

sheep skins, John Mather, Port Hope, James Hall, Peterboro, and Jacob Sautre, Jordan. The collection included some good specimens of Morocco. In Mr Sautre's lot, was a piece of upper leather, measuring 60 square feet, prepared out of one hide by J Matlock. Among the specimens of bootmakers' work, we noticed some well-finished and handsome looking articles sent by Mr. J. Gemmell, of Toronto. Thomas Morrow, Cobourg, exhibited a trunk and a fine set of pleasure harness; John McVenn, Galt, a trunk; W Thompson, Whitby, a saddle, shewing a great deal of work, and Mr Wilton, Kingston, a complete set of harness. The display of cloths was poor, and that of furs not much, if any better. Domenico Chisack was the only exhibitor of the common (castor) hat, of which he showed the latest fashionable styles the English, American, and "most appreciated French." Frazier & McLeod, Cobourg, furnished a dress suit, got up with exquisite taste, occupying a prominent position in glass case in one corner of the transept, it attracted the eyes of many connoisseurs. Thomas Carson, Cobourg, showed a set of hemp cordage, got up in a very creditable style. For the prize to be awarded for the best assortment of edge-tools, R Holt & Co, Dundas, made a good appearance, although their collection was greatly inferior to that of Mr Date, Galt, shown at London, last year, and sent to the Paris Exposition. J P Millener & Co exhibited a lot of axes from the Kingston Penitentiary. J Flint, Hamilton, showed a fine case of saws. Mr. Flint is originally from Sheffield, but for some years was in business in Rochester, and commenced in Hamilton last July; he employs 13 men, who are kept fully employed. Helms & Crassen, Cobourg, exhibited a vertical saw. Ramore & Co, Galt, sent a filter—an elegant looking article, intended for use in railway cars, hotels and other public places. Messrs J & J Taylor, Toronto, had on view two specimens of their fire-proof safes; also iron bedsteads, and two elaborately constructed bank locks, seemingly beyond human power to pick, made on the principle of Hall's patent, which gained the prize at the World's Exhibition in 1851. Messrs Taylor, who have recently commenced business in Toronto, have orders enough to keep all the hands they have, about fifteen workmen, constantly employed. Some patent pails were shown by A Dana, Belleville. Balance scales were exhibited by C Wilson, Toronto scale factory, Smart & Ross, Brockville, and Noyes & Matthews, Hamilton. The last named firm have only been about eight months in business in Hamilton. We noticed also in this department Mr Ruffan's patent system of ventilating buildings, and a set of wash-stands, baths, &c., finished in the most complete style from the establishment of George Harding, practical plumber, Toronto.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE UPPER CANADA EXHIBITION.

The following was the address of Mr. David Christie, the President:—
FARMERS OF CANADA,—

I approach the usual duty of addressing you with diffidence, when I call to mind the many distinguished persons who have preceded me as Presidents of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

On any occasion it is deeply interesting to witness so large an assemblage of earnest and intelligent men congregated for the purpose of operating in the glorious work of moral and social improvement. In the midst of much that is debasing and degrading it is delightful to know that there are times when the traces of God's own image in man lead him to exult in doing good; when animosity, national prejudice, and bitter party spirit, all having been laid aside, he rejoices in advancing the best interests of his species, and hasting the time, when men "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

We claim this position of patriotism and benevolence for the annual gatherings of the Agricultural Association. Save Christianity there is no civilizer so potent as an enlightened system of husbandry. There is no more reliable criterion of the status of moral and intellectual culture in any nation, than a high agricultural improvement. If you point to any place where the blessings of liberty and peace are best understood and most perfectly enjoyed, there you mark a country whose yeomanry are men of understanding, and high principle. A sure consequence of this state of things is national prosperity and wealth. No where in the wide-world can prosperity be found attending an ignorant and indolent people.

We think we can mark in each succeeding exhibition unmistakable proofs of the rapid progress which Canada is making in the social scale. But much evidence is not confined to our Provincial Exhibitions. At the Industrial Exhibitions of London, New York, and Paris, those great milestones in the pathway of the world's progress, the word "Canada" is broadly marked.

At these feasts of in-gathering and first-fruits let us not forget deep gratitude to the Giver of all good. While other countries have been the seat of war, pestilence and famine, we have been dwelling safely, in the cultivation of our fields, and general agricultural improvement. And together with the gracious dispensation of His providence to us, "He has crowned the year with His goodness and His paths have dropped fatness," causing man and beast to rejoice in abundance.

Since our last meeting, the bonds of amity and peace between the United States and Canada, have been strengthened by a relaxation of their and our revenue laws. The Reciprocity Act has been, and will be, of great service to them, and to us. In the race of commercial importance the farmers of America have an important place. The removal of absurd and injurious restrictions on the freedom of trade, cannot fail to exert a very beneficial influence on their material wealth and progress. Those who consume our surplus produce also, have direct benefit in the facility of access to our market, now afforded to them. For this boon, the farmers

of Canada are largely indebted to the unwearying exertions of the Hon. Mr. Merritt.

While congratulating ourselves on the rapid strides which Canada is making, I am anxious to press on your attention the subject of Agricultural Education, as the great instrument of promoting our prosperity. This may seem a work of supererogation. Men generally assent to the proposition that "Knowledge is Power;" yet it is a fact that Agriculturists, as a body, do not act on this principle; I mean in so far as regards the Science of Agriculture. Many strange notions exist in reference to it, and so very much is it neglected, that the language of the old Roman author seems almost applicable to our own time and country—"Nothing," he says, "equals my surprise when I consider that while those who desire to learn to speak well select an orator whose eloquence may serve them as a model; while those who are anxious to dance, or become good musicians, employ a dancing or music master, in order to make the best progress under his instructions, the most important science, next to that of wisdom, has neither pupils nor teachers. I have seen schools established for teaching rhetoric, geometry, music, dancing, &c., and yet I have never seen a master to teach Agriculture, nor a pupil to learn it." It is a very common opinion that education unfits men for labor, and that the only man who will assiduously persevere in it, is the ignorant and illiterate. This is a very absurd idea.—When you set an ignorant man to do a piece of work, if he obeys you it is from the mere habit of obedience to precept. Now this habit cannot ensure a proper performance of the duty required. Your only security is in the intelligence which the man can bring to bear on his task. He must understand the "how and why" of the process, or his efforts might be misdirected. The really intelligent man, should his moral faculty be in exercise, will do his work from a conviction that it is reasonable that it should be done in the way pointed out. Nothing can be more pernicious in practice than this false estimate of the effect of education. The mass of Canadian farmers till their own land, and the labor is chiefly performed by their own families. Should they train their families on the principle that labor and education are incompatible, how fearful would soon be the result as respects our social and industrial position? Fortunately, the youth of Canada are enjoying the blessings of a Common School system, which is the glory of our land, and the honor and pillar of the State. They cannot, therefore be illiterate. But they do not receive that kind of education which will fit them for the proper exercise of the profession of Agriculture. Here lies the whole cause of the difficulty. Many farmers give their sons a liberal education, expecting that, when they shall have gone through their course of instruction, they will return to agricultural pursuits. In the majority of cases the young men go to other professions,