

to be shorn on or after the 25th April, instead of the 1st, as previously. In the poultry classes, some alterations from last year are observed—two or three sections having been dropped and others inserted. The Fruit-Growers' Association have offered some suggestions to the Board this year, which have been also embodied in the prize list. Competitors can now receive one premium in each section, instead of in each variety of fruit shown, as formerly. This will open a wider competition, especially among professionals, any one of whom was heretofore debarred from taking more than one prize for apples, grapes, or any other similar article. Now, however, each section is open to the competition of every exhibitor. The only noticeable alteration in the implement classes is, that a prize for a gang plow is introduced. In domestic wines, a different classification has also been adopted. Instead of the prizes being offered for the best specimens from the Catawba, Isabella, or other grape, the list now standing for the best dozen of dry, sweet and sparkling wine as the case may be. The change is thought by fruit growers to be advantageous, as the old classification does not allow that competition which will prove the most advantageous to fruit growers.

Regarding the change in the Arts and Manufactures department, the Journal of the Board makes the following summary:

"Last year the Committee having charge of this department secured a great many improvements, both in the arrangement of prizes and the classification of goods. In the Fine Arts classes especially was this observable. Previously, no distinction was made between original works and copies; and the terms "professional" and "amateur," as applied to artists, were indefinite, and generally so differently understood in their application, even by those who were without doubt professional artists, as to result in continual difficulties, and in numerous protests being made to the Association. The terms have now a published definite meaning, which cannot be misunderstood by exhibitors. This year further improvements have been made, by striking out the entire list of prizes for "professional copies," and reducing the number of prizes for "amateur originals." The Committee have thus been enabled to add a few prizes to the remaining divisions, and also slightly to increase the several amounts offered in prizes to both professionals and amateurs.

"In the Prize List the Fine Arts have been separated into two classes. The number of entries, and the merits of the several productions, having progressed so rapidly within the past two or three years, have rendered this change necessary, so as to enable the Judges to complete their onerous duties either in pro-

per time, or with satisfaction to themselves or the exhibitors. The first class now comprises all works in oil, statuary and photography; the second-class all water colours, pencils, crayons, sepias, pen and ink sketches, &c. This change, we have no doubt, will give satisfaction.

"It will be observed that the class heretofore termed "Decorative and Useful Arts," has been superseded by what is believed to be a more correct classification, its several sections having been distributed into classes with which they respectively the nearest assimilate. With so limited a number of classes, there will always be a difficulty in arranging many articles in the proper positions; the only alternative is to place them with things similar in materials or uses, or that will best come under the consideration of the same Committee of Judges. Thus, in the new class we have designs, materials and workmanship in building construction, and such other articles as might most fittingly be judged by a committee of architects and civil engineers, rather than by any of the other committees of judges. In the various departments of wood, iron, leather and woollen manufactures, are severally placed with the raw materials, furnishings and tools connected with the respective trades, so as to bring them under the same judges as the finished work. This arrangement, no doubt, tends to secure the most efficient judgment possible under the circumstances.

"The Ladies' Department, next to the Fine Arts, is always the most extensive in the Exhibition, and imposes a large amount of labour upon lady judges. This, it will be observed, is also now divided into two classes; the first embracing chiefly all kinds of needle-work, plain and fancy, and knitting, netting, tatting, etc. The second class includes all work in flowers, hair, moss, shells, cones, seeds, wax and worsted. This change will greatly facilitate the work of the judges."

The entries will require to be made at the following times:—

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry must be entered on or before Saturday, August 17th, five weeks preceding the show.

Grain, field roots and other farm products, agricultural implements, machinery and manufactures generally, must be entered previous to or on Saturday, August 31st, three weeks preceding the show.

Horticultural products, ladies' work, the fine arts, etc. may be entered up to Saturday, September 14th, one clear week preceding the show.

#### HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Hungarian Grass (*Panicum Germanicum*) has now been cultivated for several years in Ontario and the northern States.

and has afforded satisfactory results.— There is no good reason why it should not succeed in our province. We recollect the distrust with which it was first received in Canada, as all new crops are. The following statement appears in the monthly report, just received, of the Agricultural Department, Washington:—

"Many farmers have kept both horses and horned stock through the winter with no other feed than Hungarian grass; the animals coming out of winter quarters in a superior condition. There need be no fears of poisoning, as intimated by one correspondent; the suggestion probably arose from injuries resulting from over-eating.

This grass is now generally used and highly esteemed for forage, is used green or dry, is very productive, of quick growth, and flourishes well in dry soils.

Flint, in his valuable work on grasses, says: "The Hungarian millet has been cultivated to some extent in this State (Massachusetts) from seed received thro' the Patent Office. It is an annual forage plant introduced into France in 1815, where its cultivation has become considerably extended. It germinates readily, withstands the drought remarkably, remaining green even when other vegetation is parched up, and if its development is arrested by dry weather, the least rain will restore it to vigor. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder, very much relished by all kinds of stock. It flourishes in somewhat light and dry soils, though it attains its greatest luxuriance in soils of medium consistency, and well manured. It may be grown broadcast or in drills, and cultivated precisely like other varieties of millet."

D. B. Dixen, of Muscatine, Iowa, after experimenting with this grass, remarks: "It is luxuriant in its growth, and produces hay of the finest quality. Horses and cattle eat it with avidity. A good crop of Hungarian grass is about three tons of hay and thirty bushels of seed to the acre, while it will often go beyond and seldom falls below this. The time for cutting is when the seed is nearly ripe, and the whole plant of a fine yellow color. It may be cured in the same manner as hay. As fodder, after threshing, it is fully equal to timothy; and when fed with the seed in, as it generally should be, it is better than good sheaf oats."

William Story, of Jamestown, Fentress county, Tennessee, says: "I send you a full account of my experiments with the Hungarian grass. On the 10th of June, 1858, I received a pint of seed from the Patent office, and on the 11th I sowed it on a piece of rich clay land. I ploughed the ground with a shovel plough, which left the surface very rough and uneven.