

ber and contributing £200 to its fund. This sum has been invested, and the interest of it will be annually offered as "The Price of Wales' Prize."

The products, manufactures, agricultural elements and machinery of Canada, have attained an excellence, which has stood the test of a competition in the Mother Country, and at the same time has given Canada a prominent position as a Colony, which must be gratifying to every Canadian. The Association has exercised a strong influence in aiding this success and prominence. It is much to be regretted that no provision has been made for the representation of Canada at the World's Exhibition of 1862, to be held in London. An earnest appeal should immediately be made to the Government. The advantageous position occupied by Canada at the former Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855, advanced her reputation and interests. The Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and even the Islands of Prince Edward and Vancouver, have taken the requisite steps to be represented; surely Canada will not be less emulous. In addition to our Agricultural products, the valuable timber in our forests, our mineral resources will eventually become a source of wealth to Canada.

Dr. Dufrenoy, member of the Institute of France, and Inspector General of Mines in this country, thus alluded to the collection of minerals at the Great Exhibition of 1851, by our talented Provincial Geologist, William Logan:—

"Of all the British Colonies, Canada is whose Exhibition is the most interesting and the most complete, and one may say that it is superior so far as the Mineral Kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their products to the Exhibition. This arises from the fact that a collection has been made in a systematic manner, and it results that the study of it affords the means of appreciating at once, the geological structure and mineral resources of Canada."

A very excellent suggestion was made in the September number of "The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada,"—"That a museum of natural products, both mineral, vegetable, and even animal, might rapidly be formed at each permanent Exhibition Building.

It has been stated that it should be the

object of every farmer to endeavour to produce "two blades of grass where only one grew before." We fear that in many instances our system of farming in Canada has been the reverse of this. We have cropped our land under the supposition that its fertility and productiveness were inexhaustible.

We have felt the injury to our wheat crops by that little enemy, the "midge," to be a great disappointment and loss; but that injury will prove eventually a blessing, by compelling us to improve the system of farming, and by adopting the "mixed husbandry" which has proved so advantageous and profitable in the Mother Country. The breeding of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, (for which there is such a demand from the neighbouring States) and the fattening of stock on green crops, will rapidly renovate our over-worked lands.

The Agricultural Census recently taken, will record the change of system which the Canadian farmer is now adopting,—fields containing many acres of green crops are seen growing on each farm, where, a few years ago, the cultivation was limited to small "patches," and in many instances 900 bushels of turnips per acre are now produced.

And it is noticeable throughout many parts of the country that the Canadian Farmer is adopting under-draining—the making of drain tiles has now become a source of constant and profitable employment in the localities where the tiles are made—the perfect draining of the land will ensure a ten-fold return, with the early maturity of the crops, lessening the danger of attacks of rust and other injuries to which the farmer's hopes are subject.

Great improvements have been recently made in many parts of the country in the construction of Barns and Farm Buildings, for the housing and feeding of stock and securing root crops; many of these are models of good arrangement, and are constructed in the most substantial manner at a cost, in many instances, which would have been considered a few years ago, when the cultivation of fall wheat engrossed the attention of the Canadian Farmer, as too large an expenditure for such objects.

That thorough practical Farmer, the Honourable Adam Fergusson, at the time of the organization of the Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture, (and who may be considered one of the founders of this Ca-