

PIGS.

The display of pigs was very good, both of large and small breeds, a large contribution being made by Mr. Logan of Montreal. Of the large breeds there were some excellent Yorkshires shown by C. A. Jordan of Sidney, a well-known breeder, James Logan, and J. P. Wheeler of Scarborough. Of large Berkshires, G. R. Morton of Morton, and A. McMillan of the township of Kingston, were the principal exhibitors. Besides these there were some very fine large pigs shown by T. Cavanagh of Watertown, A. C. Clark of Henderson, and by G. Miller of Markham, of a breed called, we think, the Cumberland, which he introduced a few years ago. A few Suffolks of good quality were shown by James Main of Trafalgar, Logan of Montreal, and Geale of Kingston, and some improved Berkshires by G. R. Morton and Col. Thomson. There were some other varieties of small breeds shown, and amongst them a couple of very neat compact little porkers, sent out by the Prince of Wales from the stock bred by his lamented father the late Prince Consort.

ROOTS, GRAINS, &c.

Of the display of field roots and vegetables the less said the better. It was inferior to what any county in Upper Canada ought to be able to produce. There were of course some good specimens, but they were very few, and most of the articles should have been kept at home. They did not fill a quarter of the space allotted to them, and on the second day of the Exhibition were removed to the main building, where they helped to make up the deficiencies there.

The entries of grain were far less than usual, but what was shown was of good quality, and up to the usual standard. We did not, however, notice anything in the class worthy of special observation.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

The show of fruit was also very inferior, and, but for the magnificent collection of Mr. Beadle of St. Catharines, would hardly have been worth notice. The Flowers did not show to advantage, as those from a distance had evidently been a good deal damaged by carriage. In fact it is from this cause almost impossible to get a really good show of flowers at our Provincial Exhibitions. M. Flavignon of Kingston, Prof. Hirschfelder and Jas. Fleming of Toronto, R. Curry of Brockville, B. Losee of Cobourg, were the principal exhibitors.

FLAX.

The introduction of the great staples of Flax and Hemp into the prize list of the Association marks a new era in our agricultural progress. The results of the experiment seem to prove conclusively that we need no longer be entirely dependent upon wheat as the mainstay of our commerce, that in flax we have a production for which there is a certain market, which can be grown with profit, and which is not liable to any of those scourges which, combined with bad husbandry, have rendered the wheat crop so precarious a basis for our farming operations. To show the extent to which the cultivation of this article has already reached, it is calculated that during the last season there were ten thousand acres in Upper and Lower Canada planted with it. The Messrs. Lyman of Montreal, who are large manufacturers of oil and cake, were able to purchase thirty thousand bushels of Canadian seed, and the coming season they hope to be able to purchase double the quantity. This at seven and-sixpence per bushel would represent nearly twenty five thousand pounds, or ninety thousand dollars, which otherwise would be expended in enriching the flax growers of some foreign country. To give an idea of the profits of flax growing we quote the following figures, for which we are indebted to Mr. Donaldson, late government emigration agent in Ireland, and to whom we are mainly indebted for the introduction of this valuable crop. The average quantity of scutched flax which an acre will produce is from four to five hundred weight, worth from three to four pounds per hundred in this country. Taking the lowest figures, this makes the produce per acre worth twelve pounds. Deduct from this seven and-sixpence per hundred weight for scutching, which will give you a net return of ten pounds ten shillings per acre, or forty-two dollars, the expense of cultivation not being greater than that of any other crop. This is exclusive of the value of the seed. Set this against the average return of wheat at present prices and with the best possible cultivation, and the result will clearly be in favour of the flax. Of course we do not urge the cultivation of flax as a substitute for wheat, but as an additional crop on which the farmer may rely to bring him in a certain sum of money, and thus save him from being, as heretofore, altogether dependent upon one crop liable to so many disasters.

There were this year at the Exhibition five exhibitors of flax and seven entries, against