

specimens, however, gave evidence of too fine breeding, which may mainly be attributable to the circumstance that most of the distinct breeds of swine, now in the hands of Canadian farmers, have become too much related, in consequence of there having been, comparatively, no recent importations of thorough-bred animals, during the past eight or ten years. By agricultural societies awarding large prizes, frequent importations of this kind would be made, and when an interest is once generally awakened in the minds of Canadian farmers for improvement in their agricultural live stock, a great saving in food, and time expended in reeding, will be effected.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In this department we felt quite at home, and indeed spent much time in minutely examining almost every machine that had for its object the improvement or better economy of farm labor. The number of entries, and variety of improved farming implements, were not equal to what were exhibited last year at Hamilton. There were, nevertheless, many articles on the ground that deserve at our hands more than a mere cursory notice.

SCOTCH PLOUGHS.

In the counties east of Cobourg, the Scotch plough is yet only partially in use among the farmers. It is, however, gradually obtaining favor, and doubtless will shortly be sufficiently patronized to induce some of our best manufacturers to establish themselves in the most populous towns and villages of that portion of the country.

Mr. John Bell, of Toronto, exhibited one of his very celebrated Scotch wooden ploughs, which appeared in every respect worthy the patronage of the Canadian farmers. The greatest objection that can be urged against the speedy extensive use of the improved Scotch plough, is the difficulty that many have to contend with, in getting the irons properly set and sharp-

ened, by country smiths, who, in numerous instances, are unacquainted with those implements; but by degrees this difficulty will be obviated. To show the great advantage that will ultimately be conferred upon this country by large collections of its choicest productions, it may not here be amiss to mention that many gentlemen farmers from distant portions of the country went home disappointed in not being able to purchase ploughs of Mr. Bell. The one that was exhibited was bought up at once; and if twenty of those ploughs had been on the ground, they would all have been purchased. These exhibitions are not only intended as a meeting for competition, but also for all the purposes of a fair, for the purchase and sale of the various commodities exhibited. When this feature becomes once soundly and generally implanted in the character of agricultural shows, both manufacturers and purchasers will thereby derive a great benefit.

Of iron Scotch ploughs there were but two exhibited: the one made by Mr. Gilroy, of Scarboro, being quite equal to those that are imported from Scotland. This implement, for ploughing old sward or a clover ley cannot be surpassed: indeed it is useless to work a wooden plough against any iron one, for the purpose of competing for a premium at a ploughing match. The inference nevertheless must not be made that an iron plough for ordinary purposes excels wooden ones made upon the most improved principles. The great thing to be aimed at in the construction of the plough is to reduce the amount of friction as much as possible, without impairing its turning and general working qualities. In the Scotch iron plough the amount of friction is great when compared with many others, and its mould-board is so constructed that the pressure upon the furrow after it is turned, also increases very materially the draft on the horses. When the foregoing facts are taken into account, together with the great weight