

a considerable amount being done. We know several parties that intend taking stock, &c., for sale, and others who contemplate purchasing; so favorable an opportunity of doing either, can only occur at the Provincial Fair. We trust to the patriotism and love of advancement among Upper Canadians to give practical proof at the approaching exposition of our skill and industry, of what our people and country are capable of producing. The good work has been earnestly and auspiciously commenced. We have had already several highly creditable exhibitions, which have attracted attention abroad, and have promoted, in many ways, improvement at home. There must now be no halting on the way;—onwards should be our motto, and the advancement of our country in those things which constitute its wealth, happiness and unfading glory, will be the certain result. The premium list embraces a wide range; comprising all the industrial arts practised among us, not overlooking even those which more exclusively belong to the higher developments of civilization; imagination, adornment and taste. We hope, therefore, to see, as heretofore, ladies and artists contributing their labors with those of farmers and mechanics in aiding the progress of a young country, pregnant with hope and promise. When it goes forth to the world that we offer in premiums no less a sum than £1,200, people at a distance will begin to think that Upper Canada, after all, must possess advantages that have been hitherto but very imperfectly understood. And so it has been, as we trust the Exhibition at Brockville will satisfactorily prove.

We have much pleasure in giving the publicity of our circulation to the following announcement, and hope that the example will not be lost sight of on future occasions. The donor, we understand, is William Mathie, Esq., of Brockville, one of the Vice Presidents of the Provincial Association.

“Private premiums will be awarded for the following productions, of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, at the Provincial Exhibition, September, 1851: for the best sack wool of one cwt., shorn from sheep raised by owner, £3; for the best bundle flax, of one cwt., grown by the owner, £3; for the best fourteen kegs or tubs butter, of not less than 75 lbs. each, made in the same township, by seven farmers clubbing,

each farmer two kegs or tubs, equal to £1 per keg or tub, £14. The above must be *bona fide* productions of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville; and the successful competitors must give, in writing under their signatures, a brief and correct statement of their respective articles:—The Sheep from which the wool is shorn; namely the breed, the age, and mode of keeping during the winter. The Flax, when sown; how much seed to the acre; quantity raised on the acre; when pulled, and the probable cost of raising an acre of flax. The Butter, the breed and number of cows milked; how kept in winter; kind of milk dishes used; how churned; how washed; what kind and quantity of salt used; how packed, and name of cooper making packages. The Judges appointed by the Exhibition Committee on such articles will decide upon the above, and the money paid upon their written decision, with the statement named being handed to

D. WYLIE,
Secretary to P. A. Comm. &c.

Brockville, July 1851.”

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF FROST ON THE ROOTS OF HOPS.

We witnessed a phenomenon the other day, which no experience, even of a Canadian climate, had led us at all to expect. The destruction of wheat, and most of the cultivated plants, either of the field or the garden, by severe cold, particularly in the spring, is what we are accustomed to witness, more or less, every year. But we should have thought the hop plant, which has a number of perennial, hardy, woody roots, extending several feet below the surface of the ground, would be proof against frost, particularly where the hill was formed by earth into a small mound. We saw, however, the other day, in the County of Prince Edward, three or four gardens, in each of which several hundreds of hills were completely killed, by the severity of last winter. The destruction was precisely in those situations that had a ridge, or convex form of the surface, from which that natural, and usually efficient protector,—snow, had been driven off by the wind; a change that was followed by several days and nights of the most intense freezing. As the snow came last winter in large quantity before the ground got frozen, the sap of the hop roots, under a comparatively warm temperature, would continue more than ordinarily thin and active; and the sudden transition of temperature, occasioned by the removal of the snow, was the cause of the effects before stated.

We would strongly recommend to hop-grow-