

son of ordinary discernment could have witnessed this department of the Exhibition without perceiving that Upper Canada possesses a soil and climate the best fitted by nature for the growth of the finest kinds of wheat. The same remark will apply almost in the same degree to most other grain crops adapted to temperate regions. The *Canada Company* have done a great service to the country by stimulating our farmers to give practical proof of what our soil is capable of producing; and the Association evinced a discriminating liberality in offering £12 10s. for the second best 25 bushels of wheat in this class. We hope to see next year a third prize. To show how liberal premiums call out competition it is only necessary to mention that last year the number of entries of 25 bushels of wheat in this class was only six; this year it has reached *twenty one!* In deciding which were the two best lots out of 525 bushels of wheat, the judges had a difficult and laborous duty to perform; but they accomplished it satisfactorily, and we doubt not justly. The following facts communicated to the Secretary by Mr. David Christie of Dumfries, the winner of the first prize, may be interesting to our readers.

"The wheat which I exhibit was raised on a clay loam, partly on summer fallow, and partly on pea-stubble. It was sown on the 6th of Sept.; the only manure which was applied was a light covering of wheat straw, and the produce, so far as I can judge, will be about 36 bushels per acre. I obtained this variety (*the blue stem White*.) at the New York State Show at Buffalo, in 1848, where it obtained the first premium. It is decidedly the best kind of wheat I have yet raised." It weighed we understand 66lbs. per bushel.

The second prize of £12 10s. was won by Mr. Isaac Anderson, of Flamborough; no particulars of which have as yet reached us. The judges strongly commended a lot belonging to Mr. Clarkson Freeman, of Flamborough West, who it will be recollected carried off the first prize in this class, the two years preceeding.—In the class, 2 bushels winter wheat, 27 entries were made; and the three prizes were taken, as will be seen on inspecting the premium list, by the three individuals above mentioned, in the order in which their names occur. Some excellent specimens of Indian Corn were produced, but in most other kinds of grain the Show was less abundant than might have been expected; a remark that will also apply to farm root crops. We think there must have been some supineness in bringing these things forward; as we have seen several excellent growing specimens in the fields in various localities.

Thirteen barrels of Flour were entered for competition and the quality, upon the whole, must be pronounced exceedingly good.

The Mechanics' Hall was well filled with a creditable display of the results of Canadian ingenuity and industry; yet we must confess our disappointment at the absence of several important articles of native manufacture. In household furniture, broad cloths, Tweeds, &c., scarcely any thing worth mentioning was shown. We hope that the Society will be able in future to offer higher premiums for these, and other important articles, such as Hemp, Flax, &c., and that our rising manufacturers and mechanics will, with a becoming public spirit, embrace the opportunity of giving a popular publicity to the results of their ingenuity and enterprise. In Dairy products too there is great room for improvement. The quality of the cheese and butter certainly indicated an advancement; but the quantity was much less than it ought to have been. The entries for cheese were 26; and for butter 16. We could make similar remarks in reference to some other things, not in a mere fault-finding spirit, but with a view to waken up attention to common sources of profit that lie in our every day paths. When justice calls upon us to praise so much that was really worthy of praise, both in the materials and management of the recent exhibition; an exposition of industry of which Canada may well be proud; we feel equally impelled by the same principle to point out defects and short comings, wherever they are apparent. In this way only can progressive improvement be promoted.

In the important department of Agricultural Mechanics, the exhibition, if not so numerous as could be wished, was in most respects superior as to workmanship, and the quality of the articles. Of ploughs there were twenty-eight entries, including seven made of iron, one subsoil plough, and a very useful implement called a double mould board plough, made by Mr. John Smith, of Toronto. The threshing machines, fanning mills, drills, straw cutters, &c., although not numerous, combined several modern improvements, and clearly indicated the spirit of progress both in design and execution. How different were these things in Canada but a few years ago! Professor Hurlburt had on the ground the model of a steam cultivator, which we regret not having seen; we heard it highly spoken of as a most ingenious contrivance, and if it should be found practically available to the farmer's wants, its advantages would be immense. Hitherto the application of steam to the cultivation of the soil has been anything but successful. The his-