

*Ploughs*—The first demand was, naturally, for ploughs for breaking the land. The plough is the oldest and simplest of agricultural implements, being represented amongst the hieroglyphics on the ancient tombs of Egypt, dating back more than 4000 years, and as early as the year 1000 B.C., the plough was described by one of the Greek historians as consisting of a beam, a share, and handles. To-day it consists essentially of the same parts. Until the past century it was made of wood and its form had not undergone many changes, but now it is safe to say that no other instrument for use in agriculture or for any other purpose can boast of so many varieties of shape and construction as the plough. Its forms are numbered by thousands, every country and almost every locality having its own models and every condition of land being provided for. The varieties shown in the Exhibition are a selection of those made in Canada to suit the conditions of Great Britain, where the soil has been cultivated for generations and is free from many of the obstructions met with in the barren and unbroken wildernesses of Western Canada. They are constructed on the straight line principle and all local conditions have been met. A difference in the method of holding and turning the plough in this country, although very slight, has been provided for by the use of two adjustable supporting wheels attached to the beam and by an increase in the thickness of the heel of the landside, to prevent too rapid wear at this point. The mouldboards are made of soft centre or "syndicate" steel, which prevents brittleness, and permits of cleaning; the landsides and coulter are made of crucible steel, highly tempered; the beams of wrought iron and the handles of wood, making the plough much lighter than the English steel-handled ploughs, with, as has been proved by experience, equal strength, and greater ease of handling. The points are made of cast steel, chilled, and may be detached and replaced by new points as they wear.

*Harrows*.—After the ground has been broken and turned by the plough, it is pulverised and a level seed bed made by the use of a harrow. Of the harrow, there are shown several varieties:—the