

ant, who performed the labor of discharging the grain seemed to be very much strained, being obliged to ride backward upon the machine, at one end of the reel, having to reach fully across the entire length of the machine with a long handled rake to gather the grain and lay it off of the machine. The horses on this machine were much troubled by a strong lateral pressure against their shoulders, occasioned by the lug of the machine. This Reaper on the whole is much too cumbersome and heavy for two horses. However it has proven itself vastly superior to any of the inventions of the Old World, and from the fact of its great success heretofore particularly at the London Exhibition in 1851, it elicited a good deal of admiration and curiosity. The contest was now fairly narrowed down to three machines, Manny's Wright's and McCormick's. But on starting Wright's again, it broke down, and left the struggle exclusively to the two machines, Manny's and McCormick's. The two machines were then to be changed in presence of the Jurors, from the capacity of reaping to that of mowing. Manny's made the change in one minute. McCormick's in twenty minutes with three men. Each machine made one cut through the field of grass and back, Manny's machine doing the best of the two. Then the change was made again for reaping, and in the same time respectively as before. Then both the machines were taken into a wheat field. Manny's machine cut three swaths, and with an ease of action and perfection of work which fairly placed it far beyond any further competition, though McCormick's Reaper cut two swaths, and in a workmanlike manner. Even if the two machines were equal as to the quality of the work, yet it was observed Manny's would have the advantage of being the most compact, less cumbersome, and of much less weight than McCormick's, and in Manny's there is no lateral pressure against horses as by McCormick's; also of being much the lightest draft, and more easily adjustable to different heights of cutting, and most easily convertible for the two purposes of reaping and mowing. This seemed to be the only machine against which there could be no objection urged. We could give no better evidence of the facts above, than the fact that Mr. Mabie had upon the conclusion of the trial several very large offers for the patents of the machines, two of which we heard; for France one offer was one hundred thousand francs, and one of one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs. We have since learned that arrangements have been made for the manufacture of one thousand of these machines in this city for the next harvest.

"The decision and report of the Jury will not be published until the latter part of October, yet all the laurels, we are free to confess, have been glowingly won by Americans; and this achievement cannot be looked upon with indifference, as it but plainly shadows the ultimate destiny of the New World."

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

The New York *Tribune*, in a recent review of a book on the subject of Agriculture, thus speaks of the neglect usually shown to works of this class by school authorities. From what we have heard, the remarks of the *Tribune* are quite as applicable to Canada as to his own country:—

"And, now that we begin to have a substantial literature of Agriculture, why do we not find its

most approved volumes in our School and other Public Libraries? As yet, we doubt whether there is a single work on Agriculture, no matter how cheap and flimsy, to be found in a majority of our New York School Libraries. We heard the other day, but trust it is a mistake, that out of two hundred and forty-seven works admitted into the School Libraries of Ohio, only *two* treat of Agriculture. However this may be, it is notorious that works on that subject are rarely thought of in making up School Libraries. We propose that a reform in the premises shall commence forthwith. In a farming community, books treating of Agriculture and the kindred arts should form a large proportion of every school library; in cities and villages they should also have a place, though perhaps not to equal extent. If our common schools made their pupils familiar with the principles and most approved methods of scientific farming, we should have far fewer youth and able-bodied men pacing our streets from week to week in anxious, despairing quest of somebody who will give them a chance to earn scanty bread and shelter by measuring tape or posting books. If only to shield the cities from this scourge of redundant, famishing thousands, who will not work where they would, let us have Agriculture taught in our Common Schools."

CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

One great advantage of the Canadian representation at Paris, is the notice we shall attract from our fellow-subjects in the mother country. Every Englishman—we use the word in its largest sense—will naturally feel some interest in the contributions of Canada. At London we made a sort of matter of course display, and were treated in the same spirit, attracting but little notice from the press or people of Great Britain. At Paris we are more conspicuous. We are among strangers; and the parent is naturally anxious to see how the child behaves. The Canadian department at Paris is not what it might have been, if the collection had been undertaken in time, and by proper hands. But still it is more complete, and better arranged than in 1851.

It is seldom that Canada, or its affairs, occupy much space in that Leviathan of the press, the London *Times*. On the present occasion, however, we have attracted its notice; and the readers of the "leading journal of Europe," have been informed of our great merits and capabilities. The following is one of the detailed notices of Canada, and its display at the Exhibition, which has lately appeared in the *Times*. After stating some points of difference between the present Exposition, and that of 1851, the *Times* remarks:—