

- 83—Best splints, bandages, and other surgical appliances an assortment—\$6, F Gross
 84—Best artificial limbs—\$10, do
 35—Best hernia and other trusses, an assortment—\$6, do
 36—Best models of steam and sailing vessels, a collection—\$8, F Vanter
 37—Best fancy pleasure skiff—\$10, A McConk
 43—Best square piano—\$15, J F Rainer
 45—Best church organ—\$50, S R Warren
 46—Best miniature organ for the use of schools—\$15, S R Warren.

Extra Prizes.

- Drawing-room furniture, W Hilton & Co
 Carved wood gilt frames, A J Pell
 Glass show cases and plate chest J D Bennet
 Assortment of bedsteads, D & J Tees
 Dining-room table, Noel Pratt
 Wood carving for castings, W Clendenning
 Wardrobe, W Hilton
 Parlour desk, D & J Tees
 Gymnastic implements, W Peacock
 Model of a horse, Felix Menard
 Manufactured corks, Orth, Knapp & Co
 Hand looms, Worthen & Baker
 Quilling frames, Robert Gage
 Wringing, washing, and mangling machine combined, G Appleyard
 Artificial eyes, W Hunter
 Respiratory apparatus, T Gallibert
 Violins, Pierre Martel
 Choral organ, S R Warren
 Invalid chair, F Gross

Honourable Mention.

- Box of croquet and set of ten pins, J McClure
 Spinning wheel, Chas Regenbal
 Balcony seat, G T Cook
 Watch guards made from plum seeds, Jos Pinson.

Square piano, Wm Muth

CLASS II.

- Carriages and Sleighs, and parts thereof, &c.
 1—Best two-horse family carriage, three seats, covered or half-covered—\$16, N & A C Lariviere
 2—Best two horse carriage for public use, three seats, covered or half-covered—\$10, F X Roy
 3—Best one-horse carriage for family use, covered or half-covered—\$10, N & A C Lariviere
 4—Best two-seat rockaway, for one or two horses—\$10, do
 5—Best dog cart waggon, one or two horses—\$8, Bruno Ledoux
 8—Best trotting buggy—\$6, Denis Gervais
 9—Best single seated buggy, covered—\$8, N & A C Lariviere
 10—Best single seated buggy, uncovered—\$8, A Verret
 Best trotting sulky—\$4, Denis Gervais
 12—Best express wagon for one or two horses—\$8, N & A C Lariviere
 13—Best three seat family sleigh for two horses—\$8, do
 14—Best two seat family sleigh, one or two horses—\$8, do
 15—Best tandem or dog-cart sleigh, one or two horses—\$6, do
 16—Best Victoria sleigh, one or two horses—\$8, do
 17—Best one seat sleigh—\$6, D Gervais
 18—Best trotting sleigh—\$4, do
 21—Best cariole—\$6, N & A C Lariviere
 22—Best express sleigh—\$6, do
 Carriage wheels—Thomas Smart
 Spokes, rims, fellows, &c, R McKinley & Co.
 24—Best bent shafts, top covers, seat rails, &c., an assortment—\$8, R McKinley—Evans & Son, agent

Extra Prize.

- One horse rockaway, for public use—F X Roy
 One horse rockaway, three seats, do
 Two seated buggy—J W Buckingham & Co
 Victoria phaeton—Bruno Ledoux

CLASS III.

- Machinery Castings. Manufactures of Metal, Tools, Fittings, &c.
 1—Best steam engine, stationary, not less than ten horse power, \$50, G Brush
 3—Best donkey engine, for hoisting purposes, \$20, G Brush
 4—Best steam or power fire pump for steamboat or factory use, \$15, W B Bartley & Co
 10—Best brass finishers lathe, with iron shears, R Millard
 19—Best Dowell pin and rod machine, \$6, R Gardner
 20—Best cracker machine, \$10, do
 21—Best makers' rolling machine, \$6, do
 32—Best tobacco knife—\$4, J B DeGuise
 37—Best spangling and clasp machine for hoop skirt manufacture—\$4, R Gardner
 41—Best steam fitters vice, \$5, do
 43—Best bark mill, \$6, G Brush
 44—Best machine for making wool cards special \$8, A Becker
 46—Best sewing machine for family use, with fittings complete, \$15, C W Williams & Co
 47—Best cheap sewing machine for family use, price and simplicity considered, \$10, C W Williams & Co
 48—Best sewing machine for manufacturing purposes, \$10, J D Lawlor
 49—Best specimen of ornamental iron railings, \$8, Rogers & King
 50—Best assortment of cast iron furniture, \$10, W Clendenning
 51—Best cast iron bedstead, \$6, do
 52—Best wrought iron bedstead, \$6, do
 53—Best composite bedstead, wrought iron and cast iron and wire, \$6, Ives & Allan
 54—Best coal burning cooking stove, \$10, Prowse Bros., agents
 55—Best wood burning cooking stoves, \$8, Crevier & Poitras

(To be Continued.)

NATURE IN REBELLION.

"REPLENISH the earth and subdue it," was the prophetic command, the primal benediction, with which the Creator intrusted man upon the planets. But how like a cruel sarcasm the motto seems as we think of it in comparison with the accounts which have reached us from Ecuador and Peru. One heave of volcanic passion, one throe of fiery agony, flings into fragments the massive structures which her Divinely appointed masters have imposed upon the earth's breast, and makes of the builder and the building one undistinguished heap. Nor is this an exceptional instance of a solitary class. The year has been full of disastrous uprisings of the natural forces of this continent against man and his works. Few can have forgotten the tornado which in the spring swept whirling over the prairies of the Mississippi Valley, and with that infusion of the ludicrous which mingling in all extensive human catastrophes, makes them yet sadder by its humiliating presence—caught suddenly up from the earth an Adventist church with its congregation, and made the terrified assembly believe that the final day of which their preacher was warning them had really come. And not a few have cause to remember the lesser whirlwinds that, starting up here and there in East or West, have within more limited ranges wrought a destruction scarcely less complete. Too often have showers of ice, bursting from the sudden clouds, turned to utter despair the large hopes of the farmer. While one large tract has been parched almost to barren ashes, in another everything has been sodden and rotted with immoderate rain. Hardly a Western river but has transgressed its bounds and become an illimitable curse to the fields it was ordained to bless, while in extensive regions of our Southern Atlantic States the floods have reduced to starvation a people struggling bravely with the miseries which four years of war, and three more of social disorganization had caused them; so that the inundated valleys and ruined roads and bridges of which we now hear again along the northern and western diameters of our own State seem a mischief insignificant in comparison. Nor is this all, though one might be pardoned for thinking it quite enough. We tell with some pride how the wolves and panthers and wildcats disappear before the front of our civilization. But what are wolves and panthers and wildcats to the noisome bugs that spring up in a night, no one knows how, all over wide fields of ripening grain, or to the armies of grasshoppers that sweep over States with a march as destructive, and seemingly as resistless, as Sherman's, or the caterpillars that keep large regions of the South in continual alarm for their cotton crop. Insignificant in comparison with these, but far from insignificant in itself, is the vexation, the dissipation of energy, the weariness, the sickness, caused by the hosts of mosquitoes that, "horsed on the slightest couriers of the air," come yearly trooping over from the marshes to poison our blood, or by those more unmanageable pests which, in impudent defiance of Scripture, "come forth of the dust," and, thriving by the negligence of the untidy, bring disgrace as well as discomfort to decent people. Add to these the rats and the mice that infest our houses and our orchards, and it will hardly seem too much to say that the more civilized we become the more are we overrun with wild beasts. And when we crown all with the murrains in cattle and the pestilences that assail man, we may see all the plagues of Egypt almost yearly sent upon us, from the rivers stained with our blood to the sudden unseen messenger that slays our first-born. Subdue the earth! It rather seems as if our Titan subject with all her ferocious crew would altogether exterminate us.

Must we then conclude that the venerable and beloved record is a forgery, or that our Maker has sent us to the earth on an idle and disastrous errand with words of mockery? The facts shut us up to no such dilemma. The command to subdue the earth not only implies a promise of victory, but also a warning of hardship and conflict through which nothing but courage and industry and wisdom can make their way. The calamities which we have reviewed have but too amply made good the warning; they show that by far the greatest part of our work remains to do; but has the promise had no fulfilment? We have ennobled the expansive force of vapor to lift our burdens and bear us and them over land and sea whether we will. We have in large measure brought under our control the ebb and flow of the electric wave. The humane forecast of a physician has reduced the terrific slaughter of the smallpox to a minor element of destruction, and but for our stupid negligence would by this time have annihilated it altogether. The experience of last year in this city has gone far to prove that the question of cholera is only a question of good or bad government. These, to be sure, are but as little colonies planted on the shore of the vast region to be possessed, but their stability and intrinsic value give every encouragement to further inroads upon the barbarous region.

Erasmus Darwin was much satirized seventy years ago for his "receipts in verse to shift the north-east wind," and his scheme to employ the combined navies of Europe in towing the icebergs to cool the torrid zone. But the man laughed at was wiser than those who laughed at him. Fanciful perhaps his individual projects might be, but he understood at least the mission of physical science to complete the subjugation of the earth and he understood, too, that the Ruler of Nature, like the ruler of a state, is not to suppress its multitudinous forces by his own main strength, but must set them to governing one another. It is infatuation, indeed to put hasty faith in untried contrivances, and we may be too ready to chant a curek over every mare's nest; but let caution wait on our boldness, let us feel every step solid beneath our feet before we mount to the next, and the ambitious hopes of physical science, however daring, cannot transcend the height of the Divine exhortation. May not some safety valve be found to give harmless escape to those pent up emotions whose terrible force is witnessed by that geological French Revolution, the tidings of which have just come to our ears? May not those streams of internal fire be directed to bless the poles with the warmth of perpetual spring instead of blasting the equator by sudden infernal outbursts? May not the concentrated fury of the tornado be dissipated and spread wide over the fields in gentle rains? Why not take the word of the ancient prophet and "ask of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain" not alone by the pious violence of prayer, as though this age of intellect must have the miracles which startled a people greatly given to a rude idolatry into some sense of spiritual powers but with that patient inquiry into the Divine methods which will find answers awaiting it? The half barbarous Mormons have taught us a lesson of no mean worth by the admirably concerted energy with which not many months ago they attacked and slaughtered the hosts of grasshoppers. And surely it cannot be beyond the reach of engineering skill to contrive us a system of dykes and sluices and reservoirs that shall abate the violence of our almost incessant floods—a system costly indeed, but far cheaper than such calamities as that which during the past summer devastated the valley of the Patuxec. We do not forget that it is much easier to propose the hardest of these things than to achieve the easiest. But that does not forbid that by patient toil, by thinking continually unto them," as Newton said, even the hardest may be accomplished. And while we dare not look to avert that final catastrophe which the general belief of the Christian world, warranted as we think by Scripture, piously apprehends, we may yet hope to relieve ourselves from the recurrence of such awful foretastes of it as that which has suggested these remarks.

THE BARLEY CROP.

THE *Detroit Post* says that it has been particular in making enquiry as to the quality and quantity of the yield in about all the barley growing regions, with the following results:—

In Michigan, almost without exception, and all over Canada, except around Chatham, it is of light weight—43 to 44 lbs. to the measured bushel. In the best barley regions of Michigan the yield is poor both in quality and quantity. In Canada the yield upon threshing does not come up to expectation, but it is unusually bright in color.

In Iowa, as we learn from good authority, the deficiency is from five to ten bushels to the acre, and the quality is inferior.

In Illinois it is little better than Iowa in yield, and no better in point of quality.

Wisconsin does not raise much barley, but the quality appears to be much better than in Iowa or Illinois.

In Ohio the yield is small, and the product of light weight.

Pennsylvania does not raise a great deal comparatively speaking, but there is a very fair yield of good quality.

In New York there is a good crop, the best, doubtless, in the whole country.

From the above facts, the conclusion is reached that so far as the number of bushels is concerned, there is more barley than last year—which was a year of scarcity—but it is of inferior quality, a large proportion deficient in weight. Should the price sink to \$3 per 100, the probability is that a speculative feeling will be developed that will absorb all that can be obtained at about that figure.

MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

A LARGE and influential meeting of lumbermen in the Ontario District, was held at the Daseo House, Belleville, on Friday afternoon, 18th inst. The meeting was called by the Department of Crown Lands, in compliance with a petition of the local mill owners on the Salmon River, and was presided over by J. C. Miller, Esq., an officer of the Department. A gentleman who was present furnishes the following respecting the meeting:—

The complaint of the petitioners called the large lumbering establishments a monopoly, and undertook to show that the local mills could not be supplied with timber for the use of the country on account of the larger mill owners monopolizing all the timber. It was shown by the returns from the Crown Timber Office that twenty per cent. of the saw logs got out on Salmon River were taken from lands not covered by lumberer's licenses. It was also shown that two sales of timber limits had taken place within the last seven years on the Salmon waters, that they were put up in small lots, sold at low figures, and within the reach of any person, and that there was not a local mill owner purchased at these sales—that they had always got their timber for nothing, and that they declined paying for it. It was also shown that two million five hundred and thirty two standard saw logs were got out in the Ontario Agency during the last four years, and that one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand of these logs were cut without authority of licenses, and open to all purchasers.

The local mill men it is said failed to make out a case in the opinion of the meeting, and went away quite dissatisfied.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

A man in Lynn, Mass., a few days ago made fifteen pairs of ladies' gaiters in less than ten hours, making \$750. This is the greatest feat known to be accomplished by any shoemaker.

A cotton press has been built in Nashua, whose compressive power is five thousand pounds to the square inch. The usual hydraulic power is increased very materially by a series of toggle joints, so called, which is a new feature and a decided improvement.