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THE

Canadian Agriculturist,

OR

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

OF UPPER CANADA.

L. XII.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

No. 21.

Prepare for Winter.

November usually ushers in stern winter's ; though in this part of Canada the cold is unusually severe till the end of the month, sometimes not till the middle of the next. Most prudent, however, to aim at complete agricultural operations, such as ploughing, sowing, &c., by the middle of this month, as frequently sets in suddenly, and takes far-unprepared. The weather during the latter part of October was beautifully fine, with a temperature, and sufficient showers to continue the surface of cultivated land, and induce the young wheat a vigorous growth. The present month commenced with a clear sky and a healthy atmosphere, constituting in fact the agreeable portion of the year ; but such a fine weather cannot be safely calculated upon in an advanced stage of the year, and farmers should therefore strain every nerve to finish their operations and make every needful preparation for the winter and shelter of their domesticated animals.

The hay crop in most sections of the Province is below an average, and it will require the attention of the farmer to carry through the coming winter his live stock in good, thriving condition. Happily there is an abundance of wheat and pea-haulm ; and the yield of potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangels, &c., has been unusually large ; so that if a careful and economical management be early adopted, there will be a reasonable ground for gloomy apprehen-

sions. The importance of root culture is every year being better appreciated by Canadian farmers ; as the turnip and carrot competitions in different parts of the country, some notices of which appear in the present number, satisfactorily show. The connection between the cultivation of grain and the raising of stock is beginning to be more practically understood ; and no thriving, intelligent farmer would now dream of sustaining a good herd of cattle, without providing an ample supply of nutritious food, and bestowing upon them his best attention with regard to warmth, regularity of feeding, cleanliness, and ventilation. Let the stables and lodges intended for the housing of animals during the winter, be carefully examined, with a view of affording the completest shelter that is practicable. By such means their food will be greatly economised ; for both science and practice show that animals well housed and cared for, consume less provender and thrive better than when subjected to an opposite condition, with a larger amount of food.

The finishing of getting up roots, cabbage, &c., should now be proceeded with without delay, as frost may any day come that would materially injure them, or wholly prevent the operation being performed at all. Such as have extensive and well ventilated root-houses will be able to store safely what roots they may raise for winter consumption ; but even in the best constructed houses for this purpose, roots kept in large quantities will require occasional examinations, or they will most probably heat and run

into a state of fermentation. This is particularly the case with the Swedish turnips, which is often injured, and sometimes destroyed, by being too closely kept. Roots, like fruit, are the longest and best preserved in a uniform temperature, only a few degrees above the freezing point, in a dry situation, and in great measure beyond the influence of light, and artificial warmth. Turnips, mangels, cabbage, &c., intended for spring use had better be stored out of doors, in such places as are dry, and most convenient.

The best form, perhaps, of a store out of doors is that of the roof of a house, say ten or twelve feet wide, and about four feet high. It should be thickly thatched with straw, or covered with leaves, with as much earth outside as will keep out the frost. Mangels and potatoes will require during severe weather a thick covering of both, as the least access of frost to them will be sure to occasion decay. But Swedish turnips and cabbage, which are capable of enduring a greater degree of cold, without material injury, should be more lightly covered; and in constructing the store it will be well to leave apertures filled loosely with straw, to allow of the escape of vapour by evaporation, and by keeping the mass cooler, thereby prevent rotting, so commonly occasioned by fermentation. Much loss is commonly experienced from keeping roots too close and warm, particularly the Swedish turnip, which will do out of doors, except in the severest weather with a small amount of covering; and the same remark will apply to the cabbage and parsnip. In storing roots for keeping through winter, great care should be taken that they are not cut or bruised in pulling or cleaning. Mangels in particular should be carefully handled, leaving on a portion of the top, for when the crown is injured they will be sure to decay. Turnips also keep best when not tailed, and the tops cut off an inch or two from the crown.

A final examination should now be given to the wheat fields, and where any stagnant water is found, it should, if possible, be conducted away by deepening old furrows, or making new ones. Much relief may often be given to winter wheat by a little extra attention and pains in this way; and the advantages will be apparent during the season of growth, and particularly at harvest. The mouths of all underdrains should now be examined, and when needed, freed from all obstructions, that no impediments may exist to

prevent their immediate operation when winter breaks up, and the rains of early spring set in.

Agricultural Education.

In another column we insert a communication on the subject of Agricultural Education, from a young man residing in the County of Simsbury, and ask for it the earnest consideration of our readers. The writer was brought up on a farm but without any special instruction in the science of his pursuit. Being desirous of understanding something of the scientific basis which all correct and improved practice rests on, he was induced to take the course laid down in his letters; and having succeeded in taking two scholarships in this department of the University, he may fairly be considered a competent judge of those matters which he recommends to others.

In order to obtain a scholarship or diploma in agriculture, it is necessary for the student to pursue that course of study, and undergo the examinations, as are prescribed by the University. The lectures in the College are so arranged as to meet these objects, comprising the first and second year's course. It may, perhaps be desirable to state that young men may attend the College as "occasional students," in agriculture, without being subjected, should they desire, to any examination either at the commencement or termination of the lectures. Students have also the privilege of attending other classes; such as Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, &c., on the same condition by paying a small fee; and it would be desirable for any young man of ordinary abilities to desire to excel, to attend one or two winters in this way, without being greatly benefited or improved. A student matriculated in the University in Agriculture, has the privilege of attending the classes in the College without charge for fees whatever, and is eligible to compete for prizes and scholarships; and we hope to see a larger number of youth from different parts of the country entering the ranks of competitors for these honors. There is no reason why the sons of farmers should not be themselves of literary and scientific attainments provided by the State, and specially adapted to their wants, equally with those of other professions. We published in this Journal, vol. 10, p.

5.) an examination paper in Agriculture, containing the questions and answers at length, which we refer such of our readers as may require more definite information on the subjects of examinations in the agricultural department University College.

Hops.

This crop in England is almost a total failure this season, and prices run consequently very high, from £15 to £25 sterling, per cwt., of 112

It appears that the crop on the continent of Europe is but indifferent, and that not any great quantity will be available for the English market from that quarter. A writer in the *Mark Lane Express*, of Oct. 1st, observes:—"It is in America where the crop is most abundant, the probability is, the importations from that quarter will exceed the rest. But the question arises when they come, will they be generally of good quality? We think not, so long as our yearlings are about present prices; for the mischief done by them in 1854 is not yet forgotten, and samples now to hand of the new crop have some objectionable flavor, and no doubt, if they will lead to the same results. Opinions are given as to the cause—many thinking it indigenous to the land; others to the pine wood, (generally an acid destructive to fermentation,) with which they are cured; we are inclined to think the mischief arises from the land: if from the mode of drying that would have been remedied before now, to prevent complaints, as in 1854."

The hop culture in Canada for the last few years we believe, has been somewhat diminished, and at unremunerative prices, the destruction of the roots in some exposed situations, by the frost, and the difficulties and expense of gathering and curing. American hops, it is said in Canada, possess a rank and unpleasant flavor, and a tendency to bear a disagreeable flavor. We were in London a short time since, by a respectable brewer in the Borough, that several brewers had sustained great losses by using American hops in the last blighting year, 1857. Their beer exported to India, Australia, &c., possessed so objectionable a flavor that it could only be sold at prices involving heavy losses. It is the opinion of several persons that the strong and peculiar flavor of hops grown on this side the Atlantic, arises more from the climate and varieties culti-

rated here, than from the mode of curing and the soil. This is a matter worth consideration by our hop growers, who should aim to produce an article adapted to the British market, since the import duty on hops sent to England has just been reduced from, we believe, some forty-five shillings to about fifteen shillings the cwt., of 112 lbs.

The Provincial Exhibition. The Prize List.

We give in this number the conclusion of the Report of the Provincial Exhibition, with a portion of the Prize List. The remainder of the List will be given in next number. We cannot of course pretend to compete in the *Agriculturist*, published only twice a month, with the daily newspaper press in giving early information of the prizes awarded. Besides, in the very extensive schedule of prizes offered and awarded, errors and omissions of more or less importance unavoidably occur, and, owing to the time required in communicating with parties after they have dispersed from the Exhibition, several weeks must elapse before such errors can be fully rectified, and therefore the official publication of the list is purposely delayed some time on that account. When the list does appear in the *Agriculturist* it has been thoroughly and carefully corrected, and, as all the newspaper reports which have appeared, having been obtained before the returns of all the Committees were completed, were all necessarily very imperfect, this is of course the first full and correct list of the awards which has been published. Persons who have not yet received their premiums will obtain them by communicating, either personally, or by letter, giving their proper post office address, with the Secretary at Toronto.

Munificent Gift of the Prince of Wales to the Agricultural Association.

We have the pleasure of being able to announce, on the authority of a letter from the Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, that amongst the liberal donations made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, before leaving this country, to our various public institutions, is one to each of the

Agricultural Associations of Upper and Lower Canada. The information is conveyed in a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to Sir Edmund Head, from which the following is an abstract:

"The sum of £200 to be placed at the disposal of each the two Agricultural Associations of Upper and Lower Canada, to be applied by the Directors of those Societies in the distribution of prizes in such way as may appear after due consideration best calculated to promote the important objects for which the Associations were formed."

The Prince of Wales' prizes, in whatever way the sum may be appropriated by the Association, will doubtless be an object of high ambition at the Annual Provincial Exhibition.

Sheep in Ohio.

An Ohio correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* states that a few years ago there were in that State five millions of sheep, but that the number has been reduced to three and a-half millions, chiefly in consequence of the destruction by dogs! "Many from this cause have abandoned sheep husbandry, although it is much better than raising cattle and farm horses." The same evil exists in Canada; many very valuable sheep, some of them imported at great expense, have, in different parts of the Province, been destroyed by dogs. And here, as in Ohio, some farmers have abandoned sheep, in consequence. Is there no remedy? Surely our Municipalities, or Legislature, might devise one!

Agricultural Exhibitions.—Autumn of 1860.

In the subjoined summary, condensed from the various sources of information at our command, we present our readers with a general view of what has been done by the farmers and mechanics of these Provinces and the adjoining States in the way of friendly rivalry amongst themselves during the recreation season of the present autumn. We give a hasty sketch of the leading features of the Provincial and State shows, and of the County and Township shows in our own Province, thereby enabling the reader to judge to some extent of the conditions of the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of each locality. It is a noticeable feature at

our own exhibitions, that the spirit of competition, and the ambition to obtain the award of superiority in the quality of animals or articles exhibited, has rapidly increased, and it has been generally noticed that the exhibitions this autumn have on the whole been better attended, and the stock and articles at them of a better character than ever before. This has been no doubt some extent attributable to the favorable season; but still the general remarks holds good, and the fact is gratifying, as affording encouraging and substantial evidence of the determination of our population to excel in the production of the articles which constitute the chief wealth of a nation. These exhibitions, especially the Provincial Shows, have been of incalculable service to this country, in the stimulus they have given to agricultural improvement, and the facilities to intercourse and the diffusion of intelligence amongst the farming population. In fact, an old and experienced farmer, one of our distinguished pure blooded stock breeders: to us the other day, "They have been the saving of the country." Without them, many are now amongst the most active and successful competitors at such shows, would not have known what improvement in the breed of cattle, in the various agricultural productions, in the varieties of implements used, have been introduced, even if the improvements themselves had taken place, which may at least be doubted, but would have gone on in their old careless and unconscious course, producing nothing but the most middling order of merit, to the end of days. But, under the influence of such stimulus as these exhibitions have given, a rapid improvement has taken place, and we hope to see duly maintained, of course under judicious management, and with an avoidance, so far as possible, of useless expenditure or waste of time, which have doubtless in some cases occurred.

PROVINCIAL AND STATE EXHIBITIONS, 1860:

MICHIGAN.—The fair for this State was at Detroit, on Oct. 2nd to 5th. We give the following details from the *Michigan Farmer*:

The fair in its general conduct was a success, yet by a comparison of the entries of the previous years, there were some of its merits which were not as fully patronized as they deserve to be. The following comparison of the entries for 1859 and 1860, where the falling off was:

	1850.	1852.
A—Cattle.....	130	215
B—Horses.....	264	342
C—Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	162	225
D—Farm Implements.....	166	221
E—Dairy and Household Products.....	87	64
F—Domestic Manufactures.....	303	342
G—Fine Arts, Needlework, &c.....	170	194
H—Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables.....	340	555
I—Grain, Flour and Seeds.....	54	84
K—Miscellaneous articles.....	41	63
L—Field Crops and Draining.....	1	5
	1718	2340

Financially considered the fair has been very successful, although the receipts were not as great as those of last year. The exhibition of the whole of the classes, except in No. 11, was very limited, the number of thoroughbreds competing was but 33, and certainly no fair show of this class and the position it occupies throughout the State. Very many well known herds had no representatives whatever. The leading prize takers in Durhams were the Messrs. Sly, and Mr. Crippen, of Coldwater, who, we understand, obtained their stock from the herd of Mr. Stone, of Guelph, C. W.] Taken as a whole the Shorthorns, though few in number, were superior in general character to any other of a larger number of animals of the same kind that has been ever seen in this State at a previous exhibition. The Devon herds of the State were but thinly represented. Mr. Brown's Coldwater herd, seems from the premium he has had altogether a clear field, with the exception of that grand old bull Prince Albert, who is still a remarkably fine specimen of the breed in stock, and well worthy of the first premium awarded to him. There were altogether 22 of Devons, and of these fifteen belonging to Messrs. Allen, of Coldwater, and fourteen of which fifteen took premiums, besides winning the grand offered for the best herd. The Herefords were represented by only two animals, shown by Messrs. Brown of Lima. This breeder, however, secured some very fine half-blood steers of the best stock, in which he took premiums in the class.

The Ayrshires came up somewhat stronger than the grade and native cattle the exhibition. They were very meagre, and the competitor consequently very light, while the show of milch cows amounted to nothing like what we should expect at a State Fair in Michigan.

The number of horses entered the present fair was not so great as at the previous fair, but the quality of the young stock has never been so excellent. The exhibition, itself, the arrangements for the trials of horses, and the show were the best planned and best conducted out, that has yet been seen in this State, and indeed very much to render the proceedings of unusual interest in this department. There was a very large proportion of the all-around class of horses, the entries being 68. There were also some useful horses, which had been the result of sprinkling of heavy English cart blood. There were twenty-four entries in the class of Arabians and Black Hawks. In this Othello

stood at the head. This stallion is showing well. At the races on Monday previous to the fair, he took the purse of \$150, winning three out of six heats that were trotted.

The class of thoroughbreds was much more full than we have ever seen it at these exhibitions. Col. Grayson was brought up by Mr. Fitch from Cleveland. He is looking magnificently, and there are few horses that will compare with him as a stock horse. In substance and style he is not to be beaten by any horse of his size, which is good.

UPPER CANADA.—We have given a full report of our own exhibition in other columns. We need only say here, that it was unquestionably in advance in almost all respects of all previous exhibitions of the Association, and was altogether a magnificent display of the Agricultural and industrial resources of the Province. We select the following paragraphs from a full and very friendly editorial report of our show in the *Country Gentleman* of Albany:—

Of the contents of the Crystal Palace I must speak cursorily, except as to the fruits and grains, which deserve particular mention; they included a general show of manufactured products, considerable machinery, musical instruments, quite a fine art collection, models of various kinds, artificial manures, &c., &c., all in sufficient number to convey to a stranger like myself, on his first visit to this part of Canada, a most favorable impression of its home resources and advancement in the useful and ornamental arts. On the western section of the ground floor, the display of garden vegetables as a whole, was certainly one of the best I have ever seen, if others may have surpassed it, in some particulars and perhaps also in mere extent. To the north were the dairy products, of which, both butter and cheese, the exhibition was very fair.

The GRAIN, however, as just intimated, and to which we are now coming, must be classed among the half-dozen prominent features of the Exhibition, in any and all of which I cannot but regard it as comparing most creditably with any Show I have ever seen. As to extent, an Idea may be obtained from the following summary of the principal entries:—

But more striking than all this, were the thirty-two entries, each of twenty-five bushels Winter Wheat, competing for the Canada Company's prize of \$100. This liberal premium was wisely supplemented by the Association with four others respective of \$50, \$40, \$30 and \$20, the winner of the first only being called upon to give up his wheat, but all required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, the variety and quantity of seed, and time of sowing, manures, (if any used,) produce per acre of grain, and any other particulars of practical importance, before being paid the amount of premium.

As to quality, it is difficult to imagine how it could have been much better; probably no premium was taken by any sample weighing less than 63 or 64 lbs. to the bushel, while I was told by one of the Judges that the weight of the first prize sample of two bushels was 66½ lbs., while that of the whole *twenty-five bushels* shown, in one or two instances, averaged throughout over *sixty-five lbs. per bushel*.

The FRUITS which, with a less extensive assortment of Flowers, constituted the most ornamental and striking display in the Palace building, represented excellently well what I suppose to be the best Fruit region of Canada—that lying between the two lakes, Ontario and Erie, especially that part of it more immediately adjacent to the northern shore of the latter, while, indeed, it is probable that through a great part of the two counties of Lincoln and Haldimand, fruit may be cultivated to better advantage than in any other part of the province of equal extent.

But our time is limited and we shall see nothing of the Live Stock unless we abandon at once the charms of Pomona. I said there were half-a-dozen prominent features of excellence in the Show, and if the Grains and Fruits were entitled to rank among them, not less so is the display of Cattle throughout, and that of Sheep in the classes of Cotswolds and Leicesters. I say nothing of the Horses, for beyond one or two good specimens of the heavy English day horse, I saw none of them; and, as to the Swine, it may be added in few words that the Show was a respectable one, without anything particular to attract attention unless it was some pens of Imported large breeds, which were almost constantly surrounded by an admiring crowd.

Among the Short-Horns, some were entitled to praise as really first class animals, and the range of merit throughout was above the average, while here in some degree, and still more among the Devons, not only does the contribution by so many different exhibitors to make up the show, speak well for the distribution of improved stock in the hands of the farmers of the country, but the excellence of the young animals bred from imported parents also proves that the breeders are working well for the interests of the herds they are rearing.

The Devons, as will be seen from the number of entries, were out in large force, and this, together with the excellence of many, gave the breed some prominence over others. The Galloways showed an evident gain in public opinion, and I cannot but renew the opinion I expressed in writing from Scotland, last year, that they are well worth more attention than we have ever given them. I should regard the display of them here as a very fair one—the aged stock showed good size in several instances, straight and tolerably even contour and good “quality,” while among the young things there were one or two promising even better.

What can I add, with regard to the sheep, what has been already said? Mr. Stone, who has just returned from England, has imported recently over 50 head of Cotswolds. He is exhibiting about 40 out of his flock, upon which he had altogether 14 prizes. He also showed a pen of South Downs, two imported and two of his own breeding, that were very nice. The trials of Leicesters alone were 176 in number, including among them many that I should be glad to notice at length, and the Cheviots formed a class seldom seen in our show-yards, but one which I may repeat what was just said of the Galloways, that they deserve to be better known.

The show of Poultry was large, the collection admirably arranged as regards the comfortable examination of their contents, and the large range of roofing under which they were sheltered was constantly crowded.

Among the implements no visitor could fail to notice the number and variety of Cultivators that were exhibited, and connected with this may be mentioned a second, namely, that the show of Roots—although a gentleman assured me that they had had more and better on some other occasions—was certainly among the best that I have ever seen, including particularly Long Red and Yellow Globe Mangolds, Sugar Beets, Swede Turnips, and Yellow Aberdeens. The show of Potatoes was also very large and admirable.

It is in this matter of sheep, roots, and implements of tillage, that we “Americans” might profitably study the example of those of our brethren in Canada West, who have brought into the practice of colonial cultivation some of the best ideas of the old country farming. My friend above alluded to had 40 acres of turf and rape on his farm, the latter for sheep during August and September when grass is likely to be short, and he represented this attention to roots as no unusual thing in his district of country. Over twenty-five years experience in this country had only served in his case to strengthen that very peculiar British prejudice in favor of ample manuring through the agency of the farmer's sheep and cattle, which is most singularly to have melted away under the free and enlightening influences of republican agriculture. I cannot pursue the subject, but shall hope sometimes to have the opportunity of examining more closely the farming, of such roots, and sheep, and cultivators, as emblems, for they, as well as the crops, of which I have above given an example, are more strongly of the principles and the substance of “English Agriculture” than anything I have seen for just about a twelve-month past.

As one draws to its conclusion a letter thus, which must be mailed, whether early or late, at a certain hour of the clock, many thoughts press forward upon the mind, for which I can scarcely be found in pen and ink. As matters especially demanding notice is the spirit with which Hamilton, in common

eral other Canadian towns, has come forward in support of the great interest on which, more than any other, the prosperity both of that country and of ours, is dependent—its agricultural improvement.

The *Genesee Farmer* also, notices our exhibition in the following terms:—

The exhibition of cattle was excellent. Short-horns were out in great numbers—Fred. W. Stone, Geo. Miller, John Snell, and other celebrated breeders, showing many splendid animals. Devons, too, were well represented. Of Leicesters, with a few exceptions, the show was poor, and we did not see a good Hereford on the ground. The black, hornless Galloways were well represented. This hardy and valuable breed is being rapidly diffused through the Pro-

vince. The British breeds of sheep—Cotswolds, Leicesters, South Downs and Cheviots—were well represented. The show of Cotswolds and Leicesters was truly magnificent. Fred. W. Stone, Breton Lodge, Guelph, C. W., is justly celebrated as a successful breeder and importer of Cotswolds. He showed 40 Cotswolds that it would be difficult for any single breeder in England to beat. These sheep are attracting more attention in Canada. Their great size and mutton-producing qualities render them very popular. There can be little doubt they are the most profitable breed of mutton we have. The Sweepstake for the "Best woolled ram of any age or breed," was won by a Cotswold bred by Mr. Stone and sold by Geo. Miller, of Markham.

There was a noble show of Leicesters; the best flocks of George Miller, of Markham, John Snell, of Edmonton, and many other celebrated breeders, being well represented. The best flocks of Canada are a larger breed than those of England. We should judge that they are a dash of Cotswold or Teeswater blood in them.

Be this as it may, the breed is well improved, and they are a most useful class of

cattle. Stone showed some beautiful Sussexes; Mr. Spencer, of Whitby, some fine Shire Downs; the latter is a larger breed than the Sussex, and is rapidly gaining favor. Jackson, and many others, showed excellent South Downs. There was a good show of Leicesters. There were only a few pens of Merino fine-wooled sheep receive but little attention in Canada.

There was a good show of pigs—the "improved Berkshires" predominating. From their appearance, we suppose the improvement has effected by crossing with the Essex. There were a few Suffolks, and only a few pens of Irish or other large breeds. One Lancaire pig, exhibited by G. E. Cresswell, of Huron, attracted attention from her immense size. She measured 7 feet 7 inches in length, and her girth under the fore legs.

The show of agricultural implements was not as large as usual. The implements and machines of Canada have a substantial, English look. Iron harrows, long-handled plows, turnip drills, etc., reminded us of an English Fair ground. There were six or eight different kinds of turnip drills, for sowing one or two ridges at a time—indicating that the culture of root crops is greatly on the increase.

There was a fine show of fruits, and a most magnificent display of vegetables—the latter we have never seen equalled in the "States," and we question if it is often surpassed in any country.

But the most interesting feature of the Exhibition was the wheat.

For the "Best two bushels of Winter Wheat," there were 83 entries; for Spring Wheat 84 entries. The "Canada Company" offer a standing prize of £25 for the best 25 bushels of winter wheat—the prize wheat to be given to the Company for distribution. For this prize there were 32 entries, or 800 bushels! Think of it, ye wheat growers of the "Genesee Country," and let us look to our laurels! We could, doubtless, make as good a display at our own State Fair, but certes, we never have. The judges are provided with an instrument for the determining with accuracy and despatch the weight per bushel, and they told us that not one of these samples weighed less than 63 lbs. per bushel, and the heaviest was 66½ lbs. Like our wheat, several of these samples bore the marks of having been stung by the midge, but the maggots had not been able to penetrate the grain to any depth, and had done little or no damage except to the appearance of the sample. Canadian farmers have just cause to be proud of their exhibition. Each Annual Fair indicates rapid improvement, not only in stock, but in all agricultural and horticultural productions; and it may be safely asserted that the farmers of Canada West are second to none on this side of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK.—The New York State Fair was held at Elmira, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October. This exhibition appears on the whole to have been unsuccessful. The exhibition in 1859 at Albany was a splendid success, but this of 1860 appears to have been quite below the average for some years past. We select some items in reference to it from Moore's *Rural New-Yorker*:—

The Twentieth Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Elmira last week, resulted quite differently from what officers, members and friends anticipated. The weather was unfavorable, the display meagre, and the attendance and receipts limited. Arrangements had been made for a large and complete exhibition in the various departments—the stables for Horses, stalls for Cattle, pens for Sheep and Swine, and halls for Fruit and various products and manufactures, being abundant and spacious, though the grounds occupied were

not as large as usual, comprising only a little over twenty acres. Small as were the grounds, however, there was no cause of complaint for lack of room; and as to the stock stalls and pens, not half of them were occupied. Indeed, we never attended a N. Y. State Fair which was so deficient in almost every class—the Fruit, Implement, and Mechanical department being about the only creditable ones in the whole exhibition. Much of the apparent meagerness may be attributed to the weather, but surely a State Fair ought to excel an ordinary County Exhibition in every particular;—it is nevertheless true that in several classes (such as Grain, Dairy Products, Vegetables, &c.,) the recent Monroe County Fair was superior, in both the number and quality of articles presented, to that of Elmira.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.—CATTLE.—Were we to sum up this department of the exhibition in as few words as possible, we would be compelled to write over against it—a complete failure. In certain breeds of cattle there were not a sufficient number shown to relieve the society of the three premiums offered; and, in some instances, where the enumeration was large enough for the purpose, the animals were utterly unworthy of such distinction.

Durhams.—There were twenty-five or thirty representatives of the short horns on exhibition, and among these some quite choice stock. In aged bulls, Cooper Sayre of Oaks Corners, Ontario Co., had one of the produce of old "Neptune,"—said to resemble his size very strongly, which was a fine animal. A. F. Wood and T. S. Harrison of St. Lawrence County, A. M. Underhill of Dutchess, John R. Page, H. S. Dunning, J. M. Sherwood, and Abram Myers of Cayuga, James O. Sheldon of Ontario, A. B. Benham of Tompkins, and J. B. Garrett of Onondaga, were the principal exhibitors, and brought forward some good stock in the competition.

We can not pass from the Durhams without mention of the "Prince of Wales," a two year old bull, exhibited by Geo. Miller of Markham, C. W. This animal was the winner of the first prize in his class, and of the gold medal at the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton. He was exhibited at the Livingston Co. (N. Y.) Fair week before last, and carried off the sweepstakes. He is a superb specimen, *bodily*, but, as we think, with a little too much legs. However, this defect was very apparent in almost every specimen exhibited. A second animal was shown in this class (Foreign Cattle) by Adam Fergusson of Hamilton.

Devons.—Passing from the space allotted to Short-Horns to that given to the Devons, we hoped to see the scantiness relieved, but were disappointed. In aged bulls there was no competition, and but one premium awarded, which was taken by an animal owned by E. Cornell of Tompkins. The exhibitors were D. M. Lindsay of Steuben, S. W. Johnston and S. W. Bradley

of Cattaraugus, E. Ottley of Ontario, C. Hyatt of Tioga, and E. G. Cook of Jefferson.

Hercfords.—Here there seemed to be something of a gain, in numbers, at least, as the competitors, E. Corning, Jr., of Albion made a fair contribution. In certain divisions however, the same deficiency as heretofore was apparent.

[The display in the other classes of cattle, Ayrshires, Alderneys, Holland Cattle, Guernsey &c., was also very inferior.]

HORSES.—While this part of the Fair labor to some extent, under the same difficulties which detracted from the merit and interest of the portions, it was compelled to sustain an additional burthen. The race on Wednesday between "Flora Temple" and "Patchen," &c. thousands from the Society's Exhibition, compelled examining committees to attempt day's labor in one. As a consequence the thing was in admirable confusion. Matched Teams, Trotting Stallions and Trotting Gelds, Draught Horses and Roadsters, Thoroughbreds and those totally destitute of breeding, were mingling with each other for the praise of outsiders and the premiums. Amid all this, it was an enviable job to get any information, or facts concerning the merits of the various animals shown. [The display of horses on the whole appears to have been somewhat better than the other departments of live stock.]

The advertising card among the horses the Arabian, (but one was on the grounds) sent to Hon. Wm. H. Seward. This horse has latterly undergone the privations and hardships of a long sea voyage, and we must allowance therefor, but we believe that not one out of twenty who saw him, when asked an opinion, would express disappointment in anything couched in stronger terms. He is thin, considerably under fifteen hands, bay, black mane and tail, the latter fine and thin; small head, well set on; large eyes; a medium nostril; and is badly marked with white, especially upon the back. It may be something very valuable about him well worth the notoriety which the press of the Society have accorded, but there is a score of animals exhibited which will not receive "honorable mention," that, in our humble opinion, possessed more spirit, endurance, style, speed, and all the other valuable features which constitute a good horse.

SHEEP.—This department of the exhibition might be characterized as fair in numbers. A very good average of the total would be pronounced of excellent quality. The bulk of the display was made up of Mutton breeds, so so, we begin to fear that our farmers are neglecting the fine woolled varieties.

We have not space for the notices of the various breeds: Spanish Merinos, Silesian Merinos, French Merinos, Cross Breeds, South Down, Shropshire Downs, Hampshire Downs, Cheviot, New Oxfordshire, Cotswolds, &c. We

and that Samuel Thorne, and Jacob Lorillard of Westchester Co., exhibited some splendid Essex and Shropshire Downs, of recent importation. We find the following notice of Canadian exhibitors:—

Foreign Sheep.—John Miller of Pickering, W., exhibited several remarkably fine Leesters, among others the "1st Prize" of the Provincial Show. George Miller of Markham, W., had the Cotswold and its crosses. A 3-year old buck, weight 379 pounds, winner of the "1st prize" and silver medal at Hamilton, was in this collection. John Snell of Hampton, C. W., exhibited Lincolnshires, Cotswolds, and Leicestershires, in profusion.

DAIRY AND GRAIN.—In the building appropriated to dairy products we found but little that ultimately belonged there. Indeed, the dairy products of the State were never so poorly represented at any State Fair that we have ever attended, unless our recollection is very much at fault. There were some choice specimens of butter, in all forty lots. In addition to this, we saw half a dozen cheeses made up the collection. In the same building we found some very good wheat, Dayton, Red Spring, Mediterranean, &c., in eight barrels in all, and a few bags. The exhibition of oats was very fair, and we counted out twenty lots, and some very plump, heavy specimens. The Poland seemed to prevail, though there was a very fine lot labelled "*California Oats*." Of corn, there were but two barrels shelled, and a few ears. The barley exhibited was very fine, and the same may be said of the Timothy seed, of which there were several samples.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.—The exhibition of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c. was very good—large and varied for the city, though not so extensive as at Albany last year. It included the usual "assortment"—mowers and mowers, horse powers and threshing machines, portable and other engines, plows, harrows, rakes, drills, horse rakes, ditching machines, potato diggers, hay and cheese presses, mills, churns, bee hives &c. &c. The display comprised quite a number of noteworthy novelties, and a few novelties.

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL HORSE EXHIBITION.—This show was held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, from the 10th to 13th September, and attracted a large number of visitors and exhibitors from the neighboring States and this province. There were entered 199 horses entered for competition, principally in the trotting classes, and the trials of speed formed the main feature of the exhibition, especially when such celebrated animals as the Temple and Ethan Allen came on the stand. The prizes ranged from \$10 to \$150. Amongst the exhibitors from Canada who received prizes were D. McKellar, of London; D. C. Stree, York Township, and James Bell, of Toronto. We find in the *Detroit Tribune*, that at the trial of thorough bred horses there

was much excitement, and several persons offered to bet various sums on the issue. This conduct gave offence to many persons who like to improve the breed of horses but are opposed to betting or gambling of any kind, and the society have taken steps to prevent the recurrence of such interruptions. The Hon. Charles E. Stuart, the President, addressed the crowd on the Stand House, and said that any person who gave the least annoyance by offering to bet money on the horses would be removed from the stand, and expelled from the Park if necessary. He said that the Kalamazoo National Association were determined that the Horse Fairs should be conducted in such a way that all classes may visit them without receiving annoyance of any kind. The Police had already received instructions to expel offenders, and he trusted there would be no occasion to resort to such an extreme course.

MAINE STATE HORSE EXHIBITION.—This was the first exhibition of the "Association for the Improvement of Horses in Maine." It was held at Augusta, on 20th to 22nd September. There were premiums offered to the amount of \$1600 or \$1700 for stallions, mares and geldings of different ages, for family horses, matched horses, fancy matched horses, team horses, saddle horses, running horses, pacing horses, trotting horses, and for displays of horsemanship, and horsemanship. There were one hundred and forty-eight horses entered for competition. All were put to some trial of speed or strength, the general rule being to run or trot the competing horses together in mile heats, the winner of two or three heats receiving the prize. So that the exhibition resembled very much in its general features four days of what are usually called running and trotting races. The attendance of visitors was pretty large, the receipts sufficient to pay expenses, and the result considered highly satisfactory.

COUNTY SHOWS, UPPER CANADA.

NORTH WELLINGTON.—The Show of this Society was held at Fergus on Tuesday 9th October, and was considered the most successful yet held by the Society. The stock, agricultural productions, dairy products and implements, were all good. The principal exhibitors of horses were Messrs. Linwood, Hunter, Gordon and Rennie; of cattle Messrs. Watt, Caldwell, McDowall and Ironside; of sheep, Messrs. Tindale, Gordon, McDowall and Proudfoot.

EAST ELGIN.—This Society held its show on Tuesday 2d October, at St. Thomas. Mr. Wm. Shore carried off all the prizes for Durham cattle, and Mr. Locke all those for Devons. There were no other pure bred classes. Amongst the exhibitors of horses were Messrs. James Armstrong, John King, Elihu Moore, G. Hetherington, &c.

WEST YORK AND ETOBICOKE.—This was a Union exhibition of the Riding and the County, and was in every respect successful. It was held at the Mimico Village, Dundas Street, on

Oct. 11. There were about a thousand entries. The stock exhibited was amongst the best in the Province. The grain, roots and fruit, of which the display was large and imposing, could not be surpassed in quality. The chief exhibitors of Durhams were Messrs. John Snell, John Clayton, John Gill, Edw. Musson; of Devons, John Moore; of Galloways, Messrs. Snell, Wilcox, Torrance, Moore; of Ayrshires Mr. R. L. Denison. Of sheep, Messrs. Snell, Jackson, Smith, Jennings and Coates. Of Implements, Mahaffey, of Brampton; Mallaby, of Weston; Carlton and Son, York Township; Bell, Toronto; Leffer, Streetsville, Savage, Toronto Township; Wilkinson, Vaughan; Modeland, Brampton; Patterson & Brothers, Richmond Hill, &c.

EAST YORK AND MARKHAM.—This was also a Union exhibition. It took place at Markham Village on Thursday, October 9th, and was what may be called "a great success." Some of the leading exhibitors at the Provincial Shows reside in the Riding and were present in force on this occasion. It is only necessary to mention the names of the Millers, the Wheelers, the Armstrongs, the Crawfords, &c, amongst the competitors to show that the exhibition must have been a good one. The *Markham Economist* says:—

There was a fine exhibition of Implements, a good show of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, and all the available space not taken up by the stock and the large tent in the centre of the field, was occupied by well dressed farmers, their wives and daughters.

The show of Roots has seldom been equalled in Canada, amongst which were some new and highly prized potatoes, exhibited by Joshua Sisley, of Scarborough. The ladies' department was well represented, but by no means as well as was done last year. L. Crosby & Co.'s specimens of fruit attached much well deserved attention. We will just add, that no less than one thousand entries were made in this exhibition, and over thirteen hundred tickets were sold to the tent. Many more would have been sold had the canvas been twice or three times the size.

TORONTO.—This was a Union Exhibition of the City of Toronto Electoral Division, and the City Horticultural Societies. It was an exceedingly well got up affair, buildings and tents being erected at a heavy expense for the occasion. The competition was confined to Agricultural products, fruit, plants and flowers, and the display of those articles could scarcely have been surpassed. It was a great floral fête. The Show was held on the magnificent grounds presented to the Horticultural Society by the Hon. G. W. Allan. It took place on the 11th and 12th September, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who kindly consented to inaugurate the gardens by planting a handsome young maple tree. The number of visitors was large but not sufficiently so to pay expenses. Had not the weather un-

fortunately been very unfavorable the exhibit might have been profitable. As it was the Horticultural Society suffered a pretty heavy pecuniary loss.

SOUTH LANARK.—Exhibition held at Peon Monday, October 1st. The day was wet, cold, and uncomfortable, and in consequence the Show may be regarded as a complete failure. Still there was a considerable number of exhibitors, although it was impossible to show anything to advantage. We not some fine sheep, cattle and horses, and particularly a splendid spring bull calf—a horned Durham—belonging to Mr. W. W. and which weighed 756 lbs., and attracted good deal of attention. There was a fine assortment of vegetables, including potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, mangolds, cabbages, cauliflowers, &c., in all which the same shown were very large, and looked well. There were also samples of wheat, oats, rye, barley and Indian corn—very good. Several first excellent butter were on exhibition.—*P. Courier*.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND, NOW AND TEN YEARS AGO.—We are indebted for the following particulars to an esteemed correspondent:—

The annual exhibition of the West Riding Northumberland Agricultural Society was at Cobourg, on the 17th October. Though morning was wet and threatening, which doubt, prevented many from attending from distance who would otherwise have been present, yet the show was fully equal to any former of the society. In horses, the principal exhibitors were Crawford, McKecknie and Beatty, the spans of farm horses some fine teams shown, the first prize being awarded to a grey horse belonging to Wm. McDougall, Baltimore. In Durham cattle, the principal exhibitors were Messrs. John and Charles G. Roddick, Alcorn, and McMurtry, who figure in the prize list. The Devons were by the Messrs. Eagleson and Mason, and more numerous than on former occasions. Ayrshires, the exhibitor was Mr. Wright, whose herd is well known, and Pratt. Of Gallic the herds of George and William Roddick on the ground, and justly admired. There was a good show of long woolled sheep; specimens were on the ground from the flocks of Galters, Craig, Cullis, Alcorn, Underwood, and Wade. In short wools, the exhibitors Hinman and Fish. There was an excellent display of all kinds of grain, dairy products and articles of domestic industry, the quality being almost all cases all that could be desired. We should have liked to have seen a large quantity.

The show of roots was magnificent, fully to the late Provincial Exhibition; there was little of mediocrity, and so many superior specimens of turnips, carrots, mangel wurzel, sugar beets, that the task of the judges

we been a difficult one. Some of the first size white carrots exceeded two feet in length, and weighed nearly eight pounds each. The directors added a Ladies' Department to the show this year; the display brought out was highly creditable for a first effort, and gave promise of greater interest in future. The premiums offered amounted to upwards of six hundred dollars, and the entries were over five hundred in number.

We may notice in connection with this show, (thanks to the kindness of the then Secretary, Mr. Steele,) we have now lying before us a report of the first show ever held by the County of Northumberland Agricultural Society; this show having been held at the Village of Lborne, in the Township of Cramahe, on the 11th of October, 1829, when premiums to the amount of eighty-five dollars appear to have been paid. To the honor of this society, we notice that they gave two prizes, one of five dollars and one of three dollars, for the best written essay on the culture of wheat. Do any of our societies give such premiums now? The report is a small pamphlet which contains an excellent introduction, pointing out the objects and benefits of agricultural societies, and giving an account of the first formation of their own—then rules and regulations of the society, with a list of the officers and directors—next the two prize essays on the culture of wheat, and concludes with some remarks on the show: thus, "There were premiums offered for ewes, calves, and ploughing, but no candidate appeared, except one person to plough. The principal part of the day being wet and stormy, it took back a great number of people from a distance; yet notwithstanding, the meeting was well attended, all things considered, and the most good humor and harmony prevailed during the course of the day, and all went away apparently well satisfied with the results of the day's transactions." We may add that the report appears to have been printed in Kingston. What period we believe there was no printing between Kingston and York, now Toronto.

W. R.

TOWNSHIP SHOWS, UPPER CANADA.

ESPREA.—The Vespra Branch Agricultural Society's annual show of stock, grain, &c., took place on the farm of Mr. Mairs, Penetanguishene, on Wednesday, September 26th. Considering the unfavorable state of the weather, the show was well attended; some excellent horses, &c., were shown. The members of this society take the palm from the rest of the county for raising good stock. The principal exhibits of cattle were Messrs. Cave, Pass, and Ridge.

ERIN.—The annual exhibition of the Erin Township Agricultural Society was held in the village of Ospringe on Wednesday, 10th October. The weather was propitious, and many hundreds of the rural population of the adjoining

country were assembled on the show ground. The township of Erin being comparatively but recently settled cannot be expected to make such an exhibition of live stock as Eramosa or Guelph, but every succeeding show gives evidence of improvement, while in the produce department, some samples of grain and several of roots and vegetables, would have compared favorably with those exhibited by Agricultural Societies of longer standing in the neighboring townships. Messrs. John Clark, Malcolm McLaughlin, Wm. Smith, and Peter Aurey were amongst the exhibitors of horses; Messrs. Hugh McMillan, Thos. Tolton, John Kerr, Geo. Fergusson, of cattle. Mr. A. McMillan carried off the majority of the prizes for sheep.

WELLESLEY.—The Annual show of this Society took place at Wellesley Village on Wednesday, Oct. 10. The day was a very favourable one for the purpose, the weather being warm and pleasant. The attendance was in consequence very large, larger we believe than at any previous show in the same township, notwithstanding that the state of the roads kept back many that would otherwise have attended from a distance. The carrots, mangel wurzels, turnips, and potatoes were a splendid sight to look at. The wheat, barley, oats and other grains showed conclusively that this township can compete with any in the Province in cereal productions. We noticed some beautiful samples of butter. The show of horses was something unexpectedly fine, at least to strangers. The show in cattle was not so large, though some excellent animals were on the ground. The show of sheep was excellent.

LOBO.—The Fall Exhibition of the Lobo Agricultural Society was held on Thursday, October 11th, on the premises of Mr. Elias Cutler, 9th concession, Lobo. The weather was very unpropitious, being rainy during the whole time of the Show. Nevertheless, there was a good display of animals, &c., on the ground, many of which plainly indicated the beneficial effects of the Society in thus producing such a marked improvement in the quality of the stock exhibited.

The show of horses was generally admitted to be such as reflected credit upon a Township Society. Of cattle, there were a considerable number of thorough-bred, and a large number of grade.

The sheep were good, and there was quite a large number entered. The grain and root department was lacking somewhat in quantity, but not quality, for the samples shown were of a very fair stamp. Altogether the Show was a good one.—*London Free Press.*

SOUTH DORCHESTER.—Show held at Village of Lyons on 13th October. The day was fine and the attendance good. There was a good collection of stock and produce, the number of entries being 355. The show was highly creditable for a new township.

NORTH DORCHESTER.—The show was held at Edwardsburgh, on Tuesday October 16th. The stock, roots, seeds, &c. were superior. At the close of the proceedings the society resolved to devote its next years funds in aid of the Provincial Exhibition.

PUSLINCH.—The exhibition took place at Ingram's Inn, Brock Road, on Tuesday, 16th Oct. inst. The day was lovely, and there was a large attendance of the substantial yeomanry of the township, as also of their wives, sons, and daughters. The display was magnificent, in fact the best that has ever taken place in Puslinch. The number of entries was 589. The turn-out of horses was really capital, and it was stated by one of the judges that in this department the show has never been equalled at any show in the county of Wellington. The roots too, were uncommonly large and fine, some of the turnips weighing 15 lbs. each. The show of potatoes and apples was also very fine. In domestic manufactures, Puslinch takes the lead of all the other townships in the County, and the display in this department was excellent both in quantity and quality. Amongst the leading exhibitors, were Messrs. F. W. Stone, John Iles, Patrick Hughes, Thomas Arkell, and others well known at the Provincial Exhibitions.

WEST NISSOURI.—The Fair of this Society was held on Thursday, Oct. 11th. The weather being wet and disagreeable was a serious drawback on the enjoyments of the occasion, and a great many specimens of good stock that appeared on our show-ground last year, were absent in consequence of the bad weather.—*Free Press.*

SCARBORO.—Show held Oct. 5th. A spirited competition. Good horses and cattle shown by Messrs. Crawford, Dixon, Lawrie, Malcolm, Wheler, Torrance, &c. There was also a good show of grain, roots, &c.

Hints about Selling Wheat.

Having long entertained the opinion that farmers do not pursue the most profitable plan in disposing of their wheat, allow me to express my convictions and offer a few suggestions on the subject, for the consideration of the large class interested.

Generally, as soon as harvest is over, all the threshing machines are put in motion, hurrying the threshing of wheat at the rate of 250 to 500 bushels per day to each machine, and by the middle of November the great bulk of the crop is out of the farmers' hands in the possession or control of speculators. It has always appeared to me that a different course would be better—that if farmers would only dispose of, say one-third or one-fourth of their wheat by the middle of November, another fourth or third by the middle of February, and the balance by the opening of navigation, they might be better

rewarded for their labor, while the cost to the consumer would perhaps be little if any more. There is not probably another country on the globe where the wheat is disposed of so soon after harvest as in this. Certainly there was another cause than the hurrying it to market, which caused it to decline three shillings per bushel immediately after harvest last year. There was then little stock on hand, and if farmers had held the crop one month longer than they did there would have been no fall in price. The surplus will be trifling this season, and there is must be held in the city of New York. In several places in Ohio, and other Western and Southern States, the prices of wheat and flour are about the same as in New York.

Now, I am aware that this is unpopular doctrine, but I write what I believe is for the good of the farmer. The banks, the merchants, the money dealers are anxious to have the farmers send forward their crops to relieve the money market;—at least when there is money pressure, the cry with such men is to have the farmers send forward their crops. This pressure season (which usually occurs immediately after harvest,) appears to be about only time that the farmer seems of any importance. I have often felt vexed when I have seen the merchants, and money changers, &c., say, 'Money will be plenty when the farmers send forward crops;' and I would respond, 'If the prices are not remunerative, and they don't send them forward, what will you do for me then?' The answer usually was, 'they will send them forward; they cannot keep their crops, but will loan money to them to hold their crops, but will loan plenty to dealers to pay for produce.'

Think of this farmers, everywhere, and arrange your plans so that you will not be obliged to sell your crops until a paying price can be obtained. The mechanics and the merchants will pay their regular stated prices, and you must either pay them or do without their services or goods. The money lender must have the interest, or you cannot have his money. I pray why may not the farmer set his own price—a fair, remunerating price—or hold his produce until he gets it, or finds there is a surplus the world over, and he must take it. It has been my conviction for many years of all classes of men, the farmers are in the mercy of others. Every thing a farmer has to purchase, he has to pay the asking price even from a reaper and mower to a pot of sugar; and when he carries his grain to the village, where there are only two or three dealers, they can arrange among themselves to make their own price.

Now, if the farmer would keep his produce at home until the buyer comes and contracts for it, (as we go to dealers when we want goods) then he would know what he is to receive. The truth is, grain ought to be kept in the farmer's hands until needed for consumption. The

use in having millions of bushels and barrels stored in the great cities for six months in the year, and the producers should be set right on the subject. If any other article for a yearly consumption was to be thrown on the market in the course of a month or six weeks, it could never bring as fair a price as if sold when wanted for use. Men and brethren, are not these things?—and am I not right in affirming that the masses, as a class, should exercise their *brains* as well as hands in promotion of their interests? Must they always *pay* what holders ask for goods, and *accept* what is offered for produce? As I have already intimated, this article will give offence to some—will be unpopular among the masses—but farmers, and even some of them may object to its position. But never mind that, farmers—and wheat growers especially. If you consider the matter properly, I believe you will come to the conclusion that produce is sent to market far too rapidly after the harvest is completed. If held until the first of November, buyers will be after your crops—for they must be had, and nearly all consumed before the other year comes round. If all wheat growers were to take things calmly, and sell their grain regularly, say from harvest until April, I have no doubt the result would be more advantageous to them than by pursuing the usual policy. Take farmers in general: the return they receive is smaller, for the capital invested, than in any other occupation: and if they were to live like merchants, they would fail. Having given much thought to this matter, I believe that farmers might and ought to occupy a higher and more independent position in society than they do, and hence the reflections and suggestions now submitted for their consideration.—
W. Beadle, St. Catharines Journal.

Importance of Salt in Agriculture.

We should ask why so enormous a quantity of this inestimable gift of salt is distributed throughout the earth; why three-fourths of the surface of the planet designed for the use of man is covered with it; the answer would be,—in order to preserve the work of nature, to enable the masses more readily to sustain himself, and to make him wealthier and better. It has become an indispensable condition for the existence of man, and his civilization. In all organic beings we meet with two processes—that of life and of decomposition—the latter beginning its activity after the former has achieved its end at the moment when organic beings are dissolved into those constituents from which the matter was formed and nourished. We, however, we intend to check, or at least to retard decomposition, we must employ acids, for we know that the Creator formed of the sea—a mighty barrier against the immeasurable masses of water becoming putrid; we know that stocks of flesh, grease, &c., are preserved

by the application of salt; that cabbage-water, acids in general, and kitchen-salt are the means employed by the agriculturist against septic diseases in our domestic animals, and against diseases of the mouth and feet. The separation of milk and deposit of meat will be increased by the application of salt, thus forming the essential means for the promotion of cattle-raising. By the application of salt, the fruits, especially wine, will become much better; and even the ancients were in the habit of throwing salt on their grounds, their vineyards, and fruit trees. Agricultural chemistry informs us that the simplest combinations through which nourishment is conveyed to plants consist in acids, alkalies, and alkaline substances. Animal chemistry shows that free muriatic acid and kitchen-salt form the principal constituents of the contents of the stomach.

In a French prize paper, by Dr. Desaise, on the manifold advantages of the use of salt in agriculture, the following results have been laid down by the celebrated French veterinary surgeon, Grognez:

Common salt serves as a preventive of the fermentation and heating of hay, which has been heaped up in large stacks during wet weather. Forty quintals of hay require fifteen pounds of salt, to be strewn among its alternate layers.

This effect is much better shown in straw, which, if intended to be used as fodder, by being moistened with salt water, may be preserved for a long time, when it can be given to cattle instead of hay, a method in use among the ancients.

Leaves of trees, when put in ditches with salt, may be prevented for a long time from putrefactive fermentation, and will even make good forage. Intelligent farmers of the Mont d'Orlyonnais are in the habit of thus preserving their vine leaves as fodder for goats.

Fodder of inferior quality, for instance, straw, or other kinds, soaked and bleached by rain and sun, cured too late, or become woody, may be rendered more palatable and easy of digestion by being salted. A pound of salt in three quarts of water is required for a quintal of bad hay.

The sharp taste which the milk of cows usually assumes in consequence of beets, turnips, and white cabbage being continually fed to them, can be removed by salting those vegetables.

In Flanders, common salt is strewn on new and wet oats, to be fed to horses, and, thus prepared, will not be dangerous to the animals. The same application may also be made to hay newly harvested, to prevent injuries when it may become necessary to feed such hay, the moisture of which has not been fully evaporated.

Though the bad qualities of dusty, muddy, or mouldy fodder, after having been washed and threshed, are not entirely removed, yet, by giving a sprinkling of salt water, they will be diminished to a considerable degree. This fact will be of advantage to the farmer whenever he may be in want of appropriate fodder.

By means of salt, such water as otherwise

could not be used for cattle for drinking, will be rendered proper.

The great advantages to be derived from common salt with regard to the health of cattle, have been clearly shown by many experiments made by that learned and celebrated agriculturist of Alsace, M. Boussingault. Cattle, by being fed with salt, receive a soft and glossy skin, their digestion and appetite are in good order, and they increase in flesh and strength. Cows thus fed yield much milk, while those treated otherwise have dull skins, with rough hairs, exhibit less appetite, produce a smaller amount of flesh, and yield not only inferior quantity, but also quality, of milk.

Manure from cattle fed with salted fodder is also of a better quality.

Finally, manuring with salt will banish mosses and hurtful parasitical plants from meadows.—*U. S. Patent Office Report.*

Cider-Making.

We find in the *Ohio Farmer*, the following admirable directions on cider-making:—

Although nearly every farmer makes from one to twenty or more barrels of cider yearly, yet few apply to the manufacture any more than a mechanical knowledge, or the following of some routine method descended from father to son, and the consequence is, that no more than one-tenth of the liquor denominated cider, deserves a name beyond that of poor vinegar.

Cider when carefully made, with a due knowledge of its properties, becomes a pleasant and healthful drink, far better in its native purity than when manufactured and sold as champagne wine; for be it known, very many thousand bottles of so-called champagne are nothing more than cider re-manufactured. All varieties of apples can be manufactured into cider, yet the properties of a cider and a table apple are very different, although sometimes combined in the same fruit. Toughness, dryness, and a fibrous flesh, and astringency, are all good properties in a cider-apple. Yellow flesh indicates richness and strength; and the heavier the mast, the stronger the cider. Late ripening apples, or those which require to be housed, are not profitable for cider, because of the extra expense of housing; all apples requiring to be fully ripe and mellow before making up. Apples which fall from the tree fully ripe, make better cider than those which are shaken off the tree. Keeping the fruit under cover from one to three weeks before making up, increases the strength and flavor of the cider. Care must be taken that the fruit is spread thin and freely exposed to the currents of air, otherwise it will often contract an unpleasant smell, which will affect the taste of the cider. As the fruit becomes ripened and mellow, the juice is reduced in quantity, but increased in weight, and heightened in flavor. If,

however, they are left too long, and decay commences, the quality is injured by a peculiar musty tone or flavor imparted to the liquor; decayed or decaying fruits should, therefore, be carefully picked out before grinding. Unlike apples should never be mixed with those fully ripened and mellow; much of the merit of cider depends upon the proper separation of fruit, we have just stated, and also in selecting color those of a rich, yellow tinge in skin being superior to those of a greenish cast; they should never be mixed. Mixing varieties, while it adds to the value of the cider, must not be done if any certain quality is sought to be obtained and a uniform character established by the manufacturer, unless it may be that two distinct varieties are mixed in certain proportions, as to one, etc., and a quality of cider made, which it is desired to have again and again. In such case the same mixture must be made, and in like proportions. An astringent, harsh fruit and a rich sweet apple will often be found combine the qualities requisite for the very highest flavor, and heaviest body.

Grinding the fruit is a very important item in the manufacture of good cider. The whole fruit, pulp, seed, rind and all, should be completely mashed. If the juice of an apple be extracted without bruising the fruit, it will be found of a different richness, compared to the juice of the same apple after being perfectly macerated and left exposed to the influence of the air and light for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Grinding should, therefore, be very perfect, and pomace remain for one or two days before making up.

The making up of the cheese for press should be performed only upon a clean, smooth platform, and rye straw free from rust or wax used to confine it in place. A gentle press should be first given, and the cider from a first running should be barreled by itself, the cheese allowed to stand, say twelve hours, and additional pressure given, from which will be obtained the best quality of liquor: the last running will perhaps be the most clear, but its richness will be found diminished; in other words the saccharine matter or sugar will be less, of course the quality inferior. After the second running, or when no more juice of the apple its pure state can be obtained, the top of the cheese is sometimes taken off and a few pails of water applied, when pressure is again applied and a very inferior quality of liquor obtained, most entirely destitute of sugar, but often being a tolerable vinegar.

The fermentation may be said to be the completion of the work of making and mashing cider, although racking off and bottling are afterwards necessary to bring it to perfection. The time which may elapse after making the cider before fermentation commences, depends upon the quality and condition of the fruit, and which it is made, and the temperature of the weather. If the fruit is only partially ripe

the weather warm, fermentation often commences within a few hours after expressing the juice, while if the weather is cold and the fruit well ripened, days, or possibly weeks may elapse before fermentation commences. In either case, it is better to place the casks under a shed protected from the sun, but open to a free circulation of air. Leave out the bungs. Have ready a cask with the bung kept in, and as the fermentation goes on, and the froth issues from the bung-holes, fill up from day to day from the cask in which the bung has been kept. As soon as the froth ceases to issue from the bung-holes, see that the cask is full, then drive in the bungs tightly, leaving open a small vent or spigot for a few days, or until the froth becomes like pure light cream, free from dirty particles, then close all up tight; the less fermentation takes place, the better will be the liquor. Clean, sweet casks must always be supplied, and if any tinge of rustiness, slack some fresh lime in each cask, leaving it from one to four hours. If one operation is not sufficient repeat the process.

Correspondence.

Education of Farmers' Sons in Canada.

EDITOR AGRICULTURIST—This is a subject at every true Canadian should feel a deep interest in, and which is not only of importance to the agricultural class of the community, but the vital interests of the Province itself. Canada is purely an agricultural country, and it will remain so for many years to come; and in proportion as this department of Canadian industry flourishes, will the country rise in importance and wealth. Every Canadian farmer will duly see the desirability of having our present state of agricultural art and science improved, and the very intimate connection which exists between this improvement and his own prosperity, and the prosperity and future wealth of his posterity. Admitting then the desirability of this, will he see the necessity of the enquiry, how may this improvement be best brought about? I am led to believe that one thing is wanting, viz: more educated farmers: not Latin and Greek scholars, but farmers educated in their own calling and profession—educated in both the *theory* and *practice* of every routine of farming operations, and in all physical sciences bearing upon them. With such farmers, and with such an agricultural soil as we possess, what might we not expect in future Canada and of the Canadian people? But a class of men cannot be made out of our present farmers. Their time of education has elapsed. They of course may increase their knowledge of the practical part of their profession, and this is nearly all the improvement that could be expected of them; but it is not so with their sons—on whom the hope of Canada's future respect altogether depends. This class

of men, unfortunately for Canada, is extremely scarce, but it could not be otherwise with the present generation. The majority of our present Canadian farmers belong to that sturdy class, who, with stout hearts and strong nerves, have in an almost miraculous manner changed a wilderness into fertile fields, and into the comfortable homes of a happy and prosperous people. They have done their duty well, and a happy thing it would be for Canada, would we their successors battle as energetically for its success as our fathers have done. But the work we have to do differs from theirs. The pioneers of Canada had to do with felling trees; clearing away the forests; removing stumps, stones, and whatever might interfere with the plough or harrow; opening up highways and such like improvements; all of which we receive from their hands ready wrought. While engaged in those arduous employments they had no opportunity for acquiring a practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture, and in fact they had no need of it. Their work was different from that of the farmer now. They indeed had to learn their business, but it was all handi-work, there was no science in it. Had they been acquainted with all the various branches of natural science which are now in older countries happily called in to the farmer's aid, and without a knowledge of which no farmer can compete successfully, they could have made no use of such knowledge. So far they have done their duty well, but there remains still one duty for them to perform—a duty which every loyal subject owes to his country, which every christian owes to his posterity—one which is of vital importance to our common country, and on the faithful performance of which the future greatness of Canada in a great degree depends—that duty is to *educate their sons*; not as lawyers, doctors, merchants, or tradesmen, for we have too many of these already, but to educate them *as farmers*. The majority of the children of school age in Canada are those of farmers, whose parents are the bone and sinew of the country, and who represent the greater part of its wealth; yet this is the class of children most neglected in their education. If even one of them is pushed on beyond the mere rudiments, it is to prepare him for some one of the round of trades or professions; all of which are already over-stocked. Occasionally a farmer may be found who thinks he is not keeping up with the times in educational matters, if he is not educating some one of his sons for a doctor, or a lawyer, but how rarely will you find one educating his children for his own noble calling,—whose sons are at the University learning the principles of Agriculture? A great improvement is required in this respect, and should be loudly called for. There are some obstacles in the way of this improvement, but they chiefly lie with the farmers themselves. The principal one is the very prevalent notion, that to be a farmer a boy requires very little education. To teach him to work is thought the only thing

needful. The thought of teaching him *to like the work* is never entertained. Without this education he is set to work too much, like a machine, or like the horse, or the ox. There is *no science, no intellect* carried into it. And if the boy happens not to like the work he is set to do, (and scarcely one out of ten does, under the circumstances,) the stupidity is all attributed to the pupil, none to the master. The farmer is too apt to think that as he has succeeded well without education, his son receiving perhaps a cleared farm, should, at least, do as well as he. He is too apt to forget that land, like anything else, may be worn out; that when his fields have been cultivated 50 or 60 years, something else besides ploughing and sowing will be required in order to obtain such crops as he has been accustomed to raise. He does not recollect that many of the *worn-out* farms of the eastern and southern States bore good crops when new.

To the farmer divested of those erroneous notions, who believes that in order to make first-class farmers of his sons—to make them *respected* as such, and to cause them to become attached to their occupation, it is only necessary to educate them; the course to be pursued is easily laid down. The best course, and in fact the only one open to him in this country is to prepare his sons for entering the University of Toronto in the department of Agriculture. I give below the curriculum of this department as published by the University, containing the subjects taught, and other matters respecting the course:—

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

AGRICULTURE.

The requisites for obtaining the diploma in Agriculture, are:

Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for Matriculation in Agriculture.

Being of the standing of two years from Matriculation, and having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for students in Agriculture.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION.

Principles of Agriculture, (Stephens' Catechism of Practical Agriculture; Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.)

English Grammar and Composition.

Arithmetic, including Mensuration. Euclid, B. 1.

Outlines of English History to the present time, (White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.)

Outlines of Modern Geography, (Anderson's), Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies.

FIRST YEAR.

Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Elements of Chemistry.

" Zoology and Botany, (Patterson's Zoology, Henfrey's Botany).

" Mineralogy, (Dana's Manual of Mineralogy).

" Geology, (Hitchcock's Geology).

" Physical Geography, (Buff's Physics of the Earth).

History and Principles of Agriculture, (Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology).

ENGLISH.

Composition.

Orthographical forms of the English Language.

History of the English Language.

SECOND YEAR.

Mineralogy, (Dana's System of Mineralogy).

Geology, (De la Beche's Geological Observations).

Physical Geography. (Somerville's Physical Geography).

Zoology, (Carpenter's Zoology).

Botany, (Gray's Botanical Text Book).

Surveying, Mapping and Farm Architecture.

Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture.

History and Diseases of Farm Animals (Youatt's Treatises on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and the Pig).

Practice of Agriculture, including Farm Management and Accounts, (Stephen's Farmer's Guide).

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships of the value of £30 each are offered for competition in this department, one amongst matriculants, and one amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation. Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

The following is a synopsis of Professor Buckland's Lectures, extending over a course of two years, daily given in the College:—

I.—HISTORY OF THE ART.

- (a) Agriculture, as understood and practised by the Ancients.
- (b) Agriculture during the Middle Ages.
- (c) Modern Agriculture.

II.—THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

- (a) Soils: their origin, composition, distribution, classification, &c. Relations of Geological, Chemical and Mechanical Analyses.
- (b) Plants: their structure, composition, growth &c. Manures: theory, action, and relative value of; modes of preparing, applying, & economizing. Relations of Chemistry to Botany to Agriculture.
- (c) The domesticated animals of the farm: their history and description of varieties or breeds; the principles of breeding, with biographical sketches of the more distinguished breeds; diseases and treatment; relations of animal physiology to breeding, feeding, &c.
- (d) Influence of climate on agricultural productions, both animal and vegetable. Value

a knowledge of Meteorology and Physical Geography to farmers.

III.—THE PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE.

- (a) Methods of acquiring a practical knowledge of farming. Importance of an agricultural literature. Connection of theory and practice. Popular fallacies.
- (b) Principles of cultivation: instruments of tillage, illustrated and described.
- (c) Draining: its value and various modes of execution explained. Subsoil ploughing. Fallowing. Rotation of crops, &c.
- (d) History, cultivation, and economic uses of the various grains, roots, &c., raised on the farm. Weeds. Blights and their remedies. Harvesting and securing crops.
- (e) The practice of manuring, and the means of restoring exhausted land. Management of pasture. Irrigation, &c.
- (f) The management of stock, and the construction and arrangement of farm buildings.
- (g) Dairy management: butter and cheese-making, &c.
- (h) Management of landed property: principles of the lease: theory of rent: relations of Political Economy to rural affairs.
- (i) Agriculture as a pursuit: economic importance of, its place in a system of general education, tendency to foster feelings of patriotism, &c.

N.B.—Instructions are regularly given on the experimental Grounds attached to the College, illustrating the principles of practice with science. The Professors of Chemistry, of Natural History (including Botany and Entomology), of Mineralogy and Geology, and of Meteorology, will give special Lectures on those branches of Scientific Agriculture which come within their respective departments.

Books of reference—Stephen's Farmers' Guide;odon Encyclopædia of Agriculture; Morton's; Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology; Boussingault's Rural Economy; and Practical Agriculture, and Domesticated Animals.)

From the above it will be seen that in order to obtain the Agricultural Diploma from the University, three examinations are required. The subjects for the first examination the student desires to know before going, and which he can easily get up at the common grammar school. The other subjects are taught in the college. If he succeeds in passing this first examination, he is then entitled to attend the whole *free of charge*, under a staff of professors—the ablest in Canada, if not in all America, having free access to the library, museum, &c. He of course has to pay for his board, which he can obtain in the college, or elsewhere, as he fits. By attending two winters he completes his course, and at the end of the second receives his diploma. Should he be fortunate enough to obtain the scholarships offered, they will about cover his whole expense.

There is scarcely a farmer in the older parts of the country, who cannot afford to send his

sons through this course. And should he send but one, the influence on the rest of the family will be immense. Try it. You will never regret it. H. R.

The Dundas Report.—County, versus Township Societies.

EDITOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST,—The direction of the Dundas Agricultural Society, are taken to task in your last number, for the concluding suggestion contained in their report as quoted in your journal, recommending the Legislative grant, to be appropriated exclusively to County Societies. The subject is one on which considerable diversity of opinion exists, and in my humble opinion, it is a legitimate one for fair discussion. In what manner the Directors "have abused their privilege," in giving expression to an honest and deliberate opinion, I am at a loss to discover. Of one thing I am certain, that they are open to conviction by reasonable arguments if temperately advanced, and that they have no desire to thrust their opinions upon others who may hold to the opposite view; these must just take them for what they are worth. Nor can I see any reason, why any party should stigmatize the motives of the directors, as "odiously selfish, and arrogant;" a good course needs not to be defended by any such hard terms. I am sure sir, that the directors of the Dundas Society learn with great satisfaction, that in the neighbourhood of Mount Forest, at least, "Township Societies are doing much good," and that they will cheerfully concede them to be an honourable exception, to what they still consider to be a general rule. Your correspondent affects to sneer at the "literary and scientific improvement," and "the liberal reward of merit in general" referred to in the report, overlooking altogether "the introduction of good stock." This I conceive to be one of the main objects of Agricultural Societies. Certainly one in which there is more room for improvement than anything else I know of. If there is no room for improvement in this respect at Mount Forest, I am sure even your correspondent C. will admit, that in this at least they are an exception. We all know that the importation of good stock implies a large outlay of money, so large that few farmers can undertake it for themselves; and if a County society steps in, and by a judicious expenditure of a portion of its funds becomes an importer of stock, or *adequately* rewards the farmer who incurs the risk himself, I conceive that it does more for the permanent benefit of the Province than by trifling that money away in prizes for wheel-barrows, old carts, and rickety rollers, carpets, counterpanes, and quilts, embroidery and fancy netting, and such like. If farmers are found among us with capital and enterprise enough to introduce improved stock, so much the better, but no thanks to the society, for the highest premium it can afford at present to give,

holds out no inducement for any one to make the attempt. I for one, will adhere to the *principle of liberal premiums to real merit*. If any individual in a community has enterprise enough to introduce better stock than his neighbors, the community must be benefited, and if the prize money *does* come out of our own pockets, the argument is in no wise impaired, the principle holds good, that they who share in the benefit, should in some measure pay for it.

The County of Montreal Agricultural Society, was at one time, just such a petifogg'ing society, as are now many of our Township societies, (*the Mount Forest one always excepted.*) They held their annual shows, truthfully likened by your correspondent, to annual scrambles for pecuniary gain; and so long as each man got a share of the plunder, no fault was found, nor question asked, as to whether the County at large were receiving any benefit. A change for the better supervened; instead of year after year, squandering their money in prizes for *rubbish*, merely because it was the least unsightly rubbish on the Island of Montreal, they adopted another policy, which was, to introduce a better class of animals than they had ever dreamt of seeing there, and to elevate the tastes of the Canadian farmers to appreciate them. A certain portion of their funds, small at first, was annually devoted to the importation of animals of improved breeds from England and Scotland. Year by year they extended their operations, and any one at all acquainted with the agriculture of the Lower Province, is aware that great benefit to the public has through that instrumentality been scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the land. In addition to other stock, that society owned in 1858, no fewer than eight imported Ayrshire bulls, and the quality of their stock may be inferred from the fact, that in that year that society carried off the sum of £51 in premiums at the Provincial Fair; and the sum was not "confined to a small circle," far less thrown to "the man in the moon," but was re-invested and re-distributed with yearly increasing advantage to all concerned. These sir, are, I believe, some of the reasons that support one suggestion in that obnoxious report. The others rest upon arguments which time and space alike forbid me at present to enter upon particularly. I would merely say that instead of a Township society *squandering* half of its funds in giving ridiculous prizes for the best bushel of grain, or of roots, let a County society award *liberal* premiums for the best managed farm, and the best fields of grain, and the best acres of roots, and to the man who can tell his neighbours in the most intelligible manner by what process of culture he has been enabled to raise the best crops. In this way, parties situated 40 miles from their County town, can obtain the highest prizes without moving 40 yards from their own doors. That county must be almost a continent, whose centre is 40 miles distant from its circumference, and if County towns are placed at one

extremity of a County, I can see no necessity for societies to hold their show there. Of selfishness in the matter, the directors are innocent, and the officers of two of our Township societies, were the first, years ago, to recognise the principle, and to abandon the system of frittering away small prizes at *small shows*, and I believe the results have not yet disappointed the expectations. I have already occupied too much of your valuable space. One word more, I go further than that report does. I look forward to the time sir, when the independent farmers of Canada will put an end to the controversy by discarding Legislative grants altogether when they will come forward manfully to shoulder their own burden; when they will refuse to allow merchants and mechanics to be taxed in support of agricultural societies; and not till then, will our societies stand on a firm foundation, and be in a condition to accomplish the best results. This may not be anticipated by all of my fellow directors, but it is of your's

ONE OF 'EM.

Dundas, Nov. 1, 1860.

Spring Pigs.

EDITOR AGRICULTURIST,—Would you favour me with a reply to the following question through the columns of the *Agriculturist*.

Can pigs dropped before the 1st of March (say the 1st of February) be shown as Spring Pigs in agricultural shows? A SUBSCRIBER
Culross, Oct. 1860.

[This point we should say, must depend entirely upon the rules of the Society. In abstract we are of opinion that pigs dropped some time after the first of January would have the right to exhibit as spring pigs till the following autumn. At the Provincial Show prizes were offered for pigs over a year old and for those under a year old, and any pig short of 12 months actual age can be exhibited in the younger class.—Ed.]

Agricultural Intelligence.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.—The *Kincardine Commonwealth* thinks that the extraordinary yield of the season will be found to be the 365 bushels of wheat taken from 7½ acres on the farm of Mr. Kehoe on the Durham road, 12 miles from the Village of Kincardine. Above is the number of bushels as measured through the separating machine, and after being struck through the fanners and cleaned for the market. Exclusive of all waste there was fully 49 bushels to the acre.

THE EXHIBITION

AT HAMILTON, SEPTEMBER 18 TO 21, 1860.

(Reported by Mr. William O'Brien.)

[Continued from page 543.]

GALLOWAYS.

With more apparent reason than the shires the Galloway cattle are rapidly increasing in the country. It is but a very few years since the first animal of the kind was imported, and now, at every exhibition, we find them in larger numbers, and more widely spread over the country. The show this year was exceedingly good, and the hardy rifty look of the animals exhibited spoke volumes in their favor. Messrs. Roddick, Jardine, and Fleming are the principal breeders, but there are many other farmers who are laying the foundations of very fine studs. Breeders of Galloways claim to find them the size and weight of the short-horn with the hardihood of the Devon, and certainly if they accomplish this end nothing better can be required for the country. We have heard it stated that the first cross of the Galloway with the common cattle is not a successful one, which is a matter which those who are in favor of this breed should make a point of setting at rest. We apprehend, judging from present appearances, that the Galloways are likely before long to take the next place to the shorthorns.

FAT CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

The show of fat cattle was a fine one, more than the usual number of first class animals being exhibited, though we saw nothing approaching to monstrosity, as is often the case. William Elliott of Weston, and J. & J. White of Trafalgar, took the first prizes for the best cow and ox respectively, and Mr. Thomas Smith of Bicoke showed three splendid cows, two of which took the second and third prizes.

The show of working oxen was not very good, and we should doubt the capacity of some of those exhibited to do any great amount of work. One yoke in particular was an exceedingly fine one, shown by Mr. Ostader of Oneida, but they were far too heavy for the yoke, and were certainly not more in order for the slaughter-house than for a logging-field. It is absurd to regard such as working oxen animals which would not be strong enough to do to carry their own weight,

and which would be utterly useless either in the bush or in the field.

SHEEP—LEICESTERS AND COTSWOLDS. ;

We have mentioned these two breeds together, not because there is any affinity between them, but because they have become so mixed up together by frequent crossing that it requires a practised eye to discriminate between them. The pure Leicester has been crossed with the Cotswold, or some other long-wooled breed, until he has lost his distinctive characteristics, and has become an immense animal fully equalling the Cotswold in size, and if anything rather coarser in appearance. But, as the classes stood, it cannot be denied that the Leicesters as such made a magnificent display, which was only equalled by that of the Cotswolds. The former were the most numerous, but the latter gave the idea of being better bred sheep of their kind. John Snell of Chingacousy, George Miller of Markham, John Miller of Pickering and C. Walker of London, were the principal exhibitors of Leicesters. The names of the three first are those of well-known sheep-breeders, the latter is a more recent competitor, though on this occasion a very successful one.

Of Cotswolds Mr. Stone is confessedly the first breeder in the Province, and those who compete with him have generally commenced their flocks by purchases from his. Thus Mr. Snell, who has now, besides his Leicesters and other long-wooled varieties, a very fine collection of Cotswolds, formed it chiefly in this way, and Mr. George Miller's ram, which gained the first prize for two-shears was also bred by Mr. Stone. And not content with his present flock, Mr. Stone has this year imported no less than fifty fresh ewes and one ram, which did not make their appearance upon the show ground at all. Such proofs of enterprise deserve to be recorded. Of the other long-wooled varieties we cannot speak with any degree of particularity. They comprised, however, some exceedingly fine animals, very little differing to an unpractised eye from Cotswolds or improved Leicesters. Messrs. George and John Miller, John Snell, and James Cowan of Waterloo, were the principal competitors.

CHEVIOTS.

We did not notice any great increase in the number of competitors in this class.

The Cheviot is a useful and hardy breed, well suited to the poorer class of farms, with plenty both of mutton and wool. The prizes were all divided between James Dickson of Clarke, Thomas Guy of Whitby, and David Elliott of West Flamboro'.

SOUTH-DOWNS.

The want of a class for the exhibition of Hampshire Downs, of which several have been brought into the country lately, has been the cause of some confusion among the black faces. On this occasion Hampshire Downs and Southdowns were shown together indiscriminately, as well as various animals cross-bred between the two, and consequently the judges were sadly puzzled whether to award the prizes to the genuine Southdown or to their larger but less perfect cousins from Hampshire. It will probably be expedient for the future to establish a class in which Hampshire Downs, or others besides pure Southdowns, may be shown together, or else have the class simply for Down Sheep. If either of these is not done, the judges, to do their duty rightly, will be compelled to throw out of the question all but Southdowns proper, for it is clearly absurd to allow breeds differing so entirely as do the different sorts of Down Sheep, to compete together under the common name of Southdowns, simply because they all have short wool and black faces.

Taking, however, both classes together as they were shown, we found a great increase over any former year. The Messrs. Spencer of Whitby had, as usual, a large flock, including both Hampshire Down and Southdown. Kerr of Stamford and Jones of the same township had some very nice Southdowns, and F. W. Stone of Guelph entered two pens of ewes exceedingly well bred. James Dickie of North Dumfries also displayed a lot of valuable animals apparently very well bred. An extra prize was awarded to Mr. O'Brien of the township of Oro for a very fine imported Hampshire Down ram. Besides those that we have mentioned, who are regular breeders of this class, there were several other competitors whose names appear in the prize list, but who are better known in connection with other breeds.

MERINOS AND SAXONS.

All animals of these two breeds are so decidedly foreign in their appearance, and differ so essentially from what we are gene-

rally accustomed to regard as useful and valuable sheep, that we look upon them rather as curiosities than anything else, and few are really qualified to give an impartial opinion respecting them. Those, however, who breed them are very positive as to the profit to be derived from their wool, and they certainly appear to be on the increase in this country. On this occasion they were very well represented.

PIGS—LARGE AND SMALL BREEDS.

For the names of the principal competitors in the show of pigs we must refer to the prize list. From the brief examination which we were able to make, the show of these animals appeared to be fully equal to that of any previous year. There was every variety of size and breed, from the large Yorkshire down to the smallest Suffolk. The improved Berkshire appear to be the favorite breed, and were well represented. We may indeed remark generally that the smaller and finer breeds are supplanting the larger and coarser in popular estimation.

POULTRY.

As we have had the pleasure of remarking with regard to almost everything else, the show of poultry at Hamilton was altogether in advance of any previous one. Every imaginable variety of fowl, from the large turkey to the smallest game chicken, is to be found there, and fancy pigeons and other toys of that kind were also in great abundance.

MANUFACTURES.

Having now gone through all those articles which are the growth of the soil, which are fed upon its productions, and which equally tend to make up the farmer's pen, we must now take up those which are made under the head of manufactures, in many of which the agriculturist is more or less interested; and as first in importance to the generality of our readers we will take up

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

It is not very long since a plough, harrow, a scythe, a flail and a fanning machine formed the whole stock of implements with our farmers thought of possessing, and their ambition did extend to anything more elaborate, they were obliged to obtain from Rochester or some other town in the United States. With an improved state of husbandry, however, a different class of

plements soon became a matter of necessity. Large crops could no longer be threshed by hand, and it was soon after found that with the scarcity of labor which prevailed it was also a difficult thing to harvest them in the old way. Threshing machines first came in and took the place of the flail, and by degrees mowers and reapers of various patterns have supplanted the scythe and the raddle. With the increased cultivation of root crops on old lands, the cultivator, drill, and horse hoe were found to be indispensable, and by degrees subsoil and even draining ploughs have been added to the list. The progress which has been made in these respects in the last few years can perhaps be better arrived at by the increased variety and improved quality of the implements used than by any other means; and as the demand for these implements increased, it was soon found that it would pay to make them here as well as to use them, and so great has the supply become from some manufactures that an American-made machine is now as great a rarity as a Canadian one was a few years ago. The American implement-makers, indeed, who used to throng our shows a few years ago, are now quite driven out of the field, and at Hamilton we did not perceive, among a very good show of implements, a single one from the other side of the line; and not only was this the case, but in the implements made by our own people a marked improvement was visible. Common ploughs were such as usual. Indeed they may be said to have reached the highest degree of perfection, both in point of shape and mechanical finish of which they are capable. But besides them we noticed several new patterns of subsoil ploughs, double-mouldboard ploughs, and draining ploughs, which should judge to be improvements upon anything exhibited heretofore. Of double-mould-board ploughs there was a great variety, and all apparently capable of doing their work. Of iron harrows there was a good collection, but of threshing machines reaping and mowing machines not so many as we have seen on former occasions. One of the greatest desiderata in the selection of implements has hitherto been a good mow-cutter, all those made in this country being very useless, flimsy machines, wholly inadequate to doing anything like the amount of work now required of them. At the Hamilton show ground, however,

we noticed one or two made after English patterns which promised to fill the vacancy. They are made by Lutz, Cook & Co. of Galt, are capable of being worked by horse-power, and are substantial and workmanlike in appearance. In cultivators and horse-hoes we noticed a very great improvement. Formerly they were either very rude and clumsy in appearance, or else too light and flimsy. What we saw on this occasion were both neat and well-finished as well as substantial, and were altogether very superior articles. The same remark would apply to the turnip and grain drills, of which there were several specimens, decided improvements on what we have seen before. It is, indeed, a good sign to find that our mechanics are so ready at providing the farmer with the better class of implements which an improving system of husbandry is constantly requiring.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Returning now to the inside of the building we find a variety of articles more or less interesting to the farming community, either as among those which they require for the purposes of their calling, or in the manufacture of which they can engage directly or indirectly. Of these the most important are, perhaps, manufactures of wool and flax, of which there were at Hamilton some fine collections both factory and home-made. The cloths from the Ontario Mills at Cobourg were very fine and in great variety, numbering no less than twenty-one samples of different textures, from strong Canadian grey to a cloth equal to the finest West of England. Near this collection we perceived another of woollen hosiery of all kinds, from the establishment of Messrs. Hodgins & Anderson of Galt, of most excellent quality, and comprising all kinds from the coarsest to the finest. Next to these was a splendid assortment of woollen yarns, and some excellent shawls of home-manufacture, which it would be hard to distinguish from the best factory made goods. On the same shelf Mr. Daniel Campbell, of Glengarry, had a collection of home-made goods of which anybody might be proud. It contained both woollen and linen goods, with some fine specimens of the raw material. Among the rest we particularly noticed some capital shawls, counterpanes, blankets and flannel, linen bags and linen sheetings, flax yarn and linen thread, &c. Altogether this collection was a most creditable one. In

another place we found some capital carpets of Canadian manufacture, apparently very strong and durable. Some fine specimens of woollen cloth, flannels, and satinetts, made by Dishier & Haught of Grantham; mixed woollen and cotton socks and hosiery, factory made, by J. G. Crane of Newcastle, and also a number of minor articles of the same description by different makers, the whole forming a collection which speaks highly for the manufacturing resources of the country.

Of hemp and flax, both raw and dressed, there were some very fine samples which proved beyond all question how well the soil and climate of this country are adapted to the cultivation of this valuable production.

POTTERY.

In the various articles made from potters' clay, from the largest and coarsest draining tiles or water pipes to elegant vases, we found a very decided improvement over former years. Not only were the exhibitors more numerous, but their manufactures embraced a larger field, and displayed more skill and taste in the execution than formerly. There were several assortments of pottery, of an excellent and very complete character, among which we particularly noticed those of Messrs. Goold & Co., of Brantford, John Marlatt of Paris, and John Brown of Yorkville. Mr. Lea, of the Don Mills Pottery, had a very large collection of tiles, which are, we believe, generally considered among the best in the country. Mr. Nightingale, of Yorkville, had also a collection of tiles. Joseph Brown, of Yorkville, had, besides a number of excellent articles of a plain and useful character, including an assortment of tiles, a large collection of clays from different parts of the country, both in the raw condition and also made up into flower pots and vases of an ornamental character; some of the flower pots of his manufacture were exceedingly neat. W. & R. Campbell, of Hamilton, had a lot of the best milk-pans we have ever seen, besides filters, tiles, and large sewerage pipes.

HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

The display of harness struck us as being very inferior indeed, both as regards quantity and quality. Very few sets were exhibited, and they were all of the gimcrack style, very much decorated, but anything but handsome. There were a few good

saddles, however, and the show of leather, unmanufactured, was tolerably good.

IRONWARE.

The show of cutlery and implements of iron and steel was not so good as we should have expected. There was a fine assortment of edge tools from Ottawa, and some few from Galt, but nothing better than we have often seen at previous exhibitions.

The principal attraction in this part of the show was a new reversing gear for a locomotive from the shops of the Great Western Railway, which was, indeed, a finished piece of workmanship, and which could scarcely be excelled in any part of the world. The same company showed also specimens of wrought iron wheels for locomotives, made altogether of scrap iron which are, we believe, quite a novelty in their way. Gartshore of Dundas had also some fine specimens of millwork, smut machines, &c., for the manufacture of which this firm is already so well known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the articles which we have already mentioned, all of which have more or less connection with agricultural pursuits, there was in the main building an immense variety of a miscellaneous character which we have not space to describe with any degree of minuteness, and in which the general mass of our readers are not sufficiently interested to justify our doing so. Among them there were, however, some of great importance, as showing the progress which the country is making in various manufacturing arts—a subject in which none are more deeply interested than the tillers of the soil, inasmuch as it is only by the growth of home manufactures that a steady market for many of the articles which we can profitably raise can be secured. We have much satisfaction, therefore, in alluding to the collections of home-made soap which there were several very fine samples of biscuits, also home-made, in every variety and which are now entirely superseding the use of any others—of brushes, of various kinds and different qualities—of varnishes of cabinet-ware, an article in which our manufacturers need fear no competition of musical instruments—of all kinds of clothing and various articles used there which are now produced in the country, instead of being, as formerly, imported from abroad. Such a list, however, to be a

plete, would embrace almost every article of common use for which we have the raw material in the country, or which we can obtain from abroad, on such terms as to allow a profit upon its manufacture.

DAIRY PRODUCE—HONEY, ETC.

The show of butter and cheese did not display that superiority over the Kingston exhibition which was perceptible in many other articles. It rather tended to convince us that while the farmers of the Western counties undoubtedly excel in the raising of grain and the breeding of cattle, there are many respects in which they are outdone by their Eastern brethren, and certainly that would appear to be the case as regards the very important item of butter, of which the show at Kingston was exceedingly fine. Still, however, both in point of quantity and quality, the display was very creditable. Of cheese there were some very fine samples of different qualities, quite enough to make it a matter of great regret, that while we have such great capabilities of producing an article of such extensive consumption, we are almost entirely dependent for our supply upon foreign makers.

Nothing could be better than the honey, of which there were several specimens, both clear and in the comb, equal to any that could be produced in any part of the world.

FINE ARTS, ETC.

In the limited space to which our remarks have been necessarily confined, it has been obviously impossible to enter very fully into details respecting every article which was exhibited, and into the departments not connected with agricultural pursuits we have thought it advisable to intrude. Of the miscellaneous collection which comes under the heads of fine arts, or ladies' work, we can therefore only say that it presented the usual features of interest, and that many of the articles shown displayed a wonderful degree of taste and ingenuity. In the present position of this country, however, we cannot look for any very high degree of attainment in art, properly so called, and it may, perhaps, be questionable whether, in displays of this sort, much encouragement is really given to it. Indeed, the magnitude to which the Provincial Exhibitions are annually growing clearly indicates that before many years elapse some division will be necessarily resorted to, and all that pertains to art will take its proper place apart

from either agricultural or mechanical productions. In the meantime, until this necessity arises, all the varied creations of fancy and ingenuity add much to the general attractions of the show, and perhaps cause many to become alive to the magnitude of our material resources who would otherwise remain in ignorance of them.

Before concluding, there is one point to which the attention of the Board might properly be directed, and that is, to the number of extras which crowd the entry books. This indulgence is frequently made use of merely to bring into notice something which, it is feared, will not stand the test of too rigid competition, and which, therefore, under the disguise of some trifling peculiarity, is brought in as an extra. Of course where there is scarcely a limit to the variety of the articles which may be exhibited it is impossible to classify everything that may be worthy of exhibition, although we have pointed out one or two instances in which further classification is desirable, but still the use of extra entries may be, and frequently is, extended to an unwarrantable degree.

Of the general management of the Hamilton Exhibition, as well as of the grand success which attended it, we cannot speak in terms of too great commendation. The visit of the Prince of Wales tended, no doubt, very much to produce such splendid results, by stimulating the energies of all to an unusual degree, and it may perhaps be that in consequence of this the show next year will appear poor in comparison. We trust, however, that such will not be the case, but that our farmers and manufacturers, wisely looking to the true end of these exhibitions of our material progress, will not allow even the appearance of a falling off in our industrial advancement. Let those who won this year look well to their laurels, for they have many pushing rivals starting in the race who cannot easily be distanced. Fresh breeders and fresh manufacturers are constantly coming into the field, commencing with the knowledge which has been gained by the long experience of their predecessors, and prepared to extend that knowledge still further by their own investigations. A wide range is, however, happily open to all, and there is still abundant room for improvement, and a field in which all who are worthy of reward may be certain of gaining it according to their merits.

List of Prizes awarded.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HAMILTON, SEPT.
18 to 21, 1860.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—BLOOD HORSES.—(26 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. W. S. Light, Woodstock; Captain Tyrwhitt, Bradford; G. W. Foott, Chatham; A. Greeley, Prince Edward Co.

Best thorough-bred stallion, 4 years old and upwards, Dr. Morton, Bradford, "Antonio," imported from England, 1860, \$120; 2d do, Geo. J. Grange, Guelph, "Charon," \$25; 3d do, John Dew, York Township, "Sir Tatton Sykes," \$12; 4th do, Thomas Downing, Oshawa, \$9.

Best thorough-bred 2 years old stallion, Alexander Young, Barton, 3d prize, \$6.

Best thorough-bred yearling colt, G. J. Grange, Guelph, \$8; 3d do, J. & J. White, Trafalgar, \$4.

Best thorough-bred stallion of any age, Gold Medal, Dr. Morton, Bradford, "Antonio," \$40.

Best thorough-bred 3 years old filly, S. Peters, Senr., London, 2d prize, "Lucy Dashwood," \$12.

Best thorough-bred yearling filly, George Palmer, Guelph, \$10; 2d do, J. & J. White, Trafalgar, \$6.

Best thorough-bred mare and foal, George Palmer, Guelph, \$22; 2d do, J. & J. White, Trafalgar, \$14.

EXTRA ENTRIES—George J. Grange, Guelph, blood mare, "Our Nell," \$20

CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—(128 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Andrew Frazer, Napanee; J. Dickenson, Port Hope; Michael Dixon, Tullamore; Geo. Stanton, St. George; John Hunter, Goderich.

Best stallion for agricultural or general purposes, 4 years old and upwards, Thomas Gowland, Seneca, \$40; 2d do, Joseph Johnson, Burford, \$25; 3d do, James Bell, Weston, \$12; 4th do, Robert Stephens, Streetsville, \$9.

Best 3 years old stallion, John Hartley, Nelson, \$22; 2d do, J. & J. Watson, Malton, \$14; 3d do, Joseph Johnson, Burford, \$8; 4th do, James Raiton, Caistor, \$4.

Best 2 years old stallion, Thomas Donkin, Tecumseth, \$14; 2d do, Arch. Frank, Cale-

don, \$10; 3d do, R. A. Hartley, Chingwacousy, \$6; 4th do, A. Jeffrey, Vaughan, \$3.

Best yearling colt, Thomas Davis, Saltfleet, \$8; 2d do, Mark Laidman, Binbrook, \$6; 3d do, John Large, Flamborough East, \$4.

Best agricultural or general purpose stallion of any age, Thomas Gowland, Seneca, Gold Medal, value \$40.

Best 3 years old filly, Robert Inksetter, Beverly, \$18; 2d do, George Abrey, E. Flamborough, \$12; 3d do, Wm. Carey, W. Flamborough, \$8; 4th do, Robert Forbes, Puslinch, \$4.

Best 2 years old filly, Joseph Boyle, Flamborough, \$14; 2d do, A. Gerrie, Ancaster, \$9; 3d do, A. Marshall, Ryckman's Corners, \$5; 4th do, J. G. Teneyck, Binbrook, \$3.

Best yearling filly, George Alton, Nelson, \$8; 2d do, J. R. McMicken, Stamford, \$6; 3d do, John G. Teneyck, Binbrook, \$4; 4th do, John J. Bigelow, E. Flamborough, \$3.

Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost, Thos. Armstrong Vaughan, \$22; 2d do, P. Hughes, Puslinch, \$14; 3d do, A. Gerrie, Ancaster, \$7; 4th do, James Ferris, Beverly, \$4.

Best pair matched farm or team horse Charles Lamb, Walpole, \$20; 2nd do, A. Jeffrey, Vaughan, \$15; 3d do, John Reid Onondaga, \$10; 4th do, Hendrie & Co Hamilton, \$5.

EXTRA—Three year gelding colt, Wm O. Telfer, London Township, recommended, \$2.

CLASS III.—ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSE
(188 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Jacob Young, Seneca; J. Aylsworth, Newburgh; James Armstrong Elgin; N. H. Pauling, Port Dalhousie

Best roadster or carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards, G. Smith, York Township, \$40; 2nd do, Thomas Blanchard, Nelson, \$25; 3rd do, J. Dickson, Etobicoke, \$14; 4th do, Robert Beith, Darlington, \$9.

Best do, 3 years old, H. Macartney, T. falgar, \$22; 2nd do, W. Hornby, Toronto Township, \$14; 3rd do, R. Warren, Niagara, \$8; 4th do, R. M. Wilson, Ancaster, \$4.

Best do, 2 years old, Joseph Rymal, I. ton, \$14; 2nd do, Hendershot & Wilkins Ancaster, \$10.

Best yearling colt, Leonard Salmon, E. brook, \$8.

Best stallion of any age, G. Smith, York Township, gold medal, value \$40.

Best 3 years old filly, W. Wilson, Etobicoke, \$18; 2d do, T. Longs, Townsend, \$12; 3rd do, J. R. Pettitt, Grimsby, \$8; 4th do, A. Dittrick, Grantham, \$4.

Best yearling filly, T. Smith, Toronto Township, \$8; 2d do, S. A. Sovereign, South Dumfries, \$6; 3rd do, S. A. Sovereign, S. Dumfries, \$4; 4th do, J. G. Teneyck, Binbrook, \$3.

Best brood mare and foal, or, &c, S. A. Sovereign, \$22; 2d do, H. Inglehart, Nelson, \$14; 3rd do, W. Peers, Oxford, \$7; 4th do, S. A. Sovereign, S. Dumfries, \$4.

Best pair matched carriage horses, John Coote, London, \$20; 2d do, H. P. Zimmerman, Nelson, \$15; 3d do, J. Gage, Barton, \$10; 4th do, S. Anderson, East Flamboro', \$5.

Best single carriage horse in harness, J. Sedrick, Walsingham, \$10; 2d do, S. Burgess, Woodstock, \$8; 3d do, P. Grant, Hamilton, \$6; 4th do, T. S. Mason, Trafalgar, \$4.

Best saddle horse, A. Stewart, Hamilton, \$10; 2d do, A. Burrows, Rowan Mills, \$8; 3d do, J. Combe, Saltfleet, \$6; 4th do, W. P. Maclaren, Hamilton, \$4.

CLASS IV.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES. (49 Entries.)

Judges—Joseph Salkeld, Stratford; James Morden, Dundas; G. S. Burrill, Cramahe; Mattanah Kerr, Hungerford.

Best heavy draught stallion, W. Crawford, Scarborough, \$40; 2d do, A. Harvie, Beverley, \$25; 3d do, John Sanderson, Markham, \$12; 4th do, T. Dalziel, Beverley, \$9.

Best 3 years old stallion, J. Thompson, Markham, \$22; 2d do, J. Brownridge, Essex, \$14.

Best 2 years old stallion, A. Harvin, Beverley, \$14.

Best yearling colt, J. Ferris, Beverley, \$8.

Best draught stallion of any age, W. Crawford, Scarborough, Gold Medal, value \$40.

Best 3 years old filly, T. Smith, Toronto, \$18; 2d do, J. Ferris, Beverley, \$12.

Best 2 years old filly, J. Ferris, Beverley, \$4.

Best yearling filly, G. Miller, Markham, \$12; 2d do, R. Young, Beverley, \$6.

Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that foal has been lost, G. Miller, Markham, \$2; 2d do, P. Grant, Hamilton, \$14; 3d do, G. Alton, Nelson, \$7.

Best span of draught horses, A. McNaughton, Newcastle, \$20; 2d do, Hendrie & Co.,

Hamilton, \$15; 3d do, Hendrie & Co., Hamilton, \$10.

REMARKS OF JUDGES.—In the section of stallions in this class the judges have great pleasure in speaking in the highest terms of the horses brought under their notice, as the numbers and quality both bespeak a marked improvement upon previous exhibitions. The other sections are not so well represented. In speaking of the class generally the judges would wish to be understood as having felt satisfaction in the qualities of the animals shown, and only feel sorry that they had not a larger number to have selected from.

CLASS V.—HORSES OF ALL CLASSES. (52 Entries.)

Judges—The judges on all the other classes of Horses combined.

Best stallion of any age or blood, G. Smith, York Township, \$100.

CATTLE.

CLASS VI.—DURHAMS.—(143 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Thomas A. Milne, Markham; John Smith, Elora; D. W. Freeman, Simcoe; Adam L. Argo, Fergus; John Ker, Drummondville; George Fanning, Belleville.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, S. Tyrwhitt, West Gwillimbury, "Dairyman," \$36; 2d do, I. Pares, Humberstone, "Sam Slick," \$28; 3d do, W. A. Cooley, Ancaster, "Jno. O'Gaunt 2d," \$20; 4th do, J. Bellwood, jr., Newcastle, "London Lad," \$10.

Best 3 years old bull, W. Armstrong, Markham, "Young Tweedside," \$32; 2d do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Third Grand Duke," \$24; 3d do, J. K. Taylor, Guelph, "Wolviston 1st," \$16; 4th do, G. Cooper, Davenport, "Young Emperor," \$8.

Best 2 year old bull, G. Miller, Markham, "Kirtleside," \$25; 2d do, J. White, Trafalgar, "Milton," \$18; 3d do, J. P. Wheler, Scarborough, "President," \$12; 4th do, Thos. Hatt, Dundas, "Prince Arthur," \$6.

Best 1 year old bull, John Snell, Chingacousy, "Cobden," \$20; 2d do, J. R. Pettitt, Grimsby, "Alfred," \$15; 3d do, James S. Smith, McGillivray, \$10; 4th do, W. Alcorn, Port Hope, "Duke of Roxburgh," \$5.

Best bull calf (under 1 year), F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$16; 2d do, F. W. Stone,

\$12; 3d do, J. Snell, Chinguacousy, \$8; 4th do, John Miller, Pickering, \$4.

Best bull of any age, George Miller, Markham gold medal, value \$40.

Best cow, W. A. Cooley, Aueaster, "Red Rose 3rd," \$30; 2d do, S. Moffatt, Galt, "Dutchess," \$15; 3rd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Desdemona," \$10; 4th do, John Wade, Port Hope, "Adaline 2d," \$5.

Best 3 years old cow, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Miss Margaret," \$16; 2d do, J. P. Wheler, Scarborough, "Strawberry," \$12; 3d do, Edward Jones, Stamford, "Jenny Lind," \$8.

Best 2 years old heifer, S. Hodgskin, Guelph Township, "Snowdrop," \$12; 2d do, G. W. Miller, Grantham, "Beauty," \$9; 3d do, T. Smith, East Flamboro', "Daisy," \$6; 4th do, G. Miller, Markham, \$4.

Best 1 year old heifer, S. Hodgskin, Guelph, "Gazelle," \$10; 2d do, G. Miller, Markham, "Diadem," \$7; 3d do, E. Jones, Stamford, \$5; 4th do, J. Davis, Saltfleet, "Minna," \$3.

Best heifer calf (under one year) F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$6; 2d do, T. Smith, East Flamboro, \$4; 3rd do, R. B. Ireland, Nelson, \$3; 4th do, J. P. Wheler, Scarborough, \$2.

Best herd of Durhams, consisting of one bull and not less than four females, cows or heifers, or both, of any age, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$60.

EXTRAS.—Sampson Baker, Charlotteville, herd of eight improved Gloucester grade cattle, being a cross upon the Durhams, \$40. The judges remark that these animals were very good, and nearly pure Durham, being stock recently imported from England and their descendants, but not having a sufficient pedigree to entitle them to appear in the pure-bred class, they should have entered among the grades.

CLASS VII.—DEVONS.—(172 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Matthew Jones, Darlington; James B. McKinley, George Ghent, Wellington Square; James Pile, Whitby; Dr. Marion, Bradford.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, J. Davey, Clarke, "Lord John Russell," \$36; 2nd do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$28; 3rd do, W. Scott, New Hamburg, "Fordham," \$20; 4th do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$10.

Best 3 years old bull, A. Ferric, Waterloo, "Young William," \$32; 2d do, T. A. L. Whitty, \$25; 3d do, H. D. Smith, Althoro', \$15; 4th do, J. Malcolm, Scarborough, "Prince of Wales," \$8.

Best 2 years old bull, C. Courtice, Darlington, "Duke of Darlington," \$25; do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$18; 3d do, & J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines, "Havelock," \$12; 4th do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$6.

Best 1 year old bull, J. Moore, Etobicoke, "Duke," \$20; 2d do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$15; 3rd do, G. & J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines, \$10; 4th do, Daniel T. Wilmot, \$5.

Best bull calf (under 1 year), C. Courtice, Darlington, \$16; 2d do, J. Spencer, Whitby, \$12; 3d do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$8; 4th do, A. Ferric, Doon, Waterloo, \$5.

Best bull of any age, J. Davey, Clarke, gold medal, value \$40.

Best cow, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$3; 2d do, C. Courtice, Darlington, \$15; 3d do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$10; 4th do, \$5.

Best 3 years old cow, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$16; 2d do, A. Ferric, Waterloo, \$12; 3d do, do, \$8; 4th do, L. Tye, Wilmot, \$5.

Best 2 years old heifer, C. Courtice, Darlington, \$12; 2d do, A. Ferric, Waterloo, \$9; 3d do, D. Tye, Wilmot, \$6; 4th do, Coates, Oakville, \$4.

Best 1 year old heifer, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$10; 2d do, A. Ferric, Waterloo, \$7; 3d do, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$3; 4th do, A. Ferric, Waterloo, \$3.

Best heifer calf (under 1 year), J. Spencer, Whitby, imported from England, \$12; 2d do, W. H. Lock, \$4; 3d do, Ferric, \$3; 4th do, W. H. Lock, \$2.

Best Herd of Durhams, consisting of bull and not less than four cows and heifer of any age, W. H. Lock, Yarmouth, \$60.

CLASS VIII.—HEREFORDS.—(19 Entries.)
Judges—Messrs. Henry Battell, Haldimand Township; Mito Parks, Napton; W. Withers, Kincaid; Alex. McDougall, Oquendo.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, J. M. Micken, Stamford, \$36; 2d do, Chas. Skene, Amherst Island, \$28.

Best 1 year old bull, Chas. Skene, Amherst Island, \$20.

Best bull calf (under 1 year) J. R. Micken, Stamford, \$16.

Best bull of any age, J. R. McMicken, Stamford, gold medal, value \$40.

Best cow, J. R. McMicken, Stamford, \$30; 2d do, Chas. Skene, Amherst Island, \$15; 3d do, do, \$10; 4th do, do, \$5.

Best 4 years old cow, J. R. McMicken,

mford, \$16; 2d do, J. R. McMicken, \$2
 Best 2 years old heifer, J. R. McMicken, mford, \$12; 2d do, Charles Skene, Aust Island, \$9.

Best 1 year old heifer, J. R. McMicken, mford, \$10.

Best heifer calf (under 1 year) J. R. McMicken, \$6; 2d do, Chas. Skene, \$4.

Best Herd of Durhams, consisting of one land not less than four cows and heifers, any age, J. R. McMicken, Stamford, \$60.

CLASS IX.—AYRSHIRES.—(63 Entries.)

Judges—The same as for Heresfords.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, James mo, Camden, \$36; 2d do, J. K. Mar West Flamboro', \$28; 3rd do, John ens, Beverley, \$20; 4th do, R. L. Deni Toronto, \$10.

Best 3 years old bull, P. R. Wright, Co rg, \$32; 2d do, R. L. Denison, Toronto,

Best 2 years old bull, P. Dixon, Binbrook, ; 2d do, Wm. Carey, West Flamboro', ; 3d do, Thos. Miller, West Flamboro', ; 4th do, R. L. Denison, Toronto, \$6.

Best 1 year old bull, George Morton, ton, \$15; 3d do, R. L. Denison, To o, \$10; 4th do, Geo. Stanton, Paris, \$5.

Best bull calf, under 1 year, P. R. Wright, ourg, \$16; 2d do, George Morton, Mor \$12; 3d do, R. L. Denison, Toronto, 4th do, P. R. Wright, Cobourg, \$4.

Best bull of any age, James Nimmo, Cam gold medal, value \$40.

Best cow, P. R. Wright, Cobourg, \$30 ; o, J. Jardine, Saltfleet, \$15; 3d do, P. Wright, Cobourg, \$10; 4th do, George ton, Paris, \$5

Best 3 years old cow, P. R. Wright, Co g, \$16; 2d do, John Weir, West Flam , \$12; 3d do, R. L. Denison, Toronto, 4th do, do, \$5.

Best 2 years old heifer, P. R. Wright, urg, \$12; 2d do, John P. Wheeler, oro', \$9; 3d do, James Nimmo, Cam \$6; 4th do, R. L. Denison, Toronto,

Best 1 year old heifer, P. R. Wright, Co , \$10; 2d do, George Morton, Morton, 3d do, J. K. Markle, West Flamboro', 4th do, P. R. Wright, Cobourg, \$3.

Best heifer calf (under one year), P. R. ht, Cobourg, \$6; 2d do, George Mou Morton, \$4; 3d do, P. R. Wright, Co , \$3; 4th do, R. L. Denison, Toronto,

Best herd of Durhams, consisting of one bull and not less than four cows and heifers, of any age, P. R. Wright, Cobourg, \$60.

CLASS X.—GALLOWAY CATTLE.

(56 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. John Dew, Toronto, Daniel Campbell, Glengarry; Benjamin Philips, Uxbridge.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, A. McNeil, Vaughan, \$36; 2nd do, John McLean, Clover Hill, Essa, \$28; 3d do, Wm. Roddick, Port Hope, \$20; 4th do, Roddick & McNaught, Brantford, \$10.

Best 2 years old bull, Jos. Jardine, Saltfleet, \$32; 2d do, John Fleming, Vaughan, \$24; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$16; 4th do, Geo. Roddick, Port Hope, \$8.

Best 2 years old bull, John Moore, Etobicoke, \$25; 2d do, James Nimmo, Camden, \$18.

Best 1 year old bull, W. Walker, Saltfleet, \$20; 2d do, W. Roddick, Port Hope, \$15; 3d do, J. Lyons, Dundas, \$10; 4th do, E. W. Thomson, York Township, \$5.

Best bull calf (under one year), John Snell, \$16; 2d do, J. Cotter, Nelson, \$12; 3d do, Jos. Jardine, Saltfleet, \$8; 4th do, James Nimmo, Camden, \$4.

Best bull of any age, Jos. Jardine, Saltfleet, gold medal, value \$40.

Best cow, John Fleming, Vaughan, \$30; 2d do, John Moore, Etobicoke, \$15; 3d do, Jos. Jardine, Saltfleet, \$10; 4th do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$5.

Best 3 years old cow, W. Roddick, Port Hope, \$16.

Best 2 years old heifer, John Fleming, Vaughan, \$12.

Best yearling heifer, Joseph Jardine, Saltfleet, \$10; 2d do, J. Lyons, Dundas, \$7; 3d do, J. Jardine, Saltfleet, \$5.

Best heifer calf, A. McNeil, Vaughan, \$6; 2d do, Geo. Roddick, Port Hope, \$4; 3d do, Wm. Roddick, Port Hope, \$3; 4th do, Joseph Jardine, Saltfleet, \$2.

Best herd of Galloways, consisting of one bull and not less than 4 cows or heifers, or cows and heifers, Joseph Jardine, Saltfleet, \$60.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—The cows in this class were particularly good, and the Judges had great difficulty in awarding the premiums. The Galloways as a whole are very superior, and an improvement on former years.

CLASS XI.—BULL OF ANY BREED.

(21 Entries.)

Judges—The Committees on all the breeds of cattle, combined.

Best bull of any age or breed, W. Armstrong, Markham, "Young Tweedside," \$80.

CLASS XII.—GRADE CATTLE.—(73 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Oliver Blake, Simcoe; Charles Taylor, Brantford; Richard Allen, Darlington.

Best cow, S. Hodgskin, Guelph, \$20; 2d do, C. Edmonstone, Brantford, \$15; 3d do, S. Hodgskin, Guelph, \$10; 4th do, E. Macdonald, Guelph, \$5.

Best 4 years old grade cow, T. Alton, Nelson, \$20; 2d do, S. Hodgskin, Guelph, \$15; 3d do, J. Gage, Barton, \$10; 4th do, J. Smith, West Flamboro, \$5.

Best 3 years old cow, J. Smith, West Flamboro, \$16 dol; 2d do, P. Hughes, Puslinch, \$12; 3d do, I. H. Anderson, West Flamboro, \$8.

Best 2 years old heifer, P. Hughes, Puslinch, \$12; 2d do, J. Roberston, St. Marys, \$9; 3d do, T. Alton, Nelson, \$6; 4th do, J. Smith, West Flamboro, \$4.

Best 1 year old heifer, J. Smith, West Flamboro, \$10; 2d do, W. Wilson, Etobicoke, \$7.

Best heifer calf (under 1 year) C. Edmonstone, Brantford, \$6; 2d do, W. Tait, Ancaster, \$4; 3d do, S. Hodgskin, Guelph, \$3; 4th do, I. H. Anderson, West Flamboro, \$2.

CLASS XIII.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.—58 Entries.

Judges—Messrs. Philip Armstrong, Toronto; George Robson, London; Robert Peirson, Woodstock; John Wilmot, Kingston; Robert Best, Niagara.

Best fat ox or steer, J. and J. White, Trafalgar, \$30; 2d do, J. O'Rorke, East Hope, \$20; 3d do, H. J. Lawry, Hamilton, \$13; 4th do, T. Smith, Etobicoke, \$7.

Best fat cow or heifer, W. Elliot, Kingston, \$30; 2d do, T. Smith, Etobicoke, \$20; 3d do, do. do., \$13; 4th do, J. O'Rorke, East Hope, \$7.

Best yoke of working oxen, H. Dockstader, Oneida, \$20; 2d do, W. Tweedle, Saltfleet, \$13; 3d do, R. B. Ireland, Nelson, \$8; 4th do, Joseph Ireland, Nelson, \$4.

Best yoke of 3 years old steers, A. F. Pettitt, Nelson, \$16; 2d do, R. Forbes, Puslinch, \$10.

EXTRA ENTRIES—Yoke four years old twin steers, J. Baker, East Flamboro, commended, \$16.

SHEEP.

CLASS XIV.—LEICESTERS.—176 Entries.

Judges—Messrs. James R. Ireland, W. Flamboro; Dugald Fergusson, Sarnia; Robert Spears, Uxbridge; Henry Fultz Bramosa; John Ness, Grimsby; Jar Laurie, St. Catherines; Robert Wietz, Seneca.

Best ram, two shears and over, John Sn Chinguacousey, \$16; 2d do, John Mill Pickering, \$10; 3d do, C. Walker Lond \$5; 4th do, D. Rowndtree, York Townsh \$3.

Best shearling ram, John Snell, Chinguacousey, \$16; 2d do, George Miller, Markham, \$10; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousey, \$5; 4th do, D. Alton, Nelson, \$3.

Best ram lamb, W. L. Ewing, Brantford, \$7; 2d do, John Snell, Chinguacousey, 3d do, Charles Walker, London, \$3; do, Charles Walker, London, \$2.

Best 2 ewes, two shears and overs, Cha Walker, London, \$16; 2d do, John Mill Pickering, \$12; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousey, \$6; 2th do, George Miller, Markham, \$4.

Best 2 shearling ewes, C. Walker, London, \$12; 2d do, G. Miller, Markham, \$8; do, C. Walker, London, \$4; 4th do, John Snell, Chinguacousey, \$3.

Best 2 ewe lambs, C. Walker, London, \$6; 2d do, C. Walker, London, \$4; do, Walker Unwin, Blanchard, \$2; 4th do, John Miller, Pickering, \$1.

CLASS XV.—COTSWOLDS.—(68 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. John Foott, Port Hope; Thomas Smith, Nelson; Trueman Evers, Cobourg.

Best ram, two shears and over, G. Miller, Markham, \$16; 2d do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$10; 3d do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$5; 4th do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$3.

Best shearling ram, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$16; 2d do, John Snell, Chinguacousey, \$10; 3d do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$5; do, John Snell, Chinguacousey, \$3.

Best ram lamb, John Snell, Chinguacousey, \$7; 2d do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, 3d do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$8; 4th do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$2.

Best two ewes, two shears and over,

Stone, Guelph, imported from England \$60, \$32; 2d do, F. W. Stone, \$12; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$6; 4th do, Unwin, Blanshard, \$4.

Best two shearling ewes, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$12; 2d do, F. W. Stone, \$8; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$4; 4th do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$3.

Best 2 ewe lambs, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$4; 2d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$4; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$2; 4th do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$1.

CLASS XVI.—CHEVIOTS.—(41 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. James Cowan, Waterloo; Thomas Clare, Hastings; Gideon Leehy, Frankville; John Carter, Markham,

Best ram, two shears and over, James Dickson, Clarke, \$16; 2d do, James Dickson, Clarke, \$10; 3d do, Thomas Guy, Whitby, \$5.

Best shearling ram, James Dickson, Clarke, \$12; 2d do, do, do, \$10; 3d do, do, do, \$5; 4th do, David Elliott, West Flamboro, \$3.

Best ram lamb, James Dickson, Clarke, \$12; 2d do, David Elliott, West Flamboro, \$8; 3d do, do, do, \$3; 4th do, Thos. Guy, Whitby, \$2.

Best two ewes, two shears and over, James Dickson, Clarke, \$16; 2d do, Thomas Guy, Whitby, \$12; 3d do, D. Elliott, West Flamboro, \$6; 4th do, James Dickson, Clarke, \$4.

Best 2 shearling ewes, Thos. Guy, Whitby, \$12; 2d do, D. Elliott, West Flamboro, \$8; 3d do, James Dickson, Clarke, \$4; 4th do, do, do, \$3.

Best 2 ewe lambs, Thomas Guy, Whitby, \$12; 2d do, D. Elliott, West Flamboro, \$4; 3d do, D. Elliott, W. Flamboro, \$3; 5th do, Thomas Guy, Whitby, \$1.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—Notwithstanding patronage of the association, we find but few entries in this class, and generally surmounted in both size of carcass and quality of wool by the various grades exhibited among the other classes. We therefore doubt the propriety of the Association giving so many prizes to a class of sheep in our opinion not so well adapted as some others to the wants of this country.

CLASS XVII.—LONG WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT INCLUDING LEICESTERS, COTSWOLDS, OR CHEVIOTS.—(121 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Alex. Alcorn, Cobourg; Edward Jones, Stamford; Thomas Gramme, Hastings; John Pratt, Cobourg.

Best ram, two shears and over, Thomas Blanchard, Nelson, \$16; 2d do, J. S. Smith, McGillivray, \$10; 3d do, J. Cowan, Waterloo, \$5; 4th do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$3.

Best shearling ram, J. S. Smith, McGillivray, \$16; 2d do, John Miller, Pickering, \$10; 3d do, George Scott, Scarboro', \$5; 4th do, Henry Hammond, Brantford, \$3.

Best ram lamb, John Miller, Pickering, \$7; 2d do, James Cowan, Waterloo, \$4; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$3; 4th do, James Cowan, Waterloo, \$2.

Best 2 ewes, two shears and over, John Miller, Pickering, \$16; 2d do, George Miller, Markham, \$12; 3d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$6; 4th do, John Hamilton, West Flamboro, \$4.

Best 2 shearling ewes, John Miller, Pickering, \$12; 2d do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$8; 3d do, John Snell, \$4; 4th do, James Cowan, Waterloo, \$3.

Best 2 ewe lambs, Thos. Smith, Toronto Township, \$6; 2d do, John Miller, Pickering, \$4; 3d do, James Cowan, Waterloo, \$2; 4th do, W. L. Ewing, Brantford, \$1.

CLASS XVIII.—SOUTHDOWNS.

(118 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Jno. King, St. Thomas; David Wilson, Chatham; Martin Johnson, Barrie; James Bartlett, Windsor.

Best ram, two shears and over, Thomas A. Milne, Markham, \$16; 2d do, James Davidson, South Dumfries, \$10; 3d do, Walter Ker, Stamford, \$5; 4th do, John Spencer, Whitby, \$3.

Best shearling ram, Walter Ker, Stamford, \$16; 2d do, Edward Jones, Stamford, \$8; 3d do, E. Jones, Stamford, \$4; 4th do, James Dickie, North Dumfries, \$3.

Best ram lamb, H. J. Losee, Norwich, \$7; 2d do, Sampson Baker, Charlotteville, \$4; 3d do, G. W. Miller, Grantham, \$3; 4th do, James Dickie, North Dumfries, \$2.

Best 2 ewes, two shears and over, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$16; 2d do, John Spencer, Whitby, \$12; 3d do, John Rantar, Glanford, \$6; 4th do, John Spencer, Whitby, \$4.

Best 2 shearling ewes, Thos. Lee, North Dumfries, \$12; 2d do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, \$8; 3d do, John Spencer, Whitby, \$4; 4th do, Edward Jones, Stamford, \$3.

Best 2 ewe lambs, John Spencer, Whitby, \$6; 2d do, N. Bethel, St. Catherines, \$4; 3d do, J. Spencer, Whitby, \$2; 4th do, do do, \$1.

CLASS XIX.—MERINOS AND SAXONS.

(52 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Daniel Matthews, Norfolk; Wm. Jenkins, Huron; John Randall, Paris.

Best ram, two shears and over, G. W. Miller, Grantham, \$16; 2d do, Peter Lyon, Oakville, \$10; 3d do, Jacob Rymal, Barton, \$5; 4th do, Jacob Rymal, Barton, \$3.

Best shearing ram, G. W. Miller, Grantham, \$16; 2nd do, Jacob Rymal, Barton, \$10; 3d do, Jacob Rymal, do, \$5; 4th do, Alex. Young, Barton, \$3.

Best ram lamb, E. Arkland, Oshawa, imported from United States 1860, \$14; 2d do, Jacob Rymal, Barton, \$4; 3d do, G. W. Miller, Grantham, \$3; 4th do, Alex. Young, Barton, \$2.

Best two ewes, two shears and over, E. Arkland, Oshawa, imported from United States 1860, \$24; 2d do, A. Young, Barton, \$12; 3d do, Jacob Rymal, Barton, \$6; 4th do, G. W. Miller, Grantham, \$4.

Best two shearing ewes, E. Arkland, Oshawa, imported from United States, 1860, \$18; 2d do, R. Disher, Bertie, \$8; 3d do, Alex. Young, Barton, \$4; 4th do, Jacob Rymal, Barton, \$3.

Best two ewe lambs, E. Arkland, Oshawa, imported from United States, 1860, \$9; 2d do, R. Disher, Bertie, \$4; 3d do, G. W. Miller, Grantham, \$2; 4th do, Jacob Rymal, Barton, \$1.

EXTRAS.—Jacob Rymal, Barton, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs, a cross from the Merino and Leicester, commended; E. G. O'Brien, Oro, Hampshire Down Ram, highly commended, \$16.

REMARK.—The Judges in this class do not deem it expedient to recommend any award to the male animals entered as extras, not pure bred, the animals exhibited possessing no merit.

CLASS XX.—RAMS OF ALL BREEDS.

(40 Entries.)

Judges—The Committees on all the other classes of sheep combined.

For the best ram of any long-wooled breed, of any age, George Miller, Markham, silver medal.

For the best ram of any short-wooled breed, any age, John Spencer, Whitby, silver medal.

CLASS XXI.—FAT SHEEP.—(23 Entries.)

Judges—The same as for fat cattle.

Best two fat wethers, John Snell, Chin-

guacousy, \$12; 2nd do, Thos. Smith, F. bicoke, \$8; 3d do, D. Rowntree, Y Township, \$4; 4th do, John Randall, Br ford, \$3.

Best two f.t ewes, F. W. Stone, Guel \$12; 2d do, J. Hamilton, West Flamb \$8; 3d do, P. Skelley, South Dumfries, 4th do, John Snell, Chinguacousy, \$3.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXII.—YORKSHIRES—(45 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. P. R. Palmer, Thurl John Baird, Lanark; S. D. Farley, B ville.

Best boar, one year and over, C. A. dison, Thurlow, \$15; 2d do, John Malc Scarboro', \$10.

Best breeding sow, one year and ove A. Jordison, Thurlow, \$10; 2d do. Bethel, St. Catherines, \$7; 3d do, I. Lawry, Hamilton, \$4.

Best boar, under one year, C. A. J son, Thurlow, \$10; 2d do, C. A. Jord \$6; 3d do, H. D. Smith, Aldborough 4th do, George Savage, Toronto Town \$2.

Best sow, under one year old, C. A. dison, Thurlow, \$5; 2d do, do do, \$3; 4t do, James Maines, Brampton, \$3; 4t George Savage, Toronto Township, \$2

CLASS XXIII.—LARGE BERKSHIR.

(19 Entries.)

Judges—The same as for class XXII.

Best boar, one year and over, S. Charlotteville, \$15; 2d do, R. Swindle gas, \$10; 3d do, James Maines, Brar \$6; 4th do, H. J. Lawry, Hamilton,

Best breeding sow, one year and o Baker, Charlotteville, \$10; 2d do, Lawry, Hamilton, \$7; 3d do, do c 4th do., J. Middlewood, Hamilton, \$

Best boar, under one year, S. Baker lotteville, \$10; 2d do, do do, \$6.

Best sow, under one year old, H. J. ry, Hamilton, \$5.

CLASS XXIV.—ALL OTHER LARGE B.

(15 Entries.)

Judges—The same as for class XXII.

Best boar, one year and over, J. A. Prescott, \$15.

Best breeding sow, one year and o E. Cresswell, Harpurhey, \$10; 2d Smith, Trafalgar, \$7; 3d do, W. Lo Barton, \$4; 4th do, R. Caldwell, Bi \$3.

Best boar, under one year, John Morrow, Wilmot, \$10; 2d do, J. Jardine, Saltfleet, 3d do, George Savage, Toronto Township, \$4.

Best sow, under one year old, John Morpesscot, \$5.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXV.—SUFFOLKS.—(28 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Walter Riddell, Cobourg; Wm. Dinwoodie, Seymour; David Clapp, Belleville.

Best boar, one year and over, G. Savage, Toronto Township, \$15; 2d do, Jas. Gage, Wilmot, \$10; 3d do, Daniel Tye, Wilmot, 4th do, John McGlashan, North Pelham, \$4.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, J. Ashan, North Pelham, \$10; 2d do, J. Barton, \$7; 3d do, E. W. Thomson, Toronto Township, \$4; 4th do, Peter Mettler, North Pelham, \$3.

Best boar, under one year, Peter Lyon, Belleville, imported from United States since one year, \$20; 2d do, J. McGlashan, North Pelham, \$6; 3d do, Peter Mettler, North Pelham, \$4; 4th do, J. McGlashan, North Pelham, \$2.

Best sow, under one year old, G. Savage, Toronto Township, \$5; 2d do, John McEwen, North Pelham, \$4; 3d do, Peter Mettler, North Pelham, \$3; 4th do, J. McEwen, North Pelham, \$2.

CLASS XXVI.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

(45 Entries.)

—Same as class XXV.

Best boar, one year and over, Thomas South Dumfries, \$15; 2d do, C. Puelph, \$10; 3d do, T. Calder, Ancaster, \$6; 4th do, D. Buchan, South Dumfries, \$4.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, A. Clifton, Clarke, \$10; 2d do, E. Pennington, \$7; 3d do, H. J. Lawry, \$4; 4th do, A. Gerrie, Ancaster, \$2.

Best boar, under one year, E. A. McEwen, Newcastle, \$10; 2d do, T. Pennington, Dumfries, \$6; 3d do, D. Buchan, Dumfries, \$4; 4th do, D. Duckan, Dumfries, \$2.

Best sow, under one year old, S. Anderson, Flamboro, \$5; 2d do T. Pennington, Dumfries, \$4; 3d do, George Roach, Flamboro, \$3; 4th do, Geo. Roach, do, \$2.

CLASS XXVII.—ALL OTHER SMALL BREEDS.

(23 Entries)

Judges—same as class 25.

Best Boar, one year and over, Daniel Tye, Wilmot, \$15.

Best Breeding Sow, one year and over, John P. Wheler, Scarborough, \$10; 2d do, Joseph Ireland, Nelson, \$7,

Best Boar under one year, John Malcolm, Scarborough, \$10; 2d do, James Cowan, Waterloo, \$6; 3d do, John Malcolm, Beverly, \$4; 4th do, James Maines, Chinguacousy, \$2.

Best Sow under one year old, George Savage, Toronto Township, \$5; 2d do Jas. Cowan, Waterloo, \$4; 3d do, do do, \$3.

CLASS XXVIII.—PIGS OF ALL BREEDS.

(11 Entries.)

Judges—The Committees on all the classes of pigs united.

Best Large Breed Boar of any age, John Morrow, Prescott, Silver Medal.

Best Small Breed Boar, of any age, Geo. Savage, Toronto Township, Silver Medal.

CLASS XXIX.—POULTRY, &c.—(279 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. H. J. Brown, Niagara; Matthew Davidson, Quebec; Richard Moyle, Strathroy.

Best pair white dorkings, S. Peters, London, \$4; 2d do, W. Kerr, Stamford, \$2.

Best pair of Spangled do, R. Harding, Kingston, \$4; 2d do, S. Peters, London, \$2.

Best pair of black Polands, W. Eldon, Barton, \$4; 2d do, Thomas Guy, Whitby, \$2.

Best pair White Polands, Dr. Case, Hamilton, \$4.

Best pair golden Polands, James O. Guy, Oshawa, \$4; 2d do, do do, \$2.

Best pair of silver Polands, James Stedman, Hamilton, \$4; 3d do, W. Eider, Barton, \$2.

Best pair of game fowls S. Peters, London, \$4; 2d do, A. Twentyman, Flamboro, \$2.

Best pair of Cochin China, Shanghai, Canton, or Bramah Pootra Fowls, John Brown, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, C. O. Benedict, Clifton, \$2.

Best pair of Black Spanish fowls, C. O. Benedict, Clifton, \$4; 2d do, James O. Guy, Oshawa, \$2.

Best pair of black Java fowls, Dr. Case, Hamilton, \$4.

Best pair Bolton grays, G. S. Burrell, Cramahe, \$4; 2d do, do do, \$2.

Best pair of Hamburgh fowls, S. Peters, London, \$4.

Best pair of Dominique, W. Ker, Stamford, \$4; 2d do, Dr. Case, Hamilton, \$2.

Best pair of feather-legged bantams, W. Ker, Stamford, \$2; 2d do, S. Peters, London, \$1.

Best pair smooth-legged bantams, S. Peters, London, \$2; 2d do, G. S. Burrell, Cramahe, \$1.

Best pair of turkeys (white or colored) S. Peters, London, \$4; 2c do, Captain Nicolls, Hamilton, \$2.

Best pair of wild turkeys Peter Grant, Hamilton, \$4.

Best pair of large geese, N. Bethel, St. Catherine's, \$4; 2d do, D. G. Forbes, Whitby, \$2.

Best pair Bremen geese, Jacob Terryberry, Barton, \$1; 2d do, Dr. Case, Hamilton, \$2.

Best pair of Chinese geese, C. O. Benedict, Clifton, \$4; 2d do, Walter Ker, Stamford, \$2.

Best pair Muscovy ducks, Walter Ker, Stamford, \$4; 2d do, G. S. Burrell, Cramahe, \$2.

Best pair common ducks, Samuel Peters, London, \$4; 2d do, Dr. Case, Hamilton, \$2.

Best pair Aylesbury ducks, S. Peters, London, \$4; 2d do, John Rutledge, London, \$2.

Best pair Poland ducks, George Somerville, Clarke, \$4; 2d do, G. S. Burrell, Cramahe, \$2.

Best pair of Rouen ducks, S. Peters, London, \$4; 2d do, do do, \$2.

Best pair of Guinea fowls, W. Ker, Stamford, \$4.

Best pair of pea fowls, D. G. Forbes, Whitby, \$4; 2d do, W. Brown, Binbrook, \$2.

Best collection of pigeons, J. Middlewood, Hamilton, \$4.

Best lot of poultry, in one pen, and owned by the exhibitor, S. Peters, London, \$6; do, Adam Mather, Etobicoke, commended.

Best collection of poultry, entered in the various classes by one exhibitor, D. G. Forbes, Whitby, \$8.

Best pair rabbits, John Brown, Hamilton, \$2; 2d do, H. J. Richards, Hamilton, \$1.

Best lot of rabbits, R. A. Land, Hamilton, \$4.

EXTRA PRIZES—D. G. Forbes, White pair silk fowls, \$2; Sumatra game for \$2; Sumatra pheasant, \$2; wild Canada ducks, \$2; Canadian wild geese, \$2. Richard Evans, Barton, Guinea pigs, \$2; G. Summerville, Clarke, Siberian Fowls, \$2; Dr. Case, Hamilton, Frizzly Fowls, \$2; Rumpless Fowls, \$2; Cayuga ducks, \$2; Anthony Twentyman, West Flamboro, Russian terrier dog, deserving of notice.

CLASS XXX—FOREIGN STOCK.—(1 Ent Judges—Messrs Jos. Kerby, Guelph, J. McKerly, Eramosa.

Best stallion for agricultural purposes Stephen Powell, diploma and \$15.

[The conclusion of the Prize List will given in the next number of the *Agriculturist*.

Dr. S. S. Blodgett, of Ogdensburgh, N. writing to the *Dental Cosmos*, condemns use of fine charcoal as a tooth powder. He asserts that it is as sharp as diamond dust, soon wears off the enamel. He says:—"A great dentifrice that should be used at all times and under all circumstances, is soap. Its fine properties serve to neutralize the acids retained in the fluids of the mouth, and its properties will correct the breath and remove offensive odor sooner than any article I have ever tried."

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