

sharpening mowing and reaping machine knives, com.; Robt Williamson, West Oxford, bag holder and weigh stand, com.; John Easterbrook, Aldershot, glass lining for pumps, com.; Henry Bolton, Elizabethtown, dog-power for household work.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS—CLASS 27—GRAINS, SMALL FIELD SEEDS, HOPS, ETC.

Judges—David Thompson, Indiana; Robert Chapp, Picton; Chauncey Bellamy, Toledo; Richard Sholts, McGillivray; John Mulholland, Cobourg; Richard Church, do; and John McKay, do.

The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, being the growth of 1870. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution in the several agricultural districts for seed; James McNair, Richmond Hill; 2nd (by the Association), John Callie, Hamilton; 3rd (do, do), James Freeman, West Flamboro'.

Best two bushels of white winter wheat, Joseph Redmond, Otonabee; 2nd, Wm Taylor, Pickering; 3rd, Robt Shearer, Niagara; 4th, John Gillie, Hamilton.

Best two bushels of red winter wheat, Mr A Forfar, Scarborough; 2nd, Joseph Grant, Prestwick; 3rd, John Richardson, North Pelham; 4th, H Kennedy, London.

Special prize for the best four bushels Spring Wheat, given by Messrs Robertson & Cook, of the *Daily Telegraph*, Toronto, the sample obtaining the prize to be their property; John Hanna, Manvers, \$50.

Best two bushels of Fife spring wheat, Geo. Heacock, King; 2nd, George Carruther, Haldimand; 3rd, John Hanna, Manvers.

Best two bushels spring wheat of any other variety, John Redmond, Otonabee; 2nd, Wm Westington, Hamilton; 3rd, C Westington, Cold Springs.

Best two bushels (2 rowed), Thomas Gibson, Markham; 2nd, S Heacock, King; 3rd, Geo Carruthers, Haldimand.

Best two bushels barley (6 rowed), Walter Riddell, Hamilton; 2nd, P Bartholomew, Markham; 3rd, Andrew Black, Hamilton; 4th, Wm Thompson, Whitby.

Best two bushels of winter rye, James Freeman, West Flamboro'; 2nd, J B Aylsworth, Newburgh; 3rd, D Lynn, York.

Best two bushels of oats (white), W D Stoddard, Bradford; 2nd, Donald McTavish, North Easthope; 3rd, Thos Gibson, Markham; 4th, Wm Thompson, Whitby.

Best two bushels of oats (black), John Richardson, N Pelham; 2nd, Walter Riddell, Hamilton; 3rd, W M Smith, Burford; 4th, P Bartholomew, Markham.

Best two bushels of small field peas, A P Thompson, Scarborough; 2nd, Chas Shaver, Etobicoke; 3rd, D Lynn, York; 4th, Thos Gibson, Markham.

Best two bushels of marrowfat peas, John Callis, Hamilton; 2nd, C Westington, Cold Springs; 3rd, J Bartholomew, Markham; 4th, A Thompson, E Flamboro'.

Best two bushels of any other kind of field peas, E Blagden, Flamboro'; 2nd, D Lynn, York township; 3rd, Wm Bell, do, do; 4th, Richard Foley, Darlington.

Best bushel of small white field beans, E Blagden, Flamboro'; 2nd, Walter Riddell, Hamilton township; 3rd, Jas Moore, Etobicoke; 4th, Coridon Lewis, Salford.

Best bushel of large white field beans, Rich Foley, Darlington; 2nd, John Richardson, N Pelham; 3rd, Coridon Lewis, Salford; 4th, W Riddell, Hamilton township.

Best two bushels of indian corn in the ear, (white), F Morrison, Hamilton; 2nd, H J Brown, Niagara; 3rd, R Spooner, Kingston; 4th, G F Miller, Virgil.

Best two do, (yellow), H J Brown, Niagara; 2nd, F Morrison, Hamilton; 3rd, J B Aylsworth, Newburgh; 4th, A Thompson, East Flamboro'.

Best bale of hops, not less than 112 pounds, J A Coledge, Demorestville; 2nd, Moses Wilson, West Nissouri.

#### CLASS 28—SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, ETC.

Judges—James Laurie, St Catharines; Alex Young, Sarnia; and John Weir, jun, W Flamboro'.

Best bushel timothy seed, A Thompson, E Flamboro'; 2nd, John Richardson, North Pelham; 3rd, Coridon Lewis, Salford; 4th, Geo Hoare, Auburn.

Best bushel of clover seed, David Davis,

Lowth; 2nd, Rich Foley, Darlington; 3rd, do, do; 4th, John Richardson, N Pelham.

Best half bushel of Alsike clover seed, Jno Richardson, N Pelham; 2nd, H M Thomas, Brooklyn.

Best bushel of flax seed, John Richardson, N Pelham; 2nd, Joseph Tibb, Hamilton Township; 3rd, R D Foley, Darlington.

Best Swedish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 12 pounds, John Crumb, Hampton; 2nd, Rich Foley, Darlington.

Best 12 lbs white Belgian field carrot seed, R Foley, Darlington; 2nd, do, do.

Best 12 lbs long red mangel wurzel seed, R D Foley, Darlington; 2nd, John Harkers, Kingston.

Best 12 lbs yellow globe mangel wurzel seed, John Pratt, Cobourg.

Best bushel tares, P Bartholomew, Markham; 2nd, Geo Taylor, Scarborough; 3rd, Wm Thompson, Whitby.

Best bushel buckwheat, John Richardson, North Pelham; 2nd, P Bartholomew, Markham; 3rd, Robt Coulter, Etobicoke.

Best 10 lbs cured tobacco leaf, growth of Ontario, Robt Shearer, Niagara; 2nd, Angus Shaw, Kingston.

#### CLASS 29—FIELD ROOTS, &c.

Judges—Peter Adamson, Goderich; Wm Stitt, Spencerville; Wm McLaren, Melrose; and Wm McLeod, Sunnerston.

Best bushel of early Goodrich potatoes, J Ross, Toronto; 2nd, J Macnamara, York Township; 3rd, R Worms, Brockton.

Best bushel Garnet Chilis, Wm Westington, Hamilton township; 2nd, Henry Browne, Toronto; 3rd, R Spooner, Kingston.

Best bushel Fluke potatoes, T McEvers, Hamilton township; 2nd, C Westington, Cold Springs; 3rd, Jas Moore, Etobicoke.

Best bushel Early Rose potatoes, Harvey Draper, Bowmanville; 2nd, C Westington, Cold Springs; 3rd, A A Baker, Guelph.

Best bushel Peachblows, M Harrison, Cooksville; 2nd, Philip H. Armstrong, York township; 3rd, C Westington, Cold Springs.

Best bushel Buckeyes or Carters, J Moore, Etobicoke; 2nd, J Macnamara, York township; 3rd, Robert Burns, Brockton.

Best bushel Harrison potatoes, Harvey Webb, York township; 2nd, J Macnamara, York township; 3rd, J Moore, Etobicoke.

Best bushel of any other sort of potatoes, Robert Shearer, Niagara; 2nd, A Thompson, East Flamboro; 3rd, C Westington, Cold Springs.

Best collection of Field Potatoes, a peck of each sort, named, Robert Shearer, Niagara; 2nd, James Moore, Etobicoke; 3rd, William Lea, York township.

Best eight roots Marshall's improved Swede turnips, J S Armstrong, Guelph; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, J & R Hunter, Pilkington.

Best eight roots green-top Swede turnip, J S Armstrong, Eramosa; 2nd, Henry Browne, Toronto.

Best eight roots Skirving's Swede turnips, J & R Hunter, Pilkington; 2nd, Jas McCowan, Scarborough; 3rd, T McCrae, Guelph.

Best eight roots White Globe turnips, Geo Carruthers, Haldimand.

Best eight Grey Stone turnips, Jas Moore, Etobicoke; 2nd Geo Carruthers, Haldimand.

Best twelve roots red carrots, Wm Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Harvey Draper, Bowmanville; 3rd, Henry Browne, Toronto.

Best twelve roots White or Belgian carrots, Wm Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Harry Webb, York township; 3rd, Henry Browne, Toronto.

Best eight roots mangel wurzel (long red), Henry Webb, York township; 2nd, J Pratt, Cobourg; 3rd, W Burgess, Mimico.

Best 8 roots Red Globe mangel wurzel, W Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Henry Webb, York township; 3rd, Henry Smith, Yorkville.

Best 8 roots Yellow Globe mangel wurzel, Wm Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 3rd, Robert Worms, Brockton.

Best 8 roots of Kohl Rabi, William Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, R H Ramsay, Cobourg.

Best 8 roots White Sugar beet, Wm Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Henry Smith, Yorkville; 3rd, Thomas McCrae, Guelph.

Best 12 roots parsnips, Wm Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Wm Benton, Guelph; 3rd, James Moore, Etobicoke.

Best 12 roots chickory, W Benton, Guelph; 2nd, Wm Burgess, Mimico.

Best two large squashes for cattle, Samuel Wood, Islington; 2nd, James Moore, Etobicoke.

Best 2 mammoth field pumpkins, James Moore, Etobicoke.

Best 4 common yellow field pumpkins, Jas Young, Chester; 2nd, James Wright, York; 3rd, F Nicholson, Leslieville.

EXTRAS.—James S Armstrong, Guelph, for sweet turnips (Laing's) highly commended;

John McArthur, York Township, bushel Early Rose potatoes, second crop on same ground this year, honorable mention; Rich Johnson, first crop seedling potatoes from the seed balls, commended.

#### President's Address.

GENTLEMEN.—In obedience to established usage, it is my duty, as President of the association, to address you on this occasion.

We have great cause for thankfulness to God for sending us a fruitful season, affording enough for man and beast. During the early part of the summer there was much dry weather, which in some parts of the country curtailed the crops more seriously than in others; still, taking the Province as a whole, the return is somewhat an average in the various kinds of grain.

We have also reason to thank the Giver of all good for the peace which we enjoy. Beyond the annoyance and expense caused by the incursion of a few deluded and misguided men, we have been at rest; and certainly, when we think of the devastation and bloodshed which have taken place in Europe, we ought to estimate very highly the blessings of peace. We cannot be too grateful for immunity from the horrors of war. Let us unite our prayers with those of all good men throughout the world, that the sword may soon be sheathed, and that henceforth nations may refer their differences to another arbitration than that of the sword. May the day soon come when the principle of universal benevolence shall prevail, 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."

After reading the narratives of the terrible scenes which have lately transpired in France, one feels constrained to echo the words of the Quaker poet:—

"I hate the drum's discordant sound,  
Parading round, and round, and round;  
To me it talks of ravaged plains,  
And burning towns and ruined swains,  
And widows' tears and orphans' moans,  
And mangled limbs and dying groans;  
And all that misery's hand bestows  
To fill the catalogue of human woes."

When we recount such horrors, we have also reason to thank God for the institutions under which we have the happiness to live. They are such as to produce contentment and loyal attachment. The love of peace prevails among the people of Great Britain and her colonies. And there is no surer test of a high state of civilization than this. Where you find a nation whose policy it is to make every man a soldier, it is either for the purpose of sustaining despotism at home or for restraining it from abroad. It was well said by Lord Derby at the meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society the other day, that our Queen is the "one Sovereign in Europe whose throne is undoubtedly and absolutely secure." The reason is not alone to be found in the fact that she has never transcended the strict limit of constitutional duty, but also because, in the language of England's foremost statesman—Mr. Gladstone—"it has been providentially allotted to this favoured Isle that it should show to all the world how freedom and authority, in their due and wise developments, not only may co-exist in the same body, but may instead of impairing, sustain and strengthen one another."

Among Britons, it is the extent and security of freedom which renders it safe to entrust large powers to Government and it is the very largeness of those powers, and the vigour of their exercise, which constitute to each individual of the community the great practical safeguard of his liberties in return. The free expression of opinion, as our experience has taught us, is the safety-valve of passion. That noise, when the steam escapes, alarms the timid but it is the sign that we are safe. The concession of reasonable privilege anticipates the growth of furious appetite. Regularity, combination and order, especially when joined with publicity, have of themselves a marvellous virtue—they tend to subordinate the individual to the mass; enlarge by healthy exercise the better and nobler parts of our nature, and depress the poorer and meaner. They make man more a creature of habit, and less of mere impulse; they weaken the relative influence of the present by strengthening his hold on the future and the past, and their hold on him. It is a great and noble secret, that of constitutional freedom which has given to us the largest liberties, with the steadiest throne, and the most vigorous Executive in Christendom.

Gentlemen, officers, and members of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, permit me to congratulate you on the success of this the twenty-fifth annual Exhibition. In quality it has not been excelled by any of its

predecessors. The number of entries fall short of those last year, by 1,106; last year there was 7,577 entries: this year there are 6,471. But it will be observed that the deficiency occurs almost wholly in three classes, namely, in grains and seeds, field roots, and garden vegetables, in which classes there are 991 fewer entries. This deficiency may fairly be ascribed to the character of the season, which has been very unfavorable to the growth of these articles. The history of the Association is the record of one of the best and most successful institutions of this kind in the world. But we shall be better able to judge of our progress by taking a short retrospect. Agricultural societies were first established in Upper Canada in 1830, when the amount granted to each district was \$400—while the amount required to be subscribed was \$200 dollars. By subsequent legislation, the amount required to be subscribed by the societies was reduced to \$100, while the Government grant was increased to \$1,000. The districts at that time numbered eleven. Taking it for granted that all the districts had Agricultural Societies, the whole Government grant, in 1830, would be \$4,400, while there would be half that amount subscribed in the districts. In 1853, there were 41 County societies; the whole amount of subscriptions was \$18,109 and the government grant was \$27,830. In 1867, the amount subscribed by country Societies was \$40,412, while the government grant paid to them was \$44,637.55. This is surely very gratifying progress; in 14 years the amount expended has been nearly double. At the first exhibition held in Toronto in 1846, the total amount offered in prizes was \$1,600; the number of entries was 1,150; and the amount of premiums awarded was \$1,100. At the last show held in Toronto, in 1866, \$12,712 was offered; there were 9,276 entries, and \$10,288 were awarded. Last year, at London \$13,428 was offered in premiums; there were 7,649 entries, and \$11,450.50 was awarded; so that last year the amount offered was more than 12 times that at the first exhibition, the number of entries six and a half times more, and the amount awarded was more than ten times that given in 1830. These figures give a very faint idea of the real work for good accomplished by the Association. It cannot be estimated. Canada would have been far behind in the race of improvement but for the labours of this Association and its branches throughout the country. The inspiration of new ideas and modes of thought in agricultural and mechanical art has been so vast and varied that the mind is almost lost in contemplating it. The result of the impetus thus given can never be even approximately estimated; and our exhibitions, it is sane to say, have been more successful than any of their kind on this continent. For many years I have attended the exhibitions of our neighbours, and they have been good displays of agricultural and mechanical products, but ours have excelled them. Now, I do not say this in a spirit of egotism or partiality, but it is a fact that there is a thoroughness and completeness about our shows which can be met nowhere else in America. I had the honour, as one of your representatives, to attend the New York State Fair last week. It was a very good show indeed, but the whole number of entries was only 1,741—surely a small number for a State so large, populous and wealthy as the "Empire State." They must arouse or we shall outrun them in the race of agricultural improvement.

In speaking of our present position as an Association, I wish to give you, in as narrow limits as possible, an abstract of our finances from January 1st to Sept. 26th:—

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand 1st Jan., 1870.....	\$1,649 97
Prizes unpaid and returned.....	12 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	791 54
Rents of Hall and shops.....	900 00
Government Grant for 1870, .....	10,000 00
Rents for booths to date.....	1,510 00
	<b>\$14,843 51</b>
PAYMENTS.	
Salaries.....	\$1,323 32
Board expenses.....	1,206 75
Miscellaneous (payment to Glackmeyer, \$1,000, etc).....	1,397 87
Printing and Stationery.....	595 84
Legal expenses.....	229 19
Exhibition.....	229 00
Prizes.....	13 00
Veterinary School.....	550 00
	<b>\$5,544 97</b>
By balance.....	9,298 54
	<b>\$14,843 51</b>

So that on the 26th of last month we had a balance in hand of \$9,298 54. The Denison