

among the very best on the ground. The grain and turnip drills, made by Maxwell & Whitelaw, of Guelph, and T. & W. Walker, Brampton, were well made, useful articles, that took first prizes. Taking into consideration how rapidly every kind of weed thrives and propagates, if not timely checked, until at last the fields are so foul with these noisome intruders, that it is often difficult to send a clean sample of barley or oats to the foreign market, where freedom from refuse is strictly insisted on, it is no wonder that cultivators are now to be seen, of good manufacture and of studied qualifications for the purposes in view. During the late harvest it was really lamentable to notice the quantity of thistles and other like abominations so plentifully intermingled with the grain. We have seen fields of barley and oats so overrun with these strong grown weeds, as to lead one to enquire whether the crop proper was really worth harvesting; and when it is known—and it cannot be too widely known either—that a single thistle permitted to go to seed will propagate hundreds, nay, thousands of others, nothing but an implement such as a well appointed cultivator can keep the pests down, and by constant use extirpate them from the soil. For want of opportunities, we are not sure whether we commend the right man, but the handsome yet substantial cultivator (of iron) exhibited by Isaac Westcott, of Bowmanville, appeared to be as serviceable as it was handsome. The advantages to be derived from the soil being thoroughly pulverized before seeding, and the use of the roller afterwards, to bring the earth and seed into close contact, so as to ensure due germination, are not as well understood, perhaps, as they deserve. In Flanders, where *field* culture is carried on with as much care and pains as we apply to our *gardens*, this element of skilled cultivation is in constant use. As our farms become more and more cleared of stumps, and capital is employed in agricultural operations, the Flemish system must prevail, and we were therefore pleased to notice a horse-power clod-crusher, and a farm roller, among the implements. It would waste words to argue now-a-days in favor of under-draining; but it is not every Canadian farm that it can be applied to, nor is it every farmer, or even market gardener, who can afford it. But deep ditching, as the next best means of carrying off stagnant water, which, while it chills the crop, at the same time affects the health, is, however, within the reach of a large majority of our farmers. To make good ditches by hand labour would no doubt be a tedious and costly affair, and a labour-saving machine for ditching purposes naturally attracted a good deal of attention. Its qualities were tried

on the spot; and had oxen, whose pull is more steady, been used instead of horses, the result would have been more complete, although the work actually done was satisfactory enough. Of fanning mills there was abundance; also cider mills and press; post-hole borers; machines for making drain-tiles and bricks; straw cutters, of very superior make and arrangement—those shown by Maxwell & Whitelaw, of Paris, being among the best. Of threshers and separators, reapers and mowers, and combined reapers and mowers, the assortment shown was particularly good. Mr. Potter, of Elora, obtained the first prize, of \$10 and a diploma, for the best combined mower and reaper, which was certainly a good implement; but, without at all wishing to depreciate its merits, the one exhibited from the Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa, and which arrived at the ground too late to enter, appeared to us to be the better article. If a steam-plough or cultivator was “in operation on the ground,” it did not come under our observation, and we have therefore nothing to say about it; and the same remark applies to the liquid manure drill, which, as a highly useful aid to root cultivation, we regret not to have seen, as it would have given us pleasure to commend so serviceable an article. It is more than likely that we may have overlooked other articles which merited notice; but if so, the weather, and the want of system in the arrangement, must be our excuse. It might tend to simplify the question if agricultural *tools* formed an integral part of class 32, and were classed with implements; as such articles as fanning mills, straw cutters (which have been already noticed), cheese and cider presses, and so forth, though worked by hand, partake more of the character of machinery than of manual labour. Of the *tools proper* the display was, it is true, limited in quantity, but what there was could hardly be excelled anywhere. The collection of scythes, manure and hay forks, hoes, and similar articles of polished steel, handled with second-growth ash (from A. S. Whiting & Co.’s factory, Oshawa), would have commanded admiration at any industrial exhibition in the world; and it was a matter of regret that the assortment had not claimed more show room, so as to have been seen to greater advantage. The axes and axe-handles were good enough, but why was there not more competition in these useful articles? The horse-shoes were much admired for shape and finish, and though, on the ground perhaps of utility, the sets for farm and carriage horses took the prizes, nevertheless a set of polished racing-plates did credit to the handiwork of Joel Wootton. Among the labour-saving machines or implements worked by hand, one for the more easy and quick