the aid of adventitious fertilizing substances is not indispensable to the profitable growth of corn.

In point of agricultural importance, no industrial circumstance belonging to the present century is more entitled to deep consideration, than this brilliant, yet sound instance of tentative husbandry; nevertheless, in order to appreciate its true practical value, it is necessary to bear in mind, that as respects the happy combination of operative details of which it is made up, it consists of no principle or expedient in cultivation which had not been known and practiced before. As an example of cereal productiveness, procured without the intervention of cattle crops, what other unalternate system than this prevailed in England, when, prior to the introduction of roots and clover in rotation, she not only fed her own population with corn, but exported it largely to foreign parts? Nay, more—what other than this, is the still existing policy in the cereal countries of continental Europe, which now so largely provide England with breadstuffs. As for the *interculture* of the Lois Weedon method, admirable and efficient as the expedient is, it can be regarded simply as an adaptation to corn tillage of that method of drill husbandry hitherto confined in general practice to the fallow crops only; while finally, the deep working, if not so generally prevalent as it ought to be, has long existed in many of the best-farmed districts of the island.

Now, the moral we wish to point out, in the foregoing statement, is this—that, from the case where, under sunny skies, and on a rich soil, the lazy husbandman has only to scratch a little covering of earth over his corn seed to produce an abundant crop, up to the elaborate processes of Lois Weedon experience, there is every variety and degree of evidence to show that wheat or any other kind of grain can profitably be raised by the power of tillage alone, and that the use of manures, whether obtained from the cattle crops of modern rotation husbandry, or from external resources, is not indispensably necessary to profitable cereal husbandry. Nay, more—from the practice of all nations it is deducible, that in proportion (within certain bounds) to the greater depth to which a soil is stirred, and to the perfect annual tillage it receives, the produce of that soil will be more abundant.

The Provincial Exhibition.

We take the following detailed description of the "Crystal Palace," and of the other works, now in progress of completion for the exhibition, from the Hamilton *Banner*. The description accompanied an engraving of the Palace, which appeared in that paper:—

"The Palace is being erected on the site selected by the City Council, which fronts on King Street West, and extends to York Street. It commands a splendid view of the city, the bay, part of Lake Ontario, and of the surrounding country. There is probably no site in the Province finer than that chosen for the Hamilton Crystal Palace. The building will be of wood and glass, upon a permanent stone foundation. The entire area of the building is about 36,000 feet. The ground plan is octagonal in form, having four transepts. The building will be two stories in height; the first story 16 feet in the clear, and the second 15 feet to the line of the eaves, with an arched roof of light appearance. At the intersection of the cross, is an octagonal space 76 feet in diameter, and 54 feet to the line of the roof, this portion is also arched in a most substantial manner: the roof will be surmounted with a cupola. The extreme height from the ground floor to the top of the dome is 100 feet. A flag staff 25 feet is raised above the dome. The length of the building is 171 feet, by 71 feet in width, and contains about 24,000 feet on the ground floor. There are four galleries, 54 feet wide by about 64 feet long, with a corridor running round the centre octagon, connecting all the galleries; these galleries contain about 12,000 square feet; four spacious stairways lead from the ground floor to the galleries. The diagonals which form the octagon are only to be carried up one story, with flat tin roofs—access to which can be obtained from the galleries, affording a fine place for a promenade, and a beautiful view of the city and bay. One of the galleries will be fitted up especially for the exhibition of fine arts—three sides of which are to be close-boarded, and the light to be admitted through the centre of the roof by a lantern-light extending the whole length, the glass to be frosted, or obscured in order to diffuse a mellow light. The whole of the glass throughout the building is to be frosted. All the windows in the building are to have semi-circular heads with cut trusses under the same. The whole of the wood work, in the exterior as well as interior, is to be planed or wrought, together with the cornices; these cornices are to be supported at intervals with fine cut brackets. The building is to be painted outside with a warm light color or stone tint, in oil, and it is intended to paint the interior in fresco. The dome is to be covered with tin, which will render the building picturesque, and be seen a distance of several miles around. The gallery flooring is to be dressed and laid open, and the under side of the galleries lined with dressed boarding, to prevent the dust rising.

The building was designed by, and is being erected under the superintendence of Mr. A. H. Hills, architect, of this city. The contracts for the erection of the building are Mr. J. Taylor, for mason work; Messrs. R. Gordon & W. & R. Chisholm, for the wood work; Mr. George Smith, for the tinner's work, and Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Brother, the painting and glazing. The cost of the building will be about $14,000. It is to be entirely completed by the first of September next.