

1 emb. child's dress, Mrs. R. A. Hamilton, Granville,	dip.
1 emb. child's dress, Mrs. T. G. Kittrell, Granville,	dip.
1 shirt vest, Mrs. W. P. Hartcn, Granville,	1
1 " " Miss Bettie White, "	1
2 shirts, Mrs. W. H. Weaver, "	2
1 fancy paper basket, Miss P. E. Yancy, Granville,	1
2 boxes wax flowers, Miss M. A. Reid, "	1
2 fire screens, Mrs. Dr. Lewis, "	1
2 oil paintings, 1 Crayon, 1 Pastel, Graves & Wilcox, Warrenton,	5
2 oil paintings, Miss M. A. Farish, Oxford,	3
2 Grecian paintings, Miss H. E. Thompson, Oxford.	2nd dip.

Discretionary Premiums.

1 fancy work table, Mrs. A. C. Harris, Granv'le,	- 1
1 wire safe, W. L. Ellington, Henderson,	2*
2 " " C. Burnet, "	1
1 lot of tin ware, Jas. Furguson, Henderson,	2
One Essay on the best mode of the cultivation of Corn, Dr. S. G. Ward, Warren,	2*

*The committee on plows not being able to decide between the two exhibitors awarded the premiums to each.

The stars indicate the Arator or Cultivator as an additional premium. Though persons receiving more than two premiums so marked, are required to take but one copy of each, and will be paid the remainder in money. They will be forwarded from the office of publication, as soon as we can ascertain the address of persons entitled to them and the number of copies required. Premiums paid on application or order.

THOS. J. BLACKNALL, Treasurer, Henderson.

A. C. HARRIS, Ch'mn. pro tem.,
Executive Committee.

KILLING HOGS IN OLDEN TIME.—The Romans were notoriously fond of pork. So they studied every artistic method to improve its flavor or add to its delicacy. A living pig was taken, made to swallow vinegar, a great variety of herbs, all boiled together, and then immediately whipped to death! and roasted forthwith. The Normans had a still more barbarous method of killing piggy, in order to render his flesh more palatable. Their mode of killing was peculiarly savage. They thrust a red hot spit through the body of the pig, and suffered it to die without bleeding. Even if by this method the flesh was made tender, the retention of the blood changed its color, and disposed it to more speedy putrefaction.

NANKIN OR SHANGHAI SHEEP—FAST BREEDING.

Theodore Smith, in the Progressive Farmer, says—

"On the 13th of September last, or a little more than ten months ago, I bought four sheep of the Nankin breed—all ewes—from a ship that arrived from Canton. They had been on ship-board about 160 days. I sent them to my farm, Norwalk Island, Connecticut, for the purpose of trying sheep raising in a small way. It may be proper to state that I had no other sheep before these—bought none afterward—nobody gave me any—they were all I had. In the course of three weeks I lost five—(remember I had originally but four)—and had eleven left, and now I count as many as twenty-six.

"Now this story may savor a little of Munchausen, and unless I explain, will hardly be credited for the truth. The increase of course is the question before us. The ewes each had three lambs, making them sixteen, old and young; but one of the ewes was hurt in transporting her to the island, and she died in the act of parturition, with all her issue, and one other lamb died also, leaving eight lambs and three old ewes; these I wintered, and now, both old and young are coming in again, four having done so. From this second crop, so far, one has two lambs, another has four; still another four; and one has five lambs; and when they all shall have had lambs, which will be in two or three weeks, I shall have as many as thirty-five or forty, all from three sheep in ten or eleven months; and although it may seem incredible, in the short space of two years, at that rate, I must have (supposing I parted with none,) at least five hundred. Can Pennsylvania beat this? I should state another remarkable fact in relation to them, that has occurred since I saw you: i. e., the ewes have within two weeks gone to the buck again, and will have lambs again, say by next Christmas, or three times in fifteen months."

SMALL FARMS.—We desire to impress on the common-sense reasoning of every man, the paramount importance of having no more land in culture than can be well cultivated. By no means attempt to manage more than you can manage well. Be a FARMER, not a mere earth scraper, lazily scratching up sufficient earth to destroy the face of the soil, and throw seed away, or you will always have to scratch hard for a living. But make your farm a source of pride, and it will surely become a source of profit. Make the object to be not to have MANY, but RICH acres.