

which were allowed to drag nine or ten feet behind—from an unwillingness, probably, to spoil them by cutting, and to add to the picturesqueness of the scene. The ploughs were either too new or too old; the new ones clogged and drew heavily, and the horses being light and badly trained, were obliged to exert their strength to the utmost. Every two or three rods a stone would knock up the plough, when away she would go for another rod at least, before the unfortunate ploughman could get her into the ground again. As to stopping the team and drawing back the plough to the place at which she was thrown out, this seemed not to be thought of. Of course, at the next round the sod was either returned, or a divergence made to the right, exhibiting Hogarth's line of beauty to the admiring spectators. Some of the ploughmen adopted the former, others the latter alternative. As to the width of furrow, and the angle at which it was laid, every possible variety was to be seen at this ploughing match. The wide furrow, laid flat, or nearly so, was most in favour, though there were not wanting those who preferred to set the furrow on its edge, so that the growth of the grass might not be checked too suddenly, and leaving an agreeable alternation of fresh earth and green sod at every furrow. The ploughs were, with two or three exceptions, of the Yankee-Canadian pattern, the share and mould-board being of cast iron, and the stils or handles considerably longer than in the original Yankee. There were two or three iron Scotch ploughs on the ground, but they were in very bad trim, and did their work in a third or fourth-rate style. We observed also among the competitors a plough belonging to a species that we had long supposed to be extinct. This specimen had already attracted our attention on the Fair ground, where it was exhibited along with some of modern construction, to show by contrast, as we supposed, the progress of improvement. Its owner—a man of the last generation, who no doubt heartily despised the new-fangled inventions of the present day—was of a different opinion; and we must admit that the performance of his competitors was not calculated to remove his prejudice or shake his faith in the superiority of the past. There was but one circumstance that gave us satisfaction on this mortifying occasion. Mr. Briggs, of Rochester, who contributed largely to the implement department, was there with one of his best Yankee ploughs. When we saw the *tout ensemble* which our own people presented, and the exulting looks of our American friend, we trembled for the result. We, who had touched the vanity of our neighbours by the free-

dom of our remarks on their ploughs and ploughing at Buffalo, and ventured, on behalf of Canada West, to accept a challenge from persons who undertook to act on behalf of the great State of New York, but of which, by the way, nothing further has been said for some time—we, who had done this, to be placed in such a predicament! It was truly awful. But the horses were hitched, the ploughman took hold, and—our fears vanished: we felt that our country's reputation was safe, and again breathed freely. Three or four persons tried it in turn; an American ploughman was procured, but all in vain—this plough did the worst work in the field. Mr. Briggs himself seemed surprised at its performance, but was not able to better it.

We sincerely hope that higher prizes will be offered, and more pains taken to secure a good match at the next Exhibition. If the ploughing match at our Provincial Show is to be the subordination and wretched thing we have just described, it had better be dispensed with; we shall only get ourselves into disgrace. It should be remarked, that the land in the neighbourhood of Kingston is very rough and stony, and good ploughing not much in request. The prizes were not such as to induce good ploughmen at a distance to leave home at so busy a season as the middle of September, and the competitors were consequently from the immediate neighbourhood, and they perhaps not the best.

THE EXHIBITION.

We come now to speak of the Exhibition itself—of the general character of the stock, and the quality and appearance of the articles in each department. Our remarks must be brief and general, for the simple reason that we found it impossible to get information that would enable us to be *particular*. Several members of the press complained of the same difficulty. This evil might be remedied to a great extent by a very simple rule, which we hope to see adopted by the executive committee of the Association, and enforced at our future shows. It arises from the neglect of the owners of cattle, implements, &c., to *ticket* them with the owner's or maker's name, age and breed of the animal, and name and use of the implement, &c. &c. A person enters the show-ground; he sees a number of horses prancing about—a lot of bulls tied to posts or held by ignorant boys, who can give you no information about them, at least none that you can rely upon; he passes on to the pens of cows, sheep, hogs, &c.; he may look in, but except perhaps "Class H., Leicesters," or "Class J., pigs," he can learn nothing of their history or owner. Of course, if you happen to meet with the