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THE
CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST

AND

Transactions

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1852.

NO. 12.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL BILL.

Our readers are aware that a new measure for the improvement of Agriculture, was introduced by the Hon. M. Cameron during the early part of the present Session of Parliament. Although much assailed by the more violent of those journals which oppose the present Government, and in some cases grossly misrepresented, the measure passed by a large majority—we believe as high as 51 to 17—and has since received the Royal sanction. We have obtained a copy of the Bill as it passed the House, and publish it for the information of our readers.

We would observe that this measure, although opposed from political motives, is not in any shape a political measure. It must be worked out in all its details by those whom the majority of the people elect for that purpose. The only feature not embraced in the previous law is the Bureau, and even this was so far sanctioned by the provision which made the Inspector General a member of the Board of Agriculture, that the new law is only a carrying out of the principle (already recognised,) that a member of the Executive Government should be specially charged with the duty of fostering and promoting the agricultural interests of the country. Such a provision cannot be regarded as party or political in its character, because whether a Liberal or Conservative Administration rules, a member of that Administration must for the time being, discharge the duties of the office. We have noticed the expression of a fear that *politics* would hereafter be introduced into Agricultural Societies. It was argued that the Bill would necessarily lead to such a result, because all Societies, &c., were placed under Mr. Cameron, the present minister, and that he would appoint his partizans to all the offices, &c., &c. The persons who argue thus display their igno-

rance of the law, and give reason for the suspicion that they would like to bring about the very thing they profess to dread. Agricultural Societies are as independent of the Government under the new law, and in a position to become more so, *than they ever were before*. They are formed by the people of the county or township—elect their own officers,—conduct business in their own way,—and upon raising a certain sum of money, become *entitled* to a certain other sum from the public chest without any interference whatever.

There are two *Boards* of Agriculture, one in Upper and one in Lower Canada, also to be *elected* by the people through their Societies, of which Boards the minister is *ex officio* a member. In the draft of the Bill he was made President, with power to appoint a Vice President. These Boards must depend wholly upon the Government of the day for the *funds* with which to carry on their operations, and therefore there would have been a great advantage in having one member at least appointed by, and in the confidence of the government. But the zeal of a few opponents of the measure was so strong for the interests of the agriculturists [!] that they opposed this provision, and to meet their views the clause was altered. The consequence is that practically there is no connection between the Boards and the Government, though the creation of these Boards was always intended to form a link between the Societies and the Government, and though their ability to accomplish any good will depend almost entirely on the assistance they will be able to obtain from time to time from the minister of the day. If he does not approve of their suggestions, of course he will not grant the means to carry them out. We contend therefore that in the only case in which any direct connection with the Executive was proposed by the Bill it was very desirable that such a connection should be formed. No improper influence, no coercion could have been used, because there would have been but one

vote against ten. And as to the power of granting or withholding money that rests with the minister now as it must continue to do. We have made these remarks to meet the absurd objections which, both in the House and out of it, were raised to this bill by parties who evidently did not understand its object or subject matter.

As to the County and Township Societies they remain as they did before with the exception of two or three amendments to improve their working. These were with one or two exceptions suggested by persons connected with the Societies. Some amendments were made in the House at the suggestion of members, the advantage of which remains to be seen. We have enclosed within brackets [thus] the additions and alterations which the bill received in the House.

There are two or three practical points to which we direct the attention of Directors and others interested in Agricultural Societies.

1. All County Societies now legally organized do not require to be organized anew, but at the annual meeting in February they may elect seven instead of five Directors. (see sec. 1 and 27.)

2. County Societies organized under 14 and 15 Vic., as well as those which may be organized under the present act, should send a true copy of their Declaration to the Board of Agriculture in order that the Board may know and recognize their legal existence (Sec. 25.)

3. By section 36 County Societies are obliged to hold their Exhibitions at the County Town, unless a township society should "petition" to have one held in a Township. This is one of the amendments made in the House, at the instance, we believe, of the member for Waterloo. As the Bill was introduced the Directors of the County Society consisting of all the Presidents of the Township Societies as well as those elected by itself, had the power to say where their Exhibitions should be held. This is taken away by the amendment, not we fear for the benefit in all cases of the County Societies.

4. County Societies hereafter obtain the Government grant through the Board of Agriculture, (sec. 40.) and can only retain two-fifths for their own use, instead of one-half as formerly.

5. United Counties may now form separate Societies for each County of the Union, but each of such Societies will be limited to £150. When three Counties are united it will be advisable to form separate Societies at once, as the United Counties may thus obtain £450, whereas if they have but one County Society they can only draw £250, (sec. 38.)

6. Societies may now establish in conjunction with a Municipal Council, or alone, a School-

Farm—a most important privilege if exercised and carried out in an intelligent spirit, (sec. 43.)

7. Township Societies must hereafter organize by signing a Declaration in the same way as County Societies. The amount to be raised is reduced to £10, (sec. 33.)

8. Township Societies may become Corporate bodies if they wish, by passing a resolution to that effect, (see sec. 42.)

The Bill should be carefully read by the Officers of County and Township Societies before their next annual meetings, in order that its requirements may be complied with, and the Society become entitled to a share of the public Grant. We only have space in this number for the above suggestions.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, and to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Agriculture.

(10th Nov., 1852.)

WHEREAS the improvement of Agriculture is an object of great importance to the people of this Province, and whereas the erection of Central Boards and the organization of Local Societies have been found eminently useful in promoting such improvement, but in the absence of a suitable provision for the collection and dissemination in an authentic form of facts and statistics relating to Agriculture, the full benefit of these Associations is not attained, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture in connection with one of the Public Departments; and it is also expedient to amend and consolidate the laws now in force relating to Agriculture: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intitled, *An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Act passed in the Session held in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled, *An Act to Incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society*, and the Act passed in the same Session, and intitled, *An Act for the incorporation of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada*, and the Act passed in the Session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled, *An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada*, and the Act passed in the Session held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled, *An Act to provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada*, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, but all Agricultural Societies, Associations and Boards of Agriculture incorporated or otherwise, which have been

lawfully organized or established under the said Acts, or any, or either of them, shall continue as if the said Acts were still in force, except in so far as such Societies, Associations or Boards, may be altered or effected by this Act.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to establish and organize a Bureau of Agriculture, which shall be attached to one of the Public Departments, and the Head of such Department shall be charged with the direction of the said Bureau, and shall in respect thereof be known as the Minister of Agriculture.

III. The said Minister shall be *ex officio* Member of all Boards of Agriculture which now are or hereafter may be established in this Province. [It shall and may be lawful for the Members of the Board of Agriculture, to elect from among themselves a President and Vice-President at their first meeting and every annual meeting thereafter.]

IV. The said Minister shall also receive all applications, drawings, descriptions, specifications and models for or relating to Patents for Inventions in this Province, and shall keep the records thereof; and all Acts now in force relating to Patents for Inventions, and which direct anything to be done by or through the Provincial Secretary, shall be held to have directed the same to be done by or through the said Minister.

V. The said Minister shall also be a Member of the Board of Registration and Statistics, in the place of the Inspector General, and shall be the Chairman thereof, and shall, under the general direction of the said Board, have charge of the Census and other Statistical Returns.

VI. It shall be the duty of the said Minister to institute inquiries and collect useful facts and statistics relating to the Agricultural interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same in such manner and form as he may find best adapted to promote improvement within the Province, and to encourage immigration from other countries; and he shall annually prepare and submit to Parliament, within ten days after the opening of each session thereof, a detailed and succinct Report of his proceedings.

VII. All Boards of Agriculture, Agricultural Societies, Associations, Municipal Councils, Mechanics' Institutes, Public Institutions, and Public Officers in this Province, shall promptly answer official communications from the said Bureau of Agriculture, and shall make diligent efforts to supply correct information on all questions submitted to them respectively; [and any Officer of any such Board, Society, Association, Council, or other Public Institution, who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to answer any question, or to furnish any information relating to the Agricultural interests, or the Statistics of this Province, whenever required so to do, either by the said Minister, or by any person duly authorised by such Minister in that behalf, shall for every such offence incur a penalty of ten pounds currency, which penalty shall be recoverable by any person suing for the same before any Court

of competent jurisdiction, and shall be paid to Her Majesty.]

BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE.

VIII. Whereas a Board of Agriculture has been established in Upper Canada under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of this Province, intitled, *An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada*, and it is expedient to provide for the establishment of a similar Board in Lower Canada, and to simplify and reduce into one Act all provisions for the future operation and management of the said Boards respectively—Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to constitute and appoint a Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, to be composed of eight Members, exclusive of the *ex officio* members thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society established under and by virtue of the Act tenth and eleventh Victoria, chapter sixty, hereby repealed, to take immediate steps to wind up its affairs, and so soon as the said Board shall be constituted, all the property moveable and immovable which may remain and belong to the said Society after payment of its just debts, shall be transferred to and become the property of the said Board, and all actions or suits now pending or which may be brought by or against the said Society before the said Board shall be constituted, shall proceed to termination as if the said Act tenth and eleventh Victoria had not been repealed.

X. The Presidents, for the time being, of the Agricultural Associations hereinafter mentioned, and all Professors of Agriculture in chartered Colleges, Universities, and other public educational institutions, shall respectively be members *ex officio* of the Board for that section of the Province in which they reside.

X. Four Members of each Board shall annually retire and cease to be Members thereof, unless re-elected; and the names of the first four Members who shall so retire, shall on or before the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, be ascertained by lot in such manner as the said Boards may respectively determine, and the names of the retiring Members shall forthwith be published in the Agricultural Journals of the section of the Province in which they reside.

XI. The remaining Members (except *ex officio* Members, who shall be exempt from the operation of this and the previous section) shall vacate their seats at the expiration of a year from the retirement of the said first four Members, and so on in rotation, each seat being vacated every alternate year, but retiring Members may continue to exercise all their functions until their successors have been duly elected as hereinafter provided.

XII. The County Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada respectively shall, at their annual meeting in February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and at each annual meeting thereafter, nominate four fit and proper persons to be Members of the said Boards of Agriculture respectively, and shall forthwith transmit the names of the persons so nominated to the Bureau of Agri-

culture, and the four persons who shall have been nominated by the greatest number of Societies shall be Members of the said Boards respectively, in the place of the Members vacating their seats as aforesaid. Vacancies which may at any time happen through death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled up by the Governor in Council.

XIII. In case of an equality of votes for one or more of the persons so nominated, the Minister of Agriculture shall decide which shall be the Member, and he shall cause the persons so nominated, and the Boards to which they are nominated respectively, to be immediately notified of the result.

XIV. It shall not be lawful for either of the said Boards to pay or allow any sum to a Member thereof, for acting as such Member, except the amount of his actual necessary expenses in attending the regular meetings of the Board, but each of the said Boards may appoint a Secretary from among themselves or otherwise, and may pay him a reasonable salary for his services.

XV. The regular meetings of the said Boards shall be held pursuant to adjournment, or be called at the instance of the President or Vice-President, or upon the written request of any three Members, and at least five days' notice of such meeting shall be given to each Member, and it shall be lawful for the Board, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, to appoint a Chairman *pro tempore*, and five Members shall be a *quorum*.

XVI. It shall be the duty of the said Boards to receive the Reports of Agricultural Societies, and before granting the certificates hereinafter mentioned, to see that they have complied with the law; to take measures, with the approbation of the Minister of Agriculture, to procure and set in operation a model, illustrative, or experimental farm or farms in their respective sections of the Province, and in connection with any public school, college, or university, or otherwise, and to manage and conduct the same; to collect and establish, at Toronto and Montreal respectively, an Agricultural Museum and an Agricultural and Horticultural Library; to take measures to obtain from other countries animals of new or improved breeds; new varieties of grain, seeds, vegetables, or other agricultural productions; new or improved implements of husbandry, or new machines which may appear adapted to facilitate agricultural operations; and to test the quality, value and usefulness of such animals, grain, seeds, vegetables or other productions, implements or machines, and generally to adopt every means in their power to promote improvement in the agriculture of this Province; and the said Boards shall keep a Record of their respective transactions, and shall from time to time publish, in such manner and form as to secure the widest circulation among the Agricultural Societies and farmers generally, all such Reports, Essays, Lectures, and other useful information as the said Boards respectively may procure and adjudge suitable for publication; and if the said Boards, or either of them shall publish a monthly Journal, or adopt as their channel of communication

with Agricultural Societies the Agricultural Journals now published in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, it shall be the duty of all Agricultural Societies receiving a share of the Public Grant to give at least one month's notice of the time and place of holding their Exhibitions in the Journals so published or adopted by the said Boards respectively.

XVII. The said Boards shall transmit to the Bureau of Agriculture a copy of all their resolutions, by-laws or other formal proceedings, immediately after the adoption thereof; and every resolution, by-law, or other proceeding of the said Boards respectively, which may involve an expenditure of money to an amount exceeding ten pounds, shall not be passed except with the assent of [a majority of the members thereof.]

XVIII. Each of the said Boards shall be and become a Body Corporate, and shall have power to acquire and hold land and personal property, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

XIX. Whereas an Agricultural Association has existed for some time past in Upper Canada, and by means of annual exhibitions of the productions of that section of the Province, has effected much good, and whereas it is expedient to organize a similar Association in Lower Canada, and to make provision for the future support and management of the said Associations: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

The Members of the Boards of Agriculture, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all lawfully organised County Agricultural Societies, and all subscribers of Five Shillings annually, shall in their respective sections of the Province, be and constitute an Agricultural Association for that section.

XX. The Members of the Board of Agriculture and the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of County Societies, (or any two Members whom a County Society may have appointed Directors instead of its President and Vice-President) shall be the Directors of such Agricultural Association, [and it shall be lawful for the Agricultural Association to elect a Treasurer.]

XXI. The said Associations shall each hold an Annual Fair or Exhibition, which shall be open to competitors from any part of the Province, and the said Directors shall hold an annual meeting during the week of the annual Exhibition, and may at such meeting elect a President and Vice-Presidents, and appoint a place for holding the next meeting and Exhibition of the Association, and may make rules and regulations for the management of such Exhibition, and may appoint a Local Committee at the place where such Exhibition is appointed to be held, and prescribe the powers and duties of the said Committee.

XXII. The Board of Agriculture shall be the Council of the Association, with full power to act for and on behalf of the Association between the annual meetings thereof, and all grants of money, subscriptions, or other funds, made or appropriated to or for the use of the Association, (except money collected by or granted to any

Local Committee for the local expenses of an Exhibition), shall be received by and expended under the direction of the said Board, and the Secretary of the Board shall be *ex officio* Secretary of the Association.

XXIII. All contracts and all legal proceedings by, with, or concerning the Association, shall be made and had with the Board of Agriculture in its Corporate capacity, and no other contracts, agreements, actions or proceedings shall bind or affect the Association.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for the Municipality of any City, Town, Village, County, Township or Parish in this Province, to grant money in aid of the Agricultural Association for that part of the Province to which the Municipality belong.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, UPPER CANADA.

XXV. Whereas the Act to provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada, passed during the now last Session, requires some amendments, and it is expedient to re-enact the same, and to embody therein the said amendments: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

A County Agricultural Society may be organized in each of the Counties of Upper Canada, whenever fifty persons shall become Members thereof, by signing a Declaration in the form of the Schedule A to this Act annexed, and subscribing each not less than Five Shillings annually to the Funds of the said Society, and a true copy of the said Declaration shall within one month after being so signed be transmitted to the Board of Agriculture.

XXVI. The object of the said Societies, and of the Township or Branch Societies in connection therewith, shall be to encourage improvement in Agriculture, by holding Meetings for discussion, and for hearing Lectures on subjects connected with the theory and practice of improve Husbandry, by promoting the circulation of the Agricultural Periodicals published in the Province; by importing or otherwise procuring Seeds, Plants and Animals of new and valuable kinds; by offering prizes for Essays on Questions of Scientific Enquiry relating to Agriculture, and by awarding Premiums for Excellence in the raising or introduction of Stock, the invention or improvement of Agricultural Implements and Machines, the production of grain and all kinds of vegetables, and generally for excellence in any Agricultural Production or Operation; and it shall not be lawful to expend the Funds of the Societies, derived from subscriptions of Members, or the Public Grant, for any object inconsistent with those above mentioned; and the Directors of every such County Society at any meeting which shall be called by written notice as hereinafter mentioned, and in which notice the object of the meeting shall have full power to make, alter and repeal By-Laws and Rules for the regulation of such Society and the carrying out of its objects.

XXVII. The said societies shall hold their annual Meeting in the month of February in each

year, and shall at such Meeting, elect a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer and not more than seven Directors.

XXVIII. The Presidents of the several Township Agricultural Societies, within the County, shall, in addition to those before mentioned be *ex-officio* Directors of the County Society, and the said Officers and Directors shall and may for the year next following the Annual Meeting, and until the election of their successors, exercise all the powers vested in the County Society by this Act.

XXIX. The Meetings of the Officers and Directors shall be held pursuant to adjournment, or called by written notice to each and given by authority of the President, or in his absence the Senior Vice-President, at least one week before the day appointed; and at any Meeting five shall be a quorum.

XXX. The said Officers and Directors shall in addition to the ordinary duties of management, cause to be prepared, and hall present at the Annual Meeting, a Report of their proceedings during the year, in which shall be stated the names of all the Members of the Society, the amount paid by each set opposite his name, the names of all persons to whom Premiums were awarded, the amount of such Premiums respectively, and the name of the Animal, Article or thing in respect of which the same was granted together with such remarks upon the Agriculture of the County, the improvements which have been or may be made therein, as the Directors shall be enabled to offer; there shall also be presented to the said Annual Meeting, a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Society during the year, which Report and Statement, if approved by the meeting, shall be entered in Society's Journal, to be kept for such purposes, and signed by the President, or Vice-President, as being a correct entry, and a true copy thereof certified by the President or Secretary for the time being, shall be sent to the Board of Agriculture, on or before the first day of April following.

XXXI. The County Society shall receive the Reports of the Township or Branch Societies, and shall transmit them to the Board of Agriculture, with such remarks thereon as may enable the said Board to obtain a correct knowledge of the progress of Agricultural Improvement in the County.

XXXII. It shall be the duty of the said Officers and Directors to answer such queries, and give such information as the Board of Agriculture, or Minister of Agriculture may from time to time, by Circular Letter, or otherwise, require, touching the interests or condition of Agriculture in their county, and generally to act as far as practicable upon the recommendations of the said Board.

TOWNSHIP SOCIETIES.

XXXIII. A Township or Branch Agricultural Society may be organized in each Township of any County, or in any two or more Townships together, when ever a sufficient number of persons shall become Members, by signing a decla-

ration in the form of the Schedule A. to this Act annexed, and subscribing each not less than Five Shillings annually to the funds thereof, to raise an aggregate sum of not less than Ten Pounds, and a true copy of the said Declaration certified by the President or Vice-President of such Society, shall be forthwith transmitted to the County Society.

XXXIV. The said Societies shall hold their Annual Meeting in the month of January in each year, and shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and not fewer than three or more than nine Directors.

XXXV. The said Officers and Directors shall prepare and present to the Annual Meeting of the Society, a Report of their proceedings during the year, in the same manner as hereinbefore directed for County Societies, and containing information under the same heads; and shall transmit a true copy of thereof certified by the President or Vice-President, to the Secretary of the County Society in time for the Annual Meeting thereof in the month of February.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XXXVI. [The Exhibition of the County Society shall be held at the County Town, but it shall be lawful for the Directors of the County Society, from time to time if they think fit, on the Petition of the Directors of the Society, of any Township (or Townships united for the purposes of this Act) other than the Township in which the County Town stands to appoint an Exhibition of the County Society, to be held within such other Township or United Townships, and in such case the Township Society so petitioning,] shall not hold Exhibition for that year, but the same shall merge in the Exhibition of the County Society, and the Funds of the Township or Branch Society for that year's Exhibition, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the County Society: Provided that any Township or Branch Society shall not forfeit any right to a share of the Public Grant for not making a full Report for such year; Provided also, that the Directors of the Society of the Township in which the County Exhibition shall be held, shall for that year be *ex officio* Directors of the County Society.

XXXVII. When the President and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture shall certify to the Minister of Agriculture, that any County Society has sent to the said Board Reports and Statements as required by this Act, for the year then last previous, and shall also certify that the Treasurer or other Officer of the said Society, has transmitted to the said Board an Affidavit, which may be in the form of the Schedule B to this Act annexed, and may be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace who is hereby authorized to receive the same, stating the amount subscribed for that year, and paid to the Treasurer of the County Society by the Members thereof, and by the several Township Societies of the said County, it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province to issue his Warrant in favor of such County Society, for a sum to be taken out of any unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Receiver General, equal to three times the amount appearing by the said affidavit to be in the hands of the

Treasurer: Provided, that no Grant shall be made unless Twenty-five Pounds be first subscribed and paid to the Treasurer; and provided that the whole amount granted to any County Society shall not exceed Two hundred and fifty pounds in any year; and provided also that it shall not be necessary that any County Society should have sent Reports and Statements as above mentioned to the Board of Agriculture, in order to obtain the Government allowance under this section for the first year in which it shall be established, but it shall be sufficient that such Society has complied with the other requirements of this Act.

XXXVIII. Provided always, That in the case of Counties united for judicial purposes, a County Society may be formed for the said United Counties, or for any one or two of such Counties, but the amount granted from the Public Fund to the Society for any two of such United Counties, shall not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds, and the amount granted to the Society for any one of the said United Counties, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds.

XXXIX. Every Township or Branch Society, organized according to this Act, and sending a report of its proceedings to the County Society, as hereinbefore required, shall be entitled to a share of the grant to the County Society, in proportion to the amount which shall have been subscribed by the Members of such Township or Branch Society, and deposited with the Treasurer of the County Society, on or before the first day of May, in each year, as compared with the amounts so deposited by other Township and Branch Societies of the said County; and the sum so deposited by any Township or Branch Society shall be repaid, along with its share of the Public Grant, so soon as the said grant shall have been received by the County Society: Provided always, that not more than three fifths of the sum so received by any County Society shall be subject to division among Township or Branch Societies; And provided that the declaration mentioned in section thirty-three, shall be deemed a sufficient report for the first year in which any Township or Branch Society may have been organized; [And provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as admitting any Member of a Township Society in virtue of his subscription thereto, and without further subscription to the County Society to any of the privileges of a Member of such County Society.]

XL. The Board of Agriculture shall receive from Government, and pay over to the County Societies, the Public Grants to which they are respectively entitled, and it shall be lawful for the said Board to retain, for the use of the Agricultural Association, one tenth part of all such grants.

XLI. Any Treasurer or other Officer of any County, Township or Branch Society, who shall make affidavit that a subscription, or any sum of money, has been paid to him for the Society, when it has not been so paid, or who shall return any such subscription, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of Ten Pounds for every such offence, and shall be guilty of perjury and be held liable to all the penalties with which the law may visit that crime.

XLII. The several County Societies organized according to the provisions of this Act, or of the said Act of the 14th and 15th Victoria, intituled, *An Act to provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada*, shall be and become Bodies Corporate, with power to acquire and hold land as a site for Fairs and Exhibitions, or for a School Farm, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same; and any Township or Branch Society lawfully organized as aforesaid, may at any regular Meeting adopt a Resolution that the said Society is desirous of being incorporated, and upon filing the said resolution with the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, such Society shall thenceforth be and become a Body Corporate, and shall have like powers with County Societies.

XLIII. It shall and may be lawful for any County or Township Society, or the Municipal Council of any County or Township of Upper Canada, to purchase and hold land for the purpose of establishing a School-Farm to instruct pupils in the science and practice of Agriculture, and any Society and any Municipal Council may purchase and hold such School-Farm conjointly or otherwise, and may conjointly or otherwise make all necessary rules and regulations for the management thereof, provided that not more than one hundred acres of land shall be so held by any Society or Council, whether conjointly or otherwise.

SCHEDULE A.

We, whose names are subscribed hereto, agree to form ourselves into a Society, under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, (title and date of this Act,) to be called the "County (Township or Branch, as the case may be,) Agricultural Society of the County of _____" (or Township of _____); and we hereby severally agree to pay to the Treasurer, yearly, while we continue Members of the Society, (any member being at liberty to retire therefrom upon giving notice in writing to the Secretary, at any time before the annual meeting, of his wish so to do,) the sums opposite our respective names, and we further agree to conform to the Rules and By-Laws of the said Society.

Nam. s. £. s. d.
SCHEDULE B.

County of _____
to wit: }

I, A. B., of the Township of _____ Treasurer of the County Agricultural Society of _____, make oath and say, that the sum of _____ has been paid into my hands, since the first day of February last, by the Township Agricultural Societies of the said County, as and for the Members' subscription for this year; and that the sum of _____ has been paid into my hands, as subscriptions for this year, by members of the said County Society; and that the said sums, making in the whole the sum of _____ now remain in my hands, ready to be disposed of, according to law.

Sworn to before me }
this _____ day of _____ }
A. D. 185 . } A. B.
C. D.

Justice of the Peace for the
County of _____

CHICKORY VERSUS COFFEE.

The London *Globe* says that great credit is due to Lord Derby for his uncompromising determination to put a stop to the long prevalent adulteration of coffee, which ceased on the 3d Nov. Much satisfaction has been expressed by the colonist and fair trader, and we doubt not the Revenue tables a year hence will exhibit a vast improvement. The public will now be enabled to purchase coffee and chickory at their respective values, and use them according to their own taste. Strenuous efforts we are aware, have been made to obtain a revocation of the recent minute, but we are happy to say without success; and there is every prospect of coffee being restored to a fair position as an article of colonial produce.

The Agriculturist.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1852.

TO OUR READERS.

This being the last number of the *Agriculturist* for the year, which is now fast drawing to a close, we embrace the opportunity of addressing a few words to our subscribers in reference to the position and prospects of this Journal.

The present volume will, we doubt not, be regarded as a marked improvement on its predecessors, both as to its mechanical execution and the amount and quality of the matter it contains. In taking, however, a review of our labours during the year, we cannot but feel conscious of numerous defects and short-comings, and must frankly confess that our Journal has not yet reached that high degree of completeness and excellence to which we earnestly hope it will ere long attain.

It should be borne in mind by the friends of our agricultural literature that there are two essential requisites to the permanent success and wide-spread usefulness of a work of this kind, viz., a regular and frequent communication of useful and interesting matter from practical men, residing in various parts of the country; and a subscription list sufficiently extensive not only to defray the necessary expenses incidental to the mere printing and publishing, but to allow a compensation for the time and labour necessarily expended in its editorial management. The farmers of Upper Canada have not yet extended that aid to the *Agriculturist* which is needed to meet properly these two demands.

We cheerfully embrace this opportunity to thank those of our friends who have favoured us with original communications during the current year, and to express a hope that they will continue the same with such an increase of their number as will render this Journal what we are most anxious to make it,—a complete and healthful exponent of the state and capabilities of the agriculture of Upper Canada. If but one in a hundred of the energetic and intelligent farmers of this country would furnish us once a year with a short article on some subject coming within the range of his observation or experience, our Journal would contain more diversified and more interesting original matter, and would become more generally useful.

In returning our grateful acknowledgements to our subscribers, we are anxious not only to retain their present support, but request also their active exertion to extend our subscription list, which at the reduced rates to Clubs and Societies, is barely sufficient to defray actual expenses, leaving nothing for editorial supervision. Indeed, without the aid rendered by the Board of Agriculture during the current year, the *Agriculturist* could not have been sustained at its present size, for half a dollar. An addition of two thousand names to our subscription list, (and it is fair to assume that the whole of Upper Canada could easily supply that number), would place us in a position to do justice to the publication, by introducing a larger number of illustrations, and by devoting more time and labour in its preparation and management. As a cheap Monthly paper, like the *Agriculturist*, will not bear the heavy expenses involved in the employment of Travelling Agents, we must look to the individual exertions of the friends of Agricultural Improvement, in their several localities, for any material increase of our subscribers. FARMERS OF CANADA, WILL YOU NOT READ, WRITE FOR, AND EXTEND THE CIRCULATION OF YOUR OWN ORGAN ?

Although our entire arrangements for 1853 have not yet been definitely determined, it is our intention to continue the *Agriculturist* as heretofore, both as respects size and price; and we hope to receive such encouragement as will enable us to carry out improvements in our next volume, that cannot fail to make the work more useful and interesting to a wider circle of readers; to all, in short, who live in the country, and can appreciate the pleasures and advantages of rural life.

A new era in the agricultural history of this country may now be said to have commenced, in the elevating of the farmers' art and interest to an honourable position in the Councils of the State; in the establishment of an Agricultural Professorship in our Provincial

University, with an Experimental Farm to be attached thereto; in the creation of a Board of Agriculture now getting into efficient working order, and in bringing under a uniform system of management the Provincial, County, and Township Agricultural Societies, by means of the new and much improved statute,—to such aids and appliances as these, eliciting and systematising throughout the length and breadth of the land, the most valuable and trustworthy information, we look with cheering hope and confidence as journalists, for ample material to enrich our pages for an indefinite time to come.

The Postmaster General, in consideration of the great public utility of such a publication as this, and having extended the same privilege to a similar journal in Lower Canada, has promised to allow the *Agriculturist* to go to subscribers free of postage. This we trust will be an additional inducement to Societies, Clubs and individuals to aid us in obtaining a wider circulation.

TOWNSHIP OF HAMILTON FARMERS' CLUB.

The Township of Hamilton Farmers' Club met at the North American Hotel, Cobourg, on September 30th, 1852.

John Wade, Esq., President, in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Richardson, Black, Aleorn, Eagleson, Masson, Sutherland, A. J. Burnham, Stewart, Wright, Owston, Campbell, &c. The meeting was also favoured with the company of Col. Cameron, Kingston, Sutherland, and other gentlemen from a distance.

The subject for discussion, viz., the advantages and importance of fairs was introduced by Mr. James Sutherland in the following essay:—

In reviewing the history of the various nations who have figured prominently in the world, we must at once come to the conclusion that their prosperity or downfall depends less upon a fertile soil and a salubrious climate than upon the energy, intelligence, and enterprise of their inhabitants. Many of those nations which once stood prominent for arts, science, commercial and agricultural enterprise, are now from force of circumstances dwindled down to a state of semi-barbarism, increasing in crime and indigence and ruled with despotic power. One of the leading causes of such results is a blind neglect evinced by the inhabitants to matters of the most paramount interest to their prosperity.

We would be far from supposing or predicting such a climax to the at present flourishing prospects of Canada, yet there are some of the most essential elements of her prosperity that have never been brought into active existence, although in many instances all that is wanted is a cordial co-operation of the parties concerned. Among things most essential to the interest of the farmer would be a permanent establishment of periodical fairs or markets for the sale of live stock, grain, &c.

Supposing one of our prominent British agriculturists, who looks forward to his periodical market with as much interest as to seed time or harvest, on his first arrival in this country is conducted to the scene of the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto, and reviewing, as he unquestionably would, with pleasure, the beauty, strength, and symmetry of our various classes of horses, and the no less prominent perfections of our various breeds of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and the great variety and superior mechanical construction and usefulness of our farming implements, and the various other attractions of that exhibition, of which Canada has just reason to be proud, he would naturally be led to enquire how our markets for horses, cattle, grain, &c., were conducted, their frequency and convenience in distance, and when plainly told how far we were behind the age in so requisite a provision for agricultural prosperity, he would certainly be at a loss to account for the conflicting appearance of matters. Our Republican neighbours are better posted up in this respect, and you can at any time learn the price of fat or lean stock, grain, &c., by consulting those papers that take an interest in agricultural pursuits, and who regularly publish the prices realized at the various markets. Our grain market, although somewhat in a better position than our live stock, is yet greatly defective. Wheat, one of our greatest staples for exportation, now varies at the different markets on Lake Ontario at least 6d. per bushel, without any tangible reason for this disparity. There is no doubt but the farmer has the power within himself for changing this state of things, which would be best accomplished by well-organized and extensive grain markets, so as to induce competition. Our millers would be quite as much benefited as the farmer by this arrangement, as under existing circumstances their mills are often stopped for want of grain, at a time when they most want it. Whereas the farmer would feel in duty bound to bring his grain to a market he himself had brought into existence, and which he would find it his interest to cherish. Our other grain and root crops would of course find an outlet in the same way.

When periodical markets either for live stock or grain are once permanently established in each township, town or district, people will be led to look back with wonder on the present peddling mode, and with regret that they had not sooner emancipated themselves from practices so far behind the age.

Among the many reasons which might be brought forward in favour of congregating on one spot the produce of the farm, whether of live stock or grain, might be quoted the following: The advantage of comparison, which would naturally beget a desire for emulation, and would give both seller and purchaser a more correct idea of the value of the article exposed for sale, by having an opportunity of a fair average throughout the market. Another inducement is held out in the rapidly increasing extent of root crops grown for stall-feeding cattle, and the unbusiness-like mode the purchaser has to adopt to supply himself, he may be scouring over a distant part of the country for his necessary sup-

ply of stock, while he could perhaps make a more advantageous purchase from his nearest neighbour.

The party disposed to sell is equally awkwardly situated, the cause of which is obvious to any one; had we stated periods for disposing of our stock, whether for the butcher, the feeder, the grazier or the dairy, both purchaser and seller would look forward to the specified time for the accomplishment of his desires. Supposing a farmer to liquidate a debt, wished to dispose of a few of his stock for this purpose, he has no certain mode of doing so under existing circumstances, the establishment of markets would do away with this difficulty as well as many others. There are many of the great advantages to be derived from the introduction of markets on which I have not even touched, but I consider the subject of such vital importance to our prosperity that I think it only requires but a slight notice to bring its importance forcibly to our notice. I am not so little conversant with the matter but that I am aware there are some few places where markets are held, but they are so few and far between that they are but little known, and less heard of. The agricultural population of Canada must rise as one man, and though circumstances in some cases may transpire that may discourage them, and they may find some croakers who will predict their want of success, they will never have their business on a permanent basis until regular markets are firmly established. Much more might be said without exhausting the subject, but my auditors, I have no doubt, will consider I have trespassed long enough on their patience, I will therefore conclude by calling on the Township of Hamilton which has never yet been behind in anything where the furtherance of the farming interest was concerned, to come forward and at once set to work and establish a market for their mutual benefit.

Mr. P. R. Wright said, with the general argument of the Essay just read he most cordially concurred, nor did he believe there was one sane man in Canada who could dispute the principles on which the argument was founded, so clearly was the interest of the farmer (the producer) shown to be brought into direct contact with the consumer or his agent, that he did not see any necessity for illustrating *a fact* so completely within the grasp of the meanest intellect—he would merely glance at a few of the evils attending the present system, if such a term be applicable to the mode which farmers are at present compelled to adopt for disposing of the various commodities they have to sell. Under present circumstances, he would beg to ask his brother farmer generally the following question: When the butcher for fat stock, or the stall feeder for lean, finds out how he does so he could not tell, but this he knew, often with great loss of time) A, B, C or D, he got some such stock to sell, and the necessary, what do you ask for so and so? is put,—on what grounds do you fix a price? Is it not chance work? True, we may have heard that "Tom" got \$60 for a pair of steers, and "Dick" \$70 for a yoke of oxen, while "Harry" sold a fat ox for \$100, but this is no data, unless we have an opportunity of putting our steers or oxen side by

side with Tom, Dick, or Harry's, and judging by comparison. Again, it often happens we have to look out for a buyer, and in such a case the evil is augmented, for unless he is more than ordinarily conscientious, advantage will be taken of our necessity. In both cases the remedy lies in competition, which can only be brought to bear by *periodical fairs*. The present practice of millers, giving a fixed price for wheat, irrespective of value, cannot be too loudly condemned: in the first place, it is *unjust*; and in the second place, a direct hindrance to improvement by offering a premium for *indolence and carelessness*. That it is unjust is self-evident: A, has wheat clean and nice, weighing 64lbs. per bushel—B, has a sample of inferior quality, with just a few chaffs, smut, and cockle in it, the mixture weighs 60 lbs per bushel; the miller gives 3s 6d per bushel in each case—that is, he robs honest, careful, industrious A of 6d per bushel, to satisfy careless, indolent, unscrupulous B. Our noble institution, the Provincial Agricultural Association, and its various branches, may offer premiums and honours for the best samples of cereals, &c., but the *millstone* is about their necks, and until the producer of a superior sample receives a *direct premium* on every bushel he sells, there will be but slight improvement, if any. The millers say, we cannot make *two prices*—in other words, *circumstances* won't allow them to be *just*! For his part, he could not see that 3s 6d per bushel for clean wheat weighing 64lbs per bushel as a standard, and *less or more* according to quality, should dissatisfy any one, for he must be rogue or fool who will not submit to fair value. The system of purchasing by sample has been, and is, the only one which the farmers in the Old Country will submit to; why it should not obtain in Canada is a question which he would have the encouragers of the present iniquitous system to answer. *Let us have our weekly grain market*. These various meetings of the farmers, apart from the influence they would exert in promoting uniformity of prices, would be important in other respects. There exists, he was sorry to say, a jealousy or want of sociability amongst the agricultural community, which is in direct opposition to their interests. "Union is strength"—but how can strangers unite? *Let us have our periodical markets!* and whilst exchanging our products, let us barter our ideas, shake hands, and become acquainted, then our position will become secure. *Our own Club* is an evidence how much such meetings add, not only to our knowledge, but our happiness; and he would express his hope that there might be at no distant day, in every township in Canada, a *Farmers' Club*.

Mr. Richardson said, he had very little to add to what had been already said; thought that if fairs and markets were established, they would be the means of doing away with so much trading. When a buyer did come to you, you were often obliged to take less for your produce than it was worth, as there was so little competition.

Mr. Samuel Campbell said he thought we ought to have fairs and markets established by all means, where farmers could come and show samples of their grain, and make arrangements with buyers about price, and suitable times to

deliver it. Mr. Wrig't had alluded to a charter for a fair; he (Mr. C.) thought a charter would be of very little use to them, for he thought the farmers capable of establishing a fair themselves without any charter; thought that if fairs and markets were immediately established, they could not expect them to be large at first, but he had no doubt they would soon increase, as both buyers and sellers would find the convenience of them; he was not a member of the committee that had just sat, and thought rather out of place, he would make one suggestion to them, namely—that they ought to give a premium for the best fenced farm, and also for the farm cleanest of thistles and yellow weed (*charlock*), as nothing tended more to keep good neighbourhood among farmers than good fences.

Mr. Stewart said he would be very glad to see fairs if they could be established; he did not know what about a charter; he thought we could not come into the town and establish a fair without the consent of the Corporation; he thought if we had fairs or markets we could get more for many articles that we had to sell; he, yesterday, killed a sheep, the four quarters of which weighed 14lbs, besides 14lbs of clear tallow; he could not get more offered for it than six dollars, and he thought if we had a market where there was competition he would have seven or eight dollars for it; the sheep was from the flock of our worthy President.

Mr. Alcorn said, Mr. President and Gentlemen, they were all aware that he was not a public speaker, although much has been said of the advantages, he did not think that in our present circumstances they would do us much good, until such time as we have more manufactures, and our towns become larger, to have a home market to consume our surplus produce. With regard to grain, that unless for the purpose of sale or exchange for seed, he did not think fairs would benefit us much, as the miller and merchant, who are ruled by the price in the British market, gave us generally as high a price as that market will allow them; neither did he think would fairs benefit us in the sale of fat cattle, as our butchers here were not able to lay in a large stock at once, (for want of convenience for feeding and keeping as they had in the old country), neither is our fat such a drug in the market as it used to be, for in the spring there are butchers going about from all quarters seeking fat cattle; he had always found sufficient lean stock when he wanted to purchase; still he was not opposed to fairs, and they might ultimately do good if they could be got established.

Mr. Mason said, he certainly did wish for fairs, for he had been accustomed to them from his earliest days; he thought there was one great evil, and until that was removed, fairs would do us very little good, he alluded to the want of railway communication. Our neighbours on the other side of the lake had as good a market every day as any fair we would have for a long time yet; but he did not doubt that if once we had a railroad, our market would be as good as theirs; he would certainly prefer a railroad to a fair.

Col. Cameron, Kingston, (on the call of the President) said, he thought a man's happiness in

this world depended very much in his bearing a hand in whatever tended to benefit his fellow man, and as he thought them engaged in such a work, he could not refuse (however unable he thought himself) to address them with regard to fairs; in the county in which he resided there was a general wish some eight or ten years ago for fairs; government was applied to for a charter, which they readily granted, to hold a fair in each township; he really hardly knew what a charter was in each township wanted for, unless that in case of any riot the law might look upon them as lawfully assembled and not as a mob; he was sorry to say that when they got their charters, the fairs proved a failure; he thought the principal cause lay with the farmers themselves in not bringing forward articles to sell.—He thought the farmers would find a great benefit in the present railway movement in connecting them with the Atlantic market. We already find in our county a great advantage in the railroad to Cape Vincent, as American traders had been coming over and buying their produce this season—they had been bringing them kegs to pack their butter in—they had been paying ten pence a pound for butter almost this whole season. But what more decidedly showed the advantage of a railroad, was its raising the market for such a bulky article as hay. Hay had risen in price this last fortnight, in the Kingston market, from five to ten dollars a ton. He had been lately at New York, and on inquiry he found that hay was scarce, and likely to be dear; that immediately on his return home, he sent word to the farmers in the several townships, not to sell their hay for a trifle, as it was going to be in demand, as already the Americans had brought over presses to press it, and were buying and sending it away by the railway. He thought that if some of the leading farmers in each township would meet occasionally, and take into consideration the prices in New York and other markets, and the charges and duties it would cost to take their grain to market, and then give forth reports (something like as Boards of Trade do) of what prices farmers ought to get for their grain, it would be a great benefit to farmers in country places, and though they might not be able to get fairs, the reports they ought to have at all events.

Mr. Wade said, altho the very clear manner in which Mr. Sutherland had brought the subject before them, there was very little left for him to say, in the way of summing up, as our circumstances were so very different from those countries of older establishment, what applied to them might not apply to us; there a farmer would never think of doing without his fair and market for grain, here he did not think they would apply so well to grain, he thought they would apply better to live stock. He thought the producer and consumer could hardly ever be brought together, there had always been a middle class between them—this middle-man ought to have a fair living profit—reference had been made to butchers in present circumstances, sometimes they bought very high, and had very small profits, other times very low, and had large profits; fairs, he thought, might have a tendency to equalize prices, teaching farmers better what was really the worth of their cattle.

Mr. Campbell had made some very good remarks about fences that he thought it would be beneficial for the members to attend to. He thought a fair in the Fall would be beneficial, as Mr. Black and others want to buy live stock to fatten with roots; now, a fair then would tend to bring buyers and sellers together, and save some trouble to boot. He thought that so soon as we had a railway fairs would not be of much importance, for if we had anything worth while to sell, buyers would find it out—he was not sure but the day for fairs was gone by. He believed they had few or none on the other side, and business people as they were, he thought that if they had been beneficial they would have had them established; he believed we would find it up hill work to establish fairs if we commenced now, it would take ten years to come to anything, and by that time the necessity for it might be gone by.

It was moved by Mr. P. R. Wright, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Campbell, That the thanks of this Club be given to Col. Cameron, for his courtesy in attending this discussion, and for the clear, sensible, and judicious address which we have listened to with so much pleasure and profit.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Sutherland for his introductory essay.

WALTER RIDDELL,
SECRETARY.

—*Cobourg Star.*

ETOBICOKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(For the *Agriculturist.*)

The first exhibition of this newly formed Society was held at Smith's Inn, Dundas street, on Wednesday last, November 10th; and the commencement was most encouraging. Taken as a whole, the show exceeded our County exhibitions, a few years ago;—186 entries being made in all. The butter and cheese were excellent, there being 31 entries of the former, and Mr. Donald McFarlane placed on the dinner table a specimen of the latter for which he had obtained the first prize; the best proof of its excellence being found in the eating. The stock, implements, agricultural products, &c., were all highly creditable.

This little society originated, not from funds received from the office of the Minister of Agriculture, or any stimulant of that kind, but from a meeting of the farmers of the Township, held less than a month since, when it was determined that Etobicoke should have an Agricultural Society to exhibit the productiveness of her soil and the enterprise of her people. Examples of this kind prove the utility of Agricultural Societies, and the wisdom of the Legislature in extending a fostering hand to all such as in the first place help themselves. Every small society in the remotest part of the county, sooner or later becomes an efficient auxiliary to our great Provincial Association.

On the 11th.—Mr. Edward Mussen, President; Mr. McFarlane, Vice President; Mr. T. Cooper,

Secretary; Mr. E. C. Fisher, Treasurer; and nine Directors.

An excellent dinner was provided by Mr. Smith, at which some good and appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Wm. Gamble, and others, and the proceedings terminated in the best possible spirit by the company heartily singing, led by Messrs. Donaldson & Grainger, our noble and patriotic anthem, "God save the Queen."

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1852.

R. L. D.

MR. VAIL'S SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

As previously advertised, Mr. Vail's fine herd of Short-horns were sold on the 13th inst., at his farm near Troy. The sale was well attended, and the prices realized speak well for the excellence of the stock, and Mr. V.'s reputation as a breeder. We annex a list of the sales embracing the name, age, and price obtained for each animal, with name of purchaser:

COWS, HEIFERS, AND HEIFER CALVES.

1 Yarm Lass, red roan, 2½ years old, sold to Mr. Rebur, of Ohio,.....	\$670,00
2 Yorkshire Countess, 1½ years old, Mr. Rebur,.....	580,00
3 Yorkshire Countess 2d, 6 months old, Mr. Root,.....	315,00
4 Hilpa, 1st, imported, 12 yrs old, Mr. Rebur	320,00
5 Do 2d, 4 yrs old, Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia.....	260,00
6 Do 3d, 2½ yrs old, do do.....	360,00
7 Do 4th, 6 months old, Mr. Root,.....	260,00
8 Lady Barrington 6th, 4 yrs Gen. Cadwallader,.....	320,00
9 Do do 7th, 2 yrs old, Mr. Watts	270,00
10 Butter Cup, 5 yrs old, Mr. O'Hara.....	200,00
11 Betty, 7 yrs old, Gen. Cadwallader,....	150,00
12 Do 2d, 4 yrs old, Mr. Baker,.....	110,00
13 Do 3d, 1 yr old, Gen. Cadwallader....	75,00
14 Bellflower, 13 yrs old, Mr. Heleam.....	75,00
15 Laura 2d 3½ yrs old, Mr. Parsons, Canada,	125,00
16 Do 3d, roan calf, Mr. Delany,.....	100,00
17 Cherry, 7 yrs old, S. P. Chapman, Clockville,.....	100,00
18 Esterville 3d, 14 years old, Mr. Spencer, Westchester Co.,.....	518,00
19 Esterville 4th, 2½ yrs old, Mr. Rebur,....	610,00
20 Willey 7th, 5 yrs Mr. Sleight, Westchester Co.,.....	270,00
21 Willey 8th, 2 yrs old, Gen. Cadwallader,	160,00
22 Lady Ann, 2½ yrs old, Mr. Parsons.....	130,00
23 Wilddame 6th, 3 yrs old, Mr. Perkins, ..	275,00
24 Bunice 4th, 5½ yrs old, Mr. Baker,.....	125,00
25 Do 5th 1½ yrs old,.....	120,00
26 Aurora 2d, 19 yrs old, Mr. Ingersoll,....	90,00
27 Do 3d, 4 yrs old, Mr. Giles,.....	65,00
28 Do 5th, red and white calf, Mr. Delany,	80,00
29 Cherry 3d, 6 yrs old, Mr. Ball,.....	75,00
30 Do 4th, 1 yr old, Mr. Root,.....	75,00
31 Do 5th, red calf,.....	110,00
34 Blossom 2d, calf, Gen. Cadwallader,....	65,00
35 Lilack 3d, 4½ yrs old, Mr. Sleight,.....	80,00
36 Ella, 4 yrs old, M. G. Bolt,.....	120,00
37 Bellflower 3d, calf, Mr. Birdseye,.....	55,00
35 Blanch Rose, 3d, 3 yrs old, Mr. Morris, ..	75,00
54 Skylark, 6 years old, Mr. Parsons,.....	75,00
56 Venus, 1 yr old, Mr. Birdseye,.....	75,00
58 Butter Cup 3d, white calf, Mr. O'Hara, ..	50,00
59 Lillock 4th, roan calf, Gen. Cadwallader,	50,00

Total for cows, heifers and calves,.....\$7,525,00

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

39 Earl Derby, imported bull, 1 year old, bred by Mr. Robt. Bell, on the estate of Earl Derby, sold to Rebur & Kutz, Ohio,	570,00
40 Kirkleavington 2d, 1½ yrs old, Mr. Sleight	380,00
41 Do 3d, calf, Mr. Calkins,....	220,00
42 American Comet 3d, 1½ yrs old, Mr. Root,	130,00
43 Do do 3d, red and white calf, Paoli Lathrop, South Hadley, Mass.,....	125,00
44 Prince of Wales, 1 yr old, Mr. Ingersoll, Pa,	95,00
54 Do do 2d, 1 yr old, Mr. Bullock,...	50,00
49 Prince Albert, 2½ yrs old, Mr. Keck,....	155,00
50 Dairyman, red and white calf, Mr. Parsons,	150,00
51 Bed Rover, red calf, Mr. Birdseye,.....	60,00
52 Trafalgar, red calf, Mr. Morris,.....	110,00
60 Enchanter, red bull calf, Mr. Keese, Essex Co.,.....	100,00
61 Sir Walter, calf, defective pedigree, Mr. Ingersoll,.....	20,00

Total for Bulls and Bull calves,.....\$2,165,00
Total sales,.....\$9,690,00

PLANTING SEEDS IN AUTUMN.

We think it quite an object to try a few experiments in regard to the planting of many garden seeds in autumn. We have no doubt that if it be properly done, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, and several other varieties of vegetables, would do better, so planted, than they now do as planted in the spring.

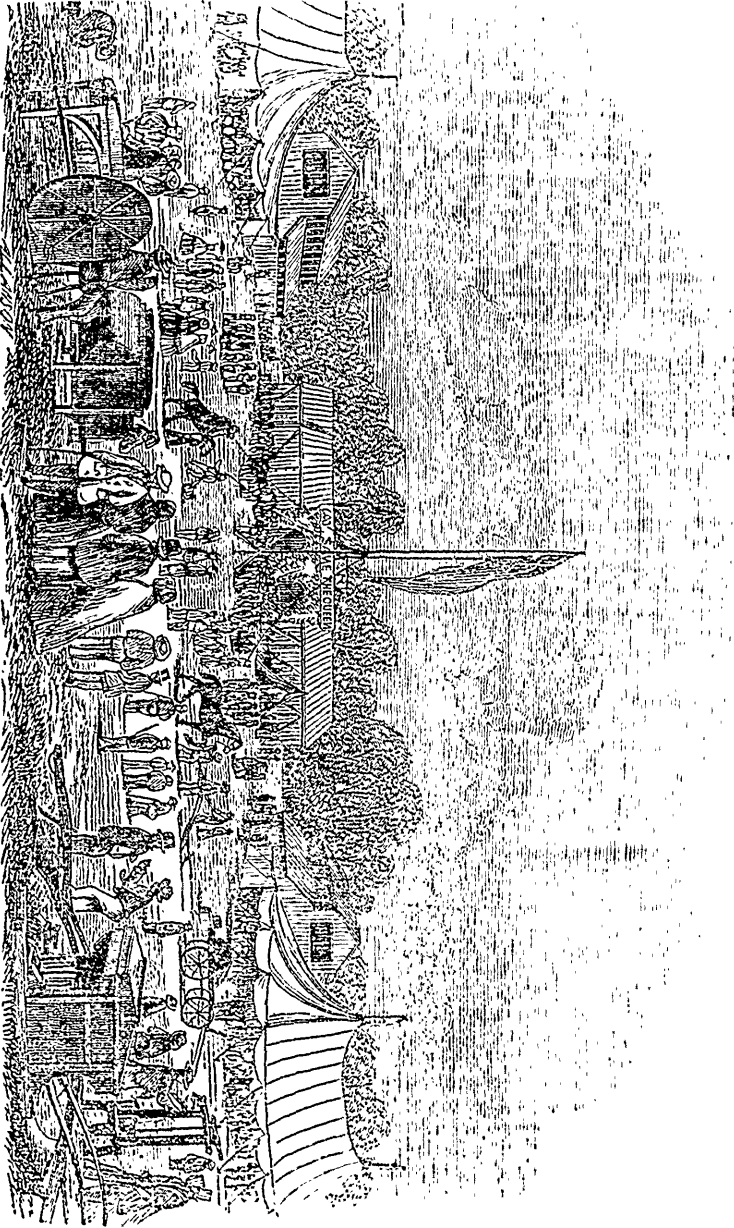
We would like to see the experiment of planting an acre of potatoes so late in the fall that they would not vegetate until the following spring. We have all seen potatoes that have been left at digging time, throw up stalks in the spring following, and produce a good yield.—These instances are only accidental ones, and we do not know what proportion of those left in the autumn actually vegetates—whether they all did or only a part of them.

By planting a known piece of ground, regularly, it would demonstrate more clearly the advantages and disadvantages of this plan.

We clip the following from the German town Telegraph, wherein the writer recommends the fall sowing of onions.

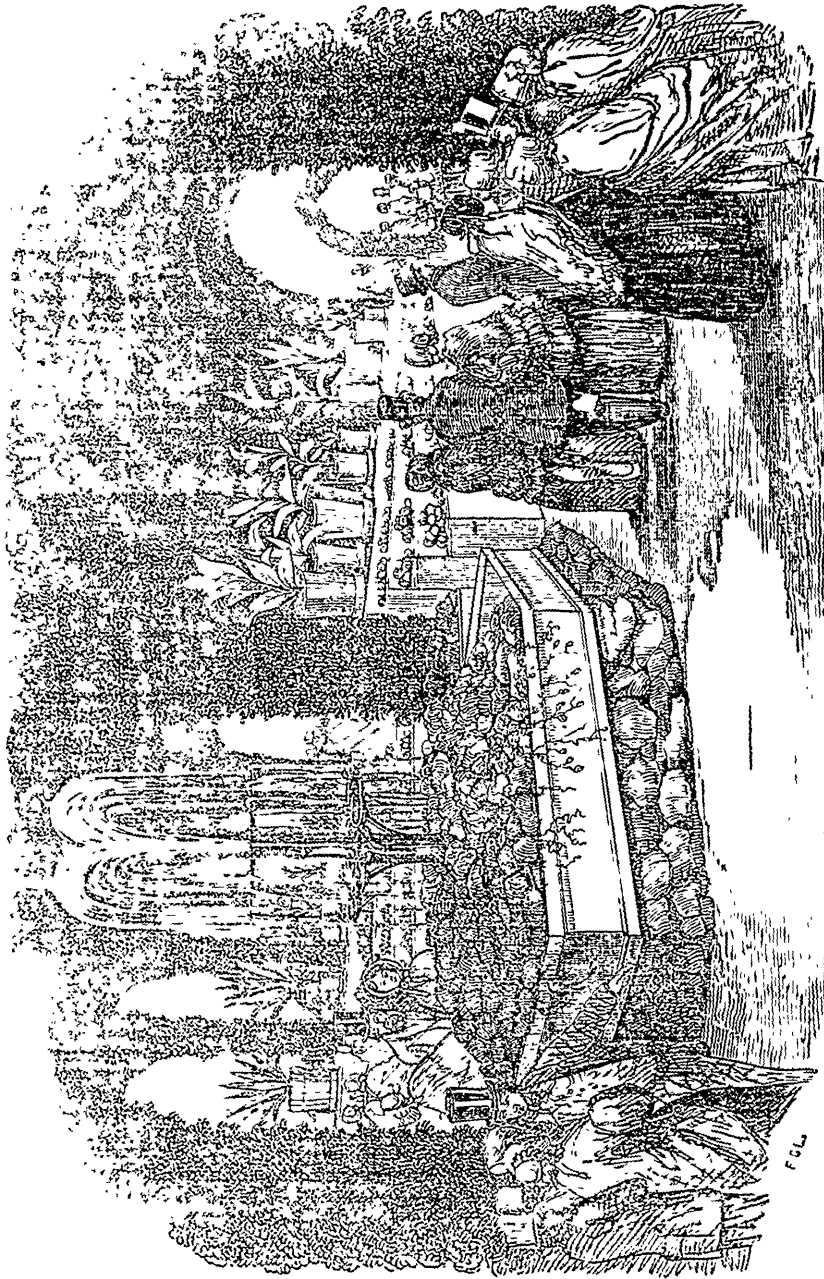
"SOWING ONIONS IN AUTUMN.—The rot or worm in the onion, has of late, in some sections, and particularly in New England, I am informed—the great onion country—rendered the cultivation of this valuable vegetable nearly if not quite as difficult as that of the potato. If the seed is sown in the spring—no matter how early—as it generally is with us, there will be a liability, to say the least, that this disease will greatly injure, if not wholly destroy, the crop. But if we sow in autumn, the roots will rarely be affected by it. This fact deserves to be extensively known, as autumnal sowing is, in my opinion, the only *surely* effectual preventive to be applied. The Yankees, who are universally acknowledged to be "cute" in most everything, now practise this plan almost universally, and with entire success. I throw out the suggestion at this time, hoping that it may be of service to some of my brother farmers who are not aware of the practice, or that any infallible remedy for the worm exists."—*Mc. Far.*

VIEW OF THE SHOW GROUNDS OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1852.



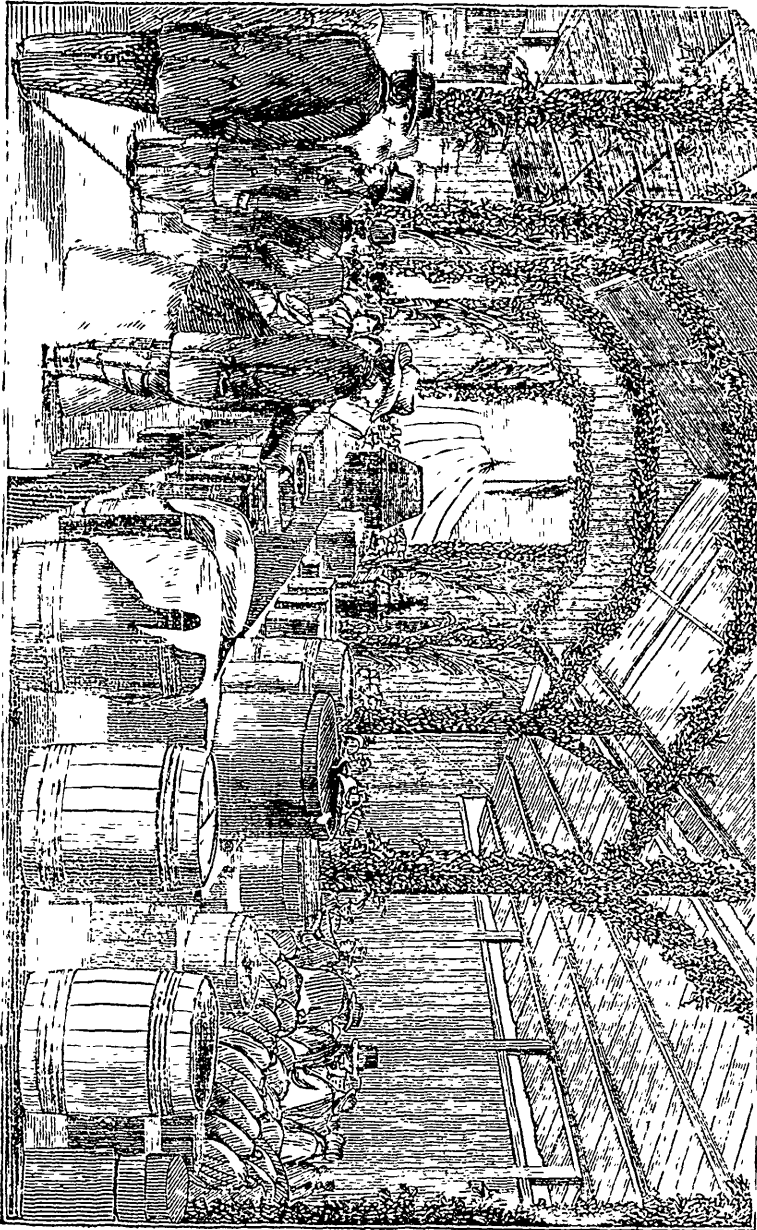
Having in our previous numbers given a very full description of the Provincial Fair held at Toronto this year, we shall not occupy our space with any further letter-press on the subject. The cuts which we present in this number were not sooner at our disposal, nor indeed could we have found room for them in the number containing the Prize List and other matter relating to the fair. The above represents a partial view of the Show Ground, when not crowded with spectators.

FLORAL HALL.—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1852.



FLORAL HALL was to many persons the most attractive feature of the late Exhibition. The ceiling was decorated with foliage of the hemlock, simply but tastefully arranged. The *Fountain*, in active play was a pleasing novelty. As we gave a very full description of the contents of this Hall in our October number we refer the reader to it.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL. PROVINCIAL FAIR, 1852.



There were five buildings erected for the late Exhibition, viz., The Agricultural Hall, of which the above is a fair representation; The Floral Hall; The Mechanics' Hall; Fine Arts Hall, and a small building which was occupied with School apparatus. Even this number was found to be insufficient for the accommodation of exhibitors. We trust the Association will supply itself with tents for future Fairs. They would prove an immense saving to the funds of the Society.

OPENING OF THE NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

The chair was filled by Judge Harrison, chairman of the Board of Instruction. On the platform were Mr. Inspector General Hincks, Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, Dr. McCaul, Principal of the University of Toronto, Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, Rev. Mr. Lillie, Rev. Mr. Jennings, Mr. Ridout, M.P.P. for the city, Mr. J. C. Morrison, M.P.P., and Mr. Treasurer Howard.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it had fallen to his duty, as chairman of the Board of Public Instruction, to preside at this meeting, and the Board were exceedingly gratified with so large an assemblage on the occasion of the inauguration of these buildings which have been fitted up for the purposes of Common School education. It would be out of place for him to make any remarks at this time, and more especially when there are so many gentlemen anxious to make some observations. He would simply state the order of proceeding and the first upon this occasion would be a short and appropriate prayer, after that those gentlemen prepared to make observations will be heard. He would call upon the Rev. Mr. Lillie to open the proceedings in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Grasset, who was appointed to do so.

Rev. Mr. LILLIE offered up a very appropriate prayer.

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON said, *Mr. Chairman*:—It is an event of no ordinary interest that we are met to celebrate. It is now publicly announced that the building which the Province has erected for the accommodation of the Normal and Model Schools, is completed: and has been taken possession of by the officers of the Department. The ceremony by which it has been thought proper to mark the occasion, occurs at a moment when my time and thoughts are unavoidably so engrossed by the judicial duties, in which I am daily engaged, and of which the performance cannot be postponed, that I have found it difficult to comply with the request of Dr. Ryerson that I would take a part, however unimportant, in the proceedings. It would have been more difficult for me, however, wholly to decline a request which I could not but feel that the Superintendent of this most important institution had a right to make, not more on account of the deep interest which ought to be taken in the work in which he is engaged, than on account of the ability and industry, and the unabated zeal with which he devotes himself to the duty. I must hope that from a consideration of the circumstances I have mentioned, you will be disposed to receive with indulgence the observations which I venture to offer, however little worthy they may seem of the cause and of the occasion, and of the spacious and elegant hall devoted to education in which they are delivered. The larger portion of this audience are probably, like myself, not entitled to speak with confidence of the grace and propriety of architectural designs: but it is acknowledged that so far as may be consistent with strength and durability, what the art of the builder aims at is to please,—and to please, not those only who can appreciate his difficulties, but the greater multitude of observers who are ignorant of rules, and who when they admire, they know not why, give a strong testimony that one great object of the artist has been attained. I believe I am expressing the general sentiment when I declare my admiration of the handsome edifice in which we are assembled. It would have been inconsistent with the circumstances of this yet new country to have expended much of the revenues necessary for the supply of so many pressing and growing wants, in decorating this structure with the massive columns, and elaborate carving which are required for creating an imposing grandeur of effect; but we have here

provided in a style fairly in keeping with the country, and with the object, a large, substantial, and well proportioned building—of durable materials, and yet of light appearance, and in its interior arrangements, I doubt not, perfectly well adapted to its purpose. I have heard it generally spoken of as a striking ornament of the city in which it occupies a convenient and appropriate position, and by whose inhabitants I trust it will come to be regarded in successive generations with growing favor. In my own judgment it does great credit to the taste and talents of the architect, and I wish, for the sake of Mr. Cumberland, that the opinion came from a quarter which could give it value. (Applause.) But these are minor matters. It is to the system of religious, intellectual and moral training, that is to be carried on within these walls that the deeper interest attaches: for we stand now around the fountain from which are to flow those streams of elementary instruction, which while the common school system endures, must be conducted from it into every city, township and village in Upper Canada,—I might almost say conducted to every farmer's, mechanic's and laborer's dwelling; for the law has provided amply and certainly for placing, at no distant day, the education which can be obtained in this Normal School, within the easy reach of all. There will be no impediment from distance, no difficulty from straitened means; the most densely crowded quarters of our towns, and cities, and the remotest corners of our rural districts, will be sure to have their school houses, their teachers, their books and their maps. Whoever reads the common school acts and considers the provision which they make for sustaining and diffusing the system of instruction which they authorise, will see that its effects must inevitably pervade the whole mass of our population. And at what a time is its efficiency about to be felt! I speak with reference to the impulse given to agriculture and commerce, the spirit of enterprise called forth by the improvements in science, and the remarkable proofs which we are witnessing of the vivifying influence of increased population and of increased wealth. It would be difficult, I think, to point out a country in which at any period of its history the results of such a system could have deserved to be regarded with greater interest—or watched with more intense anxiety. It is not only the city which this building adorns that is concerned in these results,—not merely the surrounding County whose inhabitants will enjoy more convenient access to this institution—not Upper Canada alone for the Lower portion of the Province is scarcely less directly interested in whatever must influence the composition, and acts, and counsels of a government and legislature common to both. We may say with truth, that the interest even extends much farther. It is common for us to hear of that great experiment in government in which the vast republic near us is engaged. The world, it is said, has a deep interest in the result, and none it is most true, have stronger motives than ourselves for wishing that the experiment may prove successful in attaining the great objects of all good governments, by preserving order within the boundaries of the country governed, for it is unfortunate to live near unruly neighbours, foreign or domestic, and unsafe while we happen to be the weaker party. But in Canada, and the other Provinces of British North America, we have an experiment of our own going on, in a smaller way to be sure, but still on a scale that is rapidly expanding—and an experiment of no light interest to our glorious mother country, or to mankind. We occupy a peculiar and a somewhat critical position on this continent, and more than we can foresee may probably depend upon the manner in which our descendants may be able to

sustain themselves in it. It will be their part, as it is now ours, to demonstrate that all such freedom of action as is consistent with rational liberty, with public peace, and with individual security, can be enjoyed under a constitutional monarchy as fully as under the purest democracy on earth—to prove that in proportion as intelligence increases what is meant by liberty is better understood, and what is soundest and most stable in government is better appreciated and more firmly supported. The glorious career of England among the nations of the world demands of us this tribute to the tried excellence of her admirable constitution. It should be our pride to show that far removed as we are from the splendours of Royalty and the influences of a Court, monarchy is not blindly preferred among us from a senseless attachment to antiquated prejudices, nor reluctantly tolerated from a sense of duty or a dread of change; but that on the contrary it is cherished in the affections, and supported by the free and firm will of an intelligent people, whose love of order has been strengthened as their knowledge has increased—a people who regard with loyal pleasure the obligations of duty which bind them to the Crown, and who value their kingly form of government not only because they believe it to be the most favourable to stability and peace, but especially for the security it affords to life and property, the steady support which it gives to the laws, and the certainty with which it ensures the actual enjoyment of all that deserves to be dignified with the name of freedom. As soon as the Legislature of Canada determined to apply so large a proportion of its revenue to the support of common schools, it became necessary to the satisfactory and useful working of the system that an institution should be formed for the instruction of the teachers, and it was a great advantage that before the circumstances of this country first called for such a measure, and tendered its application practicable on a large scale, the efforts of many enlightened and judicious persons in other countries had been for years directed to the subject; and all the questions of discipline, distribution of time, methods of imparting knowledge, subjects of instruction, and the extent to which each can be carried, had engaged the attention and had stood the test of experience. Many valuable books had been compiled expressly for the use of such schools, and great care and diligence had been used in making selections from the abundant stores of knowledge already available. And so far as those political considerations are concerned, which it would be culpable ever to lose sight of, we can fortunately profit without hesitation by all these important aids, being bound by the common tie of allegiance to the same Crown and having the same predilections in favour of British institutions as our fellow subjects of the United Kingdom. Without such a general preparatory system as we see here in operation the instruction of the great mass of our population would be left in a measure to chance. The teachers might be many of them ignorant pretenders, without experience, without method, and in some other respects very improper persons to be entrusted with the education of youth. There could be little or no security for what they might teach, or how they might attempt to teach, nor any certainty that the good which might be acquired from their precepts would not be more than counter-balanced by the ill effects of their example. Indeed the footing which our common school teachers were formerly upon, in regard to income gave no adequate remuneration to intelligent and industrious men to devote their time to the service. But this disadvantage is removed, as well as other obstacles, which were inseparable from the condition of a thinly peopled and nuclear country, traversed only by miserable roads, and henceforward,

as soon at least as the benefits of this great Provincial institution can be fully felt, the common schools will be dispensing throughout the whole of Upper Canada by means of properly trained teachers, and under vigilant superintendence, a system of education which has been carefully considered and arranged, and which has been for some time practically exemplified. An observation of some years has enabled most of us to form an opinion of its sufficiency. Speaking only for myself, I have much pleasure in saying that the degree of proficiency which has been actually attained goes far, very far beyond what I had imagined it would have been attempted to aim at. It is evident, indeed, that the details of the system have been studied with great care, and that a conformity to the approved method has been strictly exacted; and I believe few, if any, have been present at a periodical examination of the Normal School without feeling a strong conviction that what we have now most to hope for and desire is, that such a course of instruction as they have seen exhibited should be carried on with unrelaxed diligence and care. Of course, I shall be understood to be speaking only with reference to those branches of knowledge which formed the subjects of examination. There is, we all know, a difficulty which has met at the threshold those who have been influential in establishing systems of national education; I mean that which arises from the number of religious sects into which the population is divided. This is not the occasion for entering into any discussion upon that painfully interesting question. Whatever difficulty it has occasioned in England or Ireland must be expected to be found here, applying with at least equal, if not more than equal force. I should be unwilling to suppose that any doubt could exist as to my own opinion on this question; and scarcely less unwilling to be thought so unjust and uncandid as not to acknowledge and make allowance for the difficulties which surround it. They are such, I believe, as no person can fully estimate until he has been called upon to deal with them, under the responsibility which the duties of Government impose. In the mean time, resting assured, as we may, that no general system of instruction can be permanently successful which has not the confidence and cordial approval of the sincerely religious portion of the community—that portion, I mean, who will think it worse than folly to aim at *being wise above that which is written*—we must wait with hope and patience for the solution which this difficulty to which I allude may receive in other countries more competent to grapple with it—trusting that what may ultimately be found to be the safe and satisfactory course may, by the wisdom and good feeling of the majority, be adopted among ourselves. When conflicting opinions upon this subject shall have been reconciled so as to secure the full confidence and approval of those who are not indifferent to religious duties and considerations, it may be hoped that the system which is now being matured may arrive at that state of perfection, in regard to the regulations connected with it, that the Legislature may be able to leave it to operate from year to year without disturbance or material change, so that all classes may become familiar with its working, and that a feeling of attachment to it may have time to form before all associations connected with the subject shall be broken up by the introduction of a new machinery. For it is not under such disadvantages that institutions like this can do their work. They require to be able to pursue their course of daily duties in peace, and free from the distraction of uncertainty, and the agitation and anxiety of change. (Applause.) I close these observations by again adverting to the very remarkable period in the history of this Province at which the Normal School of Upper Canada has taken possession of its magnificent home. We are advancing with a rapi-

dity that surprises ourselves, scarcely less than the people of other countries who have been suddenly awakened to the truth of our astonishing, but inevitable progress. It was but a few weeks ago that I read in the Westminster Review, one of the leading English periodicals that deals most frequently with Colonial subjects, an article written expressly for the purpose of impressing upon the British public a due sense of the importance of the North American Provinces, and of the great interests which with surprising rapidity are springing up within them and claiming the attention of the mother country. In order to give force to his statements, the writer of this article speaks of it as a fact, which he evidently supposes will take his readers by surprise, that the British North American Provinces contain among them a population of not less than 1,700,000 souls; not imagining that by authentic returns which had been published some months before he was writing, Canada alone contained nearly 1,500,000 more people than he gave credit for to all these Provinces,—and that in speaking of the whole collectively as he did, with the full purpose of saying as much as he could honestly say for their importance, he had sunk in his statement about 800,000 of their actual population. In all of these extensive Colonies of the British Crown, distinguished as they are by a loyal and generous appreciation of their position as a portion of the British Empire, the same spirit of enterprize is at this moment in active employment with the aid of singular advantages, in developing their great national resources. Every thing that we see and feel at the present time, or can discern in the future is full of encouragement to the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer— and as for the liberal professions it is impossible that they can languish among a prosperous people. When it was proposed to unite the Provinces of Canada, the scheme first submitted to Parliament was to confer municipal institutions by erecting in the whole territory five great District Councils for the municipal purposes, with power to a very considerable extent of controlling the action of the Provincial Legislature. But this suggestion was wisely, I think, abandoned, for these five Councils would have constituted so many little, but not sufficiently little Parliaments, inconveniently clashing with the Provincial Legislative body. In place of these we see established in our numerous counties, townships, cities, towns and villages, councils which better comport with the idea of purely municipal corporations occupying themselves in improving the material and social condition of their respective localities, and smoothing, if I may so express myself, the asperities of a rough—because a new country. That these corporate bodies may know how to use, without abusing their powers it is indispensable that the great body of the people by whom they are elected should be intelligent and well disposed—able to distinguish between the evil and the good, not in means only, but in what we may call in some degree matters of policy and government. Nothing can ensure this but early disciplines, and early and sound instruction. It is true that a little learning may in some cases do harm rather than good to the individual who possesses it, and may make him a less valuable, because a more dangerous member of society than he might have been without it. But these are exceptional cases. It would be as wise to reject the use of railways because an occasional train runs off the track, as to hesitate to give education to the multitude for fear it may in some instances be perverted, as no doubt it will be to bad purposes. But in truth this question is now decided in every free country, and speculations about the comparative advantages of promoting, or neglecting education would be a useless waste of time. The multiplying calls for intelligence in the varieties of employment

which are daily increasing—the wonderful cheapness and facility which improvements in the art of printing have given in the production of books and newspapers, and the quickened circulation of intelligence, which we derive from liberal postal arrangements and the magic wonders of the telegraph, must make the necessity of being able to read and write so great, and the desire so nearly universal, that the few who may remain without such instruction will be made to feel the marked inferiority of their position. And soon it will be literally true that in Upper Canada there will be no excuse for any person endowed with ordinary capacity, being found in a condition so degrading to a free-man, and so unsuitable to an accountable being. With everything to urge and to tempt them to the acquisition of knowledge, and everything to aid them in obtaining it, it will be impossible that the people of Canada can do otherwise than feel that in their case emphatically "*poverty and shame shall be to him that refuseth instruction.*" It must take time, no doubt, before the prevailing influence of education can be so fully felt. The dispersion through so large a country, of a sufficient number of well qualified teachers by the instrumentality of this Normal School, can not be instantaneous. Various circumstances concur to limit the number pressing forward in each year to avail themselves of its advantages—but the advance will still be rapid. It will be a quickly multiplying process.—every well-informed and well-trained teacher will impart what he has learned to many, who in their turn, though they will not all be teachers, will all contribute in some degree, by what they have acquired, to raise the general standard of intelligence—crimes and vices, no doubt there will be, while there are men born with impetuous passions and with weak understandings; but the number of offences must be diminished, for there will be fewer to countenance, and more to reprove them. But I have already detained you too long. We shall have, I hope, from the Rev. Superintendent, and from other gentlemen, some interesting details of the system and progress of the Normal and Model Schools, which have been founded by the Legislature on so liberal a scale, and are to be henceforth so admirably accommodated. And I am sure you will heartily and sincerely unite with me in the wish that they may become powerful instruments in the hands of Providence for advancing the welfare of this Province, and promoting the temporal and eternal happiness of its people. (Great applause.)

Hon. Mr. Hinks rose amidst great applause. He said, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have seldom found myself in a position of greater embarrassment than I do on the present occasion, having to follow a gentleman of the learning and eloquence of the learned Chief Justice, who has just addressed you. I feel particularly embarrassed on the present occasion, because I am under the necessity of saying that I present myself before you totally unprepared to address you in that manner which you have certainly a right to expect from the announcement made in connection with this opening ceremony. When the Rev. Superintendent of Education spoke to me in Quebec, two or three weeks ago, upon the subject, I had no idea that I should be called upon to do more than to move a resolution. He then stated to me that this building was to be opened, and was kind enough to invite me to take a part in the proceedings. I felt not only from the interest I have taken in Common School Education, but from the position which I occupy, that it was my duty to avail myself of the opportunity of being present at such a ceremony. I feel that it is the duty of members of the Government to endeavor to be present upon occasions like this, and I only regret that since I have been a member of the Government, I have been so seldom able to avail

myself of meetings of a similar character to the present. The responsibility of my want of preparation must rest with the Rev. Superintendent, but I have not the slightest doubt that he will be able to give a full explanation of the system which will be pursued here, and I am sure no one is more capable than he to give such an explanation. My own remarks will be brief indeed, for since my arrival in town it has been impossible for me to arrange my thoughts upon the subject. As my worthy friend the chairman has said I have taken an interest in the various bills which have been introduced upon the subject of Education. I may say with regard to this as well as to our Municipal and our assessment laws, and other great measures, I am one of those who think that we cannot arrive at perfection at first. It requires the practical experience of the people themselves in the working out these systems before we can reach anything like perfection. All the various measures introduced upon the subject of Common School Education, have been improvements upon the measures that have preceded them. (Applause.) and I certainly think that the friends of the system of Education which has prevailed in this Province must feel proud upon the present occasion, for this is a great triumph to their principles this evening. There has been a great deal of opposition to anything like a system of education, from persons who have not given so much attention to the subject as those who have matured this measure. There has been much alarm expressed by many people that there was too great a system of centralization aimed at, and a great deal of opposition has been manifested in consequence. I have never been an advocate for the system of centralization; but I believe our system has been managed in such a way that no offence can be taken at it. It has been worked in such a way as to give advice rather than to coerce the people. A great deal of power has been left with the people, and the Chief Superintendent has rather endeavored by moral influence to induce the people to adopt the same system of education, and the same school books, &c., that there might be as uniform a system as possible throughout the country. (Applause.) It is impossible without central organization of this kind, that the necessary statistics can be obtained, or a correct view given of an educational system, and I believe a great deal of good must result from the obtaining of these statistics.—With regard to this institution so far, it has been most successfully conducted, and I feel bound to say that we must attribute all the merit of that success to the Rev. gentleman who has been at the head of our Common School system. (Great applause.) It is only due to that Rev. gentleman that I should take this public opportunity of saying, that since I have been a member of the Government, I have never met one individual who has displayed more zeal, or more devotion to the duties he has been called upon to discharge, than that Rev. gentleman. (Great applause.) A good deal of opposition has been manifested, both in and out of Parliament, to this institution, and a good deal of jealousy exists with regard to its having been established in the City of Toronto. I can speak from my own experience as to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the co-operation of Parliament, to have the necessary funds provided for the purpose of erecting this building. I will say, however, that there never was an institution in which the people have more confidence that the funds were well applied than in this institution. There is but one feeling that prevades the minds of all those who have seen the manner in which this scheme has been worked out. In regard to the school itself, the site has been well chosen, the buildings have been erected in a most permanent manner, and without any thing like extravagance,

and I have no doubt, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the additional Parliamentary aid necessary to finish them. I feel, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I must again apologize for the total want of preparation. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst applause. Dr. McCaul said, in addressing a few observations he would follow the example set by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, as far as brevity is concerned, not merely because it was desirable after the address already given but because no intimation had been given him until a short time since that it was expected he should appear before them. He would commence on this occasion by congratulating the Chief Superintendent of Education the members of the Council of Public Instruction and all connected with Toronto, on the success which has attended their exertions. The building itself is a credit to the city, and to the architect, and as we look around upon this beautiful theatre, and bear in mind the commodious arrangements which have been made throughout every part of the buildings, we cannot but feel satisfied that the remark has been well made by the Inspector General, — that you can find no instance in which a sum of money has been better employed than in the erection of this pile of buildings, whose inauguration we are now celebrating. But what, he would ask, is the chief thing which gives interest to this meeting? It is not the pile of buildings, not the rooms, however highly finished and provided with all the advantages for the successful carrying on of instruction,—It is the work that is to be carried on, and this alone,—a work second in importance to none in the province, for it impresses its holy influences on all successive generations.— Education impresses its stamp not only for the time but continues indelible from one generation to another, — so that whatever be the impress on the national character of Canada, it will be traced to that system of instruction brought forward in 1841 and spread throughout the country by the agency of this Normal School. This work refers not merely to preparing teachers, by giving them the necessary literary and scientific qualifications, but also in its teaching them to teach—a most important distinction. Because, in the experience of those best acquainted with this subject, it is not the best scholar, not the man of the greatest information that is best qualified to communicate it. It frequently happens that those who have the highest qualifications are the least qualified to be effective teachers—hence the necessity of the Normal School with its drill and discipline. It is truly said that the aptitude to teach is the gift of nature, yet nature's gifts are often rendered more available by discipline, and the ability to communicate knowledge derives polish from the discipline applied to it in a Normal School. How important is it that teachers should be prepared for the work upon which such immense consequences depend, and if they are well qualified it must raise the character of teachers individually and of the profession generally. He conceived that there was not previously that attention paid to the importance and to the dignity of the teacher that should have been paid. In other respects how carefully do people act, and yet persons would trust their children, whose happiness here and hereafter were dependent on their teaching, with persons whose competence for the task they took no trouble to ascertain, and to whom they would not give even a sufficient remuneration. These things have happily been remedied. [Applause.] Of what consequence to the community is this wide diffusion of knowledge? What influence will the spread of education have in elevating the tastes and in repressing low and debasing habits? And Oh! how many are there who if they had but

the avenues of enjoyment opened up to them which education presents, would not have so easily fallen into the debased and grovelling habits which have ruined themselves and their families. But in another respect too the diffusion of education must exercise a most important interest throughout the country. We live in times when the tendency is to a diffusion throughout the masses, of a greater amount of political privilege than has hitherto been usual. The times exist when the majority of the people must exercise political privileges, [Applause.] and if so, of what immense importance is it that the masses should be educated—that they should be placed in such a position that they should know their independence and understand their rights—that they should possess that power which education can alone give of protecting themselves against religious and political impostors. The learned Chief Justice has referred to the advantages which we enjoy under our form of government. Of what consequence that the people should be able to show that they maintain their allegiance to the British Crown, and their adherence to the limited monarchy under which we at present live, not through any antiquated prejudices, but because with the choice of another form of government on the opposite side—and I underrate not the advantages of that system, for there are many things we might safely imitate—but from the conviction that under a limited monarchy such as that of England, they can enjoy all real advantages and all real individual liberty for themselves and for their children, that under it they can have happiness here, and the means and opportunity of preparing themselves for happiness hereafter. (Great applause.) So far as he had spoken, (he said,) he had referred to the diffusion of intellectual and moral education. There is one important element which he would briefly notice, with reference to religious education. His Lordship the Chief Justice touched upon it slightly and delicately, and with that caution which the delicacy of the subject required, and that skill which characterizes everything which falls from that learned gentleman. (Applause.) In referring to the subject, he (Dr. McCaul) had no hesitation in expressing his opinion that one of the features connected with the Normal School which he most admired was, that provision is made for religious instruction. [Applause.] The difficulties of this question arise from the diversity of opinion in the Province on such subjects. He had ever found that the man who most conscientiously held his own opinions will yield the most readily to the conscientious scruples of his neighbour, and no man is more likely to offend his neighbour than the man who does not hold his opinions conscientiously. How, then, in such circumstances, is religious education to be conducted? Not by the omission of religious teaching. Some persons believe that no system of education ought to prevail in which the persons who carry it on do not communicate religious instruction. Others believe that secular education might be communicated by one party, and that religious instruction should be given by others whose province it is to communicate such instruction. One point is of consequence, and he thought it is often lost sight of—that is, in whatever way this is to be accomplished, whether the religious instruction is to be given by the same persons who teach the secular subjects or not, there is no party whatever, whose opinion is worth listening to, that does not believe that religious instruction is indispensable in some way. There may be some that press one view, some the other view, but we have not yet, thank God! reached the point of dispensing with religious instruction; and he thought it of the greatest importance that this scheme is based on the union of religious with secular education. When he considered

the advances already made in Common School education in this Province, and the number of competent teachers sent out from the Normal School, he could not but feel that there was a prospect of the realization of that hope he had long entertained, that there yet would be attained in this Province what he regarded as perfection in the system of public education under public grants. He conceived that means would be provided by the public funds to enable the successful but indigent scholar to pass through the successive stages of education, until he reached his profession, and there developed the abilities God has given him. (Great applause.) That he conceived to be the perfection of national education—that which places the humblest man, in so far as his children is concerned, in a position equal to that of the man of the greatest means. They all knew many who have sprung from that class, who have done honour to England, and he doubted not that ere his own career is closed, he would see many grace the highest stations in the Province who have been originally educated at the Common Schools by the public funds—who have proceeded from the Common School, where they received free education, to the Grammar School, and from that to the University, where, by means of the scholarships provided by that Institution, they might qualify themselves for a successful professional career, and by their own ability and their own industry, with the blessing of the Almighty, enrol themselves as members of that aristocracy of talent and learning, which, though it derives no borrowed light from ancestral honour or hereditary wealth, yet shines with the purer and brighter beams which emanate from the self-reliance and independence, that characterise the man who is the maker of his own fortune.

Dr. RYENSON rose amidst applause. He said that it was not his intention to make any observations on the present occasion. He felt that it was the duty of others to speak, and it was the province of the Council to present the result of their joint labours. But as allusions have been made to himself personally, which lay him under deep obligations, which embarrass him most deeply, in the attempt to make any observations, and, of which he felt himself entirely unworthy, and which cannot otherwise than afford the most grateful feelings of the heart that his humble exertions are so highly approved by those whose good opinion is worth his highest ambition to deserve, he felt called upon to make a few explanatory remarks. The Inspector General has observed that he understood that certain resolutions were to be proposed, and that all that he was expected to do was to move or to second one of these. That idea was suggested, but first thoughts are not always best, and when they endeavoured to reduce the idea to practice, they found it impossible to put the resolutions into the hands of those gentlemen whom they most desired to address the assemblage, unless they brought some expression of praise to the Council. They therefore endeavored to ask certain gentlemen to address the assembly, leaving them to offer such remarks as might best agree with their own feelings and judgment, or to their own conception of the occasion. He thought this course had been found most appropriate, and although it has imposed upon the Inspector General a difficulty he did not anticipate, yet he thought they would all agree that whether prepared or not, whether he has had time or opportunity to prepare himself for the present occasion, or whatever the circumstances in which he comes before the public he comes as a man of business, ready for the work assigned to him. The business character of the observations made by the Inspector General had given them a great value which any mere retirement or longer opportunity to prepare would not have enhanced. He felt a degree

of disappointment that one or two gentlemen whose names were publicly announced, were absent. He had an engagement that if health permitted, Sir Allan Macnab would be present to take part in the public proceedings, and as he had not arrived this afternoon, he (Dr. R.) was painfully apprehensive that indisposition has deprived us of his presence, and observations. Although thus sustaining a loss, they had acquired a gain which they all would deeply appreciate, and which he more highly appreciated from the cordiality with which they had received the present address from the President of the Toronto University, Dr. McCaul. He would only further add in regard to matters of detail that they had found it impossible from the limited accommodation of the theatre to afford seats for all who desired to be present; but although they had not been able to accommodate all, they had done the best they could. (Applause.)— This institution stands forth as in some respects the personification, or the mainspring of that system of public instruction, which has extended its ramifications throughout every part of the Province, and he thought the results at which they had arrived would justify the delay which has occurred in the commencement of these buildings. Though he had given as much attention to this subject as ordinary persons yet when this task was assigned him, he felt most entirely unprepared to incur the responsibility without further observations, further enquiries, and further investigation, and he was satisfied that but for these previous enquiries, they would never have arrived at their present position. The erection of this building alone is a sufficient justification of the course which has been pursued. Had he not visited the various Normal Schools both in Europe and America, he could not have formed a proper conception of the adjustment of the various parts, and the proper arrangements in a structure of this description. The expenditure, which has been incurred, is a sufficient illustration. He understood from a gentleman recently from New Brunswick, that the Legislature there had appropriated £30,000 for the erection of a Provincial Normal School. This sum has been expended and this building does not in the slightest degree compare with those which we have erected for little more than half that sum. This arose from the careful preliminary enquiries which had been made, and the very saving of that sum is a sufficient justification for the delay, and he would say further that they never would have attained to this proficiency had it not been for the clear, comprehensive, and quick conceptions which are characteristic of the intellect of the architect of this building. He (Dr. R.) only found it necessary from time to time, in submitting the details to tell him what he wanted, when his acute mind instantly seized it, and suggested some convenient mode of carrying it into effect. He felt himself under the greatest obligations to the ability and generous co-operation that he had received from Mr. Cumberland, the architect of the building—a building which will stand as a lasting monument of his taste and skill, as well as of the liberality of the Legislature which made the grant for its establishment. [Applause.] Allusion has been made by the chairman to the establishment of a system of public instruction. The first bill was introduced by the chairman himself. Another bill was introduced two years afterwards by the Inspector General, and subsequently another prepared in 1846 was merely a perfection of that, and the present law is an improved conception of all the previous. The first law however has not been changed; but the subsequent bills have been merely supplying deficiencies which the progress of the system rendered necessary. While the Inspector General had been pleased to refer in a

complimentary manner to himself [Dr. R.] he had much pleasure in saying that although he had more to do with the Inspector General than with any other public man, yet he had never found him refuse any proposition that was fairly submitted to him, and reasons satisfactorily explained. He would say that from the time he first took charge of this department he had made various applications for pecuniary aid and he had never yet been refused one single recommendation, he had never been denied a farthing he had asked from the Legislature. He had been assisted in every possible way and to the utmost extent, that each successive government was able to assist him. In regard to the estimate originally made for the establishment of a Normal School, and submitted to the Legislature by Mr. Draper, it was intended merely as an experiment. Mr. Lerritt said it was entirely too small for the purpose proposed, and Mr. Baldwin rose in his place and stated that the sum of £1,500 was altogether too little. But the Attorney General said that the estimate had been made and he was not prepared to ask a larger sum. The Normal School up to the present time has been carried on at the original estimate made for its support. We have acted upon a small scale at first that the country might see the adaptation of the system, that upon that ground we might come at a future day and ask for a further appropriation. That period has arrived. We feel it necessary to say that in the new buildings we shall require a larger sum for its annual support than we have received heretofore, and he was prepared to meet this. There are some who are in the habit of instituting invidious comparisons between Upper Canada and the United States, but he was prepared to meet these persons, and would say that we are prepared to carry on the Normal School in Upper Canada to an extent, and with a comprehensiveness of instruction far beyond that which exists in the neighboring State of New York, and at a much less expense. The Legislature of New York has appropriated \$10,000 for the support of their Normal School. That includes 90 pupils in the experimental school and two weeks practice of teaching. The school is built in one of the streets of Albany, and surrounded by no grounds whatever. We have grounds to the extent of several acres. We have an acre and a half for a botanical garden, half an acre for an experimental vegetable garden, we have a model school with from 400 to 600 pupils.— We are prepared to teach as large a number of pupils as in the school at Albany, and we have as large a number at the present time, and we have had 140 applications within the last week. We are prepared to conduct all these operations \$2000 a year less than they conduct the school at Albany without these advantages. He would say that the only instance in which there has been an excess of expenditure beyond the original grant is in the erection of this building. When you look at the extent of it, and go through the ample school rooms in connexion with it, and consider that the ground has been levelled and drained, and the entire building completed and furnished for £17,200, he thought every one would say that there is not perhaps so cheap a building on the whole continent of North America. He had stated that there was in connexion with this Institution grounds to illustrate the whole course of instruction given in the school by the operations carried on in the neighbourhood of the building. Every one will appreciate the additional advantages young persons, will have in going forth to various parts of the country, so far acquainted with botany and with the elements of Agriculture, as to afford useful and entertaining conversation to the agriculturists among whom they may associate. The tastes and feelings and social advantages of the country will be advanced by

examples of this kind. There is not an Institution in North America in which these accompaniments are connected with any Normal School, although every writer on the subject has spoken of the great advantages that would result from such accompaniments. These subjects have been carefully considered, and have been reduced to practise, and we shall be able to carry them into effect by the small addition of £500 to which he had referred. He had seen it remarked in a paper of this city published this morning, that the Normal School has not accomplished the object aimed at. That remark has been made in the absence of information, in the absence of evidence, and in contradiction of existing fact. The Dr. here referred for a refutation of the rash and unfounded statement, to the appendix of the last annual report. He referred also to the great demand made for teachers from the Normal School. He alluded to the improvements in text books and other things, and said that he could not have accomplished so much except for the valuable assistance received from those associated with him in the Council of Public Instruction. He did not therefore take the credit to himself, but wished to divide it with those who by a gracious providence had been associated with him. He said allusion had been made to the religious question. That question he would not shrink from. He had avowed from the beginning that he thought every system of education worthless which did not recognize the christian religion as the basis of all dignity and honor. [Great applause.] He would be the last to support an institution of this kind did it not include a provision for religious instruction, and he would appeal to the past as a proof that the young people have felt themselves as much improved in their religious feelings as in their intellectual qualifications. For this they are indebted to the clergymen of the several persuasions with which they are connected. The principle adopted is to ascertain the particular denomination to which each pupil belongs, and return to each clergyman the names of all those who have entered belonging to his denomination, and over whom he is expected to superintend. The clergyman attends every Friday afternoon to communicate religious instruction to those under his respective charge, and those students are also required to attend at least once every Sabbath the church to which they belong, and strict inquiries are made in regard to that as well as to every other exercise. A doubt had been expressed by some, that clergymen would not attend to that duty; but experience has shown that that doubt is without foundation. That duty had been readily and voluntarily attended to, and he would state that the religious improvement of the young people has been, he believed, equal to their intellectual improvement, so that they had gone forth to their work with stronger religious feelings, as well as higher literary and scientific qualifications. While, therefore, there is not a tinge of sectarianism in our system, we do recognise religious instruction as an essential element in our Normal School instruction. We have no sectarianism mingled with it, however. There is no religious instruction given unless by the ministers of the several persuasions, and it is, therefore, to the sects we are to look for the religious education of our teachers, as well as for the salvation of our country, and to repudiate instruction by the different religious denominations is an avowal of infidelity. He had, therefore, no reserve on this point in regard to the Normal School. The same principle lies at the foundation of the whole religion of the country. The clergy of the country are the proper instructors of the youth of their respective persuasions, and, he thought, all would agree with him that it is the duty of each of these persuasions to provide for the religious instruction of its youth. That is the basis, the

general principle, and the philosophy of our system of elementary education in this country; and so far from its being anything like an infidel system, we do avow Christianity as the basis of our system, and God forbid that any other principle should obtain in this country. He would only add, that during his connexion with this institution, he felt himself under the greatest obligation to those connected with him in the Council of Public Instruction. His most earnest desire was that the institution, the opening of which they were now celebrating, may send forth to various parts of the country a class of teachers to which he would be proud to look. The Dr. then complimented the Chief Justice very highly, and expressed the hope that he would be long spared to bless the country with his talents. The happy results they had reached would not (he said) have been attained, however, without the assistance of able masters, especially of the amiable and talented head-master of the Normal School. [Applause.] For any superior ability that the teachers may possess, or for any skill they may manifest in their various schools, they are indebted, not to him (Dr. R.), not to any of the members of the Council of Public Instruction, but to the Masters of the Normal School. The selection had been fortunate, and he thought that the arrangements made for the time to come will make the system even more efficient than hitherto. The Dr. alluded to the jealousy which existed as to the system of centralization, and said that in no State of the Union had the Superintendent of Education so little power as he personally had. As regards the location of the buildings, it was evident that they must be somewhere, and the same objection might be taken to any place that was taken to their being located in Toronto. The Dr. in conclusion, alluded to the claim which the Normal School had upon the Corporation for side-walks and a proper approach to the school. He was surprised to see that some gentleman had stood up in the Council and said that the Normal School should make their own side-walks. He trusted the City fathers would not be guided by such miserable philosophy. It would be easy, he said, to meet this expense by making the charge 2s 6d a week instead of 7d, then the school would be self-supporting; but he had no doubt the authorities would do their part of the work. The rev. gentleman sat down amidst great applause.

The Rev. Mr. Jennings pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

MR. WADE'S DURHAM CALF,

[Which obtained the First Prize at the Provincial Show in Toronto, September, 1852.]

The show of Short Horn Cattle at our late Exhibition was not only numerous but possessed a number of specimens of first rate excellence. A lot of Heifers bred and owned by Hon. Adam Fergusson were very superior, and Mr. Howitt and others, had Stock that would not have disgraced any of the great Exhibitions of the mother country. Several sales were made at very encouraging prices.

Amongst the most conspicuous on the ground we noticed the herd of Mr. Ralph Wade, jr., of Coloung; one of his calves, a heifer 6 months old, (a portrait of which we attach to this notice) realized, we understand, the sum of \$300, having been bought by Mr. Becar, of New York.—

Another of his cattle, a bull three years old, was sold to J. Wood, Esq., Jefferson County, New York, for the same sum.

Along with the general symmetry of these animals, we could not but be struck with their velvety softness of hair and delicacy of touch. Mr. Wade informs us also, that on the side of both sire and dam they are descended from a race of most excellent *milkers*. They were born from a cow imported by Mr. R. Wade, senior, the foundation, we believe, of his present stock,—their sire "*American Belted Will*," lately sold to Mr. Duguill of Genesee County, was bred from a cow imported by Mr. R. Wade, senior, and took the First Prize at the Provincial Show, both at Kingston and Brockville. The sire of "*American Belted Will*," took the Second Premium at the British Agricultural Meeting at Newcastle, where 24 were shown; Mr. J. M. Hoppers' celebrated bull "*Belleville*," carrying off the First Prize.

We are glad to see our Canadian farmers



raising herds of such purity and of so independent a character, as while it affords us an opportunity of making use of any really valuable specimens among the cattle of our American neighbors, cannot fail to draw them into our market as the most desirable in which to seek those infusions of new blood so necessary to maintain in full vigor any race of animals.

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,
Madison, Wis., 24th November, 1852.

GEORGE BUCKLAND ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—In the November number of your *Agriculturist*, I see that you have acknowledged the receipt of our transactions from "*Mr. Bank*," as Secretary. Our Society has never had any such officer, that position having been held by myself since its organization, and the volume being sent by me.

I make the correction inasmuch as I have been in the receipt of your excellent *Agricultural Journal* for nearly a year, and more especially since I sent the volume as a slight token of my thanks, for the pleasure afforded me by its perusal. I shall be happy to continue sending you our annual volumes, and hope you will see in them, from year to year, evidence of our progression in the field, in which we are, in common, labourers.

The first volume we prize somewhat more highly, since it is emphatically a Wisconsin Book,—the paper being made in the State—and the printing and binding done here—it will therefore give you some idea of our advancement in Manufactures.

Yours very truly,

A. C. INGHAM,

Corresponding Sec.

[We take the liberty of publishing Mr. Ingham's communication, inasmuch as it not only corrects the mistake into which we had inadvertently fallen, but likewise indicates the good results which flow from Agricultural organizations, and the friendly bond of union which they excite among societies and individuals widely cast asunder by distance, or it may be by natu-

ral and political distinctions. We hope to be able shortly to give our readers a few specimens of the kind of instruction which is to be found in this first volume of Transactions of the Wisconsin Society. In the mean time, we assure its courteous Secretary that we heartily reciprocate the friendly feeling and attention which he has shown.—EDITOR.]

THE CURATE'S PUDDING.—To 1 lb. of mashed potatoes, while hot, add four ounces of suet, and two ounces of flour, a little salt, and as much milk as will give it the consistency of common suet pudding. Put it into a dish, or roll it into dumplings, and bake a fine brown.—*Lady's Book*.

JACKSON SPONGE CAKE.—Take one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, three eggs, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, stir them well together, then dissolve one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salaratus in a tablespoonful of hot water, add to the cake, stir briskly and bake half an hour.

TO PICKLE NASTURTIUMS.—Pick them when young on a warm day; boil some vinegar with salt and spice, and when cold put in the nasturtiums; or they may be put into old vinegar from which green pickles or onions have been taken—only boil it up fresh.

TO PICKLE TOMATOS.—Throw them into cold vinegar as you gather them. When you have enough, take them out, tie some spices in a bag, and scald them in good vinegar. Pour the vinegar hot over the tomatos.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA for 1851. Halifax: N. S., 1852.

We have received from the Secretary, James Irons, Esq., the annual Report of this Society, together with a small pamphlet, written by him, giving practical directions for the selection and management of field and garden seeds in Nova Scotia. To both of these publications we intend hereafter to advert.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL MAGAZINE,—Toronto: Henry Rowsell.

This a weekly serial, under the Editorship of Mr. W. H. Smith, the well-known author of the "Canadian Gazetteer," &c. Having only seen the 3rd number, we are not warranted in pronouncing any positive opinion on the merits and claims of this new candidate for public favour. The third number is chiefly made up of selections from respectable sources,—evinced good taste and judgment, and the printing and general appearance of the work, are all that could be desired. Terms 12s. 6d. per annum.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL for October, contains a pretty full and exceedingly well written account of the late Provincial Exhibition, with a number of cleverly executed illustrations, some of which appear in our present number. The Journal is deserving every support not only by those actually engaged in the application of the applied sciences, but by the friends generally to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Letters



Patent.

TIME & LABOR SAVED ARE MONEY EARNED

B. P. PAIGE & Co., SOLE PATENTEES.

THE Subscribers having had secured to themselves the exclusive right to Manufacture and vend to others to use, in the Territory of Upper and Lower Canada,

SEVERANE'S PATENT IMPROVED HORSE-POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

One of the most Valuable Machines ever invented for saving labor and time, respectfully inform the Public that having greatly enlarged their Extensive Establishment on Wellington Street, now extending through from Prince to George Street, which will give them ample room and accommodations, they trust, to enable them hereafter to supply the whole Farming Community of Canada, with a machine that will thresh and clean more grain in a day with less expense and more neatness than any other Thrashing Machine in use, and requiring but Two Horses.

We beg leave to say to our Customers & Friends, that we are again prepared to furnish those in want of Thrashing Machines, with an article superior even to those heretofore manufactured by us. Our long experience in making, and the very liberal pro-

trorage we have enjoyed in the sale of our Machines, has, together with a constant determination to produce an article that will never fail to excel all others, caused us to watch carefully all the improvements that could be made from time to time, until now we feel confident in saying, that for durability, neatness of Work and amount of it they can do, our Thrashing Machines are unequalled by any in use, and while the grain is thrashed clean, and none of it broken or wasted, it is at the same time perfectly cleaned, fit for the mill, or any market.

One of the above named Machines, will give a man, with proper diligence and attention, an income of from five to eight hundred dollars a year, as appears by the statements of a great number of gentlemen, who thrashed last season, and have kindly given us permission to refer customers to them for information in regard to the operation of our Machines.

Whereas, Letters Patent were obtained, bearing date March 5, 1849, on said Machine, the public are cautioned against purchasing, using, and manufacturing any imitation article, as all infringements will be dealt with according to the law of the land. All the genuine Machines will be accompanied by a Deed, signed by B. P. PAIGE, the owner of the right, giving the purchaser the right to use or transfer the same.

All orders addressed to us, or to WILLIAM JOHNSON, our Agent, will be promptly attended to. Machines shipped to any Port in Upper or Lower Canada, and every one warranted to be as good as recommended.

B. P. PAIGE & Co.

The Agents for the sale of the above Machine in Canada West are as follows:—Workman, Woodside & Co., Toronto; Boswell Wilson, Ancaster; Horatio A. Wilson, Westminster; M. Anderson & Co. London; Mr. Samuel Young, Asphodel. 66s-6m. Montreal, August 1852.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND'S COURSE OF LECTURES, embracing the History, Science, and Practice of Agriculture, will be given during Hilary Term, commencing January 10th, 1853. Three Lectures a week. Fee, \$1 for the Course.

The Canadian Agriculturist,

EDITED by G. BUCKLAND, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, to whom all communications are to be addressed, is published on the First of each month by the Proprietor, William McDougall, at his Office, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto, to whom all business letters should be directed.

TERMS.

SINGLE COPIES—One Dollar per annum.

CLUBS, or Members of Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies or upwards—Half a Dollar each Copy.

Subscriptions always in advance, and none taken but from the commencement of each year. The volume for 1849-50-51, at 5s. each, bound.

N. B.—No advertisements inserted excepting 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.