

them from being too easily discouraged, and from giving up too soon to reverses. That characteristic is sure to be associated with ultimate success. The farmer's occupation does not, in the nature of things, admit of the rapid accumulation of wealth which occasionally falls to the lot of a lucky speculator, and the farmer has no need of the uneasy disposition which makes contentment and moderate success incompatible. Far better for him is it to be satisfied with the gradual advancement which his occupation, if properly attended to, is so nearly certain to afford. By comparing the position of our farmers in any section of the country with the state of matters in the same section ten years ago; or by comparing our Provincial Exhibition for 1865 with that held ten years ago, any one can satisfy himself how great has been the advance in that comparatively short period. With the same steadiness and industry in the future, our farmers can still advance. The country is getting older, and the progress of the next decade may be less rapid than the past; but the same energy which has been enriching the country must continue to enrich it. If our farmers are only true to themselves, prosperity must, in the main, still be theirs—despite temporary reverses, and despite the croakings of a few restless and disaffected persons.

The Grounds and Buildings.

This ground used for the Exhibition was about 26 acres in extent, and was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Barracks, about half a mile north of the centre of the city. With the exception of the north side—which was bounded by the little "Lake Horn"—the grounds were enclosed by a close board fence about eight feet high. The small sheet of water just mentioned, covers an area of about five acres, and so far as the live stock was concerned, the supply of clean wholesome water, thus conveniently provided, was an admirable feature of the arrangement. The extent of the sheds erected for the accommodation of cattle, machinery, &c., exceeded 3,000 feet in length. The Crystal Palace occupied the most commanding position in the centre of the ground. The building was in the shape of a regular octagon, its dimensions from opposite angles being 186 feet. The available space thus provided somewhat exceeded 24,000 square feet, while the galleries gave an additional area of 4,000 feet more. The external wall was built of white brick, like most of the public buildings in London, and was twenty-one feet in height. The building was entered by means of eight door-ways, each eight feet wide, and fourteen feet high, being one on each side. The second tier of the structure contained the gallery, and rose to the height of thirty-two feet above the base, and was 114 feet in diameter from opposite angles. It thus afforded a wall accommodation of more than 300 feet, and was lighted with forty-eight windows. The ascent and descent to this portion of the building was provided for by two stairways, one being used for the entrance, and the other for the exit of the public. The full height of the Palace to the top of the flag-staff was 114 feet. The sheeting of the roof was of blue colour, while the timbers were coloured drab. The architect was a citizen of London, and for the moderate cost of somewhat under \$9,000, the structure he reared did him much credit.

The first story was occupied by the various kinds of superior manufactures, musical instruments, and the choicer horticultural products. The second story was more especially devoted to the works of art. The grain, roots, dairy produce, &c., were not exhibited in the Palace, but in a frame building near adjoining it. A similar edifice on the north side of the grounds, bordering the lake, was appropriated for carriages, sleighs, and some of the smaller agricultural implements, such as cradles, grapes, &c.

ENTRIES.

The following is a pretty complete list of the entries in the various classes:

Horses—Blood horses, 26; agricultural horses, 112; road or carriage horses, 255; heavy draught horses, 31; total, 404.

CATTLE—For the Prince of Wales' Prize, for the best bull of any age or breed, 25. Durhams, 110;

Devons, 77; Herefords, 25; Ayrshires, 81; Galloways 69; Angus, 10; Grade Cattle, 79; for the Fergus Cup, 6; fat and working cattle, any breed, 41; total, 523.

SHEEP—Leicesters, 348; Cotswolds, 102; South-downs, 81; Shropshire downs, 14; Chervies, 30; Spanish Merinos, 49; French Merinos, 21; Saxon and Silesian Merinos, 18; fat sheep, 35; total, 698.

SWINE—Yorkshire, 17; large Berkshires, 17; all other large breeds, 12; Suffolks, 45; improved Berkshires, 51; all other small breeds, 35; total, 210.

Poultry—White Dorkings, 5; coloured Dorkings, 12; black Polands, 8; golden Polands, 10; silver Polands, 9; white Polands, 5; game fowls—black breasted and other reds, 15; game fowls and other variety, 13; Cochins China or Bramah Pouter, 9; black Spanish, 16; black Hamburgs, 6; golden pencilled Hamburgs, 5; golden spangled Hamburgs, 6; silver pencilled Hamburgs, 8; silver spangled Hamburgs, 14; Sebright bantams, 7; white bantams, 10; black bantams, 2; turkeys (white), 6; turkeys (coloured), 13; wild turkeys, 8; geese (white), 8; geese (coloured), 7; Chinese geese, 2; Muscovy ducks, 8; Aylesbury ducks, 11; Rouen ducks, 7; other ducks, 16; Guinea fowls, 12; pea fowls, 11; pigeons, 1; lot of poultry in pen, 5; extra prizes—Chickens of 1865—Dorkings, either variety, 12; game fowls, any variety, 9; Spanish fowls, 12; Cochins China, any variety, 6; extra entries, 18; total, 352.

GRAINS, SMALL FIELD SEEDS, HOPS, &c.—Canada Company and Association's prizes; for 25 bushels fall wheat, 21; white winter wheat, 59; red winter wheat, 24; Fifespring wheat, 62; club spring wheat, 23; spring wheat of any other variety, 40; barley (2 rowed), 14; barley (6 rowed), 56; winter rye, 5; spring rye, 0; oats (white), 52; oats (black), 44; small field pease, 91; white marrowfat pease, 17; black-eyed marrowfat pease, 13; any other kind of field pease, 24; small white field beans, 28; large white field beans, 11; Indian corn in the ear (white), 23; do (yellow), 43; timothy seed, 38; clover seed, 6; Alsike clover seed, 2; hemp seed, 3; flax seed, 27; mustard seed, 2; Swedish turnip seed, transplanted bulbs, 3; white Belgian field carrot, 6; long red mingel wurzel seed, 1; yellow globe mangel wurzel seed, 4; bale of hops, 21; tares, 4; buck-wheat, 9; millet, 5; Hungarian grass seed, 4; extras, 10; roots, and other good field crops, 547; Canada Company's prize for flax, 4; do. for hemp, 3.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Fruit, 580; garden vegetables, 529; plants and flowers, 164.

DAILY PRODUCTS—Honey, bacon, &c., 222.

IMPLEMENTS—Agricultural implements, worked by horse or other power, portable steam engine, 4; iron plough, 25; wooden plough, 15; subsoil plough, 3; shear trench plough, 2; double mould plough, 2; iron harrows, 9; wood harrows, 7; horse-power thrasher and separator, 5; grain drill, 3; turnip drill, 2; straw cutter, 7; portable grist mill, 1; grain cracker, 3; corn and cob crusher, 1; cider mill and press, 3; two-horse team waggon, 5; two-horse spring market waggon, 1; horse cart, 7; farm sleigh, 1; horse rake, 5; metal roller, 1; wooden roller, 1; stump extractor, 3; mowing machine, 10; combined mower and reaper, 10; potato digger, 11; field or horse cultivator, iron, 5; two-horse cultivator, wood, 4; horse hoe, or single horse cultivator, 1; flax-dressing machine, 3; liquid manure drill, 1; extras, 16.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Fanning mill, 6; seed drill, 11; straw cutter, 7; machine for cutting roots for stock, 7; cheese press, 3; churn, 11; garden, walk, or lawn roller, 1; thistle extractor, 2; farm gate, 2; specimen farm fence, wood, 6; specimen wire fencing, 4; wooden pump, 5; hay rakes, 3; manure forks, 5; hay forks, 3; scythes, 13; ox-yoke and bows, 5; grain cradle, 13; steel hoes, 3; grass scythes, 3; cradle scythes, 3; machine for making drain tiles, 2; drain tiles, 3; straw forks, wood, 4; implement or machine for cutting, pulling or harvesting pease, 8; chopping axes, 1; horse shoes, 13; axe handles, 5; beehive, 1; extras, 12.

Ploughing match—entries, 51, boys, 21.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Cabinetware and other wood manufactures, 63; carriages and sleighs and parts thereof, 68; chemical manufactures and preparations, 43. Decorative and useful arts—drawing and designs, 69; fine arts, 305; groceries and provisions, 32; ladies' work, 486; machinery castings and tools, 52; metal work (miscellaneous) including stoves, 97; miscellaneous, including pottery, Indian work, 33; musical instruments, 25; natural history, 23; paper, printing, and bookbinding, 23; saddle, engine-hose, trunk-maker's work, and leather, 38; shoe and boot-maker's work, and leather, 71; woollen, flax, and

cotton goods, and furs, and wearing apparel, 192; foreign manufactures, 16.

The Canada Company's Prize was, as usual, a subject of a good deal of interest. The sums offered were \$100, \$40, and \$20, for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat. The wheat winning the first prize becomes the property of the Association, and is distributed to the various country societies. The winners of these prizes have to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, variety and quantity of seed, time of sowing, manures (if any used), yield per acre, and any other particulars of importance before being paid their money.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of entries in the various departments, at this as compared with the two preceding Exhibitions:—

	1863	1864	1865
Horses	381	416	404
Cattle	401	541	623
Sheep	484	593	698
Swine	106	150	210
Poultry	189	284	332
Grain, &c.	512	580	801
Roots, &c.	285	388	551
Fruit	582	1109	1273
Garden Vegetables	582	1109	1273
Plants and Flowers	164	222	222
Dairy, &c.	222	222	222
Implement for horse and other power	142	172	184
Hand Implements	107	128	153
Ploughing Match	71	102	102
Arts and Manufactures	1142	1628	1628
Total	4338	6138	7084

The Ploughing Match.

The great event of Thursday was the grand ploughing match, for which 81 men entered and 21 boys—84 competitors altogether started. The grounds selected for the purpose were on the farms of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Beattie, and Mr. Burch, at Lambeth, about six miles from the city. Notwithstanding the distance, a large number of spectators from the city, as well as the surrounding country, (including the delegates from the Lower Provinces,) assembled on the different fields. But very few of the fair sex, however, ventured out. The day was one of the fairest that could be desired, and the ground, after the recent rain, was in good condition. A good deal of inconvenience arose from the ground not being all together, and it was quite late before the signals for starting were given. The ploughmen were as fine a lot of men as could be found anywhere. The horses were of all sorts, but, as a general rule, were in good working condition, showing that the district around London can still hold its position in regard to its agricultural horses. Very few heavy horses were on the ground, the majority being half breeds, a cross between the Clydesdale, or Suffolk, and the carriage horse, fitted either the field or road. The ploughs on the field were mostly of iron—the wooden plough seems not to be so much in vogue now-a-days, only two being on the field. Several of them had improvements for special advantages; one man had a small lever on the front of his plough, by the turning of which he could raise or depress the coulter at his will. Another (the only one on the field) had a chisel or revolving coulter, but there was some defect in connection with the mould-board, as the furrows as they were laid over were deeply indented on each side. The space allotted to each man or boy was a third of an acre in two lots, so as to give the judges a better idea how a man could start and finish his work, and consisted of two crown ridges and two open furrows. Each ploughman was allowed to choose the dimensions of his furrow slice, but was bound to cut to an angle of not more than 90 degrees, and set to an angle of not less than forty-five degrees. In case of any two competitors being considered equal in merit, the preference was to be given to the man who finished in the shortest time. The time allowed for the performance of the work was at the rate of an acre in twelve hours. Some of the other rules were very good, but it would have been well had the judges gone over the fields and inspected them. One or two of the side lots were not very good for ploughing, at least in the match, where every man should have the same chance as his neighbour, roots and other obstacles standing in the way of the men either cutting so evenly or working their horses at