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THE

CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST,

AND

Transactions

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.

VOL. V. TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1853. NO. 11.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is with extreme regret that I have recently learned that William Matthie, Esq.. our respected President, has, from ill health, been obliged to decline the performance of his duties, as President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, at our Annual Exhibition.

I feel myself at this late hour wholly unprepared to do justice to Mr. Matthie's plans and exertions, in forwarding the best interests of Agriculture in the Province.

It would indeed be an act of injustice not to mention the liberal manner in which he has offered prizes from his own private purse. I highly appreciate his judgment in selecting the articles for which the prizes have been offered. I am confident that had his health enabled him to carry out his own views, it would have been far more satisfactory to himself and advantageous to the public.

The generous donation of His Excellency the Governor General, which was transmitted to Thomas C. Street, Esq., our last excellent President, too late to be introduced into the Premium List of 1852, has been wisely set apart by our Association, to elicit the best mode of draining our land; and I feel positive that its appropriation will meet with the hearty concurrence of the noble donor.

I would here remark, that the thanks of this Association are certainly due to Mr. Street, for his liberal prize offered during the last and present years, for the improvement of our Carriage Horses.

The liberal sums which have from time to time been granted by the Canada Company, for the production of the best Wheat, Hemp and Flax, and recently for Machines for preparing the two last-mentioned productions for market, are such as to entitle them to the best thanks of this Association. The gratuitous distribution of the finest samples of Wheat, one of the staple articles of export of our country, should secure them the thanks of the Province at large.

The wisdom of the Government is certainly apparent in the continuance of their munificent support, both to the Association and the Board of Agriculture; and it is confidently expected that the establishment of the Bureau of Agriculture will prove of the highest possible advantage to Canada.

Having only recently become connected with this institution, I hope it may not be improper in me, and I consider it only an act of justice to the founders of the Agricultural Association, and the projectors of the Board of Agriculture, to acknowledge, that a debt of gratitude is due to them, for their exertions, the extent of which is little appreciated. I would beg to suggest, that as the funds of the Society are adequate to it, that the early proceedings of the Association be revised; and that its most important transactions, as well as those of the Board and Bureau of Agriculture, be published and widely circulated.

The late Judge Buel, of Albany, who established the *Cultivator*, raised the character of the farmer in the United States from a low and depressed condition, to that of a profession of the highest and most respectable order in society; and this elevation I may also claim for that class in Upper Canada.

In proof of the prosperity of our country, I would beg to refer you to two most admirable lectures, delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto, in Feb., 1852, by the Rev. Adam Lillie, in which he clearly shows that our progress in an agricultural point of view, and in its increase in population, would bear a favorable comparison with the most thriving of the United States. These lectures, I believe, have passed through several editions, one of which has been brought out at Brockville, to which have been added the statistics of the counties of Leeds and Grenville, reflecting great credit upon the enterprising inhabitants of that section. This edition has been widely circulated in Britain, which must render great service to Canada.

During the Exhibition at Toronto, in September, 1852, some members of the Deputation from the New York State Fair observed, that while their exhibition far exceeded ours, in point of extent, they were pleased generously to admit the superiority of several articles exhibited there; such as draft horses, neat cattle, and swine; while in grains, and garden vegetables, we distanced them entirely: and the same remark was made in reference to the Floral Hall and Ladies' Department.

The introduction of manufactures among us, is a matter of the highest importance; and the increase of our Tariff, ranging from two-and-a-half to thirty per cent. on many manufactured articles, is giving a direct bounty for their establishment within our own borders. Were it not for the high price of labor, incident on the construction of our Railways, the present would be a most favorable period for their general introduction, and such must absolutely be the case the moment our public works are completed.

In 1812, when Great Britain was employed in fighting the battles of Europe, and sustaining the liberties of the world, the United States, feeling themselves injured, declared war against her; but they thought it advisable to conclude a treaty immediately after the peace of Elba. The advantages that may have been gained to the United States by this war, consisted in their establishing a character for their army and navy. But the great benefit they derived was from the establishment of manufactures in their own country, while their National Debt increased from 44 millions of dollars, at the beginning of the war, to one hundred and fifty millions at the close of it. I hope that these remarks may be received in a kindly spirit. My object in making them is to show the elevated position of Canada at this moment; and while producing to a large extent the means of supporting other nations, she possesses the raw material in many instances, which should supply her inhabitants in much which they now import from foreign countries.

By a proper system of inter-colonial trade established by the authority of the Imperial Government, we might supply both breadstuffs and many manufactured articles, to all the Provinces of British North America, and to the British West India Possessions. This could be done by the granting of bounties between them, with which other nations could have no pretext on which to interfere or complain.

From the most recent advices from Europe, it appears evident that the supply of breadstuffs both in England and France, will fall much below an average crop. And instead of Great Britain receiving a part of her usual supply from France, the latter will become dependent on other nations, and both will no doubt import large quantities from the United States and Canada, as well as from the exporting nations of Europe—some of whom it is to be feared may not possess a surplus. In the event of the scarcity of food in Britain, it will be likely to put to a severe test the principles of Free Trade. For there can be no doubt that the agriculturists, deprived as they are, of all protection, are fast turning their energies in other directions, and the manufacturers of England must look abroad among foreign nations for bread to sustain themselves, which, in case of a general war in Europe, they would find it impossible to obtain; and would have to look to America for it. I have lately noticed a statement in a Manchester paper, (I cannot vouch for its correctness) in which the shortness of the crops in Great Britain this year was quoted to amount to more than fifteen millions of quarters of all kinds of grain, which, set down at a moderate price and paid for in bullion, would require more than is at present contained in the vaults of the Bank of England, which with all the influx of the precious metals from Australia and California has diminished several millions within the past year.

In taking a general view of Canada, it may be compared to a young lion who has made his entrance into life at a most favourable time, and although he has had many hardships to contend with, they have been such as have rendered him more vigorous and capable of exertion, than if nourished in the lap of indolence.

The country is now assuming a position more favourable to emigration from Britain and the North of Europe than any part of North America, the United States not excepted. I feel a thorough conviction that upon a careful enquiry into the subject, the Agricultural population of Canada West, considering the recent settlement of the Country, will bear a favourable comparison with that of any section of America, in religion, morals, intelligence, energy, perseverance and wealth.

From the able manner in which this all important subject has been treated by the different gentlemen who have preceded me in this most honorable situation, and also by the writers of able essays, and Agricultural reports from various societies, and in the different discussions which have taken place in the Farmer's clubs which have been formed, is convincing to my mind that when societies report throughout the Province, and when these useful clubs are formed in every society, then we shall soon be able to say that our Agricultural system has become second to none. At present there are many things in it to amend, but it ill becomes me, without experience, and on being called on unexpectedly, to endeavour to do justice to this most necessary, interesting and important branch of science and human industry. I shall therefore make only a few cursory remarks, and beg that my apology may be received for not going more fully into it.

Our prize list and the splendid exhibition before us, show, that the several committees to whom the management has been entrusted have performed the duty assigned them in a most admirable manner.

I will now make a few observations on the subject of the grain crop for the present year. It is generally considered that the fall wheat, our great staple, is above an average crop. Oats, barley and spring wheat are below the average. Indian corn and peas are a good yield. The drought has injured the late sown crops, as well as the hay. Late potatoes and turnips have in some instances proved nearly a failure.

In reference to cattle, the Durham has been the favourite with our principal farmers, although the Devon is preferred by some, and on poor lands deservedly so.

The Galloway are being imported, and in my opinion are adapted to the climate. The grades from those improved breeds are very much superior to those called the native cattle, particularly those from Durham Bulls, as they are kindly feeders and attain an early maturity.

I would beg to bring under your notice the growth and culture of flax, which has lately been recommended by Professor Wilson, of London, in the lecture which he delivered before the Agri-

cultural Association of the State of New York, and likewise in Montreal. Having had the pleasure of hearing it in the latter city, I make the following remarks on it from memory; that the export trade of linen from Britain amounts to more than Six Millions Sterling, that Great Britain imports more than 125,000 tons beyond her own production, that the article is worth from £50 to £70 a ton—that in his opinion the soil and climate of this country are well calculated for its production—that it is not an exhausting crop—that the ripening of it for seed will injure the quality of the fibre—that it should be sown in the fall instead of the spring—that the seed should be imported from Riga, and sown on well prepared ground, two bushels to the acre. It will produce four thousand pounds to the acre of the raw material before rotting, which will yield more than 15 per cent of flax for exportation, and at the same time 20 bushels of Seed. And by recent improvements in Mechanics it can be rotted in twelve hours by the application of hot water, and will furnish about one seventh of the gross amount of nutritious liquid for fattening cattle. Professor Wilson has kindly presented the Association with a copy of his Lecture on Flax, published by Saxton, of New York, which I hope will soon be published in the *Canadian Agriculturist*.

Notwithstanding, however, these favorable circumstances, we shall always be dependent on foreign markets until we establish manufactures for ourselves, and a home market to a very considerable extent for the production of the soils, when we shall have from our mines, our fisheries, and our manufactures, a large surplus to export, instead of being confined only to the produce of our forests and our fields.

When we look at our relative position on the globe, and consider that British America in point of extent, covers over half of North America, Greenland and Russian America excepted, that the extreme points of territory extend from N. Lat. 42° to the Frozen Ocean and from W. Longitude 53° to 140°. When we consider that we possess within our limits the best land for wheat growing in America, that we have fisheries second to none, both on the sea coasts and our own immense inland seas; that iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc and even gold, are found in greater or less quantities, that our pine timber will be inexhaustible; our canals, now the largest in the world, and when two sections shall be completed, that from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and that from Lake Huron to Lake Superior around the Sault Ste. Marie, we shall possess an inland water communication that cannot be excelled in the world; and the increase which must arise to our steam communication which has just been established between Montreal, Quebec, and Liverpool, and must also soon be established from Halifax to the western coast of Ireland as the winter communication in connexion with our railroads, which should make her the highway from Great Britain and Continental Europe to the Western States, which by a correct and liberal policy would soon induce the United States, to ask us for reciprocity. These will develope the resources of the country to an extent of which we cannot at present form an adequate idea.

In this splendid section of Canada that now lies before us, there is indeed some competition, but let any stranger from the old world visit this country, and he will soon feel satisfied, that owing to the peculiar advantages which this peninsula enjoys, in being the direct thoroughfare from the Eastern to the Western States, and that even with the competition of the two great lines, the Grand Trunk reaching from Halifax and Portland throughout Lower and Upper Canada across the State of Michigan, thence onward to the Mississippi; and that of the Great Western, which connects by a much shorter route the American lines.

I think there will soon be ample business for both lines, and that even double tracks will be required to do the business of this immense section of the country, and for the preservation of human life.

I hope I may be pardoned for digressing from the subject of Agriculture to that of internal improvements generally.

However much may be said in behalf of every section of the Province, I hope it may not be deemed irrelevant to make some observations in reference to the Ottawa or Northern part of Canada.

It is now many years since the speaker first suggested the propriety of constructing a railroad from Halifax to Montreal, up the Ottawa to Bytown, thence to the north shore of lakes Huron and Superior, onward to the Red River Colony, crossing the Rocky Mountains at what is known to many as the North Pass, and thence extending to the Pacific Ocean through British territory. This subject I have urged upon the notice of the Imperial and Provincial Governments; as well as upon that of several illustrious individuals in Britain. The events which have recently occurred, and have for many years been in a state of progression, must convince every enlightened man of the absolute and immediate necessity of such a connection, to secure to Great Britain a certain and speedy communication between her Eastern and Western Empires; and the route from Halifax by the Ottawa to Lake Superior, would form one half of that grand line, and open up a direct access to the rich mines bordering on the great lakes, at all seasons of the year.

The immense prairies in British America can accommodate millions of emigrants from the British Isles and the continent of Europe, with comfortable homes. This main line of railway through British America, connecting with the Grand Trunk line at the great bridge at Montreal would secure an immense amount of business to that line, and must insure its success in addition to the trade it must command from the country through which it passes.

Our lumber trade, in addition to furnishing us with one of the two great articles of export of this country, is at the same time doing for us to a considerable extent, what the French Fisheries and the small Islands of Miquilon and St. Pierre, situated in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, are doing for France, and upon which the French Government place an immense value, as furnishing hardy seamen for their navy, as well as fish for their people. The lumber trade can furnish as

many fearless, hardy, enterprising and robust men for the number engaged as any calling or employment whatever.

On the subject of emigration which is most necessary to our prosperity and advancement, I make this remark, that Canada should offer some enterprising person in this country or Europe a large tract of country, on condition of immediate colonization, which might in some degree contribute to the tranquilization of Europe, and be of great benefit to British America if a colony by that means were established between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, on the plains which lie in that part of the continent.

Our system of Common School education in connection with the Normal and Model Schools will bear a favorable comparison with that of any other country. While our Colleges in connection with their preparatory Institutions, and the Country Grammar Schools can furnish to our youth a classical education of the highest order, they have engrafted upon their system all the more modern improvements of science.

I hope it may not be improper in me to add, that in point of Sunday School attendance, Canada will bear a favorable comparison with any other country. These observations are the result of a careful inquiry.

Our Penitentiary as a complete establishment will vie, I believe, with any on this continent, its order and discipline are such as to command the admiration of all who visit it; and the recent organization of Sunday Schools in both classes of the prison will, I think, do much for the reformation of the convicts.

The system of Agriculture in the hands of the Bureau, Board, and Association, and the different County societies, is progressing as fast as can be reasonably expected.

Our railways have been located and are in process of construction. Our public credit stands in an enviable position, and now to make our prosperity complete. I would recommend that we should offer liberal prizes. 1st. For a manual to consist of from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred pages, to be prepared by a scientific and practical farmer, dividing Canada into four sections, showing the adaptation of each kind of production to its home market, the best manner of preparing the soil, and applying manures; the best time for putting in the seed, and the best time for securing the crop when ripe. Our Canals and Railroads will soon afford facilities to the most remote farmers for sending their produce to foreign market, when not required for home consumption. Professor Buckland would no doubt be well qualified to prepare such a book, but I fear that his other arduous duties entirely preclude him.

2ndly. For the best system of manufactures applicable to Canada, and when approved of, immediately carry it into effect by improving our Tariff, and as our Finances are equal to it, in some instances grant bounties.

3rdly. For the best system of internal improvements. I do not intend by this Canals or Railways, but good country roads, &c.

4thly. For the best modes of emigration to include every degree from the labourer to the farmer and mechanic. In this last work, it is certainly the interest of the Agriculturist, the contractor on our public works, and the Canada Company to join. The latter have already done much in favor of emigration, as well as I have before stated, for the advancement of Agriculture.

It would be an act of injustice in me not to notice in behalf of this splendid Exhibition, the exertions of the Sheriff of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, the Mayor of the city of Hamilton, the ex-Mayor, who has kindly acted as Secretary to the Local Committee, and the President of the Horticultural Society. The Mechanics' Institute, and the different Bands and Fire Companies have contributed largely to the pleasure of the ladies and gentlemen who have visited the flourishing city of Hamilton at this time.

To the ladies also, who have contributed their fine work to insure the success of the Exhibition, and to those in particular who have been pleased to assume the difficult and delicate task of Judges in certain departments, we are under peculiar obligations, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen of Hamilton generally, for their kindness and hospitality on this occasion.

In conclusion, I would beg to say that I feel a thorough conviction that between Great Britain and the United States, those too great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, their interests are every day becoming more and more intimately blended, and that all former animosities are fast being buried in oblivion; that the civilization and evangelization of the world rest on them as nations more than on any other; but that with all the advantages which we enjoy, our exertions will be fruitless without the blessing of Almighty God upon them.

CHAS. P. TREADWELL,
1st, Vice President.

CITY OF HAMILTON,
7th October, 1853.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Association was held in the Committee room, on the grounds, on Friday morning Oct. 7th. Mr. Sheriff Treadwell, of L'Original, the Senior Vice-President, in the chair.

Members present:—E. W. Thompson, Esq., President of the Board of Agriculture; Hon. Adam Fergusson; J. B. Marks and T. C. Street, Esqs., Ex-Presidents of the Association; R. L. Denison, Treasurer; John Harland, Guelph; Messrs. Archibald Petrie, County of Russell; Robert Bell and Wm. Wallace, of Lanark and Renfrew; Baron de Longueuil, Frontenac; J. P. Roblin, Prince Edward; E. Birrell, Ontario; J. P. Wheeler and G. D. Wells, York; Dr. Crouse, Simcoe; Thos. Douglas, Halton; Thos. Davis and Joseph Webster, Wentworth; G. Stanton and Charles Purley, Brant; J. McCre and J. Wright, Wellington; Judge Campbell, Lincoln; John Lemon, Welland; J. B. Askin and T. C. Dixon, Middlese · Isaac Minor and James Armstrong, Elgin; J. Barwick and F. Wilford, Oxford.

The following communication from the President of the society, William Matthie, Esquire, of Brockville, was laid before the meeting:

Brockville, August 21, 1853.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, ESQ.,
Professor of Agriculture and Secretary Provincial Agricultural Association, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—In addressing the Provincial Agricultural Association through you, as Secretary, I am grieved to state that I cannot do so at present without pain—pain both externally and internally. Externally, because for some considerable time, I have been confined almost exclusively to my bed from severe indisposition; and internally, that I should feel it my duty to relinquish the high and honorable office of President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, bestowed upon me at the last annual meeting of the Association; the duties of which office, from the cause I have alluded to, I feel I am unable longer to perform. Believing this—and believing further that no man should hold such an office as a sinecure, I humbly conceive it to be my duty, thus to place my resignation of the office of President of the Association in the hands of the Board, in order that a more able successor may be installed forthwith.

Had there been reasonable hope to believe that I would be blessed with a speedy restoration to health, I might not have troubled the Association with my resignation, but my physician having ordered a long course of sea bathing, I think, in view of the forthcoming annual exhibition, to which I had looked forward with great pleasure, that in acting as I am doing, I am only consulting the interests of the Association—an Association second to none in the Province either as respects its present or future bearing on the prosperity of this my country, in benefitting which the private convenience of its office bearers, should never be allowed to interfere.

In accepting the office I have just resigned, I know you will believe me when I say that personal ambition had far less to do with it than the sincere desire to lend my humble efforts in forwarding the interests of what I conceived to be the most important branch of productive industry I am sorry to think, notwithstanding its value, too many in Canada seem to slight. In saying this, I do not by any means wish to throw odium on the other productive branches of industry carried on in the country; neither would I wish it understood that I insinuate anything disparagingly of the learned professions; I only wish to express an opinion in reference to Agriculture, on which, so far at least as Canada is concerned, I think the prosperity of all other arts is based, *and to which*, in the present overstocked condition of several professions, it would be well if the attention of the youth of the country was directed.

To relieve Agriculture from a portion of the obloquy prejudice has thrown around it, was one of my motives for endeavoring to enlist the sympathies of the young farmers of the country in defence of "the dignity of labor." The competing essays on this subject, may perhaps be few in number, but like the traveller's acorn, the future may show how great a little thing may become.

As no real happiness can be obtained without labor, the sooner a proper tone is given to it, the sooner it becomes enveloped in its proper garb, and wreathed with its legitimate dignity—and becomes more of a blessing—and the farmer thus emancipated from the trammels of prejudice, will be enabled to take his stand on a footing of equality with the most favored of his fellow men.

I mean it as no idle compliment when I state, that in my opinion, the future prosperity of Canada depends much on the position of her agricultural population. The agricultural associations of Canada are capable of exercising a vast influence in favor of the farmer. The office-bearers of these associations bear much responsibility. This will be seen when we consider that Agriculture, with many of the new settlers, must of necessity for a time be carried on in a very primitive way. For a season, improved implements of husbandry will be hidden things, while the science of agricultural chemistry can only be heard of from afar. While in this situation, the new settler may almost be said to be in a state of incubation; and just as agricultural associations progress, in the spread of knowledge, so will the new settlers progress, till at length they burst forth into an enlightened existence, surrounding themselves, one by one, with such improved implements and stock as the influence of associations may have placed within their reach. Thus guided and cared for, the primitive implements of new settlers will gradually give place to patent ploughs, improved harrows, reaping machines, &c., while their barn-yards will become filled with well selected stock; and the owners, from being ignorant and unhandy backwoodsmen, will soon become intelligent and well-skilled yeomen.

But it is not altogether in drawing out new settlers from their shells, if I may be allowed the expression, that the work of Agricultural Associations consists in. The fact is too well known, that in many of our old settled districts, the state of agriculture is not at all what it ought to be. The schoolmaster, in many localities, has yet to go abroad and unfold his share of knowledge in relation to stock, crops, manures, drains, composition of soils, &c., &c.; and I trust I will be pardoned when I say, that I think it would be well for the Provincial Association to press on the attention of the Agricultural Department of the Government, the necessity of taking steps to make it imperative for all Common School teachers to know something in reference to Agricultural Chemistry, in order that the youth of Canada may be taught something of a science which is of so much importance in the proper cultivation of the soil in which they have so large a stake.

To you, Sir, and the other officers of the Association, I beg to tender my heartfelt thanks for the many acts of kindness and courtesy which you have all extended towards me; and I trust you will excuse the liberty I have now taken in transmitting these thoughts for your consideration, in bidding you farewell as an officer of the Association. If there is one thing I desire more than another in this world, it is the progress of my country in everything tending to elevate and ennoble her people. That something has been done by the Association in this work, no man can

doubt who has witnessed the exhibitions of last and preceding years; exhibitions which I, as a Canadian, feel proud in alluding to. These exhibitions gave proof of what the soil of Canada is capable of producing, so also did they show the advancement made in every department of skilled labor; both together giving triumphant tokens that Canada is not wanting in heads to plan and hands to execute.

May the Association go on and prosper; and may the Government of the country throw around its efforts for good, the shield of its protection, so that in the end the great aim of the Agricultural Association may be accomplished, viz., the improvement of the farmer, and the advancement of Agriculture in all its branches, in Canada, to the highest state of perfection.

With sincere desires that every blessing may attend you and the other office-bearers of the Association,

I remain, Dear Sir, with much esteem,

Your ob'nt and oblig'd servant,

WILLIAM MATTHIE.

The reading of the above letter elicited a universal expression of sympathy towards the President, whose term of office it was determined should run its usual length. The Hon. Adam Fergusson, after paying a very high, but equally deserving compliment to the worthy and respected President, concluded by moving the following resolution, which was carried by acclamation:

Resolved—That it is with unfeigned regret, the Association of Canada West have received the resignation of their respected President, William Matthie, Esq.

Whilst the Association deeply regret the cause of this event, they desire to record their sincere sympathy, and to express their high obligation to Mr. Matthie, for the anxious and zealous manner in which he has discharged his official duties, and to thank him, in the name of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing interests of Canada West, for the liberal, and munificent pecuniary aid which he has bestowed upon their furtherance and advancement. Their patron and friend may rest assured, that his name will be ever cherished, and borne in grateful remembrance, and that the judicious and anxious suggestions, contained in his letter of resignation, will be noted and kept carefully in view.

The Association further desire to convey to Mr. Matthie, an anxious hope that it may please God, ere long, to restore him to health, and enable him to resume the active discharge of his public and private duties.

The Secretary is hereby instructed to forward, at an early day, a certified copy of the above resolution, to Mr. Matthie.*

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved—That Mr. Sheriff Treadwell, the senior Vice-President, be President for the ensuing year.

Resolved—That David Christie, Esq., M. P. P., be 1st Vice-President.

Resolved—That William Niles, Esq., Warden of the County of Middlesex, be the 2nd Vice-President.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Association be given to R. L. Denison, Esq., and that he continue to act as Treasurer for the ensuing year; and that the Bank of Upper Canada continue the Bank of deposit.

Communications were read from the County Council of Middlesex and Elgin, and the Corporation of London, guaranteeing the munificent sum of £1,200, on condition that the next Exhibition be held in the town of London, that is, £500 for the town of London; and £200 from the County of Elgin. It is also purposed to raise a sum of £300 by private contributions. Whereupon it was

Resolved—That the next Exhibition be held at London, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1854, and three following days.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Association be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton, for their liberal contribution to the funds of the Exhibition.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Association be given to W. G. Kerr, Esq., Mayor of Hamilton, Chairman of the Local Committee, Mr. Alderman Ford, Secretary, and to the other gentlemen composing the same, for their zealous and valuable services.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Association be given to the Judges on the present occasion.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Association be communicated to Mr. Commissioner Widder, and the Canada Company, for the continuance of prize of £25 for the best 25 bushels of wheat, and for their liberal premiums for Flax and Hemp.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Association be given to the Warden and Council of the County of Wentworth for a grant of £100, and to the Agricultural Society of the County of Waterloo, for a grant of £25 towards the present Exhibition.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Association be presented to T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.P, for his second liberal Prize for the best Stallion adapted to the wants of this country.

Resolved,— That the grateful acknowledgements of this Association be hereby expressed to the Ladies of Hamilton and elsewhere, for their valuable and attractive contributions to the present Exhibition.

Resolved,—That the Directors of this Association have much pleasure in recording their best thanks to the Citizens of Hamilton, for the zealous and liberal manner in which they have sustained this Exhibition,—and for the generous hospitality which they have extended to visitors.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Association be given to Sir Allan McNab, W. H. Dixon, Esq., and H. McKinstry, Esq., the Proprietors of the beautiful and extensive grounds, for the present Show.

Resolved,—That this Association has much pleasure in recording its grateful acknowledgements to the conductors of the Press, for the valuable aid they have rendered in giving publicity to its objects and proceedings.

* We are happy to learn that Mr. Matthie's health is much improved, and heartily wish him a speedy and thorough recovery.—[ED. AG.]

Resolved,—That Messrs. Thompson, Denison and Buckland be a Committeee to examine and revise the By-Laws of this Society.

The Baron de Longueuil offered £10 for the best Hereford Bull, not less than 2 years, and not more than 4 years old, for the next Exhibition.

After a vote of Thanks to the Chairmain, the meeting separated.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

PRIZE LIST.

CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY.

CLASS A.—DURHAMS.

JUDGES.—John Walton Peterboro'; Thos. Stock, E. Canboro,; Solomon Walker, Norfolk; Henry Stone, Port Colborne; D. W. Freeman, Norfolk; James Wright, Guelph.

Best Bull.

1 A Harvey, Fergus, £7; 2 Baron de Longueuil £4; 3 F Welford, Woodstock £2 10s; 4 John Wade, Cobourg, £1 10s.

Best 3 years old Bull.

1 Matthew Joness, Darlington, £6; J Jarvis, Trafalgar, £3 10s.

Best 2 years old Bull.

1 Hon A Fergusson, Flamboro, £4 10s: 2 H. Parsons, Guelph, £3; 3 Charles Tuck, Nelson, £1 15; Ed Jones, Stamford, £1.

Best 1 year old Bull.

1 Ralph Wade, Port Hope, £3 10; 2 Hon A Fergusson, Flamboro £2 5s; 3 Thos. Hatt, Ancaster, £1 5s; 4 Thos Alton, Nelson, 15s.

Best Bull Calf (under 1 year.)

1 Ralph Wade, sen, Port Hope, £2 10s; 2 J. P. Wheeler Scarboro', £1 15s; Ralph Wade, sen, Port Hope, £1; 4 do. H. Parsons, Guelph, 10s.

Best Cow.

Ralph Wade, sen., Port Hope, £5; 2d do J. P. Wheeler, Scarboro, £3; 3 do Ralph Wade, sen., Port Hope, £2; 4 do A. C. Hamilton, St. Catherines, £1.

Best three years old Cow.

Edward Jones, Stamford £4; 2 do Mr. Parsons, Guelph, £2; 3 do Hon A. Fergusson, Flamboro, £1 10s; 4 do Ralph Wade jr., Port Hope, 15s.

Best two years old Heifer.

J. Simpson, Darlington, £3; 2 do A C Hamilton, St. Catherines, £2; 3 do Thos. Hatt, Ancaster, £1; 4 do Hon A Fergusson, Flamboro, 10s.

Best one year old Heifer.

Hon A Fergusson, Flamboro, £2 10; 2 do John Taylor, Stamford, £1 10; 3 do Mr. McMicking, Stamford, £1; 4 do J. Ireland, Nelson, 10s.

Best Heifer Calf under one year.

Ralph Wade, jr, Cobourg, £1 10s; 2, R Kirkwood, Paris, £1; 3, G Elmslie, Nichol, 10s; 4, Ralph Wade, jr, Cobourg, 5s.

CLASS B.—DEVONS.

JUDGES.—Robert Kirkwood, Paris; John Wade, Port Hope; John Robins, Norfolk.

Best Bull.

W H Lock, Yarmouth, £7; 2, J M Minto, Cobourg, £4; 3, Nathan Choat, Port Hope, £2 10s.

Best 2 year old Bull.

Daniel Tye, Waterloo £4 10s.

Best one year old Bull.

Robert Ferrie, Doon, £3 10s; 2, do do do, £2 5s; 3, G Black, Hamilton, £1 5s

Best Bull Calf under one year.

W H Lock Yarmouth, £2 10s; 2, J Masson, Cobourg, £1 15s; 3; W H Lock, Yarmouth, £1.

Best Cow.

W H Lock, Yarmouth, £5; 2, do do do, £3; 3 J S Castor, Cobourg, £2.

Best two year old Heifer.

W H Lock, Yarmouth, £3; 2, do do do, £2; 3, J P Gage, Wellington Square, £1.

Best one year old Heifer.

W H Lock, Yarmouth £2 10s; 2, do do do, £1 10s; 3, Daniel Tye, Wilmot, £1.

Best Heifer Calf under one year.

W H Lock Yarmouth. £1 10s; 2 J M Masson, Cobourg, £1; 3 Daniel Tye, Wilmot, 10s.

CLASS C.—HEREFORDS.

JUDGES.—Same as for Ayrshires.

Best Bull.

Joseph Piers, Oxford, for Oxford Co. Agricultural Society, £7.

Best two year old Bull.

Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £4 10s.

Best Bull Calf under one year.

Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £2 10s.

Best Cow.

Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £5; 2, do do do, £3

DISCRETIONARY PRIZE.

Highland Bull.

William A Baldwin, Park Farm, Toronto, £2 10s.

CLASS D.—AYRSHIRES.

JUDGES.—Peter Ruttan, Prince Edward; T D Farley, Hastings; Robert Cotton, Credit.

Bull.

1, J B Ewart, Dundas, £7; 2, J Patterson, Streetsville, £4; 3, Francis Marriott, Guelph, £2 10s.

Two years old Bull.

1, W Miller, West Flamboro', £4 10s; 2, R L Denison, Toronto, £3.

One year old Bull.

1, P R Wright, Cobourg, £3 10s; 3, W Miller, W Flamboro', £1 5s.

Bull Calf under one year.

1, J B Ewart, Dundas, £2 10s; 2, do do do, £1 15s.

Cow.

1, J B Ewart, Dundas, £5; 2, R L Denison, Toronto, £3; 3, do do do, £2.

Two years old Heifer.

1, J B Ewart, Dundas, £3; 2, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £2; 3, Thomas Robson, Dundas, £1.

One year old Heifer.

1, J B Ewart, Dundas, £2; 2, J Webster, West Flamboro', £1 10s.

CLASS E. 1.—GRADE CATTLE.

JUDGES—John Jarvis, Trafalgar; Thomas Belt, Peterboro'; George Weston, Gueiph.

Best Cow.

1 J S McCollum, Nelson, £5; 2 Thomas McClure, Nelson, £3; 3 Thomas Hodgskin, Guelph, £2

Three years old Cow.

1 Thomas Hodgskin, Guelph, £4, 2 C Tuck Nelson, £2 10s; 3 Wm Whitlaw, Guelph, £1 10s.,

Two years old Heifer.

1 John S McCollum, Nelson, £3; 2 J Baker, Barton, £2; 3 John S McCollum. Nelson. £1.

One year old Heifer.

1 Thomas Hodgskin Guelph £2 10s; 2 John S McCollum, Nelson, £1 10s; 3 W McMicking, Stamford, £1.

Heifer Calf, under 1 year old.

1 W Whitlaw, Guelph, £1 10s; 2 Charles Tuck, Nelson, £1; 3 do do do, 10s.

CLASS E. 2.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

JUDGES—John Cockburn, Puslinch; Jonathan Scott Toronto; Charles Bain, Green River.

Ox or Steer.

1 John Gould, Scarboro', £6; 2 L Duff, Abbotsford, £4; 3 Isaac Armstrong, Dundas, £2.

Cow or Heifer.

1 Robert Wickett, Seneca, £6; 2 Thomas Stock East Flamboro', £4.

Yoke of Working Oxen.

1 D Choat, Glanford £3; 2 Joseph Carpenter. Saltfleet. £2; 3 P Gage, Saltfleet, £1; 4 Thos. Hodgskin Guelph, £1.

CLASS F.—HORSES.

MR, STREET'S PRIZE FOR A STALLION.

R Robson. London, £20 The Judges for this prize were a combination of the separate committees on horses.

BLOOD HORSES.

JUDGES—Richard Jackson, Guelph; George Stanton, St. George; Oliver Blake, Norfolk.

Thorough-Bred Stallion.

1 George Cooper, York, £7 10s; 2 H Huntingford, Woodstock, £5; 3 S R Wright, Markham, £2 10s.

Thorough-Bred 3 years old Stallion.

1 G J Grange Guelph, £5; 2 Jonathan Davies, jr., Saltfleet, £3; 3 D McLean, Toronto, £1.

Thorough-Bred 3 years old Filly.

1 H Foster, Clarke. £4.

Thorough-Bred Mare and Foal.

1 J & J White, Trafalgar, £5; 2 G J Grange, Guelph, £3; 3 A C Hamilton, St. Catherines, £1

Blood Colt, 2 years.

1 J & J White, Trafalgar, £2.

Blood Filly, 1 year.

1 J & J White Trafalgar, £1.

CLASS G.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

JUDGES—Jos. Smith, Scarboro'; D. Jones, Hastings; John Masson, Cobourg.

Stallion for Agricultural purposes.

1 J Smith, Glanford, £7 10s; 2 Isaac Modeland, Chinguacousy, £5; R Swallwell, Rainham, £2 10s.

Heavy Draught Stallion.

1 James Bell, Etobicoke, £7 10s; 2 John Wilson, Whitby, £5; 3 D Rowntree, York £2 10s.

Three years old Stallion.

1 A Johnstone, Burford, £5; 2 S Shunk, Vaughan, £3; 2 D Perley, Brantford, £1.

Two years old Stallion.

1 Joseph Freeman, Wellington Square, £3; 2 W. Waddell, Pickering, £2; 3 Joseph Helliwell, Toronto, £1.

Three years old Filly.

1 C Tuck, Nelson, £4; 2 R Ibson, Toronto, £2 10 3 H Cornwell, Brantford, £1.

Two years old Filly.

1 George Miller, Markham £3; 2 L Salmon, Binbrook, £2; 3 Amos Chambers, Saltfleet, £1.

Span Matched Carriage Horses.

1 W H Dickson. Niagara. £4; 2 T C Macklem, Chippawa, £3; 3 L Smith. Barton, £1.

Span Draught Horses.

1 J Simpson, Darlington, £4; 2 N Merritt, Barton, £3; 3 G Jones, Charlotteville, £1.

Brood Mare and Foal, or evidence that the Foal has been lost.

1 (Entry No 14, name omitted in book) £5; 2 Jacob McMichael, Norfolk, £3; 3 A McMichael, Townsend, £1.

Saddle Horse.

1 W Robinson, Trafalgar, £2; 2 W Applegarth, Flamboro' East, £1 10; 3 Stephen Farr, £1.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Poney.

1 A S Kennedy, Hamilton, £1 10.

Hack Horse.

1 J O Hatt, 10s.

CLASS H.—SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.

JUDGES—J P. Wheeler, Scarboro, Wm. Beattie, Westminster, Wm. Dixon, Beverley.

Best Ram, two Shears and over.

1 Geo. Miller, Markham £4; 2 Wm. Miller, Pickering £2; 3 Ralph Wade. junr.. Cobourg £1.

Shearling Ram.

1 Thomas Vickers, Clarke £2 10s; 3 George Miller, Markham, £1 10s; 3 J P Gage, Wellington Square, 15s.

Ram Lamb.

1 Geo Miller, Markham, £2; 2 R B Ireland. Nelson, £1; 3 Francis Johnson, Toronto, 10s.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over.

1 J Dixon, Clarke, £4; 2 William Miller, Pickering, £3; 3 do do do, £1 10s.

Two Shearling Ewes.

1, J Simpson, Darlington. £3; 2, James Dixon, Clarke, £2; 3, William Miller, Pickering. £1.

Two Ewe Lambs.

1, George Miller, Markham. £1 10; 2, J. Ireland, Nelson, £1; 3, N Cooper, Toronto, 10s.

SOUTHDOWNS.

JUDGES.—Ralph Wade, Cobourg, Daniel Campbell, Glengarry, Wm. Button, Markham.

Best Ram, two shears and over.

1, W H Ball, Thorold, £4; 2, J Dickson, Stamford, £2; 3, Edward Jones, Stamford, £1.

Shearling Ram.

1, Edward Jones, Stamford, £2 10s; 2, E W Thomson, York, £1; 3, A Burrowes, Brantford 15s.

Ram Lamb.

1 E W Thomson, York, £2; 2 W H Ball, Stamford, £1; 3 W Steele, Humberstone, 10s.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over.

1 Edward Jones, Stamford, £4; 2 E W Thomson, York, £3; 3 W Ash, Thorold, £1.

Two Shearling Ewes.

1 T Spencer, Whitby, £3; 2 Edward Jones, Stamford, £2; 3, do do do, £1.

Two Ewe Lambs.

1 E W Thomson, York, £1 10s; 2 Edward Jones, Stamford, £1; 3 do do do 10s.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

Best Southdown Ram two shears.

1 T Spencer, Whitby, £4.

MERINOS AND SAXONS.

JUDGES.—Same as for Southdowns.

Best Ram, 2 shears and over.

1 Nathan Choat, Hope, £4; 2 do do do £2; 3 J Crosby, Markham, £1.

Shearling Ram.

1 John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, £2 10; 2 J Crosby, Markham, £1 10s; 3 N Choat, Port Hope, 15s.

Ram Lamb.

1 Nathan Choate, Hope, £2; 2 J Rymal, Barton, £1; 3 John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, 10s.

Two Ewes, two shears and over.

1 N Choat, Hope, £4; 2 J Crosby, Markham, £3; 2 John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, £1 10s.

Two Shearling Ewes.

1 N Choat, Hope, £3; 2 do do do £2; 3 J Crosby, Markham, £1.

Two Ewe Lambs.

1 N Choat, Hope, £1 10s; 2 J Crosby, Markham, £1; 3 N Choat, Hope, 10s.

FAT SHEEP.

JUDGES.—John Boyes. Amherst Island, Thomas Locher, Malahide, Levi Fowler, Fingal, James Daniel, London.

Best 2 Fat Wethers.

1 Joseph Pierson, Whitby, £3; 2 John Gould, Scarborough, £2; 3 W J Heyton, London, £1.

Two Fat Ewes.

1 George Miller, Markham, £3; 2 Nathaniel Cooper, Toronto, £2; 3 George Miller, Markham, £1.

CLASS I.—PIGS.

JUDGES.—George Wilson, Guelph, James Patterson, Streetsville, Wm. Mason, Scarborough. William Wallace, Lanark, Wm. Thompson, Brantford, Edward Harland, Guelph.

LARGE BREED.

Best Boar, one year and over.

1 William Gage, Barton, £3; 2 Alexander Thompson, East Flamboro' £2; 3 R Coates, Oakville, £1.

Breeding Sow, one year and over.

1 Vickers Peart. Nelson, £3; 2 John Long, East Flamboro' £2; 3 J P Wheeler, Scarboro,' £1.

Best Boar of 1853.

1 W Whitlaw, Guelph, £2; 2 C A Jordison, Port Hope, £1 10; 3 John Long, East Flamboro', £1; 4 (Discretionary) D Smith, Trafalgar, 15s.

Best Sow of 1853.

1 W Whitlaw, Guelph, £2; 2 C A Jordison, Port Hope, £1 10s; 2 A Coates, Oakville, £1; 4 (Discretionary) D Smith, Trafalgar, £1.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

Best Boar, 1 year and over.

1 A Thompson East Flamboro', £3.

SMALL BREED.

Best Boar, one year and over.

Thomas Drury, Barrie, £3; 2. J. Allen, West Flamboro, £2; 3, Thomas Drury, Barrie, £1.

Best Boar, one year and over.

Thos. Drury, Barrie, £1; 2, J. Allen, West Flamboro' £2; Thos. Drury, Barrie, £1.

Best Breeding Sow, one year and over.

James Wetenhall, Glanford, £3; 2, P. R. Wright, Cobourg, £2; 3, Jas Covernton, Charlotteville, £1.

Boar of 1853.

P R Wright, Cobourg, £2; 2, J. P. Wheeler, Scarboro, £1 10s; 3, William Miller, Pickering £1.

Sow of 1853.

J P. Wheeler, Scarboro £2; 2. D. Smith, Trafalgar, £1 10s; A. Thompson, East Flamboro, £1.

Discretionary Prizes in Pigs.

Mr Parsons, Guelph, Chinese Pigs, £1 10s

CLASS J.—POULTRY.

JUDGES—Col. Saunders, Guelph, Wm Benson, Port Maitland, Samuel Harris, Brantford.

Best pair Dorkings.

George Miller, Markham, 10s; 2, R Kneeshaw, Hamilton, 5s.

Best pair Cochin China, Malay or Chittegong Fowls.

Sheriff Thomas, Hamilton, 10s; 2, W A Fergusson, Stamford, 5s.

Best pair Bantams.

Thomas Lottridge, Barton, 10s; 2, C L Helliwell, Flamboro, 5s.

Best pair of Common Ducks.

George Miller, Markham, 10s; 2, do do do, 5s.

Best collection of Pigeons.

H W Routh, Hamilton 10s.

Best lot of Poultry, owned by Exhibitor.

Sheriff Thomas, Hamilton, £1.

DISORETIONARY PRIZES IN POULTRY.

Cochin China Chickens.

Robert Wells, Toronto, 10s.

Shanghai Fowl and Eggs.

Godfrey McDonald, Grimsby, 5s.

Pea Fowls.

H P Wilson, Caistor, 10s.

CLASS K.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS

JUDGES.—James Fleming, Toronto; Charles Perley, Burford; Thos. Davis, Saltfleet; Edwd. Wheeler, Markham; John M'Crae, Guelph; John Watson, Port Maitland; Jacob Snyder, York.

Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West, the growth of the year 1853. The prize awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is given up to the Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed. A Griffin, Waterdown, Flamboro, £25; 2 (by the Association) Clarkson Freeman, West Flamboro, £10; 3, R Turnbull, South Dumfries, £5.

Winners of the 2nd and 3rd premiums retain the wheat.

Best 2 bushels of Winter Wheat.

James Freeman, West Flamboro £2 10s; 2, Israel Allen. West Flamboro, £1 15s; 3, Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro, £1 5s.

Best 2 bushels of Spring Wheat.

J Armstrong, Eramosa, £2; 2, W F Weiss Ameliasburgh, P E, £1 15s; 3, Wm Forfar, Scarboro, £1 5s.

Best 2 bushels of Barley.

Lewis Mills. West Flamboro £1 10s; 2, P R Wright, Cobourg, £1; 3, J Wood, Eramosa, 10s.

Best 2 bushels of Rye.

James Lafferty, £1 10s; 2. Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro, £1; 3, do do do, 10s.

Best 2 bushels of Oats.

J P Wheeler, Scarboro, £1 10s; 2, J Patton, Scarboro, £1; 3, D Campbell, Glengarry, 10s.

Best 2 bushels of Peas.

W F Weiss, Ameliasburgh, P E. £1 10s; 2. Manuel Freeman, Blenheim £1; 3 B Johnston, Etobicoke, 10s

Best 2 bushels of Marrowfat Peas.

J S Armstrong, Eramosa, £1 10s; 2, Wm Whitlaw, Guelph, £1; 3, L Parkinson, Eramosa, 10s.

Best 2 bushels of Indian Corn, in ear.

John R Pettit, Grimsby, £1 10s: 2, Wm Freeman, Saltfleet, £1; 3, Joseph Freeman, do, 10s.

Best bushel of Timothy seed.

William Gage, Lake Shore, £1 5s; 2, D K Choat, Glanford, 15s; 3, Wm Tolton, Eramosa, 10s.

Best 2 bushels of Clover Seed.

J & J White, Trafalgar, £2; 2, do do do, £1 10s; 3, Jacob Blain, Ancaster, £1.

Best bushel Hemp Seed.

Alexander Shaw, Toronto, £1; 2, do do do, 15s.

Best bushel of Flax Seed.

L Parkinson, Eramosa, £1 10s; J S Armstrong, Eramosa, £1; 3, Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

Best Swedish Turnip Seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20lbs.

J Wood, Eramosa, £1 10s; 2, James Spence, Beverly, £1. 3, David Fisher, Bowmanville, 10s.

Best bale of Hops, not less than 112lbs.

John Ritson, Oshawa, £2 10s; 2, J W Belton, London, £1 10s; 3, David Fitch, Stamford, £1.

Bushel Potatoes.

1 Benjamin Johnston, Etobicoke, 15s; 2 Stephen Wild, Barton, 10s; 3 George Snooks, Saltfleet 5s.

Bushel Swedes Turnips.

1 L Parkinson, Eramosa, 15s; 2 John Cockburn, Puslinch, 10s; 3 Wm Olds, Woodhouse.

Bushel White Globe Turnips.

1 George Murton, Guelph, 15s; 2 John Gray, Toronto, 10s; 3 Wm Baker, Oakville, 5s.

Bushel Aberdeen Yellow Turnips.

1 Philip Spaun, Ancaster, 15s; 2 John Gray, Toronto, 10s; 3 Wm Baker, Oakville, 5s.

Bushel Red Carrots.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2 E Hubbard, Guelph, 10s; 3 W Benham, Guelph, 5s.

Bushel White or Belgian Carrots.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2 J Sisley, Scarboro', 10s; 3 A W Olds, Woodhouse, 5s.

Bushel Mangel Wurzel, (Long Red.)

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2 J Sisley, Scarboro', 10s; 3 Wm Horning, East Flamboro', 5s.

Bushel Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.

1 James Sutherland, Cobourg, 15s; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 3 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 5s.

Twelve Roots of Khol Rabi.

1 A A Baker, Guelph, 10s; 2 D Falconer, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of Sugar Beet.

1 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; A A Baker, Guelph, 5s.

Bushel of Parsnips.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2 A A Baker, Guelph, 10s; 3 James Orford, Toronto, 5s.

Four large Squashes for Cattle.

1 G Gordon, Toronto, 15s; 2 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 3 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

20 lbs. of Manufactured Tobacco, growth of Canada West.

1 David Rose, Hamilton, £1.

Broom Corn Brush, 28 lbs.

1 J W Belton, London, £1; 2 E A Harris, Hamilton, 15s.

2 Pumpkins.

1 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2 Thomas Stock, East Flamboro, 7s 6d; 3 Luke Malloch, East Flamboro', 5s.

Peck of White Field Beans.

1 Luke Malloch, East Flamboro', 10s; 2 Robert Wells. Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Philip Spaun, Ancaster, 5s.

The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.

112 lbs. of Flax.

1 James Fewster, Oshawa £6 (this was protested against by Captain Shaw, of Toronto, on the ground that the sample was of last years growth); 2 (by the Association) Alex Shaw Toronto, £3 10s; 3 James Fewster, Oshawa, £1 10s.

President's Prize.

5 bushels Winter Wheat.

1 James Freeman, West Flamboro', £5.

112 lbs. Flax.

1 Daniel Campbell. Glengarry, £4.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Small Early Peas.

1 George Yocum, Rainham. £1 10s; 2 Daniel Campbell, Glengarry, £1; 3 Charles Dale, Zoria, 10s.

Early Potatoes.

1 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.

The Judges called in the aid of Professor Wilson to give an opinion on the quality of the Flax, and his opinion agreed with that of the Judges. The Judges would say that the roots and seeds were of a very superior quality, and that the growers deserve great credit for the articles exhibited.

Signed JAMES FLEMING,
THOS. DAVIES,
EDWARD WHEELER,
CHAS. J. PERLEY.

CLASS L.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Judges—Wm Mundie, Hamilton; Col. Wilson, Norfolk; Robert Bell, Carleton Place; James Covernton, Norfolk; Professor Croft, Toronto; Elias Snider, York.

20 Varieties of Apples.

1, Henry Turner. Toronto, 15s.; 2. George Lesslie, Toronto. 10s.; 3, Jacob Binckley, Ancaster, 5s.

12 Table Apples—Fall sort.

1, Adolphus Case, Barton, 10s.; 2, John Ridge, Trafalgar, 7s. 6d.; 3. Stephen Wild, Barton, 5s.

12 Apples—Winter sort.

1, William Reid, Hamilton. 10s.; 2, J. Binckley, Ancaster, 7s. 6d.; 3, Lewis Springer, Barton, 5s.

12 Baking Apples.

1, Thomas Sinclair, Hamilton, 10s.; 2, John Hall, Hamilton, 7s. 6d.; 3, Adolphus Case, Barton, 5s.

20 Varieties of Pears.

1, George Lesslie, Toronto, 15s.

12 *Pears—Fall sort.*

1, H. Turner, Toronto, 10s.; 2, Judge Campbell, Niagara, 7s. 6d.; 3, do do do 5s.

12 *Table Pears—Winter sort.*

1, Jacob Blain, Ancaster, 10s.; 2, Henry Turner, Toronto, 7s. 6d.; 3, A. S. Kennedy, Hamilton, 5s

12 *Plums—Dessert.*

1, William Reid, Hamilton, 10s.; 2, Moses Nickerson, Port Dover, 7s 6d.; 3, Thomas Lottridge, Barton, 5s.

12 *Baking Plums.*

1, George Parkins, Hamilton, 10s.

12 *Peaches—grown in open air.*

1. Stephen Wild, Barton. 10s.; 2, Capt. Nichols Barton, 7s. 6d.; 3, H. Girouard, Hamilton, 5s.

12 *Quinces.*

1, Lewis Freeman, Barton, 10s; 2, George Lesslie, Toronto, 7s. 6d; 3, Jacob Blain, Ancaster, 5s.

4 *clusters of Grapes, hot house.*

1 William Busby, Toronto, 10s; 2 do do do 7s. 6d; 3 do do do 5s.

4 *clusters Black Hamburg, hot house.*

1 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 10s; 2 do do do 7s. 6d; 3 Enoch Turner, Toronto, 5s.

4 *clusters Black Grapes, grown in open air.*

1 Thomas Sinclair Hamilton, 10s; 2 B F. Ball, Whitby, 7s 6d; 3 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

4 *clusters White Grapes, grown in open air.*

1 J B Ewart, Dundas. 10s; 2 George Bender, Stamford, 7s 6d; 3 J D Humphreys, Toronto, 5s.

4 *clusters Grapes of any other sorts.*

1 J R Pettit, Grimsby, 10s; 2 William Horning, East Flamboro', 7s 6d.

Best and heaviest 2 bunches of Grapes.

1 W Busby, Toronto. 10s; 2 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 James Lewis, Saltfleet, 5s.

12 *Tomatoes.*

1 G Gordon, Toronto, 10s; 2 do do do 7s 6d; 3 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

12 *Roots of Salsify.*

1 Alex. Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2 Thomas Sinclair, Hamilton, 7s 6d; 3 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 5s.

4 *Heads of Brocoli.*

1 John Gray, Toronto, 10s.

4 *Heads Cauliflower.*

1 John Gray, Toronto, 10s; 2 do do do 7s 6d; 3 J B Ewart, Dundas 5s.

4 *Heads Cabbage (Summer).*

1 John Dynes, Burlington Beach 10s; 2 George Snooks, Saltfleet, 7s 6d; 3 James Orford, Toronto, 5s.

4 *Heads Cabbage (Winter.)*

1 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2 D Falconer, do., 7s 6d; 3 G Gordon, do 5s.

12 *Carrots for Table.*

1 E Hubbard, Guelph, 10s; 2 S Wilson, Hamilton, 7s 6d; 3 L Pears, Toronto, 5s.

12 *Roots of White Celery.*

1 D Falconer, Toronto, 10s; 2 do do do 7s 6d; 3 George Snooks, Saltfleet, 5s.

12 *Roots Red Celery.*

1 D Falconer, Toronto, 10s; 2 George Snooks, Saltfleet, 7s 6d; 3 do do do 5s.

Dozen Capsicums.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 George Lewis, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 do do do 5s.

6 *Egg Plants, Purple.*

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 Professor Croft, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Wm Dixon, Hamilton, 5s.

12 *Blood Beets.*

1 James Orford, Toronto, 10s; 2 George Snooks Saltfleet, 7s 6d; 3 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s

Peck of White Onions.

1 William Benham, Guelph, 10s; 2 James Orford, Toronto, 7s 6d; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

Peck of Yellow Onions.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston. 10s; 2 David Fisher, Bowmanville, 7s 6d; 3 James Wilds, Barton, 5s.

Peck of Red Onions.

1 D Falconer, Toronto, 10s; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s 6d; 3 Thomas Davis, Saltfleet, 5s.

Half Bushel White Turnips, Table.

1 George Snooks, Saltfleet, 10s; 2 A W Taylor, Barton, 7s 6d; 3 E Hubbard, Guelph, 5s.

12 *Early Horn Carrots.*

1 James Orford, Toronto, 10s; 2 G Gordon, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 G Snooks, Saltfleet, 5s.

Dozen Dahlias, Named.

1 G Lesslie, Toronto, 10s; 2 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 7s 6d; J Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

Boquet of Cut Flowers.

1 G Lesslie, Toronto, 10s; 2 Henry Girouard, Hamilton, 7s 6d; 3 J Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

Collection of Green House Plants, not less than 12 Specimens.

1 Thompson and Murray, Hamilton, 20s; 2 A H Kennedy, do 15s; 3 J Fleming, Toronto, 10s.

Collection of Annuals in Bloom.

1 Thomas Sinclair, Hamilton, 10s; 2 W P McLaren, do 7s 6d; 3 J Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

Floral Ornament.

1 Jerold Meston, Hamilton, 1l.

Bouquet for Table.

1 W P McLaren, Hamilton, 10s; 2 G Lesslie, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 J Fleming, do 5s.

Canada Coffee 12 lbs.

1 Henry Girouard, Hamilton, 10s.

Water Melon.

1 Wm Dickson, 10s: 2 James Hiskett, Niagara, 7s 6d; 3 William Dixon, Hamilton, 5s.

Musk Melon of any sort.

1 Wm Dixon. 10s; 2 do do 7s 6d; 3 do do 5s.

Best and Largest collection of Dahlias.

1 G Lesslie, Toronto, 20s.

Collection of Verbenas, not less than 12 varieties.

1 J Fleming 15s; 2 G Lesslie 10s; 3 A S Kennedy, Hamilton, 5s.

Green House Plants.

J E Moore, Hamilton, 20s.

Collection of Native Plants, Dried and Named.

1 Craigie & Stinson, Hamilton, (with the highest commendation) £1 10s.

Vegetables.

1 George Snook, Saltfleet. 10s; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s 6d; 3 A A Baker, Guelph, 5

Four Squashes for Table.

1 J Hiskett, Niagara, 10s; 2 G Gordon, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Wm Dixon, Hamilton, 5s.

20 Roots Chicory.

1 G Pears, Toronto, 10s; Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 7s 6d.

20 lbs. Chicory, manufactured from Roots grown in the Province this Season.

1 G Pears, Toronto, 20s; 2 D Crawford & Toronto, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Vegetable Marrow.

Robert Wells, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Tomatoes.

J D Humphreys, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Cucumbers.

J D Humphreys, do 7s 6d.

Bird's Eye Capsicums.

J D Humphreys, do 5s.

Collection of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

H Gironard, Hamilton, 7s 6d; John Gray, Toronto, 5s.

Okra & Martynia.

J Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Savoy Cabbage.

J Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Almonds.

John Dynes, Saltfleet, 7s 6d.

Nectarines.

Wm Busby, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Basket of open air Grapes.

J D Humphreys, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Capsicums.

J D Humphreys, Toronto, 5s.

Variety of Squash.

G Gordon, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Red Cabbage.

G Gordon, Toronto, 7s 6d.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.

A collection of Grains, Roots and Vegetables, with a report from the Normal School, highly recommended, as conveying information from Experiments. The Committee have great pleasure in reporting, that after having carefully examined the various specimens exhibited, and awarded the prizes to the best of their judgment, which was no easy task where all were so good, they find that the show of fruit is very superior, plants and flowers good for the late season, and vegetables and roots very fine. The arrangement of the specimens we consider as very creditable to the superintendent, Mr. Thompson.

Signed WM. WILSON,
JAS. COVERNTON,
WM. MUNDIE,
R. BELL,
ELIAS SNIDER.

CLASS M.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

JUDGES.—David Ghent, Wellington Square, James Munro, Niagara, Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro.

Best Wooden Plough.

1 H P Brown & Co. Woodstock, £2; 2 Archibald J Thompson, do £1 10; 3 Lawrence & Ellis, Trafalgar, 20s.

Iron Plough.

1 John Morley, Thorold, £2; 2 J McSherry, St. David's, £1 10; 3 Barr & Co., Norwich, 20s.

Pair of Harrows.

1 John Rapalje & Co. Port Hope, £1; 2 do do 15s; 2 do do 10s.

Horse-Power Thrasher and Separator.

2 A B Orr, Stratford, £3.

Grain Drill.

1 Adkins, Elsworth, & Co., Hamilton, £3; 2 Wm Nickson, Grimbsy, £2; 3 Peter Murdoch, Ancaster, 20s.

Seed Drill or Barrow.

1 Archibald Cron, Brantford, 20s.

Straw Cutter.

1 P R Higly, Oshawa, 20s; 2 Lewis Reese, do 15s; 3 L Harris, Brantford, 10s.

Smut Machine.

1 John Gartshore, Dundas, £1 10s; 2 Moscrip & Allan, Cobourg, 15s.

Grain Cracker.

1 Edward Kelly, Ancaster, £2.

Clover Cutting Machine.

1 Wm Nickson, Grimbsy, £2.

Two-Horse Waggon.

1 James Kay, Galt, £3; 2 Thos Todd, Galt, £2; 3 James Kay, do 20s.

Horse Rake.

1 Adkins, Ellsworth & Co, Hamilton, 1*l*; 2 L Harris, Brantford, 15s.

Reaping Machine.

1 J Rapalje, & Co., Port Hope, 5*l*; Charles Wolcenero ft, Ancaster, 3*l*.

Stump Extractor.

1 John McLaren, Nelson. 2*l*.

Mowing Machine.

1 John Rapalje & Co, Port Hope, 5*l*; 2 Charles Wolstencroft, Ancaster, 3*l*.

Farm Gate.

1 David Fitch, Stamford, 15s.

Cultivator.

1 A Shaw, Waterloo, 1*l* 10s; 2 Adkins, Ellsworth & Co. 1*l*; 3 John Bruce, Dumfries, 10s.

Set of Horse Shoes.

1 J Johnston. Waterloo 15s; 2 A Shaw, do 10s; 3 James Hobbs, Toronto, 5s.

Half-dozen Hay Rakes.

1 Samuel Bishop, Moulton, 10s.

Half-dozen Narrow Axes.

1 Henry H Dale, Galt, 15s; 2 George Leavitt, Dundas, 10s.

Half-dozen Scythe Snaiths.

1 William Allchin, Paris, 15s; 2 Geo Glassford, Brockville, 10s.

Ox Yoke and Bows.

1 T M Hineman, Cobourg, 15s; 2 do do do 10s;

Grain Cradle.

1 Peter Howell, Ancaster, 10s; 2 Archibald J Thompson, Woodstock, 5s.

Half-D Grain Shovels, Wood.

3 Henry Pettit, Saltfleet, 5s

Half-Dozen Iron Shovels.

1 D F Jones, & Co Gananoque, 15s.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

Plough for General Purposes.

Morse and Robson, Trafalgar, 1*l* 10s.

DISCRETIONARY.

Potato Digger.

A Anderson, Markham, 1*l*.

Horizontal Sawing Machine.

Michael Overholt, Blandford, 1*l* 10s.

Gang Plough.

Rapalje & Co., Port Hope 1*l*.

Cultivator.

Rapalje & Co. do 10s.

Patent Iron Waggons and Buggy.

Peter Murdoch, Ancaster, Diploma and 4*l* 10s.

J B Marks, Kingston, Reid's Subsoil Plough (imported from England) Diploma. A very superior implement.

John Arnold, Toronto, Two Bentall's Ploughs and Scarifiers (imported from England) Diploma: Very useful and efficient implements.

H J Boulton, jr., County of Haldimand, Horse Hoe, Scarifier and Strawcutter (imported from England) Diploma. All these likewise, well made and very superior implements.

DONLAN'S FLAX MACHINE.

This machine was generously presented to the Board of Agriculture, by F. Widder, Esq., Commissioner of the Canada Company, and Exhibited by the Board. It attracted much attention, and upon trial proved satisfactory.

DRAINING PIPE MACHINE.

J H Charnock, just arrived from England, exhibited a working model of his Drain Pipe Machine, a very simple and ingenious contrivance, and apparently well adapted to the wants of this country. Diploma.

CLASS N.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, &c.

JUDGES.—Thomas Douglass Nelson, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, W. M'Micking, Stamford.

Firkin of Butter not less than 56 lbs.

1 Christopher Fothergill, Nelson, 2*l* 10s; 2 J. Loghrin, Eramosa, 1*l* 10s; 3 James Harvey, Barton, 1*l*.

Cheese, not less than 30 lbs.

1 S T Casey, Thurlow, 2*l* 10s; 2 Hiram Ranney, Dereham, 1*l* 10s; 3 Thos. White, South Dumfries, 1*l*.

Two Stilton Cheeses, not less than 14 lbs. each.

1 H Parsons; Guelph, 2*l* 10s; 2 do do do 1*l* 10s; 2 do do do 1*l*.

Butter not less than 20 lbs. in firkins, crocks, or tubs.

1 James Lafferty, jr. Flamboro' West, 1*l* 10s; 2 Richard Vyse, Trafalgar, 1*l*; 3 Christopher Dale, Zorra, 10s.

30 lbs. Maple Sugar.

1 Wm. Phin, Eramosa, 20s; 2 Joseph Fraser, Pickering, 10s; 3 Jacob McMichael, Townsend, 5s.

Sugar made by Indians.

1 Chief Jos. Sawyer, Tuscarora, 15s.

Starch.

1 Levi Willson, Trafalgar, 15s.

Soaps (collection assorted).

2 James Walker, Wentworth, 15s.

6 kinds of Preserves.

1 James Harvey, Barton, 15s; 2 Mrs. Croft, Toronto, 10s.

Collection of Confectionery.

1 W. T. Eccleston, Hamilton, £1 10s; 2 Terrence Brannigan, do, 20s; 3 J. Nasmith, Toronto, 10s.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES.

Best 3 Firkins of Butter, from 60 to 80 lbs. each put up in suitable kegs for export by sea.

J Loghrin, Eramosa, 4*l*.

Best 2 Cheeses, of not less than 30 lbs. each.

S T Casey, Thurlow, 2*l*.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Specimens Biscuits.

J. Nasmith, Toronto, 15s.

Flour.

Charles Whitlaw, Paris, 15s; Absalom Griffin, Watertown, 15s; Garrett & Freeland, Hamilton, 10s.

Saleratus.

Wells, Cleveland & Co., Vankleek Hill, 10s.

Vinegar.

W. P. McLaren, Hamilton, 10s.

Honey.

John G. Teneyck, Binbrook, 15s.

Oil Cake.

Wm Lyman & Co., Montreal, 20s.

CLASS O. 1.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

JUDGES.—Philip Vasbinder, Norfolk; Francis Galbraith, Guelph; John Quarry, Dundas.

LEATHER AND FURS.

Best Saddle and Bridle.

1 Field & Davidson, Hamilton, 20s; 2 do do, 15s.

Side Saddle.

1 Field & Davidson, Hamilton, 20s.

Specimen of Whips and Whip Thongs (collection assorted).

1 A. C. Quimby & Co., Hamilton, 20s;—[This was protested against, on the ground that the articles were of foreign manufacture.]—2 Joseph Threlkeld, Toronto, 15s.

Set of Farm Harness.

1 Field & Davidson, Hamilton, £1 10s; 2 Wm. Gibson, Toronto, 20s.

Set of Pleasure Harness.

1 Field & Davidson, Hamilton, £1 10s; 2 do do, 20s; 3 do do, 10s.

Travelling Trunk.

1 Field & Davidson, 1*l* 10s; 2 do do, 10s.

Side of Sole Leather.

1 John Dunn, Cooksville, 15s; 2 P. McKay, Dundas 10s; 3 do do, 5s.

Side of Upper Leather.

1 Hugh Finlayson, Paris, 15s; 2 P. McKay, Dundas, 10s; 3 Robert Forbes, Galt, 5s.

Side of Harness Leather.

1 Robert Forbes, Galt, 15s; 2 James Jackson, Galt, 10s; 3 Hugh Finlayson, Paris, 5s.

Calf Skin, dressed.

1 James Degier, Waterloo, 15s; 2 Hugh Finlayson, Paris, 10s; 3 James Jackson, Galt, 5s.

Skin of Leather for Carriage Covers.

1 P. McKay, Dundas, 20s; 2 do do, 10s.

Fur Cap.

1 W. H. Glassco, Hamilton, 15s; 2 do do, 10s; 3 do do, 5s.

Fur Sleigh Robe.

1 W. H. Glassco, Hamilton, 15s; 2 do do, 10s.

Specimen Bootmakers' Work.

1 S. Frost, Hamilton, 15s; 2 do do, 10s; 3 do do, 5s.

DISCRETIONARY.

Turnip Tube.

Joseph Threlkeld, Toronto, 10s.

Belt Leather.

George Bender, Stamford, 10s.

Kip Skins.

Hugh Finlayson, Paris, 10s.

Case of Fancy Leather.

W. A. Clark, Toronto, 7s. 6d.

Cigars and Tobacco.

David Rose, Hamilton, 7s. 6d.

Furs and Gauntlets.

(23 specimens) W. H. Glassco, Hamilton, 2*l.*

Silk Hats.

A. M. Foster, Hamilton, 15s.

Set of Pleasure Harness,

Arriving too late to be entered, James Nosworthy, Belleville, Diploma.

CLASS O. 2.—MANUFACTURES IN METAL.

JUDGES.—Wm. Lawson, Hamilton; Robert Scott, Guelph; Murray Anderson, London.

Best Portable Steam Engine, (open to foreign competition).

1 Wm. Lever, Guelph, Diploma and 5*l.*

Model in metal of Engine, general Millwright's work or Machinery.

1 George Skimmin Hamilton, diploma and 2*l*; 2 do do, 20s.

Specimen of Silversmith Work.

1 William Morrison, Toronto, diploma and 2*l.*

Iron Fire-proof Vault Door, (price considered).

1 Charles Vale, Toronto, diploma and 2*l.*

Hall Stoves.

1 Gurneys & Carpenter, Hamilton, 20s.

Parlor Stove for Wood.

1 Gurneys & Carpenter, Hamilton, 20s; 2 O T Macklem, Chippewa, 10s; 3 do do. 5s.

Parlor Stove for Coal.

1 O T Macklem, Chippewa, 20s; 2 Gurneys & Carpenter, Hamilton, 10s.

Cooking Stove, with Furniture.

1 Gurneys & Carpenter, Hamilton, 1*l.* 10s; 2 do do, 20s; 3 do do, 10s.

System of Ventilating Buildings, with model and description, and reducing the same to practical use.

1 F G Willson, Saltfleet. diploma and 5*l.*

Specimen of Iron Castings for stoves and general machinery.

1 O T Macklem, Chippewa, diploma.

Balance Scales.

1 C Wilson, Toronto, 20s; 2 do do, 15s.

Model Hot Air Apparatus.

1 Oliver Tiffany and O T Macklem, Chippewa, 1*l.* 10s; 2 F G Willson, Saltfleet, 15s.

Set of Cooper's Tools.

1 Henry H Date, Galt, 15s

Augurs from half inch to 2 inches.

1 Bellhouse, Ireland & Co., Hamilton, 10s.

Specimen 20 lbs. Cut Nails.

1 Alexander Graham, Hamilton, 10s; 2 do do, 5s.

Blacksmith's Bellows.

1 J Dallyn & Son, Hamilton, 1*l.* 5s; 2 do do, 15s.

Rifle.

1 W P Marston, Toronto, 15s; 2 James Lewis, Dundas, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY.

Model Water Wheel.

B Fuller, Townsend, 10s.

Boring Machine.

B Fuller, Townsend, 10s.

Steam Engine.

John Gartshore, Dundas, 2*l.*

Sewing Machine.

Lawson & Brothers, Hamilton, 15s.

Imitation Silver Work.

Ruthven & Watson, Hamilton, 20s.

Eight-day Gold Watch.

P T Ware & Co., Hamilton, 20s.

Electro Plate Ware.

P T Ware & Co., Hamilton, 10s.

Plated Harness Trimmings.

E K Campbell, Hamilton, 10s.

Fire Engine, for Provincial Fire Company.

William Marks, Toronto, 20s.

Small Fire Engine.

William Marks, Toronto, 10s.

Hose Carriage, for Toronto Hose Company.

James Corbett, Toronto, 10s.

Discretionary Prize.

George Leavitt, Dundas, 15s.

Assortment of Edge Tools.

Henry H Date, Galt, diploma and 4*l.*; Smith Schneider & Co., Hamilton, 10s.

Cutlery.

Bellhouse, Ireland & Co., Hamilton, 10s.

Specimens Slating.

Wm W Fox, Toronto, 10s.

Railroad Spikes.

Joseph Bourgard, Hamilton, 5s.

Boiler Rivets.

Joseph Bourgard, Hamilton, 5s.

Boatspikes.

Joseph Bourgard, Hamilton, 5s.

Railway Picks.

Henry H Date, Galt, 5s.

Grubbing Hoes.

Henry H Date, Galt, 5s.

Ship Carpenter's Tools.

Henry H Date, Galt, 10s.

Firemen's Axes.

Henry H Date, Galt, 5s.

Steam Whistle.

B F Smith, Hamilton, 10s.

Tender Feeding Apparatus.

Charles Garth, Montreal, 20s.

Copper Boiler.

Charles Garth, Montreal, 15s.

Brass Work.

Charles Garth, Montreal, 10s.

Railway Bar.

F G Willson, Saltfleet, 5s.

Mill and Circular Saws.

John F Moore, Hamilton. 20s.

Log Rules, and Specimens of all the Woods of Canada.

Lawrence Lemon, Port Robinson, 20s.

Locomotive and Steamboat Lamps.

Cleveland & Bro., Hamilton. 20s.

Railroad Passenger Car.

Fisher, Williams, Brainard & Co., Hamilton, diploma.

Patent Double Reflector.

John Dean, Vienna, 10s.

CLASS P.—CABINET WARE, CARRIAGES, &c.

JUDGES—Thomas Bain, Hamilton; Thomas C. Dixon, London; Hutchison Clark, Hamilton; John Dodsworth, Hamilton.

Side Board.

1, Jacques & Hay, Toronto, £3; 3, Munro & Morton, Hamilton, £2; 3, William Bevis, Hamilton, £1.

Veneers from Canadian Wood.

1, William Bevis, Hamilton, 15s.

Curled Maple.

1, D. McNaughton, Onondaga, 10s.

Graining Wood.

1, H. Brabant, Toronto, £1 10s; 2, do do do £1.

Centre Table.

1, Jacques & Hay, Toronto, £1; 2, William Bevis, Hamilton, 15s; 3, do do do 10s.

Easy Arm Chair.

1, Munro & Morton, Hamilton, 15s.

Best Sofa.

1, Jacques & Hay, Toronto, £3.

Dining-room Chairs.

1, Jacques & Hay, Toronto, £1 5s.

Work Box.

1, W. Hayden, Toronto, 10s.

One-horse Pleasure Carriage.

1, Williams & Cooper, Hamilton, £2; 2, do do do £1 10s. 3, Thomas Todd, Galt, 10s.

Two-horse Pleasure Carriage.

1, Williams & Cooper, Hamilton. £2; 2, do do do £1 10s.; 3, P. Pronguey, Hamilton, 15s.

Corn Brooms.

M. B. Beasley, Hamilton, 10s.

Wooden Pail.

1, James Young, Galt, 5s.; 2, William Gordon, Hamilton, 3s. 9d.

Washing Machine.

1, S. Cole, Brantford, 10s.; 2, Abraham Vanevery, Ancaster, 5s.

Churn.

1, Jacob Wood, Oshawa, 15s.; 2, Adkins, Ellsworth & Co., Hamilton, 10s.

Model Beehive.

Thomas Hatt, Ancaster, 10s.

Split Shingles.

1, R. J. Willy, Hamilton, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZE.

Assortment of Cooperage, &c.

William Gordon, Hamilton, 1*l.* 10s.

Bedstead.

1, Jacques & Hay, Toronto, 2*l.*: 2, Nelson Ogg Wellington Square, 7s. 6d.

Tool Chest.

James Spaulding, Hamilton, 15s.

Pigeon House.

John Waters, Hamilton, 2s. 6d.

CLASS Q.—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

JUDGES.—Henry Watson, Guelph; G.A. Buck, Bertie; James Loghrin, Eramosa.

Best piece of not less than 12 yards of Woollen Carpet.

Wm. Schuyler, Townsend, £2; 2, M. C. Nickerson, Port Dover, £1.

Best pair Woollen Blankets.

John Paterson, Dundas, £2; 2, Jacob M. Michael, Townsend, £1; 3, do, Daniel Campbell, Glengarry, 10s.

Best Counterpane.

Ezekiel Smith, Grimsby, £1: 2, do do do, 15s; 3, do, Daniel Campbell, Glengarry, 10s.

Best piece 12 yards Flannel.

Alvey German, Dumfries, £1; 2, John Paterson, Dundas, 15s; 3, do do do 10s.

Best piece Satinett 12 yards.

G. C. Hineman, Ancaster. £1; 2, Wm. V. Disher, Grantham, 15s; 3, W. A. Clarke, Toronto, 10s.

Best piece Broad Cloth, from Canadian Wool.

Wm. V. Disher, Grantham, £2; 2, do do, £1.

Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not factory made.

Dan. Campbell, Glengarry, 15s; 2, Richd. Springer, Glanford, 10s; 3, Levi Wilson, Trafalgar, 5s.

Best piece Winter Tweed, 12 yards.

G. C. Hineman, Ancaster, £1; 2, W. A. Clarke, Toronto, 15s; 3, do do, 10s.

Best piece Fulled Cloth, 10 yards, not factory made.

Wm. Steel, Humberstone, 15s; 2, Levi Wilson, Trafalgar, 10s.

Best Shawls, not factory made.

R. Springer, Glanford, 15s; 2, T. M. Hineman, Cobourg, 10s; 3, Mrs. L. Steele, Humberstone, 5s.

Best piece Linen Goods.

Daniel Campbell, Glengarry, 15s; 2, David Smellie, Vaughan, 10s; 3, do do do, 5s.

Best Samples of Flax or Hemp Cordage, not less than 28 lbs.

A. and D. McGregor, Toronto, 15s; 2, Henry McStravich, Hamilton, 10s; 3, A. and D. McGregor, Toronto, 5s.

Best 12 Linen Bags manufactured from Flax growth of Canada.

David Smellie, Vaughan, £1; 2, Thomas Muir, Grimsby, 15s; 3, David Smellie, Vaughan, 10s.

Discretionary.

Lawson & Brother, Hamilton, Case of Clothing and Millinery, 10s; A. M. Titus, Brantford, lot of Clothing, 10s; John Patterson, Dundas, Woollen Yarn, 5s; W. A. Clarke, Toronto, Case of Clothing, 10s; do do, Woollen Yarn, 10s; Joseph Frazer, Pickering, Fulled Cloth, 10s: Robert Budge, Port Hope, Dress Coat, 7s 6d; J. Walker, Bowmanville, specimens of Woollen Yarn, 15s.

CLASS R.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUDGES.—Mrs. Sheriff Thomas, Mrs. Juson, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Judge O'Reilley, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Strangman.

Best specimen of Crotchet Work.

Miss M. Sinclair, Brockville, £1; 2, Miss Cosens, Toronto, 15s; 3, Mrs. John Galbraith, Hamilton, 10s.

Best specimen of Fancy Netting.

Mrs. Crofts, Hamilton, 15s; 2, Jane and Mary McDowell, Hamilton, 10s.

Best Embroidery in Muslin.

Mrs. Cantley, Oakville, 15s.

Best Embroidery in Silk.

Mrs. Fairclough, Hamilton, 15s; 2, do do, 10s; 3, G. H. Cosens, Hamilton, 7s 6d.

Best Embroidery in Worsted.

Mrs. John Galbraith, Hamilton, 15s.

Best specimen of Worsted Work.

Mrs Blythe, Hamilton, 15s; 2, do do, 10s; 3, Jane A. Simpson, Hamilton, 7s 6d.

Best specimen of Raised Worsted Work.

Mrs. Fairclough, Hamilton, 15s.

Best specimen of Quilts in Crotchet.

Juliana Cook, Toronto, £1; 2, Mrs Bowes, Trafalgar, 15s.

Best specimen do. in Knitting.

Mrs H. M. Spencer, Dundas, £1; 2, Mrs Luke Malloch, Flamboro' East, 15s; 3, Mary Evans, Hamilton, 10s.

Best specimen do. in Silk.

2 Mrs P. Jones, Brantford, 15s.

Best specimens in Braiding.

Mrs Christie, Niagara, 15s; 2, Mrs Burn, Toronto, 10s; 3, Miss Panton, Hamilton, 7s 6d.

Best specimen of Wax Fruit.

Mrs Beck, Hamilton, 15s; 2, Mrs John Galbraith, do, 10s.

Best specimens of Wax Flowers—Prizes equally divided between

Mrs Beck, Hamilton, 15s; Miss J. Campbell, Dundas, 15s.

Best Pair Woollen Socks.

Mrs Wilson, Trafalgar, 15s; 2, Miss Hewlett, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3, Mrs E. D. Moore, Toronto, 5s.

Best Pair Woollen Stockings.

Mrs Thompson, Hamilton, 10s; 2, Mrs E.D. Moore, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3, Mrs Thompson, Hamilton, 5s; 4, (extra,) Miss Mary Cornell, Beverly, 5s.

Best specimen of Gentlemen's Shirts.

Mrs Furly, Beverly, 15s. One exhibited by Mrs Wanless, London, highly recommended but not entered for competition.

Best Pair of Woollen Mittens.

T. M. Hineman, Cobourg, 10s; 2, Miss Hewlett, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3, Mrs Charles Bourn, Cobourg, 5s.

Best Pair Woollen Gloves—Prizes equally divided between

Miss M. Hewlett, Toronto, 7s 6d; Jacob McMichael, Townsend, 7s 6d; Mrs. Thompson, Y. Township, 7s6d.

Best Hat of Canadian Straw.

Miss J. Silverthorn, Cooksville, 10s; 2, Mrs Thompson, York Township, 7s 6d; 3, do do do, 5s.

Best Bonnet of Canadian Straw.

Miss J. Silverthorn, Cooksville, 10s; 2, Miss McLaren, Nelson, 7s 6d; 3, do do do, 5s.

Discretionary.

Mrs Fisher, Barton, Quilt, 15s; Miss J. Silverthorn, Cooksville, do, 15s; Mrs J. Galbraith, Hamilton, Toilet Cover, 15s; Mrs J. Bowes, Trafalgar, Counterpane, 10s, Mrs Duffield, Hamilton, Leather Picture Frame, 15s; Mrs. Bowman, Molton, Table Matts, 10s; Mrs H. Smith, Glanford, Ladies' Skirt, 10s: Mrs. Griggs, Oakville, Down Quilt, 15s; Mrs Beck, Hamilton, Wax Shells and Figures, 15s; Mrs D. Campbell, Glengarry, Shepherd's Plaid, Linen Table Cloth, and Linen Stockings, 15s.

CLASS S.—FINE ARTS, &c.

JUDGES.—Rev. Mr. Evans, Norfolk; Sheriff Thomas, Hamilton; G. W. Allan, Toronto; J. Burrell, Pickering; J. B. Harrison, Waterdown.

Oil—Professional List—Historical Painting Canadian Subject.

Paul Kane, Toronto, diploma and £3; 2, do do, £2.

Landscape, Canadian Subject.

George Reid, Hamilton, diploma, and £3; 2, Robt. Whale, Burford, £2 10s.

Animals (grouped or single.)

Paul Kane, Toronto, diploma and £3.

Portrait.

Robert Whale, Burford, diploma and £2 10s; 2, Paul Kane, Toronto, £1 10s.

In Water Colours.—Landscape, Canadian Subject.

J. B. Wandesford, Hamilton, diploma, and £2 10s.

Portrait.

J. B. Wandesford, Hamilton, diploma, and £2; 2, Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, £1.

Flowers.

J B. Wandesford, Hamilton, diploma and £1 10s.

Pencil and Crayon—Pencil Portrait.

J. B. Wandesford, Hamilton, diploma and £1 10s; 2, do do do, £1.

Pencil Drawing.

George Reid, Hamilton, diploma and £1 10s; 2, L. O'Brien, Toronto, £1.

Crayon Drawing.

George Reid, Hamilton, diploma and £1 10s; 2, Bryce Smith, Toronto, £1.

Coloured Crayon.

H. L. O'Brien, Toronto, diploma and £1 10s; 2, Hoppner Meyer, do, £1.

Amateur List.—Oil.—Landscape, Canadian Subject.

Wm. Bartram, Hamilton, diploma and £2 10s.

Animals, (grouped or single.)

Mrs Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, diploma and £2 10s; 2, R. J. Griffith, do, £1 10s.

In Water Colours.—Landscape, Canadian Subject.

Captain Caddy, Hamilton, diploma and £2; 2, do do do, £1.

Portrait.

Mrs P. Jones, Brantford, diploma and £1 10s.

Flowers.

J. D. Humphreys, for E. C. F., Toronto, diploma and £1; 2, Miss Lydia Elliot, do. 15s.

Pencil and Crayon.—Pencil Drawing.

Mrs Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, diploma and £1; 2, Miss Maughan, Toronto, 15s.

Crayon Drawing.

Mrs J. B. Hurlburt, Hamilton, Diploma and £1; 2, R. J. Griffith, Toronto, 15s.

Coloured Crayon.

Miss Maughan, Toronto, Diploma, and £1; 2, best do do do 10s.

Daguerreotype, best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada for the last twelve months.

Robert Milne, Hamilton, Diploma and £1 10.

Lithographic drawing unprinted.

Mrs. Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, Diploma and £1 10; 2, Thomas Wheeler, do £1.

Wood Engraving.

F. E. Wyman, Toronto, Diploma and £1 10s; 2, do do £1.

Engraving on Steel.

Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, Diploma and £1 10s.

Best Specimen of Seal Engraving.

Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, Diploma and £2.

Best Carving in Wood.

David Fleming, Toronto, Diploma and £2.

Carving in Stone.

James Thompson, Hamilton, Diploma and £2.

Best Modelling in Plaster.

James Dow, Hamilton, Diploma, and £2.

Best Ornamental Turning.

Wm. Bevis, Diploma, and £1.

Ornamental Writing.

Thomas Hockaday, Hamilton, diploma, and £1; 2, do do do 10s.

Stuffed Birds.

John Henderson, £1; 2, do Wm. Baker, Oakville, 10s.

Picture Frame, Gilt.

C. B. Wharam, Toronto, £1; 2, do do do do 10s.

Dentistry.

Miles B. Stennett, Hamilton, diploma, and £1; 2, do D. O. French, Toronto, 10s.

Discretionary.

Mrs. Meyer, Toronto, Oil Painting,	£1	0	0
Robert Whale, Burford, Oil Landscape,	1	0	0
Do do do Painting,	1	0	0
Mrs. Atkins, Hamilton, Water Colours, on rice paper,	1	10	0
A. C. Verner, Trafalgar, Syntypolygraphy,		15	0
F. A. Verner, Trafalgar, Monochromatic drawing,		15	0
Richard Stevens, Woodhouse, Original Oil Painting,		15	0
Alex. Davidson, Hamilton, do	1	0	0
Miss Murton, Hamilton, Bouquets cut paper flowers,	1	0	0
Mrs. Duffield, Hamilton, Monochromatic drawing,		15	0
H. H. and M. Hurd, Hamilton, Stone Engraving,	1	0	0
James Pollock, Hamilton, Sculpture,	1	0	0
do do Worked Marble,	1	10	0

CLASS T.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &c.

JUDGES—Wm. Benson, Port Maitland; N. Merritt, Barton; E. Simmons, Hamilton.

Best Specimen Bookbinding.

George Barnes, Hamilton *ll.*; this was protested against by James Black, of Hamilton, on the ground, that the article was of Foreign workmanship—on revision a first class prize awarded to Black for a specimen of illuminated binding, £1; 2, do S. Hewson, 15s.

Best ream of Printing Paper.

Robert Spence, Dundas, £1.

Prizes offered by A Canadian.

Best collection of School Books, printed and bound in Canada, for the use of Common Schools, and Grammar Schools.

Hew Ramsay, Montreal, diploma, and £2 10.

Best collection of Books, Maps, &c., published in Canada, descriptive of Topography, History, &c., of the Province.

Hew Ramsay, Montreal, diploma, and £2 10s.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.

The Judges on the above consider the articles well worthy of Prizes but beg to express their regret that there was so little competition.

Signed EDWARD M. SIMONS,
WM BENSON,
N. MERRITT.

CLASS V.—INDIAN PRIZES.

JUDGES—Wm Benson, N. Merritt, E. Simons.

Tobacco Pouch worked with Porcupine Quills.

Rev. P. Jones, Brantford, 5s.

Best Pipe of Peace.

Rev. P. Jones, Brantford, 15s.

Best Fruit Basket.

Rev. P. Jones, Brantford, 7s 6d.

Discretionary Prizes in Indian Department, Bowl and Ladle.

Rev. P. Jones, Brantford, 5s.

CLASS V.—POTTERY.

JUDGES.—H. Parsons, Guelph; E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke; Alex. Shaw, Toronto.

Best specimen of Pottery.

Morton & Co., Brantford, £1; 2, do James Freed, Dundas, 15s.

Best specimen Draining Tile.

Joshua Sisley, Scarborough, £2 10; 2, do do do do £1; 3, do do do do 10s.

Best Dozen Bricks.

Daniel New, Hamilton, 10s; 2, do Wm. H. Allen, Wilmot, 5s.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.

The committee on this class regret that the draining tiles exhibited were not of a better quality.

Signed H PARSONS,
ALEX SHAW,
C E FISHER.

CLASS W.—FOREIGN STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

JUDGES.—John Harland, Guelph; John Carr, Guelph; L. Parkinson, Eramosa; Thomas Locker, Malahide; Levi Fower, Fingal; James Daniell, London.

Premiums for Stock and Implements belonging to persons residing out of Canada.

Best Durham Bull.

D. McHardy, Monroe County, N.Y., diploma and £2 10s.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes.

Stephen Powell, Lewiston, diploma and £3; 2, do Wm. Runyan, Philadelphia, £3.

Best Blood Stallion.

Foot and Farnam, Lockport, N.Y., diploma and £3; 2, do Lyman Flanders, Gambrie, New York, £3.

Best Merino and Saxon Ram.

Elias Sharp, Lockport, N. Y., diploma and £1 10s.; 2, do C. N. Leet, do £1.

Best two Merino or Saxon Ewes.

Elias Sharp, Lockport, N.Y., diploma and £1 10.

Best Boar.

Wm. Runyan, Philadelphia, £1 10.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.

A bull was exhibited as a thoroughbred Durham in this class, well known to the Judges as a grade animal and actually bred in Canada. The Cows shown as Durhams were entirely unworthy, one of them black. Signed JOHN HARLAND, L PARKINSON, JOHN CARD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Plough.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., diploma and £1.

Best Subsoil Plough.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N Y., diploma and £1.

Best Pair Harrows.

J.Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N Y., diploma and £1.

Best Fanning Mill.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., diploma and £1.

Best Horse Power Thrasher and Separator.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., diploma and £2 10.

Best Seed Drill or Barrow.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., £1.

Best Straw Cutter.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester N.Y., £1.

Best Portable Grist Mill.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N Y., diploma and £2 10s.

Best Grain Cracker.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., £1 10.

Best machine for Cutting Roots for Stock.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., £1.

Best Corn and Cob Crusher.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., £1.

Best Clover Machine.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, N.Y., diploma and £2

Best Reaping Machine.

J. Atkins, Chicago, Illinois, diploma and £2 10s.

Best Cultivator.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, diploma and £1 5s.

Best assortment of Agricultural Implements and Edge Tools.

J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, diploma and £5.

Discretionary Prizes in Foreign Class.

Wm. Runyan, Philadelphia, Horse Shoe, 5s; John E. Wilder, Boston, Patent Salamander Safe, diploma; J. Rapalje & Co., Rochester, variety of implements &c., £2 10; Thomas Lewis, Utica, Lot of Shanghai, and other fowls, £1; Downs & Co, Seneca Falls, N.Y., Pumps, Engines &c., diploma and £2 10; C. F. Crossman, Rochester, Indian Corn, 10s; Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y., Garden Engines, Pumps &c., diploma and £1 5s.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.

The Judges award a prize to Messrs. Rapalje & Co. for the best assortment of Implements. They are unable to set forth the merits of all the different articles exhibited, but they without doubt reflect much credit upon the exhibitors, both as to the manner in which they are manufactured and their usefulness.

Signed JAMES DANIELL, THOS LOCKER, LEVI FOWLER.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is a list of the Prizes awarded by the Provincial Agricultural Association for Reports and Essays for the current year.

Professor Hind, Trinity College, £20 for the best County Agricultural Report—(York, Ontario and Peel;) Mr. John Lynch, Brampton, £15 for the 2nd best Report—County of Peel; Mr. A F. Scott, Brampton, £10 for the 3rd best Report—(County of Peel;) Mr. John Lynch, Brampton, £5 for the 4th best Report—(County of Grey;) Mr. E. W. Thomson, York, £5 for the best Report on the results of the application of Bone Manure; Mr. Thos. McMicking, Stamford, Welland, £10, the President's Prize, for the best essay written by a person under 25 years of age, on the "Dignity of Agricultural Labour."

The Parliament's Prize awarded to the County Agricultural Society of that County taking the greatest number of the Prizes offered by him.

The County of Wentworth, £10.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMPETITION

Brought out at Hamilton 1853, *and Toronto* 1852.

The number of articles entered for exhibition, fell somewhat short of that at Toronto. At the latter named place the number was 3,042, and at Hamilton 2804. The following comparative table will exhibit the competition brought out in the various departments, this year and last year:—

	Toronto, 1852.	Hamilton, 1853.	Inc.	Dec.
Durham Cattle	81	88	7	
Devons	30	53	23	
Herefords	5	5	0	
Ayrshires	21	46	25	
Grades	33	48	15	
Fat Cattle & work'g Oxen	21	18	—	3
Blood Horses	16	46	30	
Agricultural do	212	170	—	42
Leicester Sheep	79	139	60	
Southdown do	39	48	9	
Merino & Saxon do	33	35	2	
Fat Sheep	18	13	—	5
Large Breed Pigs	33	28	—	5
Small do do	15	27	12	
Poultry	57	50	—	7
Agricultural Productions	336	319	—	17
Horticultural Products	482	525	43	
Agricultural Implements	136	145	9	
Dairy Products &c.,	82	102	20	
Domestic Manufactures	115	104	—	11
Do. in Metals, &c	53	99	46	
Cabinetware, Carriages, &c	29	65	36	
Woollen & Flax Goods	56	65	9	
Ladies Department	229	266	37	
Fine Arts, &c	201	182	—	19
Bookbinding, &c	30	6	—	24
Indian Prizes	3	13	—	10
Pottery &c	12	9	—	3
Foreign Department	72	90	18	
	2519	2804		
Discretionary Class	523			
	3042	2804		
Total Decrease				238

It is necessary in explanation of the above statement to say that the entries were taken this year in a somewhat different manner to last year, the articles not enumerated in the prize list being entered along with the particular class to which they most naturally belonged instead of a separate book, as last year.—Dividing the 523 non-enumerated entries among the various classes, (the largest part of them being in the Horticultural, Manufacturing, Implements, Fine Arts, and Ladies Department,) it will be found that the scale in many of the classes will be turned in favour of Toronto.

NORMAL SCHOOOL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

To the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, *Chief Superintendent of Education.*

Rev. Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you the accompanying report and descriptive list, containing the results obtained from the crops grown on the Experimental Farm ground attached to the Normal School and Model Schools, which, together with thirty-seven specimens of grains, roots, vegetables, and fruits, I prepared and sent to the Secretary of the Agricultural Association, for exhbition at their last great annual show, held at Hamilton. Judging that you might wish to disseminate, or have it for reference, I enclose a copy of my letter to Professor Buckland.

I might mention, and that from personal observation, that this collection of specimens attracted much attention from a great portion of the visitors.

I am also very happy in having to report most favorably of the ornamental part of the grounds. The shrubs and trees, with very few exceptions, have all taken very well; and many of them have grown since planted in the spring.

The grass has done remarkably well, as every one visiting the grounds may see. It is now, at this present time, much finer and closer than many a lawn which has been made for years.

The show of annuals and other summer flowers, which were put in temporarily, until the grounds were so far finished as to allow of the botanical arrangements, have done well, making the grounds gay during the whole season.

The portion of the grounds on the east side of the building, which has wanted so much filling up, is now very nearly completed, and I will have the walks laid down in it this fall. In the spring, I shall be able to sow it down and plant it uniformly with the other parts of the grounds, after which the permanent botanical arrangement, as originally contemplated, will be proceeded with.

The following are the reports of the Judges upon the specimens sent from the Schools:

The Judges on the agricultural productions in whose class the specimens were entered, say:

"We have much pleasure in recommending the collection of grains, roots, and vegetables, from the Normal School grounds, to favorable notice, and consider them in every way worthy of the Institution, as also being brought out in a manner well calculated to convey both useful and interesting information."

The Judges on the horticultural department also noticed them as follows:

"A fine collection of grains, roots, and vegetables with a report, from the Normal School grounds, highly commendable, as conveying information from experiments."

I am, with respect, Rev. Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
William Mundie.

Toronto, October 25th, 1853.

To the Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Association.

Sir,—Regarding the accompanying thirty-seven specimens of grain, roots, vegetables, and fruits, sent for exhibition from the Experimental Farm ground attached to the Normal Schools at Toronto, I would beg to state that they are not exhibited for competition, or for anything very extraordinary in themselves, but with a view to explain the experiments which have been made, and the results obtained therefrom. The details are more particularly described on the cards attached to the various specimens.

The soil on which the operations have been carried on is, with a few slight exceptions (which are noted on the descriptive cards), of a very light sandy nature, lying on a deep bed of blue clay, very tenacious, and generally about an average depth of from three to four feet from the surface. In short, the evil was of such a character when we commenced, as, at a distance of twenty or thirty miles from a city or town, would be pronounced poor sandy common, which would not pay for cultivation.

The operations for improving it were commenced last fall; the first step was to underdrain it; the drains were put in at the average depth of three feet six inches, and twenty-four feet apart. The whole was then sub-trenched, that is—about one foot of the surface soil was dug up and thrown forward in trenches, and the under, or sub-soil, was stirred and left in the bottom in its original place: the loosening being about an average depth of twenty inches; and although done with the spade, was made to resemble subsoil ploughing as nearly as possible; or what might be equally well done with the subsoil plough, if operating on a large scale.

In the process of cropping in the spring, the ground, generally, got a moderate dressing of manure, which consisted of about two-thirds stable-yard manure, with one-sixth street scrapings, and one-sixth leeched ashes; these were intimately mixed and broken up. The quantity given was varied according to the nature of the crop intended, a minute detail of which would be too lengthy for this paper.

On the whole, considering the originally poor and light nature of the land, and also the great dryness of the past summer, the results obtained have been most satisfactory, both on the cultivated or farm portion of the land, and also on the portion laid out in grass lawn, fruits, flowers, and shrubbery, fully establishing the great benefits to be derived from underdraining and subsoiling, especially on light shallow soils lying on retentive under-strata, as mentioned above.

It may be taken as a certainty, that the deeper the subsoil is moved and loosened, there will be

a proportionate retention of moisture in the ground; not stagnant moisture (the drains take off that), but active, vegetative, growing moisture, accompanied with an equally growing, genial heat, which the loosening of the subsoil allows to penetrate to a depth which, before the draining and loosening of the soil took place, was utterly impossible; as then, instead of the heat penetrating or being absorbed into the earth, to benefit and nourish the crops at the roots, where they most wanted it, the hot sun leaving only the shallow surface soil to act upon, would burn up all vegetation to any depth that ever the plough had stirred. And that surface soil becoming completely dried up, would ultimately radiate or throw off a great portion of the heat into the already too much heated atmosphere, producing that scorching arid dryness, which is so disagreeable to the animal functions, and, of course, may be fairly presumed to be no less so to the vegetative.

In analysing the above, it seems to stand thus: that so long as the soil is undrained, and untrenched or *subsoiled*, the heat penetrates but a very short distance into it; consequently, the drying up of that small portion is so complete, that evaporation from the moist bottom soil almost ceases. And what little evaporation there may be, is so quickly dried up by the half-roasted surface soil, as to be of very little avail to the growing crops. On the other hand, when the land is drained and subsoiled, then the moisture, from a greater depth, will be encouraged or drawn to the surface by the influence of the sun's heat, and in coming up through the deeper and lower soil, will be caught or absorbed, and, as it might be termed, held in solution by the soil, ready to act in the most beneficial manner upon vegetation.

Finally, allow me to recapitulate the tenor of the above in one single paragraph.

The drains draw away all stagnant moisture: subsoiling loosens the under soil, and allows this stagnant moisture to run to the drains, it allows the roots of the crops to penetrate to a greater depth, it allows the sun's heat to warm and moisten the soil as above described, it allows the atmosphere to circulate in the soil, purifying and sweetening the whole—the same as good ventilation does our houses. And when all these advantages are brought to bear upon the land, it will not require any great stretch of imagination to anticipate what the results will be with respect to the crops. What, then, may the results be with respect to the health and salubrity of the climate? Why, where these improvements are extensively carried out, the chances of general good and vigorous health will be increased in a twenty-fold ratio. And being assured of these very great benefits, both to the health of climate and the productiveness of the soil, it behoves every one having a piece of land to improve, to be up and doing, beginning with a little, and that little once well done, will assist in doing more, until, in a very few years, those who now begin *in a right spirit will see it to be so much to their* own interest in every point of view, that they will consider a certain portion of such improvements every season, as necessary as the common ploughing of their land. And then no great fear but neighbor will follow neighbor in doing the same thing, if it interests them.

Then they may safely say good bye to fever and ague, rheumatism, &c., and good bye to burnt-up grass fields, rusted wheat, and many other drawbacks consequent on an impoverished state of the land.

To you, Sir, individually, it would be presumption to write the above; but to you, as the medium of addressing the Association and the public at large, I have addressed it.

And now, trusting that the interest of the subject may be an excuse for trespassing upon you at such length, I shall proceed to give you the result of the various crops in detail, of which the articles sent for exhibition are fair specimens.

The following is collected from the descriptive card, attached to the specimens:—

BARLEY.

No. 1, sown May 21st, at the rate of 1½ bushels seed per acre; produce, at the rate of 55 bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 61 lbs. Soil light.

No. 2, sown May 24th, at the rate of 2½ bushels seed per acre; produce, at the rate of 38 bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 62 lbs. Soil very light.

No. 3, sown May 26th, at the rate of 2 bushels seed per acre; produce, at the rate of 52½ bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 61 lbs. Soil sandy.

No. 4, sown May 19th, at the rate of 1⅞ bushels seed per acre; produce, at the rate of 53 bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 61 lbs. Sandy soil.

No. 5, sown May 19th, at the rate of 1½ bushels seed per acre; produce, at the rate of 36 bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 63 lbs.—Soil light.

Note—The barley was all of one kind, but sown at different thicknesses; and I might mention that the above weights show the highest point that it was possible to dress it up to.

COMMON OATS.

Canadian white, sown May 21st, at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre; produce, at the rate of 77 bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 33 lbs. Soil, black deposit.

Canadian black, sown May 21st, at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre; produce, at the rate of 74½ bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 33½ lbs. Soil, vegetable deposit.

Kildrummy, imported, sown May 20th, at the rate of 3 bushels per acre; produce, at the rate of 60 bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 36 lbs. Soil, black deposit, with sand.

Scotch Barley Oats, imported, sown May 20th, at the rate of 2¾ bushels per acre; produce, at the rate of 58 bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 35 lbs. Soil, black deposit.

Sandwich Oats, imported, sown May 20th, at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre; produce, at the rate of 66½ bushels per acre; weight, per bushel, 34lbs. Soil, black deposit.

Corn, Early White, sown May 27th, 3 feet square apart in hills, 3 seeds; produce, at the rate of 10 tons per acre. Sandy soil.

Corn, Sweet, sown May 27th, 3 feet by 2 feet in lines; single seeds; produce, at the rate of 9½ tons per acre. Light soil.

Corn, Large Yellow, sown May 27th, 3 feet square, apart, in hills, 3 seeds; produce, at the rate of 12½ tons per acre. Light soil.

Corn, Tuscarora, sown May 27th, 3 feet by 2 feet, in lines, single seeds; produce, at the rate of 11 tons per acre. Sandy soil.

Cabbages, Red Dutch, planted June 17th, 2½ feet square apart; produce, at the rate of 23 tons per acre. Light soil, mixed with black deposit.

Cabbages, Bergen, planted June 17th, 3 feet square apart; produce, at the rate of 29½ tons per acre. Soil same as last.

Cabbages, St. Dennis, planted June 17th, 3 feet apart each way; produce, at the rate of 42 tons per acre. Soil, light black and sand.

Cabbages, Flat Dutch, planted June 17th, 3 feet square apart; produce, at the rate of 20 tons per acre. Soil, sand and black deposit.

Cabbages, Savoy, planted June 17th, 3 feet square apart; produce, at the rate of 29 tons per acre. Soil, black deposit and sand.

Potatoes, Early Ash Leaved Kidney, planted May 9th, 3 feet square apart in hills, 3 seeds; produce, at the rate of 144 bushels per acre.—Soil, very light.

Potatoes, Mechanics, planted May 10th, in lines 2½ feet apart; single sets 1 foot apart in the line; produce, at the rate of 260 bushels per acre. Soil, light sand.

Potatoes, Early June's, planted May 9th, 3 feet square apart, in hills, 3 seeds; produce, at the rate of 184 bushels per acre. Soil light.

Potatoes, Flat Pink Eyes, planted May 12th, in lines 2½ feet apart, single sets 1 foot apart in the line; produce, at the rate of 380 bushels per acre. Sandy soil.

Potatoes, Irish Cups, planted May 12th, in lines 2½ feet apart, single sets 1 foot apart in the line; produce at the rate of 410 bushels per acre. Light soil.

Potatoes, Round Pink Eyes, planted May 13th, in lines 2 feet apart, single sets 1 foot apart in the line; produce, at the rate of 300 bushels per acre. Sandy soil.

Potatoes, Early Regents, planted May 9th, in lines 2½ feet apart, single sets 1 foot 3 inches apart in line; produce, at the rate of 304 bushels per acre. Light soil.

Carrot, Early Dutch, Horn, sown May 7th, in lines 2 feet apart, thinned to 5 inches in line; weight of produce, at the rate of 31½ tons per acre. Sandy soil.

Carrot, Altingham, sown May 7th, in lines 2½ feet apart; thinned to six inches in line; weight of produce, at the rate of 36 tons per acre.—Light soil.

Carrots, White Field, sown May 7th, in lines 3 feet apart, thinned to 8 inches in the line; weight of produce, at the rate of 43½ tons per acre. Light soil.

Blood Beet, sown May 7th, in lines 3½ feet apart, thinned to 8 inches, in lines; produce, at the rate of 42½ tons per acre. Soil, light sand and black deposit.

Mangel Wurzel, sown May 7th, lines 3 feet apart, thinned to 9 inches in lines; produce, at the rate of 55 tons per acre. Soil, light mixed with deposit.

Sugar Beet, sown May 7th, in lines 2½ feet apart, thinned to 9 inches in line; produce, at the rate of 28½ tons per acre. Soil, light, mixed with deposit.

Dutch Parsnip, sown May 7th, lines 2½ feet apart, thinned to 7 inches in line; produce, at the rate of 20 tons per acre. Soil sandy..

Nutmeg Melon, sown May 10th, in open air, about from 10 to 12 fruit to each plant; average weight of fruit, 6 lbs.

Citron Gourd, a promiscuous plant in a border, which produced 104 fruit of the finest I ever saw; weight of the whole, 754 lbs. on a single plant.

Double Husk Indian Corn, grows most luxuriantly, and bears an ordinary crop of ears, adapted for cold, late districts, as it comes from the mountain country.

Indian Corn, Hybrid of the same, with a common yellow corn. Seeds much larger, and in every way improved, yet retaining enough of the husk for protection.

The most general observation to be noticed in the foregoing details is, that, almost in every instance, thin sowing and wide planting produced the greatest quantity and the best samples of all the crops, and when there is good cultivation, that principle may be carried out in almost every instance with success, as it allows the soil to be more freely stirred and cultivated, which cannot be overdone, in that it acts in the same manner as rubbing or brushing does to some people who do not take much exercise.

The above I certify to be as nearly correct as calculation and the size of the portions cultivated will admit.

And I remain, Sir, with respect,
Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM MUNDIE,
Superintendent of the Normal School Grounds.

Toronto, October 24th, 1853.

LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The great event of the month has been the Provincial Exhibition, which opened, as announced, on Tuesday, the 27th of September, in the City of Montreal, and continued over the three succeeding days, and indeed partially on Saturday.

The Exhibition was not restricted to agricultural produce and implements, but included works of art, and *vertu*, and manufactures of every kind. The latter we shall lightly pass over, as they do not properly belong to the farming department.

The Exhibition was held on the slope of the mountain, to the north of the city. The ground is tolerably well drained, but the torrents of rain speedily converted the whole surface into mud. The only fine day was Thursday, when from fifteen to twenty thousand persons were present.

We shall spare our readers the detail of soirees, balls, and torch-light processions, which have no connection with agriculture, and, in our opinion, divert public attention from more useful matters.

The awards of the Judges speak for themselves; and the notices of the daily prints, from which we extract largely.

The Committee, seeing the broken state of the weather, took a very wise precaution in providing very ample and solid shelter both for man and beast; and everything which did not appear water-tight, as all temporary erections will do occasionally, was instantly closed up. But for this, the failure would have been complete, and the ground in fact untenable.

The arrangements included ample refreshment rooms, with private apartments for the judges, whose task was a sufficiently arduous one, and extensive series of stalls well supplied with fodder for the animals exhibited. In these respects it contrasted very favorably with the display last year at Toronto, where, if they had had such an unusual infliction of unfavorable weather as we have had, and continue to have to this moment, the whole exhibition would have been broken up.

On the right hand on entering, the principal object of attraction was the pigs, in which the French Canadians seemed to take particular interest. This is the most valuable subject for farmers on a small scale, as it is always certain to find a market, either for home consumption or for curing. The favorite breeds appeared to be the Berkshire, mixed, more or less, with the Chinese, and with the large breed of the North of England. We saw nothing thorough-bred but the Berkshire. There were some very large animals, but we greatly doubt that size is an element either of excellence in the article, or of profit to the farmer, and the same remark applies to all the domestic animals. The important thing is to get flesh and fat instead of bone and skin

The next department was that of sheep, and some very good specimens were shown. In that we could have wished that there were some of what are called "grade" sheep. It must be admitted that Lower Canada contains very few sheep of the improved breeds. We scarcely think that the Merino, of which there were two or three specimens, can ever be raised in this climate to profit. The Southdown, Leicester, and other heavy breeds, of which we have, particularly in the vicinity of Montreal, some very fine stocks, imported at great expense, bring very high prices when fattened in the winter, but we have heard experienced farmers express doubts that they were remunerative. The general character of the sheep in Lower Canada is as bad as can be, both as respects carcase and wool. They are much about the same as they were a few years ago in New-England, when you might take the fore-quarters of a sheep to use as a lanthorn. They may be very much improved by crossing, and our own opinion is that the Cheviot would be the best cross for practical purposes; that is, to make the most money out of a given quantity of food, which, after all, is the end of all farming.

In the horned cattle department, the prevailing breeds were the Ayrshire, the Devon, and the Durham Short Horns and their mixtures. We believe it is generally admitted that mixed breeds are the best for general use, but still it is highly desirable to have pure-bred animals of the best breeds in order to make the mixture.

In the horse department were several very fine specimens, which we do not allude to individually, not wishing to interfere with the department of the judges. We regretted to see so few specimens of the old Norman or Breton horse, the native Canadian, which is almost, if not altogether, identical with the "Suffolk Punch." The best of the breed seem to have been exported. The breed we have now is crossed with a heavier animal, perhaps better fitted for the coach and the plough, and for the hunting field.

In the vegetable department there were specimens of enormous pumpkins, the utility of which we cannot understand; a great many highly respectable carrots and parsnips; some Indian corn; very fine specimens of wheat and oats. The Horticulturists sent, among other things, many varieties of apples, and some specimens of grapes and plums, but these are more interesting to the wealthy amateur than to the working farmers.

The best department in the whole collection was that of the poultry. There never was anything before like it in this Province. The show of the Shanghaes and Cochin-Chinese was particularly fine. Extensive contributions came both from the Upper Province and the United States. The arrangements for the food and comfort of the birds showed great skill and attention.

The agricultural implement department was not very extensive. There were a great many very useful instruments exhibited, but more remarkable for utility than novelty.

As for fire-engines, and crotchet work, and the fine arts, we have nothing to do with them.—*Farmer's Journal.*

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The Annual Exhibition of the Society was held at Saratoga Springs, from the 20th to the 23rd of September. Owing to the very stormy weather which commenced a week previous to the Fair, and continued almost without intermission until the opening day of the Exhibition, the attendance was not as large as usual. Notwithstanding, however, the disadvantages attendant upon the Exhibition, some of the departments have never been equalled, and show most satisfactorily the strong hold these exhibitions for improvement have upon the farmers and mechanics of our State. The show of cattle, horses, swine and sheep were of unusual excellence, and the superior character of much of the stock, elicited much approbation from all in attendance. The fruits were of a character, it is believed, never equalled; and the enterprising and successful exhibitors from Rochester, Geneva, Cayuga, Syracuse, Troy, &c., are entitled to the most hearty thanks of all interested in this most important department. The show in the mechanical and domestic departments was quite limited, mainly owing to the

continued rain, which prevented people from the country bringing their articles in time for entry; and unusual delays upon the railroads, also detained many articles from reaching Saratoga in time for exhibition. The number of cattle, horses, sheep and swine on exhibition was 1161; and of poultry, 337. Entries of grain, implements, domestic manufactures, &c., 217; stoves, hardware, &c., &c., entries 117; receipts, $6,209.

On Thursday evening, a most instructive lecture on flax, its properties and uses, &c., was delivered by Professor John Wilson, F.R.S.E., of England, and a copy of it was requested for publication, on motion of J. P. Beckman, and will be published in the Transactions of the Society.

On Friday, the last day of the Exhibition, the Society was called together on the Show Grounds. Lewis G. Morris, President, in the chair. Mr. Morris, after some very appropriate remarks, introduced the Hon. Wm. Rives, of Virginia, who delivered one of the ablest addresses ever given before the Society. It was listened to with unbroken interest, by a very large and intelligent audience. On motion of John A. King, the thanks of the Society were most cordially tendered to Mr. Rives for his very able, practical address, and a copy of the same was solicited for publication in the Transactions of the Society. His Excellency Governor Seymour was present during the address; and Justice Wayne, of the United States Court, General Wool, Professor John Wilson, Hon. Adam Ferguson, U. C., C. B. Calvert, President Maryland Agricultural Society, Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, and many other strangers of distinction, were also present.

After the address the premiums were announced by the Secretary, and the Society adjourned.

The grounds were admirably selected and arranged; and, notwithstanding the severe rains preceding and during the Fair, the grounds were dry and no inconvenience was experienced within the enclosure. The covering for stock was fully carried out by the citizens of Saratoga, and secured the warm approbation of exhibitors.—*Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.*

GREAT SALE OF EARL DUCIE'S STOCK, ENGLAND.

The sale of this celebrated herd of Short Horns, admitted to have been the best in the world, came off on the 24th of August. The sale was conducted by H. Stafford, Esq., the most distinguished cattle auctioneer in England. The attendence at the sale was very numerous, and "never, perhaps," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "were there so many eminent breeders, of all kinds of stock assembled together." "The Short Horn men themselves, if not all to buy, anxious to see how the famed 'Duches' tribes fared in their new home, and watching—maybe with somewhat of a jealous eye, what the determination of this noble Lord had really accomplished. Never could a verdict be recorded as less one sided." The Booths of Warlaby, Tors of Aylesby, Sir Charles Knightly, Lord Feversham, the Tanqnerays, Townleys, Jonas Webb, and others, breeders of this fashionable stock, and a host of others, with several American gentlemen, were present examining, and many of them purchasing finally at the sale.

"The Short Horns were allowed to be in the acme of breeding condition. They had all, both old and young, what the Yorkshiremen call the 'bloody look,' so peculiar to the well bred Short Horn, as manifest, indeed, in the pure bred cow as in the thorough bred horse, and warranting the long and high pedigrees of which each one could boast."

The Short Horn herd, consisting of sixty-two lots, realized close upon £10,000 (nearly $50,000), making an average of £150 each animal. The names of the purchasers are given in the English journals, in which it is said, "among the purchasers will be found several American gentlemen, who added, unquestionably, to the success of the sale, by the spirit with which they opposed, and generally tired out many of the home buyers."

The "Duchess" tribe stood of course the highest. A roan heifer (Duchess 66), rising three years old, was bought for Col. Morris, President of the Agricultural Society of New York, for 700 guineas; and a calf of this heifer, six weeks old, brought 310 guineas; a heifer and calf thus making 1,010 guineas—upwards of $5,000. Such prices as these are without parallel in the English sales of Short Horn cattle.

We give below the purchases at this extraordinary sale on American account, so far as the list furnished us gives them. It will be seen that four of the Duchess tribe of cows, comprising the very best animals sold, come to this country, and two of the very best bulls. We shall not be disappointed to hear, ere long, that English breeders are sending their orders to America, to replenish their stock out of our superior animals. We do not doubt that we have, at this time, in this country, some herds that (now Earl Ducie's herd is sold) are superior to any single herd in England.

THE SALES.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Duchess (66), rich roan, calved Oct. 25, 1850 got by 4th Duke of York (10,167), dam, Duchess (55th), by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3,649); 700 guineas; Lewis G. Morris and Noel J. Becar, New York.

Duchess (64), red, calved August 10, 1849; got by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,046), dam, Duchess 55th, (as above); 600 guineas; Jonathan Thorne, Washington Hollow, Duchess county, N. Y.

Duchess (59), roan, calved November 21, 1847; got by 2d Duke of Oxford, dam, Duchess (56); by 2d Duke of Northumberland (3,646); 350 guineas; Jonathan Thorne, N. Y.

Duchess (68), red, calved Sept. 13, 1852; got by Duke of Glo'ster (11,382), dam, Duchess (63); above 300 guineas; Jonathan Thorne, N. Y.

BULLS.

Duke of Glo'ster (11,382), red, calved Sept. 14 1850; got by Grand Duke (10,284), dam, Duchess (59), by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,046); 650 guineas; L. G. Morris and N. J. Becar, N. Y., and W. Tanqueray.

Fourth Duke of York (10,167), roan, calved December 22, 1847; got by 2d Duke of Oxford, as above, dam, Duchess (51), by Cleveland Lad (3,407); 500 guineas; General Cadwallader, Philadelphia, and George Vail, Troy, N. Y.

Next to the "Duchess" tribe the "Oxford" tribe brought very high prices, ranging from 250 to 180 guineas. In addition to the American purchasers of "Duchess" animals, there were sold to English gentlemen at 400, 350 and 310 guineas.

Mr. Thorne also bought, for 1,000 guineas, at private sale, "Grand Duke," the sire of Duke of Glo'ster, one of the most celebrated bulls in England, from another herd.

Mr. Tanqueray has done himself great credit by his liberal course towards gentlemen from this country. He has allowed Messrs. Morris and Becar to select choice animals from his own herd, and after using the celebrated Bates bull "Balco" for one season, has disposed of him to them, and he is now in this country. He also united with them in the purchase of the "Duke of Glo'ster," the prize of Earl Ducie's breeding, which secures him to our country. Such liberality as this is duly appreciated, and will meet a merited reward.

Mr. Strafford also, the editor of "Coates's Herd Book," has given his time and services to American gentlemen, enabling them to avail themselves of his judgement and information in the selection of stock.

The result of these gent'emen's efforts are to be seen in our country, and will add much to the superior character of our stock,—*Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.*

☞ We owe our subscribers an apology for the poor quality of paper we have been obliged to use for the last two numbers of the *Agriculturist*, the parties that supply us being unable to furnish any other, on account of the scarcity of water.

The Agriculturist.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1853.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

The four new Chairs established in this important national Institution are now filled by able and accomplished Professors, who are already engaged in the active prosecution of their respective duties. Dr. Daniel Wilson, from Edinburgh, takes History and English Literature; Mr. Hincks, late Professor in Queen's College, Cork, Natural History; Mr. Chapman, recently, Professor in University College, London, Geology and Mineralogy; and Dr. Forneri, Modern Languages. The inaugural discourses neatly delivered by these gentlemen to large and delighted audiences, were of a character to justify the highest expectations of the public in regard to the interest and value of their professional services. Well might the learned President, in his very appropriate and eloquent opening address, congratulate the college and the country on this highly valuable addition to the professional staff.

We hope soon to see a large number of young men engaged in, or intended for agricultural pursuits, from all parts of the country, availing themselves of the important advantages now offered by University College. Only a single winter's attendance on the courses of scientific and practical Agriculture, Chemistry, Geology, Botany and other branches of Natural History, would be of unspeakable advantage to them. It is only by cultivating his mind that the young farmer can learn to cultivate his soil in the best and most economical manner. Our young farmers might avail themselves of Professor Wilson's course with great benefit, as well as other branches of literature taught in this institution. Whatever misgivings or prejudices may be felt or expressed by certain parties, we hold it to be an indisputable truth, that our farmers as individuals, or as a body, will never become intelligent and progressive, even as mere cultivators of the soil, and attain to their proper social standin society, till they partake equally with all other classes, of the benefits of a sound and comprehensive education. University College, from the small amount of fees required, and the comprehensive course of study embraced in its curriculum, thus adapting itself to the advancing spirit of the age is admirably calculated to meet the wants of the community.

It is gratifying to be assured that the high standard of scholarship which has characterised this institution under previous forms of its existence, will in no degree be lowered by embracing the natural and experimental sciences. We intend to consider this subject more in detail at a future opportunity, particularly in refeence to the wants and improvement of the Agricultural Classes.

☞ The most reliable accounts from Europe show a deficiency in Breadstuffs to a very considerable extent. The price of food therefore, is likely to rule high next year. The Canadian Farmer should make preparation accordingly. Grow as much and be ready to sell as much as possible.

ADDRESS

Delivered at the Annual Exhibition of the Ellisburgh, Adams and Henderson Agricultural Society, New York, Sept. 9th, 1853,

BY CAPTAIN A. CAMERON, OF KINGSTON.

[We have much pleasure in laying before our readers this excellent Address, particularly as it was delivered before an American Society, by one of our most zealous and intelligent Canadian agriculturists. May so beneficient an example find many imitators in both countries.—*Ed. Ag.*]

Improvement in the knowledge and practice of agriculture, the object of this and all similar societies, although receiving much laborious attention from all civilized nations and intelligent classes of men, from earliest ages to the present day, appears, by opinions very generally expressed, to have, as yet, made but moderate progress, compared with the general advancement in science, and the improvements in many of the useful arts of life.

To trace the cause, would be an investigation both curious and useful; for although our first parent Adam, and his two first-born sons, Cain and Abel, were engaged in gardening, tilling the soil, and in the keeping of sheep, occupations the best calculated to afford to themselves and their progeny both food and clothing, by the sweat of their brow, we find at this period, so remote from their day, innumerable tribes of their descendants wandering over soils the most fertile, in a state of hunger and nakedness, despising the sources of comfort and happiness to which God so early directed man's energies, giving preference to the uncertainties of the chase, and consequent privations and miseries,—not unfrequently, like Cain, "rising up against their brethren," slaying, and as cannibals, devouring them, for want of other food. Before the white man had begun to people this continent, the poor Indians may not have had any opportunity of acquiring the art of raising for themselves the necessaries of life from the soil, and may therefore often have been driven from one pitiful necessity to another, still more horrifying, as detailed by Halman and others, but having now, for centuries back, had the benefit of both precept and example in farming set before them, they may be said to exhibit, in an extreme degree, the utmost indifference, if not aversion, to the operations of husbandry. We know that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" that it is manifestly his design it should be cultivated for the sustenance of man, to whom he has given dominion over it; that, from the general tenor of his word, we are enjoined to be industrious. In the parable, it was the mildest portion of the sentence upon him, who did not properly apply his one talent, to "take therefore the talent from him, and give it unto him which hath ten talents;" and so, without presuming to judge harshly of our brother, the "red man of the forest," we may believe that it is the will of the Great Ruler of all, that this great and fertile region should no longer continue to be the monopoly of that "idleness which clothed a man with rags;"—no longer the birthright of a people "whose sloth killeth them, for their hands refuse to labor." We are sometimes entertained with effusions of affected philanthropy, deprecating the taking of part of their hunting-grounds from the aborigines, and this, too, when millions of their fellow-men would be rendered the happier by the possession of only one acre each, whereon to raise their bread. But the tide of emigration, of industrial, of agricultural, educational, and general improvement, has set in so strongly on this continent, as ere long to cover the land, and to render the portion of the sluggard therein comparatively small. The error of the untutored Indian, in not cropping the soil for his sustenance, is clearly perceptible to us. Could we as clearly understand our own mismanagement of the earth in over-cropping, without fertilization, we no doubt would make immediate and eager exertions for improvement, a conviction for its necessity being generally a preliminary thereto. The Indian, it appears, considers agricultural operations unremunerative to him. We often conduct them so indifferently, as, in a few years, to render them so to us; were this not the case, could we find in our neighborhood a Province containing a population of nearly a million, whose annual average production of wheat per acre, by their own showing, is but 7 1-5 bushels; while some of them boast of having taken forty successive crops off the same field, without using any means whatever to sustain its fertility. And when it is known that much of the soil in the same part of the country, unexhausted, produces over four times the former quantity; with this warning before us from Lower Canada, we had better impartially examine whether the practice we are pursuing is not insensibly leading towards similar results. Coming nearer home on this subject, we have received a more direct warning, and that from a source which tends to give it a weight and importance sufficient to demand our attention.

Professor Johnston, who travelled in this country in the year 1849, in speaking of North America, says:—"As to the condition of agriculture, as an art of life, it cannot be denied that in this region, as a whole, it is in a very 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 transatlantic cousins 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 skilful farmers of Great Britain and Ireland can do. If any one, less familiar with practical agriculture, doubts that such must be the final effect of the exhausting system now followed on all the lands of North America, I need only inform him that the celebrated Lothian farmers, in the immediate neighborhood 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."

Granting this to be a true statement of the present practice and future prospects of the farmers of this country, the question naturally arises to our minds, what is our best remedy to counteract as early and as effectually as possible, the evil. Even supposing the case to be rather highly coloured by the Professor, which is doubtful, *there is ample room for improvement, and there* is no danger of our overdoing in that direction.—We perceive in this quotation, that those celebrated farmers mentioned, who have heavy rents and taxes to pay, are in the habit of keeping up the condition of their land by the application of 10 tons of manure per acre annually—mismanagement on their part would soon involve them in ruin—attentive to their business, and determined on success, if at all attainable, they may safely get credit for having done all in their power to find out a cheap and easier practice. Their peculiar position near a large city enables them to procure manure in large quantities; near large cities in this country the same could be done, and *is* done by many, although not to the extent it ought to be. It is worthy of notice here that Professor Johnston, although of high standing in the great school of agricultural chemistry, approvingly points out the good old custom of manuring heavily, and that he has not informed the world that in his native country the light artificial fertilizers produced by the application of chemistry have done much for agriculture, although he is an advocate for their adoption.—What is the best remedy against the exhausting system of agriculture, prevalent in many parts of this continent? is a question of great national, as well as of individual importance especially to every farmer, and no doubt is a question often occurring to his mind. Many affect to know this remedy and favor the public with their opinions on paper; few give practical illustrations of their theory on the land. It is evident that when any improvement proposed for adoption, is so beset with difficulties in the execution, as to be beyond the reach of the majority of the practical farmers, *it is not likely to make much progress*; and however abundant in promise and in the flowers of rhetoric, until made easy of comprehension, and convenient of application, it is not destined to yield much fruit. As to simplicity and practicability, perhaps nothing can excel the remedy recommended in the "Country Gentleman," dated "Albany, N. Y., July 8, 1853:" to save time, part only of the article is quoted, that part, however, contains the desideratum, as follows:

"Manuring, for example, is a most powerful means for improvement; but both manures and their application, are expensive in proportion to the amount applied. Underdraining has wrought wonderful results, but the cost is always a large item, and the same may be said in some degree, of deep ploughing and sub-soiling. But in the arrangement of a rotation, no additional expenditure or labor is necessary; it costs no more to cultivate crops which are made to succeed each other judiciously, than to cultivate those arranged in the worst manner possible. The farmer may triple the successful results of the latter; not by the expenditure of five hundred days of drawing manure, or five hundred dollars worth of ditching; but simply by making a proper use of one's brains." The article then concludes as follows:—alluding to a farm on which the author had witnessed the rotation system carried into practice: "The culture of each successive crop constantly tended to the destruction of some weeds injurious to another, and thus all were destroyed in their respective turns, while at the same time, the fertility of the land was increased, and each crop fed with its own proper nutriment as its turn comes round."

Let us observe in this case; the fertility of the soil was increased by rotation of crops alone, without the aid of any fertilizer applied. Could we believe that this easily applied remedy would be efficacious generally all over the country, surely none of us would long hesitate as to its application. It seems that the celebrated Lothian farmers alluded to by Professor Johnston, are not of the same opinion as the writer in "The Country Gentleman," as they drain extensively, and regularly carry into effect the rotation system, at the same time they apply the ten tons of manure per acre yearly; this, however, may be owing to their ignorance; if equally profitable, there would hardly be two different opinions in a country, as to which of these two methods of fertilizing should have preference: the one is certainly a more *gentlemanly-looking* practice than the other.

In case that, after more fully perusing this excellent article, in the popular periodical above mentioned, some farmers should be of opinion, that the question, "which is the best remedy against the evil of exhausting our lands?" is not yet answered, *it may not be out of place to state* that the principle of farming on which the farfamed "Jethro Tull" proceeded, has recently been again brought under the notice of the public, with modifications in the practice; and is well explained in the eleventh edition of a well written pamphlet, styled "word in season, or how to grow wheat with profit." The author of this comes forward with the strongest of all recommendations, which is—that for several years he has been successful in the practice of the theory he recommends. Jethro Tull, too, in accordance with the above quotation, asserted that manure was not indispensible in good farming; professing that by a peculiar management of the *soil, a sufficient and endless supply of nourish*ment for wheat crops might be derived from the atmosphere, chiefly by the thorough pulverization of the soil. The author of the pamphlet, says—"The process by which I carry out my plan is a very simple one, and is given in detail, and at length in the following pages. Briefly, it is this; I divide my fields into lands five feet wide; in the centre of each land, I drop or drill my seed in triple rows one foot apart, thus leaving a fallow interval of three feet between each triple row. When the plant is up, I trench the intervals with the fork, easily taking my spits about three inches from the wheat, and at spring

and during summer I clean them with the blades of the sharp cutting horse-hoe, and keep them open with the tines of the scuffler. Every year, in short, I trench and cultivate 2½ out of the 5 for the succeeding crop, and leave the other 2½ for that which is growing

"One moiety of each acre is thus in wheat and the other moiety fallow; and the average yield of that half acre, is 34 bushels, grown without difficulty or danger in the execution, and surpassing the average yield of a whole acre on the common plan. I differ from Tull in this, I do not refuse manure. The essence of the scheme I propose is, not that it dispenses with manure, but that with manure where required, it enables the farmer to draw from half an acre of land, a produce beyond his now average produce from a whole acre."

This pamphlet well deserves a place in every farmers library, but in case it should appear to some, not yet to have answered the question, even with the aid of the rotation system; let us lay beside them both a short statement of what the school of agricultural chemistry announce with confidence as the remedy required For this purpose the following quotation is from a volume of 138 pages, bound up with "a treatise on the nature and value of manure and on agricultural chemistry, &c, by F. Falkner." The volume itself is styled "Productive farming, or a familiar digest on the recent discoveries of Liebig, Johnson, Davy and others, showing how the results of tillage might be greatly augmented, by Joseph A. Smith." Without adverting to the author's more recondite arguments, which no doubt he has carried out logically, he thus concludes, "Let us suppose that a close examination has taken place of the materials of which a soil is composed, and that an artificial, saline or mineral compost is judiciously and accurately put together, either to meet the deficiency, or added to a tolerably good soil, to increase its fertility, the advantages of its use are not overstated in a recent pamphlet."

"1st. It is cheap compared with its value, a twenty-shilling cask will supply an acre. 2nd. It is light and easily carried, when compared with carting manures. 3rd. It is suitable for small holders, who cannot afford soiling or keeping of cattle, for making dung-heaps. 4th. It enables a tenant-at-will to take a good crop out of done-out land, if his landlord refuses to renew. 5th. It furnishes to barren land such food for plants as had been deficient; such defects of one or more substances being, in general, the cause of sterlity. 6th. It enables the cultivator to extract ten times as much vegetable aliment for his plants from the soil, and from other manure, as they could otherwise in most cases yield." He adds, he "believes there are no soils which may not be permanently fertilized by the mineral compost which forms his invention. But bearing in mind the remarks we have already made, every practical farmer must advance upon his own responsibility in making a trial of its capabilities. The object of this work being, not the introduction of *advertised* artificial manures to the notice of the agricultural world, but the dissemination of those sound and rational views of the necessary *relations*, between *Practical Farming* and *Practical Science*, without which agriculture must still lag behind the age; and, though the first and most important of all arts, remain forever stationary."

Now, unfortunately for Joseph A. Smith, as a prophet, the art of agriculture has not remained stationary, since he, ten years ago, announced to the world the efficacy of a twenty-shilling cask of his favorite compost, although what he calls "sound and rational views of the necessary relations between practical farming and practical science," remain yet an almost untried theory.

It being a system requiring a considerable knowledge of chemistry in practice, the chemists and its advocates are the fittest proof of its real utility,—not in flower-pots and green-houses, but on the broad acres of an exhausted farm, not for one year only, but for a sufficient length of time to prove the durability of its fertilizing effects.—If, to the honor of its discoverers and advocates, and the benefit of agriculturists, as well as of mankind in general, this new system of fertilization should bear the test, no people in the world would sooner do it ample justice than the enlightened and enterprising people of this great Union. This ephemeral, as it may be called, of *permanently* fertilizing our land at twenty shillings an acre has now so long been hovering around the agricultural community, that although it comes in such a questionable shape, it is full time to grapple with it. We are surely not afraid of it; while it remains a phantom at a distance we need not be; but let us begin to deal with it in close quarters, and it may very easily, in many cases, turn out to be a robber. It would be absurd to suppose that the farmer is to turn chemist, to have a laboratory, and the necessary apparatus, to analyze, first the several kinds of grain or other produce, which he may intend to sow or plant; so that he may accurately know the constituent parts of each,—analyze the several soils of his fields, and that he should in characteristic hieroglyphics send to the druggists his order for the several ingredients necessary, so as to make sure he has got the very exact composition required. The attempt would be a complete burlesque on both science and farming. How then, is this practical farming and practical science to be brought into operation with one another? Perhaps there might be a county or township chemist or analyzer, sworn into office, to perform these services for a fixed and moderate remuneration, and the demand for the ingredients would soon create the supply. But although there are many ways in which it is possible to carry out the plan, no feasible one has yet been suggested to enable the farmer thus by process of analyzation to ascertain what he requires, nor is it likely these artificial fertilizers will ever come into general use, without the powerful aid of the government and legislature. Even suppose a chemist to settle in every county, on his own respsnsiblility, to make a business of analyizing for farmers, and selling to them the compound supposed to be required; the system would be liable to great abuse, and farmers would be subject to the imposition of quackery, so gross

as to destroy all confidence. If the agriculturists in this country would but first test this proposed fertilizer, then finding it efficacious, would unite in an appeal to the government, to establish persons and places, at convenient distances throughout the rural districts, for its sale, there may be a probability their appeal would succeed.

In Canada, the government and legislature have established so many important and expensive offices connected with agriculture, that the farmers there have good reason to expect their interests in all respects to receive a full share of attention. The offices are that of Minister of Agriculture, with several clerks, of a Provincial Geologist, of a Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and a Professor of Agriculture; besides a Board of Agriculture, and a Provincial Agricultural Association. Now as this question of artificial manures is one thrust upon the farmers, by the scientific world, and as farmers are often severely reflected upon, as being without a knowledge of their profession, and without enterprise, it is not unreasonable that the farmers of Canada should look with confidence to this array of scientific and practical appointments, to facilitate, so far as possible, the general application of this discovery, said to be capable of producing such highly valuable results. The same Prof. Johnson, already quoted, when in this country, in 1819, discovered that in Northern New York, large quantities of the phosphate of lime are to be found, as also amongst the Thousand Islands and on the Ottawa River, which he states is a highly valuable fertilizer, that Dr. Emmons, of Albany, knew localities in Essex County, where a single man might excavate a ton a day of this mineral. That Mr. Alger, and Dr. Jackson, of Boston, found that large quantities of the same occurred at Hurderville, in Morris County, even as much as would supply the English market for years, highly as it is appreciated there for agricultural purposes; that a shipment was made, soon after his visit here, to Liverpool, and readily sold there. Not knowing whether in the State of New York there are any public officers, whose duty it might be to follow such discoveries to some useful result for the good of the country, it may be as well to discontinue any further remarks as applied to this country, but in reference to Canada, it is not too much to say, when the country, nine-tenths of which are interested in agriculture, is at the expense of keeping so formidable a staff, as that enumerated, on pay, the people have a right to expect them to take a lead in noticing important questions of this kind, and in turning them to the best possible account for the good of the country.

That the Governments and people of North America would export this essence of fertility, without making any attempt to apply it at home, is hardly credible; perhaps ere this time it may in some places be in common use in this State, although it is not in Canada. The learned Professor, it appears, confidently expected it would soon be of general application, for he says:

"If we place more fertilizing manures within the reach of the farmer, it will keep down the rising price of guano, by the beneficial competition—will benefit practical agriculture, and increase the produce of the country.

"To the United States, the discovery will, in the meantime, afford a new article of export, new employment to a part of its people, and, I hope, a reasonable profit for their exertions, my friends, who have sought out the several localities. As soon as American farmers shall have satisfied themselves that, when prepared by means of sulphuric acid, it is really useful to their crops, the mineral will render the same service to their agriculture as to ours. It may revive the wheat-growing powers of New England, and enable Western New York to compete more profitably in the wheat market, with the new States of the north-west." Reverting again, and finally, to the question of the best means of fertilization, it is hoped that none of the foregoing remarks will be considered as presumptuously denying that judicious applications of chemical compounds to the soil may maintain and reproduce, when exhausted, its fertility; and even be applicable on a large scale to farming purposes. It is meant only that the authors of the system are in justice bound, practically to demonstrate its efficacy, before they charge farmers with want of knowledge and enterprise, in declining to practise what, to them, is surrounded with so many difficulties.

The foregoing remarks are intended to solicit the attention of this society to the maintaining and increasing of the fertility of the soil, which, together with the improvement of live stock, are very important considerations; the one very much depends on the other. The very best descriptions of cattle are liable to deterioration in the hands of the farmer, whose system produces a yearly exhaustion of his land, while the very best, as well as the most inferior, may be improved, and that profitably, in connection with the more generous practice of fertilization, and judicious care and crossing.

Such is the demand, indeed, that no branch of farming in the present day yields more remunerative returns, than the raising of first rate stock, whether horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, or even poultry. To ensure success, however, great caution and skill in the points of excellence are required, and in this respect, from what stock has been exhibited here, it is evident that some members of this society are competent judges, both in Durhams, Ayrshires, Liecester and Merino sheep, and thus in this neighborhood the spirit of enterprise is not wanting.

Importations of stock of this description, not only benefit the individual owners, but they also benefit the neighborhood, by facilitating the work of improvement around them, in so many respects that it were waste of time to detail. Indeed it is not too much to say, that the importers are the benefactors of the public; as all the spare stock they can dispose of from the yearly increase fills up a want, and is the means of retaining at home money which, in the absence of such men, would be remitted to a foreign country, to supply the demand. The display of such stock is calculated to create a taste for improvement, especially in the minds of the youth of the country; it helps to render the occupation of the farmer more attractive and respectable, and thereby aids to reconcile the impatient and restless ambition of young men to its unavoidable disagreeables and labour

It is sometimes objected against the higher priced cattle, that they require more care than the inferior kinds. There is little force in this objection, because all cattle require shade and shelter, food and drink regularly, and the best cattle require no more. It is true that if a cow that cost $200, is lost by want of care, it is a greater loss than that of one that cost $25; but it is natural for men to take care of their better article in which they take pride, than that of the inferior; therefore the keeping of the valuable stock has a tendency to make farmers more careful and constant in attending to their business. This improvement is much wanted, as most farmers know more of their occupation, than they are attentive to in the practice.

All improvement in the knowledge and practice of farming is promoted by the well directed energies of agricultural societies. Their annual competitions are the means of conveniently congregating under one view, the farm implements, cattle and products in possession for competition and general information. And although some farmers decline, what they consider the sacrifice of time and a dollar cash to support them, as they receive no direct returns, this is a most unprofitable calculation for the mind that entertains it, and it is to be hoped will soon be renounced by every one who has the smallest idea of the beauties and advantages of a reciprocity of good fellowship with his neighbours.

The office bearers of these societies have very arduous duties to perform, and deserve the support and assistance of all classes in the community, and it is pleasing to see how much this is given to them in these flourishing and fertile townships, and to witness the interest taken by the ladies in the praiseworthy exertions of this society, in the dissemination of a spirit of general improvement.

The great variety of useful and ornamental articles of home manufactured woolens, needlework and painting produced at the exhibition yesterday, is highly creditable to them as samples of their industry and taste, and together with their own personal attendance, greatly enhanced the interesting display.

All who witnessed it must have admired the exhibition of yesterday, both as to the quantity and quality of the stock and the various articles exhibited in this beautiful grove; and the unanimity of good feeling which prevailed undisturbed by even one harsh expression, with the good natured jocularity of the competitors towards each other, formed altogether a complete picture of happiness; yet all this, without the daily exertions of the ladies at their homes, and their presence here, the most powerful incentive to order, sobriety and perseverance in all that is praiseworthy in the character of man, would be wanting.

With so successful a termination to this year's competition, it is to be hoped there will be no hesitation on the part of any farmer within its territorial limits to contribute his mite, and give his personal attendance to the next annual meeting. The society having the appointment of its managers, and the forming of such rules and regulations as may appear most suitable to give general satisfaction, the just and equitable enforcement of these rules should form matter for universal approval and satisfaction, and as soon as they are found, in practice, to be unsuitable, should be changed or amended. Farmers should never forget that they are the bone and sinew of the nation; that, by being united, their power in the State, both morally and politically, would be irresistible.

In conclusion, may every one cultivate his soil so as to maintain and improve its fertility; may this society increase in members, and be fruitful in the work of improvement. Permit me to return thanks for your attention, and to apologize for presuming, even at your kind invitation, to attempt the performance of so honorable a task as you have this day assigned to me, and for which I feel so little qualified.

Poetry.

THE PARTITION OF THE EARTH.

TRANSLATED FROM SCHILLER.

"Here, take this world" cried Jove from his high throne
Addressing man; "the earthly sphere be thine;
I grant it thee, a free perennial loan
Divide it—brother-feeling mark the line."

All hastened to establish each his claim,
Busy both young and old assiduous strove;
The farmer tried to seize the fields of grain,
The noble's son in forest chase to rove.

Whate'er his warehouse holds, the merchant sweeps;
The abbot chooses rare and costly wine;
Kings barricade the bridges and the streets,
With voice potential, cry; "The tenth is mine."

The spoil all meted out—alas! too late
Arrives the poet for some distant place;
"Ah! nothing left, how luckless is my fate!
Each wordly chattel could its master trace.

"Wo's me! shall I alone of all be sent
Unpensioned from thee? I, thy truest son?"
Thus ventured he his loud complaint to vent,
And prostrate fell before the heavenly throne.

"If in the land of dreams thou didst delay,"
Pursued the god, "bold mortal blame not me;
Where wert thou on the world's division day?"
The poet answered; "Lord, I was with thee!

"Mine eye was doting on thy godly sight,
Mine ear on thy celestial harmony;
Pardon that spirit, which, with thy rich light,
Inebriate, forfeits all its chance, through thee."

What remedy is left? The world is given;
Nor harvest, chase, nor commerce flows from me,
Thou dost wish to breathe the air of heaven,
As oft thou com'st, so oft shall welcome be.

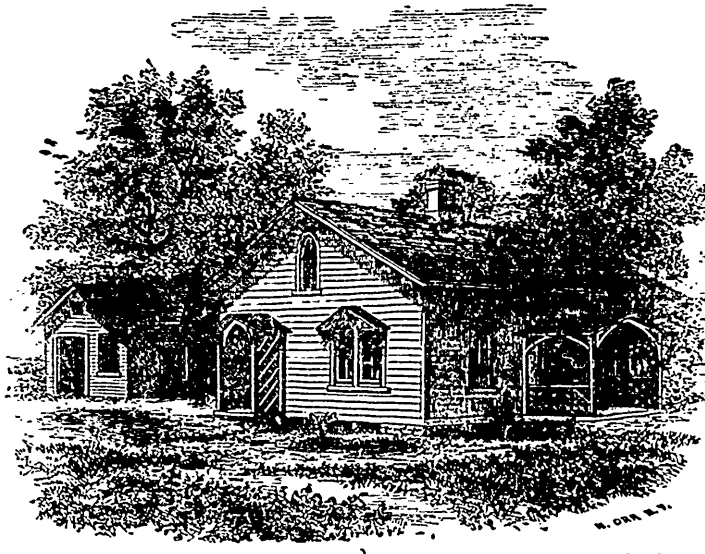
A RUSTIC PLAINT.

Since thou my dove, didst level thy wild wings
To goodlier shelter than my cabin makes.
I work with heavy hands, as one who breaks
The flax to spin a shroud of April rags.

With silvery showers—smiles light the face of May,
The thistle's prickly leaves are lined with wool;
And their gray tops of purple burs set full
Quails through the stubble run. From day to day

Through these good seasons I have sadly mused,
The very stars, thou knowest, sweet, for what,
Draw their flames together, standing not
About the mossy gables as they used.

No more! dread the winds, though never so rough,
Better the withered pole should prostrate lie;
Only the ravens in its black limbs cry,
And better birds will find green boughs enough.



RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

We here present a farm house of the simplest and most unpretending kind, suitable for a farm of twenty, fifty, or an hundred acres. Buildings somewhat in this style are not unfrequently seen in the New England States, and in New York; and the plan is in fact suggested, although not copied, from some farm houses known there, with improvements and additions.

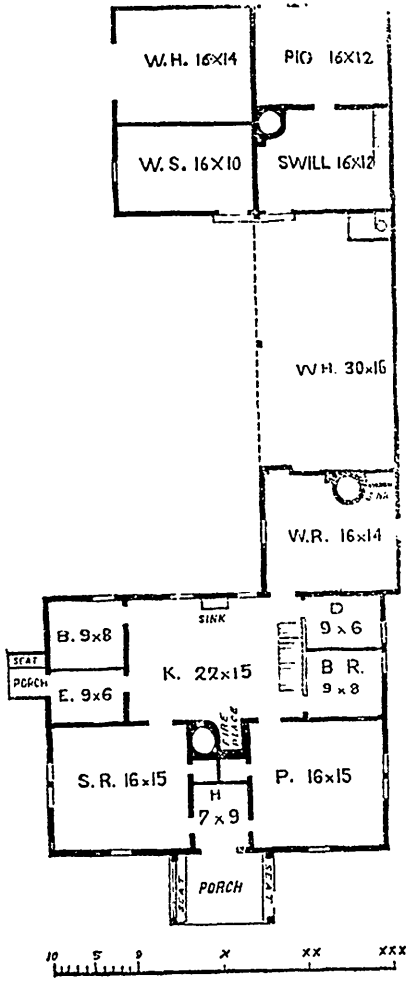
This house may be built either of stone, brick, or wood. The style is rather rustic than otherwise, and intended to be altogether plain, yet agreeable in outward appearance, and of quite convenient arrangement. The body of this house is 40 × 30 feet on the ground, and 12 feet high, to the plates of the roof; the lower rooms nine feet high; the roof intended for a pitch of 35° —but, by an error in the drawing, made less— thus affording very tolerable chamber room in the roof story. The L, or rear projection, containing the wash-room and wood-house, juts out two feet from the side of the house to which it is attached, with posts 7½ feet high above the floor of the main house; the pitch of the roof being the same. Beyond this a building 32 × 24 feet, with 10 feet posts, partitioned off into a swill-room, piggery, workshop, and wagon-house, and a like roof with the others. A light, rustic porch, 12 × 8 feet, with lattice work, is placed on the front of the house, and another at the side door, over which vines, by way of drapery, may run; thus combining that sheltered, comfortable, and home-like expression so desirable in a rural dwelling. The chimney is carried out in three separate flues, sufficiently marked by the partitions above the roof. The windows are hooded, or sheltered, to protect them from the weather, and fitted with simple sliding sashes with 7 × 9 or 8 × 10 glass. Outer blinds may be added, if required; but it is usually better to have these *inside*, as they are *no ornament to the outside of the building, are* liable to be driven back and forth by the wind, even if fastenings are used, and in any event are little better than a continual annoyance.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

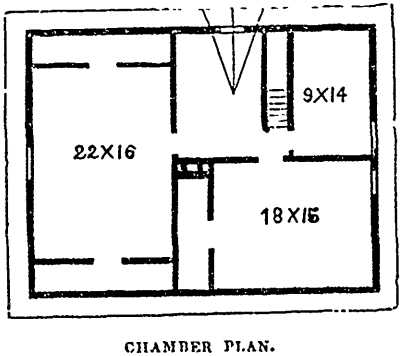
The front door, over which is a single sash light across, opens into a hall or entry 9 × 7 feet, from which a door opens on either side into a sitting-room and parlor, each 16 × 15 feet, lighted by a double, plain window, at the ends, and a single two-sash window in front. Between the entrance door and stove, are in each room a small pantry or closet for dishes, or otherwise, as may be required. The chimney stands in the centre of the house, with a separate flue for each front room, into which a thimble is inserted to receive the stovepipes by which they are warmed; and from the inner side of these rooms each has a door passing to the kitchen, or chief living room. This last apartment is 22 × 15 feet, with a broad fire-place containing a crane, hooks, and trammel, if required, and a spacious family oven— affording those homely and primitive comforts still so dear to many of us who are not ready to concede that all the virtues of the present day are combined in a "perfection" cooking stove, and a "patent" heater; although there is a chance for these last, if they should be adopted into the peaceful atmosphere of this kitchen.

On one side of the kitchen, in rear of the stairs, is a bedroom, 9 × 8 feet, with a window in one corner. Adjoining that, is a buttery, dairy-room, or closet, 9 × 6 feet, also having a window. At the inner end of the stairway is the cellar passage; at the outer end is the chamber passage, landing above, in the highest part of the roof story. Opposite the chamber stairs is a door leading to the wash-room. Between the two windows, on the rear side of the kitchen, is a sink, with a waste pipe passing out through the wall. At the further corner a door opens into a

snug bedroom 9 × 8 feet, lighted by a window in rear; and adjoining this is a side entry leading from the end door, 9 × 6 feet in area; thus making every room in the house accessible at once from the kitchen, and giving the greatest possible convenience in both living and house-work.



GROUND PLAN.



CHAMBER PLAN.

The roof story is partitioned into convenient-sized bedrooms; the ceiling running down the pitch of the roof to within two feet of the floor, unless they are cut short by inner partitions, as they are in the largest chamber, to give closets. The open area in the centre, at the head of the stairs, is lighted by a small gable window inserted in the roof, at the rear, and serves as a lumber room; or, if necessary, a bed may occupy a part of it.

In rear of the main dwelling is a building 44 × 16 feet, occupied as a wash-room and wood-house. The wash-room floor is let down eight inches below the kitchen, and is 16 × 14 feet, in area, lighted by a window on each side, with a chimney, in which is set a boiler, and fireplace, if desired, and a sink in the corner adjoining.—This room is 7½ feet in height. A door passes from this wash-room into the wood-house, which is 30 × 16 feet, open in front, with a water-closet in the further corner.

The cellar is 7½ feet in height—and is the whole size of the house, laid with good stone wall, in lime mortar, with a flight of steps leading outside, in rear of the kitchen, and two or more sash-light windows at the ends. If not a loose, gravelly, or sandy soil, the cellar should be kept dry by a drain leading out on to lower ground.

The building beyond, and adjoining the wood-house, contains a swill-house 16 × 12 feet, with a window in one end; a chimney and boiler in one corner, for swill barrels, grain, meal, potatoes, &c., for feeding the pigs, which are in the adjoining pen of the same size, with feeding trough, place for feeding, &c., and having a window in one end and a door in the rear, leading to a yard.

Adjoining these, in front, is a workshop and tool-house, 16 × 10 feet, with a window at the end, and an entrance door near the wood house. In this is a joiner's work-bench, a chest of working tools, such as saw, hammer, augers, &c., &c., necessary for repairing implements, doing little rough jobs, or other wood work, &c., which every farmer ought to do for himself; and also storing his hoes, axes, shovels, hammers, and other small farm implements. In this room he will find abundant rainy-day employment in repairing his utensils of various kinds, making his beehives, hencoops, &c., &c. Next to this is the wagon-house, 16 × 14 feet, with broad doors at the end, and harness pegs around the walls.

The posts of this building are 10 feet high; the rooms eight feet high, and a low chamber overhead for storing lumber, grain, and other articles, as may be required. Altogether, these several apartments make a very complete and desirable accommodation to a man with the property and occupation for which it is intended.

On one side and adjoining the house, should be the garden, the clothes-yard, and the bee-house, which last should always stand in full sight, and facing the most frequented room—say the kitchen—that they can be seen daily during the swarming season, as those performing household duties may keep them in view.

By sympathy we make others' miseries our own: and so by relieving them, we at the same time relieve our ourselves also.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND'S Course of Lectures on the HISTORY, THEORY, AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, will be delivered during the present winter. Fee for the course $2. Particulars may be obtained by addressing Professor Buckland, Office of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto.

DEAN'S DOUBLE REFLECTOR.

The patentee of this useful invention is Mr. J. Dean, of Vienna, County of Elgin, Canada West, who was awarded a Prize for the same, at the late Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton. — We extract the following description from Mr. Dean's circular, for the information of such of our fair readers as are in the practice of baking their own bread: the price of the Reflector is, we understand, $12.

It has been seen by several ladies and gentlemen, when in operation, and was highly admired and approved of by them, and pronounced a great improvement for Baking purposes—as it saves a great deal of labour and wood. It will contain from 50 to 60 good sized Biscuits, and bake them in eight minutes. The Inventor has often weighed and measured the wood, and found it to average as follows: —take a piece of dry maple wood, 6 inches long, about 4 to 5 inches square, weighing 3¼ lbs., to bake the above, he has had 2 lbs. left, making 1¼ to bake: so say 2 lbs, making allowance for different kinds of wood. It has baked 7 good sized loaves of Bread with 4¼ lbs. of wood, and other things in the baking line in the same proportion.

An advantage this Reflector has over a stove, is, there is no time lost in waiting for it to heat; for as soon as the fire is made you can bake. It can be placed anywhere (being very light,) and hardly any heat will be felt from it."

Has fortune frowned, my honest friend?
Don't hang your head so low;
This is no time to falter now,
Up! strike another blow!
Don't sit and groan and grunt and tell
What you have *tried* to do.
But place your shoulder to the wheel,
Strain nerve! *and put her through.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TERMS.

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N. B.—No advertisements inserted except those having an especial reference to agriculture. Matters, however, that possess a general interest to agriculturists, will receive an Editorial Notice upon a personal or written application.