

dent pursuit of man, and in its onward progress invokes the aid of some half-dozen of the most important and interesting departments of natural and experimental science. If any should feel a doubt about the correctness of this statement, I would recommend them to attend the lectures given in the University and Veterinary School at Toronto; or, to study some of the many valuable treatises which have of late years issued from the press, on the science and practice of our art. I would, in all earnestness, say to parents—do everything you can to inspire your sons with a love of knowledge and of rural pursuits, the quiet and beauty, healthfulness and virtue, of country life, by encouraging them to think, read and observe. Make your homes attractive by the genial influence of parental love and care, and rational and innocent recreation; surrounding them with luscious fruits, health-giving vegetables, with a little ornamentation by the way of cultivating shrubs and flowers. What are within and around a human dwelling, exercise a silent and perpetual influence on the taste and character of the inmates, for good or evil, through all coming time.

It is by a suitable domestic and school education that our agricultural youth must be mainly prepared to follow the pursuits of their fathers, in an intelligent, improving, and profitable manner. Something more definite in the way of teaching scientific subjects in relation to agriculture might, I think, be advantageously introduced into country schools; and Agricultural Societies might aid the progress of the good work by holding meetings of their members as frequently as practicable, for mutual instruction and encouragement in the prosecution of their art. I observe, with pleasure, that Professor Buckland, in his rural addresses to the numerous Agricultural Societies in different parts of the Province, strongly urges this means of improvement, as likewise the other methods to which I have already alluded. Most earnestly is it to be hoped that such precious seed will not fall by the way side."

With reference to the present Exhibition, time will only admit of a few words. Although the number of live stock is not so large as we are accustomed to see in places more westward, it is most satisfactory and encouraging to know that in point of quality there is no deterioration. We should always bear in mind, in estimating our rate of progress, that *quality* rather than quantity is a far more important element in the calculation. The animals from Lower Canada, especially the splendid importations of Mr. Cochrane, are most welcome, and increase the attractions of this important department of the Exhibition. I regret that the display of agricultural implements, though comprising a number of excellent articles, is much smaller than on previous occasions. In roots the exhibition is undoubtedly inferior, a circumstance arising from the severe drought which has affected a large section of country, and particularly the district in which we are assembled. Making due allowance for these and other causes that have injuriously affected the present Exhibition, we have still sufficient cause to feel encouraged in promoting the progress of agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests, which it is the great object of this Association to foster and advance.

I will close by just observing that we meet on this occasion as an Association, for the first time, under very altered and, I trust, improved political conditions. We are no longer a series of almost isolated colonies, but a Dominion, which, humanly speaking, bids fair to embrace the whole of that immense territory vaguely known as British North America, extending across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes to the pole. This closer connection with the Eastern Provinces should make us feel, as members of the Agricultural Association of Ontario, a deeper interest in those of our fellow-citizens belonging to similar organizations in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. By cultivating a liberal and fraternal spirit, and reciprocating kind offices, we shall all feel that we are doing our duty faithfully and patriotically as members of a great Confederacy, forming a large integral portion of the good old British Empire, "on which the sun never sets."

CIRCULATION OF THE CANADA FARMER.—Our friends will be glad to learn that the circulation of the CANADA FARMER, so far from falling off, as we understand has been stated, is steadily increasing, and is in advance of that of last year.

PRIZE LIST.—In order to secure as much accuracy as possible, we defer the publication of the Prize List till it has been officially revised. If, in the reports already given, any omissions or errors have been made, our readers will please to make all due allowance for the difficulty of examining so large an assortment of articles in the hurry of the period, and amidst the almost impassable crowd of visitors at the Exhibition.

List of Exhibition Entries.

THE following condensed list will show the number of entries for the Exhibition of the present year, and also those of last year in Toronto, and of 1863 in Kingston:

	Kingston. 1863.	Toronto. 1866.	Kingston. 1867.
HORSES.			
Thoroughbred horses	.....	22	2
Agricultural do.	.....	131	59
Road & Carriage do.	.....	161	214
Heavy Draught do.	.....	62	51
Total	394	376	389
CATTLE.			
Durhams	.....	92	82
Devons	.....	106	52
Herefords	.....	32	33
Ayrshires	.....	91	118
Galloways	.....	59	51
Angus	.....	12	6
Grade	.....	66	62
Fat Cattle	.....	28	37
Total	39	486	441
SHEEP.			
Leicesters	.....	.....	200
Cotswold	.....	.....	114
Southdown	.....	.....	67
Shropshire	.....	.....	47
Merinos	.....	.....	39
Fat Sheep	.....	.....	10
Total	478	672	477
PIGS.			
Yorkshire	.....	.....	29
Berkshire	.....	.....	30
All other large breeds	.....	.....	16
Suffolks	.....	.....	42
Berkshires	.....	.....	45
Essex and all other large breeds	.....	.....	22
Total	130	185	184
POULTRY.			
Any age	.....	.....	155
Chickens, &c.	.....	.....	57
Total	192	376	212
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.			
Grains, small field seeds, hops, &c.	500	462	470
Roots, other food field crops, straw, &c.	285	453	197
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Professional list	.....	.....	24
General list	.....	.....	216
Domestic Wines	.....	.....	6
Total	184	489	246
Garden Vegetables	501	552	245
Plants and flowers	134	192	67
Dairy products, honey, bacon, &c.	107	145	128
Agricultural implements, horse or other power	160	128	101
Do. for hand use	121	122	91
Cattle food and miscellaneous	5	11	2
ARTS AND MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT.			
Cabinet ware and other woods and hair manufactures	.....	.....	61
Carriages, sleighs and parts thereof	.....	.....	47
Chemical manufactures and preparations	.....	.....	17
Drawings—Architectural & Mechanical.	.....	.....	.....
Engravings, Building Material and Constructions, Pottery, &c.	.....	.....	28
Fine Arts	.....	.....	161
Groceries and provisions	.....	.....	59
Ladies' Work	.....	.....	149
Ladies' Flower Hair Work, &c.	.....	.....	69
Machinery Castings, &c.	.....	.....	60
Metal Work (Miscellaneous)	.....	.....	33
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	32
Natural History	.....	.....	9
Paper, Printing, Penmanship, Bookbinding and Type	.....	.....	4
Saddlery, Engine Hose, Trunk Makers' Work, &c.	.....	.....	56
Shoe and Bootmakers' Work, Leather, &c.	.....	.....	39
Woolen, Flax and Cotton Produce	.....	.....	134
Total Arts and Manufactures	1253	1838	954
Total Entries, Kingston, 1863	.....	4,787	.....
Total Entries, Toronto, 1866	.....	6,544	.....
Total Entries, Kingston, 1867	.....	4,204	.....

CLOSE OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The decree has gone forth, and is registered in the *Moniteur*, that the Universal Exhibition is to be closed on October 31 with the same inflexible punctuality which marked its opening on the day so announced—April 1, and the distribution of prizes on July 1. The building is to be pulled down and the material sold. All the gardens and annexes in the Champ de Mars are to be levelled and broken up, and the old sandy plain is to be restored to the Minister of War for purposes of drill. I am one of those who think this decision a pity. Purchasers of shrubs in the horticultural garden are informed that they must fetch away their purchases on November 1."

Toronto Veterinary School.

It will be seen from advertisement that the next session of this useful institution will be commenced November 10th. Mr. Smith has associated with him on the staff of instructors, in different branches of the science, several gentlemen of talent and reputation, whose names will appear when the list is finally made up. This school has already turned out several pupils, who, after a very strict examination, based on the practice of the Veterinary Schools of London and Edinburgh, have entered on the practice of their profession in various parts of the country; and it is an encouraging fact to the young men themselves, as well as highly complimentary to their former teachers, that they have all secured a respectable practice and are giving much satisfaction to their employers. It may not be generally known that young men engaged in, or intended for Canadian farming, are admitted free of expense to the class which meets for six weeks, commencing the 8th of January next, in which they enjoy an excellent opportunity of obtaining a considerable amount of correct and useful information on the scientific and practical principles of agriculture, and the breeding, diseases and treatment of farm animals. We are glad to hear that there is a prospect of a greater number of both classes of students in the coming session.

DAIRY FURNISHING STORE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Jones and Faulkner, of Utica, N. Y., which appears in our present issue. Those in want of dairy requisites will do well to send their orders to this firm, respecting which we have the highest references.

CREDIT SALE OF STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. Hendrie in the present issue, notifying an extensive sale of valuable stock, produce and implements, to take place at the Brant Farm, Wellington Square, on Friday, the 11th of October.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.—Farmers who have been in the habit of employing Mr. H. E. Smallpeice, saddler and harness maker, of Yorkville, will be glad to learn that he has removed to more extensive premises on Nelson Street, Toronto, next door to Wood's Commercial Hotel. We can speak from experience of his good workmanship and prompt attention to business.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.—The *Scotsman* states that the celebrated herd of shorthorns belonging to the Duke of Montrose, and the largest portion of the herd belonging to Viscount Strathallan, were sold by public auction near Stirling. The celebrity which the herds submitted for sale had acquired—particularly that belonging to the Duke of Montrose—attracted a very large attendance of eminent breeders of cattle, including a number of spirited buyers. The sale was opened with the Duke of Montrose's cows and heifers, for which there was a good competition. Rosedale, the best cow in the herd, and one of the finest female shorthorns in the kingdom, excited much attention when it entered the ring, and elicited the highest encomiums of all the shorthorn breeders present. The starting price for it was 100 guineas, and the competition which followed was confined to Mr. Young, factor for Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, M.P., and the fortunate buyer, Mr. Beattie, Montreal, a native of Dumfriesshire, who secured her for 235. She is a magnificent animal, has distinguished herself in the ranks of public competition, and comes to Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY.—A trial, to test the comparative speed of the old grain-cradle, against the reaping machine, for a wager of \$10, came off in a field of oats, on the farm of Mr. Daniel Rose, on the 5th concession, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The challenge was given by Richard Jackson, who has long been noted as one of the best cradlers in these parts, that with another cradler and himself, and two men to bind after them, he would cut and bind two acres of grain as quick and as well as any other four men could with the help of a reaping-machine and a span of horses. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Donald McMillan, and the match came off as stated above. This match excited a lively interest, and was witnessed by a large majority of the farmers in the neighborhood, as it was known that the hands on both sides were amongst the best that could be picked up in this township. The result was, the machine men cut and bound the two acres in one hour and twenty-five minutes, while the cradlers took one hour and forty-two, thus making seventeen minutes in favor of the machine. The machine actually cut the two acres in fifty minutes, the balance of the time being occupied in finishing the binding. The oats were a heavy crop, over ripe, and partly down; very tough cutting for the cradlers, or they would have finished in much less time. —*Cor. London Free Press.*