

due in advance on the first day of January, in the next following session after that in which he was elected.

4. The sessions of the Institute shall commence annually on the first Saturday in December; and ordinary meetings shall be held on every succeeding Saturday (omitting the Christmas holidays) until the first Saturday in April; but it shall be in the power of the Council to protract the sessions, if it should seem necessary. The chair may be taken when five members are present.

5. A general meeting of the Institute shall be held annually, on the second Saturday in December, at seven o'clock in the evening, to receive and deliberate upon the report of the Council on the state of the Institute, and to elect the officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year.

6. Persons desirous of being admitted into the Institute as members, are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

The Canadian Journal.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1852.

The Provincial Agricultural Show.

In our present attempt to furnish the Canadian public with an illustrated narrative of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, recently held in the city of Toronto, we have earnestly endeavoured to keep in view two important objects, which can alone succeed in giving to our descriptions and criticisms the practical value we hope they will possess.

The position of the *Canadian Journal* in relation to the public, fully warrants us in striving to accomplish a task of acknowledged difficulty, without the suspicion of being biassed by any fear of reproach, or desire to secure individual favour or support.

It has been our aim to give, first, a truthful description of each department of the Show; and secondly, to suggest, where occasion offered, changes and improvements which appeared to be important and useful.

The scene of an event so interesting to Canadians as that of our annual Exhibition of Industry, requires in the present instance a special notice; we shall take, therefore, a preliminary glance at the history of the Capital of Upper Canada, together with those collateral stages of progress and development which appear to distinguish the advance of the Western Province in a very note-worthy manner.

But few, perhaps, among the thirty thousand visitors to the Exhibition ground on Thursday, September 23rd, permitted their thoughts to wander back to the time when the spot, so densely occupied by the "pale faces," and crowded with their works of patient industry and skilful art, was a wild and marshy forest, tenanted only by a few wandering Messassaugas; or, at a later date, and in the memory of numbers then present, the forest suburbs of a village, which numbered but a few hundred enterprising settlers.

Sixty years ago, an Indian wigwam stood alone on the spot now occupied by a city containing thirty-two thousand inhabitants, and furnished with nearly all the requirements of modern civilization, and much of the energy and skill which characterizes the age.

Sixty years ago, the population of Upper Canada consisted of a few thousand families, dispersed over a territory containing upwards of forty-six thousand square miles, enjoying but a very limited means of communication between themselves, and deriving few advantages from a chequered intercourse with the world beyond their own great lakes.

At the time we write, this extensive province is peopled with one million freemen, in possession of those civil and religious blessings which can alone be won and enjoyed by an enterprising and vigorous people.

Surprising and even wonderful as this progress may seem to be, it is but an illustration of that onward movement common to the vast expanse of territory on this continent occupied by the races whose mother tongue is the one in which we write.

It is, however, a most favourable illustration, for if Upper Canada were to be compared with the

"Thirty noble nations
Confederate in one;"

which lie to the East and the South, she would distance in point of population twenty-two of their number, and in much that ennobles and elevates a nation, she would probably throw a greater number into the shade. The population of Upper Canada has doubled itself within the last ten years, so also has the population of Toronto. The improvements which have taken place during that period, both in the Province and her capital, have increased in a tenfold greater ratio.

To confine ourselves more especially to Toronto, we may perhaps furnish without exhausting the patience of our readers, a few facts which will shew the direction this remarkable progress has taken.

In place of almost impassable roads during the spring and autumnal periods of the year, cutting off "Muddy Little York" from the surrounding thinly-settled country, not much more than twenty years ago, we find now, radiating from Toronto,—itself a city of one hundred streets,—hundreds of miles of excellent macadamised and plank highways; three different lines of railway in various stages of completion; eighty licensed cars for the convenience of the citizens; a score of omnibuses and well-appointed stages for country travel; numerous steam-boats frequenting the harbour; direct communication by water, eastward, with the great highway of all nations—the ocean; equally uninterrupted access, westward, to eight States of the Union without breaking bulk, and lastly, instantaneous communication with Quebec, New York and New Orleans, together with most of the intermediate cities.

Not many years ago, the ground recently occupied by the Provincial Agricultural Show, was a forest-covered tract, and regarded by the citizens of York as altogether "in the city," and so inaccessible that when the late Hon. D'Arcy Boulton built the house in the field adjoining the clover pasture where the