venty-acre xcess that er \$7,000, vening.)

, 1859. d scarcely n Canada. at quality, which only wurzel, in rn, which at at some ame ear of y. Again, , parsnips, nown at an ery fair in Vegetable tatas) the The exhimiles from and under uite equal that when be planted ee tomato, viously in ear, where

cts of the ant for by gricultural y does not compared nough preear, we are

apples, of here were ry remarkwell filled icularly of fruits and

some fifty f excellent ten or two

They were rs, churns, se presses, rs, &c., in

great variety and profusion. The implements, we think, covered some 3 acres of ground. It would be impossible to specify more than a few articles. Amongst those deserving particular mention is Sherwood's grain binder, a little machine which may be attached to any reaping machine for binding the grain in sheaves before it is deposited on the ground. The exhibiter of the binder states that he has bound 150 acres of grain with it this year; and that it is of perfectly practical application. Numerous testimonials from practical farmers certify to the value of the invention; but at all events, whether it is perfectly applicable in all cases or not, it has unquestionably solved the problem of binding grain by machinery, and shown how, with possibly some modifications under certain circumstances, the labor of at least five men per day can be saved. We consider this a most valuable improvement, and one which ought to be brought into gen-It received a high premium at the United States Exhibition, at Chicago, in September. The material used to bind with is a light wire, which is passed round the sheaf, out off the proper length, and the ends twisted together so as to hold firmly. ( It binds as fast as the reaper can cut, and in a much neater manner, and with less waste than by the ordinary method. The price of the machine is, we believe, \$30. The manufacturer is Allen Sherwood, Auburn, State of New York. George Merritt, of Tecumseth, Michigan, exhibits a little machine for husking corn, which does its work neatly and expeditiously, and would effect a great saving of labor where much of that crop is grown. It is worked by hand and only costs three and a half dollars.

In the two "Mechanics' Halls" may be seen every variety of machinery and manufacture, from steam engines and printing presses to the smallest articles. The exhibition in this department is much more extensive than we ever have in Canada, and would well repay an attentive examination, but we have no time to report upon particular articles.

In the "Domestic Hall" were exhibited all sorts of small manufactures, including pickles, sauces, groceries, specimens of bookbinding, ladies' work, harness, upholstery, cabinet work, saddlery, trunks, carpeting, turning in wood, &c., &c., in endless variety. We noticed in this department, a less number of the elegant and fancy articles contributed by the ladies, such as crochet work, embroidery, netting, needlework, &c., than we usually see at our own exhibitions.

To summarize the comparison between ourselves and our neighbors, we should say we must improve a good deal before we can equal them in our horses, Durham and Devon cattle, fine wooled sheep, implements, machinery, manufactures generally and dairy products, at least in cheese; while in our Ayrshire cattle, we are at least on a par with them; in long wooled sheep, pigs, grain and roots, the latter especially, we excel them. In implements, some particular sorts of ours are perhaps better than theirs; their ploughs, for instance, would not be fancied by many of our farmers, and certainly do not do nearly so neat looking work as our own, but they excel us greatly in the variety and quantity of the implements displayed.

In one respect our neighbors greatly excel us, and that is in the concourse of people who flock to the grounds. This is partly attributable to their greater population, and partly to their greater propensity for sight-seeing. On the greatest day, Thursday, with the grounds and buildings completely thronged in every part, by thousands upon thousands of restless spectators, machinery and implements of every sort in perpetual motion, horses showing their paces in the ring, the steam plough, or rather the motive engine without the plough, perambulating the ground in all directions, a dozen church bells on exhibition of from 3,000 lbs weight and downwards, continually sending forth their clanging sounds,