

might have been expected, but they are generally very ponderous and expensive to transport to great distances. Of cultivators the variety was also not in excess of former exhibitions. One important machine deserved particular notice as indicating progress. An improved liquid manure drill for drilling two or more rows of liquid with turnips, mangels, carrots, &c., either on the ridge or flat. The use of liquid manures is of the utmost importance, and a machine to distribute them economically and uniformly is a great desideratum. The stump extractors were heavy cumbersome machines, wholly inapplicable for general use, especially when a stump extractor of far more simple character can be rigged by any farmer on his land with an ox chain and a long sapling, elm or pine stick to act as a lever. The lever, which should be some fifty feet long, is fastened to the stump with a chain, and to the other extremity a pair of oxen or horses are attached, which rapidly twist the stump out of the ground. The minor implements used in husbandry are very numerous and of good construction, many of them having a finish highly creditable to the manufacturers. Bone manure in different sizes was present, but no superphosphates made from bones by the addition of sulphuric acid. This is one of the most valuable special manures, and should receive careful attention. Too much thought is apparently bestowed upon the multiplication of agricultural machines, to the neglect of those artifices whereby the fertility of the soil is maintained and increased. As we cannot always depend upon rotation of crops to fertilize our fields, we must look to manures, and after properly prepared farm-yard manure, bone dust and the phosphate from bones are the most valuable.

Two portable steam engines were on the ground. This is another advance promising much for the future. In a report from the committee appointed by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, relative to the Great Exhibition held at London in 1862, particular attention was directed to the products of our forests. We are glad to see that a very excellent beginning has been made by Mr. Saunders of London, who displayed a very good collection of native medicinal plants, all of which were collected in the neighborhood of London. We would suggest in the future displays of the kind, the entire plant, if portable, should be exhibited, and when too large for such a purpose, a portion of the trunk, and specimens of the leaves. The Fine Art department was, on the whole, indifferent. Among a few paintings and drawings of superior merit were some wretched caricatures, for they were nothing better, displayed in painting in oil or water colours. Steps should be taken at future Exhibitions to make some selection before giving space to productions which might decorate the parlour of a remote country inn, but should not be admitted in a Provincial Exhibition as illustrations of provincial art. Of

the Ladies' work we have little to say: the most imposing contributions were the quilts, not differing in any marked particular from former specimens. A little attention to the selection of patterns, and the proper combination of colour, would be attended with advantage, and destroy, perhaps, the uniformity which appears to prevail in those particulars.

The Natural History department received considerable attention, and was represented by Canadian stuffed birds, native fishes, native insects, mammalia, native plants, and specimens of the woods of Canada in section and with the bark; also that delightful source of amusement and instruction, an aquarium, was exhibited.

It does not come within the province of this journal to describe the farming stock; but it would be unfair not to express both gratification and surprise at the display. In every department there was a marked improvement, and all evidently in the right direction. There cannot be a doubt on the minds of any one present at the Exhibition that astonishing progress has been made in Canada in this department of husbandry.

The Address was delivered by the President of the Association, John Barwick, Esq., of Woodstock, who took an enlightened view of the importance of giving every encouragement to home manufactures. Mr. Barwick said in his Address:—

“Our aim should be to foster Canadian manufactures of those articles that we can advantageously produce. Every Canadian will concede that it is of great importance that our towns should be occupied by thriving mechanics and manufacturers, thereby giving to us a home market. How many of the youthful population of our towns and villages might be advantageously and economically employed in woollen and cotton factories who are now, in too many instances, a burthen on their parents, and at the same time it is to be feared are in a course of training to become vicious members of society. The crop of wool for this year has been principally purchased for exportation to Great Britain, heretofore it has been exported to the United States to be there manufactured. Flax and hemp are certain and very productive crops in Canada, and might be advantageously grown for manufacturing purposes.”

Mr. Barwick also said that “a very excellent suggestion was made in the September number of *The Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada*,—“That a museum of natural products, both mineral, vegetable, and even animal, might rapidly be formed at each permanent Exhibition Building.”

The amount of prizes given by the Association this year exceeded \$12,000; the number of entries was above 6,000. On Thursday, the day on which the public were admitted at a reduced charge, the number of persons who passed through the exhibition building exceeded fifty