

Committee Room at 9 a.m.,\* and will commence their duties forthwith. On receiving their class books, they will also be furnished with the blank prize tickets, which they shall fill up and affix in each section so soon as they shall have finally determined their awards. The First Prize Tickets will be Red; the second Blue; the third Yellow; the fourth White; Extras, Green. On completing the class the judges will report to the Secretary of the proper department. The main Exhibition Building will be closed all this day for the purpose of affording the judges an opportunity for discharging their duties properly. Non-members admitted to the grounds this day on payment of 25 cents each time. The ploughing match will take place this day within as convenient a distance of the exhibition grounds as possible.

3. WEDNESDAY, 20th.—The judges of the various classes will complete their awards as early in the day as possible. All the buildings and grounds will be open to visitors. Admission this day the same as yesterday. A public meeting will be held this evening in the Mechanics' Hall at 7 P.M., at which farmers generally and others interested in the progress of the Association are invited to attend.

4. THURSDAY, 21st.—Admission this day the same as yesterday. In the evening a meeting of Delegates will be held in the Mechanics' Hall at 7 P.M., preliminary to the Annual Meeting, for the discussion of subjects relating to the management of the Association, and for the nomination of Candidates for the offices of the Association.

5. FRIDAY, 22d.—The regular Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Association, for the purpose of electing officers, deciding upon the place of holding the next Exhibition, and other business, will take place at 10 a.m., in the Committee Room. The President will deliver the Annual Address at 2 P.M., after which the Exhibition will be considered officially closed, and exhibitors may commence to take away their property. Admission to-day the same as yesterday.

6. SATURDAY, 23d.—The Treasurer will commence paying the premiums at 9 a.m., Exhibitors will remove all their property from the grounds and building. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary, and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to attend to.

\* The Judges in the Arts and Manufactures Department will meet in the Secretary's Office, in the main building, at 11 a.m.

## WASTE SUBSTANCES.

"Waste not! want not," is a homely saying, and a true one, which we have been accustomed to hear from our childhood. It is true of individuals, and no less true of nations. In Canada we have not yet learned to utilize the numerous waste substances that are to be found in civilized communities, to anything like the extent that it is done in older and more densely peopled countries; in some of which companies are formed who employ large numbers of those who would otherwise be destitute, in collecting Rags, Bones, Horn, Hair, Paper, Glass, Metals, Old Rope, and many other kinds of refuse.

In 1863 Canada imported cottons to the value of \$4,264,025; Linen, \$446,676; Cordage, \$123,112; or, a total value of \$4,833,813; and besides these there were imported ready-made clothing and other goods of fibrous material to an immense amount; and the same occurs annually. How much of each year's stuff of this kind, waste material, so far as human wear is concerned, finds its way to the paper mills of this or any other country? We fear but a very small proportion. House-keepers too often look upon the saving and selling of Old Rags as something that has an exceedingly penurious aspect. Did they but conceive the wealth there is stored up in these for paper material, they would be more provident of them. It is not merely their value as old rags that has to be estimated, but also the cost of all labour and machinery expended thereon, and the manufacturer's profit added thereto, which is all saved to the country.

As with Rags so with Bones. Like the inhabitants of all cold climates we, in Canada, are great meat-eaters, and consequently among our waste substances are great quantities of bones. These, when burnt in kilns and broken or ground, or manufactured into Phosphate or Super-Phosphate, constitute a fertilizer for land superior, probably, to any other known; and yet how few there are amongst us that store up bones for this purpose. Were they but preserved from pure philanthropic motives, we should have our reward in the number of poor and infirm people employed in collecting and disposing of them, and in being the means of furnishing the material for a cheap and superior fertilizer, enriching the land and the cultivator of it, and adding to the wealth of the Province. England imports annually from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of bones, representing a value of somewhere about \$2,000,000; so that if we should not require for use all the bones collected, they might, in a manufactured state, become an article of export.

How can the less the greater comprehend?  
Or finite reason reach infinity?

For what could fathom God were more than he.

—Dryden.