked by members that this year the Delaware has not coloured well, or come up to its flavour anywhere. (Note by the Secretary,—that it was his privilege this year to see two hundred vines of the Delaware finely loaded with perfectly coloured and most deliciously flavoured grapes. They were grown by Mr. J. D. Shuler, of Lockport, and sold in Buffalo at twenty-five cents per pound.)

On motion of Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. Mills, it was resolved that on account of the flavour, time of ripening, and size both of berry and bunch of these hybrids Nos. 3, 4, 15, and 19, they be put upon the Society's list of grapes which promise well.

Maxatawny.—Mr. Arnold said this was the finest native grape in cultivation, a good but not rampant grower, quite hardy, ripens about the same time as Rebecca, a better grower than Rebecca, and the foliage not so liable to burn. Recommended for trial.

CHAS. ARNOLD'S HYBRIDS.—These were raised by Mr. Arnold, at Paris, with the view of obtaining a valuable wine grape.

No. 1.—This was the largest in bunch and berry, and best in flavour of these hybrids. Mr. Arnold said it is a cross between the grape known as the Kitchen wine grape and the Black Hamburg, that this is the third year of fruiting. The first year it bore a few grapes, the second year a few small clusters, and this year the clusters were large and fine. He kept a few bunches last year until February, then it was first-rate, better than now. It ripens earlier than the Isabella, and so far the vine does not appear to be subject to disease, and is a good strong grower.

No. 16.—This Mr. Arnold said was a cross between the Black St. Peters and the Clinton. This was the first year of bearing, it was a good grower, and so far not liable to disease,—the vine has much of the appearance of a Clinton.

No. 17.—This Mr. Arnold said ripens about the same time as the Isabella, rather before. Is apparently hardy and free from disease. Mr. Arnold stated that he did not expect any of his hybrids to come up to any of Rogers' as a table grape, but they might prove to be of some value for wine.

On motion of Mr. Holton, Arnold's Hybrid No. 1, was put upon the list of grapes which promise well.

After passing a resolution of thanks to the municipality of Paris, for the use of the room, and to Mr. Arnold for his generous hospitality, the Association adjourned, to meet in the City of Hamilton, on Wednesday, the day January, 1866.

Injury to Plants Permanent.

It is with the vegetable, as with the animal kingdom—an injury will affect the future health. We therefore see many infirm men and animals, who date their infirmity to some mishap in previous life. It is difficult to root out a disease when once it becomes hereditary, or thoroughly established in the constitution.

So it is with plants: a thing, however, we pay too little attention to. Sow your grain early in spring—and if the weather is severe, there will be a pale, straggling appearance of the grain, showing the hurt it received. And, though the weather may be favourable after that, and the ground rich, there will not be the crop that a healthy start would produce: the constitution of the plant is affected. How often have we seen after-planted corn better than that planted early, in consequence of the unimpeded, healthy growth, which fully developed the plant, and brought it thus to maturity. The later corn is always best where the fall favours ripening.

A garden made early, produces early, but not so abundantly as one made a few weeks later—when everything rushes right forward. It will even overtake the early, unless the difference of time is great. But speed (of growth) is not so much what we are after, it is the abundance—the thorough health and vigour are the cause of this abundance. An insect may cripple a tree, pretty much for life. Why do people look for *new* seed to sow, fresh, of the last year's raising? Because it is healthier; time has not been hurting it, drying up its vitality. It is known that vigorous, new seed produces, not only the surest, but the best crops.

It matters not how your seed is injured, whether by time, insect, or otherwise; whether it is hardly ripe, or has suffered from a too long exposure to wet; the result is the same. This germ, which embodies the future plant, must be what we wish the plant to be. Why do we select the earliest ears, the largest, the most highly ripe? Because we wish to get corn like them. And we do, if we do not injure the corn afterwards, in managing it.

We must select the best seed, if we wish to get the best crops. And we must see that it is not injured in the management afterward. Do we do these things? We do not. And we are constantly getting the results of our not doing it. Health is what is wanted in everything. Then there will be vigour, growth, profit.—*Ex.*

Old Orchards.

If there is any thing upon a farm that calls for an anathema on its owner, it is an old orchard going to decay, and no young trees to supply the places of those about to be consigned to oblivion. Here in Quebec county we see scores of such orchards, that were planted 50 years ago, and now show unmistakable signs of soon passing to that pomological bourne, whence no fruit tree ever returns.

The owners of such orchards generally profess to be men of ordinary common sense; and some of them are considered rather "sharp" in their dealings, saving every penny that can be secured on honest principles; yet they are so blind to their own interests, to the interests of their children—to posterity, as to go down into their graves, with scarcely a sound apple tree upon their farms! Such men are not capable of soundness—not of sound mind, or they would not throw away the opportunity to produce a young orchard of good grafted fruit, to come into bearing when the old one should fail, through age, to produce its golden harvest.

Farmers of this class, for what do you live? Is it for wealth? Then why were the young orchards neglected to be planted, in these days of choice, high priced fruit? Do you live for the enjoyment of the good things of this world? Then how could you suffer your families to be deprived of an ample store of Baldwins, Greenings, Spitzenburgs, &c? We tell you plainly you are a lazy, improvident class, and only allowed to exist, as tares among wheat. But

—What the bump holds out to burn,
The poorest farmer may return.—

Return to his duty to himself, his family, and to posterity that shall come after he shall "be known no more forever."

A good way to set a young orchard is to plough up the old one, and plant it to potatoes, and the next spring set young trees between the old ones, and keep the land cultivated for several years, till the trees get a good growth, and when the old trees cease to bear fruit profitably, cut them down as cumberers of the ground.—*Ex.*

Storing Celery.

We have said a great deal latterly about the cultivation of celery; and now as the crop must be pretty well grown, we shall proceed as usual at this season, to give some reliable directions for preserving it through the winter.

Many people complain of their celery—one of the most difficult garden crops to raise in perfection—that it does not keep well through the winter—sometimes withers, but oftener rots. It is recommended by some that it should be preserved in the rows where it grows, and that removal more or less injures it. Where the plant is grown in soil of a dry nature, and celery never should be grown there—it may be well kept in the row; but we deny most emphatically that removal injures it in the slightest particular.

We pursue two modes, and find both to answer completely. The first is to remove the celery to high and dry ground, dig a trench spade deep, stand up a row of plants, then three inches of soil, then another row, and so on until about a half dozen rows are finished, and then commence another bed, and so on. The soil should be packed firmly, and banked

up so that the tops of the celery are just covered, then spank off roof fashion to turn the rain. Over this two wide boards, nailed together, should be placed as a security against moisture. For remember it is water, not frost, as some say, that rots celery. Frost adds to its tenderness.

Another plan is to sink barrels into the earth, so that the tops are two or three inches below the surface, stand them compactly full of celery, put close or tight covers upon them, and than a couple of inches of soil. By this mode, somewhat more troublesome than the other, ours kept well for the last two or three years until all was consumed, which was late in spring. —*From an article in the Telegraph.*

The Adirondac Grape.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER.

Another season has given us further opportunity to test the merits of this new variety, and the reports that come in from every quarter are very encouraging. — Correspondents of our Horticultural publications unanimously agree in saying that it ripens as early as the Hartford Prolific, and some say that it ripens before it. In New Jersey it was perfectly ripe on the 22nd of August. But what will no doubt prove to be of more interest to the Canadian grape grower, is the fact that it was ripened here the past season by Thos. Graydon, Esq. in his garden, and that it was fully ripe the first week in September. In quality the grape is far superior to the Hartford Prolific or to Blood's Black, or any of those soxy grapes; the pulp is sweet and tender to the very core, and is as free from all foxiness as a Black Hamburg. The foliage bears considerable resemblance to that of the Isabella, and the growth of the vine is nearly as vigorous. — There was no appearance of mildew, rust, or sun burning upon the leaves of any of the vines that came under my observation, though Mr. Graydon's was the only one in bearing. As to its value as a wine grape we have yet to be informed, but those who have made some experiments with it for this purpose are very sanguine that it will be one of the very best, if not the best yet introduced. At my suggestion, Mr. Bailly, who brought this variety into notice, has sent a few pounds of the Adirondac grapes to Mr. Harmes, a celebrated maker of Delaware and Catawba wines, residing at Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio, with the view of testing their value for this purpose. There is no better climate than that of some parts of Canada for wine making, and it may be that the Adirondac will yet be extensively planted in Canada for that purpose.

Mr. DeCourtenay at Cooksville, has already established an extensive vineyard and wine cellar, where he is manufacturing this year several thousand gallons of wine from a grape that very much resembles the Clinton, and for which he finds a market in advance at the rate of two dollars per gallon. This is certainly a very pleasing indication to the Canadian vinedresser, for as two thousand gallons of wine can be made from an acre of vines in full bearing, there cannot fail to be a very handsome remuneration. We are but just beginning to develop the resources of this our Canadian climate, and the time is at hand when our fruits and wines will take a high rank, and command a corresponding price.

Yours, &c.

D. W. BEADLE.

Oct. 30, 1867.

DISTANCE APART FOR STRAWBERRIES.—I invariably plant in rows and *not* in beds. I hold that the objections to planting in beds are so great and so palpable, that it will admit of no discussion whatever. My standard rule is to plant in rows three feet apart, and plants two feet in the row. —*Cor. Hort.*

BLANCHING CELERY.—Seeing lately in your journal some remarks on different modes of blanching celery, I am reminded of a plan I saw in Oxfordshire, in August last. It was simply placing a common drain-pipe upright, and allowing the plant to grow up through it. My friend, in whose garden I saw it, assured me that he not only had his celery blanched much better, but also that it was ready for the table much earlier. That the latter is the case I can affirm from my own observation; for the plants I saw growing in the pipes had already grown above the tops of the pipes, while those treated in the ordinary way were not half so high. —*Cottage Gardener.*

LARGEST VINEYARD IN THE WORLD.—It is said that the Buena Vista Vineyard, in Sonoma County, California, is the largest in the world. It consists of 6,000 acres, with 272,000 vines planted previous to 1865, and 700,000 planted or to be planted this year. Last year the yield was 42,500 gallons of still wine, 60,000 bottles of sparkling wine, and 12,500 gallons of brandy. One hundred men are constantly employed, and double that number during the vintage. There are 8,000 fruit trees, and large varieties of grapes.

FREEZING ONIONS.—If it is designed to keep the onions till spring, the cheapest and the best way is to freeze them. To do this, select the north-west portion of some out-building under which the air does not circulate, spread the onions about one and a half feet in depth, leaving a vacant space of about two feet from the side of the building, let them get thoroughly frozen, then cover them closely with an old sail, or any cloth, to keep the hay from mixing with them, and spread the hay two feet or more in depth above the covering; also pack fine hay closely between the heap and the sides of the building. Here let them remain untouched until the frost is entirely out, when they should be spread at once, well aired, and turned often until thoroughly dried. —*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

"FARMER'S FLOWERS."—We had our first frost on Tuesday night (October 24). The ice was a quarter of an inch thick, but it does not seem to have injured anything except heliotrope. My beds of Phlox Drummondii are still blooming freely, and the Petunias are as showy as ever. The Asias (which last year kept on blooming later than any other flower except Chrysanthemum) have been out of bloom for weeks. The dry weather of August ripened up the seed prematurely. Mignonette also ripened its seed early in Aug., and I thought the beds were used up for this season; but we cut off the stems that were gone to seed, down to the ground, and the plants started again, and a finer bed of this sweetest of all flowers could not be desired. I call Phlox, Asters, Petunias, and Mignonette the "Farmer's flowers," because they can be grown with little trouble. Nearly all the flowers we have this year were from self-sown seeds. It is but little labour to set out the plants and *hoc* them—and nothing more is required. Our flower garden has been much admired, and this is about all that can be done to it. —*Harris's Walks and Talks.*

Poultry Yard.

NEST EGGS.—To have a supply of these, indestructible to heat or cold, just empty some eggs, as you need them, through as small an aperture as possible; mix up with water to the consistency of cream, some pulverized plaster; fill up the shells briming full; when they have hardened, if you choose to peel them, you will find them perfect; and if you think your Brahmas will be fastidious about colour, a little annatto mixed in will render the illusion perfect.

ONIONS AND POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would, therefore, recommend giving fowls, and especially young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of cornmeal is an improvement. —*Genesee Farmer.*

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—The best method I know of to preserve eggs, is to fill the pores of the shell with fresh clean lard, so as to exclude all the air. It is my opinion that this simple and easy method is preferable to any now in use. Some put them in lime water; some lay them down in salt; some put them in saw dust. But the lime cooks them, so that they have a dried appearance; salt has a similar effect, while eggs saturated with lard, as far as my experience goes, open fresh and nice. —*Cor. of the Cultivator.*

AN AFFECTIONATE GRANNY HEN.—A lady in Vermont relates the following curious incident concerning the affection of a hen. Last year, the hen selected one from a brood of chickens, attached herself closely to it, and appeared to be happy only with the object of her love; unhappy when it was out of her sight, roasted with it and has continued this manifestation of affection until the present hour. This year the chicken, that was, produced in her turn a brood, and the grandmother hen, still faithful to her first love, employs herself with greatest solicitude in helping the daughter to provide for the wants of the little family of grand-chickens.

The Apiary.

The Sexes of the Bee.

To some it may seem out of place at the present day to occupy space in attempting to point out the different sexes of the bee; but I find in my conversations with many old bee-keepers, that it is still a subject of doubt with them whether it is the drone, queen, or working bee, which lays the eggs.

I intend then, in this paper, to point out the economy of the hive. Schirachs, the German naturalist, was the first to ascertain that there was no difference between common worker eggs and those laid for the especial production of queen bees; and that any egg laid in a worker's cell was capable of being converted into a queen, if the bees had access to it not more than three or four days after its having been laid; and that, in fact, every working bee is an undeveloped queen. This is now well known among all beekeepers who have paid any attention to the subject, and has been proved in various ways, that of artificial swarming being one of them. This is now adopted by many beekeepers, and the method of performing which I will detail in another article.

I will state a case that occurred in my own apiary last year. I had a queen in 1863 which could lay only one egg from being bred late in the year, and being unsuccessful in her wedding flights. I kept her still among her subjects all the winter to see if she would continue doing laying in the spring, and found that she did. I removed her on the 2nd of May, and gave the subjects a bar frame of eggs taken from a Ligurian queen hive. However, from some cause, they were not successful in bringing any queens to maturity, although they began seven queen cells, and then reduced the number to three; but they were all abortive, a circumstance which seldom happens.

I then took out on the point of my knife a new laid egg from a cell in the same Ligurian hive, taking care to remove the piece of the cell which had the egg attached to it, and placed it in one of the queen's cells which had proved a failure. I watched it with great attention to see the result, and was rewarded by seeing the young princess eat herself out of the cell on the 25th of June, last year. She came off with a fine top swarm on the 11th of June this year. In this case there could be no doubt but that the queen was raised from the egg that I put in, as I took care that there was no other than worker eggs, all sealed up, in the hive before I introduced the egg into the queen's cell. It takes about 16 days to rear a queen, and 21 days for workers; and a young queen coming off with a second or third swarm will be laying eggs in six days after if the weather is fine.

I had a third swarm from a Ligurian on the 12th of June this year, and examining her on the 19th, I found that she had laid many hundreds of eggs; so she had been successful in finding a mate her first flight after swarming.

The drones are the males, and are laid by the queen in cells larger than the worker bees. They are reared in about 16 days. It has been a matter of much speculation why it is that there are so many drones in hives, while they do nothing but eat. Some writers, the "Times Bee-master," Dr. Cumming, among the number, hold the opinion that the drones are for keeping up the heat in the interior of the hive, when there are plenty of worker bees in the cells. If they were necessary for that purpose, we would naturally be led to expect them to be seen at an early period of the year, when heat is really necessary, as in the cold months of January, February, March and April; but it is not till the latter end of April or the beginning of May that any drone eggs are laid; and, besides, worker brood and the workers themselves are as capable of rendering heat as the drones, and are more required at that time, when all the energy of the hive is in operation; so that the "Times' Bee-master" has no ground for his opinion, when we know that the young princess, in order to secure a husband, generally comes out of the hive from one to two o'clock, and celebrates the happy event in the air, remaining only a few minutes out. Thus we can see the wise provision made by having a great number of drones (although only one is required) that there may be as little chance as possible either of the queen remaining long out, or having to go far for a mate.

And that it is a great event in the economy of the hive is evident to any one who watches the commotion that takes place among the bees, and with what joy they receive the queen when she returns from

the wedding ceremony, knowing well that, had any accident occurred, they were powerless to rectify it, if it were a second or a third swarm. The queen seldom if ever goes out of the hive after the event, unless to swarm. The young queen continues to lay workers' eggs till September, and commences again in February, or earlier, according to the strength of the hive, and the season.

All the drone and workers' cells are wrought horizontally in the hive, as any one may have observed in a piece of comb. The queen cell hangs perpendicular from the comb, her head being undermost. I am unable to give any opinion for the reason of this strange position. The queen is fed with what Huber termed royal jelly—not an improper term, as it has just the consistency of apple jelly, but it is white, and has a sweet taste; while the workers are fed while in the cell—with a yellow or brownish matter, much thinner than that of the queen's, and has a bitter taste. They all eat themselves out of the cells without any assistance from the bees.—*Scottish Farmer.*

The Household.

Our Eyes.

Indigestion is the principal source of weak eyes. Reading in the cars often seriously disturbs the vision. A delicate and wonderful apparatus within the eye is constantly busy in adapting it to the varying focal distances. The jerking motion of the cars compels an exhaustive effort to maintain the required adaptation. Thousands of eyes are spoiled by reading in the cars and other vehicles. Recently I was consulted by a railroad expressman, who had become totally blind by reading the newspapers in the cars. Thousands who have never consciously suffered any inconvenience from the habit, are obliged to wear glasses prematurely to correct an unsteadiness of vision produced in this way. Reading with the gas light before you is another cause of weak eyes. The light should always hang quite high and behind you, and allowed to hang over the shoulder. If convenient it should be over the left shoulder. If using kerosene, it is best to employ the lamps which hang on the wall. Neither should you read with your face toward the window. Reading by twilight is dangerous. Gradually accommodating itself to the receding twilight, the eye is unconsciously strained. I have seen more than one case of grave disease of the eye, produced by an undue effort to use the vision too long at twilight. White paint outside, white paint inside, white paint everywhere. During the season of brightest sunshine, the glare hurts the eye. I wonder if it is not in bad taste likewise? I notice that artists have none of it about them. In our constant reading, the eyesight is much tried by the white paper. I hope that the tinted paper, with a still deeper color, may become fashionable. Avoid reading by artificial light when you can. We read too much. We read as we eat—pell-mell, hotchity-potch; no mastication, no digestion. If, as a people, we read less we might know more.

Few indications are more unpromising in a child than a remarkable passion for books. I doubt if a good lady, who called on me the other day with her son will ever forgive me for what I said to her. Her boy was of the regular Boston type—great head and eyes, with small and narrow chest. She said in a mournful voice, but with evident pride, "Ah, doctor, he has such a passion for books. As soon as he is out of bed, he is down at some great book, and scarcely leaves it but for his meals. He never plays like other children." I told her, among other things, that unless she could break up that habit, her son would very likely turn out a dolt. She left very soon with the belief that I did not understand her son's case. I should have about as much hope of a man who gave himself up to childish sports, as I should of a child who gave himself up to the habits and life of a man. The newspapers have much to answer for in the way of small type and imperfect printing. I would cheerfully give two hundred dollars a year to support a newspaper which would give us, morning and evening, a half column of the really reliable news, instead of fifteen columns of diluted speculations and tricky canards, the reading of which hurts our eyes and wastes our precious time.—*Dio Lewis.*

A writer in the *American Medical Gazette* gives the following lucid explanation of the phenomenon of a lady's blush: "The mind communicates with the central ganglion; the latter, by reflex action through the brain and facial nerve, to the organic nerves in the face, with which its branches innosculate." The blush loses nothing by the explanation.

We believe the following remedy for keeping babies quiet has been patented:—As soon as the squaller awakes set it up, propped by a pillow, if it cannot sit alone. Smear its fingers with thick molasses; then put half a dozen feathers into its hands, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other until it drops asleep; as soon as it awakes again apply more feathers, and in the place of innumerable sleepless nights there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable.

GIRLS, BEWARE!—Girls, beware of transient young men. Never suffer the addresses of a stranger. Recollect that one good farmer's boy, or industrious mechanic, is worth all the floating fops in the world. The allurements of a dandy Jack, with a gold chain round his neck, a walking stick in his paw, a three-penny cigar in his mouth, or some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless, though fancy skull, never can make up the loss of a good father's home, and a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while that of such a young man is lost in the wane of the honey moon. 'Tis true.

SMART GIRLS.—During the past season the *Prairie Farmer* has given us, as the heading of an advertisement, a young lady seated on a "Sulky Hay Rake," from whose mouth proceeds a scroll with the inscription, "My brother has gone to the war." Riding there with both hands grasping the reins, we thought she was doing well for an Illinois girl. But just see what they do in Vermont. The last number of *Walton's Journal* gives the following as a specimen:—

Edith Wheatley, daughter of Nathaniel Wheatley, of Brookfield, Vt., is what we call a "smart" girl, though but fifteen years of age. She has this season raked 100 tons of hay, and while guiding the rake she quietly pursued her knitting.—*Iowa Homestead.*

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.—The *Medical World* says in many cases of disordered stomach a tablespoonful of salt is a certain cure. In a violent internal pain termed cholera a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from a very heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed; all the bandages removed from the neck, and cool aperient procured, if possible. In case of severe bleeding at the lungs, when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt stayed the blood.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA.—Dr. Chapman publishes a pamphlet to show that in the application of ice to the spine he has found a powerful remedy for cholera, and the slighter complaint of diarrhoea. He has only had the chance of trying his theoretic remedy on one case of cholera, and that, though it had all the worst symptoms, was probably a severe case of English rather than genuine Asiatic cholera. However, in that case it proved to be exceedingly effective in subduing all the more dangerous symptoms. On the lesser complaint both he himself, and Mr. D. M. Williams, honorary surgeon in the Liverpool Infirmary for Children, have more than once tried it with great effect. One of Mr. Williams' experiments with a child in the infirmary is very remarkable. The remedy is to apply an India-rubber bag full of ice "next to the skin, along the central line of the back, letting it extend from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the hollow of the back." This is kept close to the back, and is renewed as long as sickness, cramps, coldness of the skin, and other symptoms of cholera, or any sign of collapse continues. If, as is not unfrequent, feverish symptoms set in after the reaction is produced, he applies warm-water bags, with the water at 110 deg. to 120 deg., to the back to remove it. This is the chief element of his treatment, and, as we said, Dr. Chapman, arriving at this treatment on theory, has found it very successful in the instances in which he has been able to apply it.—*Spectator.*

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, Nov 15, 1865

We have to record a fortnight of moderate business in all departments of trade. The deliveries of grain were comparatively light, although fall wheat and barley were easily disposed for at slightly advanced prices.

During the past two weeks the market has been only moderately active. The steady tendency of prices in cereals, together with the bad state of the country roads, has checked supplies from farmers, and deliveries at this as well as at nearly all interior stations, have considerably fallen off.

With cold weather upon us, the price of fuel has reached a point unprecedented in our city, and great hardship is likely to be the result among the poorer classes. Wood has advanced \$1 to \$1.30 per cord within the past two months.

Flour—market nominal, no demand, and few transactions. No 1 superfine at \$6.00 to \$6.25, extra do at \$7.25 to \$7.50, superior extra at \$7.75 to \$8.00, and higher.

Fall Wheat in fair demand and steady, at \$1.42 to \$1.50 on the street; Smutty, \$1.35 to \$1.35.

Spring Wheat—quiet, only a few loads in the market, offered at \$1.20; very choice, \$1.25.

Barley active, at 75c to 76c per bushel. Peas steady, at 60c to 65c.

Oats in good demand, at 55c to 55c. Corn unchanged.

Provisions—improving, Butter inactive, at 22c to 23c per lb for kegs; choice dairy, 25c to 27c; rolls, 27c to 30c, retail.

Cheese—more plentiful, American prime, 12c to 14c. Eggs—market steady, with fair supply, selling at from 20c to 22c for picked; 21 to 22c for fresh.

Potatoes—Plentiful, and of excellent quality, with fair demand; wholesale, 25c; retail, 30c.

Hops—dressed, arriving freely, and selling at \$5 to \$9 per cwt. for heavy weights, and \$7 to \$8 for light weights, fresh, quiet, mess, \$24 to \$25 per bri; primo do, \$21 to \$22.

Hay—in good supply at from \$9 to \$14 per ton.

Live Stock.—The market is moderately active and prices are firm. The figures here given are offered by the butchers and drovers in this market per 100 lbs. dressed weight.

Hamilton Market, Nov. 7.—Wheat, white winter, \$1.45 to \$1.55 per bush; red winter, \$1.30 to \$1.40; Spring Wheat—\$1.15 to \$1.15.

London Market, Nov. 7.—Fall Wheat—ordinary samples \$1.20 to \$1.30; good to extra \$1.35 to \$1.45. One choice lot today had \$1.55 bid when wheat the market.

Quebec Market, Nov. 3.—Fall Wheat per bushel, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Spring Wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.15. Oats, 25c to 29c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Barley, 60c to 65c. Hay, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50.

Berlin Market, Nov. 3.—Fall wheat, per bushel, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50.

Brantford Market, Nov. 3.—Fall wheat, \$1.45. Spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.15. Oats, 25c to 30c. Barley, 62 1/2c to 65c.

Montreal Markets, Nov. 11.—Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. report—Flour—receipts, 3,400 bbls.; market steady and strong, superfine active at \$6.50; ordinary superfine still, extra sold at \$7.25 to \$7.40; fancy, \$7; choice best, \$5.50; ordinary bags unsaleable.

New York Markets, Nov. 11.—Flour—Receipts 14,385 barrels, market 5c to 10c lower, and inactive. Sales 2,200 barrels at \$7.75 to \$8.10 for superfine State, \$8.20 to \$8.35 for extra State; \$9.40 to \$9.45 for choice do; \$7.75 to \$8.10 for superfine Western; \$8.25 to \$8.75 for common to good extra Western; and \$8.95 to \$9.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio Canadian flour 5c lower. Sales 300 bbls., at \$9.25 to \$9.45 for common, and \$8.50 to \$11.00 for good to choice extra.

Advertisements.

VETERINARY SCHOOL, In Connection with the Board of Agriculture, V. C.

PROFESSORS: Andrew Smith, V. S. Edin.—Anatomy and Diseases of Farm Animals. D. McEwen, M. R. C. V. S.—Veterinary Materia Medica. James Doyell, M. D.—Animal Physiology.

Mr. Smith's Class for Anatomical Demonstration, including Dissection, for Professional students, will commence November 20th, 1865.

A Course of Familiar Instruction in the Science and Practice of Agriculture, and of the Veterinary Art, specially adapted to young men intended for, or engaged in, Canadian Farming, will commence January 10, 1866, and extend over six weeks.

Mr. Smith's Class for Anatomical Demonstration, including Dissection, for Professional students, will commence November 20th, 1865.

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THE CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, of Toronto, advances Money on the security of improved Freehold Property, repayable by half yearly or yearly instalments in from 2 to 12 years, at the choice of the borrower.

MONROE HALL, TORONTO. v2-22-11

CREDIT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED GALLOWAY CATTLE AND HORSES.

THE Subscriber has received instruction from JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., to sell by Auction, on Lot No. 15, 7th Con., Township of Vaughan,

- ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1865, The following valuable GALLOWAY CATTLE AND HORSES, viz: 1 Bull, (Dred) 4 years old, 2 Spring Bull Calves, 4 Cows, 1 Drought Mare 10 years, 2 Cows, 3 years old, 1 Harkaway Mare, 2 Two year old Heifers, 1 Horse, 4 years old, 2 One year old Heifers, 1 Two year old Filly, 4 Spring Heifer Calves, 1 One year old Colt.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Farms in the County of Hastings is now for sale, to wit, being the north half of Lot Thirteen, in the 1st Concession of Rawdon, containing 100 acres of magnificent land, in a beautiful state of cultivation, also a large Brick House, very prettily situated, which cost £500 to build, with the requisite barns, stables, sheds, Orchard, &c.

There is excellent Duck and Woodcock Shooting, and Trout and other fishing in the vicinity. Price £300, one half of which may be allowed to remain on mortgage. Rent per annum, £75. For further particulars, apply, to the 1st November, to the proprietor, THOMAS EVANS, Belleville. If after that date, to MESSRS. DEAN & DIAMOND, Barristers, &c., Belleville. The above is an opportunity such as rarely occurs to any one wanting a fine farm. v2-20-31

AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM, W. WELD, Delaware, C. W.



The Agricultural Emporium may be moved to any part of Canada or the States, that may offer the greatest inducements for its permanent location.

Anglo-Naxon is kept at the Emporium; his stock took the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes at the Provincial Show; \$700 was offered for one of his colts. Mr. Henley was offered \$150 for a row raised from my stock. v2-22-11

BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS.

EXCELLENT layers, perfect setters, and good mothers; chicks can be hatched in frost or snow. First Prize Provincial Exhibition at London; bred direct from imported stock this year, also

BLACK HAMBURG AND GAME. A few very fine Aylesbury Ducks. v2-22-11 Address, Box 1043, Toronto, P. O.

AN EXPERIENCED FACTORY DAIRYMAN

IS desirous of obtaining a situation as Foreman in a Factory for the ensuing Summer. References may be had of H. Farrington, Norwichville, P. O., C. W. For further particulars, apply "A. D.," Haysville P. O., C. W. v2-21-21

LANDS FOR SALE.

TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, both wild and improved, and at all prices, for sale in various townships throughout Upper Canada, cheap and on easy terms. For lists and particulars, apply to the proprietor, T. D. LEBYARD, Barrister, &c., South-west cor. of King and Yonge-sts., Toronto. v2-19-11

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Peterson's Patent Fire Upsetting Machine. Patent Regulating Blast, Tuyere Iron. Patent Double Geared Tire Bender. And other Blacksmith's Tools. FOR SALE BY ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Junior, Sole Agent, Sarnia, C. W. v2-22-11

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS Dairy and Grain Farm of 500 acres, complete, or in parts to suit the applicant, elegantly located on the Bay of Quinte, seven miles from Picton, Township of Sophiasburg, C. W. Extensive improvements, well watered with living springs. Price, \$25 per acre. A small farm with good improvements, or Village Property, will be taken in part payment. Address B. HAZARD, Picton, C. W. v2-19-61

FOR SALE.

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