

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/<br>Seule édition disponible  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/<br>Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:   | Continuous pagination.  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
							✓				

THE

# Canadian Agriculturist,

OR

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE  
OF UPPER CANADA.

OL. XII.

TORONTO, JULY 16, 1860.

No. 14.

## Harvest Operations.

Before this article will be in the hands of our readers the cutting of wheat, and probably in some cases early peas and barley, will have commenced over considerable areas of the country. Indeed we have already seen a sample of wheat cut in the neighbourhood of Toronto on the 11th inst., which was perfectly ripe and dry, and fit for the miller; and further to the west the season is several days in advance of this point. A good deal has been said and written on the question of the proper time for cutting wheat or other grain; some writers recommending two weeks, three weeks or a month before the grain is fully ripe, for the operation. These very early dates might answer for a moist climate, of comparatively low temperature, like that of the British Islands, where grain matures slowly. But in this country the ripening process is so rapid that, in ordinary seasons, the question is open for deliberation on the subject is very limited. On an average of seasons the length of time which elapses from the shooting of fall wheat into the ear till it becomes fully ripe and ready for the scythe, is about five, or at most six weeks. When the kernel is just about to leave the milky state and acquiring the consistency of tough dough, so that when crushed between the finger and thumb it has a greasy, sticky feeling, the crop may be cut safely. It will not lose from shrinkage cut at that period; the bran will be thinner, the flour whiter, and

the straw more valuable for fodder, and there will be less waste in gathering, than if left standing much longer. In about a week or ten days after the grain is in the state described, or if the weather is very hot, even in less time, the crop will be perfectly ripe and dry, when to leave it standing any longer would entail certain loss and increased difficulty in harvesting. The same remarks will apply, in their general principles, to the other sorts of grain.

Where fields are tolerably smooth and free from obstructions, and particularly where the breadth of crop is large, harvesting operations are very much facilitated and economized by the use of the improved reaping machines, with the addition of the raking or binding apparatus, and there is probably less waste with a good machine, than with any sort of hand labor. But where the work has to be performed by hand there is a surprising degree of difference, in regard to the preventing of waste, between the work of good hands, with proper tools, and the work of slovenly hands, with indifferent tools, and the grain has been allowed to become too ripe, the waste is often much more than would have paid for the work being done in the best manner, and at the best time. The sheaf should be neatly raked together, not too large, well bound, and the scatterings on the ground where it has been tied raked on into the next sheaf. Before night, or sooner if there is an appearance of rain, all that is cut should be placed in the shock, or

stook. When grain is cut tolerably early, so that it will have to stand in the shock a week or thereabouts to become dry enough for the barn, there is an advantage in putting on cap sheaves. They preserve the color of the grain and straw, and in case of rain afford a considerable protection to the crop. In case of a soaking rain of long continuance, the caps require to be removed, to allow the free operation of the drying influences of the sun and air. In this climate we are comparatively exempt from the many risks and inconveniences on account of bad or uncertain weather which attend harvesting operations in moist northern latitudes. Still, we occasionally have a sufficiently troublesome time of it in harvest, and when a field is thoroughly dry and ready for the barn, it is always a safe plan to draw it in without delay, rather than to wait till the whole crop has been cut, or some other particular operation concluded, before commencing to carry it.

Accounts from nearly all quarters concur in representing the prospects of harvest highly flattering. It is true that the hay crop is comparatively light, that fall wheat in some limited sections was badly winter-killed, and that the depredations of the midge have been very serious in some localities; but we believe we have good grounds for anticipating that the crops of all kinds will on the whole be the best we have obtained for several years. The season was peculiarly favorable for the putting in of spring crops, and although there has been in the greater part of the country a scarcity of rain, still the general character of the weather, and the state of the land as left by the winter frosts, has been favorable to growth. Where failures have occurred, it is important to inquire into the cause or causes. In regard to the winter killing of wheat, we have made some remarks in preceding numbers, and shall revert to it again. In regard to the fly, experience this year supports the opinion that early ripening kinds of winter wheat, sown early, and on land in such a condition as to prevent heaving out by the frost, the crop will escape comparatively uninjured. Spring wheat, on the other hand, must also be of early maturing varieties, but must be sown late. We have before us a specimen from the field of a gentleman, alluded to and sufficiently described by him in a communication in another column. The yield of this crop, if thrashed at all, will probably not be one-tenth what it would have

been if it had escaped the fly. But had same field been sown with the Fife variety at the 15th or 20th of May, we do not doubt a return of twenty five or thirty bushels per acre might have been obtained.

We regret to observe that the season in the British Islands has been extraordinarily unfavorable to the operations of the farmer. In the spring, cattle and sheep died by thousands from sheer starvation, owing to the backwardness of the pastures after the stock of winter food exhausted. Since then, up to the latest account there has been almost a continued successive week after week of wet and untoward weather. The prospects of the growing crops were consequently very discouraging. Should the crops in Europe prove to be as inferior as has been lately feared, the ample return which we expect to obtain on this side the Atlantic will be peculiarly fortunate both for them and for us, and the remunerative prices which our farmers expect to realize for their produce, in connection with a bountiful harvest, will contribute to place the country once more in a sound financial position.

Parsnips, Carrots, Mangels, and Swedes not already hoed and singled out to their proper distances, should immediately undergo the operation, after which the skeleton, or cut plough, should be passed along the drills close to the plants as possible without injury to them, soon after which pass the drill harrow or scuffler to pulverise the soil between; or the operation may be performed previous to the hoeing or singling out. Swedes may be singled out at from 12 to 15 inches apart, mangels from 15 to 18 inches, and parsnips and carrots at 18 inches apart. Blank in mangels and swedes may be filled up by carefully taking up the plants in moist weather, preserving their roots, and dipping them previous to transplanting in a bucket of rich mould, mixed up with soft or manure water to a semi-fluid consistency, taking care in the transplanting that the roots are not doubled up, and that the soil is closed but gently, pressed to the roots, to keep out drought, and that the heart of the plant is not buried.

Varieties of the White turnip may still be sown on land properly prepared for them to produce a valuable supply of early winter food for sheep and cattle. Refer to the hints in our last number for details on this subject.

### Wheat continuously on the same Land without Manure.

The English Agricultural Journals have for the last few months been much occupied with the discussion of a system of cultivation practised by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Smith, of Loiston, Northamptonshire, England. Mr. Smith's system is in effect a revival, with some modifications, of that propounded by Jethro Tull a hundred and thirty years ago. Tull's system was that by sowing grain in drills, and constantly stirring and loosening the soil by the use of the hoe and other implements, the perpetual fertility of the land could be maintained without the use of manure. His main principle was that tillage will supply the place of manure, and that a good crop of wheat, for any number of years, may be grown, every year, upon the same land, without any manure, from first to last.

Mr. Smith, of Loiston, has been practising this theory, upon his own system, for the last twelve years, and has obtained an average of thirty-six bushels per acre from the same piece of land every year during that time, the crop being in 1859. The latest crops have shown no symptoms of deterioration over those of the preceding year. Mr. Smith's plan is as follows:—He plants three rows of wheat at ten inches apart, the three thus, allowing five inches on each side, occupying a space of thirty inches. The next two feet and a half are left vacant, the next planted in the same way as the first, and so on in alternate strips throughout the field. The vacant strips are thoroughly and deeply cultivated during the winter and summer, by means of the spade or fork, the horse hoe, and other following operations, and the spaces between the drills are also hoed at the proper seasons. After harvest the vacant strips are ploughed and the stubble strips become fallow, to be subjected to the same course of treatment as the others the preceding year.

In some respects this system is analogous to the one in which the simple alternation is practised, of wheat one year and bare fallow the next, and so on in perpetuity. Some opponents of Mr. Smith's system advance a new view of the case, and state that it is a fallacy for him to speak of growing a crop from the same land every year, for that it is in reality a very other year. If this be granted however, the chief advantage they gain is, that they

must allow Mr. Smith by his system to have succeeded in obtaining 36 bushels from the same half acre every alternate year, instead of 36 bushels from the same acre every year. But, in effect, there are numerous obvious differences of detail between the modes of tillage adopted and their influence on the crop, in the 30 inch strip system, and the alternate wheat crop and bare fallow field system.

We do not allude to this experiment for the sake of advising any of our readers to adopt a similar system upon their farms, but as an interesting illustration of what results may be produced by thorough and deep cultivation. Mr. Smith's wheat field is but small, only some five acres, and consequently admits of a system of perfect hand culture, which would be quite impracticable on a large farm, especially in a new country like Canada. The soil of Loiston is likewise of prime quality, consisting of a good strong wheat land, resting on sound clay, and naturally dry.

Should any Canadian farmer, allured by the successful results of Mr. Smith's experiments, fancy that he could grow wheat every year on the same field without manuring, and attempt to put his theory into practice on a large scale, in the slovenly way in which it would be pretty sure to be done in this country, we apprehend that it would require but a very few years to convince him that his experiment was a grievous failure. Those however, who have the leisure, and the means and opportunity, to conduct such experiments on a small scale, and with adequate skill and care, may learn many interesting and valuable truths from them, and confer a large benefit upon the country by making the results of their experiments known to the public.

### The Cattle Disease in New York State Six Years Ago.

It appears that Pleuro-Pneumonia is not altogether a new disease on this side of the Atlantic. There are several well authenticated cases of it having occurred some years ago, and having been extirpated by careful measures. Mr. E. P. Prentice, a well known breeder, of Mount Hope, near Albany, has written a letter to the *Country Gentleman*, stating that one of his cows became affected with the disease in the autumn of 1853. She had been sent to Brooklyn dur-

ing the summer to be used for her milk, and shortly after returning, in November, showed symptoms of distemper, and died in about eight days afterwards. Mr. Prentice did not know in what precise way the cow had taken the disease. In two or three weeks after her death, first one and then another of the cattle which had been in the stable with her were attacked. Mr. Prentice then began to discover that the disease was highly contagious. He commenced a system of isolation by removing all the healthy cattle from the vicinity of those that were affected, and having not more than two together in any one place. Notwithstanding the most skilful and careful treatment of the affected animals, 14 out of 16 of them died; but those that were isolated in a healthy state were saved, and the disease was subdued. Mr. Prentice did not suffer any of his healthy cattle to return to the yards or stables till late the following autumn, and in the meantime all the buildings were thoroughly cleansed and purified. He became satisfied that the only means of safety where the disease has been introduced, consists in complete isolation. Should it unfortunately make its appearance in Canada, this will be the first and most important means of safety to be taken.—Every diseased animal should be completely and absolutely isolated from all possible approach to healthy animals, and every farmer who owns cattle in a healthy state should take equal care that they do not come in contact with diseased animals.

### The Turkish Bath a Cure for the Lung Disease in Cattle.

We observe by a recent number of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, of Dublin, that Dr. Barnett, a veterinary surgeon we believe, has discovered a cure for the lung disease in cattle which has been successful in every case in which it has been tried. He constructs a Turkish bath, into which the animals are put, and the usual soaping, rubbing, sweating and various manipulations are adopted to produce a profuse perspiration, after which they are covered with warm blankets and allowed to cool gradually. This treatment has been successful in many cases and had not yet failed in any. The cost of constructing the bath, he states, need not be more than £6 sterling, a mere trifle when compared with

the results stated to be obtained. The water heated to 110 to 115 degrees. If this process effect a cure, the knowledge of it should be widely distributed. We trust that some in Massachusetts, where Pleuro Pneumonia committed such havoc amongst their herd cattle, will give the system a trial. We are indebted for information on this subject to the kindness of Mr. Hutton, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Quebec. We do not understand clearly from the reports on the subject, whether the lung disease, or cattle distemper, alluded to is precisely the same as the Pleuro-Pneumonia which has been so destructive in Massachusetts lately, as the latter term is not used. But evidently, from the description, if not the name, at least very similar in its character, and therefore presume that similar treatment would be successful in either case. The distemper prevailing in Ireland is described as very frequently fatal, the number of deaths under ordinary treatment being at the rate of one in every three or four of the cattle attacked, while under the treatment the proportion of deaths to recoveries appeared to be not more than one in ten. *Gazette* gives the following sketch of proceedings on the subject, at a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society of Ireland, on May 18th last:—

“Captain Ball previous to the last meeting had addressed a letter to the Secretary asking the council to appoint two or three members as a sub-committee to go to the south of Ireland where information could be obtained on the subject, and report thereon to the council. He informed that a Turkish bath had been used by Dr. Barter in January and February last in a case of eight milch cows that had been seized with distemper; the first of the lot was recovered for a short time, and the animal died; the seven other cows were treated in the same manner from three to seven days, and recovered. It was stated that uniformly milch cows taken under treatment in that way were on the ninth or tenth day in as good a state of efficiency for the work as they had been previously. If that gentleman could show them how they could get the cure of the distemper, and how the farmer, at an expense of a few pounds, could invest his capital in safety in horned stock, the society would be glad to take the matter in hand. Any person who had not seen, lived, and mixed among the people of dairy districts—and he could not but do so, if it till he went to reside in the south—scarcely estimate the importance of any measure that would tend to make the dairymen of the south of Ireland feel to any extent at all with regard to the distemper. It was the bugbear that stood in the way of investing

al in dairy stock; even the enormous price of butter last year had failed to make men invest in dairy property; and why? Because they or their friends a few years back had been nearly ruined by the distemper. It was stated to him that within a very few miles of the same place there was a frieze-coated farmer—he did not know his name, but that did not matter for the purpose—who had up to last November a dairy of thirty cows; he lost every cow he had; he was set on "his legs" again, and two of his cows fell sick; Dr. Barter went over to him and showed him how for the sum of £6 he could put up a rude Turkish bath, and in that bath he treated the remainder of his stock, and since then he has not lost a single cow, although they had been all attacked with distemper; and it was stated that the result in every case with regard to milk cows was the same—that after such treatment they were again in milk in the course of ten days. That statement, he thought, was worthy of consideration. A committee was appointed to go to Blarney and other places to collect evidence, and make a short report to the Council, with a view to enabling parties interested to bring the matter forward in the show yard at Cork, where Dr. Barter would himself put up a booth and show the working of the system.

### The Massachusetts Cattle Disease.

We copy the following letter, urging the importance of adopting immediate measures to prevent the introduction of the cattle disease into this country, from the *Montreal Herald* of June 27th. The farmers of Canada, as well as the ruling powers, provincial and municipal, cannot be too soon or too fully advised of the devastating character of the disease, so that when occasion requires there shall be no time lost in taking the requisite precautionary measures. We learn that the attention of government has been directed to the subject, and that the Bureau of Agriculture, and the Boards of Upper and Lower Canada, have been called upon to report it. We request the attention of our readers to the following letter and the other articles which have appeared in the *Agriculturist* on the subject:—

MR. EDITOR.—Our land is threatened with a danger—save the loss of human life—more terrible than war, more disastrous than famine—a calamity the relief of which the resources of the Legislature will be inadequate to reach; a scourge which will depopulate the rural districts, and in its reaction will impoverish many of our merchants and land owners. Even now

the danger is at our doors, and a single week may render it almost impossible. I refer to the cattle disease now raging in many parts of the States. So great is this calamity that an extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature was considered necessary to devise means to arrest its progress. Assemblies of Agriculturists have frequently met to endeavour to remedy the evil, and the counsels of the most eminent men have been evoked to consider the nature of the disease and its treatment. In Europe where this disease has prevailed for many years, the most despotic measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion. Notwithstanding which, hundreds of thousands of cattle have perished, spreading ruin and dismay through whole districts. This disease was introduced to this continent by the importation of one animal from Europe to Massachusetts, from which State it is rapidly extending to others. It is found to be highly contagious, being communicated not only by contact with the diseased animal, but by any portion of animal matter: the hide, horn, offal, or even the very rope with which the diseased animal is tied, seems capable of conveying the contagion. The stable in which the animal is confined or the car or boat in which he is conveyed, seems capable of communicating the disease to healthy animals, which may follow confined in the same space.

Such being its contagious nature, I ask is there no danger of its introduction into Canada? Apart from the liability to its introduction across our borders, let a car load of market cattle be exposed to the contagion and nothing could prevent its spread through the country.—Animals conveyed by rail during the hot season suffer exceedingly, they are bruised and injured, deprived of rest, often without food and water, and are in the worst possible condition to be exposed to disease. Now is the time to prevent this calamity from reaching us. Let a "cordon sanitaire" be at once established along our borders. Let no cattle be brought from the infected districts. Let no cattle train pass the line without being thoroughly purified with disinfectants. Let full information be given in regard to the disease, the danger to which we are exposed, and the best treatment of the disease. Let the officers of every Agricultural Society be a Committee of Vigilance, and exercise the greatest caution to prevent the introduction of animals from abroad. Let there be no exhibition of animals until every trace of the disease has left the country.—More attention should be given to the subject in Lower Canada, because we are nearer to the infected districts, and because the communication with the States is easy, while in Upper Canada the rivers and the lakes form the boundary, and the introduction of animals may easily be prevented. Whatever is to be done should be done at once, before it is too late. To show the danger to which the country is exposed, and the widespread ruin which follows the introduction of

this disease, I would call attention to the subjoined remarks of a Missionary of the A.B.C.F.M., from the Cape Colony, in an address on the subject recetly at Hartford, Con. Let us take warning by the ruin of a portion of Cape Colony and adopt measures to prevent a similar calamity in this Province. The subject should command the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, and there is no doubt the country would fully justify any measures he might adopt to save us from the imminent danger which now threatens us.

L.

Montreal, June, 26, 1860.

[The remarks of Mr. Lindley, the Missionary alluded to, have already appeared in the *Agriculturist*.]

---

### Correspondence.

#### Thorough Drainage and the Wheat Midge.

EDITOR AGRICULTURIST.—I regret being obliged to express my disappointment in failing to realize the full effect which I had expected to result from underdraining of land. My theory was that proper cultivation would be a defence against the midge, and that land well tilled, drained, and manured, would grow a plant which would flourish and perfect its seed in spite of this insect at any season. As I think I have thoroughly tested this theory and found it incorrect, it will doubtless be proper to show at once wherein it has failed. One field consisting of eight acres was thoroughly drained in the spring of 1858, and was under roots during the seasons of 1858 and '59, but without manure. The crop of 1859 was something over 400 bushels of mangolds and carrots per acre, the cost of which, independently of drainage and rent, was \$5.25 per 100 bushels. This year, 1860, the field was dressed with 10 tons of rich farm yard manure per acre, and the seed sown 11th April. From that day to this the growth of the crop has been unchecked, notwithstanding the great drought in this neighbourhood during May and the commencement of June. The ears began to head out strongly about the 17th June, at which time unfortunately the fly was in its height. The consequence is that the crop is literally devoured. The average number of worms in each head is about 300. It is difficult to find a perfect grain and many single grains contain as many as 25 worms, and it is impossible to find a head free from them in the whole field. This is the dark side of the picture. On the other hand, my fall wheat is in excellent order, and though affected to a slight degree, is not seriously injured, the grain which came out in head about the 3rd June promising to be plentiful and plump.

These facts show that the only escape from this destructive insect is by the wheat coming

into ear and getting well forward before the midge makes its appearance, or coming out after the irruption of this *mity* army and the expenditure of its destructive powers in another direction. In the eastern part of this district late sowing, that is, not earlier than the 12th May has been already adopted to ensure this late result. But is it not questionable whether in our climate late sowing can be relied upon to produce a crop at all? Cannot our farmers be induced to come forward and from year to year fill your editorial drawer with correct returns of the circumstances of the growth of their crops. The time of sowing, the quantity of seed, the measurement of the land and the actual weight of the crop, and the general treatment of the soil. A few returns of this kind would be invaluable, as by comparing the results we might gain information in a single season which could not be attained by individual efforts in years.

However underdraining may have failed to repulse the enemy at his own chosen time of attack, there can be no doubt of its efficiency in bringing about the early ripening of winter wheat, and a proper condition of soil to receive a late sowing of spring wheat. The former grain it will protect from all the different chances of winter-killing and ensure for it an early and vigorous spring growth, and for the latter it will afford a moist and friable seed bed, differing most essentially from the hard baked condition of soil which ordinarily exists in our advanced spring-time. Hoping that the interest of the subject may be my excuse if I have trespassed too much on your space, I remain, &c.,

HUMBERFORD.

July 13, 1860.

---

### Canadian Vineyards.

EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—I have read with a good deal of interest the seven communications upon the subject of Grape growing, contained in your last number, and I venture to pen a few observations, with the hope of doing some good. I shall make them as brief as possible.

1. The beneficial results of producing wine extensively can scarcely be over-rated. Morally they would be very great. *Drinking of Wine does not appear to create that morbid condition of the stomach which strong liquors impregnated with strychnine, &c. &c., do, and hence inveterate intoxication is rare in wine drinking countries.*

2. We are certainly able to produce a good wine in Canada. It has been, and is still done. In the Eastern States it is also done. Thousands of gallons are made in Connecticut yearly, from the wild grape. In the year 1850, over 200,000 gallons were made. Some of these wines have been pronounced equal to the best Rhenish, and

prior to the French. In Massachusettes, one (and there are several) purchased upwards of seventy-five tons of wild grapes, at sixty dollars the ton, and manufactured more than twenty thousand gallons of wine.

To rely upon any foreign grape, is to trust to a broken reed. Your correspondents do not appear to be aware of the real difficulty of growing it in this climate. The difficulty is not with the season; this is long enough to ripen many kinds, as the Palmerston, White Cluster, Macomber, Early White, White and Dutch Sweetwater, Royal Muscadine, and Black Cluster. Nor is the winter cold the difficulty, for they could be easily protected from it. But the mildew, the mildew, that is the trouble; that is it which renders a crop from the foreign vine out of doors, so rare and so uncertain. It has been tried again and again, and failed,—tried on this continent by Yankee, English, French and German, and discarded. Mr. Longworth, the originator of the extensive vineyards of Ohio,

—“I have for thirty years experimented with the foreign grape, both for the table and for wine. In the acclimation of plants I do not believe for the white sweetwater does not succeed so well with me as it did 30 years since. I obtained a large variety of French grapes. They were from the vicinity of Paris and Bordeaux. From Madeira I obtained 6,000 vines of their best wine grapes. Not one was found worthy of cultivation. As a last experiment, I imported 1,000 vines from the mountains of Jura, in the vicinity of Salins in France. At that point the region suddenly ends, and many vines are now cultivated on the north side of the mountain where the ground is covered with snow the whole winter, from three to four feet deep. After a trial of five years all were thrown away. I intend cultivating the grape for wine, but must rely on the native grapes, and new varieties raised from their seed.” Again, he

—“After importing foreign grapes for 30 years from all latitudes, I have never found one worthy of cultivation in the open air.” The mass of those who are familiar with grape-planting in this country, would smile with pity at an attempt to grow foreign grape on a large scale for wine. Nor do we need it. We have many grapes of superior quality, both for the table and for wine. We have now over 70 varieties of hardy natives. Among these are the Catawba, the Diana, the Concord, the Logan, the King, and the Canada Wine, an enormous bearer, —5 barrels of wine are said to have been made from the fruit of one vine in one season. Had I the land and the means I would commence with these on a small scale. And it is only on a small scale that any one can begin with them, for they are as yet scarce, and consequently very valuable. The Clinton I do not think much of. It is a small, sour grape, and at least until frost cometh; whereas those named above are mostly large, fine grapes. Delaware is indeed small, but it is very

sweet, high flavoured, and delicious. The Diana and Concord are fine.

4. It is a mistake to suppose a very sandy soil is the most suitable. The Ohio Vintners have not found it so, and do not think so. In a sandy soil the vine is apt to be unusually infested with insects. A good wheat soil, well and thoroughly drained, is what they prefer; and such soil, if hilly, would be most desirable, and can be found in most parts of Canada. However it is well known that the grape will grow almost anywhere, and well enough upon the roughest and rockiest slopes we have. There are surely thousands of acres in Western Canada, now only pastured, because of the steepness or rockiness, which would do admirably for the grape. If the possessors of those fine hills, so common in the rear part of Peel, could be induced to make a beginning, and make themselves familiar with the process of vine cultivation, it would be a grand beginning. Nor is the labor, after planting, great, no greater indeed than that required by a field of corn. Yet the yield is very large. The average is 200 to 300 gallons to the acre. In some cases it is far greater. Two acres belonging to a Mr. Rentz, yielded in one year 1,300. But particular spots have often given from 1,400 to 1,500 gallons to the acre. But at 200 gallons to the acre, which in Ohio is considered an average for a series of years, what crop have we that can at all compare with it? Is not the bare prospect enough to induce the trial, with or without government help. Surely the planting of even a quarter of an acre (and since at present good vines can only be obtained by dozens) some might venture upon. They need be at no loss for instruction, for there are several excellent manuals which afford all the information needed.

It is well known that the Catawba is the great wine grape of the south; for, strange to say, the Isabella, which does so well at the north, does not suit Ohio, or rather Ohio does not suit it. But the Diana is a seedling of the Catawba, and many affirm that it is destined to be as good a wine grape for New York as the latter for Ohio. The Concord has been found to yield a larger supply of juice than the Isabella, and is said to make a prime wine with a rich bouquet. It is perfectly hardy and not liable to mildew. As to the Clinton, I may be prejudiced, but with me it was severely injured by frost one season, and the fruit completely destroyed by mildew in another. Yet it is said to make a splendid fruity wine. There is another variety or seedling of it, called the Golden Clinton, a very excellent grape. The Clinton and the Isabella are the only kinds that can as yet be obtained by the thousand. The price of these is about 50 or 60 dollars per thousand. The report of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association for 1858, states, that in the vineyards of Boonville, Mo., 5 acres gave a clear profit of \$400 per acre. The vintage of Herman was about 100,000 gallons, from less than 200 acres: at



\$1. per gallon, which is less than the value, it will give a profit of at least \$400 per acre. \$100 per acre, per annum, is sufficient to pay the interest on the first cost, and the expense of cultivation. The vintresser, even in the poorest season, can scarcely fail of a handsome profit, while in good years his gains will far surpass those derived from any other department of industry. Will not the owners of the small vineyards in Western Canada, oblige us with their experience? There are, I understand, several such vineyards.

July, 1860.

### For what are Prizes awarded?

EDITOR AGRICULTURIST.—What are the principles on which judges award prizes on what are designated other kinds of potatoes? Do they give the prize to the potato that has the whitest and finest grain? If so, does not this often happen to be a poor yielder, and perhaps very liable to rot? Is it not often the fact that a potato that gets no prize is (all things being considered) far the best potato for the farmer to raise and thence best for the Province? I will name a few of these profitable kinds, and among these I would name first a large potato, white both outside and inside, and a great yielder. I know a party who planted a bushel and a half a year ago last spring, and last fall when he dug them he had twenty-nine bushels, and they are just as fine a table potato as the pinkeye. Such a potato pays better than either the pinkeye or meshanac; as the same parties raised all these varieties, he had a good opportunity of judging. Then there is the white flesh merino, great for crop and good for keeping late in the summer, also a fine flavored potato. Then the red potato is very productive, it suffered little from the rot when others were most destroyed. These are two qualities much to be desired; the red is however by no means so fine a table potato as many others. The same remarks are applicable to the English white and other varieties.

My enquiry applies also to grain: for what is said of potatoes may be said of wheat, both fall and spring wheat. We have a variety of each class. Now does the largest and heaviest berry get the prize? This may or may not be the best wheat for the country, for instance the blue-stem I suppose is the heaviest among the fall wheat. But should that take the prize over all other kinds? We have several kinds of early wheat introduced among us in order to escape the rust and the midge, and should they succeed in this respect they will of course be the kind for the Canadian farmer; but if they have to compete with the blue stem at our agricultural shows, they can have no prize, as they are of a darker color than that of the blue stem. The Fife wheat among the varieties of spring wheat perhaps is as good a kind as any, and yet in its color and general appearance it is inferior

to other kinds, and consequently may receive prize; is this a fact or are there prizes given on all varieties? And are there prizes given to all the varieties of oats? We all hope to see a large show of every variety of grain, seeds, roots, and all kinds of handy work, and in regard to this it is to be hoped that our honorable Board of Directors, of our Provincial Agricultural Association, will do all in their power to secure this.

S. Kir

Ryckman's Corners, 1860.

[In reply to the general question of our respondent we may state that we believe judges at the Provincial Exhibition are left much to their own discretion as to the prizes which shall guide their decisions in cases those supposed. The object is that they award the prize to that specimen or variety of any product which, from all the information they possess, or all the means of comparison available, they believe to be the most useful and valuable, from possessing the largest number of the most valuable and important properties. It would be next to impossible to offer separate prizes for every variety of every product. If prizes would be so numerous that they would have to be almost infinitesimal in amount, besides, it is quite as important, perhaps in some cases more important, to ascertain which is the best variety of any particular kind of grain or other product, than to decide which is the best specimen of a variety exhibited. In the case of wheat or other grain, weight should not alone decide the superiority of a specimen, but in case of several samples being of equal merit in all other respects, we think that the heaviest sample should receive the preference.]

—EDS.]

### Robertson's Combined Drill, Plow, Hoe, Cultivator, and Potato Digger

This is, without exception, the most improved implement of the kind I have ever seen. It is designed for one horse, and is an excellent machine for drilling for seeds. It is complete for cultivating among corn and potatoes, and for hilling up of either; and by putting two to it, driving one in each drill, you may, in one day, throw out, throwing one half a bushel each way. I presume the manufacturer exhibited some of these machines at the approaching Provincial Show, when your readers may have an opportunity of seeing them. The implement is of English origin, and is regarded there as the best in use. I borrowed one of it from my neighbour, and am so well pleased with it that I have made up my mind to purchase

for myself, and as we have just been hindered by a shower of rain for a little, I sat down to tell others of your readers about this matter.  
S. KING.

Wyckman's Corners, 1860.

### Breathy Horses.

EDITORS OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—Think something like the following might be of benefit to those who are unfortunate enough to have breathy horses, (and I should suppose from the great number of horses carrying heavy timbers that the remedy cannot be generally known) should you think it worth a notice in the *Agriculturist* it is at your service. Take a head stall (halter) on the horse, then take a piece of sheep skin, say ten inches wide and five inches in length, sew it to the brow piece of the halter, with the wool out; this will stand from the eyes far enough to allow the animal to walk about comfortably and feed, but to inspect fences. One of my neighbours chased a beast last winter, and on turning to pasture this summer, he found that no one would stop her, until he tied the plan I have described, and he has had no trouble since. This is the second case to my knowledge when other means failed.  
J. R.  
Marton, July, 1860.

### Agricultural Intelligence.

#### The Wheat Fly Parasite.

A correspondent of the London *Free Press* communicates the following piece of intelligence which, if true, is very important. It has been supposed that the parasite, which is the most actual destroyer of the midge, or wheat fly, does not exist in this country:

I am rejoiced that this week I announce the arrival of a deadly enemy to the wheat maggot or fly; in the neighborhood of Sparta, in the parish of Yarmouth, the farmers discovered another species of ichneumons, which deposit their eggs in the larvæ. One of these is very small—black and shining; the other is also small, with red feet and a blunt tail. These are not mistaken for the wheat fly; but as it has two wings, while they have four, the distinction is obvious. To observe the proceedings of the ichneumon, place a number of the larvæ of the wheat fly on a sheet of paper, and set a female ichneumon in the midst of them—she will pounce upon her victim, and intensely examining her antennæ, bending herself obliquely, plunges her ovipositor into the body of the fly, depositing in it a single egg. She will then pass to a second, and so on, depositing a single egg in each. You will observe the maggot withering in seeming agony, when sometimes it stings them three times.

These ichneumons appear in myriads on the outside of the car; but, as impatient of bright light, sheltering them from the sun's rays among the husks.

### Horticultural.

The Second Exhibition, for the season, of the Toronto Horticultural Society was held on the 10th inst., in St. Lawrence Hall, and was altogether a very successful affair. We wish that some of our farmers who neglect the garden, and scarcely know what it is to enjoy a decent vegetable till late potatoes and cabbages come in in autumn, or at any rate till the season is far advanced, could have seen the profuse display of splendidly grown celery, cucumbers, beans, carrots, beets, onions, potatoes, cauliflowers, and many other products at this show. They would have learnt that they only require to make the attempt, of course with the necessary degree of skill, which is not difficult to acquire, to obtain similar results; and they would find the addition to the domestic comfort and health of themselves and families an ample reward for the labor expended. The show of fruit, consisting of large, ripe, and rich cherries, of the Black Heart, Bigarreau, Early White Heart and other varieties, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c., was exceedingly fine. The two or three bad fruit years which have occurred lately had almost led some persons to fancy that fruit could not be grown successfully any longer in this country; but the present season, and the evidence of such specimens as were exhibited the other day will reassure them. We are satisfied that the last few seasons were entirely of an exceptional character, and that with the exercise of the requisite industry and skill, joined with a careful study of the requirements of the climate, there is no kind of fruit that could reasonably be expected to be produced, which may not be cultivated successfully. The show of plants and flowers at this exhibition, particularly of green house plants and bouquets, was also very attractive, but presented no feature calling for special remark at present.

Our practical hints for the remainder of this month and beginning of August must be rather brief.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Keep down weeds. Take up tulips, crocuses, hyacinths, and lay them by in a cool place to dry till time for setting out in autumn. Cut down herbaceous

plants that have done flowering. Stake and tie up dahlias, hollyhocks and other tall plants coming into flower. Encourage the growth of lately planted annuals in the borders by watering and keeping the ground loose and well hoed. Peg down verbenas; this will give them a much finer effect than if they are left in a straggling state. Attend to laying carnations, in regard to which we gave some directions in our last.

**THE KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Keep the crops clear of weeds, and the ground well tilled. Where early potatoes have been dug, the ground may be sown with early turnips or early peas. Radishes, lettuce, &c., may also be sown on ground prepared for them. Melons and cucumbers require some attention. They should be hoed and the superfluous shoots thinned out. The shoots left to grow should be pinched in, two joints before the fruit. This will secure a more vigorous growth, earlier ripening, and finer quality of the fruit. There have been many ways recommended for staking and supporting tomatoes. The *Philadelphia Gardener's Monthly* says:—"The finest fruit, and indeed the heaviest crops, are obtained by allowing them to trail on the ground. The soil between the rows being first heavily mulched with short grass from the lawn mowings to keep the fruit clean. This method is coming into almost general practice in this neighborhood, through its tested excellence. Where they grow too rank, and the branches mat too closely, they should be thinned out. Nothing is gained by leaving many shoots grow together, either in this or any crop."

**THE NURSERY.**—We conclude our hints this time with the following directions for budding and grafting fruit trees in the nursery, which we borrow from P. Barry's "Fruit Garden." The directions are for the first year's operations:

"Strong yearling seedlings of the *apple*, *pear*, *cherry*, and *plum*, say one-fourth of an inch and upwards in diameter, and well rooted layers of the *quince*, *paradise*, and *Doucain*, of the same size, planted in the spring in a good soil, and kept under good clean culture will, as a general thing, be in a fit state for budding in July, August, or September following. The budding may therefore be considered as the first season's work. The details of this operation may be divided for consideration, as follows:

1st. The time for budding each species or class of fruits depends upon its habits of growth. Such as cease to grow early in the season, must be budded early, because it can only be done

while the stocks are in a free, growing state full of sap. Such as grow until late in autumn, must be budded late, otherwise the layers of wood formed after the insertion of bud, would grow over and destroy it, or they would be forced into a premature growth towards autumn, which in fruit trees should always be avoided. The common sorts of plum terminate their growth early in the season, and are the fore budded early, whether with plums, peaches or apricots, at Rochester usually about the first of July, or beginning of August. The *nut* or *Canada plum*, and the *cherry* or *myrtle*, grow freely till late in the fall, and may be budded in the latter end of August, or beginning of September. *Pears* on *pear stocks* usually budded here in July, in anticipation of the leaf blight which stops their growth when it attacks them. Where no such thing as it is apprehended, they should not be budded before the middle of August, as the buds are generally mature till that time. *Apples* on *stocks*, and on the *paradise* and *Doucain*, may be budded as soon as the buds are mature which is usually, here, about the first to the middle of August. *Cherries* on *free market stocks*—as soon as buds are ripe, here about the first of August. *Pears* on *quince*, and *cherries* on *mahaleb*, not before the first of September and from that to the middle of the month, the quince and mahaleb grow late, and especially the latter. Peach stocks should always be budded the same season the seeds are planted, as they grow rapidly until very late, are usually budded till about the middle of September. The budding period varies in different seasons. In a dry, warm season, the young matures earlier, and stocks cease to grow sooner and are, therefore, budded earlier than in a cool, moist season, that prolongs the growth of the stocks, and retards the maturity of the buds. Stocks growing feebly require to be budded earlier than those growing freely. It is necessary to keep an eye to all these points.

The destruction of insects must be promptly attended to. An army of *slugs* may devour the foliage of the pear and cherry, and even plum, in a day or two, and prevent their being worked that season. The *aphis*, too, frequently appears in such multitudes as to check the growth. Dry lime or ashes thrown on them will kill them, and strong soap suds, or tobacco water, so strong as to assume the color of stout beer, will kill the *aphis*.

2d. *Preparation of the Stocks.*—This consists in removing such lateral shoots from stock as may be likely to obstruct the insertion of the bud. Our practice is to do this at the moment of budding, one person doing the work in advance of the budders. If done a few days previous, and several shoots are removed, checks the growth of the stocks, and they do not work so well. It might answer very well to do it two or three weeks previous, so that they may recover from the check before being budded.

3d. *Insertion of the Bud.*—Having treated so fully of the manner of preparing and inserting the buds in the article on budding, nothing farther need be said on these points here.

In free stocks the bud should be inserted within three or four inches of the ground.

In some parts of the west, Wisconsin, Illinois, and some other places, certain rapid, late-growing, and rather tender varieties are liable to be winter-killed if budded close to the ground, probably by the sudden thawing of that part caused by the refraction of heat from the ground. In view of such a difficulty, it may be well enough to bud high up, but, as a general thing, low budding makes the best trees. All dwarf stocks should be budded as close to the surface of the ground as it is possible, and even some of the earth may be removed and put back when the budding is done. The necessity for this lies in the fact that all dwarf stocks should be wholly below the ground when finally planted out in the garden or orchard.

4th. *Untying the Buds.*—In ten days or a fortnight after the buds are inserted, they should be examined, and such as have failed may be added again if the stocks continue to grow. In some cases it may be necessary, and particularly with cherries, to loosen the buds and tie them over again, as rapid growth will cause the strings to cut the bark before the bud has completely united, or is fit to be untied. This seldom occurs, however; as a general thing, the strings may be removed in three weeks to a month after budding; and they should never be left on over the winter, as moisture lodges around them to the detriment of the bud. As soon as the budding is done, the ground should be worked over with the cultivator or forked spade. The next season's management of stocks too small for budding consists simply in keeping the soil even and mellow, and in guarding against the attacks of insects. J. F.

## Domestic.

### Directions for Preserving Fruits, &c.

*From the Wisconsin Farmer.*

The following recipes originally accompanied the thirty varieties of first-premium preserves and jellies exhibited by Mrs. H. W. Hayes, of Lyra, who is particularly skilled in the preparation of all sorts of delicacies for the table. The specimens in question were as fine as any ever saw, and commanded the admiration of who inspected them.

*To preserve Apples.*—Pare, and core, and cut them in halves or quarters, (whole if preferred;) take as many pounds of the best white sugar as will cover the fruit; put a teacup of water to each pound; when it is dissolved, set it over the fire, and when boiling hot put in the fruit, and let it boil gently until it is clear and the syrup thick; take the fruit with a skimmer on to flat dishes, spread

it to cool, then put it in pots or jars, and pour the jelly over. Lemons boiled tender in water and sliced thin may be boiled with the water.

*Crab-Apple.*—The same as apple.

*Pear.*—Take the pears and set them over the fire in a kettle with water to cover them; let them simmer until they will yield to the pressure of the finger; then with a skimmer take them into cold water; pare them; then make a syrup of a pound of sugar for each pound of sugar when it is boiling hot, pour it over the pears, and let it stand until the next day, when drain it off, make it boiling hot and again pour it over; after a day or two, put the fruit in the syrup, over the fire, and boil it gently until it is clear; then take it into the jars; boil the syrup thick, and pour it over the fruit.

*Strawberry.*—To two pounds of strawberries add two pounds of powdered sugar, and put them in a preserving kettle, over a slow fire till the sugar is melted; then boil them about twenty minutes, and put the fruit in jars boiling hot.

*Currant.*—Take ripe currants, free from stems; weigh them, and take the same weight of sugar, with sufficient water to dissolve the sugar, make a syrup and boil until clear; then turn it over the fruit; let it remain one night; then set it over the fire and boil gently until they are cooked and clear; then with a skimmer put the fruit into the jars; boil the syrup until rich and thick; then pour over the fruit in the jars.

*Peach.*—Pare the peaches, weigh them, and take the same weight of sugar; boil the syrup until it is clear, then turn it over the fruit; let it remain for one night, then take out the fruit upon flat dishes; boil the syrup again, and pour it over the fruit in the jars; again pour off the syrup and boil it—this to be repeated for four successive days—the jars not to be closed until the whole is thoroughly cold.

*JELLIES.*—The directions are nearly similar for all kinds of fruit. Express the juice from the fruit, weigh it, and add the same weight of sugar; boil it to the consistency of jelly, (the time varies for the different kinds of fruit;) then put it in glasses, let it remain until perfectly cold, when seal up.

*Plum.*—Directions the same, except that the fruit should be cooked up with the sugar; then skim out the fruit; strain and boil the remainder until it is jelly.

*Apple.*—Stew up the fruit, then strain the juice, add the same weight of sugar and boil until jelly; flavour with slices of fresh lemon.

*Raspberry Jam.*—Weigh the fruit and add three quarters of the weight of sugar; put the fruit into a preserving pan, boil, and break it; stir constantly and let it simmer half an hour.

*GLEN COTTAGE CAKE.*—Two cups sugar; one of butter; four of flour; one-half of sweet milk; one-half of cream; the whites of five eggs; one teaspoonful of soda; one of cream tartar. Excellent.

**THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.**—The Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition will be found in another part of this number. It will be seen that the number and amount of prizes are largely increased over those of any preceding year. The amount now offered in prizes is about \$15,000, being \$4,000 more than on any former occasion. This increase has been made with the view of obtaining as full and complete a display of the Agricultural productions and industry of Upper Canada as possible, in anticipation of the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, so as to afford His Royal Highness and his suite, should he honor the Exhibition with his presence, an opportunity of judging of the wealth and prosperity of this section of the Province. The exact days for holding the exhibition are not yet named, but will be announced as soon as possible. Exhibitors will have to prepare somewhat earlier than usual, and in order that there may be no difficulty in getting everything properly arranged, owing to preparations being too long delayed, exhibitors are required to forward their entries to the Secretary, at Toronto, in the latter part of August, or on 1st September.

**OUTLINES OF CHEMICO-HYGIENE;** or the application of Chemical results to the Preservation of Health, and cure of disease; by A. Dallas, C. H., C. M. Toronto: Maclear & Co. We are indebted to the politeness of the author for a copy of this neatly printed pamphlet of 120 pages. Chemico-Hygiene, we are told, is a system of preserving the health, and treating disease, exclusively by natural means, in opposition to the drugging system. The food, the clothing, the air, the bath, &c., are agencies that produce chemical changes in the body; which changes are specific and measurable in the same way that other chemical changes are definitely measured in the experiments of the laboratory. The chemico-hygienist professes to know what the changes are, to understand the principles on which they take place, to be able to trace them through their primary, medial and final stages, to have a perfect insight into the conditions on which healthy and diseased states of the body are dependent; and therefore to have it in his power to control the external causes by which those healthy and diseased states are produced. We can recommend the work to our readers as affording some very valuable and useful information on

the important subject of the preservation of health, irrespective of the peculiar system to which it treats.

**THE AGRICULTURIST.**—The present number has been delayed a few days to give insertion to the Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition, the arrangement of which, owing to various causes was not completed in time for the punctual appearance of the Journal. Some articles in type have been unavoidably crowded out to make room for the Prize List.

## Market Intelligence.

### TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 14, 1864.

There has not been much doing in the market during the past fortnight, farmers having been chiefly engaged in securing their crops. The results to be expected from the incoming harvest both on this side of the Atlantic and in Europe are yet too little known to give a decided tone to prices. The following are the latest quotations:

FALL WHEAT—\$1 30 a \$1 40 per bushel.  
 SPRING WHEAT—\$1 10 a \$1 17½ per bushel.  
 PEAS—50c a 55c per bushel.  
 OATS—31c a 32c.  
 BARLEY—50c a 55c.

FLOUR—Little doing, and quotations near nominal Superfine, No. 1, \$5 10 a \$5 30; fancy \$5 25 a \$5 60; extra, \$6 a \$6 30; extra superfine, \$6 55 a \$6 75.

HAY—\$10 a \$17 per ton.

STRAW—\$5 a \$6 per ton.

POTATOS—New, 20c a 25 per bushel; old, 15c a 25c per bushel.

BUTTER—Fresh, 15c a 17c per lb.

EGGS—13c a 14c from farmer's wagons.

CHEESE—\$9 a \$11 per 100 lbs for inferior prime American.

BEEF—First-class \$5 to \$5 50 per 100; 2nd class \$5 to \$4 75; inferior \$4.

SHEEP—\$3 50 to \$4 each.

LAMBS—\$1 75 to \$2 each.

CALVES—\$4 to \$6 each.

HIDES—\$5½ per 100. Sheep and lambskins 40c each. Calfskins 10c per lb. Tallow 10c per 100.

PROVISIONS—Hams, green, \$9 to \$9 50; 100; smoked \$10 to \$11; shoulders, \$7 to \$7½; bacon, for export to England, \$8 75 per 100.

WOOL—27c to 29c per lb.

FRUIT—Apples, grown in the Southern States \$7 per brl. Cherries, \$1 per bushel. Currants 8c to 10c per quart for black, and 4c for Huckleberries \$3 per bushel.

## REGULATIONS AND PRIZE LIST

OF THE

Fifteenth Exhibition of the Provincial  
Agricultural Association

## OF UPPER CANADA,

To be held at Hamilton, on Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday and Friday, the — September, 1860.[The precise days of the month will be announced as soon  
as decided.]

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"The Members of the Agricultural Societies of the several Townships within the County or Electoral Division or United Counties wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held, and the members of the said County or Electoral Division Society, shall be also members of the Association for that year, and have members' tickets accordingly; provided the Agricultural Societies of the said Townships, or the Societies of the said County or Electoral Division or United Counties, shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the Government Grant, in aid of the Association. The Office-bearers of the County Societies shall have tickets of free entrance during the Show.—By-law."

1. The payment of \$1 and upwards constitutes a person a member of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada for one year; and \$10 for life, when given for that specific object, and not a contribution to the local funds.

2. No one but a member will be allowed to compete for prizes except in classes 30, 40, 47 & 48.

3. All entries must be made on printed forms, which may be obtained of the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, or of Mechanics' Institutes, free of charge. These forms are to be filled up and signed by the exhibitor, enclosing a dollar membership, and sent to the Secretary of the Association, Board of Agriculture, Toronto, ON **BEFORE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st**, after which no entries can be taken except in the Horticultural and Ladies' Departments and Foreign classes. Exhibitors in these Departments may enter articles up to Monday Evening, of the show week, when the Books will be finally closed.

4. *Blood Horses and Thorough-bred Cattle* must be entered, and have their full pedigrees properly tested and sent to the Secretary in Toronto, **not later than Saturday, August 25th**. No animals will be allowed to compete as pure bred, unless they possess regular Stud and Herd Book pedigrees, or satisfactory evidence be produced that they are directly descended from such stock. In the class of Durham Cattle, particularly, no animal will be entered for competition, unless the pedigree of the same be first inserted in the English or American Herd Book, or in the Upper Canada Stock Register, kept at the office of the Board of Agriculture.

In consequence of the danger of contagious disease, no black or horned cattle from foreign countries will be admitted to the exhibition. Cattle imported direct from Great Britain not considered foreign.

5. Tickets from the Treasurer's Office will be furnished each member, till Wednesday evening, which will admit himself only, free to every department of the exhibition, during the Show. Life members admitted free.

No members' tickets will be issued after Wednesday evening, but those issued up to that time will be good till the close of the show.

Necessary attendants upon stock and articles, belonging to exhibitors, will be furnished with admission tickets with their names written upon them, which tickets will be good at the *Exhibitors' Gate* only.

6. Tickets of admission to those who are not members, will be issued on and after Thursday morning, 25 cents each time of admission; the ticket to be given up at the gate. Children under 14 years of age, half-price. No carriages, or persons on horse-back will be admitted.

7. Every article, other than live stock, exhibited for competition, must be the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, except in classes 40 and 59. Live Stock, except in class 30 must be the *bona fide* property of persons residing in Canada, and must be exhibited in the name of the owner only.

8. *All premiums for articles, except Stock, are to be awarded to the manufacturers or producers only.*

8. Articles for Exhibition must be on the grounds on Monday, except live stock, which must be there not later than Tuesday at noon.

9. Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Judges, although not enumerated in the List, and the Directors will determine the amount of premium.

In the Fine Arts and Mechanical Department, Diplomas will be awarded—in addition to the money prizes—to any specimen evidencing great skill in its production, or deemed otherwise worthy of such a distinction, on its being recommended by the Judges and approved of by the Committee to whom all such matters shall be referred.

In the absence of competition in any of the Classes, or if the Stock or articles exhibited be of inferior quality, the Judges will exercise their discretion as to the value of the premiums they recommend.

10. The Judges, Competitors, and Officers of the Association, only, will be permitted to enter the Show Grounds, until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, —, at which hour and during the whole of Wednesday, Members will be admitted. Non-Members will be admitted on *Thursday and Friday mornings* after 8 o'clock.

A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT will be appointed, who will have the general supervision of the grounds, and of the arrangements of the Exhibition. He will have an office upon the ground; where all persons having inquiries to make in relation to the arrangements will apply.

11. No articles or stock exhibited will be allowed to be removed from the grounds, till the awards are made, without the permission of the President, under the penalty of losing the premiums. An Auctioneer will be on the ground

after the premiums are announced, and every facility afforded for the transaction of business.

12. Delegates, Judges and Members of the Press are requested and expected to report themselves at the Secretary's Office, immediately on their arrival.

13. The Judges are to meet at the Secretary's Office on the Grounds, on Tuesday, at noon, to make arrangements for entering upon their duties.

14. The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Association, will take place on the grounds on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

15. While the Directors will take every possible precaution, under the circumstances, to ensure the safety of articles sent to the exhibition, yet they wish it to be distinctly understood that the owners of the articles must themselves take the risk of exhibiting them; and that should any article be accidentally injured, lost or stolen, the Directors will give all the assistance in their power towards the recovery of the same, but will not make any payment for the value thereof.

Exhibitors must provide for the delivery of their articles upon the show ground. The Association can not in any case make provision for their transportation, or be subjected to any expense therefor, either in their delivery at or return from the grounds; all the expenses connected therewith must be provided for by the Exhibitors themselves.

16. The Treasurer will be prepared to commence paying the premiums on Saturday, — at 9 a. m., and parties who shall have prizes awarded them are particularly requested to apply for them before leaving Hamilton, or leave a written order with some person to receive them, stating the articles for which prizes are claimed.

N.B.—In case the Directors shall require any particular information in reference to animals or articles taking first prizes, the owners will be expected to transmit it, when requested to do so.

The Local Committee will make arrangements with Steamboat and Railroad proprietors for carrying articles and passengers at reduced rates.

Provender will be provided by the Association for live stock at cost price.

Arrangements will be made with the Customs department for the free entry of articles for competition.

**PRIZE LIST.**

**DEPARTMENT FIRST.**

**LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AND IMPLEMENTS.**

**HORSES.**

**CLASS I.—BLOOD HORSES.**

Sect.		\$	c.
1.	Best thorough-bred stallion, 4 years old and upwards .....	40	00
	2d do.....	25	00
	3d do.....	12	00
	4th do.....	9	00

2.	Best thorough-bred 3 years old stallion .....	30	
	2d do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
3.	Best thorough-bred 2 years old stallion .....	16	
	2d do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
4.	Best thorough-bred yearling colt...	8	
	2d do .....	4	
	3d do .....	4	
	4th do .....	2	
5.	Best thorough-bred stallion of any age, Gold Medal, value.....	40	
6.	Best thorough-bred 3 years old filly	16	
	2d do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
7.	Best thorough-bred 2 year old filly	16	
	2nd do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
8.	Best thorough-bred yearling filly...	16	
	2d do .....	8	
	3d do .....	4	
	4th do .....	2	
9.	Best thorough-bred mare and foal...	20	
	2d do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
10.	Extra entries.		

**CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.**

1.	Best stallion for agricultural or general purposes, 4 years old and upwards .....	40	
	2d do .....	25	
	3d do .....	12	
	4th do .....	6	
2.	Best 3 years old stallion.....	20	
	2d do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
3.	Best 2 years old stallion.....	16	
	2d do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
4.	Best yearling colt.....	8	
	2d do .....	6	
	3d do .....	4	
	4th do .....	3	
5.	Best agricultural or general purpose stallion of any age, Gold Medal, value.....	40	
6.	Best 3 years old filly.....	16	
	2d do .....	16	
	3d do .....	8	
	4th do .....	4	
7.	Best 2 years old filly.....	16	
	2d do .....	8	
	3d do .....	4	
	4th do .....	3	
8.	Best yearling filly.....	8	
	2d do .....	6	
	3d do .....	4	
	4th do .....	3	

Sect.		\$	c.
1.	Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost.....	22	00
	2d do .....	14	00
	3d do .....	7	00
	4th do .....	4	00
2.	Best span matched farm or team horses.....	20	00
	2d do .....	15	00
	3d do .....	10	00
	4th do .....	5	00
3.	Extra entries.		

CLASS III.—ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best roadster or carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards.....	40	00
2d do .....	25	00
3d do .....	12	00
4th do .....	9	00
Best do. 3 years old.....	22	00
2d do .....	14	00
3d do .....	8	00
4th do .....	4	00
Best do. 2 years old.....	14	00
2d do .....	10	00
3d do .....	6	00
4th do .....	3	00
Best yearling colt.....	8	00
2d do .....	6	00
3d do .....	4	00
4th do .....	3	00
Best stallion of any age, Gold Medal, value.....	40	00
Best 3 years old filly.....	18	00
2d do .....	12	00
3d do .....	8	00
4th do .....	4	00
Best 2 years old filly.....	14	00
2d do .....	9	00
3d do .....	5	00
4th do .....	3	00
Best yearling filly.....	8	00
2d do .....	6	00
3d do .....	4	00
4th do .....	3	00
Best brood mare and foal, or, &c... 2d do .....	22	00
3d do .....	14	00
4th do .....	7	00
4th do .....	4	00
Best pair matched carriage horses... 2d do .....	20	00
3d do .....	15	00
4th do .....	10	00
4th do .....	5	00
Best single carriage horse in harness 2d do .....	10	00
3d do .....	8	00
4th do .....	6	00
4th do .....	4	00
Best saddle horse..... 2d do .....	10	00
3d do .....	8	00
4th do .....	6	00
4th do .....	4	00

CLASS IV.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best heavy draught stallion.....	40	00
2d do .....	25	00
3d do .....	12	00
4th do .....	9	00

Sect.		\$	c.
2.	Best 3 years old stallion.....	22	00
	2d do .....	14	00
	3d do .....	8	00
	4th do .....	4	00
3.	Best 2 years old stallion.....	14	00
	2d do .....	10	00
	3d do .....	6	00
	4th do .....	3	00
4.	Best yearling colt.....	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	3	00
5.	Best draught stallion of any age, Gold Medal, value.....	40	00
6.	Best 3 years old filly.....	18	00
	2d do .....	12	00
	3d do .....	8	00
	4th do .....	4	00
7.	Best 2 years old filly.....	14	00
	2d do .....	9	00
	3d do .....	5	00
	4th do .....	3	00
8.	Best yearling filly.....	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	3	00
9.	Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost.....	22	00
	2d do .....	14	00
	3d do .....	7	00
	4th do .....	4	00
10.	Best span of draught horses.....	20	00
	2d do .....	15	00
	3d do .....	10	00
	4th do .....	5	00
11.	Extra Entries.		

CLASS V.—HORSES OF ALL CLASSES.

For the best stallion of any age or blood. 100 00

CATTLE.

CLASS VI.—DURHAMS.

1.	Best bull 4 years old and upwards... 2d do .....	36	00
	3d do .....	28	00
	4th do .....	20	00
	4th do .....	10	00
2.	Best 3 years old bull..... 2d do .....	32	00
	3d do .....	24	00
	4th do .....	16	00
	4th do .....	8	00
3.	Best 2 year old bull..... 2d do .....	25	00
	3d do .....	18	00
	4th do .....	12	00
	4th do .....	6	00
4.	Best 1 year old bull..... 2d do .....	20	00
	3d do .....	15	00
	4th do .....	10	00
	4th do .....	5	00
5.	Best bull calf (under 1 year)..... 2d do .....	16	00
	3d do .....	12	00
	4th do .....	8	00
	4th do .....	4	00
6.	Best bull of any age, Gold Medal, value.....	40	00
7.	Best cow..... 2d do .....	30	00
	3d do .....	15	00
	4th do .....	10	00
	4th do .....	5	00



Sect.		\$	c.
8.	Best 3 years old cow.....	16	00
	2d do .....	12	00
	3d do .....	8	00
	4th do .....	5	00
9.	Best 2 years old heifer .....	12	00
	2d do .....	9	00
	3d do .....	6	00
	4th do .....	4	00
10.	Best 1 year old heifer .....	10	00
	2d do .....	7	00
	3d do .....	5	00
	4th do .....	3	00
11.	Best heifer calf (under one year).....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	2	00
12.	Best Herd of Durhams, consisting of one bull and not less than four cows and heifers, of any age ...	60	00

N.B.—A certificate of HERD BOOK PEDIGREE, or a sufficient reference to the Herd Book, in which they are registered, will be required of all animals in the Durham class, along with or previous to the application to enter them for Exhibition. The pedigrees of others should be as full and correct as possible.

#### CLASS VII.—DEVONS.

List of Prizes the same as in Class vi.

#### CLASS VIII.—HEREFORDS.

Prizes the same as in Class vi.

#### CLASS IX.—AYRSHIRES.

Prizes the same as Class vi.

#### CLASS X.—GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Prizes the same as Class vi.

#### CLASS XI.

##### BULL OF ANY BREED.

For the best bull of any age or breed.. 80 00

#### CLASS XII.—GRADE CATTLE.

1.	Best cow .....	20	00
	2d do .....	15	00
	3d do .....	10	00
	4th do .....	5	00
2.	Best 4 years old grade cow .....	20	00
	2d do .....	15	00
	3d do .....	10	00
	4th do .....	5	00
3.	Best 3 years old cow.....	16	00
	2d do .....	12	00
	3d do .....	8	00
	4th do .....	5	00
4.	Best 2 years old heifer .....	12	00
	2d do .....	9	00
	3d do .....	6	00
	4th do .....	4	00
5.	Best 1 year old heifer .....	10	00
	2d do .....	7	00
	3d do .....	5	00
	4th do .....	3	00
6.	Best heifer calf (under 1 year).....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	2	00
7.	Extra entries.		

DIPLOMAS will be awarded to the breeders/importers of bulls and stallions which take prizes, when their names and residences are given.

The Judge shall ascertain, in deciding on the calves in any of the foregoing classes, whether the animal has been suckled or raised by its dam, and make allowances accordingly. The age of young animals must be stated on the cards, and will be taken into consideration by the judges in making their awards; and a person understating the age of an animal will forfeit the premium to which he might otherwise be entitled.

A certificate to be produced to show the breeding of animals in class xii.

Young cattle may compete, if the exhibitor think fit, in an older section than that to which they properly belong; but no animal will be allowed to compete in more than one of the foregoing sections, except for the Medals, or when all classes and ages compete together, or in the herds.

An animal will not be allowed to compete as a three-year old cow unless it has had a calf, but a two year old having had a calf will be allowed to compete as a two-year old heifer, if the owner thinks fit.

Prizes will be awarded to animals of other breeds than those above mentioned, if deemed worthy.

#### CLASS XIII.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.

1.	Best fat ox or steer .....	30
	2d do .....	20
	3d do .....	13
	4th do .....	7
2.	Best fat cow or heifer .....	30
	2d do.....	20
	3d do.....	13
	4th do .....	7
3.	Best yoke of working oxen .....	20
	2d do .....	13
	3d do .....	8
	4th do .....	4
4.	Best yoke of 3 years old steers .....	16
	2d do .....	10
	3d do .....	6
	4th do .....	4
5.	Best team of oxen, not less than 10 yoke, from one township, the property of any number of per- sons.....	40
6.	Extra Entries.	

#### SHEEP.

##### CLASS XIV.—LEICESTERS.

1.	Best ram, two shears and over .....	16
	2d do .....	10
	3d do .....	5
	4th do .....	3
2.	Best shearling ram .....	16
	2d do .....	10
	3d do .....	5
	4th do .....	3

Sect.		\$	c.
3.	Best ram lamb.....	7	00
	2d do .....	4	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	2	00
4.	Best 2 ewes, two shears and over ...	16	00
	2d do .....	12	00
	3d do .....	6	00
	4th do .....	4	00
5.	Best 2 shearing ewes .....	12	00
	2d do .....	8	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	3	00
6.	Best 2 ewe lambs .....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	1	00

CLASS XV.—COTSWOLDS.

Prizes the same as in Class xiv.

CLASS XVI.—CHEVIOTS.

Prizes the same as in Class xiv.

CLASS XVII.—LONG WOOLED SHEEP, NOT PURE LEICESTERS, COTSWOLD, OR CHEVIOTS.

Prizes the same as in Class xiv.

CLASS XVIII.—SOUTHOWNS.

Prizes the same as in Class xiv.

CLASS XIX.—MERINOS AND SAXONS.

Prizes the same as in Class xiv.

CLASS XX.

RAMS OF ALL BREEDS.

- For the best ram of any Long Woolled breed, of any age..... Silver Medal.
- For the best ram of any Short Woolled breed, any age .... Silver Medal.

CLASS XXI.—FAT SHEEP.

Best 2 fat wethers.....	12	00
2d do .....	8	00
3d do .....	4	00
4th do .....	3	00
Best 2 fat ewes .....	12	00
2d do.....	8	00
3d do.....	4	00
4th do .....	3	00

Extra entries in Sheep.

Sheep that have been shown in any other class not compete as Fat Sheep.

Sheep will not be allowed to compete with those than the present year's growth of wool on them.]

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXII.—YORKSHIRES.

Best Boar, 1 year and over .....	15	00
2d do .....	10	00
2d do .....	6	00
4th do .....	4	00
Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over.	10	00
2d do .....	7	00
3d do .....	4	00
4th do .....	3	00
Best Boar, under 1 year.....	10	00
2d do .....	6	00
3d do .....	4	00
4th do .....	2	00

Sect.		\$	c.
4.	Best Sow, under 1 year old.....	5	00
	2d do .....	4	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	2	00

CLASS XXIII.—LARGE BERKSHIRES.

Prizes the same as in Class xxii.

CLASS XXIV.—ALL OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Prizes the same as in Class xxii.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXV.—SUFFOLKS.

Prizes the same as in Class xxii.

CLASS XXVI.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

Prizes the same as in Class xxii.

CLASS XXVII.—ALL OTHER SMALL BREEDS.

Prizes the same as in Class xxii.

CLASS XXVIII.—PIGS OF ALL BREEDS.

Best Large Breed Boar, of any age... Silver Medal.  
Best Small Breed Boar, of any age... Silver Medal.

In the classes of Pigs, the *precise age* of the animal is to be *stated on the cards*.

With the view of encouraging largely the importation of improved stock, the exhibitor of any male animal imported into this Province from Europe since the last Exhibition, which shall take the first prize in any of the above classes, will be paid three times the amount of the premium offered in the list; the exhibitor of any female animal imported from Europe within the same time taking the first prize will be paid double the amount offered; the exhibitor of any male animal imported into the Province from any part of America within the same time, taking the first prize, will be paid double the amount of prize offered; and of any female animal imported within the same time, and taking the first prize, one half addition to the amount of prize offered in the list. Such animals to be the *bona fide* property of persons residing in Upper Canada. Satisfactory evidence must have been given at the time of making the entry that the animal has been imported within the time named, or the increased prize will not be paid. These conditions not to apply this year to black or horned cattle from the adjoining States.

CLASS XXIX.—POULTRY, &C.

1. Best pair white dorkings.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00
2. Best pair of spangled do.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00
3. Best pair of black Polands.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00
4. Best pair of white Polands.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00
5. Best pair of golden Polands.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00
6. Best pair of silver Polands.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00
7. Best pair of game fowls.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00
8. Best pair of Jersey blues.....	4	00
2d do .....	2	00

Sect.		\$	c.	Sect.		\$	c.
9.	Best pair of Cochin China, Shanghai, Canton, or Bramah Pootra fowls...	4	00	5.	Best Southdown ram, diploma and..	8	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	6	00
10.	Best pair of black Spanish fowls.....	4	00	6.	Best 2 Southdown ewes, diploma and	8	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	6	00
11.	Best pair of black Java fowls.....	4	00	7.	Best Merino and Saxon ram, diploma		
	2d do .....	2	00		and .....	8	00
12.	Best pair Bolton grays.....	4	00		2d do .....	6	00
	2d do .....	2	00	8.	Best 2 Merino or Saxon ewes, diplo-		
13.	Best pair of Bolton bays .....	4	00		and....	8	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	6	00
14.	Best pair of Hamburg fowls.....	4	00	9.	Best boar, diploma and .....	8	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	6	00
15.	Best pair of Dominique.....	4	00	10.	Best breeding sow, diplom and.....	8	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	6	00
16.	Best pair of feathered-legged bantams	2	00	11.	Extra entries in Foreign Stock.		
	2d do .....	1	00				
17.	Best pair of smooth-legged bantams...	2	00				
	2d do.....	1	00				
18.	Best pair of turkeys (white or colored)	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
19.	Best pair of wild turkeys.....	4	00				
	2d .....	2	00				
20.	Best pair of large geese.....	4	00				
	2d do .....	2	00				
21.	Best pair Bremen geese.....	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
22.	Best pair of Chinese geese.....	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
23.	Best pair of Muscovy ducks.....	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
24.	Best pair common ducks .....	4	00				
	2d do .....	2	00				
25.	Best pair of Aylesbury ducks.....	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
26.	Best pair of Poland ducks.....	4	00				
	2d do .....	2	00				
27.	Best pair of Rouen ducks .....	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
28.	Best pair of Guinea fowls .....	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
29.	Best pair of pea fowls.....	4	00				
	2d do.....	2	00				
30.	Best collection of pigeons.....	4	00				
	2d do .....	2	00				
31.	Best lot of poultry, in one pen, and owned by the exhibitor.....	6	00				
32.	Best collection of poultry entered in the various classes by one exhibitor.....	8	00				
33.	Best pair of rabbits .....	2	00				
34.	Best lot of rabbits.....	4	00				
35.	Other entries.						

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

## CLASS XXXI.—GRAINS, SEEDS, &amp;c.

The Canada Company's prize of..... 100

1. For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1860. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the Wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution to the County Societies for SEED.

2d do. by the Association, 50

3d do .....

4th do .....

5th do .....

The winners of the 2d, 3d, 4th and prizes to retain their wheat.

The winners of these prizes will be required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, the variety and quantity of seed, and of sowing, manures (if any used), produce, acre of grain, and any other particulars of practical importance, before being paid the amount of premium. Winners of prizes in the succeeding sections of this class will also be expected to furnish information when applied for.

2. Best two bushels of winter wheat... 14

2d do .....

3d do .....

4th do .....

5th do .....

3. Best two bushels spring wheat..... 14

2d do .....

3d do .....

4th do .....

5th do .....

4. Best two bushels of barley (two rowed).....

2d do .....

3d do .....

4th do .....

5th do .....

5. Best 2 bushels of barley (6 rowed)...

2d do .....

3d do .....

4th do .....

5th do .....

Sect.		\$	c.
6.	Best two bushels rye.....	7	00
	2d do .....	5	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	2	00
	5th do .....	vol.	Trans.
7.	Best two bushels of oats (white)....	8	00
	2d do .....	5	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	2	00
	5th do .....	vol.	Trans.
8.	Best two bushels of oats (black).....	8	00
	2d do .....	5	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	2	00
	5th do .....	vol.	Trans.
9.	Best two bushels of field peas....	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	3	00
	5th do .....	vol.	Trans.
10.	Best two bushels of marrow fat peas.	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	3	00
	5th do .....	vol.	Trans.
11.	Best two bushels tares.....	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	3	00
	5th do .....	vol.	Trans.
12.	Best bushel of white field beans.....	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	3	00
	5th do .....	vol.	Trans.
	Best two bushels Indian corn in ear, (white).....	9	00
	2d do .....	7	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
	Best two do [yellow].....	9	00
	2d do .....	7	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
	Best bushel of timothy seed.....	12	00
	2d do .....	8	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	2	00
	Best bushel clover seed.....	12	00
	2d do .....	8	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	2	00
	Best bushel Alsike clover seed.....	12	00
	2d do .....	8	00
	3d do .....	4	00
	4th do .....	2	00
	Best bushel hemp seed.....	9	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
	Best bushel flax seed.....	9	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
	Best bushel mustard seed.....	9	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.

Sect.		\$	c.
21.	Best Swedish turnip seed, from trans- planted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs.	9	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
22.	Best 14 lbs. field carrot seed.....	9	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
23.	Best 12 lbs red or yellow mangel wur- zc. seed .....	9	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	3	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
24.	Best bale of hops, not less than 112 lbs .....	30	00
	2d do .....	18	00
	3d do .....	12	00
	5th do .....	6	00
25.	Best bushel horse beans .....	7	00
	2d do .....	4	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
26.	Best bushel ockwheat.....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
27.	Best bush. Chinese millet.....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
28.	Extra Entries.		

CLASS XXXII.—ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

1.	Best bush. pink-eyed potatoes.....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	0
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
2.	Best bush. cup potatoes .....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
3.	Best bush. goldfinders .....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
4.	Best bush. white potatoes.....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
5.	Best bush. red potatoes.....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
6.	Best bush. blue potatoes .....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
7.	Best bush. of any other sort.....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.
8.	Best bush. Swede turnips.....	4	00
	2d do .....	3	00
	3d do .....	2	00
	4th do .....	vol.	Trans.

Sect.		\$	c.	Sect.		\$
9.	Best bush. of white globe turnips....	4	00		<i>The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.</i>	
	2d do .....	3	00	25.	Best 112 lbs of Flax.....	24
	3d do .....	2	00		2d do. by the Association.	18
	4th do.....vol. Trans.				3d do.....	12
10.	Best bush. of Aberdeen yel. turnips.	4	00		4th do.....	6
	2d do .....	3	00		<i>The Canada Company's Prize for Hemp.</i>	
	3d do .....	2	00	26.	Best 112 lbs of Hemp .....	16
	4th do .....				2d do. by the Association.	12
	.....vol. Trans.				3d do .....	8
11.	Best 20 roots red carrots .....	4	00		4th do.....	6
	2d do .....	3	00	27.	Other entries.	
	3d do .....	2	00		[The roots in the above class to be certified	
	4th do .....				of field culture by the Exhibitor.]	
	.....vol. Trans.				Turnips of other varieties than those at	
12.	Best 20 roots white or Belgian do...	4	00		named will receive prizes if worthy.	
	2d do .....	3	00		The names of the different varieties of wheat	
	3d do .....	2	00		or other grain, roots, &c., must be inserted	
	4th do .....				the list of entries by each exhibitor.	
	.....vol. Trans.					
13.	Best 12 roots mangel wurzel (long red .....	4	00			
	2d .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
14.	Best 12 roots yellow globe mangel wurzel.....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
15.	Best 12 roots yel. mangel wurzel...	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
16.	Best 12 roots of kohlrabi.....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
17.	Best 12 roots of sugar beet.....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
18.	Best 20 roots of parsnips .....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
19.	Best 20 roots of chicory .....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
20.	Best 2 large squashes for cattle .....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
21.	Best 2 mammoth field pumpkins.....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
22.	Best 4 common yellow field do.....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	50			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
23.	Best 20 lbs of tobacco leaf, growth of Canada West .....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					
24.	Best broom corn brush, 28 lbs .....	4	00			
	2d do .....	3	00			
	3d do .....	2	00			
	4th do .....					
	.....vol. Trans.					

## HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

## CLASS XXXIII.—FRUIT.

1.—	Best 20 varieties of apples, named [six of each] .....	8
	2d do .....	6
	3d do .....	4
	4th do .....	set Tr
2.	Best 12 table apples, named, [Fall sort] .....	4
	2d do .....	2
	3d do .....	1
	4th do .....	1
3.	Best 12 table apples, named, [Winter sort] .....	4
	2d do .....	2
	3d do .....	1
	4th do .....	1
4.	Best 12 baking apples, named .....	4
	2d do .....	2
	3d do .....	1
	4th do .....	1
5.	Best 20 varieties of pears, named, [3 of each] .....	8
	2d do .....	6
	3d do .....	4
	4th do .....	3 vols. Tr
6.	Best 12 table pears, named, [Fall sort] .....	4
	2d do .....	2
	3d do .....	1
	4th do .....	1
7.	Best 12 table pears, named, [Winter sort] .....	4
	2d do .....	2
	3d do .....	1
	4th do .....	1
8.	Best 12 plums, named, [Dessert] .....	4
	2d do .....	2
	3d do .....	1
	4th do .....	vol. Tr
9.	Best 12 baking plums, named .....	4
	2d do .....	2
	3d do .....	1
	4th do .....	1

	\$	c.	Sect.	\$	c.
Best quart of damsons [English] . . .	4	00	24. Best 6 citrons for preserving . . . . .	3	00
2d do . . . . .	2	50	2d do . . . . .	2	50
3d do . . . . .	1	50	3d do . . . . .	1	50
4th do . . . . . vol. Trans.			4th do . . . . . vol. Trans.		
Best 12 peaches, grown in open air, named . . . . .	4	00	25. Best 6 nectarines . . . . .	3	00
2d do . . . . .	2	50	2d do . . . . .	2	50
3d do . . . . .	1	50	3d do . . . . .	1	50
4th do . . . . .	1	00	4th do . . . . .	1	00
Best 10 varieties of peaches, grown in open air (3 of each) . . . . .	5	00	26. Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibiter, (distinct from other entries) not more than three specimens of each sort . . . . .	10	00
2d . . . . .	4	00	2d do . . . . .	8	00
3d . . . . .	3	00	3d do . . . . .	6	00
4th do . . . . .	2	00	4th do . . . . .	4	00
Best 12 quinces . . . . .	3	00	27. To the exhibiter who shall obtain the largest number of first prizes for fruit . . . . . Silver Medal.		
2d do . . . . .	2	00			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . . vol. Trans.					
Best 3 clusters of golden or white grapes, (hot-house) . . . . .	4	00			
2d do . . . . .	3	00			
3d do . . . . .	2	00			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
Best 3 clusters black grapes, (hot-house) . . . . .	4	00			
2d do . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	00			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
Best 4 clusters black grapes, grown in open air . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	50			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
Best 4 clusters white grapes, grown in open air . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	50			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
Best and heaviest 2 clusters of grapes (hot-house) . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	50			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
Best and heaviest 2 bunches grapes, (open air) . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	50			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
Best collection of grapes, grown in open air, 2 clusters of each sort . . . . .	5	00			
2d do . . . . .	4	00			
3d do . . . . .	3	00			
4th do . . . . .	2	00			
Best green flesh melon . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	50			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
Best red or scarlet flesh melon . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	50			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . . vol. Trans.					
Best Water Melon . . . . .	3	00			
2d do . . . . .	2	50			
3d do . . . . .	1	50			
4th do . . . . .	1	00			
			CLASS XXXIV.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.		
			1. Best 12 roots of salsify . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . .	1	00
			2. Best 4 heads brocoli . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . .	1	00
			3. Best 4 heads cauliflower . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . .	1	00
			4. Best 4 heads cabbage, (summer) . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . . vol. Trans.		
			5. Best 4 heads cabbage, (winter) . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . .	1	00
			6. Best 4 sorts winter cabbage, including savoys, 2 of each sort . . . . .	4	00
			2d do . . . . .	3	00
			3d do . . . . .	2	00
			4th do . . . . .	1	00
			7. Best 4 heads red cabbage . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . . vol. Trans.		
			8. Best 12 carrots for table, long red . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . .	1	00
			9. Best 12 early horn carrots . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . .	1	00
			10. Best 12 table parsnips . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . . vol. Trans.		
			11. Best 6 roots of white celery . . . . .	2	50
			2d do . . . . .	2	00
			3d do . . . . .	1	50
			4th do . . . . .	1	00

Sect.		\$	c.	Sect.	
12.	Best 6 roots of red celery.....	2	50	28.	Best and greatest variety of vegeta-
	2d do.....	2	00		bles, [distinct from other entries],
	3d do.....	1	50		each kind named.....
	4th do.....	1	00	2d do.....	
13.	Best dozen capsicums, (ripe).....	2	50	3d do.....	
	2d do.....	2	00	4th do.....	
	3d do.....	1	50	29.	The exhibitor taking the largest num-
	4th do.....	vol.	Trans.		ber of first prizes in garden vegeta-
14.	Best collection of capsicums, (ripe)				bles.....
	six of each sort.....	3	00	30.	Extra entries.
	2d do.....	2	50		
	3d do.....	2	00		CLASS XXXV.—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.
	4th do.....	1	50	1.	Best dozen dahlias, named.....
15.	Best 6 egg plants, purple.....	2	50		2d do.....
	2d do.....	2	00		3d do.....
	3d do.....	1	50		4th do.....
	4th do.....	1	00	2.	Best and largest collection of dahlias
16.	Best 12 tomatoes, red.....	2	50		2d do.....
	2d do.....	2	00		3d do.....
	3d do.....	1	50		4th do.....
	4th do.....	1	00	3.	Best bouquet of cut flowers, (for
17.	Best 12 tomatoes, yellow.....	2	50		table).....
	2d do.....	2	00		2d do.....
	3d do.....	1	50		3d do.....
	4th do.....	vol.	Trans.		4th do.....
18.	Best assorted collection of tomatoes,			4.	Best hand bouquet.....
	Each of large sorts, and 12 each	3	00		2d do.....
	of small sorts.!	2	50		3d do.....
	2d do.....	1	50		4th do.....
	3d do.....	1	00	5.	Best collection of green house plants,
	4th do.....	1	00		not less than 12 specimens in
19.	Best 12 blood beets.....	2	50		flower.....
	2d do.....	2	00		2d do.....
	3d do.....	1	50		3d do.....
	4th do.....	1	00		4th do.....
20.	Best peck of white onions.....	2	50	6.	Best twelve pansies.....
	2d do.....	2	00		2d do.....
	3d do.....	1	50		3d do.....
	4th do.....	1	00		4th do.....
21.	Best peck of yellow onions.....	2	50		vol. 1
	2d do.....	2	00	7.	Best six fuchsias, in flower.....
	3d do.....	1	50		2d do.....
	4th do.....	vol.	Trans.		3d do.....
22.	Best peck of red onions.....	2	50		4th do.....
	2d do.....	2	00	8.	Best collection of annuals in bloom.
	3d do.....	1	50		2d do.....
	4th do.....	1	00		3d do.....
23.	Best 12 white turnips (table).....	2	50		4th do.....
	2d do.....	2	00	9.	Best six cockscombs.....
	3d do.....	1	50		2d do.....
	4th do.....	1	00		3d do.....
24.	Best 12 yellow turnips, (table).....	2	50		4th do.....
	2d do.....	2	00	10.	Best 6 balsams in bloom.....
	3d do.....	1	50		2d do.....
	4th do.....	1	00		3d do.....
25.	Best 12 ears sweet corn.....	2	50		4th do.....
	2d do.....	2	00	11.	Best collection of asters.....
	3d do.....	1	50		2d do.....
	4th do.....	vol.	Trans.		3d do.....
26.	Best and greatest variety of potatoes,				4th do.....
	half peck of each sort, named....	4	00	12.	Best collection of 10 weeks' stock..
	2d do.....	3	00		2d do.....
	3d do.....	2	00		3d do.....
	4th do.....	1	00		4th do.....
27.	Best 4 squashes, (table).....	2	50		vol.
	2d do.....	2	00	13.	Best collection of hybrid perpetual
	3d do.....	1	50		roses, not less than 12 blooms..
	4th do.....	1	00		2d do.....
					3d do.....
					4th do.....

	\$	c.	Sect.
Best floral ornament or design.....	6	00	
2d do.....	5	00	
3d do.....	4	00	
4th do.....	3	00	
Best collection of verbenas, not less than 12 varieties.....	3	00	
2d do.....	2	50	
3d do.....	1	50	
4th do.....	1	00	
Best 6 petunias.....	2	50	
2d do.....	2	00	
3d do.....	1	50	
4th do.....	1	00	
Best collection perennial phloxes...	2	50	
2d do.....	2	00	
3d do.....	1	50	
4th do.....	1	00	
Best 6 hardy shrubs.....	2	50	
2d do.....	2	00	
3d do.....	1	50	
4th do.....	1	00	
Best collection hollyhocks.....	2	50	
2d do.....	2	00	
3d do.....	1	50	
4th do.....	1	00	Trans.
Best display of plants in flower, distinct from other entries.....	10	00	
2d do.....	8	00	
3d do.....	6	00	
4th do.....	4	00	
Best collection of native plants, dried and named.....	7	00	
2d do.....	5	00	
3d do.....	3	00	
4th do.....	2	00	
Best specimen of useful and ornamental rustic work for the garden	5	00	
2d do.....	4	00	
3d do.....	3	00	
4th do.....	1	00	
To the exhibiter taking the largest number of 1st prizes in plants and flowers.....			Silver Medal.
Extra entries.			
Competitors in classes 33, 34, and 35, are tested to deliver their various productions in clean and proper state for exhibition.			
CLASS XXXVI.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, &C.			
Best firkin of butter, in shipping order, not less than 56 lbs.....	15	00	
2d do.....	12	00	
3d do.....	9	00	
4th do.....	6	00	
5th do.....	3	00	
Best butter, not less than 28 lbs., in firkins, crocks, or tubs.....	10	00	
2d do.....	8	00	
3d do.....	6	00	
4th do.....	4	00	
5th do.....	3	00	Trans.
Best 28 lbs. of butter made in June, statement of the manner of making and preserving to be furnished with the entry.....			Silver Medal.

4. Best cheese, not less than 30 lbs....	12	00
2d do.....	10	00
3d do.....	8	00
4th do.....	6	00
5th do.....	4	00
5. Best two stilton cheese, not less than 14 lbs. each.....	12	00
2d do.....	10	00
3d do.....	8	00
4th do.....	6	00
5th do.....	4	00
6. Best honey, in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
3d do.....	2	00
4th do.....	1	00
7. Best jar of clear honey.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
3d do.....	2	00
4th do.....	1	00
8. Extra entries.		

Persons taking premiums on dairy products will be required to furnish statements of the mode of manufacture, including the breed and number of cows, size of farm, description of dairy premises, treatment of milk, salt, &c., used, quantity of produce, and any other practical information that they may be able to afford, before being paid the amount of premium.

CLASS XXXVII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WORKED BY HORSE OR OTHER POWER.

1. Best iron plough, diploma and.....	15	00
2d do.....	10	00
3d do.....	5	00
2. Best wooden plough, diploma and..	15	00
2d do.....	10	00
3d do.....	5	00
3. Best subsoil plough, diploma and...	15	00
2d do.....	10	00
3d do.....	5	00
4. Best double shear trench plough...	12	00
2d do.....	8	00
3d do.....	5	00
5. Best double mould plough.....	12	00
2d do.....	8	00
3d do.....	5	00
6. Best pair of harrows.....	7	00
2d do.....	5	00
3d do.....	3	00
7. Best horse-power thresher and separator, diploma and.....	25	00
2d do.....	15	00
3d do.....	10	00
8. Best grain drill, diploma and.....	15	00
2d do.....	10	00
3d do.....	5	00
9. Best straw cutter.....	7	00
2d do.....	5	00
3d do.....	3	00
10. Best smut machine.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
3d do.....	2	00
11. Best portable grist mill.....	15	00
2d do.....	10	00
3d do.....	5	00





Sect.		\$	c.
20.	Best half-dozen iron (flat) shovels..	4	00
	2d do .....	2	50
	3d do .....	1	00
21.	Best half-dozen spades.....	4	00
	2d do .....	2	50
	3d do .....	1	00
22.	Best half-dozen steel hoes.....	4	00
	2d do.....	2	50
	3d do.....	1	00
23.	Best half-dozen grass scythes .....	4	00
	2d do.....	2	50
	3d do.....	1	00
24.	Best half-dozen cradle scythes.....	4	00
	2d do.....	2	50
	3d do.....	1	00
25.	Best set of draining tools.....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
	3d do .....	2	00
26.	Best machine for making drain tiles, diploma and .....	10	00
	2d do.....	6	00
	3d do.....	4	00
27.	Best straw fork, wood.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
	3d do.....	Trans.	
28.	Extra entries.		

Sect.		\$	c.
2.	Best Architectural Drawing, per- spective, .....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
3.	Best drawing of natural foliage (Canadian) applicable to Architec- tural details.....	8	00
	2d do .....	5	00
4.	Best specimen of Modelling in plaster of natural foliage, (Canadian) appli- cable to Architectural details. ...	8	00
	2d do .....	5	00
5.	Best collection of Mathematical, Phil- osophical, and Surveyor's instru- ments, .....	8	00
	2d do .....	5	00
6.	Best Surveyor's plans .....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
7.	Best Stained glass.....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
8.	Best Carving and Gilding.....	8	00
	2d do .....	4	00
9.	Best Carving in Wood.....	8	00
	2d do .....	4	00
10.	Best Carving in Stone.....	8	00
	2d do .....	4	00

11.	Best monumental head-stone, (price and design considered).....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
12.	Best modelling in plaster,.....	8	00
	2d do.....	5	00
13.	Best engraving on wood, (block with proof) .....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
14.	Best engraving on copper.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
15.	Best engraving on steel.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
16.	Best seal engraving .....	6	00
	2d do .....	4	00
17.	Best lithographic drawing.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
18.	Best lithographic drawing, colored. 2d do.....	6	00
	2d do.....	3	00
19.	Best lithographic drawing on Cana- dian stone.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
20.	Best geometrical drawing of engine or mill-wright work, colored.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
21.	Best drawing of machinery, perspec- tive .....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
22.	Best ornamental penmanship.....	4	00
	2d do.....	2	00
23.	Best painting, imitation of woods and marbles, .....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
24.	Best decorative house painting....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
25.	Best banner painting .....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
26.	Best heraldic painting.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
27.	Best ornamented gilt picture frame..	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00

CLASS XXXIX.—CATTLE FOOD—MANURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

1.	Best specimen Oil Cake.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
	3d do.....	2	00
2.	Best specimen prepared food for cattle.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
	3d do.....	2	00
3.	Best specimen ground bones for ma- nure.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
	3d do.....	2	00
4.	Best specimen other artificial manure	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
	3d do.....	2	00
5.	Extras.		

CLASS XL.—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Foreign manufactured implements will be admitted for exhibition only; but diplomas will be awarded to those of particular merit.

DEPARTMENT SECOND.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, LADIES' WORK, &c. &c.

Medals will be distributed amongst the several classes in this department, in addition to the money prizes, as follows:—

Gold Medals, value.....	\$40.00 each.
" " .....	30.00 "
Silver Medals.	

CLASS XLI.—ARCHITECTURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS USEFUL ARTS.

Best Architectural Drawing.....	6	00
2d do .....	4	00

Sect.	\$	c.	Sect.	\$	c.
28. Best plain gilt picture frame.....	4	00	24. Best 2 bundles of split shingles.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	2d do.....	2	00
29. Best specimen of dentistry.....	6	00	25. Best collection of specimens of Turn-		
2d do.....	4	00	ing in wood.....	6	00
30. Best specimen of goldsmith's work..	6	00	2d do.....	4	00
2d do.....	4	00	26. Best 12 turned broom handles.....	2	00
31. Best specimen of silversmith's work.	6	00	27. Best 6 corn brooms.....	2	00
2d do.....	4	00	28. Best board rule.....	2	00
32. Best specimen of electrotyping.....	4	00	29. Best 10 lbs. curled hair.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	2d do.....	2	00
33. Extra entries.			30. Best spinning wheel.....	2	00
			2d do.....	1	00
CLASS XLII.—CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD MANUFACTURES, &C.			31. Best 6 zinc covered wash boards ...		
1. Best centre table.....	6	00	2d do.....	3	00
2d do.....	4	00	32. Best 6 specimens of willow ware....	3	00
2. Best drawing room sofa.....	8	00	2d do.....	2	00
2d do.....	5	00			
3. Best set of drawing room chairs.....	8	00	SPECIAL.		
2d do.....	5	00	33. Best set of drawing room furniture..	2	00
4. Best ottoman.....	3	00	34. Best set of dining room ".....	1	50
2d do.....	2	00	35. Best set of bed room ".....	1	00
5. Best dining table.....	5	00	36. Best Canadian woods suitable for the		
2d do.....	3	00	purposes of wood engravers, block		
6. Best set of dining room chairs.....	5	00	engraved, with proof.....	1	50
2d do.....	3	00	37. Best veneered work, green Canadian		
7. Best side-board.....	6	00	woods.....	1	00
2d do.....	4	00	38. Extra entries.		
8. Best bedstead.....	4	00			
2d do.....	3	00	CLASS XLIII.—CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.		
9. Best wardrobe.....	4	00	1. Best axle, wrought iron.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	2d do.....	2	00
10. Best school desk and chairs, (price			2. Best bent shafts, half dozen.....	3	00
considered).....	4	00	2d do.....	2	00
2d do.....	2	00	3. Best buggy, double seated.....	6	00
			2d do.....	4	00
11. Best specimen of cooper's work....	3	00	4. Best buggy, single seated.....	5	00
2d do.....	2	00	2d do.....	3	00
13. Best three wash-tubs.....	2	00	5. Best carriage, two horse pleasure... 10		
2d do.....	1	00	2d do.....	6	00
13. Best three wooden pails.....	2	00	6. Best carriage, one horse pleasure... 8		
2d do.....	1	00	2d do.....	5	00
14. Best three flour barrels.....	3	00	7. Best carriage, Childs' (price con-		
2d do.....	2	00	sidered).....	3	00
15. Best collection of cooper's work....	5	00	2d do.....	1	00
2d do.....	3	00	8. Best dog cart, single.....	5	00
16. Best door, 4 or 6 pannelled.....	3	00	2d do.....	3	00
2d do.....	2	00	9. Best two pair of carriage hubs....	3	00
17. Best window sash, hung in frame, 12			2d do.....	2	00
lights.....	4	00	10. Best carriage rims or felloes.....	3	00
2d do.....	2	00	2d do.....	2	00
18. Best specimen of joiner's work....	4	00	11. Best dozen machine made carriage		
2d do.....	3	00	spokes.....	3	00
19. Best 100 feet of machine wrought			2d do.....	1	00
moulding.....	3	00	12. Best Sleigh, two horse pleasure.....	5	00
2d do.....	2	00	2d do.....	3	00
20. Best 100 feet of machine wrought			13. Best sleigh, one horse pleasure.....	4	00
flooring.....	4	00	2d do.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	14. Best pair of steel carriage springs..	4	00
21. Best picture frame, veneered.....	6	00	2d do.....	4	00
2d do.....	4	00	15. Best pair of carriage wheels, (un-		
22. Best veneers from Canadian woods..	6	00	painted).....	4	00
2d do.....	4	00	2d do.....	4	00
23. Best collection of handles for tools,			16. Extra entries.		
for carpenters, framers, black-					
smiths, gunsmiths, watchmakers,	10	00	CLASS XLIV.—FURS, AND WEARING APPAR		
&c.....	5	00	1. Best business coat.....		
2d do.....	5	00	2d do.....		

	\$	c.	Sect.		\$	c.
Best fur cap.....	3	00	18.	Best pencil portrait.....	5	00
2d do.....	2	00	2d	do.....	3	00
Best fur gloves, mits or gauntlets...	3	00	19.	Best crayon portrait.....	5	00
2d do.....	2	00	2d	do.....	3	00
Best fur sleigh robe.....	4	00				
2d do.....	3	00				
Best gloves and mits, buckskin.....	2	00				
2d do.....	1	00				
Best gloves and mits, of any other leather.....	2	00				
2d do.....	1	00				
Best gloves and mits, lined with wool	2	00				
2d do.....	1	00				
Best over coat.....	4	00				
2d do.....	3	00				
Best pantaloons.....	3	00				
2d do.....	2	00				
Best silk hat.....	3	00				
2d do.....	2	00				

SPECIAL.

Best assortment of prepared furs of the wild animals of Canada.....	20	00
Extra entries.		

CLASS XLV.—FINE ARTS.

*Professional List—Oil.*

Best Animals, (grouped or single)...	12	00
2d do.....	6	00
Best historical painting, Canadian subject.....	12	00
2d do.....	6	00
Best landscape, Canadian subject.....	12	00
2d do.....	6	00
Best marine painting, Canadian subject.....	12	00
2d do.....	6	00
Best other original composition.....	12	00
2d do.....	6	00
Best portrait.....	10	00
2d do.....	6	00

*In Water Colors.*

Best animals, (grouped or single)...	8	00
2d do.....	5	00
Best flowers, (grouped or single)...	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best landscape, Canadian subject..	8	00
2d do.....	5	00
Best marine view, Canadian subject.	8	00
2d do.....	5	00
Best miniature.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best other original composition...	8	00
2d do.....	5	00
Best portrait.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00

*Pencil, Crayon, &c.*

Best colored crayon.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best crayon drawing.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best pencil drawing.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best pen and ink sketch.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00

2d do.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best historical painting, Canadian subject.....	8	00
2d do.....	5	00
Best landscape, Canadian subject...	8	00
2d do.....	5	00
Best marine painting, Canadian subject.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best portrait.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00

*In Water Colors.*

Best animals, (grouped or single)...	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best flowers.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best landscape, Canadian subject...	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best marine view, Canadian subject.	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best miniature.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best portrait.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00

*Pencil, Crayon, &c.*

Best colored crayon.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best crayon drawing.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best pencil drawing.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best pen and ink sketch.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best pencil portrait.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best crayon portrait.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00

*Photography.*

Best collection of ambrotypes.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best collection of plain photograpas...	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best collection of colored photographs	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best photograph portrait in oil.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Extra entries.		

CLASS XLVI.—GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, OILS, &c.

Best barley, pot and pearl.....	3	00
2d do.....	2	00
Best collection of biscuits.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
Best shoe blacking.....	2	00
2d do.....	1	00
Best collection of bottled fruits....	3	00
2d do.....	2	00

Sect.		\$	c.	Sect.		\$	c.
5.	Best collection of bottled pickles...	3	00	3.	Best hand basket .....	2	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
6.	Best buckwheat flour, samples of...	3	00	4.	Best pair of buckskin mittens.....	2	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
7.	Best collection of candles.....	3	00	5.	Best bark canoe .....	4	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	2	00
8.	Best Cayenne pepper, one jar, (from capsicums grown in the Pro- vince) .....	2	00	6.	Best indian cradle .....	3	00
	2d do .....	1	00		2d do .....	2	00
9.	Best 20 lbs. of Chicory.....	4	00	7.	Best dressed deer skin .....	2	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
10.	Best collection of confectionery.....	5	00	8.	Best pair of Moccasins, (plain).....	2	00
	2d do .....	3	00		2d do .....	1	00
11.	Best sample of wheat flour .....	6	00	9.	Best pair of moccasins worked with porcupine quills, .....	3	00
	2d do .....	4	00		2d do .....	2	00
12.	Best glue, 1½ lbs .....	4	00	10.	Best pair of moccasins, worked with beads .....	3	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
13.	Best indian corn meal.....	3	00	11.	Best 4 paddles .....	3	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
14.	Best isinglass .....	2	00	12.	Best pipe of peace .....	3	00
	2d do .....	1	00		2d do .....	1	00
15.	Best collection of Medicinal herbs, roots and plants, native growth	8	00	13.	Best pipe of war.....	2	00
	2d do .....	4	00		2d do .....	1	00
16.	Best jar of Mustard .....	3	00	14.	Best sample of rice, 1½ lbs.....	1	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
17.	Best sample of Oatmeal.....	3	00	15.	Best pair of snow shoes—common size.....	2	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
18.	Best oils extracted from plants.....	3	00	16.	Best pair of snow shoes, eight inches long.....	2	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
19.	Best oils, linseed and rape .....	3	00	17.	Best sample of sugar, 1½ lbs .....	3	00
	2d do .....	2	00		2d do .....	2	00
20.	Best oil, coal or shale.....	3	00	18.	Best Tobacco pouch, worked with porcupine pulls .....	3	00
	2d do .....	2	00	19.	Extras.		
21.	Best preserves, 6 kinds.. ..	3	00		CLASS XLVIII.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.		
	2d do .....	2	00	1.	Best Bonnet of Canadian straw....	2	00
22.	Best can of preserved meats .....	3	00		2d do .....	1	00
	2d do .....	2	00	2.	Best specimen of Braiding.....	3	00
23.	Best collection of sauces for table use	3	00		2d do .....	2	00
	2d do .....	2	00	3.	Best specimen of Crochet work....	2	00
24.	Best soap, box of 28 lbs .....	3	00		2d do .....	1	00
	2d do .....	2	00	4.	Best specimen of Embroidery in mus- lin.....	2	00
25.	Best collection of assorted soaps....	5	00		2d do .....	1	00
	2d do .....	3	00	5.	Best specimen of Embroidery in silk	2	00
26.	Best corn starch, 12 lbs .....	3	00		2d do .....	1	00
27.	Best flour starch, 12 lbs .....	3	00	6.	Best specimen of Embroidery in Worsted.....	2	00
28.	Best potato starch, 12 lbs .....	3	00		2d do .....	1	00
29.	Best beet root sugar, 20 lbs .....	4	00	7.	Best three pairs of Gloves .....	2	00
30.	Best corn stalk sugar, 20 lbs.....	4	00		2d do .....	1	00
31.	Best Maple sugar, 20 lbs .....	4	00	8.	Best specimen of Guipure work....	2	00
32.	Best refined sugar, one loaf .....	4	00		2d do .....	1	00
	2d do .....	2	00	9.	Best Hat of Canadian straw .....	2	00
33.	Best tobacco, 14 lbs of Canadian manufacture .....	4	00		2d do .....	1	00
	2d do .....	2	00	10.	Best specimen of fancy knitting....	2	00
					2d do .....	1	00
	SPECIAL.			11.	Best specimen of lace work .....	2	00
34.	Best collection of dyeing or coloring substances, the products of Canada	15	00		2d do .....	1	00
35.	Extra entries.			12.	Best 3 pairs of woollen mittens....	2	00
					2d do .....	1	00
	CLASS XLVII.—INDIAN PRIZES.			13.	Best specimen of ornamental needl work.....	2	00
1.	Best fruit basket.....	2	00		2d do .....	1	00
	2d do .....	1	00				
2.	Best clothes basket .....	2	00				
	2d do .....	1	00				

Sect.	\$	c.	Sect.	\$	c.
13. Best specimen of fancy netting.....	4	00	15. Best cooking stove, with furniture...	5	00
2d do.....	3	00	2d do.....	3	00
15. Best specimen of quilts in crochet..	4	00	16. Best cooking stove for coal, with		
2d do.....	3	00	furniture.....	5	00
16. do do in knitting.	4	00	2d do.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	17. Best hall stove for coal.....	4	00
17. do do in silk.....	4	00	2d do.....	2	00
2d do.....	3	00	18. Best hall stove for wood.....	4	00
18. do do in piece work	4	00	2d do.....	2	00
2d do.....	3	00	19. Best kitchen range for coal.....	6	00
9. Best specimen of gentlemen's shirts	3	00	2d do.....	3	00
2d do.....	2	00	20. Best parlor stove for coal.....	4	00
9. Best 3 pairs of woollen socks.....	3	00	2d do.....	2	00
2d do.....	2	00	21. Best parlor stove for wood.....	4	00
1. Best 2 pairs of woollen stockings....	3	00	2d do.....	2	00
2d do.....	2	00	22. Best parlor grate.....	5	00
2. Best specimen of tatting.....	4	00	2d do.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	23. Best augers, from 1/2 to 2 inches.....	2	00
3. Best specimen of wax fruit.....	6	00	2d do.....	1	00
2d do.....	4	00	24. Best earth auger.....	2	00
4. Best specimen of wax flowers.....	6	00	2d do.....	1	00
2d do.....	4	00	25. Best six narrow axes.....	4	00
5. Best specimen of worsted work....	4	00	2d do.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	26. Best set of brace bits.....	2	00
5. Best specimen of worsted work			2d do.....	1	00
(raised).....	4	00	27. Best set of bench planes.....	3	00
2d do.....	3	00	2d do.....	2	00
7. Extra Entries.			28. Best collection of moulding planes		
CLASS XLIX.—MACHINERY, MODELS, CASTINGS,			and plows.....	3	00
TOOLS, &c.			2d do.....	2	00
Best Iron Castings for general Ma-			29. Best blacksmith's bellows.....	3	00
chinery.....	6	00	2d do.....	2	00
2d do.....	4	00	30. Best set of cooper's tools.....	3	00
Best cast wheel, spur or bevel, not			2d do.....	2	00
less than 50 lbs. weight.....	4	00	31. Best assortment of edge tools.....	12	00
2d do.....	3	00	2d do.....	8	00
Best Fire Engine.....	15	00	32. Best collection of hammers.....	3	00
2d do.....	10	00	2d do.....	2	00
Best model in metal, of engine, mill-			33. Best specimens of weaver's reeds.....	2	00
wright's work, or machinery.....	8	00	2d do.....	1	00
2d do.....	5	00	34. Best metal pump.....	4	00
Best steam engine, in operation on			2d do.....	2	00
the ground.....	40	00	35. Best platform scales.....	4	00
Best steam engine, 4 to 6 horse-power,			2d do.....	2	00
portable, (open to Foreign compe-			36. Best counter scales.....	3	00
titution).....	30	00	2d do.....	2	00
Best turning lathe.....	8	00			
Best specimen of valves and gearing			SPECIAL.		
for working steam expansively,			37. Best engine in operation on the		
either in model or otherwise, (prin-			ground, being new application of		
ciple of working to be the point of			motive power, or application of		
competition).....	12	00	new motive power.....	30	00
Best model of a car truck worked to			38. Best newspaper addressing machine,		
a scale.....	6	00	in operation.....	15	00
Best two cast jaws and boxes for cars			39. Best smoke consuming furnace, in		
Best two composition boxes for cars..			operation.....	20	00
Best largest assortment of car cast-			40. Best barrel making machine, in op-		
ings.....	10	00	eration.....	10	00
2d do.....	5	00	41. Best cut nail making machine.....	10	00
Best locomotive truck wheels, ac-			42. Best pressed nail making machine...	10	00
companied with specimens of the			43. Best model with explanations of sys-		
metal, chilled and shewing the			tem for warming and ventilation		
fracture.....	6	00	of buildings.....	15	00
2d do.....	4	00	44. Extra Entries.		
Best passenger car wheels, do do			CLASS L.—METAL WORK, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.		
2d do.....	6	00	1. Best specimen of coppersmith's work	5	00
	4	00			

Sect.		\$ c.	Sect.		\$ c.	
	2d do .....	3 00		CLASS LI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
2.	Best specimen of sheet brass work..	5 00	1.	Best assortment of brushes .....	5 00	
	2d do .....	3 00		2d do .....	3 00	
3.	Best specimen of tinsmith's work...	5 00	2.	Best assortment of combs .....	4 00	
	2d do .....	3 00		2d do .....	3 00	
4.	Best specimen of plumber's work ...	5 00	3.	Best specimen of varnishes, Canadian		
	2d do .....	3 00		made .....	4 00	
5.	Best specimen of locksmith's work..	5 00		2d do .....	3 00	
	2d do .....	3 00	4.	Best model of a steam vessel .....	4 00	
6.	Best collection of gas fittings.....	8 00		2d do .....	3 00	
	2d do .....	3 00	5.	Best model of a sailing vessel.....	4 00	
7.	Best 6 coal oil lamps.....	5 00		2d do .....	3 00	
	2d do .....	3 00	6.	Best collection of manufactures from		
8.	Best iron bedstead .....	3 00		the raw products of the Province,		
	2d do .....	2 00		(exhibited by the manufacturers,		
9.	Best collection of firearms .....	8 00		or any other person,) with speci-		
	2d do .....	4 00		mens of the raw material.		
10.	Best collection of cast steel files ...	3 00	7.	Extra entries.		
	2d do .....	2 00		CLASS LII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
11.	Best specimen of finishing in iron,		1.	Best harmoniums .....	10 00	
	(vice work).....	3 00		2d do .....	6 00	
	2d do .....	2 00	2.	Best melodeon .....	6 00	
12.	Best set of horse shoes .....	3 00		2d do .....	4 00	
	2d do .....	2 00	3.	Best square Piano .....	15 00	
13.	Best iron fencing and gate, orna-			2d do .....	10 00	
	mental .....	8 00	3.	Best cottage piano .....	15 00	
	2d do .....	4 00		2d do .....	10 00	
14.	Best iron work from the hammer, orna-		5.	Best violin .....	3 00	
	mental .....	5 00		2d do.....	2 00	
	2d do .....	3 00		SPECIAL.		
15.	Best cast iron work, ornamental.....	5 00	6.	Best church organ.....	20 00	
	2d do .....	3 00	7.	Best collection of musical instru-		
16.	Best specimen of turning in iron...	5 00		ments .....	25 00	
	2d do .....	3 00	8.	Extra entries.		
17.	Best iron fire proof safe door, (price			CLASS LIII.—NATURAL HISTORY.		
	considered) .....	5 00	1.	Best collection of stuffed birds and		
	2d do .....	3 00		animals, of any country.....	25 00	
18.	Best iron fire proof vault door, (price			SPECIAL.		
	considered) .....	5 00	2.	Best collection of stuffed mammalia of		
	2d do .....	3 00		Canada, classified, and common		
19.	Best malleable iron from the ore.....	6 00		and technical names attached....	40 00	
20.	Best malleable iron from scrap iron...	6 00	3.	Best typical collection of stuffed birds		
21.	Best Pressed Nails, 20 lbs.....	5 00		of Canada, classified, and common		
	2d do .....	3 00		and technical names attached.....	40 00	
22.	Best Cut nails 20 lbs .....	5 00	4.	Best collection of reptiles of Canada,		
	2d do .....	3 00		(stuffed or preserved in spirits,) classified, and common and technical names attached.....	40 00	
23.	Best assortment of screws and bolts.	6 00	5.*	Best collection of live fishes, with		
	2d do .....	4 00		names furnished.....	40 00	
24.	Best specimen of wire ropes.....	4 00	6.	Best collection of native fishes, (stuffed or preserved in spirits) with common and technical names attached .....	40 00	
	2d do .....	2 00		7.	Best collection of native insects, classified, and common and technical names attached.....	40 00
25.	Best collection of wire work.....	6 00		8.	Best collection of mineral of Canada	40 00
	2d do .....	4 00		9.	Best collection of the woods of Canada, cut in sections and showing the bark .....	3 00
26.	Best ornamental fenceings or surroundings for burial plots in cemeteries, (price considered) .....	6 00		10.	Best collection of the woods of Canada, in plank or boards, 3 feet long, one-half the length to be polished. :	3 00
	2d do .....	4 00		11.	Extra entries.	
27.	Best designed model of a fountain ..	5 00				
	2d do .....	3 00				
28.	Best model of a street hydrant.....	4 00				
	2d do .....	2 00				
29.	Best refrigerator, (price considered).	4 00				
	2d do .....	2 00				
30.	Best assortment of ornamental cast iron work.....	15 00				
31.	Best assortment of sheet metal work	15 00				
32.	Extra entries.					

\* Tanks will be built for the purpose, and supplied with water, constantly changing.

7.	S c.	Sect.	S c.
<b>CLASS LIV.—PAPER, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, &amp;c.</b>			
Best specimen of blank book book-binding.....	5 00	2. Best set of single carriage harness..	6 00
2d do .....	3 00	2d do .....	4 00
Best specimen of ornamental letter-press bookbinding..	5 00	3. Best set of team harness.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00	2d do .....	3 00
Best specimen of cartridge paper..	2 00	4. Best set of cart harness.....	4 00
Best specimen of printing ink.....	2 00	2d do .....	2 00
Best specimen of writing ink.....	2 00	5. Best 6 assorted carriage and team horse collars.....	4 00
Best specimen of plain letter-press printing.....	5 00	2d do .....	3 00
2d do .....	3 00	6. Best 50 feet of copper rivetted engine hose and joints, (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter)	6 00
Best specimen of ornamental letter-press printing.....	5 00	2d do .....	4 00
2d do .....	3 00	7. Best lady's saddle.....	6 00
Best ream of printing paper.....	5 00	2d do .....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00	8. Best gentleman's saddle.....	6 00
Best doz. rolls of paper hangings, grounded, (on Canadian paper)..	6 00	2d do .....	4 00
Best doz. rolls of paper hangings, self-grounded, (on Canadian paper)..	4 00	9. Best solid leather trunk, .....	6 00
Best specimen of printing type.....	6 00	2d do .....	4 00
Best ream of writing paper .....	5 00	10. Best leather covered trunk (millboard)	6 00
2d do.....	3 00	2d do .....	4 00
Best and cheapest ream of wrapping paper .....	4 00	11. Best leather covered trunk, (wood)	4 00
2d do.....	3 00	2d do .....	3 00
Best specimen of stout wrapping paper.....	3 00	12. Best assorted collection of whips....	6 00
2d do.....	2 00	2d do .....	4 00
Best specimen of fine wrapping paper	3 00	13. Best assortment of whiphongs.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00	2d do .....	2 00
Best assortment of paper manufactured from straw .....	6 00	14. Best 4 pairs of iron carriage or gig hames .....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00	2d do .....	3 00
<b>Extra Entries.</b>			
<b>CLASS LV.—POTTERY.</b>			
Best specimen of Draining pipes (or ordinary kind) different sizes.....	6 00	15. Best 3 pairs of iron cased team or cart hames .....	5 0
2d do .....	4 00	2d do .....	3 00
Best six specimens of different sized sewerage pipes, stone ware.....	6 00	16. Best 6 pairs of wooden team hames..	5 00
2d do .....	4 00	2d do .....	3 00
Best water filterer .....	3 00	17. Best assorted collection of hames....	6 00
2d do.....	2 00	2d do .....	4 00
Best assortment of pottery.....	8 00	18. Best patent collar block .....	4 00
2d do.....	4 00	2d do .....	3 00
Best assortment of stoneware.....	8 00	19. Best saddler's sewing horse .....	4 00
2d do.....	4 00	2d do .....	3 00
Best fire-proof roofing tiles.....	5 00	20. Best lady's saddle tree.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00	2d do .....	2 00
<b>SPECIAL.</b>			
Best collection of Canadian building and flagging stones.....	20 00	21. Best gentleman's saddle tree.....	4 00
Best collection of the various clays of the Province adapted to the manufacture of pottery, tiles, and toneware, with specimens of articles manufactured therefrom.....	25 00	2d do .....	2 00
Best dozen hollow bricks for building purposes .....	10 00	22. Best cart saddle tree.....	2 00
<b>Extra Entries.</b>			
<b>CLASS XVI.—WOOLLEN, FLAX, AND COTTON GOODS.</b>			
Best set of double carriage harness..	7 00	2d do .....	1 00
2d do .....	5 00	23. Best 80 lbs. of belt leather.....	4 00
		2d do .....	2 00
		24. Best 3 sides of brown strap.....	4 00
		2d do .....	2 00
		25. Best 3 sides of brown bridle.....	4 00
		2d do.....	2 00
		26. Best assortment of bookbinder's leather.....	6 00
		2d do .....	4 00
		27. Best 2 skins of leather for carriage covers.....	4 00
		2d do.....	2 00
		28. Best dressed deer skin .....	2 00
		2d do .....	1 00
		29. Best 3 sides of harness leather.....	4 00
		2d do .....	2 00
		30. Best three hog skins for saddles....	6 00
		2d do.....	4 00
		31. Best hide of lacing leather.....	2 00
		2d do .....	1 00



Sect.	S	c.	Sect.	
32. Best patent leather for carriage or harness work, 20 feet.....	6	00	5. Best 12 yards woollen stair carpet ..	
2d do.....	4	00	6. Best 12 yards fulled cloth .....	
33. Best 3 sides of skirting for saddles..	5	00	2d do .....	
2d do .....	3	00	7. Best piece of woollen Canadian cloth,	
34. Extra entries.			2d do .....	
CLASS LVII.—SHOE AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.				
1. Best pair of lady's Balmoral boots...	3	00	8. Best two counterpanes .....	
2d do.....	2	00	2d do .....	
2. Best pair of lady's cloth boots.....	3	00	9. Best 28 lbs of flax or hemp cordage..	
2d do .....	2	00	2d do .....	
3. Best pair of lady's kid slippers .....	2	00	10. Best pair of woollen factory drawers	
2d do .....	1	00	2d do .....	
4. Best pair of gentleman's lace boots (sewed) .....	4	00	11. Best 12 yards of flannel, factory made	
2d do .....	3	00	2d do .....	
5. Best pair of gentleman's lace boots (pegged) .....	3	00	12. Best 12 yards of flannel, not factory made.....	
2d do .....	2	00	2d do .....	
6. Best pair of Wellington boots(sewed)	4	00	13. Best 2 pairs of horse blankets .....	
2d do .....	3	00	2d do .....	
7. Best assortment of boot and shoemakers' work .....	6	00	14. Best 12 yards of Kersey for horse clothing .....	
2d do .....	4	00	2d do .....	
8. Best assortment of boot and shoemakers' tools .....	6	00	15. Best 12 yards of check for Horse collars.....	
2d do .....	4	00	2d do .....	
9. Best assortment of boot and shoemakers' lasts and trees.....	6	00	16. Best piece of linen goods .....	
2d do .....	4	00	2d do .....	
10. Best assortment of shoe pegs.....	3	00	17. Best 12 yards of oil cloth .....	
2d do .....	2	00	2d do .....	
11. Best assortment of Indian rubber goods .....	6	00	18. Best 12 yards of satinet.....	
2d do .....	4	00	2d do .....	
12. Best 3 morocco calf skins.....	4	00	19. Best 3 shawls .....	
2d do .....	2	00	2d do .....	
13. Best three calf skins.....	4	00	20. Best 6 woollen shirts, factory made.	
2d do .....	2	00	2d do .....	
14. Best 3 skins of cordovan.....	4	00	21. Best 3 pairs of knitted woollen stockings, factory made .....	
2d do .....	2	00	22. Best 3 pairs of knitted woollen socks, factory made .....	
15. Best 3 dressed dog skins.....	4	00	23. Best 3 pairs of mixed woollen and cotton stockings, factory made ..	
2d do .....	2	00	24. Best 3 pairs of mixed woollen and cotton socks, factory made .....	
16. Best 3 sides of kip skin.....	4	00	25. Best 12 yards of winter tweed.....	
2d do .....	2	00	2d do .....	
17. Best 6 skins of linings.....	4	00	26. Best samples of twines, linen and cotton.....	
2d do .....	2	00	27. Best 12 yards of checked Minsey....	
18. Best 20 feet of patent leather for bootmakers.....	6	00	2d do .....	
2d do .....	4	00	28. Best 1 lb of white woollen yarn .....	
19. Best 6 colored sheep skins .....	4	00	29. Best 1 lb of dyed woollen yarn,...	
2d do.....	2	00	SPECIAL.	
20. Best 3 sides of sole leather.....	4	00	30. Best collection of the Fibres of the Province, adapted to manufactures with information as to cost, &c.....	
2d do .....	2	00	31. Best assortment of woollen manufactures.....	
21. Best 3 sides of upper leather.....	4	00	32. Best assortment of Guernsey shirts, shawls, stockings, socks, drawers, and mits.....	
2d do .....	2	00	33. Best assortment of cordage and twines from Canadian flax or hemp,	
22. Extra entries.			30. Extra Entries.	
CLASS LVIII.—SADDLERY DEPARTMENT.				
1. Best 12 bags, manufactured from flax the growth of Canada, .....	5	00	CLASS LIX.—FOREIGN MANUFACTURE	
2d do.....	3	00	Foreign articles will be admitted for	
2. Best 12 cotton bags.....	4	00	tion only; but certificates will be for	
2d do .....	2	00	any articles of worth or peculiar merit	
3. Best pair of woollen blankets.....	8	00		
2d do .....	6	00		
4. Best 12 yards woollen carpet .....	8	00		
2d do .....	6	00		