

present either as an exhibitor, as judge, or as a spectator, will be sure to find himself pretty much at home. The arrangements, so far as we can see, have in reality but one flaw, although this may be very fatal to the thorough success of the occasion. The time appointed for the meeting is from July the 14th to July 20th; that is, for the week immediately preceding our own Great National Exhibition in England, the last day at Hamburg being, in fact, the first at Worcester. Now, it is very clear that should this fixture be adhered to, many of our best animals will never see Hamburg this summer. They will be nearly all kept back for the royal honours—after all, the first in the world. Whereas, had or should the International Show be put off for two or three weeks longer, there would be every prospect of our stock going on. We have some doubt even whether judges will face the two, and it certainly appears extraordinary that the Hamburg committee has not been better advised by our own council. The two bodies have been in correspondence for some time, so that it is hard to account for such an oversight. Hamburg cannot come as the immediate prologue to Worcester, though it might compete successfully against Scotland or Yorkshire. Even any such collision, however, is by no means a necessity.—*Mark Lane Express.*

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

[The following address, delivered before the South Grenville Agricultural Society at their Annual Exhibition held at Prescott, by JAMES CROW, Esq., of Archerfield, will be found to contain much that will be useful and suggestive to our readers.—Eds.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHER FARMERS:—In attempting to discharge the very important and responsible duty which you have assigned to me on this interesting occasion, I feel that it would be quite out of place for me to present myself as an instructor before this vast assemblage of practical farmers, for, full well I know that in every practical detail of our profession, many of those before me are more competent to instruct me than I am to add to their stock of practical knowledge.

It would not serve any good purpose on this occasion to enter into a minute or scientific disquisition upon the abstract principles of Agriculture. Everybody knows already that agriculture is the most ancient, the most honourable, the most independent and useful pursuit that engages the attention of man. I should be unworthy the name of a practical farmer, did I attempt to pawn upon you the doctrine that the farmers' life is one of ease and affluence, and exempt from all the ills that fall to the lot of other folks. You know better than that! You know full well that as soon

as our first parents sinned, the irrevocable sentence was pronounced. "Cursed is the ground for thy sake—in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns, also, and thistles shall it bring forth to thee: and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground, for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." While then we may be disposed at times mentally, or audibly, to curse the thistle, whether a Scotch or a Canadian thistle, let us rather look upon it as much a lasting monument of retributive justice of the Almighty, as is the rainbow in the cloud, of his faithful promise that "While the earth remaineth—seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

Still less do I need to impress upon you that agriculture has, in our own day and in a variety of ways, made wonderful advances in all parts of the civilized world, or that Canada is not much behind in the march of improvement. We may accept all such allusions to the progress of agriculture as facts, and instead of idle boasting as to the advancement or the capabilities of "our great country," I think we may more profitably spend the time in reviewing a few of those agencies which have ministered to the growth of agriculture, the prosperity of Canada, and indeed to the happiness of the human race. In doing so I shall neither attempt to exhaust the catalogue, nor to enter very particularly into the details of any of them, but in as few words as possible simply bring them before your notice.

It will readily be conceded as an axiom, that improvement in agriculture or in anything else implies of necessity, a *comparison*—either with a previous effort of our own or with the efforts of others in a similar direction, and that these efforts and comparisons tend to one point—PERFECTION—which, though it be very certain that we shall not attain to, must never be lost sight of, if we *would* improve. That which may be called, under certain circumstances, exceedingly good, might, under altered circumstances, be esteemed paltry, and even intolerably bad. A creditable exhibition in the County of Grenville might be set down as a miserable failure did it profess to be an exposition of the industrial resources of the Province of Canada. A Provincial Exhibition may be justly styled "a great and decided success," as compared with former Provincial Exhibitions, and yet an Englishman might honestly qualify his approbation by saying that "it was admirable for a young Colony." Hence it appears to be desirable and necessary that we should have ever before us a *standard* by which to measure our progress. It were, perhaps, unwise in a "Young Colony" to aspire to perfection in agriculture, but in view of the very intimate relationship in which we