

It turns everything into gold. It scatters roses over the wilderness. It has created mighty States in the dim and dusky West. Under its inspiration, splendid cities have leaped up from the midst of the slumbering forest. Great agricultural communities occupy the haunts of the nomadic tribes. Upon this principle they have extended and consolidated their national union; circumscribed communities have expanded into States; vessels through the wharves of Atlantic cities, laden with living cargoes. Their watchword is "To the West," wafted over the ocean, the tidings have entered the cottage of the laborer, that a home and broad acres are waiting for an owner. The land of his fathers is forsaken, and trials are forgotten in the prospect. Why should we not glean a lesson from this? It is useless for us to establish agencies to distribute information in foreign lands, regarding the adaptation of the country to the wants of the laboring classes of the old world. It would be a wasteful expenditure of money from the fact that false legislation has rendered our natural wealth worthless. We have agents stationed in the leading cities of the Dominion, who perchance, once in a month tells some enquiring emigrant where he can find his "cousin," and exhausted with the effort relapses into wonted drowsiness, only to be aroused to receive their salary. We must strike at the root of this evil. A radical change must be made in the management of the Crown Lands. The administration of the Department must be reformed. Its vision must be enlarged. Slowly but surely the system of royalty is destroying the mining interests of our country. So is a pernicious plan of controlling the Crown Lands, repelling emigrants from locating in the Dominion. Thousands arrive at Quebec, only to pass by to seek a home for themselves in the mighty West, thus adding military strength and productive wealth to our neighbors. Not alone is this true regarding emigrants, but our own citizens are seeking a residence under a foreign flag. Our resources are great, but as long as the possession of land is hampered by vexatious restrictions, this will continue. Let the legislative power do its duty, and this condition will cease, and thousands will seek a home amongst us. Give every one an interest in the soil. The endearments of home will cluster around the household, however humble, and our citizens be bound

by an allegiance of the heart, stronger than a thousand oaths.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

In our last number we gave a brief description of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition held in Montreal. We will now touch on a few we have attended since then. We cannot devote the whole of our space to particularizing everything, nor the full prize list of each, or our readers would complain. We touch on a few things that we think of importance, and may occasionally revert to others when we have more time and space.

The Provincial Exhibition of Ontario was held in Hamilton on the 22 to the 25th Sept. We consider it the best Exhibition that has ever been held in Canada. The stock of Durhams and Herefords was very good; the Cotswold and Leicester sheep were a credit to our country, and the Devons, Ayrshires and Galloways were well represented. There was a large show of poultry. Hogs were not on the ground in as large numbers as we have previously seen. The greatest competition was in machinery, and never before was there such a fine display in Canada of really good machines, as were to be seen on the grounds, particularly in reaping and mowing machines. We noticed a much larger and better display of Seed Drills. These useful and economical machines are not much in use in this western part of the Peninsula as yet, but must rapidly come into use. There is a very great improvement in the ditching machine, in comparison to what were exhibited last year. We believe Mr. Carter's machine will come into demand, being procurable at a moderate price is a great consideration. A new kind of a roller was exhibited by Jno. Watson of Ayr, which sows grass seed and rolls it in at the same time. We noticed a very neat and compact threshing machine, designed for farmers to use when they choose, instead of threshing all their grain at once. It is manufactured at Stratford. The large machines were well represented by numerous makers. There were several good kinds of horse hay forks, that are now coming into great demand among the enterprising farmers. We were much pleased with the Traction engine. As it left the grounds, it had in tow one of the other stationery engines, which was placed on a truck and had its steam up, and machinery running. We think it may be a useful machine in many parts of the country. We had not time to make a note of all the prizes awarded, therefore we omit them.

Our attention was more devoted to the seed department as we consider that department of more importance to the country. There were many good varieties of seed exhibited; in fact the seeds and stock, on the whole, at Hamilton, surpassed any we

had seen at either of the exhibitions we have attended this year. At each, we found something that would be of advantage to the country, not to be found at other places. For instance, we secured a variety of spring wheat from Quebec; a variety of fall wheat we have engaged at the New York State Fair, from Vermont. Both are highly spoken of, and we hope they will prove beneficial to the country. Just as we are writing, Mr. H. C. Slight, a small market gardener near this city, called on us and said he intends leaving for England to purchase seeds for his own use. He says he believes it will pay him to do so, as he has lost \$400 at least from bad seeds supplied him in this city. We have been under the necessity of cutting the tops off our carrots, because they run to tops and blows instead of forming roots, and spoiled the appearance of our field besides the loss of labor and crops. We should have some place where the best is procurable. How much do we as farmers lose from this course. Should the seed business be overlooked by managers of the Provincial Exhibition.

The New York State Fair was held in Rochester, commencing on the 3d of October. It was an excellent exhibition, but we do not consider it excelled our exhibition at Hamilton, in the display of seed grain, or stock, except in Alderney cattle, Merino sheep and Chester hogs, but in fruits, flowers and machinery, they far outstrip us. We were much pleased with many of the machines we examined, in fact the machinery took up the greater part of our attention, and we think we have obtained information that will assist us in making selections for the Emporium. The great deficiency in the State Exhibitions is the lack of decent buildings. They have none to equal ours that we have seen, in fact a good barn would be an ornament in comparison to their rickety old shanties. We return thanks to the directors and others that we met there for their kindness and hospitality to us.

The East Middlesex Agricultural Exhibition was held in London on the 22d and 23rd of September, in connection with the Western Fair. The attendance of farmers was large, and there was a good show of stock, grain, implements, &c., on the ground. The Skating Rink, in which the fruits, roots, dairy products and flowers were exhibited, showed a highly creditable display. The show of carriages we consider, even surpassed what were to be seen at the Provincial Exhibition. It was undisturbed by horse-racing, which we believe our paper was the means of suppressing. We can annually have a good exhibition at this city, and we believe that some of the adjacent townships might advantageously connect with the County, but they should first make it a particular point to have farmers the managers of it. We are quite willing to act with citizens, but as the principal in-