

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.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
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.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE  
CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST,

AND JOURNAL OF TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, &c.

VOL. VIII.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1855.

No. 11.

Agriculture, &c.

THE COBOURG EXHIBITION.

The Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Association was held at Cobourg, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of last month, according to announcement. In some respects it was superior to any of the previous exhibitions; while in others it came short. These variations must be looked for, especially under the moveable or itinerant system which the Association has adopted. Several departments of the Show must always be contributed from the locality; and these will vary according to the habits, tastes, and pursuits of the people. Our country is now so large and so well-developed that the peculiarities of its townships, cities, and neighbourhoods, are sufficiently marked for observation. While the country was new, and the virgin soil yielded abundantly to the most careless cultivation, there was neither occasion, nor room for much diversity of system or practice in Agriculture. But after a few crops had exhausted the richness, distributed by nature, in its forest leaves, with so even a hand, the peculiarities of the subsoil became apparent and demanded special treatment.—The crops and mode of culture adapted to the east, will not answer in the west, and thus a diversity has sprung up of which the Provincial Show is at once the record and the result.

In the vicinity of Cobourg for instance, judging from what we saw, the wheat crop produces an inferior sample as compared with some other parts of the province. The Canada company's prize was carried off by F. W. Weese, of the county of Prince

Edward whose wheat was by no means extraordinary. We should not wish to see it sent to a world's fair as a sample of the best that Canada can produce. The other entries for this prize were quite inferior and would hardly command a medium price in the Toronto Market. The quality of the spring wheat, however, grown in the neighbourhood of Cobourg was very good. On the other hand the display of field-roots, was, considering the season, very superior. The soil of the townships in the rear of Cobourg seems well adapted for turnips and root crops. We had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Jno. Walton Esq, near Peterboro', and on our way was surprised to see fields of 4, 5 and 6 acres well covered with turnips, that had escaped the fly, drought, and all other enemies. Mr. Walton farms admirably. He carried off the first Prize in the class of aged Durham Bulls, and exhibited also a good herd of thorough bred cows. He says that if it were not for his turnip crop he could not raise stock profitably. His summer pasture is poor but he makes up the deficiency during winter. Here then we have a different system of culture indicated a different rotation rendered practicable, from that which prevails on the clay soils of this neighbourhood and further west.

We must refer the reader to the Prize List which is published in full in this number, and as finally corrected by the Secretary, for information as to the persons and localities to whom and to which prizes were awarded. We have room for a few general remarks only. In cattle, horses, and sheep, we think this exhibition was an improvement on its predecessors. We never saw so large a show of Devons at any previous exhibition

The young animals, especially, were very superior. They were chiefly from the Western part of the Province. We believe this breed is better adapted to the poorer soils of the country than the Durhams, and we therefore gladly hail their appearance in such promising numbers at our annual fairs. The show of Durhams was excellent. Several of the bulls had been exhibited at former shows, but most of the cows and the young stock were shown for the first time. It is very apparent that there is no falling off in this splendid breed. They shew no symptoms of deterioration, though in many cases exposed to the same treatment as the common stock of the country. We heard a gentleman, who has been in the habit of attending the agricultural shows of England, declare that the young stock, both Devon and Short horn, was quite equal to what he had seen there. We doubt whether the Durham cattle now in Canada will be much *improved* by the importations likely to be made for some time to come. The very high price which first-rate animals command in England puts them beyond the reach of ordinary means, and compels Canadian importers to select from less noted herds. No better blood can be procured than we already have, and the number is now so great, and embracing, as it does, descendants of all the most celebrated tribes, there is no difficulty in avoiding the evils of relationship. There were several American purchasers at Cobourg ready to pick up choice animals. We heard of several sales. One cow was pointed out to us for which \$450 was paid; another sold for \$300; a bull calf, from Mr. Wade's herd, sold for \$500; Devon calves sold as high as \$100, \$200 and \$300 each.

The show of horses was quite equal to former exhibitions, though deficient in some classes. The heavy Clydes seem to be going out of fashion, as they deserve. The Roadster, or horse-of-all-work is in our opinion the great want of this country, and this class was not well represented. The prize list only recognizes two classes, "Blood horses," and "Agricultural horses." The heavy draught horse is considered the type of the latter class, and the prizes are adjudged accordingly. There is no encouragement for the compact, active, and really more useful roadster, and he is therefore neglected. There were many complaints against the awards at Cobourg whether well founded or not we shall not pretend to say. We heard it stated that the horse which obtained the first prize was sold a few months since for £25, and is, moreover, incapable of getting a

foal! This may have been a calumny but it is a little singular that horses so much more valuable in the estimation of their owners, should be deemed inferior by the judges to a £25 horse.

Sheep made a good show. The number was not so great as on some previous occasions, but the quality was first rate. The Leicester (improved) were the most numerous and attracted the chief attention for weight of body and length of fleece. The Messrs. Miller, who have become quite famous for their Leicesters met this year with a keen competition. Mr. C. Walker (of London), obtained the first prize for a ram of two shears, and pressed them hard in other classes. There were two or three pens of pure South Downs that were also much admired. Some of them were importations from the celebrated flocks of Jonas Webb. Mr. Spencer, of Whitby; Messrs. Gordon, of Paris; and Mr. Stanley of Haldimand, were the principal exhibitors. Merinos and Saxons were not numerous, but quite equal to those we have seen at American State Fairs. Mr. N. Choate, of Hope, and Mr. J. Rymal, of Barton, were the only exhibitors in this class. Fine-wooled sheep are not popular with Canadian farmers. They are not to be compared with the English breeds for mutton, and the wool-dealers will not pay a sufficient price for fine wool to make up the deficiency. Cotswolds and Chevkits, (the latter, we believe, for the first time,) appeared at this exhibition, and attracted a good deal of notice. The Chevoits are a hardy-looking sheep, not unlike the old Canadian breed in appearance, except that they are shorter legged. We doubt not they will thrive well in this country, especially in such townships as Caledon, Mono, Adjala, &c. The Cotswolds did not come up to the standard which this breed has attained in England. They were considerably smaller than sheep in adjoining pens which were shewn as Leicester, but which were evidently crosses with the Cotswold.

Pigs, both the large and small kinds, were good but not remarkable. We have so little fancy for the grunting tribe, that we confess to some neglect in their case. In poultry the show was generally admitted to be inferior. The mania on this subject especially for long-legged Shanghais, is evidently passing away.

Agricultural implements are annually changing their form, and, in many cases, with evident advantage to the farmer. Reaping and mowing machines are assuming a *Canadian* form, and thus becoming adapted to the circumstances under which they

must be used in this country. We noticed several decided improvements, which we may refer to on some future occasion. There were some new contrivances—at least new to us, and claimed to be new by the exhibitors—which promise to be useful. One of these, a washing-machine, we have tested in our own family, and can speak in its favour. It is got up in Markham, and was invented by Mr. A. Anderson, of Unionville. It operates on the “pounding” principle, and, like all really useful inventions, is simple in construction. The dash, or “pounder,” is suspended from a rope which connects two upright spring boards, placed on opposite sides of the tub, and morticed into a sill, on which the tub stands. By a slight touch, the “pounder” is made to descend, the upper ends of the springs are drawn together, and by their resilience, or “spring,” it is thrown up again. Thus a succession of blows is produced with no more effort than a child of twelve years is equal to. The “pounder” is ingeniously constructed. The part which comes in contact with the clothes consists of twelve or fourteen pestles, about an inch and a half in diameter. These are fastened with springs, so as to recoil about an inch at each blow. The result is that the clothes are *squeezed*, not struck by the “pounder,” and therefore but little worn or injured. Less soap, which is dear, and more water, which is cheap, are required with this machine, than any other. It is unquestionably a *labour-saving* machine—labour-saving in a case where it ought to be saved, at the *wash-tub*—and for this reason we call attention to it.

There were several machines and implements which we should be glad to notice, specially, did our space permit.

The fruit department was good, but not equal to former years. The season has not been favourable, yet Mr. G. Leslie of the Toronto Nursery, Mr. Lovekin, of Darlington, and a few others, exhibited some very tempting specimens.

In manufactures, the display was also less extensive than on former occasions, but still evidencing progress. The earthenware and drain tiles of Mr. Brown, of Bowmanville, especially attracted our notice. We are glad to hear that Mr. Brown is about removing to this city, where the clay is better adapted to his purpose, and where, we hope, the demand for his manufactures will be more extensive.

In a financial point of view, the exhibition at Cobourg was not equal to some of its predecessors.

The rain on Thursday (the first public day) prevented large numbers from visiting the grounds, many of whom probably would have purchased dollar badges to secure the *entree* during the fair.

~~~~~  
 PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.  
 ~~~~~

At two o'clock, the President delivered the annual address to a large assemblage, who testified the pleasure with which they listened to it by frequent applause. He spoke as follows:—

FARMERS OF CANADA,—

I approach the usual duty of addressing you with diffidence, when I call to mind the many distinguished persons who have preceded me as Presidents of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

On any occasion it is deeply interesting to witness so large an assemblage of earnest and intelligent men congregated for the purpose of cooperation in the glorious work of moral and social improvement. In the midst of much that is debasing and degrading, it is delightful to know that there are times when the traces of God's own image in man lead him to exult in doing good; when animosity, national prejudice, and bitter party spirit, all having been laid aside, he rejoices in advancing the best interests of his species, and hastening the time, when men “shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.”

We claim this position of patriotism and benevolence for annual gatherings of the Agricultural Association. Save Christianity, there is no civilizer so potent as an enlightened system of husbandry. There is no more reliable criterion of the status of moral and intellectual culture in any nation, than a high state of Agricultural improvement. If you point to any place where the blessings of liberty and peace are best understood and most perfectly enjoyed, there you mark a country whose yeomanry are men of understanding, and high principle. A sure consequence of this state of things is national prosperity and wealth. No where in the wide world can prosperity be found attending an ignorant and indolent people.

We think we can mark in each succeeding exhibition unmistakable proofs of the rapid progress which Canada is making in the social scale. But such evidence is not confined to our Provincial Exhibitions. At the industrial Exhibition of London, New York, and Paris, those great milestones in the pathway of the world's progress, the word “Canada” is broadly marked.

At these feasts of in gathering and first-fruits let us not forget deep gratitude to the Giver of all good. While other countries have been the seat of war, pestilence and famine, we have been dwelling safely in the cultivation of our fields, and general agricultural improvement. And together with this gracious dispensation of his providence to us, “He has crowned the year with His goodness and His paths have dropped fatness,” causing man and beast to rejoice in abundance.

Since our last meeting the bonds of amity and peace between the United States and Canada, have been strengthened by a relaxation of their and our revenue laws. The Reciprocity Act has been, and

will be, of great service to them, and to us. In the race of commercial competition the farmers of America have an important place. The removal of absurd and injurious restrictions on the freedom of trade, cannot fail to exert a very beneficial influence on their material wealth and progress. Those who consume our surplus produce, derive benefit in the facility of access to our market now afforded to them. For this boon, the farmers of Canada are largely indebted to the unwearied exertions of the Hon. Mr. Merritt.

While congratulating ourselves on the rapid strides which Canada is making, I am anxious to press on your attention the subject of Agricultural Education, as the great instrument of promoting our prosperity. This may seem a work of supererogation. Man generally assents to the proposition that "Knowledge is power," yet it is a fact that Agriculturists, as a body, do not act on this principle; I mean in so far as regards the Science of Agriculture. Many strange notions exist in reference to it, and so very much is it neglected, that the language of the old Roman author seems almost applicable to our own time and country—"Nothing," he says, "equals my surprise when I consider that while those who desire to learn to speak well, select an orator whose eloquence may serve them as a model; while those who are anxious to dance, or become good musicians, employ a dancing or a music master; in short that while everyone looks for the best master, in order to make the best progress under his instructions, the most important science, next to that of wisdom, has neither pupils nor teachers. I have seen schools established for teaching rhetoric, geometry, music and dancing, &c., and yet I have never seen a master to teach Agriculture, nor a pupil to learn it." It is a very common opinion that education unfits men for labour, and that the only man who will assiduously persevere in it, is the ignorant and the illiterate. This is a very absurd idea. When you set an illiterate man to do a piece of work, if he obeys you it is from the mere habit of obedience to precept. Now this habit cannot ensure a proper performance of the duty required. Your only security is in the intelligence which the man can bring to bear on his task. He must understand the "how and why" of the process, or his efforts may be misdirected. The really intelligent man, should his moral faculties be in proper exercise, will do his work from a conviction that it is reasonable and proper that it should be done in the way pointed out. Nothing can be more pernicious in practice than this false estimate of the effect of education. The mass of Canadian farmers till their own land, and the labour is chiefly performed by their own families. Should they train their families on the principle that labour and education are incompatible, how fearful would then be the result as respects our social and industrial position? Fortunately, the youth of Canada are enjoying the blessings of a Common School system, which is the glory of our land, and the honour and pillar of the State. They cannot, therefore, be illiterate. But they do not receive that kind of education that will fit them for the proper exercise of the profession of Agriculture. Here lies the whole cause of the difficulty. Many farmers give their sons a liberal education, expecting that, when they shall have gone through their course of instruction, they will return to agricultural pursuits. In the majority of cases, the young men go to other professions, much to the chagrin of their parents, who at once conclude on sending no more of the sons to get a liberal education. Their neighbours, influenced by their opinions, fol-

low their example. They never once attribute the effect to the proper cause; namely, that they gave their sons that kind of education which excited a taste for, and qualified them for practising other pursuits than that of Agriculture. Would it be reasonable for a parent who had bound his son to serve an apprenticeship to a shoe maker to expect that, at the end of his term, he would turn his attention to blacksmithing, and at once be proficient in it? So with any other trade. And as it is impossible to gain proficiency in any undertaking without the preparatory processes necessary to give that proficiency, so it is with Agriculture. Another cause of many of our youth engaging in other professions is the low estimate which is formed of the dignity of labour. This is producing a most vicious state of feeling. A sort of sickly sentimentality, vanity, conceit and folly, drive numbers of young men to other occupations. They seem to think that no one has any claim to respectability, or can hope to rise in the world, unless he be a physician, merchant, lawyer, &c. They draw vivid pictures of the success that shall attend their path through life, and of ease and comfort which they shall enjoy when emancipated from what they consider the toil and drudgery of a farm's life. They crowd into our towns and cities, where many of them exchange purity of life and manners, and a noble profession, for vice, dissipation, disappointment, and, too often, a miserable end. This state of feeling prevails to an alarming extent, and must be promptly and vigorously met, or the sun of our prosperity will soon be obscured. Where, then, is the remedy? The work must begin with yourselves. You have, by your apathy sanctioned the degradation of your profession. You have permitted other men to form a low estimate of it, and to usurp that position which in common with them you should occupy. What secular pursuit is superior to yours, either in point of honour or usefulness; yet by many it is not so deemed. I have heard men, from whose education better things might have been expected, talk contemptuously of the men who wear homespun. Make the frieze coat respected. Don't think and say that labour and education are incompatible. Teach your young men that they ought to be educated. Give your sons not merely good common school instruction but a liberal and *thoroughly scientific agricultural education*. And, when they shall have finished their curriculum, instead of looking for them in the crowded city, engaged in other avocations, you will find them beside you, attached to your own honorable calling, aiding you with enlightened counsel, and comforting you in the evening of life. Do men in any other walk of life, treat their professions disrespectfully? Are they not all eager to bring the light of science to bear on them? Is it less necessary for yours. Nothing is hazarded by asserting that its aid is becoming absolutely indispensable. It is true we have got on to some extent without much scientific knowledge, but the time is at hand when a different course must be pursued. The old system does well enough while the large deposits of organic matter last. With a virgin soil and abundance of vegetable manure, there is little difficulty in raising abundant crops. This stock is nearly exhausted, and other modes of cultivation are needed. Professor Johnston, who visited Canada some years ago, adverts to this subject which ought to rouse us to action. Although the picture he has drawn may be too highly colored, yet there is so much truth in the reference that I am induced to quote it,—“as to the condition of agriculture, as an art of life, is cannot be denied that this region, as

a whole, is in a primitive condition. In relation to English markets, therefore, and the prospects and profits of the British farmer, my persuasion is, that year by year, our trans-atlantic comings will become less and less able, except in extraordinary seasons, to send large supplies of wheat to our island ports. And that when the virgin freshness shall have been rubbed off their new lands, they will be unable, with their present knowledge and methods, to send wheat to the British market so cheap as the more skillful farmers of Great Britain and Ireland can do. If any one, less familiar with agriculture, doubts that such must be the final effect of such an exhausting system, now followed on all the lands of North America, I need only inform him that the celebrated Lothian farmers, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, who carry all their crops off the land, as the North American farmers now do, return, on an average, ten tons of well-rotted manure every year to each acre, while the American farmer returns nothing."

Such is the estimate of our position and prospects, formed by one who is well qualified to judge, and our own experience will soon attest its truth. The question now is, shall Canada maintain and advance her status, or shall she retrograde? There is not a man here who does not respond "we shall not be second in degree to any farmers in the world, and our country shall be as prosperous as theirs."

I would not be understood as wishing to undervalue in the least degree the labours of the early settler. His toils and privations are written, indelibly, on the page of his country's history. I have not lived 22 years in Canada without knowing some thing of them, or be unable to appreciate them. When I look around me and see so many venerable looking men, whose grey hairs gather to the olden time, the imagination can portray very different scenes from those which now meet our view. There are those here who can look back to the time when the only building on the place where Coburg now stands, was the old bake-house, where supplies of bread were obtained by the few seafaring men who crept along the coast, with their scanty cargoes of merchandice or military stores. In those days there were none of the floating palaces which now minister to the ease and comfort of travellers. But if discovery and progression have been rapid, it is because the first steps were taken so securely by the "Pioneers." The solitary axe in the wilderness seemed but a hopeless instrumentality, but it was a sure precursor of our present prosperity. The jaded ox team of the early settler, winding its way through the almost tractless forest, like a forlorn hope, was an earnest that to day the Iron horse would with gigantic strength, and with almost the speed of lightning, dash along the remotest parts of the Province.

To return to the subject of agricultural education. It has been already hinted that for the learned professions, thorough training is imperative. This is also the case with every trade. A man is not deemed competent to make a coat or a shoe, who has not served an apprenticeship of several years. Yet men are expected to manage farms who are mere tyros in experience, and in a great measure ignorant of the science of agriculture. If the next generation of farmers could be well educated in their profession, it is almost impossible to estimate the vast change which would take place in the world's progress. What is needed is, Education, in the true and proper sense of the term, namely, the thorough training of the mind with a special reference to the practice of Agriculture. It includes the theory and practice of the professions, neither

separately, but both combined. Theory alone cannot make a man a good farmer. In order either to do work well or to be fitted to direct others in the performance of it, a farmer ought with his own hands to have gone through the process. A young man, when commencing his course, should begin at the rudiments, and progress step by step to its completion; doing with his own hands daily, the labour in each department. But together with the correct practice of farming, he must call in the aid of science in order to make him a good farmer. Science must assist him by telling what sustenance each kind of crop requires, whether it be organic or inorganic, and from careful analysis of the soil, whether such substances be among its component parts, and in the necessary proportions. No amount of merely practical skill can in all cases indicate this; science alone can determine it. How often is the merely practical man bitterly disappointed when, after preparing a field in his usual way, he finds that the crop falls far short of his expectations. Such failures cannot be accounted for by any incidental and obvious causes; there is the want of something to complete the amount and kind of food necessary for the crop, but he can't tell what that something is. Here science must aid him, or he will be left to grope in the darkness and mist of uncertainty. We learn much from the book of experience but its teachings are vague and uncertain, unless we are somewhat acquainted with the laws which regulate the universe. A physician practising his profession in ignorance of general principles, and trusting to his experience, might avoid doing much mischief in ordinary cases, but in those of complexity and peril, he would be completely at sea and utterly helpless. The like case is that of the farmer who has no scientific knowledge. He may indeed wish to regulate correctly the laws of the physical world, but this he cannot do accurately without science. This is the difference between the empirical and the scientific physiologist. The empiric is contented with observing and recording the resulting fact, while the scientific physiologist must ascertain the manner in which physiological laws operate. The attention of the one is directed to results in the improvement of his art, and that of the other to the enlargement of his stock of knowledge. There is a strong tendency in those two methods to combine and unite in one grand result. That they do combine is unquestionably true. All science is true, and the result of the operation of the great principles which it teaches must be exactly in accordance with it. Now, the object of the science of agriculture is, to construct a scheme of knowledge which shall not only explain results, but be a guide to the evolution of correct systematic practice. This identity of result is not merely important as respects the discoveries and improvers, but to man as man, elevating him morally and intellectually, and providing largely for his temporal wants.

It is often painful to witness the apathy which exists in reference to the acquisition of agricultural knowledge. Worse than this is the hostility of many practical men to what they term "Book-farming." They seem to have an instinctive horror of all knowledge but that which is acquired by themselves in their own sphere of observation. And they have no idea of imparting the benefit of their experience to others. They selfishly forget, that they have learned something, of which at the outset of their career, they were ignorant. They say that they had to acquire their stock of knowledge from experience through life, and it is only fair that others should go through the same ordeal. Hint to them that even they might be benefited by the experience of others, and they

will tell you that they know all about farming that they don't believe in discovery and progression. No doubt they are the people and wisdom will die with them." Such men are the exception. The Farmers of Canada as a class are intelligent, and desirous to keep pace with the age. They see other professions advancing rapidly; they feel that this is an age of progress, and that the farmer who willfully shuts his eyes on the light of day, is of all men the most criminally ignorant, because he does what he can to degrade and impair the usefulness of a profession which supplies not only the elements of existence to every human being, but furnishes materials for many other pursuits.

Having thus stated that a liberal and scientific education ought to be the portion of every farmer who wishes to excel in his profession, the remaining point to be glanced at, is the instrumentality by which it is to be obtained. And I wish now more particularly to direct your attention to the means for educating the rising generation. A considerable part of the training of every young farmer in early life, indeed the greater part of it must be got at home. Every farmer can teach his son a great deal of the practice, and some, a part of the science of the profession of Agriculture. But however well qualified many are to give instructions and to avail themselves of their leisure hours to impart it, yet, unaided by public instruction, the mind cannot be fully developed in the science. However good private tuition is, yet it is an acknowledged fact, that apart from public instruction, it fails to produce a well developed mind and character. The experience of men in all ages has been that the work of giving instruction can only be well done by those whose special business it is. It is the only rational and effective plan, and we have an Institution of this kind. In University College, there is an Agricultural professorship, and connected with it an Experimental Farm. As you are aware our worthy Secretary Mr. Buckland, is Professor of Agriculture. He combines those qualities which are necessary for his position; he has not only scientific attainments of a high order, but he has been long a practical farmer. He teaches the History, Science and Practice of Agriculture. The Professors of Chemistry, Natural History, [including Botany and Entomology] Geology and Mineralogy give special Lectures on those branches of Scientific Agriculture which belong to their respective departments. As an incentive to Students, the Senate of the University have erected Five Scholarships in Agriculture, of the value of £30 per annum each. Professor Buckland, in order as much as possible to suit the convenience of young farmers who cannot spare their whole time, has very considerably fixed the commencement of his course in November. It ends in March. Young men can thus be absent from home for instruction during that portion of the year when they can best spare the time. It is to be regretted that this most important institution has not been patronized as it should have been. Comparatively few have availed themselves of the advantages thus offered. — While the Agricultural Schools of Cirencester, Edinburg and Templemoyle in Great Britain, of Grignon and Roville in France, of Hohenheim and Moeglin in Germany, of Holtbeck in Flanders, and Ho-wyl in Switzerland have their crowds of eager students, our Canadian School of Agriculture is almost tenanted. This ought not so to be. Unless we rouse to action, we shall fall far behind in the race of Agricultural improvement. In a country where Agricultural societies are so much appreciated and so literally supported, why is it

that we pay so little attention to the acquisition of that kind of knowledge which is *well understood*, and which more than anything else will contribute to the improvement and wealth of Canada. Let us do our duty in this matter; the interests of the country demand it.

Gentlemen, I have thus gone at length into a subject which is of the highest importance. It has been the principal topic of my address. But I am unwilling to conclude without making a few remarks on the cultivation of wheat, the great staple of the country.

Our mode of farming differs essentially from that now pursued in Britain. We have no course of rotation of crops, which there is generally practised. Their system is the four years' course—turnips, barley or oats, clover and wheat. Summer fallowing is seldom resorted to, as it is considered that the land can be sufficiently freed from weeds and grass by the hoeing and working of the land required for the turnip crop. The farmers of Great Britain have no difficulty in raising abundant crops by this process, and the application of the various kinds of manure. There can be no doubt, that, for them, their system is excellent and highly remunerative. Their method of tillage is:—After the wheat crop is harvested the land is pared and ploughed. In spring, it is ploughed twice, and sometimes thrice, for turnips. In the next spring, it is ploughed once, and sometimes twice, for barley; so that the sheep droppings may be well mixed with the soil, and thus ensure an even crop. The third crop—clover—is sown with the barley or oats, and gives a year's rest to the teams, until the land is broken up with one ploughing, and sown with wheat, the fourth crop.

The great difficulty in the way of the introduction of this course into Canada, is, the turnip crop. It is not meant that its cultivation would not be productive of highly beneficial results, but that the amount of labour which is necessary for it is almost unattainable in the present state of the country. The principal part of the labour is not in the preparation of the soil for sowing, but in the after tillage and harvesting. In England, there is no difficulty in procuring any number of labourers, at any given time, and at a moderate rate. Here the case is entirely different. At some seasons, it is very difficult to get men; and the busy time with the turnip crop is during one of those seasons—namely, wheat harvest. In this climate, turnips ought not to be sown before the end of June; if sown sooner, they become dwarfish, and rot readily. We usually begin wheat harvest about the 17th July; so that, if the turnip crop be sown in the end of June, the proper time for thinning and hoeing it would be during harvest, when, to attend to it would be to neglect the wheat crop, and run the risk of losing it. Then, the plan of feeding them on the land, as in England, would not answer in Canada after the middle of November, as the severe frost would render it impossible for sheep to eat them. Neither could they be allowed to remain in the ground during winter, as the severity of the weather during that season would completely destroy them for food. To make the crop valuable, it would be necessary to house it, which would require a large amount of labour. Turnips can only be raised to advantage on a small scale, for winter food for cattle and sheep, not to the extent of the fourth part of the available land of every farmer. As a substitute, Indian corn has been tried; still, it has the disadvantage of being a cereal—carrying off from the soil some of the same

sub-tancs which constitute the food of other plants of its class. In fact, in the absence of root culture, it is a very difficult matter to have a proper system of husbandry. However, even a change of cereal crops is better than no change at all. The system of planting corn after wheat, then barley or oats, then clover, and afterwards wheat, is much practised in the United States and Canada. This course has been found to answer well. It would give, consecutively, one-fourth of the cultivated land on a farm for turnips, potatoes, corn, and peas; one-fourth for barley or oats; one-fourth for clover, and one-fourth for wheat. Were this plan pursued, and all the farmyard and artificial manures applied during the first year of the course, except gypsum on clover, I have no doubt that farming would be more lucrative than at present. All the crops would be more abundant, and there would be more system and regularity about the work of the farm than now prevails.

In the mode of tilling for wheat, the first and great point is to drain the land. In many places in Canada, the soil is so wet that wheat can not be sown with even the probability of a fair return from it. A large portion of the land is of this character. The really first-rate wheat land in Canada, as in the State of New York, is limited in extent. I admit that a great deal of land is sown with wheat but I do assert that the result fully bears out my opinion that in its present state, that is while we are undrained, a great deal of land is sown with wheat which ought not to be sown, for it only results in failure and disappointment. The first step then is thorough draining where it is needed, on all lands intended for the growth of wheat. Wheat must have dry soil or it cannot grow well. The Genesee country and other districts famed for the growth of wheat are dry. The soil in those places being gravelly, forms a permanent drain for superabundant moisture. It is gratifying to know that public attention is being directed to the subject of drainage, and I gladly embrace this opportunity of urging its general adoption.

The next important point in the cultivation of wheat is deep tillage. The old furrow of six inches deep and nine wide would do. The roots of the wheat plant must have no such obstruction as hard pan at the depth of seven or eight inches. The land ought to be turned to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches. The plan of turning a sleek pointed furrow, may be very well as a piece of fancy work, but will not answer practical purposes. Change your rules at your ploughing matches. For the narrow and shallow furrow substitute a wider and deeper one, carry the rule to your farms and you will find a vast difference in the produce per acre. Instead of breaking up your summer fallows or clover sod with two horses, do it with three or four, or with what is an excellent plough team, a span of horses and a yoke of oxen.

A very essential matter is to clean the land thoroughly from grass and weeds. The great enemy to wheat is spear or couch grass, and it is a very difficult one to get rid of; if not checked it bids fair to take possession of our best wheat lands. In England it gives a great deal of trouble, and the wish to get rid of it, has led to various expedients. The old system of summer-fallowing, although partially successful, was found to be expensive and not so thorough in its effects as was desired; it cost a great deal of labor and did not do the work effectually. The best English farmers set it down as a system requir-

ing double the number of teams necessary for the present improved mode. They discovered that the more ploughing of land did not kill the grass, and that even four and six plowings did not eradicate it that even after all it still lived and infested the soil. They now act on the principle that to destroy speedily and effectually the vitality of a plant, it is necessary to cut off the communication between the roots and leaves, because a plant can long survive without coming in contact, above ground, with the atmosphere. They found that the ordinary plough, *warded by any other implement, cannot effect this object.* In England they use what is termed the "paring plough," one kind of which, (Bentall's) cuts the ground to the depth of two or three inches, another, (and I think the preferable one, Kilby's,) not merely pares but turns over the ground.—After this paring process, the ground is plowed deeply; thus the grass is buried at a considerable depth, where it remains undisturbed, to serve as manure. In the Genesee country, as in other places in the U. S., a rather different plan is pursued, still the principle is the same. There the ground is pared and ploughed at the same time, by an admirable implement called the Michigan subsoil, or double mould board plough. It consists of two ploughs, placed one before the other on the same beam. The forward one takes a furrow slice two or three inches deep, separating the tops of the grass from the roots, and lays its slice in the bottom of the previous furrow; the hinder one follows, raising a furrow slice eight or nine inches deeper, which it lays on the slice cut by the forward mould board. During the process of ploughing the soil is broken and mellowed, so that the work of harrowing is afterwards easily and well done. The grass is so deeply buried, that harrowing or even light ploughing cannot afterward bring it to the surface, to waste or grow again. Land ploughed with this plough, during the late wet season after lying without being harrowed for six or seven weeks, scarcely showed a blade of grass, while land in an adjoining field, ploughed with the ordinary plough, and afterwards well harrowed, was quite green. The reason is obvious. Sod ploughed in the ordinary way sends grass through the seams of the furrows as soon as turned over. This growth spreads through the furrow-slice binding the whole together. When cross ploughed the sod is not rotted, but is turned over in square pieces which can scarcely be shaken apart, thus the wheat is sown to struggle among sods and grass which grow again and choke the young plant. The practice of turning up again clover, which has been ploughed down for manure, is certainly not in keeping with the idea that in order to be of service, manure must not be much exposed to the action of the atmosphere. What good farmer would allow manure to lie bleaching on the surface of the ground? Is it more sensible to cross plough clover sod? How is it possible to get rid of couch grass when we plough up half-rotten sod? The mode now pursued in the best wheat districts of New York is to plough down clover in the middle or end of June, with the double plough. The land is harrowed thoroughly as soon after ploughing as possible. About the middle of July it is turned over to the depth of three inches with the "gang-plough" an implement with four small ploughs fastened to a beam resting on two wheels. It can be raised or lowered to the depth required, and is regulated by a pole to which the horses are attached. *Unlike the cultivator, it turns effectually the surface of the ground over which it passes.* It is drawn by three horses abreast.



After the first working, should any grass appear, the land is again gone over with the "gang-plough." Before seeding it is harrowed well. The wheat is sometimes drilled or sown broadcast, and then covered with the "gang-plough." I have seen a great deal of land managed in this way during the present season in the State of New York, which as a bed for wheat was far superior to summer-fallow which was ploughed three or four times. Specimens of the "double-mould" and "gang ploughs" are on the show ground. I would earnestly invite your attention to them as most valuable agricultural implements. No good farmer should be without them. Those which I use, were made by Mr. Williams, of West Henrietta, New York.

Gentlemen, I feel that I have trespassed long on your time and must conclude my Address. We have reason to feel proud of the Exhibition which has just closed; it has been inferior to none of its predecessors, and in some respects it has been superior to them all. From this we ought to take courage and resolve, in the spirit of this age of progress, that each succeeding exhibition shall excel all that have gone before it. This is what the world expects from us. Let us remember the honor, dignity, and usefulness of our profession; for in the language of Daniel Webster, "No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce." These all stand together, but they stand together, like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture. Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee-simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom from the ground they plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. And, whatever else may be undervalued or overlooked, let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth, is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without, great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbours. But without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he gives up the chase, and fixes himself in some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

The President having finished reading the above address,

Colonel Thompson said he was sure all present were satisfied that they were making progress in the selection of their Presidents. The admirable address to which they had listened gave them a very high idea of the abilities of the gentleman who had delivered it—[applause]—and he presumed they were all anxious to have an opportunity of reading it in their habitations [Applause]. He therefore moved that the thanks of the Association be given to the President for his excellent address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Rounds of cheers having been given for the Queen, our noble Allies, the Governor General, the Farmers of Canada, and the President of the Association, the

Secretary, (Professor Buckland,) proceeded to read the Premium list, and with this terminated the business of the Show, with the exception of the payment of the premiums, which is necessarily a work of time.

#### THE DINNER TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

In the evening the Dinner given to his Excellency by the Local Committee took place in the Globe Hotel. Near a hundred gentlemen were present.

Sheriff Ruttan, Chairman of the Local Committee, occupied the chair, having at his right the distinguished guest of the evening, His Excellency the Governor General, Hon. Adam Ferguson, Professor Buckland, and R. L. Denison, Esq. On his left the Chairman was supported by David Christie, Esq., M. P., President of the Agricultural Association, Honorable Inspector General Cayley, Hon. Geo. Boulton, E. W. Thomson, Esq., and Major E. T. Campbell.

The vice-chair was occupied by D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., Mayor of Cobourg, supported on his right by Sir Allan Macnab, Lord Bury, and Captain Reiblack, and on his left by Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Hon. Robert Spetee.

The chairs at the ends of the tables were occupied by Baron de Longueuil, Wm. Weller, Esq., and Asa A. Burdham, Esq.

Among the other gentlemen present we observed J. Langton, Esq., M. P., Archdeacon Bethune, Thos. Street, Esq., H. J. Rutan, Esq., C. H. Morgan, Esq., Col. Marks, Judge Boswell, Judge Hall, Peterboro', Sheriff Conger, Peterboro', A. Fraser, Esq., Professor Tillotson, J. B. Fortune, Esq., G. A. Barber, Esq., James Cockburn, Esq., A. Secor, Esq., W. Gravelly, Esq., &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN, before proceeding to the toasts of the evening, explained that the reason why he presided instead of the President of the Association, was his position as chairman of the Local Committee. His Excellency the Governor General, who had honoured them with his presence, must have found it a very difficult matter to accede to their request that he should meet with them that evening, although he was sure that it would have been with very great reluctance that his Excellency would have foregone the pleasure of meeting so many of the farmers of Upper Canada on the present occasion. In these circumstances they felt a special indebtedness to his Excellency for honouring them with his presence, but they must recollect that he must have been subjected to great fatigue while travelling night and day from Quebec during the last three or four days, and it would therefore be incumbent on them to make as short speeches as possible.

The CHAIRMAN then gave in succession, "The Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," and "The Emperor of the French and our noble Allies"—all three toasts being drunk with much enthusiasm.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I am now about to propose the health of our noble and distinguished guest. [Cheers] It is a toast which we have rarely an opportunity of hearing responded to in the town of Cobourg, and I know that this evening it has been at a very considerable personal sacrifice, that His Excellency has condescended to visit us. For this as well as for many other reasons, I am sure that every individual in the room will most cordially respond to the toast I now give—"the health of the Governor General."

The toast having been drunk amidst great applause,

The GOVERNOR GENERAL rose to reply. He said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada—before proposing my health, Sheriff Kitton took occasion to observe that I had come here at a considerable personal inconvenience. I did not consider, however, that there was any difficulty in that respect. I was anxious to come here on many accounts, and the difficulty arose simply from my having made all my previous arrangements, and those arrangements affecting other people, whom I did not exactly care to put out of their way in order to please myself. But I am exceedingly glad that I have been able to arrange to meet the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. Of personal inconvenience to me there has been none, but had it been ten times greater than you supposed, I would willingly have undergone it for what I have seen to-day. (Cheers.) I was anxious to be present with you on several accounts. I would be anxious to have the opportunity at any time of meeting a body of gentlemen connected with agriculture, that which I consider to be the staple occupation of Canada, and most contributing to her prosperity, what I hope will be her great and signal prosperity and progress in the history of the world. [Cheers.] I would have been anxious to meet such a body of gentlemen at any time, but I was more particularly anxious to do so, on the first occasion of my setting foot in the Upper Province, after assuming the trust and confidence reposed in me by our gracious Queen in appointing me to act as her representative here. I need say no more on that point. I can see that the Agricultural Associations of Upper and Lower Canada are respectively at once the means and the measure of the progress of the country. They not only diffuse information and afford a stimulus which urges one into a generous rivalry with every body around him, but they measure from year to year the progress that is made in that most useful of all sciences and of all arts, if I may so call it, the application of theory to practice. I have been told his very day by gentlemen who recollect the last agricultural exhibition in Cobourg that the progress they observe is most gratifying. They see the effect of these exhibitions growing from year to year. They mark in the same district among the same individuals, or among the sons and descendants of those individuals, how the breed of stock and the growth of grain have improved, and how the benefit of science and industry has been poured out upon the soil, until it has produced that abundance which at the present moment enables you to pour the superfluities of your granaries into France and England, and to possess the character of being really one of the great wheat producing countries of the world. [Cheers.] Such Canada is already, and I trust she will long remain so. [Cheers.] I have said that I am happy to meet the Agricultural Association on my first entry into Upper Canada. And I am especially happy to meet you at the moment when the heart of every subject of our Gracious Queen must throb with exultation at the latest glorious triumph of the French and British alliance. [Loud Cheers.] I take that alliance to have a significance and an importance in the history of the world, which people at the present moment cannot appreciate. I see those two flags hanging there side by side and I rise just after hearing your drink with proper enthusiasm the health of our Queen and the health of the Emperor of the French. [Cheers.] I am firmly convinced that if the present war leaves behind it a firm and steadfast adherence

on the part of the people of England and France to one another, it will produce greater good to the world than any public event that I know of. [Cheers.] One reason why I look upon that alliance with interest and confidence is, because I believe that it will introduce a complete change into the system of regulating what is called the balance of power. I believe that the alliance of France with England will give a new colour to every public event for centuries to come, and I trust that it may be as firmly cemented, and remain as solid as metal that lately proposed at Paris seemed to promise us. (Cheers.) You may say, these events will affect Europe more than they affect us. In some sense they do so, but I believe that for the elements of the balance of power hereafter, if France and England are allied, we will have to look to both sides of the Atlantic and I believe that Canada will not be without its weight among those elements. [Hear, hear.] There is also a moral which I shall draw from these considerations of a domestic character, if I may be permitted to do so—not of a political character, but having direct reference to your own present condition. Your Legislature has been settled in Lower Canada for four years. Your members from Upper Canada have been leaving the nature of the country, and have been conciliating any prejudices that might exist, by living in good fellowship and brotherhood with their French brethren. And now that the French members from Lower Canada are coming up to live among you for a certain time, and are going to perform legislative duties in the midst of you, I have no doubt that you will heartily welcome them and receive them as brothers. It has struck me lately that it would be one of the most absurd things in the world if the French and English in Canada were to take to quarrelling just as the French and English in all the rest of the world are uniting together in amity. I think it would be one of the most foolish exhibitions that could be witnessed. [Cheers.] And therefore it is that I have too much confidence in the good sense of the people both of Upper and Lower Canada, to expect ever to see any such thing. [Cheers.] I believe you will think that, whatever little differences and difficulties you may have, you must rely on the wisdom of your own statesmen, whom you have among you, if you only choose the right ones as your representatives. Let those men smooth over those difficulties, and devise means for completely getting rid of them, but do not thrust yourselves into measures that will ruin the future consequence and prosperity of your country, for the sake of these petty differences. I have very little more to say on matters of a general character. I have remarked on those matters which give particular importance to the present occasion, and I have spoken as much as I could with reference to the French alliance. And a singular fact comes across me at the moment, that if I were to desire to express my theories of Colonial Government and Colonial Trade in the shortest and most concise manner, I should express them in the words of a celebrated French statesman, who lived in the last century, and who, in a report addressed to the French Ministry, in the year 1776, before the American War was concluded, used nearly the following language:—"Wise and happy will that nation be, which shall first consent to see in its Colonies allied Provinces, not mere dependencies of the mother country." [Applause.] So much for the Colonial Government. With regard to Colonial Trade, he goes on to say:—"Wise and happy will that nation be which will consent to recognize as the only principle of consequence in commerce the employment of

all its lands in the manner most advantageous to the owners of those lands, and all its labour in the manner most advantageous to the individual labourer that is, the manner in which every man would use both of them, if he were permitted so to do, for his advantage." I have quoted these words, the language of a French statesman, because I do not think I would show a bad disposition to be on good terms with our French brethren in Lower Canada. No thing more remains to me but the agreeable, although difficult task, of returning you my hearty thanks for the reception you have given me, and the honour you have done me in drinking my health. Be assured I shall ever look back on my visit to Cobourg, and my meeting with the Agricultural Association, with the greatest pleasure.

His EXCELLENCY again rose, and asked permission of the chair to propose a toast, with reference to which, after the remarks he had already made, he had nothing more to say, because he believed he had expressed his sentiments fully as to the objects of the Association. But he could not leave his room without proposing 'Success to the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada,' not only for this year, but in all coming years. [Loud Cheers.]

D. CHRISTIE, Esq., M.P.P., President of the Association, responded. The members of the Association could not but feel very highly the compliment which His Excellency, in proposing, and this company by the manner in which they had received that toast had just paid them, and the very flattering terms in which His Excellency had spoken of that Association and of the benefits it was calculated to confer would be fully appreciated by every farmer in Canada [Applause.] His Excellency had stated that the success of those exhibitions was one of the criterions by which they could measure the progress of the country. The remark was susceptible of a still wider application, not confined to this Province. At those great milestones in the pathway of the world's progress, the Exhibitions of London, New York, and Paris, Canada occupied a prominent position [Cheers.] But it was mainly owing to the efforts of this Association that at those Exhibitions Canada had attained so high a rank. [Cheers.] They had reason, as His Excellency had remarked, to feel proud of the Exhibition they had to day. [Cheers.] It certainly surpassed all its predecessors, and they were in no small degree indebted for the progress they had made to the vigorous assistance which had been rendered to the Association by the inhabitants of the town of Cobourg. The Mayor and Corporation had in every possible way given their help, and they had done it effectually. Aided by a very efficient and active Local Committee, the arrangements had been so good as to leave very little to be done by the officers of the Association. Before sitting down, therefore, he would propose as a toast, "The Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Cobourg" [Cheers.]

Mayor BOUTRON responded and expressed the pleasure it had given him to hear the Exhibition of Cobourg pronounced the most successful that had ever been held in the Province. The people of Cobourg had reason to feel proud on the present occasion. Not only had they the Association here, but the head of the Government who were administering the duties of its several departments. They exhibited their interest in the progress of the country by their presence here, by their coming from a distance to this town to meet them and to enjoy the satisfaction they had all felt in witnessing this great Exhi-

bition of the Agricultural products of this country. He thought it a highly advantageous thing, that the Association, instead of having expensive buildings in one place should hold their annual exhibitions in different districts - Were it not for this, they could never have hoped to see in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland 20,000 of their agricultural brethren assembled here to meet the leading gentry and the Governor of our country. After a few more remarks, the Mayor concluded by proposing the health of Major Campbell, President of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada. - [Cheers.]

Several other toasts were given and responded to by gentlemen from Lower as well as Upper Canada, but as the remarks had no special reference to Agriculture, we cannot make room for them.

### LIST OF PRIZES.

#### HORSES.

##### CLASS I - BLOOD HORSES.

(12 Entries)

JUDGES.-Peter Daly, Addington; Duncan McFarland, Welland; Paul Clapp, Prince Edward; Wm. Hutt, Lincoln

Best thorough bred Stallion, George Cooper	£ 8 5
York	
2d do James Miller, Norval	5 10
3d do W. Byers, Nepean	2 15
Best thorough-bred two year old Stallion, Alfred Harris, Rice Lake	3 10
Best do three year old Filly, J. & J. White, Trafalgar	4 10
Best do two year old do do	3 10
Best do Mare and Foal R. A. Goodenough, Toronto	5 10
2d do J & J. White, Trafalgar	3 10
3d do G E Castle Cobourg	1 10

EXTRA PRIZE - Geo Cooper York, two year old colt, seven eighths bred. Recommended for prize of: £2.

##### CLASS II - AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

(175 Entries)

JUDGES.-David Smiley, York; Robert Young, Lanark; John Masson, Middlesex; P R P Amer, Hastings; T Bell, Peterboro'; W Powel, Livingston, N Y; Ruggen Malin, N Y.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, T. Nattrass, Cavan	£ 8 5
2d do W Shipley, London	5 10
3d do J & R Simpson, Markham	2 15
Best Heavy Draught Stallion, Thos Nattrass, Cavan	8 5
2d do David Rowntree, York	5 10
3d do Jane Ward, Markham	2 15
Best three year old Stallion, Hiram Borland, Darlington	5 10
2d do W Cochrane, Pickering	3 10
3d do H Middleton, Clarke	1 15
Best two year old Stallion, T Armstrong, Vaughan	3 10
2d do W Miller, Pickering	3 10
3d do J Little, London Township	1 5
Best yearling Colt, James Addison, Etobicoke	2 0
2d do Allen Trull, Darlington	1 10
3d do William Ball, Hamilton Town-ship	1 0

Best three year old Filly, Gilbert Jones, Murray	£4 10
2d do Trueman M'Evers, Hamilton Township	2 15
3d do Alex Beathe, Darlington	1 15
Best two year old Filly, Wm Miller, Pickering.	3 10
2d do H Balfour, Pickering	2 5
3d do J Somers, Darlington	1 5
Best yearling Filly, Andrew Smith, Clarke	2 0
2d do E Halliday, Haldimand	1 10
3d do R Brown, Hamilton Township	1 0
Best Brown Mare and Foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost, Jesse Trull, Darlington	5 10
2d do John Simpson, Bowmanville	3 10
3d do H M Kenzie, Cobourg	1 10
Best Span Matched Carriage Horses, Wm Wel-ler, Cobourg	5 0
2d do R A Godenough, Toronto	3 15
3d do J Ross, Belleville	2 10
Best Span of Draught Horses, David M'Kay, Darlington	5 0
2d do H Elliot, Darlington	3 15
3d do John Simpson, Bowmanville	2 10
Best saddle Horse, Geo Munroe, Junr, Co-bourg	2 10
Best Single Carriage Horse in harness, L Vanderburg, Peterboro'	2 10
2d do Glover Bennett, Cobourg	2 0
3d do M Forsyth, Hamilton Township	1 10
EXTRA PRIZE—Recommended or prize Indian Pony. Exhibited by Wm Lindsay, Ham-ilton Township	0 15

CATTLE.

CLASS III.—DURHAMS.

(120 Entries)

JUDGES—James Davidson, Brant; John Harland, W. H. H. W. York; Geo. Robson, Middlesex; Stephen Benson, Peterboro'; R. M. Butler, Ontario.

Best aged Bull, 5 years old and upwards, John Walton, Smith.	£10 0
2d do T. Richmond, Gananoque,	6 0
3d do John Jarvis, Trafalgar	4 0
4th do Ralph Wade, Jr, Cobourg	2 0
Best 4 years old Bull, G. Cooper, York	9 0
2d do W H Berestord, Whitechurch	6 0
3d do Geo Miller, Markham	4 0
4th do E W Thomson, York	2 0
Best 3 years old Bull, John Wade, Hamilton township	8 0
Best two years old Bull (Imported from Eng-land since last Exhibition,) F W Stone, Guelph	18 0
2d do J P Wheeler, Scarborough	4 0
4th do R Wade, Jr, Port Hope	1 5
Discretionary Prize: this animal not having been on the ground when the others were examined, Wm Davis, Etobicoke,	6 0
NOTE: Some irregularity occurred in the awarding of the prizes on 2 year old Durham Bulls. The above is the final decision of the Judges; not yet, however, confirmed by the Board.	
Best 1 year old Bull, Jno Simpson, Bowmanville	5 0
2d do M Jones, Bowmanville	2 0
Best Bull Calf, Ralph Wade, Jr, Cobourg	4 0
2d do do do	2 10
3d do John Wade, Hamilton	1 10
4th do Ralph Wade, Senior, Hope	0 15

Best Cow (imported from England since last Exhibition) F W Stone, Guelph	£10 0
2d do J P Wheeler, Scarborough	3 0
3d do do do	2 0
4th do John Walton, Smith	1 5
Best three years old Cow, F W Stone, Guelph	4 0
2d do John Wade, Hamilton	2 10
3d do R Wade, Jr, Cobourg	1 10
4th do John Wade, Hamilton	1 0
Best 2 years old Heifer, G Miller, Markham	3 0
2d do W Miller, Pickering	2 0
3d do F W Stone, Guelph	1 5
4th do G Miller, Markham	0 15
Best 1 year old Heifer (imported from Eng-land since last Exhibition,) F W Stone, Guelph	5 0
2d do W A Miller, Pickering	1 10
3d do Wm Miller do	1 0
4th do Wm Miller do	0 10
Best Heifer Calf, John Hes, Puslinch	1 10
2d do G Roddick, Cobourg	1 0
3d do J P Wheeler, Scarborough	0 10
4th do R Wade, Jr, Cobourg	0 5

CLASS IV.—DEVONS.

[76 Entries.]

JUDGES.—J B Kirby, Jefferson County, New York; George Webb, Jefferson County, New York; Wil-liam Burkwill, Middlesex; James Busbel, Halton; James Weeks, Welland

Best aged Bull, W H Lock, Yarmouth	£10 0
2d do N Choate, Hope	6 0
3d do J B Woolnough, Townsend	4 0
4th do James Minto, Haldimand	2 0
4 years old Bull 3d prize, E Tye, Wilmot	4 0
Best 3 years old Bull, R Ferrie & Co, Doon	3 0
2d do H Borland, Darlington	5 0
3d do E Halliday, Haldimand	3 0
4th do G S Burrill, Cramah	1 10
2 years old Bull, 2d prize, John S Innes, Hal-dimand	4 0
4th do Daniel Tye, Wilmot	1 5
Best yearling Bull, R Ferrie & Co, Doon	5 0
2d do William Mead, Etobicoke	3 0
3d do G E Castle, Hamilton	2 0
Best Bull Calf, W A Lock, Yarmouth	4 0
2d do R Ferrie & Co, Doon	2 10
3d do do do	1 10
4th do W H Lock, Yarmouth	0 15
The Show in this class was very superior.	
Best Cow, W H Lock, Yarmouth	5 0
2d do J B Woolnough, Townsend	3 0
3d do W H Lock, Yarmouth	2 0
4th do do do	1 5
Best 3 years old Cow do do do	4 0
2d do do do do	2 0
3d do do do do	1 10
4th do do P R Wright, Cobourg	1 0
Best 2 year old Heifer, W H Lock, Yarmouth	3 0
2d do do do do	2 0
3d do do do do	1 5
4th do do R Ferrie & Co, Doon	0 15
Best Heifer Calf, W H Lock, Yarmouth	1 10
2d do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do	0 10
4th do do N Choate, Hope	0 5

CLASS V.—HEREFORDS.

(8 Entries.)

JUDGES.—W Ferguson, Frontenac; Dr Richmond, Leeds; James Duacan, Lanark; Robert Kirk-wood, Wentworth.

Aged Hereford Bull, Baron de Longueuil Simcoe Island	£10 0
Three years old Hereford Bull, imported from United States since last Exhibition, Wil- liam McMicking, Stamford	16 0
Two years old Hereford Bull, Baron de Lon- gueuil, Simcoe Island	6 0
Best Hereford Cow, imported from United States since last Exhibition, William Mc- Micking Stamford	7 10
2d do do	3 0
Best yearling Hereford Heifer, Baron de Lon- gueuil	2 10
2d do do do	1 10
The Best Hereford Bull of any age not ex- ceeding 4 years, that has served Cows in the Province this season; Prize offered by Baron de Longueuil, Wm McMicking, Stamford	20 0

CLASS VI.—AYRSHIRES.

[41 Entries.]

JUDGES.—Same as Herefords.

Best aged Ayrshire Bull, Mrs. Ewart, Dundas	£10 0
2d do Wm Byers, Nepean	6 0
3d do J Patterson, Streetsville	4 0
Best four years old Ayrshire Bull, James Hen- ning, Puslinch	9 0
2d do John Boyes, Amherst Island	6 0
Best three years old Bull, Montreal Agricultu- ral Society	8 0
2d do R L Denison, Toronto	5 0
Best two years old Bull, John Boyes, Amherst Island	6 0
Best one year old Bull do do	5 0
2d do R L Denison, Toronto	5 0
Best Bull Calf [under one year], Mrs Ewart Dundas	4 0
2d do John Boyes, Amherst Island	2 10
3d do Mrs Ewart, Dundas	1 10
4th do P R Wright, Cobourg	0 15
Best Cow, R L Denison, Toronto	5 0
2d do John Boyes, Amherst Island	3 0
3d do P R Wright, Cobourg	2 0
4th do do Mrs Ewart Dundas	1 5
Best 3 years old Cow, John Boyes, Amherst Island	4 0
2d do Mrs Ewart Dundas	2 10
Best 2 years old Heifer, John Boyes, Amherst Island	3 0
2d do do do	2 0
Best 1 year old Heifer, Mrs Ewart, Dundas	2 10
2d do do do do	1 10
3d do John Boyes, Amherst Island	1 0
4th do Mrs Ewart, Dundas	0 10
Best Heifer Calf [under one year] John Boyes Amherst Island	1 10
2d do Mrs Ewart, Dundas	1 0
3d do John Boyes, Amherst Island	0 10

CLASS VII.—GALLOWAY CATTLE.

(9 Entries)

JUDGES same as Herefords.

Best 3 years old Bull, Wm. Roddick, Cobourg	8 0
Best 1 year old Bull, Geo Miller, Markham	5 0
Best Bull Calf, Wm Roddick, Hamilton township	4 0
2d do do do do	2 10
Best Cow, Geo Miller, Markham	5 0
2d do Wm Roddick, Cobourg	3 0
Best 3 year old Cow, Wm Roddick, Hamilton	4 0
Best 2 year old Heifer Wm Miller, Pickering	3 0
Best Heifer Calf, Geo Miller, Markham	1 10

CLASS VIII—GRADE CATTLE.

(64 Entries)

JUDGES—John Dessy, Halton; James Pile, Ontario,  
R A Hartley, Peel; W A Cooley, Wentworth.

Best Cow, John Dow, Whitby	£ 5 0
2d do G Hinds, Haldimand	3 0
3d do Jno Walton, Peterboro'	2 0
4th do Ralph Wade, jr, Cobourg	1 5
Best 3 years old Cow, John Dow, Whitby	4 0
2d do E Powell, Hamilton township	2 10
3d do do do	1 10
4th do T Taylor do	1 0
Best 2 years old Heifer, Jno Dow, Whitby	3 0
2d do do do	2 0
3d do do do	1 5
4th do John Foott, Hope	0 15
Best 1 year old Heifer, J P Wheeler, Scarborough,	2 10
2d do Wm Par, Haldimand	1 10
3d do Ralph Wade, jr, Cobourg	1 0
4th do do do	0 10
Best Heifer Calf [under one year] John Dow, Whitby	1 10
2d do Jno Wade, Hamilton township	1 0
3d do do do	1 10
4th do B McEvers, Hamilton township	0 5

CLASS IX.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.

(31 Entries)

JUDGES—Phillip Armstrong, York; Thomas Smith,  
do; Daniel Eye, Waterloo.

Best Ox or Steer, G Elliott, Hope	£ 7 10
2d do do Kirkwood & Lawry, Hamil- ton City,	5 0
3d do do do	3 0
Best Cow or Heifer, Wm, Bright, Toronto,	7 10
2d do do do	5 0
3d do John Gould, Whitby.	3 0
Best yoke of working Oxen, P Hinman, Hal- dmand	5 0
2d do, C & T Card, do	3 0
3d do, L Bradley, do	2 0
Best yoke of three-year-old Steers, do do	4 0
Best team of Oxen, not less than ten yoke, from one township, the property of any number of persons. P. Hinman, do	10 0

SHEEP.

CLASS X—LEICESTERS.

JUDGES—Thomas Scott, Addington; James Currie,  
Brant; John Cade, Ontario; Wm Dickson, Went-  
worth; J P Wheeler, York; Emanuel Mann, Pe-  
terboro'; Alex Thompson, Hastings; Wm Brown,  
Northumberland.

Best Ram, 2 shears and over (imported from England in 1855) Christopher Walker, London	£ 12 0
2d do, W Miller, Pickering,	2 10
3d do Geo Miller, Markham,	1 0
Best shearling Ram, W Miller, Pickering	4 0
2d do, James Petty, Bruce field,	2 10
2d Huron do, Geo Miller Markham	1 0
Best Ram Lamb, Chris. Walker, London	2 0
2d do, Geo Miller, Markham	1 0
3d do, M Jones, Darlington	0 10
Best two Ewes, two shears and over, Geo Mil- ler, Markham	4 0
2d do, James Dickson, Clarke	3 0
3d do, George Miller, Markham	1 10

Best two shearing Ewes, W Miller, Pickering	£3 0
2d do, Chris Walker, Loudon	2 0
3d do, do do	1 0
Best 2 Ewe Lambs, Geo Miller, Markham	1 10
2d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy	1 0
3d do, James Dickson, Clarke	0 10

CLASS XI—SOUTHDOWNS.  
(59 Entries.)

JUDGES—Geo Fillater, Hastings; John Hanley, Lennox; A D Dougal, Prince Edward; Wm Tye, Waterloo; J W Ball, Lincoln.

Best Ram, two shears and over, John Spencer, Whitby	£4 0
2d do R W Stanley, Haldimand	2 10
3d do R & W Gordon, Paris	1 0
Best Shearling Ram, do do (imported from the United States this year)	8 0
2d do John Spencer, Whitby	2 10
3d do Arnold Burrows, Brantford	1 0
Best Ram Lamb, R W Souley, Haldimand	2 0
2d do John Spencer, Whitby	1 0
3d do Richard Coates, Oakville	0 10
Best two Ewes, two shears and over, R & W Gordon Paris	4 0
2d do do	3 0
3d do John Spencer, Whitby	1 10
Best two shearing Ewes, do do	3 0
2d do do do	2 0
3d do R W Stanley, Haldimand	0 10
Best two Ewe Lambs, J Spencer Whitby,	1 10
2d do do do	1 0
3d do R W Stanley, Haldimand	0 10

CLASS XII—MERINOS AND SAXONS.  
[4 Entries.]

JUDGES—Same as Southdowns.

Best Ram, two shears and over, Nathan Choate, Hope	£4 0 0
2d do Jacob Rymal Jr., Barton	2 10 0
3d do Nathan Choate, Hope	1 0 0
Best Shearling, Jacob Rymal, jr, Barton	4 0
2d do Nathan Choate, Hope	2 10
3d do do do	1 0
Best Ram Lamb do do	2 0
2d do do do	1 0
3d do Jacob Rymal, jr, Barton	0 10
Best two Ewes, two shears and over, Jacob Rymal jr, Barton	4 0
2d do Nathan Choate, Hope	3 0
3d do Jacob Rymal, jr, Barton	1 10
Best two shearing Ewes, Nathan Choate, Hope	3 0
2d do do do	2 0
3d do do do	1 0
Best two Ewe Lambs, do do	1 10
2d do do do	1 0
3d do do do do	0 10

CLASS XIII, COTSWOLDS.  
[35 Entries.]

JUDGES: James Paterson, Peel; Wm. Beattie Middlesex; John Hes, Wellington

Best Ram, two shears and over, John Snell, Chinguacousy	4 0
2d do Wm. Smith, Clarke	2 10
3d do Wm. Miller, Pickering	1 0
Best shearing Ram, F W Stone, Guelph, imported from England since last Exhibition	12 0
2d do Wm Miller, Pickering	2 10
3d do F W Stone, Guelph	1 0

Best Ram Lamb, George Miller, Markham	£ 2 0
2d do do do	1 0
3d do Wm. Miller, Pickering	0 10
Best two Ewes, two shears and over, John Snell, Chinguacousy	4 0
2d do F W Stone, Guelph,	3 0
3d do do do	1 10

Best two shearing Ewes, F W Stone, Guelph imported from England since last exhibition

2d do do do	6 0
3d do do John Snell, Chinguacousy	2 0
Best two Ewe Lambs, do do	1 0
2d do George Miller, Markham	1 0
3d do do do	10

The show of the Cotswolds very good.

CLASS XIV, CHEVIOTS.  
[8 Entries.]

JUDGES same as Cotswolds.

Best Ram, two shears and over, Wm. Roddick, Hamilton township	4 0
Best Shearling Ram do do	4 0
2d do do do	2 10
3d do do do	1 0
Best Ram Lamb do do	2 0
2d do do do	1 0
Best two Ewes, two shears and over,	4 0
Best two shearing Ewes, no Entry.	
Best two Ewe Lambs, Wm. Roddick, Hamilton township	1 10

The Cheviots exhibited, all shown by Mr. Roddick, were considered by the Judges remarkably good.

CLASS XV. FAT SHEEP.  
(17 Entries.)

JUDGES: P Armstrong, York; Thos Smith, do; Daniel Tye, Waterloo.

Best two fat Wethers, Christopher Walker, London	£3 0
2d do do do	2 0
3d do Ralph Wade, Cobourg	1 0
Best two fat Ewes, John Snell, Chinguacousy	3 0
2d do Geo Miller, Markham	2 0
3d do John P Wheeler, Scarboro'	1 0

Extra entries in Sheep, [4 entries.] Benjamin Jennings, King, a splendid Southdown Ewe, worthy of a premium recommended £2.

PIGS.

CLASS XVI.—LARGE BREED PIGS.  
[29 Entries.]

JUDGES: B C Shaw, Norfolk; J Woolnough, do; W E O'Brien, Simcoe.

Best Boar, 1 year and over, George McKinlay, Trafalgar	5 0
2d do Jas Young, Georgetown	3 0
3d do John Gibbs, Lindsay	2 0
Best breeding Sow, 1 year and over, J & J White, Trafalgar	3 0
2d do A Jordison, Port Hope	2 0
3d do G McKinlay, Trafalgar	3 0
Best Boar of 1855, G McKinlay, Trafalgar	1 0
2d do J & J White, do	2 0
3d do Geo Shaw, Darlington	1 0
Best Sow of 1855, C A Jordison, Port Hope	2 0
2d do do do	1 10
3d do George Shaw, Darlington	1 0

CLASS XVII.—SMALL BREED PIGS.

[33 Entries.]

JUDGES: B O Shaw, Norfolk; J Woolnough, do; W O O'Brien, Simcoe.

Best Boar, 1 year old and over	Montreal	
County Agricultural Society £5 0		
2d do	P R Wright, Cobourg	3 0
3d do	John Duff, Kingston	2 0
Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over,	P R Wright, Cobourg	3 0
2d do	do do	2 0
3d do	do do do	1 0

[The Judges recommended four young pigs with sow exhibited by James Davidson, Hamilton Township, as well worthy of a prize.]

Best Boar of 1855,	P R Wright, Cobourg	3 0
2d do	do do do	2 0
3d do	Wm Eagleson, Hamilton	1 0
Best Sow, of 1855,	P R Wright, Cobourg	2 0
2d do	do do do	1 10
3d do	do do do	1 0

POULTRY.

CLASS XVII. [B] POULTRY.

[155 Entries.]

JUDGES: W B Crawford, Toronto; E C Campbell, Niagara; W Hutt, Lincoln; G P Dickson, Vaughan.

Best pair of white Dorkings, 3 entries, none worthy		
Best pair of spangled do	7 entries, none worthy	
Best pair of black Poland,	4 entries, none worthy	
Best pair of golden Polands,	P R Wright, Cobourg	1 0
2d do	do do do	0 10
Best pair of Game Fowls,	Benj. Paulding, Hamilton	1 0
do	do do	
Best pair of Buff Cochins China, Shanghai, Canton, or Brahma, Pootra Fowls, J Lambe, London		1 0
2d do	G S Burrill, Cranahoe	0 10
[recommended]	Edwin Hawkins Hope Township	0 10
Best pair of black do	Edwin Hawkins, Hope	1 0
2d do	do do do	0 10
Best pair of White do	J Lambe, London	1 0
2d do	W Jeckell, Hamilton Township	1 10
Best pair of Hamburg Fowls,	Thomas Morrow, Cobourg	1 0
2d do	do do do	0 10
Best pair of Dominique,	Edwin Hawkins, Hope	1 0
Best pair of Feathered Bantams,	W F H Kelly, Haldimand Tp	0 10
2d do	Jonathan Porter, Darlington	0 5
Best pair of Wild Turkeys, (a second prize,)	John Chapman, Hamilton Township	1 0
Best pair Turkeys [white or colored]	Ralph Wade, Junr, Cobourg	1 0
2d do	W F H Kelley, Haldimand Township	0 10
Best pair of Wild Turkeys, a second prize,	John Chapman, Hamilton Tp	0 10
Best pair of Large Geese,	Wm Jeckell, Hamilton Township	1 0
2d do	do do do	0 10
Recommended	Ralph Wade, Junr, Cobourg	0 10
Best pair Muscovie Ducks,	Geo G Burrill, Cranahoe	1 0
2d do	do do do	0 10

Best pair Common Ducks,	J Newton, Cobourg	£1 0
Best pair Aylesbury Ducks,	P R Wright, Cobourg	0 10
Best pair of Poland Ducks,	J Lambe, London	0 10
2d do	do do do	0 10
Best Lot of Poultry, in one pen owned by the exhibitor [five entries, none worthy]		
Best Collection of Poultry entered in the various classes by one exhibitor,	Joseph Lambe, London	2 0

OTHER ENTRIES—

Rouen Ducks,	W Jeckell, Hamilton Township	0 10
Pair of Pea Fowls,	Ralph Wade, Jr, Cobourg	0 10
Rouen Ducks,	Wm Jeckell, Hamilton Township	0 5

The Judges beg to remark that they regret to find a meagre display of poultry compared with last year's exhibition in London. Generally speaking, the quality was very inferior, with the exception of the geese, all of which were excellent. They are also much surprised that parties evidently desirous of becoming breeders have not taken pains to ascertain the names correctly of the different breeds exhibited; one glaring instance occurred in the entry of ducks, some being entered as pure Aylesbury that were of the color of the Rouen; there were also several coops of fowls entered as of pure breed which were spurious. They further regret to notice that several coops of poultry could not be seen until Thursday morning, after the decisions were made, and the books made up most of which were superior to those on the ground in due time. They would further add that much inconvenience has arisen to the Judges from the want of the perfect arrangements which last year were found in London.

[Signed]

E C CAMPBELL, Niagara.  
W B CRAWFORD, Toronto.  
G P DICKSON, Elgin Mills.  
W N HUTT, St Catharines.

[In addition to the above, the Secretary would observe, that a large proportion of the poultry entered in the books was not brought forward; in particular the extensive and varied collection entered by Dr. Case of Hamilton, none of which appeared on the ground.]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XVIII—GRAIN, SEEDS.

[223 Entries]

JUDGES—	H O'Reilly, Wentworth; H B Switzer, Hutton; H Munroe, Durham; W Whitlaw, Wellington; D Anderson, Brant; W H Fox.	
Canada Company's Prize of	£25 0	
For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of 1854. The prize awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is given up to and becomes the property of the Association, for the distribution to the County Societies for seed,	W F Weese, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward County.	
2d do	do by the Association, Thomas Findale, Smith, Peterboro' County	10 0
3d do	Asa Ryder, Hope, Durham County	5 0
[The winners of 2d and 3d prizes retaining their wheat.]		

Best two bushels of winter wheat, I H Anderson, West Flamboro'	£ 2 10
2d do W F Weese, Ameliasburg	1 15
3d do T A Anderson, West Flamboro'	1 5
Best two bushels Spring Wheat, Waiter Riddell, Hamilton Township	2 10
2d do Chr. Anderson, Haldimand Township	1 15
3d do James Carruthers, Haldimand Township	1 5
Best two bushels of Barley [2 rowed], James Pile, Whitby	1 10
2d do do do	1 0
3d do Jas Carruthers, Haldimand Tp	0 10
Best two bushels of Barley [6 rowed] J H Anderson, West Flamboro	1 10
2d do P R Wright, Cobourg,	1 0
3d do William Johnston, Hamilton Tp	0 10
Best two bushels Rye, J H Anderson West Flamboro'	1 10
2d do John Gilbert, Sydney	1 0
Best two bushels of Oats [white] Walter Riddell, Hamilton Tp	1 10
2d do Geo Roddick, Hamilton Tp	1 0
3d do do do	0 10
Best two bushels of Oats [black] John Fisher, Haldimand Tp	1 10
2d do J Boyce, Hope	1 0
3d do Matthew Eagleson, Hamilton Tp	0 10
Best two bushels of Field Peas, Joshua Sisley, Scarborough	1 10
2d do Christopher Anderson, Haldimand Tp	1 0
3d do J S Huffman, Sydney	0 10
Best two bushels of Marrowfat Peas, Rapalje & Co., Port Hope	1 10
2d do John Gilbert, Sydney	1 0
3d do George Shaw, Darlington	0 10
Best two bushels Tares, Walter Riddell, Hamilton Tp	1 10
2d do Ralph Wade, Junr, Cobourg	1 0
Best bushel white Field Beans, John Eagleson, Hamilton Tp	1 0
2d do Asa A Burnham, Cobourg-	0 15
3d do P Hinman Haldimand tp	0 10
Best two bushels Indian Corn in the ear [white] Alexander Shaw, Toronto City	1 10
2d do Benjamin Jackson, Haldimand	1 0
3d do W F H Kelly, Haldimand	0 10
Best two bushels Indian Corn in the ear [yellow] Alexander Shaw, Toronto	1 10
2d do Jas Barnum Grafton	1 0
3d do William McMicking, Stamford	0 10
Best bushel of Timothy Seed, Robert Young, Ramsay, Lanark Co	2 0
2d do John Mulholland, Haldimand	1 10
3d do F W Stone, Guelph	1 0
Best bushel of Clover Seed, Samuel T Casey, Thurlow	2 0
2d do B C Shaw, Simcoe, Norfolk,	1 10
3d do P R Palmer, Thurlow	1 0
Best bushel Flax Seed, W H Allan, Hope	1 10
2d do F W Stone, Guelph	1 0
3d do do do	0 10

Best Swedish Turnip Seed, from transplanted bulbs not less than 20 lbs. Wm Ball Hamilton township	£ 1 10
2d do R C Gill, Haldimand	1 0
3d do George Roddick, Cobourg	0 10
Best 12 lbs field Carrot seed, Robert C Gill, Haldimand	1 10
2d do W H Allan, Hope	1 0
3d do David Fisher, Bowmanville	0 10
Best 12 lbs yellow Mangel Wurtzel seed, W H Allan, Hope	1 10
Best bale of Hops, not less than 112 lbs, P Fal-lon, Lachine, 'E	5 0
2d do John Rison, Oshawa	3 0
3d do Dunning & Green, Sophias-burgh	2 0

CLASS XIX.—ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.  
[215 Entries]

JUDGES Same as Class XVI with addition of Isaac Playter, Victoria.

Best bushel Pink eye Potatoes, Aaron Choate, Hope	0 10
2d do W Lindsay, Hamilton town-ship	0 10
3d do Henry Sawbelle, Otonabee	0 5
Best bushel of any other sort, Stephen Taylor, Clarke	0 15
2d do Ralph Wade, Jr, Cobourg	0 10
3d do R A Goodenough, Toronto	0 5
Best bushel Swedish Turnips, F W Stone Guelph	0 15
2d do Ralph Wade, Jr, Cobourg	0 10
3d do John Underwood Hamilton tp	0 5
Best bushel of white globe Turnips, Daniel McKves, Cobourg	0 15
2d do John Hles. Puslineh	0 10
3d do do do	0 5
Best Bushel of Aberdeen yellow Turnips, F. W. Stone, Guelph	0 15
2d do do do	0 10
3d do Joseph Baruum, South Mon-aghan	0 5
Best 20 roots red Carrots, James Curtis, Hope	0 15
2d J. Boyce, Hope	0 15
3d do Walter Riddel, Hamilton, tp	0 5
Best 20 roots white or Belgian Carrots, R. A. Goodenough, Toronto	0 15
2d do Alexander Alcorn, Hamilton Township	0 10
3d do Wm Richardson, Hamilton tp	0 5
Best 12 roots Mangel Wurtzel [long root] C. S. Male, Haldimand	0 15
2d do J Boyce, Hope	0 10
3d do Joshua Sisley, Scarborough	0 5
Best 12 roots yellow globe Mangel Wurtzel, W Alcorn, Cobourg	0 15
2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	0 10
3d do Alex Alcorn, Cobourg	0 5
Best 12 roots long yellow Mangel Wurtzel, Matthew Eagleson, Hamilton	0 15
2d do F W Stone, Guelph	0 10
Best 12 roots of Khol Rabi, Alexander Shaw, Toronto city	0 10
2d do Walter Riddel, Hamilton township	0 5
Best 12 roots of Sugar Beet, R A Goodenough, Toronto city	0 15
2d do Joshua Sisley, Scarborough	0 10
3d do John Duff, Kingston	0 5



Best 20 roots of Parsnips, Glover Bennett, Cobourg	0 15
2d do R A Goodenough, Toronto	0 10
3d do Edwin Hawkin, Hope	0 5
Best 20 roots of Chicory, Alexander Shaw, Toronto	0 10
Best 2 large Squashes, for cattle, Alexander Shaw, Toronto	0 15
2d do R A Goodenough, Toronto	0 10
3d do Theron Dickey, Lake	0 5
Best 2 Mammoth field Pumpkins, R A Goodenough, Toronto	0 15
2d do Alexander Shaw, Toronto	0 10
3d do Stephen Taylor, Clarke	0 5
Best 4 common yellow field Pumpkins, Benjamin Jackson, Haldimand	0 15
2d do Wm Richardson, Hamilton	0 10
3d do Aarop Choate, Hope	0 5
Best 20 lbs Tobacco leaf, growth of Canada West [no entries]	
Best Broom Corn Brush 28 lbs George Coventry, Cobourg	1 0

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE FOR FLAX.

Best 112 lbs of Flax [one entry but no report from Judges.]

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE FOR HEMP.

Best 112 lbs of Hemp [no entry]

EXTRA ENTRIES

Recommended for prizes. Six weeks or stubble Turnips W H Beresford, Whitechurch. 0 10 Green round turnip 0 10 And red round turnip, F. W Stone Guelph. 0 10 Twenty baskets variety late Potatoes, R A Goodenough, Toronto. £1 0 0

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XX—FRUIT.

(126 Entries.)

JUDGES—Geo. Alexander, Oxford; R R Scott, Rochester; Thos. Hutt, Wentworth; J M W Lox, Jefferson Co. N Y

	s	d
Best 20 varieties of Apples, named [six of each] Geo. Leslie, Toronto	15	0
2d do Jas P Lovekin, Newcastle	10	0
3d do Wm Jeckell Port Hope	5	0
Best 12 Table Apples, named (Fall sort) J P Lovekin, Newcastle	10	0
2d do Geo Leslie, Toronto	7	6
3d do Alfred Harris, Rice Lake	5	0
Best 12 table Apples named, [Winter sort] John Creighton, Hamilton tovnship	10	0
2d do E C Campbell, Niagara	7	6
3d do do do	5	0
Best 12 baking Apples named J D Humphreys, Toronto	10	0
2d do Geo Leslie, Toronto	7	0
3d do E C Campbell, Niagara	5	0
[64 varieties of Apples, exhibited by Mr. Leslie, highly recommended]		
Best 20 varieties of Pears named (3 of each) Geo. Leslie, Toronto	15	0
Best 12 table Pears named (Fall sort) E C Campbell, Niagara	10	0
2d do do do	7	6
3d do Jas P. Lovekin, Newcastle	5	0
Best 12 table Pears named, Winter sort, Geo. Leslie, Toronto	10	0
Best dozen Desert Plums named, Wm. Jeckell Cobourg	10	0
2d do Geo Brown, Hamilton City	7	6
3d do T Wilcox, Port Hope	5	0

	s	d
Best 12 baking Plums named, E. C. Campbell, Niagara	10	0
Best quart of Damsons [English] E. C. Campb ll, Niagara	10	0
Best 12 Quioces, Geo Leslie, Toronto	10	0
Best 4 clusters Black Hamburg Grapes [hot house] James Fleming, Toronto	10	0
Best 4 cluster Black Grapes grown in open air, E. C Campbell, Niagara	10	0
2d do R. F. Davy, Belleville	7	6
3d do J Hall, Pe'boro,	5	0
Best 4 clusters White Grapes, grown in open air, John M Morden, Ameliasburgh	10	0
2d do J D Humphreys, Toronto	7	6
3d do G Vary, Niagara	5	0
Best collection of Grapes grown in open air, J D Humphreys, Toronto	5	0
Best Water Melon, E Hawkin, Hope	10	0
Best Wusk Melon of any sort, J D Humphreys, Toronto	10	0
2d do do do	7	6
3d do do do	5	0

Best 12 Tomatoes, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10	0
2d do do do	7	6
3d do Elwin Hawkin, Hope	5	0
Best assorted collection of Tomatoes, J D Humphreys, Toronto	15	0

Recommended for Prizes—Red and black currants, J D Humphreys, Toronto 10s C trou Melon, Wm Tubbs, Rice Lake; 7s. 6d.. 55 varieties Pears, 56, varieties Apples, 12 varieties Grapes, monthly Raspberries, Ell wanger and Barry ochester £3 15; Apples, quinces, peaches, W W Carson, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 7s. 6d; Black Hamburg Grapes, Mrs Proudfoot, Toronto, 7s. 6d.

CLASS XXI—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

(170 Entries)

JUDGES—John Dewe, York, Geo Leslie, Toronto, J P Lovekin; Newcastle.

	s	d
Best 12 roots of Salsify, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10	0
2d do J D Humphreys, Toronto	7	6
3d do J shua S sley, Scarborough,	5	0
Best 4 heads Broccoli, John Duff, Kingston	10	0
Best 4 heads Cauliflower, Edwin Hawkin, Hope	10	0
2d do R A Goodenough, Toronto	7	6
3d do John Duff Kingston	5	0
Best 4 heads Summer Cabbage, John Duff, Kingston	10	0
2d do S A Goodenough, Toronto	7	6
3d do David Fisher, Bowmanville	5	0
Best 4 heads Winter Cabbage, R A Goodenough, Toronto	10	0
2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	7	6
3d do David Fisher, Bowmanville	5	0
Best 4 sorts Winter Cabbage, including Savoy's, J D Humphreys, Toronto	15	0
2d do B Losee, Cobourg	10	0
3d do Edwin Hawkin, Hope	5	0
Best 12 Carrots for Table, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10	0
2d do John Duff, Kingston	7	6
3d do Alfred Harris, Rice Lake	5	0
Best 12 Horn Carrots, R A Goodenough, Toronto	10	0
2d do John Duff Kingston	7	6
3d do B Losee, Cobourg	5	0

Best 12 roots of White Celery, John Duff, Kingston	10 0
2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	7 6
3d do George Coventry, Cobourg	5 0
Best 12 roots of Red Celery Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10 0
Best dozen Capsicums do do	10 0
2d do John Duff, Kingston	7 6
3d do George Coventry, Cobourg	5 0
Best collection Capsicums, J D Humphreys, Toronto	10 0
2d do A A Baker, Guelph	7 6
Best 6 purple Egg Plants, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10 0
2d do do do	7 6
Best 12 Blood Beets, do do	10 0
2d do Joshua Sisley, Scarborough,	7
3d do R. A Goodenough, Toronto	5 0
Best peck of White Onions, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10 0
2d do J D Humphreys, Toronto	7 6
3d do Alfred Harris, Rice Lake	5 0
Best peck of Yellow Onions, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10 0
2d do John Spalding, Port Hope	7 6
3d do David Fisher, Bowmanville	5 0
Recommended, Sarah Potash, Rice Lake	5 0
Best peck of Red Onions, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10 0
2d do Thos Welden, Westminster	7 6
3d do do do	5 0
Best 12 Turnips (Table), T Hinman, Haldimand township	10 0
Best peck of early Potatoes for Seed, W Ball, Hamilton Township	10 0
2d do Jo'n Duff, Kingston	7 6
3d do E C Campbell, Niagara	5 0
Best and greatest variety of Early Potatoes, R A Goodenough, Toronto	15 0
2d do Capt Shaw, do	10 0
3d do David Fisher, Bowmanville	5 0
Best 4 Squashes [Table], E C Campbell, Niagara	10 0
Best and greatest variety of Vegetables (two entries, but no report)	
EXTRA ENTRIES—Recommended for prizes: 12 Oebra Pods, Capt Shaw, Toronto;	10 0
Winter Radishes, W H Eyre, Hamilton township	7 6
George Coventry, Cobourg;	7 6
Cucumbers, John Payne, Hamilton township	5 0
Parsley, E Hawkins, Port Hope	5 0
Parsnips, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston	10 0
Red Cabbages, John Duff, Kingston	7 6
Joshua Sisley, Scarborough	5 0
Cucumbers, Savoys and Mushrooms, J D Humphreys, Toronto	1 0 0
Black and White Spanish Radish, John Duff, Kingston	5 0
Sweet Potatoes, W W Carson, Fort Wayne, Indiana.	10 0

The Judges in Horticulture and the Vegetable Department beg leave to remark, that the vegetables were all excellent of their kind, and, in their opinion, the best collection that they ever remember to have seen exhibited.

CLASS XXII—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

[51 Entries]

JUDGES—George Alexander, Oxford, R R Scott, Ro-

chester; J M Wicox, Jefferson Co. N. Y; Thomas Hatt. Wentworth.	5 0
Best dozen Dahlias, named, Wm Jeckell Port Hope	£0 10 0
2d do Geo Leslie, Toronto	0 7 6
3d do J D Humphreys, Toronto	0 5 0
Best and largest collection of Dahlias, Wm Jeckell Port Hope	1 0 0
2d do Geo Leslie, Toronto	0 10 0
3d do E C Campbell, Niagara	0 7 6
Best Bouquet of Cut Flowers, Sidney Smith, Hamilton township	0 10 0
2d do Geo Leslie, Toronto	0 7 6
3d do John Duff, Kingston	0 5 0
Best Bouquet for Table, George Leslie, Toronto	0 10 0
2d do James Fleming, Toronto	0 7 6
Best collection of Greenhouse Plants, not less than 12 specimens, William Jeckell, Port Hope	1 0 0
2d do J P Lovekin, Newcastle	0 15 0
Best and greatest variety of Greenhouse Plants, Wm Jeckell, Port Hope	1 0 0
2d do J P Lovekin, Newcastle	0 10 0
Best 6 Coxcombs, E C Campbell, Niagara	0 10 0
2d do do do	0 7 6
3d do do do	0 5 0
Best Collection of China Asters, George Leslie, Toronto	0 10 0
Best Collection of 10 Weeks Stocks, Geo Leslie, Toronto	0 10 0
2d do E C Campbell, Niagara	0 7 6
Best Floral Ornament or Design, Patrick Cooney, Peterboro.	1 0 0
2d do John Duff Kingston	0 15 0
Best Collection of Verbenas; not less than 12 varieties, J D Humphreys, Toronto,	0 15 0
2d do J Mrs Fleming, Toronto	0 10 0
3d do George Leslie, Toronto	0 5 0
Best collection of Native Plants, dried and named, Mrs C P Traill, Rice Lake	1 10 0
2d do do do	1 0 0
3d do F Cooney, Peterboro	0 10 0
EXTRA ENTRIES—Recommended for prizes: Pansies Geo Coventry, Cobourg 7s 6d. Hydrangea and Cactus, Mrs Alcorn, Cobourg 15s 100 varieties Dahlias; 50 varieties Roses, 12 varieties Verbenas, 24 do varieties, 36 do Phloxes, and Cut Flowers, Elwinger & Barry, Rochester—all highly recommended. £3 15s. varieties of Potatoes, Peas, and Apples, from Rapalje of Rochester, second £1.00	
CLASS XXIII—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, PROVISIONS.	
64 Entries	
JUDGES—John Radcliffe, Welland; Andrew Ward, York; John Hitchins, Addington.	
Best firkin of Butter not less than 56 lbs, Andrew Waddell Hamilton tp	£2 10
2d do P R Palmer, Thurlow	1 10
3d do John Earleson, Hamilton	1 0
Best Cheese, not less than 30 lbs. C H Vernon, Haldimand	2 10
2d do Thos Choate, Glanford	1 10
3d do S T Carey Thurlow	1 0
Best 2 Stilton Cheeses, not less than 14 lbs each. R Wade Jr Cobourg	2 10
2d do S T Casey, Thurlow	1 0
3d do R Wade Jr Cobourg	1 0
Best Butter, not less than 20 lbs in firkins, crocks or tubs. Samuel Scott, Clarke	1 10
2d do J Mulholland Haldimand	1 0
3d do Benj Way, Jr, Murray	0 10

Best 30 lbs Maple Sugar, P R Palmer	£ 1 0
Best barrel of Flour, Jno Buck, Bowmanville	1 10
2d do do	1 0
Best Honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs, David Fisher Bowmanville	0 15
2d do Wm Jeckell, Hamilton	0 10
3d do do do	0 5
Best jar of clear Honey do do	1 0
2d do do do	0 10
3d do P R Palmer, Thurlow	0 5

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Friend O Parn, Hillier, Essential Oils 10s. Robert Sinclair, Cobourg, Co'oning Sauce 10s. A Orris Ogdensburg, N Y. 25 Boxes Cheese, highly recommended £1 10.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XXIV—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

[144 Entries]

JUDGES—Capt C Purley Brant; J W Hough, Leeds; Samuel Mason, Halton; John Tilt Peet; and James Potter, Waterloo.

Best Wooden Plough, Isaac M. d. Hand, Brampton	£2 10
2d do Joseph Bingham, Norwich	1 10
3d do E & D M'Tavish, Bowmanville	1 0
Best Iron Plough, Edward M'Lernan, Trafalgar	2 10
2d do James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, Montreal	1 10
3d do G Ley, Scarbro'	1 0
Best Subsoil Plough, J B Marks, Kingston	2 10
Best pair of Harrows, Samuel Copeland, Clarke	1 10
2d do W Johnston, Hamilton Township	1 0
3d do Joseph West, Otonabee	0 10
Best Fanning Mill, W M'Kenzie, Morrisburg	1 10
2d do Manville, Seton & Co, London	1 0
3d do Richard Lossing, Wilmot	0 10
Best Horse-power Thrasher and Separator, Haggert & Brothers Brampton	5 0
2d do H A Massey & Co, New-castle	3 0
Best Grain Drill, Henry Adams, Hope,	3 0
2d do John Westlock, Hope,	2 0
Best Seed Drill or Barrow, Helm & Crossen, Cobourg	1 0
2d do Emanuel Rocky, Yarmouth	0 15
3d do Helm & Crossen, Cobourg	0 10
Best Straw-Cutter, Rapalje & Co, Port Hope	1 0
2d do J Brown, Toronto	0 15
Best Machine for cutting Roots for Stock James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, Montreal	1 10
2d do T Shortt, Otonabee	1 0
Best Cider Mill and Press, Levi Howell, Ancaster	3 0
2d do H Scovell Waterford	2 0
Best Cheese Press, E & D M'Tavish, Bowmanville	2 0
Best two horse waggon, James Kay, Galt,	3 0
2d do Duncan M'Donald, Peterboro'	2 0
3d do Thomas Brown, Bowmanville	1 0
Best one horse light market waggon, S C Male, Haldimand	2 10
Best Horse Rake, W Niblock Brockville	1 0
2d do W Johnston, Hamilton	0 15
Best Metal Roller, John Helm, Port Hope	2 15
3d do H A Massey & Co., New-castle	2 0

Best wooden Roller, R Brown, Hamilton	£2 10
2d do P Hinman, Haldimand	1 5
Best Reaping Machine, Horatio Johnson, Toronto Township	5 0
2d do Haggert & Brothers, Bramp-ton	3 0
3d do B F Smith, Hamilton	2 0
Best Mowing Machine, G N Oill, Saint Cath-erines	5 0
2d do John Helm, Port Hope	3 0
3d do H A Massey & Co, New-castle	2 0
Best Farm Gate, John Barnard, South Mon-aghan	0 15
Best field or two-horse Cultivator, Andrew Bruce, Glenmorris	1 10
2d do Robert Brown, Haldimand Township	2 0
3d do Andrew Bruce, Glenmorris	1 0
Best horse hoe, or single horse Cultivator, James Jeffrey, Petite Cote Montreal	1 0
2d do Alex M'Kay, Cobourg	0 15
Best Post hole Borer, John Helm Port Hope	3 0
2d do do do	2 0
Best wooden Pump Richard Thompson, Hope	1 0
2d do M Taylor, Haldimand Township	0 15
Best Machine for making Drain Tiles, J H Charnock, Hamilton city	2 10
2d do James Bailey, Bowmanville	1 10
Best Brick making Machine, J Charnock, Hamilton city	2 10
Best half dozen Manure forks, T Drummond & Co, Kingston	0 15
2d do do do	0 15
Best half dozen Scythe snaths, T Drummond & Co, Kingston	0 15
Best ox yoke and bows, P Hinman, Haldimand	0 10
2d do do do	0 5
Best Grain Cradle, T Drummond & Co, King-ston	0 10
2d do do do	0 5
Best half dozen grain shovels, wood, T Drum-mond & Co, Kingston	0 15
Best half dozen iron shovels, D F Jones, Gan-anoque	0 15
2d do Wm Parkyns, Cote St. Paul	0 10
Best half dozen spades, D F Jones, Gananoque	0 15
Extra entries, recommended for prizes—A wood sawing machine, H A Massey & Co, Newcastle, £1 10s; mower and reaper, H A Massey & Co., £1 15s; turnip slice [imported] Benjamin Jenn-ings, King, 25s; half dozen axe handles, Thos. Richards, O. Idspring 5s; half dozen hoes, D F Jones, 5s; spade W Parkyns, Montreal, 5s Model of a Stump Extractor, Andrew Jackson Cutch-in, Trafalgar, 15s; Post boring and pole dressing machine, for making straight fences, John Ball, Hamilton Township £1; Helm & Crossen, Port Hope, vertical saw, 15s. [The Judges recommend that the Board of Directors devise some means of testing the utility of agricultural implements especially, mowers, reapers, and ploughs.]	

CLASS XXV—LEATHER AND FURS.

[80 Entries]

JUDGES Capt. Faringer; Duudas John Gilbert Hastings; Peter Graham, Frontenac.	
Best saddle and bridle, W Thompson, Whitby	£1 0
2d do John Wilton, Kingston	0 15
Best side saddle, do do	1 0
2d do Thos Morrow, Cobourg	0 15

Best specimen of whips and whip thongs [collection assorted] Thos Satterthwaite, Whithy	£ 1 10
Best set of farm harness, Thomas Morrow, Cobourg	1 10
2d do do do	1 0
Best set of pleasure harness, J H Robinson, Chinguacousy	1 10
2d do Thos Morrow, Cobourg	1 0
3d do do do	0 10
Best travelling trunk, Thos Morrow, Cobourg	1 10
2d do John McVenn, Galt	0 15
Best side of sole leather, John Mather, jun, Port Hope	0 15
2d do do do	0 10
3d do do do	0 5
Best side of upper leather, John Mather, jun, Port Hope	0 15
2d do do do	0 10
3d do John McDonald, Baltimore	5 0
Best kip skin, do do	0 15
2d do John Mather, jun, Port Hope	0 10
3d do do do	5 0
Best skin Cordovan, John McDonald, Baltimore	0 15
Best side of harness leather, Baltimore	0 15
2d do Jacques & Armstrong, Cramahe	0 10
3d do John Mather, jun, Port Hope	0 5
Best calf skin, dressed, J Hall Peterboro'	0 15
2d do Jacob Snure, Jordan	0 10
3d do John McDonald Baltimore	0 5
Best skin of leather for carriage covers, Jacob Snure, Jordan	1 0
Best Fur hat, & J Wrigley, Port Hope	0 15
2d do Alvah Secor, Cobourg,	0 10
Best fur cap, do do	0 15
Best fur sleigh robe, do do	0 15
2d do Theron Dickey, Clarke	0 10
Best specimen of bootmakers' work, Alex Gemmell, Toronto	0 15
2d do do do	0 10
3d do P R Palmer, Thurlow	0 5

Extra entries recommended for prizes—Woolfurs and gaitlets, ladies' furs, and silk hats, Alvah Secor, Cobourg, 1 10; Dress suit of fine clothing, Frazer & Cobourg 10; Morocco calf skins, colored sheep skins, Wm Craig, Port Hope £1 5s; Colored sheep skins, H Wilkinson, Brantford 15s;

CLASS XXVI MANUFACTURES IN METALS, &c.  
(61 Entries.)

JUDGES—James McSherry, Lincoln; W N Taitney Renfrew; Moses Barrowman, Welland.

Best portable steam Engine for farming purposes, (no entry)	
Best model in metal of Engine, general Millwright's work or Machinery, H A Massey & Co Newcastle, diploma and	2 0
Best Pumpmakers' work, George Ringham, Toronto. (Galvanized Iron Tube Chain Pump) diploma and	1 0
2d do Jacob Barnes Trafalger,	1 10
Best Iron Proof Safe, J J Taylor, Toronto, diploma and	1 10
Best Refrigerator, D Raymer, Galt, diploma and	1 0
Best system of ventilating buildings, Sheriff Rutan, Cobourg, diploma and	5 0
Best Balance Scales J Wilson, Toronto,	1 0
2d do Smart & Ross, Brockville	0 15

3d Balance Scales, Noyes & Matthews, Hamilton	0 5
Best pair of scales, O S Male, Haldimand Township	0 10
Best Angers from one-half to two inches, P J Ayers, Peterboro'	0 10
2d do do do	0 5
Best 20 pounds Cut Nails, Walker and Berry, Kingston	0 10
2d do R Ju'son & Co, Hamilton	0 5
Best half dozen narrow Axes, R Holt & Co, Dundas,	0 15
2d do P J Ayres Peterboro'	0 10
Best set of Horse Shoes James Robbs, Toronto city	0 15
2d do do do	1 10
3d do John Newton Cobourg	0 5
Best assortment Edge Tools, R Holt & Co, Dundas diploma and	5 0

EXTRA ENTRIES IN MANUFACTURES IN METALS &c.—

First prizes.—Two Baths, George Harding, Toronto city, £2 10s; Wash Hand Basin George Harding Toronto 10s; Platform Scales, 2000 lbs, Noyes & Matthews, Hamilton city, £1; Iron Bedstead, J & J Taylor, Toronto 15s; two Bank Locks J & J Taylor, Toronto, 10s; Machine for making carriage spokes, Charles Petch, Newcastle, £2; Cock, R S, Linby, Port Hope, 10s; Two-bill Pick, James Hobbs, Toronto, 10s; Fishing tackle, E Abrahams, Kingston, 10s; J Flint city of Hamilton, case of saws, £2 10s.

Second prizes.—Cistern and Stove, George Harding, Toronto, 15s; Platform Counter from 100 to 200 lbs, Noyes & Matthews, Hamilton, 10s; Iron Bedstead, J & J Taylor, Toronto 10s;

Third prizes.—Platform Scales, 800 lbs, Noyes & Matthews, Hamilton, 5s; Iron Bedstead, J & J Taylor, Toronto, 5s.

CLASS XXVII—CABINETWARE, CARRIAGES, &c.  
(103 Entries.)

JUDGES—D B Stevens, n. Prince Edward; C B Hewitt, York; Gilbert Moore, Oxford.	
Best Sideboard, Joseph Stich, Palermo, diploma and	£ 3 0
2d do W F Russell, Hope	2 0
3d do J Salisbury, Cobourg	1 0
Best Piano (Canadian Manufacture), Wm Matthews, Hamilton	5 0
2d do Sebald, Manby & Co, Montreal	3 0
Best Specimen of Graining Wood, W Edwards, Woodstock diploma and	1 10
Best Centre Table, Joseph Stich, Palermo, diploma and	1 0
2d do W F Russell, Port Hope	0 15
Best Dining Table, W F Russell, Port Hope, (3d Prize),	0 10
Best Easy Arm Chair, George Stephens, Cobourg	0 15
2d do T Fuller & Co, Osawa	0 10
3d do W F Russell, Port Hope	0 5
Best Sofa, Geo Stephens, Cobourg, diploma and	3 0
2d do W F Russell, Port Hope	1 10
3d do T Fuller & Co, Osawa	1 0
Best 6 Dining Room Chairs, W F Russell & Co Port Hope	1 10
2d do G Stephens, Cobourg	1 0
3d do T Fuller & Co Osawa	0 15
Best Ottoman, no first prize given.	
2d do G Stephens, Cobourg	0 15
3d do W F Russell, Port Hope	0 10

Best Work Box, G Stephens, Cobourg	0 10
2d do T Fuller & Co, Oshawa	0 5
Best 1 Horse Pleasure Carriage, Thomas Todd & Co., Galt, diploma and	2 0
2d do Holmes & Abbey, To onto	1 10
3d do W & J McBride, London	0 15
Owen & Wood, Toronto. Extra Prize	0 15
Best 2 Horse Pleasure Carriage, Williams & Cooper, Hamilton, diploma and	2 0
2d do J P Prougney, Hamilton	1 10
3d do Owen & Wood, Toronto	1 0
Best Wooden Pail, Aaron Dame, Belleville	0 10
2d do do do.	0 5
Best Washing Machine, Alex Anderson, Markham	0 10
2d do Daily Sack, Prescott	0 5
Best Churn, two entries, neither worthy of a prize.	
Best 4 or 6 Panelled Door, McLeod & Co, Port Hope	0 15
Best Window Sash, 12 lights, hung in frame, McLeod & Co., Port Hope	0 15
Best Bundle Shingles, split, Asa A Burnham, Cobourg	0 10
2d do do do.	0 5

EXTRA ENTRIES.—Recommended for prizes :  
 Quartette Table, marble top, and Marble Daguerrotype Stand, Sylvester Lewis, Cobourg, 10s ;  
 Drawing Room Chair and Bridal Set of Furniture, Thos Fuller & Co., Oshawa, 10s ; Card Table and Side Table, George Stephens, Cobourg £1 10s ; French Bedstead, Book Case, and Side Table, W F Russell, Port Hope, £2 15s ; Secretary and Book Case, Jos tich Palermo, £1 5s ; French Bedstead, Edward Hurley, Peterboro' 5s ; J B Hayden, Brantford, arriage Wheel 10s ; A B Hart, Newcastle, Six Octave Melodeon, 15s ; Geo W Clark, Rochester, N Y State, Double Reed Melodeon £1 5s ; D Gibbons, Rochester, Four Pianos, recommended, a diploma for a new improvement in construction, and a prize of £5

## POTTERY.

## CLASS XXVIII—POTTERY.

(29 Entries.)

JUDGES—E W Thomson Toronto ; Sheriff Ruttan, Cobourg ; and Jno Dewe, York Township.

Best specimen of Pottery, J Brown, Bowmanville	£ 1 0
2d do J Davis, York tp	0 10
3d do do do	0 10
Best specimen Drain tiles and Pipes, John Brown, Bowmanville	2 10
2d do J Bailey, Bowmanville	1 0
3d do J cLaren, Quebec	0 15
Best Dozen Bricks, J Sisle-y, Scarborough	0 10
2d do J B rnaid, S Monaghan	0 5
Best assortment of Pottery, John Brown, Bowmanville	1 10
2d do J Davis, York tp	1 0
3d do J Bailey, Bowmanville	0 10

## EXTRA ENTRIES IN POTTERY.

First prizes—Chimney Pipe, John Davis, York tp 10s. Paving Bricks, J J Bramley, Agent, Toronto, 10s.

Second Prize—Front Brick, J C Bramley, Toronto, 15s.

## CLASS XXIX—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

[88 Entries.]

JUDGES—Jas Young, Halton ; George Ross, Renfrew ; Geo Welbanks, Prince Edward.

Best piece of not less than 12 yards of woollen carpet, Mrs. Mary Boyce, Hope township	2 0
2d do P R Palmer, Thurlow	1 0
Best pair Woollen Blankets, Mrs, Mary Boyce Hope tp	2 0
2d do N W Leverich, Port Hope	1 0
3d do Mrs. Mary, Bo. ce, Hope tp	0 10
Best Counterpane, W V Disher, St Catherine's	1 0
2d do Mrs Mary Boyce, Hope tp	0 15
do do W A Fox, Murray	0 10
Best 12 yards Flannel, G P Mathewson, Whitby	1 0
2d do Gilbert Jones, Murray	0 15
3d do Wm M gaby Hamilton tp	0 10
Best piece Satinett, 12 yards, very fine, W V Disher, St. Catherine's	1 0
2d do G P Mathewson, Whitby	0 15
3d P R Palmer, Thurlow	0 10
Best piece of Broadcloth, from Canadian wool, 1 Entry, not found ; two pieces narrow doeskin entered under this head, of very superior quality, W. V. Disher, St. Catherine's	2 0
Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not Factory made, Julius Richardson, Haldimand	0 15
2d do Gil ert Jones, Murray	0 10
3d do Mrs M Boyce Hope p	0 5
Best 12 yards Winter Tweed, A Richardson, H ldimand tp. 3d Prize	0 10
Best 10 yards full-d Cloth, not factory made John Mulholland, Haldimand tp	1 10
2d do J Fraser, Pickering	1 0
3d do do do	0 10
Best Shawls not factory made, Mrs Mary Boyce, Hope tp	1 10
2d do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do	0 10
Best piece Linen Goods, Mrs Mark Burnham Port Hope	0 15
2d do Hannah Shaw, Cobourg	0 10
3d do do do	0 5
Best 28 lbs flax or hemp Cordage, Thomas Carson, Cobourg	0 15
Best 12 Linen Bags, Manufactured from flax, growth of Canada, David Smiley, Vaughan	1 0
Best half-dozen pairs knitted factory Woollen Drawers James Thompson, Auster	1 0
Best half dozen knitted factory Woollen shirts, James Thompson, Auster	1 0
Extra Entries in Woollen and Flax Goods. 1st—Two Coverlids, Mrs Mary Bryce, Hope township £1 0. 0d—A Rag Carpet N W Leverich, Port Hope 10s. 0d—Pair Horse Blankets, A H Bradley, Haldimand Township, 10s.	

## CLASS XXX—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[259 Entries.]

JUDGES : Mrs Kirkhoffer, Mrs Burnham, Mrs Wallace	
Best specimen in Crotchet Work, Miss H Bidwell, Cramahe	1 0 0
2d do Miss Anne J Grier, South Monaghan	0 15 0
3d do Margaret Bell, Carleton Place	0 10 0
Best Specimen of Guipure Work, Miss Tisdale, St Catherine's	1 0 0

Best specimen of Lace Work, Mrs Mark Burnham, Port Hope	1	0	0
2d do Miss H Bidwell Cramabe	0	15	0
3d do Miss Carpenter, Cobourg	0	10	0
Best specimen of Fancy Knitting, Mrs Armour, Cobourg	0	15	0
2d do Mrs Unwin, Toronto	0	10	0
Best specimen of fancy Netting, Mrs Barry, Niagara	0	15	0
Best Embroidery, in Muslin, Miss Birrell, Pickering	0	15	0
2d do Miss Leeming, Maitland	0	10	0
3d do Mrs Burnham, Port Hope	0	7	6
Best Embroidery, in Silk, Miss J McLeod, Cobourg	0	15	0
Best Embroidery, in Worsted, Miss Heath, Cobourg	0	15	0
2d do Mrs Armour, Cobourg	0	10	0
3d do Miss Harvey, do	0	7	6
Recommended, Miss S Dority, Niagara ; Mr. S. J Brown, Bowmanville.			
Best specimen of Worsted Work, Miss N. Bennett, Colborne	0	15	0
2d do Miss Scott, Cobourg	0	10	0
3d do Miss Standwich do	0	7	6
Best specimen of raised Worsted Work, Mrs. Armour, Cobourg	0	15	0
2d do Eliza Thorn, Darlington	0	10	0
3d do Miss Sarah Field, Cobourg	0	7	6
Best specimen of Ornamental Needle Work, no award			
Best specimen of Quilts, in Crochet, Miss M. Choate, Hope	1	0	0
2d do J. Davidson, Hamilton township	0	15	0
Do in Knitting, Miss Anne Geale, Port Hope	1	0	0
2d do Miss Julia Bethune, Cobourg	0	15	0
3d do Mrs. Armour, Cobourg	0	10	0
Do in Silk no award			
Best Piece Work Quilt, Miss M. E. Coates Oakville	1	0	0
2d do Mrs. Benson, Hamilton	0	15	0
3d do Sarah Geale, Port Hope	0	10	0
Best specimen of Tatting [no award]			
Best specimen of Braiding [no first]			
2nd do Mrs. A. R. Christie, Niagara	0	10	0
Best specimen of Wax Fruit, M. W. Lov-erich, Port Hop ;	0	15	0
Best Pair Woollen Socks, Miss M. Bidwell Cramabe	0	10	0
2nd do Mrs. Ruth Bradley, Haldimand	0	7	6
3d do P. R. Finman, Haldimand	0	5	0
Best Pair Woollen Stockings, Mrs. Thomas Choate, Glanford, Wentworth	0	10	0
2d do Miss Mary Boyce Hope,	0	7	6
3d do Mrs. Mouson, Cobourg	0	5	0
Best specimen of Gentlemen's Shirts, M.s. Fee, Bowmanville,	0	15	0
2d do do do do	0	10	0
3d do Miss Mitchell, Clarke	0	5	0
Best pair Woollen Mittens, P. Hiuman, Haldimand	0	10	0
2d do do do do	0	7	0
3d do Mrs P. R. Palmer, Thurlow	0	5	0
Best Hat of Canadian Straw [no first prize]			
2d do Miss M. Bidwell Gramabe	0	7	6
3d do Mrs. McBrien, Haldimand	0	5	0

Other articles recommended; Mrs. M. A. Street Cobourg landscape formed of moss and bark 15s Chris. Schlegel, Humberstone, fancy basket, 5s ; Mrs. Eiza Ormsby, Richmond, Carleton Co, ladies' boa and

cuffs 10s; Miss Tisdale, St Catharines leather work brackets 15s; do three potichomanie vases, 15s; Miss A B Ackstock, Cavan, wreath of flowers, 10s; Ellen Calvert, Cavan, stitched overcoat, 15s; Miss Butler leatherwork cornice, 10s; Miss Thompson, knitting, 10s; Mrs W. Weller, Cobourg, fancy table cover, 10s; Mrs A Burnham, Cobourg, moss basket, 7s 6d; Mrs. H. A. Mussy, Newcastle, pair mocca-iu, 5s.

FINE ARTS.

CLASS XXXI—FINE ARTS. &c.

(200 Entries.)

[Executed since last Exhibition.]

JUDGES—Dr. Barker, Frontenac; G. A. Barber, Toronto; Ebenezer Birrell, Ontario; J. D. Humphreys, Toronto

Oil—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Historical painting Canadian subject, [no entry]			
Landscape Canadian subject, no award			
Animals [grouped or single] T Bissett, Peterboro', diploma and	3	0	0
Portrait Mr. Sawyer, Cobourg, diploma and	2	10	0
2d best do do do	1	10	0
Recommended, T. Bissett, Peterboro'	1	10	0

In water Colors.

Landscape, Canadian subject, [no prizes awarded, as none of the articles exhibited were of that quality which professional paintings ought to possess]			
Portrait, H Meyer, Toronto, diploma and	2	0	0
2d best do do do	1	0	0
Animals [grouped or single] no entry,			
Flowers, E. Whitefield, Toronto	1	0	0

Pencil and Crayon.

Pencil Portrait, F. W. Lock, Brockville Diploma and	1	10	0
Crayon Portrait, do do diploma and	1	10	0
2d best do do do	1	0	0
Pencil Drawing, E Whitefield, Toronto, diploma and	1	10	0
2d best do do do	1	0	0

NOTE BY JUDGES.—Although Prizes were awarded in this section, the articles exhibited were not considered meritorious, nor were they strictly speaking pencil drawings, and hardly eligible for prizes.

Crayon Drawing, [no first]			
2d do F W Lock, Brockville,	1	0	
Colored Crayon, diploma and	1	1	0
2d best do do do	1	0	

Oil—AMATEUR LIST.

Landscape, Canadian subject, Capt Taylor, Cobourg, Diploma and	2	10	
2d best do do,	1	10	
Animals (grouped or single) F C Bradley, Cobourg Diploma and	2	10	
2d best, Miss I C Jones, Brockville	1	10	
Portrait Miss Ida C Jones, Brockville, Diploma and	2	0	

In Water Colours.

Landscape Canadian Subject, Miss Eccles, Toronto, diploma and	2	0	
2d best, Captain Taylor, Cobourg	1	0	
Animals (grouped or single) H C Taylor, Cobourg Diploma and	2	0	
2d best, H C Taylor, Cobourg.	1	0	
miniature, Miss Martha Thompson, Toronto, Diploma and	1	10	

Flowers, J D Humphreys, for E. O. F., Toronto	1 0
2d best, Miss Martha Thompson, Toronto	0 15
<i>Pencil and Crayon.</i>	
Pencil Portrait, no award.	
Crayon Portrait, Miss Martha Thompson, Toronto Diploma and	1 0
Pencil Drawing Miss Tisdale, St. Catharines Diploma and	1 0
2nd best Geo Coventry, Co'ourg	0 15
Crayon drawing, Miss M Davis, Toronto, Diploma and	1 0
2d best, Miss Stephens, Cobourg	0 15
Coloured Crayon, Miss Imogene Jones, Brockville. Diploma and	1 0
2nd best Miss Ida C Jones, Brockville,	0 15
Best specimen of Colored Geometrical drawing of Eugene or Millwright work, Wm Hodgkins, Hamilton City Diploma and	2 0
Best specimen Architectural Drawing, W Hodgkins, Hamilton	1 10
Daguer-type, Best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada for the last 12 months, Mrs J Thompson, Hamilton Diploma and	1 10
Lithographic Drawing, E Whitefield, Toronto	1 10
Wood Engraving, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and	1 10
Engraving on Copper, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and	1 10
Engraving on Steel, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto diploma and	1 10
Best Specimen of Seal Engraving, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto	2 0
Do do Carving in Wood, 4 entries, none worthy.	
Do do Carving on Stone, C S Powers, Newcastle, diploma and	2 0
Do do Ornamental turning, Thos Harper, Cobourg	1 0
Stuffed Birds, H Lump, Rochester	1 0
2d do John Grieve, Cobourg	0 10
Picture Frame, gilt, A Smith, Toronto	1 0
2d do Stephen Wright, Kingston	0 10
Picture Frame, veneered, W F Russell, Port Hope	1 0
2d do Joseph Stich, Palermo	0 10
Stained Glass, John Spence, Montreal	1 0
Denistry, Miles B Stennett, Hamilton, diploma and	1 0
2d do do do do	0 10

EXTRA ENTRIES, FINE ARTS, &c.

Recommended for Prizes—Wolfendon and Farquharson, 2 marble chimney pieces and 2 marble monuments, £3 10s. John Roberts, Cobourg, minerals, home- and foreign, £1. Alfred Hayward, Hamilton Township, ornamental pedestals 15s Robert Brown & Co Madoc marble slabs (highly commended), £1 10s. Thos Harper, Cobourg, fancy fire screen, 10s E Whitefield, Toronto, colored lithographs of Kingston, Ottawa, and Loudon £1 10s. Miss Tisdale, St Catharines, water color drawing of Clifton and River Avon £1 10s Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, die sinking, and bookbinders' tools £1. Miss Jane Russell, Maldimand, Scotch stone House, 10s. Samuel H Haycock, Port Hope, models of Port Hope Light House, and of railroad trestle bridge, £1 10s Miss Piper Toronto, anatomical painting in water colors, 15s. H Meyer, Toronto, lithographed drawing on stone, £1; do, engravings on copper; 15s, do;

photographs colored 10s; do. do. in India ink, 10s; P F Ware, Hamilton, electro plates £1.

NOTE BY JUDGES—Amongst those marked highly recommended, the judges single out No 1, Hamilton Water Works, by Mr. Hodgkins, and 31 32, photographs, by Mr. Meyer as especially worthy of honorable mention for prizes. The judges also recommended to particular notice the specimens of lithographing on Canadian stone (portrait) also by Mr. Meyer; also the collection of electro plate by Mr. Ware of Hamilton. As regards the specimens of Canadian birds in water colors [Amateur, Capt Taylor, Cobourg] of Flowers (Amateur,) see 9 and Water Color Landscape, [Miss Tisdale, St. Catharines,] the Judges cannot too highly commend the same as superior in artistic skill and taste to anything of the same class exhibited as Professional. The judges regret that no specimen of Historical painting, Canadian subject, was exhibited, and they notice with regret the absence of Paul Kane's artistic pencil. As regards Amateur paintings and drawings generally, excepting the above specified, the judges awarded prizes more to encourage a taste for the art than because they consider the specimens shown as really deserving prizes for their merits. In future it is hoped more accuracy in drawing, and more regard to the rules of Art will be observed by Amateurs.

CLASS XXXII.—INDIAN PRIZES

(79 Entries.)

JUDGES: Same as in Fine Arts.

Best Bark Canoe Polly Nozgia, Rice Lake,	0 10
Best pair Moccasins (worked with beads) Mitchell, St Regis	0 7
2d do Mary,	0 5
Best Hand Basket, Mrs Faunchie, Rice Lake	0 7
2d do do do	0 5
Best 14 lbs Wild Rice, Elizabeth Waboose	0 10

The Judges recommend that sums from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d should be awarded to the exhibitors of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Indian work. The whole amount so awarded being about £10.

CLASS XXXIII.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &c.

[10 Entries.]

JUDGES: Dr Barker, Frontenac; G. A. Barber, York; Eben. Birrell, Ontario; J D. Humphreys, York

Best specimen Bookbinding, Simon Harrison, Cobourg,	1 0
2d do do do	0 15
3d do B. Losee do	0 10

[The latter protested against as not being executed by the exhibitor]

Best specimen Letter Press Printing, executed since last exhibition, John Blackburn, Toronto,	2 10
2d do do do	1 10
3d do Clench & Floyd, Cobourg,	1 0

Extra Entries,

Maclear & Co.'s collection of lithographic printing was recommended by the judges for special prize £1 10s.

CLASS XXXIV.—FOREIGN STOCK.

[12 Entries]

JUDGES:—Same as for D rham Cattle, Agricultural Horses, and Southdowns.

Best Durham Bull, Stephen Powell, L. wiston, New York, Diploma and	2 10
Best Durham Cow, do do Diploma and	1 10
Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, S. Powell, Lewiston N. Y. Diploma and	3 0
2d do do do	3 0
[NOTE.—Grand Exhibition. Mr Powell's Horse, considered by the Judges the best Coach horse exhibited, and they would recommend him to breeders of Horses.]	
Best Blood Stallion, O Howland, N Y Diploma and	3 0
Best Southdown Ram. Cornelius Parsons, Riga, N Y	1 10
2d do do	1 10
Best three-year old Blood Mare, exhibited by O Howland, Auburn, N Y, recommended for	2 10

CLASS XXXV.—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.  
[72 Entries.]

JUDGES:—D Christie, Brant; Baron de Longueuil, Frontenac; W Byres, Carleton.

Best Plough, J Rapalje & Co, Rochester Diploma, and	1 0
Best Subsoil Plough do do Diploma and	1 0

NOTE BY JUDGES.—Williams', Michigan, Double or Subsoil Plough, Nos 4. and 5. The Judges wish especially to call public attention to these ploughs, as they are fully impressed with the conviction that they are a great boon to the agricultural community. In the opinion of the Judges they are better fitted than any other plough now in use to eradicate weeds, couch grass, &c. They are also important labor saving implements in the culture of wheat.

Best Pair Harrows do do	1 0
Best Fanning Mills, A B Childs, do Diploma and	1 0
Best horse power Thrasher and Separator, J Rapalje & Co, Diploma and	2 10
" Seed Drill or Barrow, do Diploma and	1 0

The Judges awarded prizes equally to C Patchin, Albion, N Y; Smith, Tracy & Co, Newark, N Y; Rapalje & Co, Rochester, each

Best Straw cutter, J Rapalje & Co	1 0
" Portable Grist Mill, do do Diploma and	2 10
" Grain Cracker, do do	1 10
" Machine for cutting Roots for Stock, do do	1 0
" Corn and cob Crusher, do do	1 0
" Clover Machine, do do Diploma and	2 0
" Reaping Machine do do Diploma and	2 10
2d do do C Patchin, Albion N Y	1 5
Best Cultivator, Smith, Tracy & Co, Newark, Diploma and	1 5
2d do J Rapalje & Co,	0 15
Best assortment of Agricultural Implements and Edge Tools, Rapalje & Co Diploma and	5 0
Smith, Tracy & Co. Recommended 2d	

EXTRA ENTRIES.—The following Implements &c., in the foreign Class were recommended by the Judges for Prizes:—

Rapalje & Co., Rochester. N. Y.; Cider Mill. Dog Power for churning &c., Farmers Furnace; Wheat Drill; Broad Cast Sower; Garden Engine; Field Roller; Butterfly Harrow; Square do.; Garden Barrow; Corn Shelter; Ox Yoke; 1 doz double Steel Axes; One do Single do; 1 do Potato Hooks; ½ doz

pr. Malleable ox bow pins; Gauge Plough; Iron Plough; Side Hill do; Sward Plough; Double Mould board do. 4 Sizes; Paring or Ridging Plough; Horse Hoe; Corn Stalk Cutter, hand Power; do horse power; Six different kinds and sizes Hay Cutters; Thermometer Chains, Six Sizes; Sausage Meat Cutter, 2 Sizes; Fruit tree Scrapers; Pruning Saws & Chisels; grafting do do; Scion or twig Cutters; Garden Syringes; Strawberry forks; Vine Scissors; Cast Steel Spades; do Shovels, do hoes; One Horse Cultivator; Clod Crusher.—Mass. Percival & Mass, Philadelphia. Seal Press. Geo H Bostwick, Rochester. Model of a Bran D ster. Geo L. Lundy, Rochester. Platform Scale. Mrs Henry Lump, Rochester, Hair Bracelets.

NOTES BY JUDGES.—The Judges recommend for a premium a very ingenious and useful model of a fanning mill or grain cleaner for mill purposes, exhibited by G H. Bostwick of Rochester. Williams' Clod Crusher, shown by Rapalje & Co and the first ever exhibited in Canada, a very useful implement on hard clay soils.

The Judges strongly recommend the Messrs. Rapalje & Co. to the Board of Agriculture for the spirit and enterprize which they have shown on every occasion in exhibiting useful and labor saving Machines and Implements, and suggest a pecuniary as well as complimentary notice, the Messrs R. having been put to great expense in bringing their Implements to the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition for several years past.

PRIZE COUNTY REPORTS.—The three Counties selected this year to compete for Prizes for County Agricultural Reports were, Simcoe, Bruce and Prescott. The prizes were awarded as follows:—For the best Agricultural Report of the County of Simcoe for the year 1855, Mr Lynch, of Brampton, Peel, £15. For the next best do do Mr. Wm E. O'Brien, Barrie. Simcoe Discretionary Prize, £5. For the best Report on the County of Bruce, Mr. John Lynch Brampton, £15.

No Report from Prescott.

TIMOTHY—Have you not, Messrs. Editors, inquired of me whether you can tell the origin of the name of the grass called Timothy? I have however not yet oftener heard the question asked without any answer being given? I found the following in a little beautiful, interesting and useful book entitled The Green Fields and their Grasses, by Auzé Pratt, London:—

"There are several species, two of the cat's tail grass. One only is very common, but that one is to be found in every meadow. It is the common cat-tail of Timothy grass, (*Phleum pratense*.) This latter name it received from Timothy Hauston, who introduced it from New York and Carolina, about the year 1780" A SUBSCRIBER.

To feed an ox to the thousand two hundred pounds weight, usually takes five years; while the same weight of poultry can be made ready for the table in about three months, and at less than half the cost in food. So says an English poulterer.

HOLDING UP THE MILK.—Mr. Editor—Will you, or some of your able correspondents, through the medium of your valuable paper, inform a young farmer of the best method of treating a cow which has acquired the habit of holding up her milk! I have tried everything that I can think of, yet it does not



good whatever. She is an extra cow in all other respects, so I do not like to turn her for beef. By answering the above inquiry you will greatly oblige.

REMARKS—Feed well, so as to cause an abundant flow of milk, then treat her kindly, and while milking allow her to eat a little meal and water, or handful of fresh grass, or some fresh morsel, and she will soon get into the habit of "giving down" freely.—*N. E. Farmer.*

### THE MONTHS—NOVEMBER.

"Next was November; he full grown and fat  
As fed with lard, and that right well might seeme;  
For he had been a-fatt'ing hogs of late,  
That yet his browes with sweat did reek and steam;  
And yet the season was full sharp and bream;  
In planting eke he took no small delight;  
Whereon he rode, not easie was to deeme,  
For it a dreadful centaure was in sight,  
The seed of Saturn and fair Nais, Chiron hight."

—SPENSER.

This month, like the two preceding ones, derives its name, without alteration, from the Latin, signifying the ninth month of the year, reckoning from March. Our Saxon ancestors called it the *Wint-monath*, or *Wind-month*, in consequence of high winds usually prevailing at this season. It was also designated *Blot-monath*, that is *Blood-month*, from the Saxon word *blotan*, to slay, because the cattle which they now killed in abundance for winter store were dedicated to their gods. The same practices continued after the introduction of Christianity; the gloomy prospects of approaching winter, and the general dreariness of nature at this season, were alleviated to our ancestors by the busy preparations for Christmas feasting. The allegorical representations of this month consist of a man in a changeable suit of green and black, with a crown of evergreens, and a bunch of culinary roots in his hand; and the sign of Sagittarius on the left side of the picture, into which the sun enters on the 22nd instant.

Although to most northern latitudes approaching our parallel, the proverbially styled "gloomy November," more or less applies, yet there is a striking difference between the character of the month in the British Islands and Canada. Here we usually experience no small share of clear and pleasant weather in November, attended by smart frosts during the night; drenching rains, with high winds and snow storms, also intervene. That most remarkable and lovely season, always more or less marked, called the "Indian Summer," relieves this month of much of its usual dreariness in this

country. In the British Islands, however, November is universally allowed to be the most gloomy month of the year; but even there exceptions have frequently to be made for particular seasons and places. In dry and moderately elevated districts, apart from rivers and dense cities, the weather and scenery are often the very contrary of gloomy and dispiriting. Many days may be experienced in the country as attractive as the one so graphically described by that correct observer of nature, Miss Mitford. Writing November 6th, that charming author remarks:—"The weather is as peaceful today, as calm, and as mild, as in early April; and perhaps an autumn afternoon and a spring morning do resemble each other more in feeling, and even in appearance, than any two periods of the year. There is in both the same freshness and dewiness of the herbage; the same balmy softness in the air; and the same pure and lovely blue sky, with white fleecy clouds floating across it. The chief difference lies in the absence of flowers, and the presence of leaves. But the foliage of November is so rich, and glowing, and varied, that it may well supply the place of the gay blossoms of the spring; whilst all the flowers of the field or the garden could never make amend for the want of leaves, that beautiful and graceful attire in which nature has clothed the rugged form of trees,—the verdant drapery to which the landscape owes its loveliness and the forests their glory. If choice must be between two seasons, each so full of charms, it is at least no bad philosophy to prefer the present good, even whilst looking gratefully back and hopefully forward to the past and the future. And of a surety, no fairer specimen of a November day could well be found than this,—a day made to wander

'By yellow commons and birch-shaded hollows,  
And hedgerows bordering unfrequented lanes.'

The most striking characteristic of this month is the falling of the leaves of most kinds of deciduous trees; hence, on this continent, autumn is more commonly and significantly designated the *fall*. The melancholy sensations which attend this gradual death of vegetable nature, by which the trees are stripped of all their beauty and left so many monuments of decay and desolation, forcibly suggest to the reflecting mind an apt comparison to the fugitive generations of man. This quick succession of springing and falling leaves has been beautifully applied by Homer as translated by Pope:—

"Like leaves on trees the race of men is found,  
Now green in youth, now with'ring on the ground.  
Another race the following spring supplies ;  
They fall successive, and successive rise :  
So generations in their course decay,  
So flourish these, when those have pass'd away."

Respecting the keen and chilling blasts so characteristic of the decline of the year, especially in this country, and which too often afford grounds for unreasoning distrust and complaint, the following remarks in the Journal of a Naturalist may be read with profit:—"These periodical winds, violent and distressing as they often prove, are yet unquestionably necessary in the economy of nature. In the autumn of our year, the foliage of trees and plants, &c., putrifies and decays; marshes and dull waters, clogged by their own products, stagnate, and discharge large portions of hydrogen and carbonic acid, gas, &c., injurious, and even fatal to animal existence: in summer, all these baneful exhalations are neutralised and rendered wholesome by the vast quantity of oxygen, or vital air, discharged from vegetable foliage; but these agents of benefit by the autumn are no more,—consequently the discharge of oxygen is suspended, but the production of unhealthy air increased, by the additional decomposition of the season. To counteract this is probably the business of the storms of wind and rain prevailing at this season, which, by agitating and dissipating the noxious airs, introduce fresh currents, and render the air we breathe salubrious."

Thus we find that the God of Nature is "from seeming evil, still educing good," and making those very tempests, which alarm us with their fury, and which, in times of ignorance, were looked upon as especial tokens of his wrath, the means of purifying our atmosphere and subserving the healthfulness of man. Happy they who, in seasons like this, can retreat to their comfortable homes and gratefully enjoy the blessings by which they are surrounded. To recognise the manifestations of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness in all the changes of nature through the varying seasons, constitutes the highest knowledge; while practical obedience to the Divine will forms the only sure basis of true and lasting enjoyment.

The more important agricultural labours of the year are now closed, and the farmer has only to finish the removal and proper storing of his roots and vegetables. These are matters which demand immediate attention, as frost in this climate, more or less severe, is sure to occur, and many valuable

roots are frequently lost for want of timely removal. It is of importance to see, before hard frost sets in, that on the newly-sown wheat lands the water furrows are sufficiently deep and regular to carry off all redundant moisture, so injurious to the young plant, especially in early spring. If farmers would pay more timely attention to such matters than is commonly the case, our crops would materially increase and improve both as to quantity and quality.

As stern winter, with his drifting snows and piercing cold is just at hand, it behoves the careful husbandman to see that his cattle are well provided with dry and comfortable shelter, and a sufficient supply of nutritious provender. There is no more economical application of money than what is expended in securing suitable accommodation for live stock. Unnecessary exposure to damp and cold is most inimical to their health and growth, and it is well known, though so frequently neglected in practice, that stock so exposed require a much larger amount of food to keep them in even a moderate condition.

The occupations which we have briefly alluded to, with others of a similar nature, afford full employment for the short and gloomy days of November, though there are frequent periods of suspended toil in consequence of the state of the weather. The poet Clare thus speaks of November's changing aspect:—

"Thus wears the month along in chequer'd moods  
Sunshine and shadows, tempests loud, and calms ;  
One hour dies silent o'er the sleeping woods,  
The next wakes loud with unexpected storms ;  
A dreary nakedness the field deforms—  
Yet many a rural sound and rural sight  
Lives in the village still about the farms,  
Where toil's rude uproar hums from morn till night—  
Noises in which the ears of industry delight.

"At length the stir of rural labour's still,  
And industry awhile her care forgoes !  
When winter comes in earnest to fulfil  
His yearly task, at bleak November's close,  
And stops the plough, and hides the fields in snows ;  
When frost locks up the streams in chill delay,  
And mellows on the hedge the jetty sloes  
For little birds ;—then toil hath time for play,  
And nought but threshers' sails awake the dreary day."

—B.

STUMP MACHINES.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you inform me where I can procure an efficient *Stump-puller*, and the probable cost? My farm is well stocked with Pine stumps; and the soil is mostly clay, and pretty hard to dig.

I lately saw an account, in an American paper, of a machine, called "Willis's Stump Extractor," which, it was stated, would clear an acre a-day; and at an expense of only \$10! As you seem to know a good deal of what is going on in the way of new inventions in agriculture, perhaps you can tell me something about this "puller."

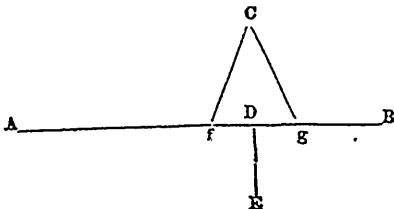
Yours very truly,  
Pickering, Sept. 10, 1855.

J. M.

We cannot inform our correspondent where Stump Machines are made; nor the exact cost; nor can we say absolutely which kind will be found most efficient.

As to Willis's Stump Extractor, judging from the description of its performance by Lieut. Gov. Brown of Massachusetts, Editor of the *New England Farmer*—(the shrewd men of that State make Governors of *their* Editors)—we should say it is a very efficient machine. But we doubt that it will "clear" an acre of Pine stumps in a day; or at an expense of \$10. Gov. Brown, who witnessed its operation, does not speak of the amount of work it is capable of, further than to tell us that it upset a large stump in "ten minutes" *after* the chains were hitched.

From the description we infer that Willis's machine is the same in principle, as one we have seen used in Canada, and with much success. It is probably the most *powerful* machine that has yet been applied successfully to stump-pulling. It consists of a strong lever, from 25 to 35 feet long, with a very strong chain attached to it near the large end, which is made fast to an "anchor" stump. On the other side of the lever, and for a distance of two or three feet on each side of the point at which the chain is fastened, strong iron loops, or bolts with eyes, pass through the lever, at intervals of five or six inches. These are to receive the hook of another strong chain that reaches to the stump to be extracted. The small end of the lever is fitted to a wheel—generally that of a waggon. The lever operates between the two stumps to which the chains are attached. The principle may readily be understood from the following diagram:—



Suppose A, B, is the lever; C, the stump to be pulled; and E, the anchor stump; let the small end of the lever, A, be drawn back towards E; and the chain represented by the line C, g, hitched as short as possible. Then, reverse the power, and draw the lever forward as far as it will go towards C;—this will evidently tighten the chain, and shorten the distance between C and E. While the lever is in this position, the chain represented by C, f, is hooked into one of the eyes *between* the fulcrum D, and the power A, i.e., at f. The team is then turned back, and the lever brought to its first position. C, g, made slack by this process, is again hooked tight, and the operation continued until the stump is dragged from its bed. A contrivance, called "shears," is sometimes used in conjunction with the lever; and adds greatly to its power. It is calculated, that with a lever only 18 feet long, or 14 feet from A to D; and the chain attached to a purchase loop, six inches from the fulcrum, and a team, drawing two tons, will give a force of 56 tons at the stump. With the shears 12 feet high; and placed two feet from the stump a force can be exerted, equal to 336 tons! A longer lever produces, of course, still greater results.

The chains require to be of immense strength; and even then there is considerable danger in working this machine. We know of one that was made at a cost of £30. Iron and blacksmith work are the chief items.

But we have constructed and used a Stump-puller, this Fall, that we prefer, even to the above. It consists of a strong lever, 25 feet long. We chose a young second-growth maple, about 10 inches at the butt. It is not so elastic, or "springy," as oak or elm, and, on that account, preferable. A strong band of iron is fitted to the large end, and to this is attached a piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cable, about 4½ feet long, with a strong hook at the end. The team (we use horses) is hitched by a strong clevis to the small end of the lever. The stump must be prepared by cutting off the large roots and by digging, more or less, according to circumstances. When thus prepared, the chain is made fast to a projecting fang, and the team placed so as to bring the lever against the stump. You then "go a-head," if you can, driving round the stump, but taking it with you. The *twisting* power of the lever is immense; and aided by one or two men with another lever under the stump; but on the same side, prying up as the horses pull forward, it must be a very

unreasonable pine-stump that will not immediately give way.

We prefer this stump-puller to any other with which we are acquainted, for the following reasons:

1st. It is cheap. Ours cost, beside the time spent in making it (about a day), \$6.

2nd. It is not dangerous; for if the chain should break, the lever will fall to the ground in such a way, that unless the attendants purposely come in contact with it, they cannot be hurt.

3rd. When the stump is pulled, it is not, as with other machines, a greater nuisance than ever! With its great fangs pointing in every direction, and a ton or two of clay adhering to them, it is about as ugly a customer and as difficult to be disposed of as we are acquainted with. The preparatory chopping and digging, therefore, is not lost labour.

4th. It is more portable, and can be much more quickly fastened and worked.

5th. No anchor stump is needed.

Two active men, with spades, axes, and levers, make a very "efficient" machine; and some people prefer this kind of *power* to any other. With the aid of a horse-lever, to twist off the tap-roots, such as we have described, and are now using, we believe as much work can be done at a given cost, as with any other machine.

#### TRIAL OF REAPERS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

We do not place much reliance upon the trials, or the decisions arrived at by the judges, in a case like the present. Testing the *comparative* merits of ten or a dozen Reapers is a work of too much nicety, and the details are too complicated and variable to be satisfactorily disposed of by a single trial in a field of *oats*, and conducted by persons some of whom probably, never before saw a reaper.

The following account of the trial is from the Paris *Constitutionnel*, and we must admit that the result, as stated by that journal, agrees very well with what we should expect from our knowledge of the several American machines tried. Manny's machine, if *well made*, is, in our opinion, a decided improvement upon all the combined machines that have preceded it:—

#### MANNY'S REAPER AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(From the Paris *Constitutionnel*.)

The second day of August having been appointed for the final trial of all the Reaping and Mowing Machines in the Exposition, the trial accordingly

came off on that day. There were ten Machines in the Exposition; nine of them were sent out by the Imperial Commissioners; to the place of trial about forty miles distant. It may be here remarked that the machines were sent out and returned free of cost to the exhibitors. On the ground of the trial there were thousands of people assembled to witness the novelty of the day; large tents had been previously erected, and a large supply of refreshments procured for the occasion. The day was pleasant and the excitement of the immense concourse of people intense. The police were in attendance on horseback. The militia were in requisition with guns and bayonets to keep the crowd of eager spectators from the grain. Stakes were driven into the ground and ropes drawn from stake to stake, until the entire field of about 15 acres were surrounded. This was a field of an ordinary growth of oats, and standing up well, and which was divided into lots or pieces of about an acre each, by swaths being cut through at given distance, parallel with each other—each piece being numbered, and one Machine allotted to each piece. At the beat of the drum three machines started off together. J. S. Wright's of Chicago, Ill., managed by his agent, Mr. Jewel; Patrick Bell's machine, by Mr. Fourent, and a machine from Algiers. These machines, being calculated to do their own raking by machinery, Wright's machine cut its piece in twenty four minutes; Bell's in twenty-six minutes, and the Algiers machine in seventy two. The raking or discharging of the grain from all of the three machines was badly done, the grain being much scattered in its delivery upon the ground—Wright's doing much the best.

The cutting however, was well done. The mechanical movement of the automatic raker of Wright's machine was truly wonderful. The operation of the machine was highly successful. Bell's machine, by Fourent, did the cutting and gathering of the grain in a very neat manner; the grain was delivered freely to one side of the machine for the binders. After the jurors had carefully noted the trial thus far, the signal again was given, and off started three other machines—J. H. Manny's of Rockford, Ill., managed by his agent Mr. Mabie; Bell's machine, by Croskit, and the one-horse French reaper, both failed to cut their pieces; while Manny's did its work in the most exquisite manner, not leaving a single stalk ungathered; and it discharged the grain in the most perfect shape, as if placed by hand for the binders. It finished its piece most gloriously; the jurors themselves could not refrain their admiration, but cried out, "good," "well done." The people applauded and huzzared for Manny's American Reaper—"that's the machine." Again, after the jury had taken further notes of the trial, the signal was given and three other machines started off on the contest—Hussey's Reaper, by Dray; McCormick's, by McKelzie; and Bell's, by Percy. Hussey's machine cut its piece in thirty minutes; and Bell's failed to finish its piece. Hussey's machine did its work remarkably well, cutting clean and smoothly, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine in good condition for the binders. This machine was conceded to be too heavy and laborious for the team, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine was found to be an objection, as it necessarily needed to be bound and removed as fast as the machine did its work, in order that the machine could pass around a succeeding time; yet this Reaper is unquestionably a good one and may be used to great advantage as it would likely prove durable, being very strongly made. McCormick's machine performed its task well, cutting a close and even swath, but the raker or attend-

ant, who performed the labor of discharging the grain seemed to be very much strained, being obliged to ride backward upon the machine, at one end of the reel, having to reach fully across the entire length of the machine with a long handled rake to gather the grain and lay it off of the machine. The horses on this machine were much troubled by a strong lateral pressure against their shoulders, occasioned by the lug of the machine. This Reaper on the whole is much too cumbersome and heavy for two horses. However it has proven itself vastly superior to any of the inventions of the Old World, and from the fact of its great success heretofore particularly at the London Exhibition in 1851, it elicited a good deal of admiration and curiosity. The contest was now fairly narrowed down to three machines, Manny's Wright's and McCormick's. But on starting Wright's again, it broke down, and left the struggle exclusively to the two machines, Manny's and McCormick's. The two machines were then to be changed in presence of the Jurors, from the capacity of reaping to that of mowing. Manny's made the change in one minute. McCormick's in twenty minutes with three men. Each machine made one cut through the field of grass and back, Manny's machine doing the best of the two. Then the change was made again for reaping, and in the same time respectively as before. Then both the machines were taken into a wheat field. Manny's machine cut three swaths, and with an ease of action and perfection of work which fairly placed it far beyond any further competition, though McCormick's Reaper cut two swaths, and in a workmanlike manner. Even if the two machines were equal as to the quality of the work, yet it was observed Manny's would have the advantage of being the most compact, less cumbersome, and of much less weight than McCormick's, and in Manny's there is no lateral pressure against horses as by McCormick's; also of being much the lightest draft, and more easily adjustable to different heights of cutting, and most easily convertible for the two purposes of reaping and mowing. This seemed to be the only machine against which there could be no objection urged. We could give no better evidence of the facts above, than the fact that Mr. Mabie had upon the conclusion of the trial several very large offers for the patents of the machines, two of which we heard; for France one offer was one hundred thousand francs, and one of one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs. We have since learned that arrangements have been made for the manufacture of one thousand of these machines in this city for the next harvest.

"The decision and report of the Jury will not be published until the latter part of October, yet all the laurels, we are free to confess, have been glowingly won by Americans; and this achievement cannot be looked upon with indifference, as it but plainly shadows the ultimate destiny of the New World."

#### AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

The New York *Tribune*, in a recent review of a book on the subject of Agriculture, thus speaks of the neglect usually shown to works of this class by school authorities. From what we have heard, the remarks of the *Tribune* are quite as applicable to Canada as to his own country:—

"And, now that we begin to have a substantial literature of Agriculture, why do we not find its

most approved volumes in our School and other Public Libraries? As yet, we doubt whether there is a single work on Agriculture, no matter how cheap and flimsy, to be found in a majority of our New York School Libraries. We heard the other day, but trust it is a mistake, that out of two hundred and forty-seven works admitted into the School Libraries of Ohio, only *two* treat of Agriculture. However this may be, it is notorious that works on that subject are rarely thought of in making up School Libraries. We propose that a reform in the premises shall commence forthwith. In a farming community, books treating of Agriculture and the kindred arts should form a large proportion of every school library; in cities and villages they should also have a place, though perhaps not to equal extent. If our common schools made their pupils familiar with the principles and most approved methods of scientific farming, we should have far fewer youth and able-bodied men pacing our streets from week to week in anxious, despairing quest of somebody who will give them a chance to earn scanty bread and shelter by measuring tape or posting books. If only to shield the cities from this scourge of redundant, famishing thousands, who will not work where they would, let us have Agriculture taught in our Common Schools."

#### CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

One great advantage of the Canadian representation at Paris, is the notice we shall attract from our fellow-subjects in the mother country. Every Englishman—we use the word in its largest sense—will naturally feel some interest in the contributions of Canada. At London we made a sort of matter of course display, and were treated in the same spirit, attracting but little notice from the press or people of Great Britain. At Paris we are more conspicuous. We are among strangers; and the parent is naturally anxious to see how the child behaves. The Canadian department at Paris is not what it might have been, if the collection had been undertaken in time, and by proper hands. But still it is more complete, and better arranged than in 1851.

It is seldom that Canada, or its affairs, occupy much space in that Leviathan of the press, the London *Times*. On the present occasion, however, we have attracted its notice; and the readers of the "leading journal of Europe," have been informed of our great merits and capabilities. The following is one of the detailed notices of Canada, and its display at the Exhibition, which has lately appeared in the *Times*. After stating some points of difference between the present Exposition, and that of 1851, the *Times* remarks:—

“Nor had we much inducement or opportunity there to study with the attention which they undoubtedly deserved the contributions of those new States just rising into form and consistency in fresh regions of the world and moulded from the overflowing materials of European civilization. Of all the subjects of interests which the Paris Exhibition presents to an enquiring mind this last is certainly one of the most striking. What can be more delightful than to be able to watch the first stages of progress in infant communities—how hardily and industriously, applying every resource of modern science and skill, they hew out wealth and independence for themselves from primeval wilds—how they subjugated nature with a rapidity and completeness unknown in any past age of the world, and self-governed a self-relying tread with confidence, in the force of the nations, the path of greatness to which their destiny manifestly calls them! That is the touching and sublime spectacle which, with pride in his heart, every Englishman will scan, and making the round of this Exhibition his steps lead him to where our colonies unfold their young resources. Let us take our readers with us through the Canadian department as a specimen of the rest; and invite them to ponder well over the significance of a display possessing little external beauty, but not the less pregnant with that moral and intellectual interest which we have endeavoured thus faintly to indicate. On entering the department, the first object that attracts attention is a great timber trophy occupying the centre, and in which are collected specimens of all the more important results that our adventurous emigrants have won with their axes and strong arms from the “backwoods” or the “far West.” There are sections, sound to the core, of the trunks of all the most useful timbers of commerce, including oak, yellow pine, black walnut, maple, beech, birch, cherry tree, and hickory, and close beside the wood itself its manufactured products, turned out by machinery at a price which even to Englishmen, with their wealth of mechanical appliances, as compared with other countries, appears fabulously low. There are window frames complete, with jealousy blinds on the French pattern, for 7s., and doors with their framing, ready for use, for 16s., and mouldings, 8 inches wide and 100 feet long, at the same price, and capital oak wheel spokes for 5d each, and beautifully shaped handles for axes in the best material for 6d. and oak flooring, ready made, at 20s. per 10 square feet. Even the waste of this branch of manufacture has, in a careful spirit of industry which cannot be too highly commended, been overhauled, and among the objects to which the attention of the European markets is thus invited, gigantic shavings, which give some idea of the scale of the operations in wood, are included. In other portions of the space are exhibited a number of objects further illustrating the advanced state and capabilities of this branch of colonial industry, and among them may be specially mentioned a good strong wooden bridge of 150 feet span, costing only £600, and the parts of a strong box for packing sugar, which go into the smallest possible space when in pieces, can be put together when required at once, and are much better for stowage and in every other way than hogsheads, and cost only 2s.

Following up this subject of manufacturing in wood, we find the Canadians exhibiting, at the opposite end of the Annexe, some excellent and ingenious machines for working in this material. One of these, shown by Mr. Munro, is capable of performing seven different operations in planing, tonguing and

grooving. Another, for heavy ship carpenter's work, by Mr. Rodde, besides its special merits, points to what the colony is doing in the formation of a commercial marine; and besides these there is an ingenious nail making machine and other interesting objects so much for the results which Canadian enterprise has extracted from the forests which it has to vanquish that these vast provinces of the British empire may be subjected to the full dominion of civilized man. Now let us see what Canada has done in agriculture, next stage in the great progress of such young communities. She has not carried away the prize for the finest cereals but her display of agricultural produce upon the whole superior to any other in the cleanliness of the different kind of seeds, the evenness of their quality, the compactness with which large samples in proper bulk are exhibited, and the admirable variety in which the most useful fruits of the earth for human use are shown. Not only is the abundant and varied fertility of the soil perfectly illustrated by the actual produce in its unmanufactured state, but the collection includes wheat of the finest colour and grain—biscuit still, after the lapse of months, fresh and palatable to the taste, for 4½d per lb.—and, more important still, a mode of preserving and economizing without salt or other expensive processes the vast supplies of animal food which are at present lost for the want of some simple methods by which they can be brought into the great markets of the world. This preserved meat is exhibited in powder and not in cakes, as was the case with Jael Border's biscuit which attracted so much attention in 1851. It appears, however, in other respects to be manufactured much in the same way, and it is said to possess the same remarkable quality of swelling into bulk when combined with hot water. We must not forget to notice among other striking features of the Canadian display, some excellent specimens of oil-cake, the use of which in the colony, apart altogether from the question of commercial profit in exporting it, marks significantly the advanced state of agriculture there.

It was hardly to be expected that these provinces no yet emerged from the first labours of settlement should, nevertheless, in a rough way have taken count of their mineral resources. Yet such is the case. In this Exhibition the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Logan, himself the surveyor of the geological structure of the colony, and a man of rare scientific attainments, has arranged a magnificent collection of all that in this field of industry the provinces may be expected to yield. Here are fine building stones, and slate and marbles, masses of phosphate of lime imbedded in calcareous rock, mica and whetstones, and sandstone so pure as to be considered well fitted for use in glass manufacture. Here, also, is a good display of copper ore, rich enough to promise fairly for the future, and great blocks of magnetic iron, containing 65 per cent. of the metal, being in itself a natural loadstone, and extracted from a bed 500 feet thick. Unfortunately, there is no coal. The American fields terminate just beyond the verge of the southern frontier, and this great source of wealth is withheld from the colonists—who shall say for what wise purpose? Perhaps, to stimulate their industry in clearing away those interminable forests interposed between western civilization and the Rocky Mountains. Certainly we may hope to enable Canada to compete with Sweden in supplying our iron trade with an abundance of the finest quality of iron smelted with wood charcoal. Like Australia Canada has her goldfields, and Mr. Logan exhibits numerous specimens of nuggets collected there, but, with ex-

employ patriotism in expressing, in showing them, his hope that these fields may remain unprospected by the digger, and that the sturdy industry of the colony may escape that source of demoralization.

From the water as well as the land these provinces illustrated in the Paris Exhibition the abundance of their resources. In 1851 they showed a new leather, formed out of the skin of the porpoise, and possessing remarkable strength and durability. The novelty of this occasion is isinglass, which is now obtained in large quantities and of the best quality by the colonists, acting on a suggestion made by Professor Owen four years ago. They are not the men to neglect such hints, and the result is that we are now able to look to a fresh source of supply for a valuable material, which until the war commenced, we drew almost entirely from Russia.

Of such articles as edge-tools, boots and shoes, harness, carriages, agricultural implements, and fire-engines, in all which the Canadians have now a species of recognized excellence, their Paris collection is complete. The temper of their axes is superior to that of Sheffield; they show at 2s. 6d. per pair, warm winter boots, such as are used by our troops in the colony, and are admirably adapted for withstanding intense cold in a dry climate. Prince Napoleon has bought one of the beautiful light hickory-built carriages which they exhibit; and, as to the fire engine, Mr. Perry, the shrewd superintendent of the department, who has had some experience in fires, asserts that with 16 men it will do as much work as one of ours with 24.

Such, as a whole, is the Canadian Exhibition here, selected by the Government from local exhibitions held previously at Montreal and Quebec, and sent at the public expense to Paris, to show what can be done by a young community on the furthest verge of our western civilization, with equal laws, and left by England, the mother country, to find its own feet and proper level among the producing Powers of the world. Has the philosophic mind not reason to feel confidence in the future destinies of human industry when it traces in the rising States of the earth manufacturing energies so forward and vigorous, directed to objects so strictly in accordance with the material necessities of the position they occupy.

## Editorial Notices.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND SOCIETIES.—We shall be much obliged to those Societies and Subscribers still in arrear for the present volume, for an immediate remittance. Printers and paper makers must be paid and we need every dollar due us to meet their bills. Very few Societies have sent forward the amount of their accounts up to the present date. The retention of this money for a few weeks, can be of little service to them, while it is a cause of much embarrassment to us.

DEATH OF PROF. JOHNSTON.—We regret to record the death of J. F. W. Johnston the distinguished Agricultural Chemist and author. He died at Durham, England, on the 18th September. We shall make room for a more extended notice of this learned and world-renowned writer in our next issue.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

Nov. 5, 1855.

The demand for all kinds of produce in the Toronto Market for the past month, has been very great, and often has exceeded the supply. Prices have consequently remained high, and for many articles a decided improvement has taken place. The demand for wheat has been unusually active and receipts for the month foot up to almost 80,000 bushels. The price has ranged from 9s 3d to 10s 4d. The greater amount has changed hands at above 10s and for the past week 10s @ 10s 3d has been freely paid. As soon as it is bought, it is shipped to American Ports, where it is mixed with Upper Lake wheat, and converted into extra brands of flour, which finds ready sales at good prices in sea board markets. The sample of wheat in the vicinity of Toronto continues to be excellent. Spring wheat is bought at 8s 6d per bushel. Farmers flour has not been plenty and sells at \$8½ @ \$9½ per bl. Barley has been in demand for export, and has sold at 6s 3d @ 6s 7d per bushel. For the last week very little above the first figure has been realized. Rye is bought at 6s per bushel. Oats have been exceedingly scarce notwithstanding that a cargo of 5,000 bushels has been received from Chicago. The prices have varied from 2s 9d @ 3s per bushel. Potatoes have become scarce, and 2s 9d @ 3s per bushel has been freely paid. Apples are plenty, both from the country and from the States and sell at 6s 3d @ 10s per bl., according to quality. Butter has been very scarce at 1s 3d @ 1s 6d per lb. Pork has begun to come in and finds ready sale at \$6 @ \$7 per 100 lbs. Beef sells at about the same price. Wool 1s 3d per lb. Sheep skins 1s 10½ @ 3s 3d each.

## SEED POTATOES.

FOR SALE—A quantity of potatoes grown on the Experimental Farm, the seed imported from England two years ago, of the following sorts:—"Goldfinders;" "Early Shaws;" "Kentish Kidneys;" and "York Regents."

The Potatoes will be put up in new two bushel bags; price, including bag, five shillings.—Applicants should be particular in naming the sorts, and the mode of transmission, enclosing the amount to Professor Buckland. As the potatoes are being taken up, immediate orders are requested.

Board of Agriculture.  
Toronto Sept. 28th. 1855.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE Lectures on the History, Science, and Practice of Agriculture will commence early in November. Young men from the country, can attend during Winter, other classes, such as Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, &c, for a very small outlay. Particulars may be obtained of Professor Buckland, Board of Agriculture.

Toronto, Sept 25th, 1855.

## TO BE SOLD,

The Property of the East Zorra Ag. Society,  
**A Fine Agricultural Stallion**

16 hands high, dark dappled bay with black mane, tail, and legs, by Old Clyde, out of a Cleveland mare. He is five years old this month, and has taken 6 first and 1 second prizes at different Shows. For particulars apply to the Secretary of the East Zorra Agricultural Society, Woodstock.  
Woodstock, Ju y 18th, 1855.

**ENGLISH CATTLE**  
IMPORTED ON COMMISSION,

BY  
**Messrs. THOMAS BETTS & BROTHERS,**  
OF LIVERPOOL AND HERTS, ENGLAND,  
EMBRACING

Pure Blood Horses; Short Horned Cattle; North Devons,  
Herefords, Ayrshire and Alderney Cows; Pure Bred  
Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep;  
Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Swine;

HADHAM HALL,

BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTS, ENGLAND,  
Residence of Messrs. Betts & Brothers,

Two Miles from Bishops Stortford Station, on the  
Eastern Counties Railway, and 32 Miles  
from London.

MANY of the best breeders of Stock reside within a few miles  
of Messrs Betts' residence, such as the celebrated breeder  
of South Down Sheep, and the gentleman who has taken the  
first prize the last two seasons at the Royal Agricultural Society,  
for the best entire Farm Horse; also several noblemen and gentlemen  
who keep the pure bred Short Horns.

Gentlemen will agree with us, that it is better to employ a  
professional agent in the purchase of stock, they being likely to  
know where and how to select the best cattle at the lowest  
price.

Messrs. Betts will always deliver with the cattle an authenti-  
cated pedigree.

As soon as they are purchased, information by the first mail  
will be given, stating the price, and the time they will leave  
England for America: also the receipt from the owners of the  
Cattle.

To secure importers against losses that are liable to occur to  
cattle on seaboard, Messrs. Betts beg to inform gentlemen they  
can be insured when desired, against all accidents and disease,  
from the day of purchase in England till the day of delivery in  
America, on application to our agent.

*Commission Charged.*

Horse, each, - - - - -	\$80
Bulls or Cows, " " " " " " "	61
Ram or Ewe, " " " " " " "	31
Three Sheep from the same owner, each, - - - -	2
Ten do " " " " " " " " "	11
Twenty Ewes, " " " " " " " " "	8
Three Swine from the same owner, each, - - - -	22
Ten " " " " " " " " " "	11

*Expense of keep and attendance from the time of purchase up  
to the period of sailing from London or Liverpool,  
including Railway expenses, &c., as follows:*

Horse, each, - - - - -	\$40
Bull or Cow, " " " " " " "	25
Sheep or Swine, " " " " " " "	15

*Expense by Sea on Board the Steamers.*

Horse, each, - - - - -	\$125
Bull or Cow, " " " " " " "	105
Sheep or Swine, " " " " " " "	25

*Keep and attendance across the Atlantic on board the Steamer  
provision for 30 days.*

Horse, each, - - - - -	\$35
Bull or Cow, " " " " " " "	25
Sheep or Swine, " " " " " " "	8

*Expense by Sailing Vessels.*

Horse, each, - - - - -	\$100
Bull or Cow, " " " " " " "	80
Sheep or Swine, " " " " " " "	18

*Keep and attendance by Sailing Vessels, provision for 60 days*

Horse, each, - - - - -	\$70
Bull or Cow, " " " " " " "	50
Sheep or Swine, " " " " " " "	15

We have been permitted to refer to two of the largest impor-  
ters of cattle into America, Geo. Vail, Esq., of Troy, and Col.  
Lewis G. Morris of Mount Fordham, N.Y.: as regards our rate  
of charges, both gentlemen deem them very reasonable.

If gentlemen prefer, the stock will be selected and purchased  
by charging five per cent. and travelling expenses. All other  
bills, such as fitting up of the Ship, provender, passage and  
attendance, will be rendered on delivery of the stock in America.

A full and complete list of the best stock to be disposed of in  
England, will be kept with our Agent,

**JAMES M. MILLER,**  
81, Maiden Lane, New-York City.

Parties favouring Messrs. Betts with orders, will please make  
use of the following Table of Specification:

BREED.	Horse.	No. of Bulls required.	No. of Cows required.	About the age required.	If to come by Steamer or Sailing Vessel.	I insured.
Horse, - - - - -						
Short-Horned, - - - - -						
North Devons, - - - - -						
Herefords, - - - - -						
Ayrshire, - - - - -						
Alderney, - - - - -						
South Down Sheep, - - - - -	Rams.	Ewes.				
Cotswolds, - - - - -						
Leicester, - - - - -						
Suffolk Swine, - - - - -	Boars.	Sows.				
Essex do. - - - - -						
Berkshire, - - - - -						

Short Horns, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshire, Alderney Cows,  
South Down Sheep, Cotswold, Leicester, Hampshire South  
Down Sheep, selected and imported on commission to any  
part of America, by Messrs THOS. BETTS & Co., Liverpool and  
Herts, England. Circulars, containing the prices of all kinds of  
Stock, and the expenses to America, also giving the weight and  
quantity of wool of all kinds of Sheep, can be received by applying  
personally or by letter to our agent J. M. Miller, 81, Maiden Lane,  
New York City.

N.B.—A Model of a Patent which, for future will prevent all  
accidents occurring to Cattle, can be seen at 81, Maiden Lane,  
N.Y. and at Liverpool.

In answer to numerous enquiries respecting the prices of the  
best stock in England, such as should be imported to America,  
can be obtained at the following prices:

		\$.	\$.	\$.
Thorough Bred Horses, from -	1-00 to 2)	0		12 46*
Short Horn or Durham Bull -	4-0 "	150J		7-0
Do Cows -	2-0 "	800		4-0
Do yearling Bull -	2-0 "	1 00		5-00
Do do Heifer -	1-75 "	4 0		25 J
Herefords Bull -	3-00 "	8 00		5 00
Do Cows -	2-00 "	6 00		25 J
Devons Bull -	3-0 "	800		4 0
Do Cows -	2-00 "	500		25 J
Ayrshire Bull -	1-5 "	3 0		3 0
Do Cows -	1-0 "	250		2 0
Alderney Bull -	1-50 "	225		175
Do Cows -	1-00 "	150		125
		Will weigh	Will shear	
		when killed	when washed	
		and dressed	wool	
Cotswold Sheep Ram -	100 to	3 0	13 lbs	125 12to15lbs
Do Ewe -	25 "	100		3 J
Leicester Sheep Ram -	1-0 "	2 0	12to15	10 J
Do Ewe -	2 J "	80		25
South Down Sheep Ram -	1-0 "	3 0	112lbs	125 6 to 9lbs
Do Ewe -	25 "	100		30
Hampshire do Ram -	75 "	125	12to15	1 0 6to10lbs
Do Ewe -	15 "	25		25
Swine Boars -	25 "	50		40
Do Sows -	15 "	40		25
Merino Sheep from Spain				5
Mules from Spain.				5

**SUFFOLK PIGS,**

(Directly from Imported Stock.)

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a few of these incomparable  
Pigs, singly, or in properly selected pairs.

**PATRICK R. WRIGHT.**

CASTLETON FARM,  
Cobourg, C.W., July, 1855.

8—tr.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

THE Journal and transactions of the Board of Agriculture of  
Upper Canada, No. 2, Vol 1st, pp 160 Toronto: printed  
and published by Thompson & Co., for the Board of Agriculture.  
This work is issued in quarterly parts, four of which will  
form a volume. The first part embodies the transactions of this  
Provincial Association from its institution in 1846, down to the  
commencement of the year 1851. The next number con-  
tains an account of the further proceedings of the Association  
and the Board of Agriculture, Prize Essays, Abstract of County  
Reports, &c., down to 1843.

The work will be sent free by post for 5s per annum. All  
communications and remittances to be addressed to the Secre-  
tary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto.

TORONTO, May 1, 1855.

5.



UPPER CANADA STOCK REGISTRY.

To Owners and Breeders of Thorough Bred Horses and Cattle.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR UPPER CANADA, having determined to open a REGISTER, at their Office, in this city, for thorough Bred Horses and Cattle, Notice is hereby given, that any person desiring to avail himself of such register, can do so under the restrictions herein mentioned, furnishing duly certified particulars to this office; and can obtain a certificate of the same, which shall be held as officially correct in all future transactions relating to the stock so registered.

No Animal shall be registered, unless a clear and distinct connection be established, to the satisfaction of the Board, both on Sire and Dam, with the British or American Stud and Herd Books.

Where the Animal to be registered has been purchased by the person desiring to register, or has been imported for breeding purposes, a correct statement must be given of all particulars before a certificate can be issued.

It is desirable, in order to facilitate the taking of entries at the Provincial Exhibition at Cobourg in October next, that persons desiring to register stock should do so at an early date, as all animals for which Register certificates shall have been given will be entered without further inquiry. Owners of stock are recommended to keep Duplicates of Pedigrees.

G. BUCKLAND, Secretary

Office of the Board of Agriculture }  
Toronto, March, 1855. }

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE PIPE MACHINE

CHARNOCK'S PATENT.

BY this Machine, Drainage and Sewerage Pipes of all descriptions, as well as perforated and other Brick, Flooring Tiles &c., are moulded with the greatest facility and precision

A man and three boys can turn out from 5.00 to 10.00 feet of pipes per day, according to sizes; and if worked by horse, steam or water power, a proportionate increase will be obtained.

This Machine is in extensive operation in England, where, in addition to the testimony of numerous Tile Makers, as well as that of the first Machinists of the day, the following Prizes have been awarded to it.

- By the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, 1845, as the first Tile Machine with a continuous motion, ----- £5 0 0
- By the same Society, the following year as the best Machine of the day, ----- 10 0 0
- By the Lancashire Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, 1845, ----- Silver Medal.
- By the Highland Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting in 1846, as the best machine ----- 5 0 0

At the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Saratoga (1853), a working model of this Machine was awarded the Silver Medal and Diploma; and at the Fall Exhibition the same year of Lower and Upper Canada, held respectively at Montreal and Hamilton, the same Model was awarded a Diploma from each Society. It was awarded the First Prize and Diploma at the recent Exhibition in London Canada West.

The price of the Machine is £50, (half cash and remainder at six months), with five Dies for Pipes. Brick and other Dies at a moderate charge.

The Patentee guarantees the effective working of the Machine.

All orders to be addressed to

JOHN H CHARNOCK,

Drainage Engineer, Hamilton, C. W., the Patentee.

Hamilton, March, 1855.

SPRING STOCK OF IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform Agriculturalists and Horticulturists, that they have received a large and varied assortment of FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

And would solicit a call from parties about to purchase, at No. 77, corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets, Toronto. They have on hand a quantity of the most improved Lap Furrow Ploughs, which have of late been so much in demand. Reaping and Mowing Machines on the most improved principles, will be for sale in their season

McINTOSH & WALTON.

TORONTO, 1st May, 1855.

TO BREEDERS.

THE Thorough Bred Short-horned Bull, "JOHN O'GAUNT," Second, Bred by John S. Tanqueray, Esq., Hendon, Middlesex, England, imported by Frederick Wm. Stone of Guelph, October last.

This very superior Young Bull will be kept at the Subscriber's Farm, Farnham, Puslinch, five miles from Guelph.

Terms for Service—Thorough bred, Five Pounds; if grade, 5s.

Parties wishing it, can have pasture at a reasonable rate. No risk by subscriber.

His sire, "John O'Gaunt" (1621 English Herd Book), was sold in 18.3 for \$4,00.

FREDERICK WM. STONE.

Guelph, April 24, 1855.

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

Manny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.

THE Undersigned are now manufacturing the above Machinery which has been thoroughly tried through the United States, and have given entire satisfaction. In the frequent trials made with every machine that has any claim to reputation it has proved the best in the following points, viz.:

Its perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces—its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting—its lightness of draught—the ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a reaper to a mower, and vice versa—the construction, for strength and durability—and its capacity for doing business.

By means of suspending the frame to the axle of the wheels the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from one to fifteen inches from the ground; and with the oblique platform the raker is enabled to discharge the grain in gazels, at a sufficient distance from the standing grain to allow the team to pass, so that the whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain.

Price, with two sets knives, \$130. We are also manufacturing Burall's Reaper, price \$120; and Ketchum's Mower as improved, price, with two sets of knives, \$110, warranted.

These machines are capable of mowing or reaping from ten to fifteen acres per day on smooth land, as well as can be done with scythe or cradle.

H. A. MASSEY & Co.

Newcastle, May 6, 1855.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY, at Toronto, Upper Canada, and devoted to the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Farm Mechanics, and to the advancement of the Farmers' interests generally. It commences its SEVENTH Volume this year, 1855. Each number contains 32 large octavo pages.

The *Agriculturist* is illustrated with Engravings of Cattle, Implements, Farm Houses, Farm Buildings, &c., and is the only Agricultural paper printed and published in Upper Canada. Receiving as exchanges the leading Agricultural Journals of the United States and Great Britain, the Editors are able to select and lay before their readers every thing of value that may appear in these papers.

The *Agriculturist* contains, beside Editorial and Miscellaneous matter, Reports of Farmers' Clubs, Essays, Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, Prize List of the Agricultural Association, Information and Hints to Agricultural Societies, &c. &c. It is strictly a CANADIAN work, and should be taken in by every Farmer who desires to improve himself, or who feels any pride in the advancement of his country.

Professor BUCKLAND, of Toronto University, continues to assist as Editor.

Some of the most intelligent Practical Farmers in the Province are contributors to this journal.

The *Agriculturist* is not a second edition of the *Genesee Farmer*, nor of any other foreign publication. It is a home production and asks no man's support under a false name. It is a true not a spurious *Canadian Farmer*.

TERMS

Twenty copies or upwards, each - - - - - 2s. 6d.  
Single copy - - - - - 5s.

\* The *Agriculturist* is not liable to Postage.

Newspapers inserting the above will do us a favour, and entitle themselves to a copy without exchange.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Publisher, Toronto.