

£2,309, but the amount awarded was only £1,699. This was owing, no doubt, to a large number of articles which were entered for Exhibition not having been sent in time.

The twelfth Exhibition was held at Brantford, on an area of about twenty acres, on which temporary buildings had been erected by the local committee. The amount of prizes was £2,517, and the number of entries reached 4,337. The agricultural implements were very well represented, being nearly double the number exhibited at either of the two previous Exhibitions. In manufactures of leather, furs, metals, &c., the entries were more numerous than in former years, but there was a falling off in woollen and flax goods.

The subject of having permanent buildings erected in suitable localities for the Exhibitions of the Associations was publicly discussed at a general meeting of members of the Association. At a banquet given to Sir William Eyre, the Administrator of the Government, and other distinguished guests, the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Minister of Agriculture, very appropriately remarked that "the mechanical department of the Exhibition has justly attracted great consideration, and an exhibition of those articles is more interesting to many than the mere productions of the earth." "The importance of our agricultural interests could be no better exemplified than by the mixed display here shown, which proves just this, that from what was the first product of the laborer's toil have been built up those arts and manufactures, specimens of which are here exhibited." The Rev. Dr. McCaul thus described the condition of Canada in 1857: "A few years ago, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada stated that there were men now living—and it is possible that they may be still alive—who could remember the time when there was not a single cultivated farm within the limits of the Western Province. And what have we now, within the duration of human life? Millions of acres under cultivation, well-managed, well-stocked farms, rewarding the industry, the enterprise, and skill devoted to them—millions of bushels of wheat exported—our agricultural products worth millions of pounds sterling—some thousands of mills and other manufacturing establishments—large and populous and thriving cities, towns and villages, where formerly there were but tangled woods and dreary swamps—commerce spreading the sail or driving the paddle-wheel alike over the watery highway, that stretches from the far-off gulf of ocean to remote Superior, and over the smaller lakes that gem the interior of the country—and the whistle of the locomotive, heard above the hum of business, as it sweeps through our frontier towns, from the rocky fortress of the St. Lawrence to the grassy banks of the Detroit, or waking the echoes of the primæval forest, as it rushes far back beneath its leafy arches."

The Hon. George Alexander, M.L.C., the President of the Association, adverted in his address to the importance of fostering manufactures, giving due acknowledgment to the prior claim of agriculture:—

"But while Agriculture is and will continue to be our chief and leading interest, there are other objects which must enlist the enterprise of our people. The landman raises more than he can consume, while in this age of high civilization, he is the creature of a thousand wants. We must look to commerce and manufactures to supply those wants, and to give a marketable value to all our surplus produce. We must foster in every way those branches of industry which will give population to our towns and cities, secure to us a home market—*diminish the amount of our imports*, and consolidate our wealth. Canada has already been successful with her Foundries, Tanneries, Asheries, Soap, Chair, and Nail Factories, Cloth, Oil and Paper Mills.—Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston, have produced their Locomotives, and Gal: her highly finished edge tools; but she has done more, and it is with pride we chronicle the fact that Gal: has exported to Australia during the present season, a steam engine and other manufactures.* There is a marked spirit of enterprise abroad in our country, and when we look at our noble St. Lawrence and those great inland seas, which along with our railways afford such facilities for carrying on all commercial exchanges—when we regard the boundless extent of water power—the certain local demand for all manufactured products—while we have territory that can sustain a dense and teeming population—I say that we cannot behold all this without feeling that our country presents an unlimited field for human enterprise."

The financial position of the Society still continued favorable; the amount received and paid by the Treasurer, R. L. Denison, Esq., reaching the very imposing sum of £13,799 16s. 6d., and the balance at the credit of the Association slightly exceeded £460.

In 1858 the thirteenth Exhibition was held in Toronto. An imposing permanent building was erected on a portion of the military reserve, ceded to the corporation by the Government, comprising an area of about twenty acres. The local contributions towards the building were \$20,000 from the City of Toronto, \$4,000 from the County of York, and \$800 from Agricultural Societies. The amount of prizes offered was about \$11,000, and the number of entries reached 5,559, being over 1,200 more than at any previous Exhibition. The following description of the building was given in the local papers, at the time of laying the foundation stone:—

* Messrs. James Grombie & Co., exported a 20 horse-power high pressure engine. Messrs. Wm. Quarry & Co., exported manufactured harness.