

in lightness of draught and quality of work, then came Bingham's, an iron plough, the irons of which were not polished like Morse's—a circumstance that will, to some extent at least, account for the small difference of draught on a first trial. These two ploughs were purchased with many other articles by the Canadian Government, and transmitted to the French Exhibition. It is no small honor for the daughter to be but slightly excelled by the mother, in that most ancient, important and characteristic implement, the plough.

In the fourth section, relating to the produce of cultivated crops, the first and foremost place is assigned to the French Colony of Algeria, which, after being for many years dependent for a considerable portion of its food and a drag on the mother country, has been changed by the adoption of an improved system of tillage, into a large exporter of the necessaries and of some of the luxuries of life. But Algeria is not without her rivals. Professor Wilson remarks:

"Rivalling the fine samples of hard wheat from Algeria, were the *white wheats* of Australia, Tasmania, the Cape, Canada, and Sweden. France, Spain and Belgium also exhibited beautiful wheats, both white and red; while the *red wheats of Portugal* were very highly commended. Austria and Baden both furnished very comprehensive and well arranged collections of agricultural produce, and the *quality* of the wheat exhibited by Turkey shewed the richness of her soil, while the dirty unmarketable condition testified to the want of care of its inhabitants. Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and Hungary exhibited the finest samples of *barleys*; and Tasmania sent a sample of *oats* equal to any in the building. The specimens of *mize* were very numerous and of admirable quality; the finest perhaps were from Algeria, Canada, Australia, Portugal, Hungary, and Styria. *Rye* and *buckwheat*, two crops hardly known as bread corn in this country, were contributed by France, Bohemia, Denmark, Sweden, and Canada, in which countries they are very largely consumed. Samples of *rice* were contributed by South Carolina, of remarkable size and color; Algiers, Portugal, Tuscany, and the Pontifical States also exhibited their produce. Bavaria, Bohemia, and Belgium sent fine collections of *hops* of superior quality. Canada also exhibited samples showing a marked improvement in quality since 1851. The advanced state of the *flax* cultivation in France, Holland, Belgium, and Austria, was well represented; from each country an extensive series of samples of various qualities, and in the different stages of preparation was sent. The *tobacco* specimens, I was informed, were of extraordinary quality, in many cases, I am sorry to say, superior to the samples of grain of the exhibiting country. Those most commended were contributed by Algeria, France, Austria, Baden, Spain, and Portugal. From Greece a small collection of

grain was sent, as also a pot of honey from Mount Hymettus, which the umpires, still faithful to the traditions of the poets, pronounced to be the best in the Exhibition."

British agricultural produce was confined to one collection, exhibited by the British Government, and entrusted to the care of Professor Wilson, who manifested no ordinary amount of taste and skill in procuring and arranging the several articles, which excited much praise and admiration, both from the visitors and the press. The official *Hand-book* has the following remarks:

"Vegetable productions occupied a large space in the contributions from the English Colonies. Their prodigious variety, their relations with manufacturing industry, and with the *alimentation* of the country, assigned to them naturally a prominent position in the Exposition of 1855. But we were not prepared to see the agricultural produce of England represented with such élat. Whilst the contributions from the Indies struck us by their variety, which, so to say, prevented all methodical classification; those from England were arranged in admirable order, and thus enabled us to appreciate at a single glance the results of that high cultivation which the necessity for a large production has forced upon this great nation. The cereals, leguminous and forage plants, and the indigenous timber woods, were represented by specimens in their natural state; the roots and cultivated fruits were represented by wax models; the domesticated animals by carefully painted portraits. This collection, in its ensemble, does the greatest honor to those who made it; our only regret is that the place assigned to it in the Annexé was somewhat removed from the great lines of circulation."

The spirit of the author's concluding observations will find a ready response among the true hearted of our race, not only in Canada, but in every civilised nation of the earth:

"This brief sketch which I have given you has touched but the surface—the salient points of interest which naturally present themselves to the ordinary observer. But a man cannot long remain an *ordinary* observer whose duties lead him, day by day, and week by week, to the examination of these great and varied evidences of Divine beneficence. He cannot compare unmoved the productive ratio of skilled and Christian Europe with that of the dark, unevangelized nations of the East. He cannot but trace the hand of Providence in adapting the wants and produce of a country to each other,—whether he seeks for it in the contributions from the ice-bound shores of Scandinavia or the sunny lands of southern latitudes. He feels, after all, how poor are man's efforts, and how small is his success, when—with all the powers of advanced civilization, the matured intellect, and the developed skill—he cannot rival the beauty and the richness of those productions which Nature has bestowed on lands over which her sway is still undis-

turbed. His intellect may originate,—his skill may apply,—science and art may lend means for the adaptation of Nature's gifts to his daily need, but his own *fruitfulness* must ever come home to his mind with the great truth that—though as *Paul* he may plant, and as *Apollas* may water,—it is *God* that giveth the increase."

We too, in Canada, have many great and wise lessons to learn from the part we have played in these palaces of Industry reared successively in the two chief capitals of Europe and of the world. We have much to be justly proud of in the appearance we have made; but our experience will have been to little purpose, if we do not also learn from it how much we have yet to accomplish in every way, to place us on an intellectual as well as an industrial equality with these, the foremost among the nations of the world. G. B.

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TRIAL OF PLOUGHS.—The Trial of Ploughs spoken of in this Journal, came off on the 29th April, near York Mills. There was a good attendance of farmers, as well as several distinguished persons from a distance. Five Ploughs were tested with the dynamometer, viz., Moreland's, Bingham's, Lioward's (English), No. 2 Lap Furrow (American), and the Iron Scotch Plough. The following gentlemen were named a Committee to report on the trial: D. Christie, M.P.P., John Wade, Esq.; Col. Thompson; and J. C. Aikens, M.P.P.

We have not space in this Number for the Report of the Committee, but we give below the result of the trial as indicated by the instrument:—

	DRAUGHT.		FURROW SLICE.	
	ewl.	lbs.	depth.	width.
Moreland . . .	3	108	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bingham . . .	3	96	6	9
Scotch . . . .	4	32	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Howard . . . .	4	32	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lap Furrow	4	28	5	10

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MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

30th May, 1856.

Hay from 7 to \$9 per 100 bundles.  
Straw from 2 to 3 do.  
Fresh Butter, per lb. from 1s 2d to 1s 3d.  
Salt Butter, do from 10d to 11d.  
Country Cheese, from 6d to 8d.  
Wheat, 6s to 7s.  
Barley, 4s to 4s 6d.  
Rye, none.  
Oats, from 1s 3d to 1s 6d.  
Yellow Indian Corn, from 3s 6d to 4s.  
Indian Corn, (Ohio) 2s 9d to 3s.  
Buckwheat, from 2s 9d to 3s.  
Timothy, 15s.  
Peas, from 3s 3d to 3s 6d.  
Beef, per 100 lbs, from \$6 to 8.  
Pork, \$9 to \$10 per 100 lbs.  
Mutton, per lb., from 5d to 8d.  
Veal, 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
Eggs, 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.