

transactions, magnificently bound. This morning the Prince walked and drove round the ground, and subsequently the Duke of Newcastle, accompanied by some of the officers of the Society, minutely examined the cattle and sheep, going into several of the stalls, and looking about him with an eye evidently capable of forming a correct opinion on the subject. With the show of grain, Grace appeared to be particularly struck, and requested that a lot of samples might be made up for him as specimens of our staple production. The reception of the Prince, throughout, of the most enthusiastic nature.

On Friday, the meeting of Delegates took place, at which H. C. Barwick, Esq., of Woodstock, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, and F. W. G. Esq., of Guelph, and Asa Burnham, Esq., of Cobourg, Vice-Presidents. It then resolved, after a short discussion, that the next Exhibition should be held at Hamilton. It is only right to mention here, during the exhibition every attention was paid to their visitors by the people of Hamilton, and that all their arrangements, especially those of the Local Committee, were upon the most liberal scale, and fully redeemed the pledges which they gave when Hamilton was fixed upon as the place for holding the exhibition.

In this brief *resumé* of the principal facts connected with the exhibition we now proceed to report in detail upon the principal features of the show, and especially those of interest to our agriculturalists.

USE OF THE FIELD AND THE GARDEN.

Of first importance, though not generally regarded as they ought to be, will commence with

ROOTS—(FIELD GROWN.)

there is nothing so essential to good husbandry as the cultivation of roots, and that is equally necessary for the profitable rearing of live stock and grain crops, is a truth even the most obdurate among farmers are at last compelled to admit. A useful auxiliary in teaching this all-important lesson was the much-dreaded last year with its universal scarcity of fodder, which also taught how much of the latter was saved by its being properly prepared.

But valuable as the straw cutter is as a means of saving dry food, without the turnip our stock would fare but badly, whereas by the conjunction of the two, not only do they thrive better than on hay, at far less expense, but a larger amount of ground is rendered available for grain crops, and as more cattle can be stall fed, more manure is obtained, and the average yield of grain to the acre vastly increased. With these facts before us, of the truth of which every year's experience affords additional proof, it is gratifying to find, at our Provincial Exhibitions, a steady growth in the quantity and quality of articles of this description. So great indeed was the number of samples exhibited at Hamilton, that the portion of space allotted to them in the main building was soon found to be insufficient. A large tent was accordingly prepared for their reception, in which they made a magnificent display, especially when it is considered that the time of the show was unusually early, and that they had fully a month to grow before arriving at perfection. Inside the tent we noticed from five and twenty to thirty specimens of Swedes, some indeed rather overgrown, but generally not only of large size, but of good proportions, well-shaped and clean-skinned. Of all that were exhibited, there was not one lot, that for the time of year, would not have been a credit to any farmer in the world. One parcel contained four roots, which were said to weigh collectively 75 lbs. In point of shape, and clean growth, these monsters were not, however, equal to many other samples exhibited. Of white turnips there were also some very fine specimens, though not so many as of Swedes. Of mangel wurzel, both of the long red and yellow globe varieties, there was a splendid show, both in quantity and quality, there being altogether some forty lots exhibited. We are glad to see this valuable root so much upon the increase, and none of our farmers who saw the specimens exhibited at Hamilton could fail to be convinced of its productiveness as a field crop.

Besides turnips and mangels, there was a large show of field carrots and parsnips, all exceedingly creditable, a fine lot of Kohl Rabi, some splendid samples of sugar beet, some very fine field cabbages, and last, though not least, three monster squashes, the largest we have ever seen.

Of potatoes there was an almost endless variety, including all the kinds best known,