

must be used in this country. We noticed several decided improvements, which we may refer to on some future occasion. There were some new contrivances—at least new to us, and claimed to be new by the exhibitors—which promise to be useful. One of these, a washing-machine, we have tested in our own family, and can speak in its favour. It is got up in Markham, and was invented by Mr. A. Anderson, of Unionville. It operates on the “pounding” principle, and, like all really useful inventions, is simple in construction. The dash, or “pounder,” is suspended from a rope which connects two upright spring boards, placed on opposite sides of the tub, and morticed into a sill, on which the tub stands. By a slight touch, the “pounder” is made to descend, the upper ends of the springs are drawn together, and by their resilience, or “spring,” it is thrown up again. Thus a succession of blows is produced with no more effort than a child of twelve years is equal to. The “pounder” is ingeniously constructed. The part which comes in contact with the clothes consists of twelve or fourteen pestles, about an inch and a half in diameter. These are fastened with springs, so as to recoil about an inch at each blow. The result is that the clothes are *squeezed*, not struck by the “pounder,” and therefore but little worn or injured. Less soap, which is dear, and more water, which is cheap, are required with this machine, than any other. It is unquestionably a *labour-saving* machine—labour-saving in a case where it ought to be saved, at the *wash-tub*—and for this reason we call attention to it.

There were several machines and implements which we should be glad to notice, specially, did our space permit.

The fruit department was good, but not equal to former years. The season has not been favourable, yet Mr. G. Leslie of the Toronto Nursery, Mr. Lovekin, of Darlington, and a few others, exhibited some very tempting specimens.

In manufactures, the display was also less extensive than on former occasions, but still evidencing progress. The earthenware and drain tiles of Mr. Brown, of Bowmanville, especially attracted our notice. We are glad to hear that Mr. Brown is about removing to this city, where the clay is better adapted to his purpose, and where, we hope, the demand for his manufactures will be more extensive.

In a financial point of view, the exhibition at Cobourg was not equal to some of its predecessors.

The rain on Thursday (the first public day) prevented large numbers from visiting the grounds, many of whom probably would have purchased dollar badges to secure the *entree* during the fair.

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 PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.  
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At two o'clock, the President delivered the annual address to a large assemblage, who testified the pleasure with which they listened to it by frequent applause. He spoke as follows:—

FARMERS OF CANADA,—

I approach the usual duty of addressing you with diffidence, when I call to mind the many distinguished persons who have preceded me as Presidents of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

On any occasion it is deeply interesting to witness so large an assemblage of earnest and intelligent men congregated for the purpose of cooperation in the glorious work of moral and social improvement. In the midst of much that is debasing and degrading, it is delightful to know that there are times when the traces of God's own image in man lead him to exult in doing good; when animosity, national prejudice, and bitter party spirit, all having been laid aside, he rejoices in advancing the best interests of his species, and hastening the time, when men “shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.”

We claim this position of patriotism and benevolence for annual gatherings of the Agricultural Association. Save Christianity, there is no civilizer so potent as an enlightened system of husbandry. There is no more reliable criterion of the status of moral and intellectual culture in any nation, than a high state of Agricultural improvement. If you point to any place where the blessings of liberty and peace are best understood and most perfectly enjoyed, there you mark a country whose yeomanry are men of understanding, and high principle. A sure consequence of this state of things is national prosperity and wealth. No where in the wide world can prosperity be found attending an ignorant and indolent people.

We think we can mark in each succeeding exhibition unmistakable proofs of the rapid progress which Canada is making in the social scale. But such evidence is not confined to our Provincial Exhibitions. At the industrial Exhibition of London, New York, and Paris, those great milestones in the pathway of the world's progress, the word “Canada” is broadly marked.

At these feasts of in gathering and first-fruits let us not forget deep gratitude to the Giver of all good. While other countries have been the seat of war, pestilence and famine, we have been dwelling safely in the cultivation of our fields, and general agricultural improvement. And together with this gracious dispensation of his providence to us, “He has crowned the year with His goodness and His paths have dropped fatness,” causing man and beast to rejoice in abundance.

Since our last meeting the bonds of amity and peace between the United States and Canada, have been strengthened by a relaxation of their and our revenue laws. The Reciprocity Act has been, and