

The following is a list of the Judges:—

**FIRST SERIES**—Comprising ploughs, harrows, and other implements for the preparation of the soil—Messrs. Dostaler, Alexander, W. Bercey, W. Boa, L. Desrosiers, O. Porron.

**SECOND SERIES**—Comprising mowers, and reapers, hay-spreaders, hay-forks and other implements for harvesting—Major Campbell, Messrs. DeBlois, McKellar, McDougall, P. C. L. Dubois, L. Delorme, Armand.

**THIRD SERIES**—Comprising threshing machines, straw cutters and other implements for the preparation of the products of the farm and for cattle food—Colonel Thomson, Messrs. Tetu, O. E. Casgrain, J. B. Daoust, G. Boucherville.

Of ploughs there were 31 entries; of harrows, 8; of mowers and reapers, 15; of threshing machines, 8; besides a number of entries of other important implements.—In the list of parties who sent in implements for competition we observed the names of Messrs. B. P. Paige & Co., Montreal; Messrs. W. Johnson & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Norse, Mason & Co., Worcester, U. S.; W. Stalter, Lancaster, C. W.; M. Moody, Terrebonne; W. A. Woods, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; G. Laviolette, Napierville; George Henny, N. H.; B. Cole, Quebec; F. M. F. Ossaye, Montreal; John Helm, Port Hope, C. W.; Messrs. A. S. Whiting & Co., Oshawa, C. W., &c., &c.

The proceedings commenced with a trial of Mowers in a field of fine clover. Four machines were entered by Messrs. B. P. Paige & Co., M. Moody, W. A. Woods, and Messrs. Norse, Mason, & Co. Messrs. Paige's machine broke down through an accident, before the trial was half over. Each of the other machines cut an acre of clover. Messrs. Norse's Mower did the work in 39 minutes; weight 485 lbs; average draught or power required to drag it through tall grass, 250 lbs; width of swath, 5 feet; cost of machine at the place where made, \$90. Mr. Wood's machine did the work in 49 minutes, from which 10 minutes had to be deducted for lost time; weight, 514 lbs; width of swath, 4 feet; draught, 175 lbs; price, \$80. Mr. Moody's did the work in 51½ minutes, having been delayed by an accident to the gearing; weight, 600 lbs; draught, 240 lbs; width of swath, 4 feet 6 inches; price, \$100 for Mower; \$120 for combined Mower and Reaper. The decision of the Judges was deferred.

The next trial was of Reapers in a field of barley, which was not in a very favorable state for fairly testing the merits of the different machines, owing to the nature of the ground, and a portion of the grain being laid and matted. Mr. Wood's combined reaper and mower did the task allotted to it in 33½ minutes; Mr. Helm's reaper and self-raker in 36 minutes. Mr. M. Moody had a machine entered for this trial, but it broke down and was withdrawn before the trial closed.

There was also a trial of ploughs, the particulars of which we reserve to be given with the account of to-day's proceedings.

#### SECOND DAY.

The trial of Implements was again proceeded with yesterday, Wednesday, 17th. The day was very pleasant, and there was considerable animation visible. The first part of the day's business was the trial of Paige's Reaping Machine, which broke down on the previous day. It did pretty fair work. The same jury afterwards tried an ingenious machine for sorting hay, manufactured by Messrs. Norse, Mason & Co., of Boston. It gave very general satisfaction, and from its novelty attracted considerable notice.—It sells for \$50. They then proceeded to test three rakes. One of them from the factory of Mr. Moody, Terrebonne, was much admired, being much simpler in construction than the others, was very cheap and did excellent work. The trial of Ploughs was then made, and this was then followed by the trial of Harrows, Rollers, Scarifiers, and other implements, several of which gave great satisfaction. The trial of Threshing Machines was very interesting. There were only two competitors—Johnson of Montreal, and Moody of Terrebonne. They had each two-horse machines and one-horse machines. The competition consisted in the two-horse machines, threshing each 100 sheaves. After a very satisfactory trial it was considered that Moody's machine was superior to Johnson's, in point of time consumed, and the quantity of grain yielded. There was much less difference between the one-horse machines—the time was the same, and the difference in the quantity of grain yielded was not much. The Judges then proceeded to give in their reports—a process which monopolized the rest of the day.