

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition just closed at Hamilton has been well attended by visitors. The Stock department was, on the whole, superior to that of any previous Exhibition held in the Dominion. The quality of the implements exhibited show many improvements. The season has not been quite as propitious as in former years for the growth of cereals, roots, fruits and flowers, still the display was creditable.—The interior of the main building, devoted to arts, manufactures and small articles, was not so well filled as we have seen it; perhaps it struck us in this light because the additional buildings have been erected, giving more space.

The next Provincial Exhibition is to be held in the City of London. The Board has decided not to hold the ploughing matches this autumn previously spoken of as to have been held near Belleville and near London. As our paper is ready for the press, we must defer further particulars for future numbers.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The following little item, which we extract from an agricultural exchange, will not fail to be of interest to some of our farmers. They are promised great good from the proposed undertakings by the government of the Province to promote the interests of agriculture. If they are sincere in their professions, and these are the interests they intend to serve thereby, let the patronage and management be different

Editorial Notices.

SEWING MACHINES.—Of all inventions, these really useful and labor-saving machines are of the greatest value to every family. To see a lady working one of these machines and note the neat, rapid and accurate manner in which everything is done, almost makes one wonder how clothes ever got made in the days when sewing machines were not. The question with many is what machine to buy for the best, and this is really a difficult question to answer, so many different machines are made, and each one claiming to be the best. In our house, and also in many of our friends, the Lockman machine is the favorite, as being a really simple, useful and good family machine, easy to work and not liable to get out of order.—See advertisement in another part of this paper.

[The above, with several other interesting articles, was crowded out of our last issue by press of matter.]

"THE STANDARD."—This is the title of a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, just laid before us. The collections of music, from their ever-increasing number, indicate truly the universal feeling that music has charms for all. Their

from that of the Maine Agricultural College:—

"A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* asserts that 'of the whole Board of Managers, one possibly may be a farmer, while there are two lawyers, a merchant, a lumberman, and a United States official; men not identified with, or even practically interested in agriculture, who have the supervision and management of that school at Orono, wherein farmers' sons are to be taught 'what they know about farming.' The tendency of the whole matter is, as ex-Gov. Chamberlain predicted, that the college would drift out of agriculture into literature."

Canadian Progress.

As our readers must all feel a deep interest in the prosperity of our Canada, and in every section of it, we again give a column of our paper to the most interesting items on the subject culled from the various sources at our command:—

CANADIAN FISHERIES.—The *London (Eng.) Standard* thus speaks of the value of this branch of our national industry:—"Possessing an immense seaboard, abounding in creeks, inlets, and excellent harbors, with the finest and most prolific fisheries in the world at their doors, with vast inland territories traversed in all directions by salmon rivers of inexpressible value, many of which would take in our largest rivers as mere tributaries, Canada is deeply concerned in fishing interests. Partially developed only as they are, our readers would perhaps be surprised to hear the amount of capital invested in them. During the past year the general capture exceeded eight millions of dollars in value, or hard upon two millions sterling. The amount of capital invested in boats, tackle, &c., is fifteen millions of dollars, and the number of fishermen employed is 87,000. . . . The inland fisheries have been pretty well abused and misused in every possible way, while, as if to point a striking contrast, some few rivers, which,

being within easy reach of Quebec or Montreal, are protected more or less for angling purposes, and which have abounded in a profusion scarcely ever known when the noble savage was lord of the wilderness upon their banks. The mischief, however, has been recognized, and has been dealt with at the hands of Mr. Mitchell, the Minister of Marine, and Mr. Whitteher, Commissioner of Fisheries, who are steadily carrying out a policy of amendments by re-stocking exhausted rivers through the aid of a pisciculture, the opening up of dams by means of fish passes, and the compelling of a proper observance of a suitable fence time."

MANITOBA.—A great many immigrants have arrived, via the bonded line (U.S.), but none have yet arrived by the Dawson route. The Red River, between Fort Garry and Pembina, is a grand farming district. There is an amount of large oak, white ash and poplar. There are thousands of acres of bush; and a great many natural drains or ravines to carry off the water from the land, and there are plenty of fish and fowl in this section. Mr. Macaulay has started a lumber yard, and has all kinds of dressed lumber, shingles, doors, window sash, siding, fence lumber, moulding, cornice and flooring, besides about 400,000 feet of inch and plank lumber. It is of as good quality as I have ever seen. There were also 1,000 poplar logs, the largest imaginable; they would nearly average 400 ft. per log. About 5,000 pieces of flatted timber now lie on the shores at Winnipeg for market, and sells at from 15c. per foot, running measure. Thousands of cords of wood have been brought down the Red and Assiniboine rivers, but is mostly all sold. It sells at \$5 per cord. Brick-making is carried on to a great extent. Out in the prairie are to be seen hundreds of cartloads of furs, from the Saskatchewan valley.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—From the papers of Victoria, Vancouver Island, we learn of the progress of that distant province of the Dominion. A bridge which is being constructed over the Navarino river is the first of the kind built upon the Pacific coast; it is 160 feet long, exclusive of the approaches. Including these, the

cost will be \$40,000. Post-offices are being established throughout the province. A mail service and post-office have been organized for the North Arm. Instructions have been given by the Canadian government to Messrs. Fawcett and Richardson and party to examine the anthracite coal mines, and report on their value. The work of constructing the Puget Sound telegraph is progressing rapidly. The line will cross Hood's canal, with a span of one mile and three quarters, said to be the largest in the world.—From five bushels of wheat sown by Mr. Chadsev, of Sumas, on the mainland, near the mouth of the Fraser, one hundred bushels have been harvested. The heads averaged 70 to 100 kernels each.

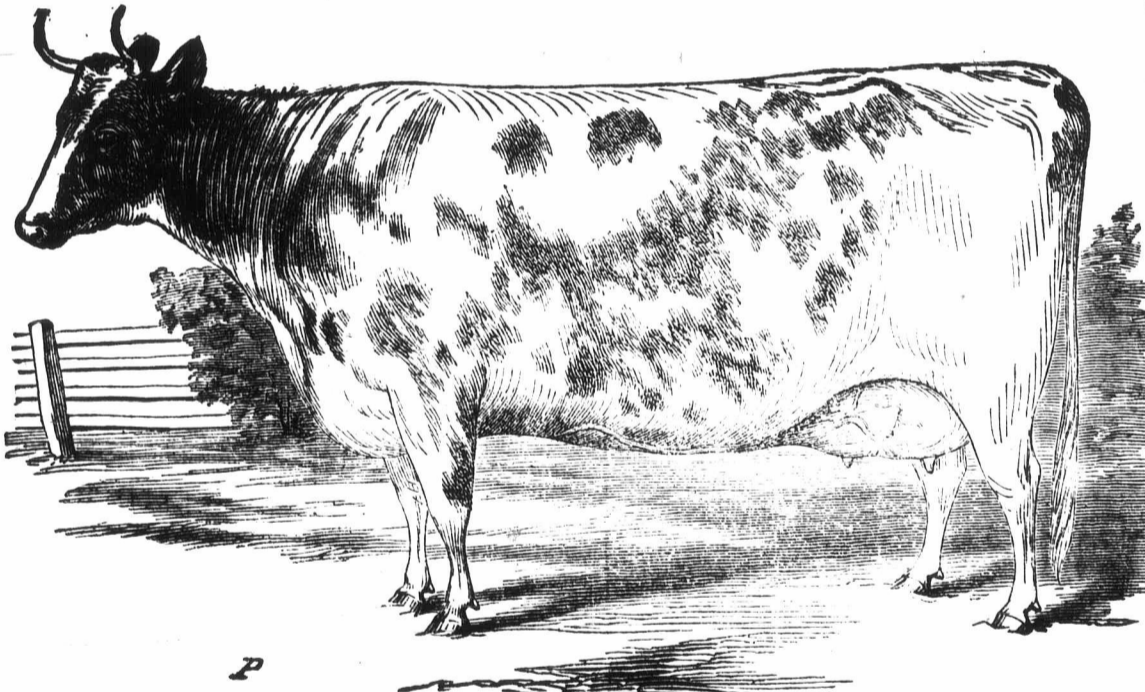
EMIGRATION.—From the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, we learn that the total number of emigrants that arrived in Canada last year was 37,620; and that immediate employment had been found at high wages for all accustomed to work. The Report thus predicts hopefully of next year. For the emigrant of next season the prospect in this Dominion is very encouraging. It is no exaggeration to state that an unlimited number of farm labourers, ploughmen, farmers, and female servants, will find immediate employment at high wages; whilst the marked development of the trade and manufactures of the country warrants the conclusion that mechanics generally will be in demand.

THE ACADIAN MINES.—It is said that Sir Hugh Allan has purchased the Acadian mines at Londonderry, N.S., for \$250,000. It is intended to greatly enlarge the works, and make it one of the largest, if not the largest, establishments of the kind in the Dominion. The great proximity of the mine to the extensive Springhill coalbeds, and the facilities for cheap transportation, will make the business most profitable. Nova Scotia should be the Pennsylvania of the Dominion. It needs only a few such men as Sir Hugh Allan to develop its great resources, and make it the manufacturing centre of Canada.—*Telegraph*, St. John's, N.B.

number is, indeed, legion. Among them, we are of the opinion that "The Standard" will hold no secondary place, if we are to judge from the cursory view we have been able to give to its contents. The collection of Anthems we appreciate very highly. The work is by Mr. E. O. Emerson and Mr. H. M. Palmer, names well known in musical circles.

THE MUSICAL TIMES, of Rochester, N.Y., for July is an unusually interesting number. It contains a very full and graphic account of the Great Boston Jubilee, written by an eye witness, as the stirring scenes and incidents occurred. It also contains an interesting variety of local and miscellaneous reading, besides several pages of new music. It is a wide-awake music paper, interesting and reliable. Send 10 cents for a specimen copy, or \$1 for a year's subscription, to the publisher, J. P. Shaw, 43, State-street, Rochester, U.S.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Mr. Jos. Connell, of Ashner, who is a travelling agent for Hugh Turner, informs us that he has sold four hundred of imported ploughs, manufactured by the celebrated maker, Grey, of Scotland. We intend procuring some for our patrons.



ROSIE, THE PROPERTY OF N. S. WHITNEY, ESQ., MONTREAL.

Rosie, the Property of N. S. Whitney, Esq., Montreal.

The above cut, we presume, represents what most probably is the finest Ayrshire cow on this continent. She carried off the first prize at the Highland Society's Exhibition, at Perth, Scotland, in 1871; she also took four first prizes the same year at the principal Ayrshire stock exhibitions in this country; she was then four years old. She calved on the voyage to this country, producing a very fine bull calf, one that is not easily excelled in any country. Her calf is now one year old, and any one wishing to procure the best to be had should by all means see this fine animal before purchasing.

During the past summer we paid a visit to Mr. Whitney's stock farm; it is situated at Frelighsburg, about fifty miles from Montreal, in the Eastern townships. His farm is most beautifully situated, being on

the hills near the mountains of the State of Vermont. The scenery is most charming; a view of forty miles distant is obtained from his verandah, and on three sides can be seen the mountains and valleys beautifully interspersed. His farm, although at an altitude of perhaps two or three hundred feet, had even a swamp in it that required to be drained. The water is good and abundant, the soil is of good quality, but a few large rocks are to be seen here and there, which, however, are of no great detriment. We were surprised to find in this section of the country such fine farms, and the more so to see the grape growing luxuriantly, and corn succeeding so well. From what we have seen and heard, we find that vegetation is earlier here than with us in London.

On our visit to this farm, we were fortunate enough to find Mr. Whitney and family at home. Mr. W. is one of the Montreal merchants, but instead of expending his money in removing his family

from the city to the different watering places in Canada and the States during the heated term, he removes to his Canadian rural residence and appears to thoroughly enjoy himself among his crops and stock. He has attained a very high position as a breeder of Ayrshires; he confines his attention to this class of stock, and we are fully convinced that the best way for a breeder to attain eminence is to confine his attention to one class. Dealers and speculators may have different kinds for sale, but the breeder will have quite sufficient to attend to to manage one class.

Mr. Whitney had his cows brought into the stable and placed in their proper stalls to enable us the better to inspect them.—No breeders' farm that we have visited has given us greater satisfaction. There were to be seen the different strains of blood distinctly showing themselves through the different generations from each original importation. It was pleas-

ing to see the distinct markings from the great grand dams to the calves, and each generation standing side by side. Mr. Whitney is looked on among the Ayrshire breeders as having the best stock procurable, as a gentleman of high honor, plain, sociable, and friendly. If any of our readers wish to procure a really first-class animal or to see the cream of our country in the Ayrshire line, we would by all means suggest a visit to Mr. Whitney's farm.

Independent of his stock, his arrangements for stabling we consider most complete, and to any one wishing to erect good, substantial, labor-saving and comfortable buildings, the trip would pay on that score alone. His arrangements for saving manure, both solid and liquid, are the best we have yet seen in Canada. His farm is not near as extensive as many others, but the management and arrangements are far superior to many that may boast of four or five times as much land.

In a little published by delphia, the lows:— "Th hygienic or the animals not be cum attention to to its adva if the prese died. The arrest vege green food the severer inquiry and vegetables abundance, in the short to failure u ditions, an with a cap with slight appear to the turpin and, as n selecting pointed ou divisions, Britain th the turpin baya, or S land) has and it ha tical eco product v its annua represent debt—no knows, termed, land, and the reach vegetable always o resources shape are operative wealthy change h peity of indirectly of land immen: producti —thus p ingman's meat pr part in t the hard to wrest overcom Britain there on country vant use it is, it duce su of the f in our Rural E to our o food. number Aldem as regu acter, v rots, o consider events contrib wor-in and co red in as well alone, rich in we do a suitable corn in food, t feed ro may s inclem tially argues and w do, th sure t viousl dure garde