

The Cheviot is a useful and hardy breed, well suited to the poorer class of farms, with plenty both of mutton and wool. The prizes were all divided between James Dickson of Clarke, Thomas Guy of Whitby, and David Elliott of West Flamboro'.

#### SOUTHDOWNS.

The want of a class for the exhibition of Hampshire Downs, of which several have been brought into the country lately, has been the cause of some confusion among the black faces. On this occasion Hampshire Downs and Southdowns were shown together indiscriminately, as well as various animals cross-bred between the two, and consequently the judges were sadly puzzled whether to award the prizes to the genuine Southdown or to their larger but less perfect cousins from Hampshire. It will probably be expedient for the future to establish a class in which Hampshire Downs, or others besides pure Southdowns, may be shown together, or else have the class simply for Down Sheep. If either of these is not done, the judges, to do their duty rightly, will be compelled to throw out of the question all but Southdowns proper, for it is clearly absurd to allow breeds differing so entirely as do the different sorts of Down Sheep, to compete together under the common name of Southdowns, simply because they all have short wool and black faces.

Taking, however, both classes together as they were shown, we found a great increase over any former year. The Messrs. Spencer of Whitby had, as usual, a large flock, including both Hampshire Down and Southdown. Kerr of Stamford and Jones of the same township had some very nice Southdowns, and F. W. Stone of Guelph entered two pens of ewes exceedingly well bred. James Dickie of North Dumfries also displayed a lot of valuable animals apparently very well bred. An extra prize was awarded to Mr. O'Brien of the township of Oro for a very fine imported Hampshire Down ram. Besides those that we have mentioned, who are regular breeders of this class, there were several other competitors whose names appear in the prize list, but who are better known in connection with other breeds.

#### MERINOS AND SAXONS.

All animals of these two breeds are so decidedly foreign in their appearance, and differ so essentially from what we are gene-

rally accustomed to regard as useful and valuable sheep, that we look upon them rather as curiosities than anything else, and few are really qualified to give an impartial opinion respecting them. Those, however, who breed them are very positive as to the profit to be derived from their wool, and they certainly appear to be on the increase in this country. On this occasion they were very well represented.

#### PIGS—LARGE AND SMALL BREEDS.

For the names of the principal competitors in the show of pigs we must refer to the prize list. From the brief examination which we were able to make, the show of these animals appeared to be fully equal to that of any previous year. There was every variety of size and breed, from the large Yorkshire down to the smallest Suffolk. The improved Berkshire appear to be a favorite breed, and were well represented. We may indeed remark generally that the smaller and finer breeds are supplanting the larger and coarser in popular estimation.

#### POULTRY.

As we have had the pleasure of remarking with regard to almost everything else, the show of poultry at Hamilton was altogether in advance of any previous one. Every imaginable variety of fowl, from the large turkey to the smallest game chicken, was to be found there, and fancy pigeons and other toys of that kind were also in great abundance.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Having now gone through all those articles which are the growth of the soil, which are fed upon its productions, and which equally tend to make up the farmer's pen, we must now take up those which are made under the head of manufactures, in many of which the agriculturist is more or less interested; and as first in importance to the generality of our readers we take up

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

It is not very long since a plough, harrow, a scythe, a flail and a fanning machine formed the whole stock of implements with our farmers thought of possessing, and their ambition did extend to anything more elaborate, they were obliged to obtain from Rochester or some other town in the United States. With an improved state of husbandry, however, a different class of