

337 stands, comprising 6,369 articles under a run of shedding 16,700 feet in length, and covered by nearly 50,000 yards of canvas. "There were forty-two exhibitors of steam cultivating machines; of steam engines and boilers sixty-nine; of mowing machines fourteen; of reaping machines forty-three; of liquid manure carts and distributors twenty-two; and of root pulp-ers and graters thirteen; most of these articles were unknown, in a practical sense, during the earlier history of the society." The week previous to the opening of the exhibition was devoted to the testing of the various implements used in cultivation in a very thorough manner in the field; such as were moved by steam power attracted the greatest attention. "Our agriculture in Canada is yet, for want of time, not sufficiently advanced to warrant the introduction of steam cultivators, except, perhaps, in a few favored and old established districts. It is, however, only a question of time, and a few years may bring about changes in this and other matters relating to farm practice, of which at present we can form no distinct conception."

Mr. Buckland next refers to the importation of agricultural and horticultural seeds, and recommends that this important object should be sought for cautiously, or serious losses might ensue. New varieties of seed should at first be imported in small quantities, for purposes purely experimental. The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association might undertake to superintend the proper testing of whatever might be obtained for this purpose, in their respective localities. The report contains some valuable information on the cultivation and curing of hops, and several suggestions for improvement. Such of our readers as are engaged in the culture of this plant, will turn to the report itself for detailed information. Arrangements have been made by which cuttings or young plants, and any new or improved varieties of cereals can be procured, the genuineness of which may be safely relied on. It would appear that it is very difficult to procure good seed from Russia—much of the wheat is kiln-dried before exported, consisting of a mixture of several varieties, and it generally abounds in the seeds of weeds.

With respect to agricultural implements and machines, Mr. Buckland succeeded in obtaining

for the projected Industrial Museum a loan of ploughs, harrows, cultivators, &c., from the celebrated firm of the Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, an establishment that has long enjoyed a world-wide reputation. It appears that British manufacturers of agricultural implements, most of which are constructed of iron, loudly complain of the amount of duty which our government imposes on the importation of their productions, contending that the import is mutually disadvantageous, and that the other British colonies, and indeed all foreign countries, except the United States, throw open their ports free, or impose a mere nominal amount. In reference to the proposed Industrial Museum, we regret to learn that the application made by the Commissioner of Agriculture last year to agriculturists and manufacturers has met with a very indifferent response. A few samples of grain are the only contributions that have as yet been received.

It is earnestly hoped that our manufacturers, as well as farmers, will not allow so beneficial and interesting a scheme to fall through for want of a little united exertion. A collection of the productions of our various industries would not only be of public benefit, but to manufacturers particularly, by bringing their productions before the public it must be individually advantageous.

Mr. Buckland concludes his interesting and suggestive report by stating that he had made arrangements with the leading agricultural societies for a free interchange of their journals and transactions, and with the conductors of the agricultural press for the insertion of communications relating to the industrial state and capabilities of this Province. There seems now to be in prospect that the important question of immigration will receive the earnest attention, and we trust, the united action both of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

APPENDIX C. consists of an analysis of the reports of the county and township agricultural societies for the year 1867, comprising 81 pages. This, we believe, is the first attempt made to bring annually before the public, without loss of time, in a succinct and condensed form, the condition and proceedings of the numerous societies receiving government aid in the Province of Ontario; a circumstance that will go far to accou-