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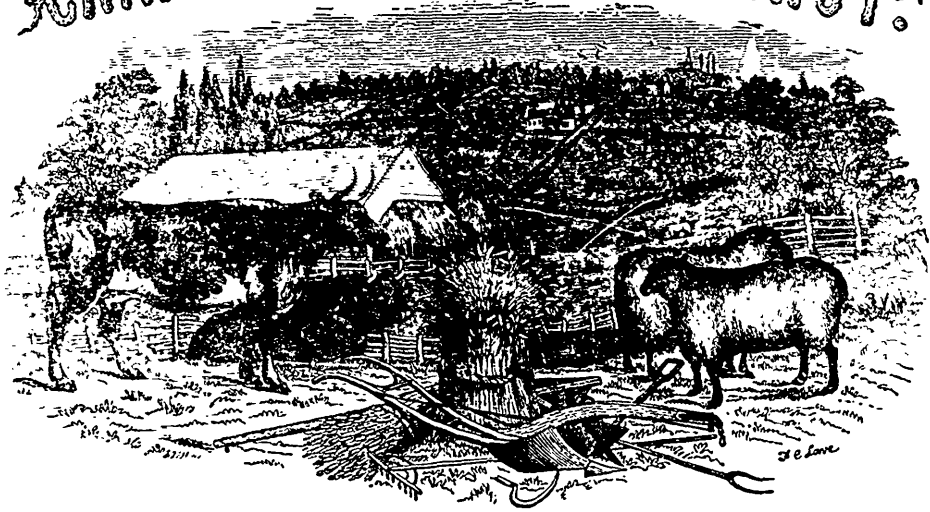
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CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.



“The profit of the earth is for all; the King himself is served by the field.”—ECCLES. v. 9.

GEORGE BUCKLAND,
WILLIAM McDougall, }

{ EDITOR,
ASSISTANT EDITOR

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ADDRESS,

Delivered by the President of the Provincial
Agricultural Association, at the Annual Fair,
at Brockville, on Friday, September 26, 1851.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN;

Montesquieu states, in his historical relations
of China, a ceremony of opening the grounds,
which the Emperor performs every year. The
design of this public and solemn act is to excite

the people to tillage. Further, the Emperor is
every year informed of the husbandman who has
distinguished himself most in his profession; and
he makes him a Mandarin of the eighth Order.

Among the Ancient Persians, the Kings quit-
ted their grandeur and pomp, on the eighth day
of the month called Chorremruz, to eat with the
husbandman.

These Institutions were admirably well calcu-
lated for the encouragement of Agriculture; but,
we will at present avoid all abstruse specu-
lations relating to the method of Agricul-
ture, as practised in ancient times, to leave room
for matter more immediately demanding the
attention and consideration of the Members of
this Association.

The favorable circumstances connected with
this sixth annual meeting of the Agricultural
Association, now being held in the Town of
Brockville, will be witnessed with satisfaction by
the Public at large.

Since our last meeting in the Town of Nia-
gara in September 1850, a law has come in
force establishing a Board of Agriculture in

this Province, by which it is provided that the Presidents of the several County Agricultural Societies, shall be Directors of the Agricultural Association, and by a Statute passed by the University Senate a Professorship of Agriculture is appointed in the Toronto University, with a portion of the University grounds, to be used as an experimental Farm.

Another law was passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, establishing a new Agricultural Code, wherein a liberal sum is granted, for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies, and forming an intimate connection between County and Township Societies, and also between the several County Societies and the Board of Agriculture.

The principal feature of this connection is, that, in addition to the money granted, the Secretaries of each County Society shall make an annual Report of their proceedings to the Board of Agriculture; from which reports the Board are compelled to make a general Agricultural Return to the Government and Parliament, in order that the same shall be examined and printed for circulation throughout the country, thereby bringing into one view annually all statistics, and other useful matter relating to the Agriculture of the Province.

In carrying out the views of the Legislature, one of the first steps taken by the newly appointed Board of Agriculture, was to offer a reward of £50 for the 4 best Reports, made by the Secretaries of County Societies, viz. £20 for the first best, £15 for the second best, £10 for the third best, and £5 for the fourth best Report for the year 1851.

Probably no other country has such liberal protection from the Legislature for the encouragement of Agriculture, as granted in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament. The liberal bounty to the several County and Township Societies, deserve the particular care and attention of the Agricultural community.

Everything is deemed excellent, either upon its own account, or for the sake of something else. Knowledge unites these two, for in itself it affords us pleasure, and is sought on account of its utility, therefore, it is confidently hoped, that our national Education, and common school system will infuse into the minds of the growing generation, that moral character, and steady useful Agricultural knowledge, so essential to the comfort, happiness, and welfare of our rural population.

In addition to the pleasure of reading religious, and other books of merit, in the winter evenings, at the fire-side; reading of Agricultural books

will be found both entertaining and instructive to all the members of the farmer's family.

When tillage begins, other arts follow, farmers therefore, are the founders of human civilization; while the people of a country are industrious, and that industry well directed, they never can be poor. The laws of a nation ought to be improved from time to time, to keep pace with the accession of knowledge which the people acquire, and with the necessities of the country as it becomes more populous.

And these great gatherings of Farmers at our annual Exhibitions, will, by mutually exchanging their several opinions, wonderfully conduce in accomplishing a uniform system of internal improvement here we have before us full samples of the various productions of the Country, and a fair specimen of the perfection, ingenuity, and skill of our mechanics, and, what is still more pleasing, there is a great variety of the elegant handy works of the ladies, and artists.

Upon all these, prizes to the amount of over twelve hundred pounds have been awarded, and altho' in such a multifarious and complicated work of awarding the various premiums, some persons whose property has come the very nearest to gaining prizes, may feel disappointment, still the public at large will give great praise to the judges for the honorable manner in which their arduous duties have been discharged.

It affords us much satisfaction to find so many of our neighbors from the United States competitors for premiums, and to the American Mechanic we cannot withhold our praise for bringing over so many specimens of useful implements of Husbandry, and labor-saving tools, fit for the husbandman's use, these, with the like productions of our own country, have well repaid the intelligent farmer, any length of journey to Brockville.

In making up the premium list by the official Board, it may be found, in working out the whole, that some slight defects will be observed; every succeeding year has made some improvement, in this department; if any discrepancy or anomaly should still remain, as we have now by the new Agricultural Code, for Directors, the Presidents of every County Agricultural Society in the Province; an opportunity will offer at the annual meeting in the Committee Room to-morrow, of taking a general vote upon such points, as any Director may desire to have altered.

In improving and carrying forward our Agricultural advantages, the members of the Agricultural Board are desirous of drawing the attention of the Agricultural Societies, in giving

encouragement to a more general system of rotation crops, and a better stile of husbandry suited for bringing every sort of crop that can be tilled in our fertile soil to the greatest perfection; this ought to be considered the first point in our social system, the waste of human labor must be arrested to make a farm profitable, which can only be done by cultivating a less quantity of ground, where help cannot be had, and doing the work in a more perfect manner, abundant quantities of roots and other food for stock should be raised before we can begin to excel in rearing and supporting the best breeds of horned cattle, sheep, and swine, still it is gratifying to witness the great improvements that are at present going forward in this branch of our rural economy.

Every farmer must rightly consider his strength and means to cultivate his farm, as well as the quality of soil, the crop for which it is best suited, and the stock it will maintain, but above all other grain crops, wheat and Indian corn should have the preference, and most of our land, if managed with judgment, can be tilled to fall or spring wheat, to good advantage.

It would be superfluous to mention all the varieties of wheat, that would answer well the climate of Canada, so universally known to be a wheat growing country. There is one variety extensively cultivated in Scotland, named Fern spring wheat, which is highly spoken of both as regards its quality, produce, and early maturity; it would be very desirable to obtain some of this wheat, for next spring sowing. There is another kind of wheat named Fife wheat, lately from Scotland, also a spring wheat, which has been sown this year in many parts of the Province, it has produced well, grain large and plump, and not injured by rust or worm. Fall wheat of course, is the principal crop in western Canada, and every intelligent farmer will look for the best and cleanest seed; probably clean seed, and clean land is all that is required to accomplish this necessary object; to insure clean land to any great extent for fall wheat, summer fallows cannot be dispensed with, for no foul land can be thoroughly cleaned without it, the tillage of hoe crops in this country being too limited for any great breadth of preparation.

In preparing land for wheat, much advantage will be found in using the subsoil Plough, the subsoilers can be used during the summer fallowing to more advantage than at any other season; it must be left to the judgement of the farmer at which of the ploughings the subsoil plough is to be used. I have used it this season, in following

the last furrow of the common plough before sowing the seed.

To insure clean crops care should be taken to select the seed clean and good, and of the best variety.

Washing the seed in strong pickle will be found very beneficial in swimming out the light seed, changing seed wheat from one township to another will also be found of much consequence both in improving the sample, and increasing the crop.

The Hon. Charles L. Irby, and James Nangles, two Commanders in the Royal Navy, mention in their Book of Travels, that, they saw in Egypt, a species of wheat named Heshbon wheat, with ears of an unusual size, one of them exceeding in dimensions, two of the ordinary sort, and on one stalk, it is a bearded wheat, with 84 grains in the ear, and more than double the weight of the common English wheat, it being as 103 to 42, length of straw 5 feet 1 inch, it has succeeded well in England, it will be worthy the attention of the curious enquirer to ascertain some further particulars relating to this remarkably fine sort of wheat. This wheat with other remarkably fine sorts might be procured and introduced to Canada, by the Professor of Agriculture, and a fair trial given it in the College Grounds at Toronto, from which result a superior article might become general in the fertile wheat growing regions of this Province.

No grain is as much the glory of the United States of America, as Indian Corn, and why it is not held in similar estimation in Canada, is, because its cultivation and management has hitherto been less perfectly understood by the Canadian farmer; this inferiority in its cultivation will not long exist, a large tillage of this nutritious grain is every year increasing, and it is now well known that both our soil and climate are well adapted to its culture; its value as an article of commerce is very great, to the Americans, and will no doubt become so here, when its cultivation shall more generally become one of the staple crops of the country.

The more its cultivation is extended, the better its culture will be understood, and with a complete knowledge of corn planting, a little care and management in our bright summer will bring the crop to perfection.

Its beauty as a plant is one great inducement for extending its cultivation in Canada. If the fields of corn tasselling out in the bright sunshine of August, and growing greener and stronger with the strength of the heat, were not almost a common place affair to the inhabitants

of this continent, they would be considered amongst the most beautiful sights in nature.

There are many varieties of this grain. The farmers of Canada are hereby invited to enter largely into planting it for exportation.

A great trade, in Indian Corn and Meal, has sprung up, in the United States of America. Since the Free Trade Act was passed the quantity sent to England and Ireland is immense, worth far more to the United States than the trade in wheat: for the privilege of sending their Indian Corn and Meal to Great Britain, the Americans ought in common justice, to permit the Canadian wheat and lumber into the United States duty free.

It is believed, upon the best information that can be obtained, that something over five hundred millions of bushels of Indian Corn, are annually grown in the United States of America, and a great part that was formerly in the western States trodden down and consumed in the fields by horned cattle and hogs, is now carefully harvested, and prepared for exportation. How much of the enormous quantity grown by the Americans is exported to Britain and British possessions, cannot be, by us, correctly ascertained, but it is supposed, it will amount to more than one third of the quantity above mentioned. Two millions of bushels at forty cents of their money, will give the growers \$800,000, besides all the other advantages, of grinding, coopering, transporting, and shipping, amounting to a sum equal to that paid to the growers, accruing to the American Nation out of this trade.

It is not here intended to say one word against the American farmers for carrying this profitable article of export trade, as well as their wheat, and flour to the pitch it has gone, and it is still liable to be increased: but it will be difficult to define the reason that the American Government so pertinaciously continue to prohibit the Canada wheat and other articles from entering duty free into that country. Notwithstanding this restriction the American wheat is admitted into Canada free of charge.

This heavy duty on our produce entering the lake ports of the United States may be considered good policy by the American Government, but the people of Canada take a very different view of the subject.

We must now quickly take energetic measures in creating a better market for the product of our land thro' the noble river St. Lawrence, in establishing differential duties on merchandise imported from seaward, viz. Quebec and Montreal, thus diverting the trade up the

river, the increased freight will enable the return vessels to lessen the expenses of the downward cargoes, thereby enabling our merchants at Montreal to pay higher prices for wheat and flour. Should this not accomplish the object, a further sacrifice must be made, in lessening the Canal Tolls and Port Duties; for a large River trade must be obtained forthwith.

More value is placed upon this reciprocity trade than it really merits, and, in time, if we encourage our own home manufactures and the trade on the River St. Lawrence, it will be hereafter proved that we shall do better without it, by saving the duty on Grain and other cultivated products. As for sawed lumber, at the rate we are going on, the trade with the United States will wear itself out, and before many years hence we in Western Canada will be obliged to keep the saw logs at home for our own use.

Therefore let us begin to depend more upon our own energies, in bringing forth the latent resources of the country, and give our hearty encouragement and assistance to the Board of Trade of Montreal, in obtaining a bounty from the Provincial Legislature for establishing Steam Vessel, between England and the River St. Lawrence.

Emigrants and other persons will then be brought out quicker and cheaper, and our produce will also be conveyed across the Atlantic at less expense. For in this cheap transport of our products across the Atlantic, lies the whole secret of the disadvantage of the River trade against that of New York. And if we had Reciprocity to-morrow, the Americans being the older and wealthier country, and growing in every State bordering upon us the same articles Canada has to sell; we could not for some time to come be gainers by the intercourse.

Should the following, or other improving inventions, become successful, no human being can at present discover the alterations and effects, that may be produced upon the navigation of the world.

The new discovery which has just been made at Bordeaux, occupies at present the minds of all. By means of this ingenious invention, the pressure of a man's weight can put in motion a weight of about 425 lbs. placed at the extremity of a shaft about 40 inches in length. The swiftness is double that of the rotations of the Steam Engine, under comparative circumstances; but this swiftness may be increased at will, for it depends upon the pressure imparted so, also, with the force, which augments, in proportion to the length of the shaft and the weight placed at

its extremity. The machine in question has been inspected by a large number of scientific persons, all of whom have been surprized at the reality of this discovery. Steam, in consequence of this discovery, will be almost entirely dethroned, as a motive power. The weight of the Steam Engine with its accessories, its fuel and the space which they occupy, will be replaced by a weight equal to about the one tenth of a single boiler and occupying a space of 13 feet in length by six and a half in width, at the most, for machines of great power.

By establishing the River Trade in the way before mentioned, the Canadian Farmer will save the value of the export duty on his produce, now paid to the United States, which may be computed as follows: say, that the whole of the surplus produce, of grain, grown annually in Canada, makes, in value, a sum equal to four and a half millions of bushels of wheat at 4s. per bushel £900,000, on this £20 per cent will give £180,000 per annum, thus, by directing the trade to the lower ports, and keeping the money so saved amongst us, would in addition to the carrying trade, give annually increasing employment to 4,000 families of mechanics and laborers, the reproduction of whose united labor would revive trade, and quickly make a visible alteration in the social condition of the country, and give us some encouragement as a nucleus in proceeding with our infant manufactures.

The political economists at home seem afraid of an over population, and place population against food, but, our position is quite the reverse, for we in Canada, may boldly offer food against population.

The powerful influence of manufactures in increasing the population and wealth of a country is too certain and obvious to admit of doubt. They not only afford direct subsistence, and the means of attaining to affluence to an immense number of individuals, but they act powerfully and beneficially on the agricultural and other classes; supplying them with an infinite variety of useful and necessary accommodations at a low price.

A flourishing agriculture, greatly depends, in fact, upon flourishing manufactures.

The effects of Rail Roads on the prosperity of a country will be numerous, and will, no doubt, quickly be the cause of a large tillage of land, and a variety of other improvements; but the Rail Road will not enable the farmer to grow one bushel of wheat more upon an acre, therefore we must keep up our industrious habits, and keep pace with the changes expected by these new modes of communication, and it should be

remembered that the Rail Roads about to be constructed by the Government of Canada, will be done by capital borrowed for the occasion upon the credit of the Province; and as four-fifths of the inhabitants of this country will always be composed of the cultivators of the soil, the burden of paying interest on the Provincial debt will in that proportion fall upon the agriculturist, consequently great care must be taken in time to prevent any ruinous Rail Road scheme being undertaken. And none should be countenanced by the people except such as will facilitate the internal improvement of the country. Our credit at present is good, and no expensive scheme should be taken to injure it. On the other hand borrowing money for Railroads to run through our own country to the ocean, ports of Montreal and Quebec, or other proper internal improvements, will, by judicious management, prove in the end very advantageous in developing the vast latent resources of this great Province.

Notwithstanding the money being borrowed it may be asserted that the most productive power of man's hand, and of human wealth, particularly in a new country like ours, is a wholesome improving state of National credit. The power of credit upon our prosperity is greater than the steam engine itself, its effect (by strictly paying the interest on our Provincial debt and liabilities, with a fair aspect of liquidating the principal by a Sinking Fund,) can only be tested to advantage by the soundness of our Currency and Banking system; these with prudent management and honest economy, in every department of the government, will operate as a lever in advancing the social prosperity of our community by giving a wonderful stimulus to our Agricultural and Commercial industry.

DRAINING.

The question of draining our heavy lands is too important to remain without notice, on this occasion.

On arable land, all surplus water more than sufficient for the benefit of the growing crop, should have the means of escaping into drains by quick percolation. Moisture above the quantity required for vegetation, is injurious both to the soil and the crop. The soil becomes sodden and sour, and robbed of its fertility, and the roots stunted in growth for want of draining; no doubt but a superabundance of wet remaining on lands tilled to fall wheat, is often the cause of killing the crop, when the spring frost has been supposed to be the cause of the injury.

The best mode of draining practised in Great Britain, is with pipe or tile drains; but in our

present want of capital and skillful workmen, although decidedly the cheapest in the long run, is far too expensive at present.

The next sort of drain is made by opening the spongy, springy or swampy lands to the depth of four feet, placing two feet of stones broken to pass through a two inch ring, in the bottom, cover with a stone flag, or a sod with the turf downwards, returning the earth on the top; this for a main drain, with open ones made with the plough to empty into it, will dry low grounds sufficiently for carrying crops of grain, hay, or potatoes; in very low wet meadow, large open drains may answer, but without some sort of draining sweet hay or pasture cannot be expected.

Open drains of less dimensions are better than none, particularly head drains to prevent water in spring and fall, overflowing and remaining on and in the soil; thereby souring the land, and injuring the crops of grain or grass.

The value of manuring is nearly thrown away, unless the land be drained and well prepared to receive it. In many parts of the country some drains are constructed with hemlock poles laid lengthwise, two at the bottom and one over leaving a hollow below, putting the hemlock brush upon the poles, and tramping the earth back upon them; this sort of drain will last many years. Mr. Richmond, a small farmer near Gananoque, in the county of Leeds, has commenced draining his land with narrow boxes or tubes, of deal boards from four to six inches in the square, holes bored at intervals in the sides; such when covered over with two or three feet of earth will probably last a long time, and in the absence of stone is a good plan. Others in that neighbourhood are following his example upon a small scale.

To bring the draining of land to any thing like a state of perfection, it must be studied as a science. The work should be completed in a substantial methodical manner, under professed drainers and labourers employed in this essential work. It is to be hoped that our newly appointed Board of Agriculture will bring the subject of draining before Parliament, with a view to the enactment of a law for devising some means for the encouragement of draining the heavy lands of this Province. Meantime it would be worthy the attention of County and Township Agricultural Societies to promote more extensive draining by offering rewards or premiums to such farmers in their respective localities as shall perform a given quantity of draining in the most skillful manner.

There is a very curious and valuable article

on draining, in the May number of the Agricultural Journal of Lower Canada, wherein the subject of draining is scientifically explained by Mr. Scott, at the Chippenham Farmer's Club, in Wiltshire, England. This document is well worthy the attention of farmers in Canada, who contemplate draining their land to any extent. Mr. Scott goes on to state that nearly one-fourth of the land in the United Kingdom requires draining, and that it would employ 1,000,000 men for 50 years, and require an outlay of £80,000,000 Stg. to accomplish the work. You will see how important it is to have its principles correctly understood, and its practice properly carried out. It is well established that drainage improves the climate as well as the soil; that it is equally conducive to the health of beasts as of man—that it gives us an earlier harvest, and it lengthens our summer by enabling us to turn cattle out earlier, and to keep them out later. Drainage also eradicates thistles and other weeds, and aquatic plants, cures and prevents rot in sheep and brings inert vegetable matter into action.

Draining the soil in Canada will have a wonderful effect in producing more abundant crops. Even without it, Heaven has, this summer blessed the farmer with a bountiful harvest throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the Bay of Chaleurs, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Sarnia Bay, on the confines of Lake Huron; embracing a line of country more than a thousand miles in length, consisting of every variety of soil. In the rich lands of Eastern Canada, stretching from the River St. Lawrence up to the magnificent Ottawa, crossing southward to the eastern townships, in all this space draining to an immense extent is no doubt required, and will, if skillfully performed, well repay the expense. In stretching away westward the same operations will produce similar benefits, even to the western limits of the Province; and when the lands shall become more cleared, and a larger extent prepared for cultivation, the draining spade will open in the rich loamy soils of the west, a mine of wealth to the agriculturist exceeding in certainty the gold digging mines of California.

The climate in the west is more mild, and when the flat lands in the vicinity of the Grand River, the Thames, and the Sydenham Rivers up to the beautiful St. Clair, shall become more densely settled and those parts drained that require it, with the great Western Railroad now preparing from Hamilton to Windsor, with a branch from Port Sarnia to the town of London, the industrious husbandman will be enabled

to cultivate his fields with pleasure, profit and delight.

In older settled parts of the country where the land has been long cleared and extensively cultivated, superior kinds of ploughs and ploughing matches should be encouraged, and skilful ploughmen liberally rewarded; for good ploughing is a primary consideration with every intelligent husbandman. Hitherto ploughing matches have not, but in few instances, been carried on upon any satisfactory system, and those that have come off at our Annual Industrial Exhibitions, have been in a great measure total failures. When the Exhibitions are being held in the month of September, the land is generally so parched and dry, it is difficult for any sort of plough to enter it, much more to turn out any satisfactory work, therefore, it will be best to discontinue the ploughing matches at the time of the Exhibitions, and merely select suitable ground for the purpose of making trial of the different kinds of common ploughs and subsoil ploughs exhibited for premiums, and no plough should be awarded a prize without being fairly tested in the presence of the judges and others, somewhere in the vicinity of the Exhibition; this would give sufficient ploughing on that occasion.

Ploughing matches are of sufficient importance for demanding a better opportunity in contesting for prizes, by first, second, third and fourth classes, of skilful and perfect ploughmen. This can only be done when the ground is in a fit condition for performing the work in a proper manner, consequently, to have a proper ploughing match, a day should be set apart, in every locality for that purpose; such as County ploughing matches, or one county against another; or what would be still more beneficial and convenient, one with another, with no other attraction during the days of trial.

At the Industrial Exhibition of Eastern Canada, held at Montreal, in October, 1850, a great display of the products of the land, elegant ladies' work and fine arts, together with many other varieties of curious home manufactured articles and mechanical ingenuity were brought forward, far beyond the expectation of strangers, and probably far beyond the expectations of the inhabitants themselves; clearly demonstrating that frequent exhibitions of the kind in Eastern Canada would quickly develop the energies of the inhabitants and the resources of that vast portion of the country; and it is to be regretted that no advertisements have yet appeared for holding an Industrial Show at Montreal or some other city in Lower Canada, in the present year. The intercourse of strangers has always a good effect

in disseminating useful knowledge, and exchanging opinions on every art and improvement.

The Americans from Boston and other parts who visited Montreal on that occasion, returned highly delighted; and persons from distant parts of Western Canada were highly pleased, both with the articles brought forward at the Exhibition, as well as with the polite and hospitable conduct of the Mayor and citizens of Montreal and the inhabitants of the surrounding country; however none but cities of some magnitude can in Canada attempt to give entertainments and amusements on anything like so large a scale. The American people, from their larger country and greater population, are at present far ahead of us in that respect.

During the New York State Fair, which came off in the city of Rochester, last week, it was supposed that above one hundred thousand persons from various distant parts were assembled on the occasion. It lasted four days of delightful weather, and the Show Ground enclosing an area of twenty-three acres, exhibited one continual scene of novelty, curiosity and profusion, without any great discomfort to so large a concourse of people; and the agriculturists from Canada, who visited Rochester on that occasion, had reason to be well pleased with the civility and hospitality of the Mayor and citizens of Rochester, and also with the urbanity and attention of the President of the Agricultural Society, and the office-bearers of that State Institution.

The stock and other articles from Canada were much prized by the Americans, and several sales thereof were made; ready accommodation being also provided within the Show Grounds for it. I know that the people of Canada will bear in mind such acts of civility and friendly intercourse, and endeavour to the best of their ability and limited means, to reciprocate such like courtesies whenever opportunities shall offer, thereby adding to the credit of the farming community of both countries, without in the least degree lessening the nationality of either.

GEO. BENNETT MARKS,

President.

Brockville, Sept. 26, 1851.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FLORAL HALL.

This formed the greatest point of attraction, and was indeed well worthy of the universal attention and admiration which was bestowed upon it. It consisted of a large tent furnished by Mr. Williams of Rochester, N. Y., in the centre of which

stood the Floral Temple, a structure gaily decorated with evergreens and flowers, and surmounted by a beautiful floral cupola. Around the base of the temple were 3 or 4 tiers of steps upon which were arrayed some beautiful pictures, also some large and delicious looking peaches from Montreal. From the cupola were suspended a dozen large bunches of grapes, black and white alternately, which had quite a rich and beautiful appearance, one of the black bunches, called, we believe, black Hamburg, weighed 3lbs. 6oz., an extraordinary size for this species of fruit. These were also from Montreal, and we heard it generally remarked, that the fruit from that district could not be surpassed. There were some beautiful pears and other kinds of fruit from Rochester, and the large fine specimens from Messrs. Jones and Grant's Gardens, also proved that we can grow fruit here to great perfection, and the display made by Mr. Jones, and also by Mr. Beatty of this county, served in no small degree to support the credit of Brockville and its neighbourhood. Mr. Ellingham, near this town, shewed a large branch of a native vine called the Connecticut grape, literally loaded with fruit, but which requires the frost to render it at all palatable. Around the inside promenades were arranged a double row of shelves, on one side of which were shewn the fruit and vegetables, and on the other numerous pictures and other specimens of the fine arts, and over this again were suspended the shawls, ladies work, cabinet work, and innumerable specimens of domestic manufacture.

An equestrian portrait of the world renowned Kossuth, in full military costume, most beautifully executed, in a new species of mosaic work, by Dr. Naphegyia, the Lord's Prayer in twenty different languages in coloured letters by the same gentleman, a beautiful specimen of penmanship—a fine portrait of a lady and child in coloured crayon, drawing, by Miss Morris of Brockville, which was well worthy of the first prize which it received, a collection of various portraits by Miss Jones of this town, but which we thought too highly coloured, but well executed in other respects—a collection of valuable and beautiful portraits, &c., by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, which denotes no mean artist—a splendid view of Fort Snelling at the head navigable waters of the Mississippi, being one of the scenes taken from the Panorama of the Upper Mississippi.

We would make particular mention of the beautiful and spirited oil paintings by Paul Kane representing the Indians and scenery of the far West; No. 1, shewing the mode of travelling in these distant regions in sleighs drawn by dogs (this picture represents a party in the depth of winter, of which Mr. Kane, whom we met on the ground, informed us he was a member); No. 2, Blood Indian Horse racing; No. 3, Portrait of Maungwadaus, an Ojibway chief. This we considered one of the greatest gems in the Floral Hall; No. 4, View of Red River settlement; No. 5, The frightful scalp dance; No. 6, A Blackfoot Indian Pipestem carrier. These are only a few of Mr. Kane's large collection of Indian paintings,

to finish which our government, with enlightened liberality, lately voted £500. It is to be hoped that Canada may at some future day possess the entire collection of this great artist, which must be of the greatest importance in a national point of view, as well as be the means of preserving memorials of these interesting tribes when they have entirely disappeared before the face of the white man. Mr. Carpendale, the young artist from Toronto, exhibited some of his beautiful drawings in chalk; No. 1, the head of a dog; No. 2, the head of a Lion as large as life, a most beautiful and truthful plate, and perhaps the best of the whole; No. 3, Lion prowling at twilight; No. 4, Lion's morn or Sunrise, Wild Deer swimming the river in the distance, a fine piece; No. 5, Lion roaring at midnight; No. 6, Domestic animals taking shelter from a storm, considered by many the best of his productions. These excited great admiration, and we are proud to have such an artist as Mr. Carpendale amongst us, and we hope he will be encouraged to prosecute his interesting works. The twilight, the cold morning light, and the gloom of midnight, were faithfully and beautifully executed. Miss Church of Cobourg, and Miss Post of Picton, shewed some good oil paintings. There were a fine collection of specimens in dentistry from Mr. Blodgett of Ogdensburg and Mr. Alcock of New York; also imitation Black Walnut Picture frame and a Grained mantel-piece from Mr. Gilpin of Brockville, much admired, as also several specimens from Messrs. White, Brockville.

Among the many articles of art exhibited, we must not omit to mention a landscape in oil, painted by our indefatigable townsman Mr. John Goodall. Humble talent is often overlooked in such a collection as was contained in the hall; we however, will not keep Mr. Goodall's merits concealed from the public. There were innumerable specimens of ladies work, such as fancy netting, croquet work, quilts, shawls, &c. which our ignorance of such matters precludes us from speaking more particularly of, we therefore beg to refer those interested in these things to the prize list which we publish. There were samples of Gunpowder from the Gore Powder Mills, near Hamilton, sent by Messrs. Belhouse, Ireland & Co. of Hamilton, Agents for the manufacturers. This is a novel article of manufacture in Canada, and it speaks much for the enterprise of our people when we state that powder was turned out of the Gore powder mills in June last, on the spot where, in the spring, the axe of the lumberman was used to clear away the timber. The samples were of first rate quality, and we are glad to learn the powder is extensively used on the Great Western Railway. The Mills are owned by Messrs. Charles Kelly & Co., of Hamilton, and will speedily be able to turn out 100 kegs a day.

Mr. Paterson of Dundas showed a pair of his fine blankets, similar to those lately sold to Her Majesty, and which were certainly by far the finest we ever saw.

STOCK.

The cattle, pigs, and sheep pens were ranged around the ground, in which a few excellent animals were contained, but for the particular distinctive qualities of this department we refer our readers to the prize list.

There seems to be much difference of opinion as to the show of stock, some thinking it good, others mediocre, and some again beneath the average of former years. When so much difference of opinion exists amongst judges, it would be of course, out of the way for us to venture an opinion, but all seem to be agreed that the show of horses, at any rate, was the best that has been seen in the province. Among the horses shown was a very fine pair belonging to Robert Gordon, Esq., of Paris. These horses, we understand, were sold to a gentlemen belonging to Quebec for a pretty high sum.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing commenced about 10 o'clock on Friday morning. It took place on a field belonging to H. Freeland, Esq., on the Maitland road,—13 ploughs starting.

After having marked the several ridges, and plowed a few furrows up and down the field, it became evident that it would be very late in the day before each ploughman could finish the two ridges allotted to him, on account of the length of the field; accordingly, a furrow was drawn across the middle, and only the half length of the field ploughed.

The work was done in good style considering the dryness of the soil, of which all the ploughmen complained.

About 4 o'clock the work was finished, when the Judges came upon the ground, and after an hour's patient examination of the work, awarded James Thomson, from Bytown, who wrought with an iron plough, the 1st prize; William Young, son of Robert Young, from Ramsay, who wrought with an iron plough, the 2nd prize; William Young, son of Peter Young, from Ramsay, who wrought with an iron plough, the 3rd prize; Henry Paterson, from Elizabethtown, who wrought with a wooden plough, the 4th prize.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Association took place in the Committee room on the show grounds on Friday the 26th Sept. J. B. Marks, Esq., President, in the chair. Present T. C. Street and William Mathie, Vice Presidents; R. L. Denison, Treasurer; Hon. Adam Ferguson, E. W. Thomson; and Sheriff Rutan Ex-Presidents; with the following representatives of County Societies. John Stiles, Middlesex; J. L. Green, Northolt; W. McMicking Welland and Lincoln; P. Fisher, Wentworth and Halton; E. W. Thomson, York; Dr. Pass, Simcoe; Matthew Jonas, Durham; J. Rogers, Northumberland; B. F. Davy, Hastings; J. W. Hough, Leeds; Hon. James Wyllie; — Stewart, Carleton; J. W. Rose, Dundas; W. Colquhoun,

Stormont; Sheriff Treadwell, Prescott; A. Petre, Russell.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. Thomas Clarke Street, Niagara Falls, President; William Mathie, Brockville, 1st Vice President; Sheriff Treadwell, L'Original, 2nd Vice President. R. L. Denison, Toronto, Treasurer.

The following Resolutions were also proposed and carried.

1. That the next Exhibition of this Association be held at Toronto; the time to be subsequently determined by the Board of Agriculture.

2. That the most cordial thanks of this Association are due and are hereby given to our esteemed and venerable President, J. B. Marks Esq. for his valuable and zealous services, and for his excellent address delivered yesterday; and that Mr. Marks be requested to furnish a copy thereof to the *Canadian Agriculturist* for publication.

3. That Dr. Gabor Naphegyi is entitled to the thanks of this Association for the spirited manner in which he has introduced among the Farmers of this young and rising country a new field of profitable enterprise in the culture of the Sugar Beet; and for the scientific and satisfactory information which he gave before the public in the Court House; and in order to show the appreciation of his labors by the Directors, they hereby present him with the special Diploma of honor and merit of this Association.

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

5. That the thanks of this Association be communicated to the Senate of the University of Toronto, for having taken steps for filling the Chair of Agriculture in that important Institution; and likewise for the liberal terms on which they have offered to place a portion of the Park grounds at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture, for the purposes of an Experimental Farm.

6. That our respected Secretary, Mr. Buckland, be strongly recommended as a fit and proper person, in all respects, to fill the Chair of Agriculture in the University.

7. That the thanks of this meeting be given to George Crawford, Esq., and the other gentlemen constituting the Local Committee at Brockville, for the efficient manner in which they have sustained the character and operations of the Association.

8. That the thanks of this Association be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Brockville; to the Warden and County Council, and the various Agricultural Societies for the liberal pecuniary support they have rendered in the carrying out the patriotic objects of the Society.

9. That the grateful acknowledgements of this meeting be given to the Ladies of Brockville, and elsewhere, for the satisfactory manner in which they have sustained their interesting and attractive department of the Exhibition.

10. That the thanks of this meeting be given to C. E. Jones, Esq., for the handsome and patriotic manner in which he placed at the disposal of the Association the convenient and beautiful grounds upon which their present Exhibition has been held.

11. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Canada Company for the continuation of their annual subscription of £25, as a premium for the best 25

bushels of winter wheat; an act of discriminating liberality, that has already been productive of the happiest results, in demonstrating to the world the peculiar adaptation of the oil and climate of Upper Canada to the production of the "staff of life;" and also for the still further aid offered by the Company towards encouraging the growth and preparation of those important articles—Flax and Hemp.

12. That the thanks of the Association be given to the Baron de Longueuil, for the handsome and appropriate present of a Chondrometer, or seed gauger, for the use of the Society.

13. That a gold medal of the value of five pounds be awarded to the author of the Essay read last evening before the Association, in the Court House, marked No. 4.

14. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the present mode of appointing Judges is inconvenient and somewhat objectionable, and that the Board of Agriculture be recommended to take the subject into consideration with a view to the adoption of some improved system.

15. That the Board of Agriculture be recommended to purchase Tents for the use of the Association, if upon further consideration it be deemed expedient.

PRIZE LIST.

HORNED CATTLE.

CLASS A,—DURHAM.

JUDGES.—BULLS.—J. Boyes, Amherst Island A. Kempton, Montreal; H. Parsons, Guelph. Cows.—S. P. Chapman, Clokville, N. Y.; John Thompson, Bytown; Wm. McMicking, Queenston.

Best Bull.

1. Ralph Wade, Sen., Durham, £7 10s.; 2. G. Miller, Markham, York, £4; 3. W. Fergusson, Frontenac, £2.

Best 3 years old Bull.

1. Dr. Richmond, Leeds, £6; 2. J. Gilbert, Hastings, £3 10s.

Best 2 Years old Bull.

1. E. H. Hawke, Toronto, £5; 2. R. Wade, Jun., Cobourg, £3; 3. T. Welbanks, Picton, £1 10s.

Best 1 Year old Bull.

1. M. Jonas, Durham, £4.

Best Bull Calf of 1851.

1. W. Fergusson, Pittsburg, Frontenac, £2 10s.; 2. do., £1 10s.; 3. R. Wade, Jun., Cobourg, £1.

Best Cow.

1. R. Wade, sr., Cobourg, £5; 2. John Wade, Durham, £3; 3. W. Fergusson, Pittsburg, Frontenac, £2.

Best 3 Year old Cow.

1. W. Fergusson, Pittsburg, Frontenac, £4; 2. R. Wade, Jun., Cobourg, £2 10s.

Best 2 Year old Heifer.

1. R. Wade, Jun., Cobourg, £3; 2. C. Jones, Brockville, Leeds, £2.

Best 1 Year old Heifer.

1. R. Wade, Jun., Cobourg, £2 10s.; 2. R. Wade, Jun., do., £1 10s.

Best Heifer Calf of 1851.

1. W. Fergusson, Frontenac, £1 10s.; 2. R. Wade, Jun., Cobourg, 15s.; 3. J. Wade, Durham, 10s.

CLASS B,—DEVONS.

JUDGES—A. Cuttanach, Glengary; H. Johnson, Ottawa; W. Thomson, Carleton.

Best Bull.

1. J. Masson, Cobourg, £7 10s.; 2. J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £4.

Best 2 Year old Bull.

1. F. Wright, Augusta, Grenville, £5.

Best Bull Calf of 1851.

1. J. Masson, Cobourg, £2 10s.; 2. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg, £1 10s.

Best Cow.

1. J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £4; 2. J. Masson, Cobourg, £2 10s.

Best 1 Year old Heifer.

1. J. Masson, Cobourg, £2 10s.; 2. do., £1 10s.

Best Heifer Calf of 1851.

1. J. Masson, Cobourg, £1 10s.; 2. J. W. Rose, Williamsburg, Dundas 15s.

CLASS D,—AYRSHIRES.

JUDGES—The same as on Devons.

Best Bull.

1. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £7 10s.; 2. J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £4; 3. J. W. Hough, Leeds, £2.

Bull Calf of 1851.

1. John Boyes, Amherst Island, Frontenac, £2 10s.; 2. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £1 10s.; 3. do., do., £1

Best Cow.

1. J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £4; 2. J. W. Hough, Leeds, £2 10s.; 3. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £1 10s.

2 year old Heifer.

1. J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £3; 2. John Boyes, Amherst Island, £2; 3. J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £1.

1 year old Heifer.

1. J. W. Hough, Leeds, £2 10s.; 2. J. W. Rose, Williamsburgh, Dundas, £1 10s.; 3. J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £1.

Heifer Calf of 1851.

1. O. Jones, Brockville, £1 10s.

CLASS E,—GRADE CATTLE.

JUDGES—W. F. Weese, Prince Edward; C. Gilbert; H. Munro.

Best Cow.

1. John Flanagan, Kingston, £4; 2. J. L. McDonald, Leeds, £2 10s.; 3. Albert Pearson, Grenville £1 10s.

3 year old Cow.

1. Wm. Bishop, Niagara, £3 5s.; 2. R. P. Colton, Brockville, £2 5s.; 3. R. Watson, do., £1 5s.

2 year old Heifer.

1. M. Jonas, Durham, £3; 2. John Boyes, Amherst Island, £2; 3. Rev J. A. Allen, Wolf Island, £1.

1 year old Heifer.

1 J. W. Rose, Williamsburg, Dundas, £2 10s.;
2 John Gilbert, Hastings, £1 10s.; 3 J. L. Schofield,
Brockville £1.

Heifer Calf of 1851.

1 John Gilbert, Hastings, £1 10s.; 2 Rev. J. A.
Allen, Wolf Island, 15s.; 3 John F'anagan, Kings-
ton, 10s.

FAT CATTLE—ANY CLASS.

Ox or Steer.

John Dugdale, Niagara, £3; 2 Wm. Bishop, Nia-
gara, £2; do. do., £1.

Best Cow.

Charles Jones, Brockville, £ 1.

Best Yoke of Working Oxen.

1 John Gilbert, Hastings, £3; 2 John Thomp-
son, Carleton, £2; 3 J. A. Throop, Grenville, £1.

CLASS F.—HORSES.

JUDGES.—Oliver Blake, Norfolk; J. W. Rose,
Williamsburgh; A. Alcorn, Cobourg.

Stallion for Agricultural purposes.

1 John Clarke, Carleton, £7 10s.; 2 E. H. Hawke,
Toronto, £5; 3 Duncan Fergusson, Lanark, £2 10s.

Heavy Draught Stallion.

1 Jane Ward, Markham, £7 10s.; 2 Thomas Na-
thess, Durham, £5; 3 John Masson, Cobourg, £2 10s.

3 Year Old Stallion.

1 John Robb, Toronto, £5; 2 J. & W. Crawford,
Scarborough, £3; 3 John Louks, Smith's Falls, £1.

2 Year Old Stallion.

1 W. Miller, Pickering, £3; 2 J. Masson, Cobourg,
£2.

2 Year Old Gelding or Filley.

1 W. Thompson, Carlton, £3; 2 D. Tait, Cornwall
£2; 3 S. Mathie, Lanark, £1.

Span Matched Carriage Horses.

G. Crawford, Brockville, £4; 2 R. Gordon, Paris,
£3; 3 D. B. O. Ford, Brockville, £1.

Span Draught Horses.

1 James Row, Leeds, £4; 2 Q. Smith, Leeds, £3;
3 G. Wing, S. Crosby, £1.

Brood Mare and Foal.

1 M. Jonas, Durham, £5; 2 A. Lawyer, Dundas,
£3; 3 D. Tait, Cornwall, £1.

Saddle Horse.

1 G. Mink, Kingston, £2 10s.; 2 do do, £1 10s.

CLASS G.

JUDGES.—J. Nesbit, Bytown; J. Anderson, Hal-
ton; Dr. Pass, Simcoe.

Thorough-bred Stallion.

1 James Mitchell, Toronto, £5; 2 G. Cooper, To-
ronto, £3; 3 J. W. Ritchey, Simcoe, £1.

Thorough-bred Stallion, 3 Years Old.

1 W. Byres, Carlton, £5; 2 J. Crawford, Leeds, £3.

Thorough-bred Mare and Foal.

1 W. Byres, Carlton, £5; 2 P. Davy, Bah, £3.

CLASS H.—SHEEP.

JUDGES.—J. Williams, Queenston; P. Davy,
Lennox and Addington; W. Beattie, Middle-
sex.

LEICESTERS.

Ram, 2 shears and over.

1 W. Miller, Pickering, £4; 2 A. Alcorn, Cobourg,
£2; 3 T. Scott, Amherst Island, £1.

Shearling Ram.

1 W. Miller, Pickering, £2 10s.; 2 do do, £1 10s;
3 do do, 15s.

Ram Lamb.

1 T. Scott, Amherst Island, £2; 2 M. Jonas, Dar-
lington, £1; 3 do do, 10s.

Two Ewes, two shears and over.

1 W. Miller, Pickering, £4; 2 do do, £3; 3 R.
Wade, Jr., Cobourg, £1 10s.

2 Shearling Ewes.

1 W. Miller, Pickering, £3; 2 do do, £2; 3 John
Boyes, Amherst Island, £1.

Two Ewe Lambs.

1 G. Miller, Markham, £1 10s; 2 M. Jonas, Dar-
lington, £1; 3 W. Miller, Pickering, 10s.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Ram, 2 Shears and Over.

1. J. Spencer, Whitby, £4.

Shearling Ram.

1. J. Spencer, Whitby, £2 10s.; 2. J. Spencer,
Whitby, £1 10s.

Ram Lamb.

1 J. Spencer, Whitby, £2.

2 Ewes, 2 Shears and Over.

1. J. Spencer, Whitby, £4.

MERINOS OR SAXONS.

Ram, 2 Shears.

1. D. G. Boyce, Leeds, £4; 2. A. Hurd, Grenville,
£2; 3. S. Barnhart, Leeds, £1.

Ram Lamb.

1. J. Langstaff, York, £2.

2 Ewes, 2 Shears.

1. D. G. Boyce, Leeds, £4; 2. A. Hurd, Greenville,
£2.

FAT SHEEP.

2 Fat Wethers.

1. R. Wade, jr., Cobourg, £3; 2. R. Wade, jr., Co-
bourg, £2.

2 Fat Ewes.

1. R. Wade, jr., Cobourg, £3; 2. W. Millic, Pick-
ering, £2; 3. R. Wade, jr., Cobourg, £1.

CLASS I.—PIGS.

JUDGES—T. Stiles, London; M. Jonas, Durham;
A. A. Burnham, Northumberland.

Boar, 1 year.

1. J. McKinley, Trafalgar, £3; 2. D. Smith, Halton,
£2; 3. Rev. J. A. Allen, Wolf Island, £1.

Breeding Sow, 1 year and over.

1. G. McKinley, Trafalgar, £3; 2. J. Gilbert,
Hastings, £2; 3. J. W. Parmentier, Gananoque, £1.

Boar of 1851.

1. C. Hinds, Northumberland, £2; 2. J. Boyes, Amherst Island, £21 10s.; 3. N. Fennell, Leeds, £1.

Sow of 1851.

1. G. McKinley, £2; 2. J. W. Parmentier, £1 10s; 3. C. Hinds, Northumberland, £1.

CLASS J.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

JUDGES—J. L. Green, Norfolk; J. Duncan, Lanark; A. Yaomans, Hastings; S. Parker, Lincoln.

Wooden Plough.

1 E. and J. McTavish, Durham, £2; 2 C. Lemon, Grenville, £1 10s; 3 S. Hulburt, Prescott, £1.

Iron Plough.

1 J. McSherry, Lincoln, £2; 2 E. and D. McTavish, Darlington, £1 10s; 3 S. Hulburt, Prescott, £1.

Subsoil Plough.

P. D. Booth, Addington, £2; 2 P. D. Booth, Addington, £1 10s.

Pair of Harrows.

1 C. Jones, Brockville, £1; 2 Mitchell & Strander, Gananoque, 15s.

Fanning Mill.

W. McKenzie, Williamsburgh Dundas £1 10s; 2 R. Kellock, Perth, £1; 3 Louis Houck, Markham, 10s.

Horse Power Trasher and Separator.

1 R. P. Colton, Brockville, £2.

Grain Drill.

1 Edward Perry, Brockville, £3.

Straw Cutter.

1 S. H. Wright, Oshawa, £1; 2 C. Grant, Elizabethtown, 15s.

Smut Machine.

1 R. P. Colton, Brockville, £1 10s.

Corn and Cob Crusher.

1 Jas. Selleck, Greenville, 15s.

Two-Horse Waggon.

1 J. Carron, Brockville, £3.

Horse Rake.

1 James Fell, Augusta, £1; 2 Mitchell & Stranders, Gananoque, 15s; 3 W. Niblock, Leeds, 10s.

Wooden Roller.

1 C. Jones, Brockville, £1 5s.

Reaping Machine.

1 J. Helm, Port Hope, £5.

Potato Digger.

1 C. Jones, Leeds, 15s; 2 W. J. Weese, Prince Edward, 10s.

Cultivator.

1 C. Bott, Leeds, £1 10s; 2 J. Hulbert, Prescott, £1.

Set of Horse Shoes.

1 E. Chalmers, Leeds, 15s; 2 E. Wilmot, Kingston, 10s; 3 David Black, Brockville, 5s.

Hay Rakes.

1 Mitchell & Strander, Gananoque, 10s; 2 R. Brough, Gananoque, 7s; 3 do do, 5s.

Narrow Axes.

1 H. H. Date, Galt, 15s; 2 T. Armstrong, Lennox, 10s; 3 Collins & Drew, Smith's Falls, 5s;

Manure Forks.

1 Skinner & McCulloch, Brockville, 15s; 2 do do 10s; 3 do do 5s.

Hay Forks.

1 Skinner & McCulloch, 15s; 2 do do 10s; 3 do do 5s.

Scythe Snaths.

Skinner & McCulloch, 15s; 2 do do 10s.

Grain Cradle.

1 W. Bordon, Leeds, 10s; 2 J. Davidson, Belleville, 5s.

Iron Shovels.

1 Skinner & McCulloch, Brockville, 15s; 2 do do 10s; 3 do do 5s.

CLASS K. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES—W. Wallace, Lanark; N. Ford, Norfolk; W. Colquhoun, Cornwall.

One-Horse Pleasure Carriage.

1 G. Smith, Grantham, £2; 2 A. Turner, Brockville, £1 10s; 3 J. W. Rose, Dundas, 10s.

Two-Horse Pleasure Carriage.

3 J. Delanaye, Belleville, 15s.

Farm Harness.

1 S. Stevens, Belleville, £1 10s; 2 T. McCaffy, Perth, £1.

Saddle and Bridle.

1 S. Stevens, Belleville, £1; 2 do do 15s.

Travelling Trunk.

1 T. L. Haight, Kingston, 1 10s; 2 do do 10s.

Sole Leather.

1 P. McKay, Dundas, £1 10s; 2 do do 15s; 2 R. Coleman & Co., Leeds, 5s.

Upper Leather.

1 P. McKay, Dundas, 15s; 2 do do 10s; 3 A. C. Bott, Leeds, 5s.

Skirting Leather.

1 P. McKay, Dundas, 15s.

Calf Skin, Dressed.

1 A. C. Bott, Leeds, 15s; 2 P. McKay, Leeds 10s; 3 do do 5s.

Harness Leather.

1 P. McKay, Leeds, 15s; 2 do do 10s; 3 A. Wright, Grenville, 5s.

Fur Hat.

1 T. C. Dixon, London, 15s.

Fur Sleigh Robe.

1 T. C. Dixon, London, 15s; 2 John Garrett, Kitley, 10s.

Bootmaker's Work.

1 J. C. Potter, Brockville, 15s; 2 J. Dillon, Kingston, 10s; 3 J. C. Potter, Brockville, 5s.

CLASS L. WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

JUDGES—J. P. Roblin, Prince Edward; J. Rosamond, Carleton Place; J. Shaw.

Woollen Carpet.

1 R Shipman, Leeds, £2; 2 M Schneider, Leeds £1; 3 R. Sheppard, Leeds, 10s.

Oil Cloth.

1 J Boese, Montreal, (dis.), £1.

Woollen Blankets.

1 Mr Patterson, Dundas, £2; 2 P. Davy, Lennox, £1; 3 Messrs. McDougall, Perth, 10s.

Counterpane.

1 J B McClean, Leeds, £1; 2 do, 15s; 3 S. Moray, Augusta, 10s.

Flannel.

1 W. Wood, Cornwall, £1; 2 A Fox, Leeds, 15s.

Satinett.

1 J Rosamond, Renfrew, £1; 2 J Brown, Hastings, 15s.

Flannel, not Factory.

1 Miss R Gill, Leeds, 15s; 2 J Gilbert, Hastings, 10s; 3 W. Wood, Cornwall, 5s.

Fulled Cloth, not Factory.

3 Thomas Pervis, Leeds, 5s.

Shawls, not Factory.

1 N Shipman, Leeds, 15s; 2 J. Shipman, do, 10s; 3 Miss Gill, Leeds, 5s.

Linen Goods.

1 W. Beatty, Leeds, 15s; 2 J Moray, Augusta, 10s; 3 Miss Gill, Leeds, 5s.

Flax or Hemp Cordage.

J McGregor, Toronto, 15s; 2 T Carson, Cobourg, 10s.

Flax.

2 P Davy, Bath, £1.

Linen Bags.

1 F Smith, Leeds, £1; 2 D Campbell, Glengary, 15s; 3 W Beatty, Leeds, 10s.

CLASS M.—DAIRY PRODUCTS AND SUGAR.

JUDGES—A. Wallace, Simcoe; P. Roblin, Prince Edward; J. Gilbert, Hastings.

Firkin of Butter above 50lbs.

1 J Parish, Leeds £2 10s; 2 P Schneider, Grenville, £1 10s; 3 D Phillips, Leeds, £1.

Cheese, not less than 30lbs.

1 C. Gardner, Leeds, £2; 2 J Arnold, Leeds, £1 10s; 3 J. W. Hough, do, £1.

2 Stilton Cheese not less than 14lbs.

1 R Wade, jr., Cobourg, £2 10s; 2 do, £1 10s; 3 H. Parsons, Guelph, £1.

(The awards for Stilton Cheese being disputed, they are yet undecided.)

Butter not less than 20lbs.

1 C Gardner, Leeds, £1 10s; 2 J Parish do £1; 3 W F Weese, Prince Edward, 10s.

Maple Sugar.

1 G Macnish, Leeds, £1; 2 F Shipman, Leeds, 10s; 3 W F Weese, Prince Edward, 5s.

Beet Root Sugar.

1 Dr. Naphgeyi, Paris, £1; 2 do 10s.

CLASS N.—CABINET WARE, &c.

JUDGES—O. R. Gowan, Brockville; H. J. Ruttan, Cobourg; W. Fergusson, Kingston.

Veneers from Canadian Wood.

2 J. N. W. White, Brockville, 15s.

Sawed Pine.

S Hulburt, Prescott, 10s.

Butternut.

W F. Weese, Prince Edward, 10s.

Graining Wood.

N T McCaulay, £1 10s.

Sofa.

J McElenny, Brockville, £3:

6 Drawing Room Chairs.

J McElenny, Brockville, £1 15s:

Collection of Canadian Minerals, named.

Dr Reynolds, Brockville, Diploma and £1 10s.

CLASS O.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

JUDGES—D. McLellan, G. Cunningham, W. W. Waddell.

The Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best 25 bushels of *Fall Wheat*, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of 1851. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the Wheat, which is to be given up to, and become the property of, this Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed:

1. Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro, . . . £25 0 0
2. J. W. D. Moodie, Belleville, 10 0 0
3. Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro, . . . 5 0 0

The winners of the 2nd and 3rd premiums retain the wheat.

2 Bushels Winter Wheat.

1. W. W. Waddell, Wentworth, £2 10s.; 2. P. Roblin, Prince Edward, £1 15s.; 3. Joseph Wright Grenville, £1 5s.

Spring Wheat.

1. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, £2 10s; 2. S. Manhart, Leeds, £1 15s; 3. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, £1 5s.

Barley.

1. Patrick Wright, Cobourg, £1 10s; 2. A. Shaw, Toronto, £1; 3. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 10s.

Rye.

1. A. Shaw, Toronto, £1 10s; 2. I. Anderson, Halton, £1; 3. do do 10s.

Oats.

1. I. Anderson, Halton, £1 10s; 2. A. Alcorn, Cobourg, £1; 3. John Beatty, Leeds, 10s.

Peas.

1. G. Gardner, Leeds, £1 10s; 2. F. Shipman, Leeds, £1; 3. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 10s.

Marrowfat Peas.

1. J. Gilbert Hastings, £1 10s; 2. W. F. Weese,

Prince Edward, £1; 3. P. Roblin, Prince Edward, 10s.

Indian Corn.

1. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, £1 10s; 2. B. Simpson, Prince Edward, £1; 3. H. Platt, Prince Edward, 10s.

Timothy Seed.

1. Robert Younge, Ramsay, £1 5s; 2. S. Weagent, Dundas, 15s; 3. A. Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

Flax Seed.

1. W. Brown, Halton, £2; 2. A. Shaw, York, £1 5s; 3. W. Beatty, Leeds, 10s.

Sweedish Turnip Seed, not less than 10 lbs.

1. Wm. McGee, Lanark, 15s; 2. John Tomlinson, Ramsay, 10s; 3. R. Wade, jr., Cobourg, 5s.

Hops, not less than 112 lbs.

1. John Flanagan, Cornwall, £2 10s; 2. Abraham Pake, Prince Edward, £1 10s; 3. William Colquhoun, Cornwall, £1.

Potatoes.

1. S. Barnhart, Leeds, 15s; 2. D. Manhart, Leeds, 10s; 3. M. W. Hippey, East Williamsburg, 5s.

Swede Turnips.

1. W. McGee, Lanark, 15s; 2. R. L. Denison, Toronto, 10s; 3. H. Paterson, Elizabeth town, 5s.

Red Carrots.

1. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 10s; 3. H. Paterson, Elizabeth town, 5s.

White or Belgian Carrots.

1. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2. Rev. J. A. Allen, Wolf Island, 10s; 3. G. Buddien, Cobourg, 5s.

Mangel Wurzel, (Long Red).

1. Rev. J. A. Allen, Wolf Island, 15s; 2. A. Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 3. J. W. Rose, Dundas, 5s.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.

1. A. Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.

2. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.

Khol Rabi.

1. Professor Croft, Toronto, 10s; 2. R. Wade, jr., Cobourg, 5s.

Sugar Beet.

1. A. Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2. W. Beatty, Leeds, 10s; 3. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 5s.

Parsnips.

Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s.

Broom Corn Brush.

1. A. Shaw, Toronto, £1; 2. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 15s.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

JUDGES — Professor Croft, Toronto; Professor Nicol, Toronto; Baker, Guelph.

Varieties of Apples.

1. S. Jones, Brockville, 15s; 2. W. Beatty, Leeds, 10s; 3. J. Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

Table Apples.

1. P. Fisher, Halton, 10s; 2. J. Sampson, Kingston, 7s 6d; 3. G. Gardener, Leeds, 5s.

Winter Apples.

1. H. Turner, Toronto, 10s; 2. A. Grant, Brockville, 7s 6d; 3. J. Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

Table Pears.

1. Rev. E. Baldwin, Toronto, 10s; 2. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s 6d; 3. W. F. Weese, Prince Edwards, 5s.

Plums (Dessert.)

1. J. Gardener, Hamilton, 10s.

Baking Plums.

1. Rev. E. Baldwin, Toronto, 10s.

Peaches, hot house.

1. J. Sorlie, gardener to Lord Elgin, 10s.

Peaches, open air.

1. S. Jones, Brockville, 10s; 2. M. C. Nickerson, Port Dover, 7s 6d.

Grapes, hot house.

1. E. Turner, Toronto, 10s; 2. do 7s 6d; 3. W. B. Jarvis, Toronto, 5s.

Grapes, open air.

1. Mr. Collier, Toronto, 10s; 2. Rev. E. Baldwin, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Black Grapes, open air.

1. R. Ellingham, Brockville, 10s.

White Grapes, open air.

1. W. Beatty, Leeds, 10s.

Pumpkins.

1. A. Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 7s 6d; 3. Dr. Reynolds, Brockville, 5s.

Squash.

1. W. March, York, 10s; 2. S. Jones, Brockville, 7s 6d.

Tomatoes.

1. J. Gardener, Hamilton, 10s; 2. A. Shaw, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3. J. W. Rose, Williamsburgh Dundas, 5s.

Winter Cabbage.

A. Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2. H. Turner, York, 7s 6d; 3. J. Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

Carrots.

2 prem., W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 7s 6d; 3. H. Patterson, Leeds, 5s.

White Celery.

1. J. Wadsworth, Kingston, 10s; 2. J. Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

Red Celery.

J. Fleming, Toronto, 10s.

Capsicums.

J. Wadsworth, Kingston, 10s; 2. J. Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Egg Plants.

1. Baron de Longueuil, 10s; 2. J. Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3. do 5s.

Blood Beets.

1. Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2. J. W.

Rose, Williamsburgh Dundas, 7s 6d; 3 J. Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

White Onions.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 W F. Weese, Prince Edward, 7s 6d; 3 H. Turner, Toronto, 5s.

Yellow Onions.

1 W. F. Weese, Prince Edward, 10s; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s 6d; 3 Jas Sorlie, gardener to Lord Elgin, 5s.

Red Onions.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 J. Weese, 7s 6d; Jas. Sorlie, gardener to Lord Elgin, 5s.

Salsify

1 A. Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2 do 7s 6d.

White Beans.

1 J. E. Vanderwort, Belleville, 10s; 2 J. Shipman, Leeds, 7s 6d; 3 S. Slack, Leeds, 5s.

Cut Flowers.

Recom. to Exhibitor from Rochester, 10s.

Annuals in Bloom.

1 J. Fleming, Toronto, 10s.

Floral Ornament.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £1.

Musk Mellon.

1 J. Fleming, Toronto, 10s; 2 do 7s 6d; 3 S. Jones, Leeds, 5s.

Canada Coffee.

1 W. March, Scarborough, 10s; 2 do 7s 6d.

CLASS P,—IRON HOLLOW WARE:

JUDGES—S. Hurlburt, Prescott; R. Watson; N. L. Bleasdale.

Cooking Stove.

1 J. R. Armstrong, Toronto, £1 10s; 2 J. R. Armstrong, Toronto, £1; 3 R. P. Colton, Brockville, 10s.

Parlour Stove.

1 J. R. Armstrong, Toronto, £1; 2 R. P. Colton, Brockville, 10s.

Best System of Ventilating Buildings.

H. Ruttan; Cobourg, Diploma and £2.

Balance Scales.

J. Philips, Leeds, £1.

Steaming Apparatus.

J. R. Armstrong, Toronto, £1 10s.

Cooper's Tools.

H. H. Date, Galt, Diploma.

Bench Planes.

A. Dodge, Lanark, 15s.

Broom Handles, turned.

1 R. Brough, Leeds, 10s; 2 do., do., 5s.

Flour Barrels.

J. Wright, Augusta, £1.

Wash Tub.

1 E. H. Wheeler, Leeds, 7s. 6d.; 2 do., do., 5s.

Washing Machines.

S. Skinner, Brceckville, 10s;

Pair of Hames.

1 J. Combs, Brockville, 10s.; 2 Skinner & Mc Culloch, Brockville, 5s.

Saddle Tree.

1 J. Combs, Brockville, 10s.; 2 do., do., 5s

Weaver's Reeds.

J. Williscraft, Leeds, 10s.

Spinning Wheel.

1 R. Brough, Leeds, 10s.; 2 do., do., 5s.

Wheel Heads.

1 R. Brough, Leeds 15s.; 2 do., do., 10s.

Churn.

1. A. Haines, Stormont, 15s.; 2 S. A. Wright Oshawa, 10s.

Model Bee-hive.

E. Shipman, Leeds, 10s.

Bundle Shingles, sawed.

1 H. Booth, Leeds, 10s.; 2 J. Woolley, Leeds, 5s

Bundle Shingles, split.

S. Hurlburt, Prescott, 10s.

CLASS Q,—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUDGES—Mrs. James Crawford, Brockville; Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Dana; Mrs. Roberts; Norman McDonald; Geo. Crawford; Wm. Matthie.

Crotchet Work.

1 Miss Scakler, Brockville, £1; 2 Miss Sarah J. Gilbert, Sidney, 15s.; 3 Miss F. Mott, Belleville, 10s.

Woollen or Cotton Netting.

1 Miss Steele, Brockville, 15s.; 3 Miss Atkinson, Toronto, 7s. 6d.

Fancy Netting.

1 Mrs. Hewlett, Toronto, 15s.; 2 Miss Fitzgerald, Brockville, 10s.; 3 Miss Buell, Brockville, 7s. 6d.

Fancy Knitting.

1 Mrs. Borrison, Brockville, 15s.; 2 Mrs. Bellino Bayton, 10s; 3 Mrs. Reid, Leeds, 7s. 6d.

Embroidery.

1 Mrs Hardy, Frontenac, £1; 2 Mrs. Burton Brockville, 15s.

Raised Worsted Work.

1 Sophia A. Morris, Brockville, £1; 2 Mrs. Fin-den, Belleville, 15s.; 3 Miss Hughes, Brockville, 10s.

Wax Flowers.

Margaret M. Arras, Brockville, 15s.

Woollen Socks.

1 W. J. Weese, Ameliasburgh, 3s. 9d.; 2 Mrs. Vanderwort, Belleville 2s. 6d.

Woollen Stockings

Miss R. Gile, Leeds, 3s. 9d.

Woollen Mittens.

1 Miss Bourine, Cobourg, 10s.; 2 Mrs. Pennock Grenville, 2s. 6d.

Woollen Gloves.

Miss Page, Cobourg, 10s.

Hat of Canadian Straw.

2 T. T. Johnson, Leeds, 5s.; 3 J. Gilbert, Hastings 2s. 6d.

Gentleman's Shirts.

3 Mrs. Pinnock, Augusta, 5s.

Quilts.

1 Miss I. A. Chipman, Leeds, £1 5s.; 2 Miss Williams, Toronto, £1; 3 Mrs. Gowar, Brockville, 15s.

CLASS R,—FINE ARIS.

JUDGES.—D. B. O. Ford, Brockville; Dr. Naphegyi, Paris, C.W.; R. Bell, M.P.P., Carleton.

In Oil.

Historical Painting, Canadian subject, Paul Kane, Toronto, Diploma and £3; 2 do do, £2.

Landscape, Canadian subject, do., Diploma and £3; 2 Miss Ida C. Jones, Brockville, £2.

Animals (grouped or single) Paul Kane, Toronto, Diploma and £3.

Portrait, Paul Kane, Toronto, Diploma and £2 10s.; 2 Miss Ida C. Jones, Brockville, £1 10s.

In Water Colours.

Portrait, Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, Diploma and £2; 2 do do, £1.

Miniature: do do, Diploma and £2.

Pencil and Crayon.

Pencil Portrait, Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, Diploma and £1 10s.; 2 do do, £1.

Crayon Portrait, Hoppner Meyer, Diploma and £1 10s.

Pencil Drawing, Miss Ida C. Jones, Brockville, Diploma and £1 10s.

Crayon Drawing, Miss Ida C. Jones, Brockville, Diploma and £1 10s.; 2 R. Coleman, Brockville, £1.

Coloured Crayon, Miss I. Morris, Brockville, Diploma and £1 10s.; 2 T. C. Carpendale, Toronto, £1.

Daguerrotypes, E. G. Palmer, Toronto, Diploma and £1 10s.

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

Ornamental Writing, Dr. Naphegyi, Paris, Diploma and £1.

CLASS S,—POTTERY.

JUDGES.—E. W. Thomson, Toronto; C. E. Jones, Brockville; J. Dunn, Kingston.

Pottery, J. Mooney, Prescott, £1; 2 J. Baillie, Darlington, 15s.; 3 do do, 10s.

Draining Tile, J. Mooney, Prescott, £1.

CLASS T,—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &c.

JUDGES.—D. Wylie, Brockville; H. J. Ruttan, Cobourg; J. Duff, Kingston.

Letter Press Printing executed since last Exhibition, Thomas McClear, Toronto, £2 10.

CLASS V,—PLOUGHING.

JUDGES.—Henry Freeland, Brockville; James Wilkie, Brockville; David Pickan, Brockville.

1 James Thomson, Bytown, £4; 2 William Young, Ramsay, £3; 3 Peter Young, Ramsay, £2; 4 H. Paterson, Elizabethtown, Leeds.

CLASS W,—POULTRY.

JUDGES.—E. W. Thomson, Toronto; Geo. Miller, Markham; J. Dunn, Pittsburgh.

Poland Fowls, A. Shaw, Toronto, 10s.; 2 do do, 5s. Large-breed Fowls, W. Dowling, Leeds, 10s.; 2 do do, 5s.

Turkeys, S. Jones, Brockville, 10s.

Large Geese, A. Shaw, Toronto, 10s.; 2 R. Wade, jr., Cobourg.

CLASS X,—GENERAL CLASS [FOREIGN]

Premiums for Stock belonging to persons residing out of Upper Canada.

JUDGES ON FOREIGN STOCK.—P. Clapp, Prince Edward; D. McLennan, Glengary; M. Petty, Russell.

Best Ayrshire Bull, John Gilmour, Quebec, Diploma and £2 10s.; Best Ayrshire Cow, G. Johnson, Montreal, Diploma and £1 10s.

Best Devon Bull, Mr Scriver, Hemmingford, Diploma, and £2 10s.

Best Fat Steer, G. Johnson, Montreal, 15s.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, R. W. Graham, Beauharnois, Diploma and £3 0s.; 2 S. Robinson, Morristown, £3.

Best Blood Stallion, G. Parish, Ogdensburg, Diploma and £3.

Best Boar Pig, large breed, H. H. Davies, St. Lawrence, N.Y., £1 5s.

Best Barrow Hog, G. Johnson, Montreal, 15s.

Thorough-bred Stallion, A. Stark, Oswego, £1.

JUDGES ON FOREIGN IMPLEMENTS.—J. Wade, Port Hope; Sheriff Ruttan, Cobourg; D. A. McPherson,

An assortment of Implements, John Rapalge & Co., Rochester, Diploma and £5.

Cultivator, Thompson & Gregory, Jefferson Co., N. Y., \$5.

Corn and Cob Crusher, Rapalge & Co., Diploma and \$5.

Clover Machine, do do, Diploma and \$8.

Seed Drill, Rapalge & Co., Diploma and \$4; Grain Drill, do do, \$4.

Fanning Mill, Rapalge & Co., Diploma and \$1.

Portable Grist Mill, Rapalge & Co., Diploma and \$10.

Harrows, Rapalge & Co., \$4.

Franklin Plough, Camp & Blake, Malone, N.Y., Diploma and \$4.

Series of Ploughs, comprising 13 varieties, Rapalge & Co., \$10.

Plough, G. Wilson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 15s.

Subsoil Plough, Rapalge & Co., Diploma and \$4.

Reaping Machine, Rapalge & Co., Diploma and \$10.

Horse Power Thrasher and Separator, Rapalge & Co. Diploma and \$10; do, Page & Co., Montreal, Diploma.

Straw Cutter, Rapalge & Co., \$4.

3 Sleighs, Mr. O'Meara, Montreal, a Diploma.

Chain Pump, J. W. Wheeler, Seneca Falls, Diploma.

Piano Forte—a very superior instrument, and considered worthy of special notice—J. Starr, Rochester Diploma.

Set of Planes, L. Case, Jefferson Co., 10s.
 Handle Whips, J. Strong, Rochester, 10s.
 Pottery, Mr. Bell, Quebec, Diploma.
 Nails, T. Peck, Montreal, Diploma.
 Jenny Lind Trunk, A. R. Pritchard, Rochester, Diploma.

Notwithstanding the number of prizes given to Rapage & Co., the committee noted several articles they exhibited as worthy of special notice.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Sow Pig, J. W. Hough, Leeds, £1.
 Do. do., Rev. J. A. Allen, Wolf Island, £1.
 Portable Cider Mill: J. H. Mackenzie, Peterboro, diploma, and 25s.
 Half dozen Axe Handles: Jas. Aashfield, Drummondville, 5s.
 Planing Machine: Jas. Ashfield, diploma.
 Carpenters Tools; H. H. Date, Galt, diploma.
 Bark Mill: R. P. Colton, diploma, and 5s.
 Farmer's Slicers: R. P. Colton, diploma, and 5s.
 Hon. Mr. Ransellaer, N. Y., nectarines, 10s.
 James Sorlie, Gardiner to Lord Elgin, hot house nectarines, 10s.
 A. Shaw, Toronto, 12 quinces, 10s.
 W. McGee, Lanark, 10lbs. onion seed, 10s.
 H. Croft, Toronto, Fruit of Martinique, 10s.
 H. Turner, Toronto, 12 parsnips, 10s.
 A. Shaw, do., chicory, 5s.
 C. S. Ryan, Rochester, 14 varieties of apples, 6 pears, 10 peaches, 15s.; 96 double dahlias, 6 petunias 12 verbenas, 15s.
 Cockburn & Brown, Montreal, cauliflower, 10s.; do., savoy, 10s.
 Mr. Brown, Montreal, dahlias, grapes, 10s; summer cabbage, 10s; peaches, plums, 10s; apples, pears, 10s. Diplomas were given to Mr. Brown on all of the preceding.
 Rev. J. A. Allen, Wolf Island, best long yellow mangel wurzel, 15s.
 John Smith, Montreal, tobacco grown at St. Luke, Diploma.
 W. March, Scartoro', Siberian oil seed, 10s.
 W. Brown, Halton, millet seed, 10s.
 A Jones, Brockville, 4 barrels of flower, diploma.
 Mr. Penner, Montreal, cider, Diploma.
 Scythe the Snaiths: Skinner & McCullough, Brockville, diploma.
 Shingle Joiner: H. Booth, Leeds, diploma.
 Artificial Leg; J. S. Sloane, Hamilton, diploma.
 Steele Files: John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, 5s.
 Ru-tic Chair: James Evatt, 15s.
 Hair Work Bracelets, Chains: Miss H. Macdonnell, Edwardsburg, 10s.
 Artificial Flowers: Miss Fisher, Nelson, 5s.
 Needle Work: Miss Attorell, Kingston, 10s.
 Berlin Flowers, 2 sets: Miss Mott, Belleville, 5s.
 Moss House: Miss Ellen West, Leeds, 5s.; Rush Basket and Balls to do., 5s.
 2 Bonnets; Miss Mott, Belleville, 5s.

Fancy Knitting: Messrs. Waddell & Rose, Brockville, 10s.
 Raised Worsted Work: Miss H. Campbell, Brockville, 5s.
 S. Hurlburt, Prescott, Carriage Springs, 5s.
 P. McKay, Halton, side of horse skin, 5s.
 W. A. Clark, Toronto, Shoe Linings, 10s.
 T. Smart, Brockville, Fur Victorine, 5s.
 Do. do. Gentleman's Boa, 5s.
 Do. do. Lady's do., 5s.
 R. Jones, Bellveille, Spring Wagon, 10s.
 A. Dixon, London, Lady's silk Hat, 5s.
 Gore powder Mills, Gunpowder, 10s., and diploma.
 J. Boese, Montreal, Oil Cloth, 5s.
 Dr. Naphagy, Paris, Beet root Molasses, 5s.
 Do. do. Liquors from Sugar Beet, 5s.
 J. McNear, Dickinson's Landing, Honey, 5.
 G. Gardner, Leeds, Honey, 5s.
 J. W. Rose, Williamsburgh, Dundas, Red Globe Mangel Wurzel, 15s.
 Miss Fitzgerald, Brockville, Lady's Lace Dress 10s.
 Miss Tyner, Brockville, Tissue Flowers, 5s.
 H. Meyer, Toronto, Collection of Canadian Portraits, £2 and diploma.
 H. Lewis, St. Louis, View of Fort Snelling, £1.
 Miss Barker, Kingston, Picture frame (leather), 10s.
 Dr. Naphagy, Paris, C.W., Oil portrait, 20s.
 Miss Fitzgerald, Brockville, Oil portrait, 10s.
 Do. do, Landscape, 20s.
 Miss Post, Picton, Flowers in Oil, 10s.
 E. H. Olds, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Daguerrotype, diploma.
 T. C. Carpendale, Toronto, Chalk Drawings. £2, 10s. and diploma.
 E. J. Ring, Hamilton, Japanned Work, diploma and 10s.

A FARMER'S BAROMETER.—A writer in the Georgia Farmer gives directions for making a cheap Barometer to aid in foretelling the weather. He takes a stick three feet long, and attaches to the butt end of it a phial, full of air of course, and corked tight. The stick is then suspended in a horizontal position, on a pivot, where it will readily turn—say on a thread tied near its centre.

When a storm is coming on, the air, outside, is lighter than that in the phial; of course the phial sinks and indicates a change in the atmosphere.—Such a Barometer may be made in ten minutes, and some of our young philosophic farmers will incline to have Barometers of their own manufacture.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Janesville, Wisconsin, says the wheat crop in that section of the country, notwithstanding the destruction of a great portion of it by blight, is fair. The average yield is from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, and of a very superior quality. The yield of oats is the heaviest ever known, amounting in some instances to sixty bush-

els per acre. Corn, generally late, owing to the wet weather of the spring; yet if the frost hold off, a fair crop may be expected.

To the Editor of the *Canadian Agriculturist*.

Blackrock, N. Y., Sept. 28th, 1851.

Sir,—

I shall be much obliged if you will send me your paper containing Mr. Parsons' letter on Short Horns, as I have mislaid the one you sent me.

In the first place I will ask Mr. Parsons if he read the account of the Smithfield Show, last Christmas? If he did I am a *little surprised* at his taking *credit* to the Short Horns for "*early maturity*," when the triumph for Herefords was so *obvious* that the most *obstinate* were obliged to give way. Mr. Heath's two year old steer that took the first prize, in the first class, was exactly the same dimensions, and varied but little in weight to the three year old Short Horn that took the first prize in the second class. I refer you to the *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 17, 1850. This is "*proof*" not puffing. I also refer you to the same paper the following week, to an account of ten two year old Hereford steers shown at the Birmingham Cattle Show, Dec. 18, 1850, by Sir Francis Lawley, Bart, estimated by the best judges to weigh forty scores in their beef. I ask Mr. P. whether he ever saw ten Short Horns of that age and weight? If so, I shall be obliged if he will refer you to the place and time of his seeing or hearing of them. If Mr. Parsons has been so extensive a breeder and feeder as his letter seems to say, the prominent names I shall bring forward in my communications in the defence of the abused Herefords will be very familiar to him. They are men of the highest standing, and will not deviate from the truth; such men whose veracity is without doubt.

The first name I shall introduce to you is Wm. Fisher Hobbs, Esq, of Marks Hall, Essex; a man well known to the agricultural world. The following is an extract from one of his letters to me, which I send you, and please to preserve:—

"I am happy to correspond with you as a breeder of Hereford cattle, and I am pleased to

find that your views respecting them quite coincide with mine. When I commenced farming, I was an ardent admirer of the Short Horns, and was determined to have a first rate herd of them. I bought a number of first rate animals, as good blood as any in England. At the same sale (Lord Huntingfield's) I bought a few Hereford heifers, because they sold cheap. I kept these animals together for twelve months, and to my surprise the Short Horns could not live with the Herefords. The latter kept their condition, and improved, but the former soon began to decline. I therefore, contrary to my own inclination, sold off the Short Horns and kept to Herefords. I have now for several years been a breeder of them, and have at different times gone to great expense in purchasing heifers, and also hiring and purchasing bulls of the best blood."

Such a *trial* and such *proof* as this, is worth all the diata of Mr. Parsons, and he will find that wherever they have been kept together, in several cases in England, this has been invariably the case, and which I shall prove in another communication. I will defy Mr. P. to *prove* that the Short Horns have been triumphant in any single instance.

I will next refer you to the Rev. J. R. Smythies near Colchester, Essex, who has frequently challenged to show against the Short Horns or Devons, for all purposes, in any way his opponents would meet him; giving them the opportunity to appoint the name of the person to take the animals for trial. All that he proposed, was, that he should be an *honest man*. He cared not whether he was a breeder of Short Horns, Devons or Herefords. These challenges were never accepted. I do not bring this forward as proof, but to show what opportunities breeders of Short Horns have had to show the *proof* of their superiority.

Mr. Wescan, of Creslon, Buckinghamshire, once sold twenty Hereford oxen for two thousand one hundred and fifty odd pounds. "I once stated this fact," says Mr. Smythies, "in a letter in the *Farmer's Journal* and in the *Mark Lane Express*, Feby. 19, 1849, which letter was ridiculed in a letter the following week, written by Mr. Henry Berry, who was a great advocate for the supremacy of short horns, as a perfect impossibility. A few days after this letter appeared, I received one from a gentleman staying at Creslon, containing an extract from Mr. Wescan's books, giving the date of sale, the names of the butchers they were sold to, and the sum paid for them, amounting together to the sum I have mentioned. Six of them were

sold in one lot to Mr. Giblet, of Bond Street, for six hundred pounds. This is some *proof* of the value of Herefords. "I am convinced in my own mind," says Mr. Smythies, "that no animal can be fattened on the common vegetable produce of the farm so soon, or brought to such perfection on grass, hay and roots only, as a Hereford, and this appears to me to be the greatest desideratum at the present day, that we should be able to convert the vegetable produce of our farms into animal matter, at the greatest advantage, and that we should not have to go to the foreigner to purchase oil cake to feed our beasts when we have enough at home to feed them with; if we select the proper animals. I know it is a notion among short horn breeders that oxen cannot be fattened without cake or corn." Mr. Smythies says in the same letter, "I once showed a fat cow at Bath, and won the prize with her, and sold her to Mr. Hall the celebrated butcher, in that town, who told me she was the fattest animal he had ever seen. I had given in a certificate that she had been fed on grass, hay and roots only. This is a *proof* of easy keeping. Some people who saw her thought it impossible she could be so fed, and somebody just before the judges entered the yard threw some oil cake into the manger before her, in hopes the judges might see her eating it. This I was told by one of the judges when he came out of the yard, and he added, she had evidently never seen such a thing before for she took no notice of it. We tried her competitors with it and they ate it up in a minute. So convinced am I of the superiority of Hereford cattle for feeding purposes over any other, that I am most anxious to have them brought fairly into competition, and whenever they are so, honestly and honourably, I am willing to back my opinion."

In 1839, at the Royal agricultural Show, at Oxford, there was a premium offered for the best cow of *any breed for milking purposes*, the only time such a premium was offered by that society. There was a large competition of Short Horns and Herefords. Mr. Smythies' Hereford cow took the first prize, a Short Horn second. I refer you to the *Farmer's Magazine*, for August, 1839. I will give you some *proof* of milking Herefords in my next, that will exceed Mr. Chapman's cow, the only *proof* quoted in Mr. Parsons' letter.

WM. HY. SOTHAM.

We are informed that a lad of about 14 years of age was destroyed by a bear, in Stoneham last week; and that the father was severely injured by the animal, in going to the rescue of his son. The townships to the north of our city, seem to be infested with

bears this summer: and we are told, they have caused damage to the *inhabitants*, and have destroyed a great number of domestic animals.—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE SOWER TO HIS SEED.

Sink little seed, in the earth's black mould,
Sink in your grave so wet and so cold—
There must you lie;
Earth I throw over you,
Darkness must cover you,
Light comes not nigh.

What grief you'd tell, if words could say:
What grief make known for the loss of the day!
Sadly you'd speak:
Lie here must I ever?
Will the sunlight never
My dark grave seek?

Have faith, little seed; soon yet again
Thou'lt rise from the grave where thou art lain,
Thou'lt be so fair,
With thy green shades so light,
And thy flowers so bright,
Waving in the air.

So we must sink in the earth's black mould,
Sink in the earth so wet and so cold,
There we must stay,
Till at last we shall see
Time change to eternity,
And darkness to day.

WHEAT IN SARATOGA COUNTY.—We learn that the present season there has been more wheat raised in this county than is sufficient for home consumption. As our farmers were compelled to abandon the culture of Wheat some years ago, on account of the ravages of the *Weevil*; and as the crop of the present year was but slightly affected by this insect, the presumption is, that for years to come, our county will be as in years past, a wheat growing locality. We learn that many of our farmers are preparing to sow, the present Fall, large quantities of wheat, as from the experience of the present year, they are satisfied that it will prove a sure and profitable crop. While lands in the western section of this State, command from \$60 to \$80 per acre, these equally as good for the raising of all crops (wheat included) can be purchased here from \$35 to \$40 per acre; and we have no doubt, as it is now known that fine crops of wheat can be raised here, that the result will be that within two years real estate will advance in price in this County from twenty to thirty per cent. In our opinion no better investment can be made, than the purchase at present prices, of lands in this county.—*Bullston Dem.*

ENORMOUS YIELD.—Mr. John Q. Hewlett, residing about three miles from Baltimore on the Frederick Turnpike road raised this season seven hundred and eighty bushels of prime white wheat on a field containing eighteen acres, two rods and six perches—being a very small fraction under forty-two bushels per acre. The grain was sold for ninety-five cents per bushel.—*Baltimore American.*

One acre of the farm of Rev. Allen Steele, near Batavia, in Genesee co., produced the following unprecedented amount of wheat. The harvest from the acre yielded sixty five and one half bushels! The wheat overran the usual wheat two pounds on each

bushel, and the rakings of the field amounted to one and half bushel, making with the overweight very near seventy bushels to the acre.—*Buff. Chris. Adv.*

KNOWLSON'S COMPLETE FARRIER.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Inflammation of the kidneys and bladder are sometimes brought on by other disorders, and often by sprains, hard exercises, catching cold when hot, or from want of proper care.

SYMPTOMS OF A HURT IN THE KIDNEYS. The horse is very weak in the back and loins; he stales with difficulty, is faint, eats very little, his eyes appear languid, and of a dead colour; his urine is foul, thick, and often bloody, especially after a violent strain; he cannot move backward without great pain, which may be seen at every attempt. It is sometimes hard to distinguish an inflammation from a sprain, or what is called "titled in the back." There is no method but observing the gait of the horse. If he have got titled in the back, it will be hard put to it to keep from coming down behind, and indeed will oft come down; his eyes look rather large, but his urine the same as before. A tittle lies in the marrow, or pith, of the back.

CURE. The principal remedy for a hurt in the kidneys is bleeding, which should be done pretty plentifully, as by this means an inflammation will be prevented; and if you have reason to think that the inflammation is already begun, from the creature's being feverish, and staling with great difficulty, the operation should be repeated; for unless the inflammation be prevented, or immediately removed, the consequence will be fatal. But although bleeding is the principal, it is not the only remedy, for rowelling is of great service. Put a rowel on each side of his belly, and give the following ball twice a day, in a pint of the decoction of marshmallows, having an ounce of gum arabac, and an ounce of honey dissolved in it.

2 oz. of Salts of Prunella.
6 drachms of Spermaceti.
2 oz. of Castile Soap.

Add as much honey as will make a ball; and if the urine be bloody, an ounce of Japan earth must be added. If the fever continue, you must repeat the bleeding, and give emollient clysters, and the cooling opening drink before recommended for fevers, till it abate. These methods will often prove successful, but sometimes the disease is too obstinate to be overcome by them, and the urine still passes with pain and difficulty. Recourse must then be had to the following balls, and they must be repeated twice a day till the horse stale without pain, and his urine become clear, and without any purulent settlement.

1 oz. of Venice Turpentine.
1 do Castile Soap.
6 drachms of Nitre.
2 do Myrrh, in powder

Make the whole into a ball with honey, and wash it down with a strong decoction of marshmallows.

These are the best methods of treatment in this disorder, and will in general prove successful. Sometimes indeed this malady is too strong for the power of medicine, and then the urine continues turbid, and daily becomes of a deeper colour, with a fetid smell,—a sure sign that the kidneys are ulcerated; which generally terminates in a consumption, and the creature becomes absolutely incurable.

In treating of the Cholice I have recommended a method for removing the Stranguary, when it proceeds from wind, or from dung pressing upon the neck of the bladder; but sometimes it proceeds from an inflammation, and a retention of urine.

SYMPTOMS OF INFLAMMATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. When a horse is seized with a Stranguary from the above cause, he will make frequent motions to stale, standing wide and straddling, his bladder being full of urine, and his flanks distended; he will be uneasy, constantly shifting his hind feet, and often giving clicks in his motions; he also sometimes hangs his head, and then raises it suddenly.

CURE. First bleed largely, and then give the following:—

1 oz of Spirits of Sweet Nitre.
4 do Syrup of Marshmallows.
1 do Venice Soap.

Cut the soap small, dissolve it in a gill of hot water, put the above to it, and give it to the horse. Repeat it every eight hours. Also dissolve an ounce of gum arabic and an ounce of nitre in a gallon of water, and let him drink plentifully of it. If he will drink it of his own accord it is best; but if not, horn a little into him, for it will greatly tend to remove the cause of the disease, and consequently to terminate the effects.

There is a disease of the kidneys, viz. a Diabetes, or profuse staling, which produces effects directly opposite. This disorder is seldom cured in old horses, as their fibres are become rigid, and unable to perform their office,—a misfortune which all the power of medicine cannot remove. But in young horses this disease is often cured, and the following method will generally be attended with success.

CURE OF A DIABETES. In order to cure this threatening disorder, great care must be taken not to let the horse drink too much water, and never to give him any moist food. Attention to these particulars will go a great way towards a cure; and instead of giving him common water to drink, give him lime water to drink; to make which, take about three pounds of lime, unslacked, put it into a clean vessel, and for every pound of lime pour six quarts of water into it; let it stand three days, take the scum off the top, and give the horse the water to drink. (Be careful not to stir the lime at the bottom of the vessel.)

This is a very clear, wholesome water, and very good for many disorders. In the mean time the following medicine should be given.

- 1 oz. of Peruvian Bark.
- 1 do. Japan Earth, in Powder.
- 1 do. Irish Slate, do.

Give these in lime water, and you may repeat it as often as needful.

Some Farriers give strong alum possets two or three times a day; but this kind of treatment cannot be proper, for the alum takes so fast a hold of the juices of the stomach, that if the horse were not ill, it would be enough to make him so. But if the above are properly given, they will not disappoint expectation.

THE MOLTEN GREASE.

This is so common a disorder, that it ought to be well understood; but, alas! like many others, it is often mistaken for something else. This disease is a melting down of the fat of the horse's body, caused by violent exercise in very hot weather; or if the horse be full of flesh, it may happen in cold weather. Hard riding, or sudden colds, will bring on this disorder.

SYMPTOMS. It is always attended with a fever, heat, restlessness, startling and trembling, inward sickness, and shortness of breath. Also the horse's dung is extremely greasy, and he often falls into a scouring. His blood, when cold, is covered with a thick scum of fat, of a white or yellow color, but generally the latter. The congealed part, or sediment, appears like a mixture of size and grease, and is so extremely slippery that it will not adhere to the fingers; and the small proportion of serum is also slippery and clammy. The horse soon looses his flesh and fat, the latter being probably dissolved into the blood. Such as have sufficient strength to sustain the first shock, commonly become hidebound, and their legs swell greatly; and in this state they continue till the blood and juices are rectified; and if that is not done effectually, the Farcy, or an obstinate Surfeit, is generally the consequence, which cannot be removed but with the utmost difficulty.

CURE. In the first place, bleed pretty plentifully, and repeat the operation two or three days successively; but take care that you take only a small quantity at a time after the first bleeding, as otherwise the creature would be rendered too weak to support himself, and his blood too poor to be easily recruited. As soon as he has been bled the first time, let two or three rowels be put in, and the emolient clysters prescribed for Fevers be thrown up daily, to mitigate the fever, and to cleanse the intestines from the greasy matter. At the same time plenty of water-gruel should be given him, and sometimes a small quantity of water, with a little nitre dissolved in it. The latter will be of great service, as it will prevent the blood from running into grumous concretions, and proving the source of innumerable disorders, if not causing a total stagnation, and consequently the death of the animal.

The horse must be treated in this manner till the fever be entirely gone, and he shall have recovered his appetite; and then it will be necessary to give him three or four purges, a week distant from each other, which will make him stale and perspire plentifully, and at the same time bring down the swelling of his legs. The following is well calculated for the purpose.

- 6 drams of Socotrine Aloes.
- 4 do. Gum Guaiacum, in powder.
- 2 do Ginger.
- 2 do. Jalap.
- 2 do. Oil of Juniper.

To be made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn. By pursuing this method the horse will soon be recovered, for this purge will mend his appetite and increase his flesh. If it be too weak, add a dram more of Aloes. It will bring down his swelled legs, and carry away all the superfluous matter that clogs the blood. When you give the physic, be careful to give plenty of warm water all the time.

A SURFEIT.

Some people pronounce every ill-thriven horse surfeited, whether it is or not. A surfeit is nothing more than the effects of an ill-cured disease, and therefore what is called a Surfeit in horses is very different to the disease which bears that name in the human body; the latter being the beginning of a disease, and the former the remains of one.

SYMPTOMS. The horse's coat will stare, look of a rusty colour, and even appear dirty, although the greatest pains have been taken to keep him clean. His skin will be covered with scales and dandriff which will appear like meal among the hair, and when cleaned off will be followed by a continual succession of the same matter, occasioned by the perspiration being obstructed. Some horses will be covered with a kind of scab, sometimes moist, attended with heat and inflammation, and the humour so very sharp, and causing so violent an itching, that the creature is incessantly rubbing himself, and by that means making himself raw in different parts of his body. Some horses have neither scales, dandriff, nor scab, but look dull, sluggish and lazy. Some are hidebound, and others afflicted with flying pains and a temporary lameness. In short the symptoms are very various, and almost as numerous as those of the scurvy itself.

CAUSES. The causes are various as the symptoms. Some horses are surfeited by high feeding and want of proper exercise; which produce a bad digestion, and generate ill humours. Some are surfeited by unwholesome food; some by hard riding; some by drinking cold water when they are hot; some by bad or improper physic, and some by standing in stables through which the rain drops, or by lying wet. But as many also get surfeited by standing when hot at the doors of public houses, such bad practices should be guarded against.

EXTRAORDINARY.

A large Beaver was killed a few days ago on the twelfth concession of Goulburn, by a dog belonging to Mr. Robert Young. The animal was discovered in a drain on the side of the main road, within a short distance of a branch of the head waters of the river Carp. It is rather a strange circumstance that a beaver should make his appearance in such a thickly settled part of the country, and in such a public place; the animal in his native state being remarkably shy and wary of the approach of man.

Our readers are aware of the fact that the introduction of silk and other materials in the manufacture of hats, has within a few years back, very materially reduced the prices of Beaver furs; they are perhaps aware also that reasoning powers are attributed to this wonderful creature by the Indians. In consequence of the cheapness of the skins, the animals have rapidly increased in numbers—but few being killed—and it is supposed the gentleman whose fate we chronicle, was a delegate commissioned by an overstocked population to investigate the causes of the decline of trade; or it may be, like his unfortunate friends, (?) the Aborigines, to treat with the Government for a new tract of land to emigrate to. We consider it a pity that the poor fellow was assassinated like a French soldier in the streets of Rome—as he might probably have driven a bargain for a few miles of the Rideau Canal which will exactly answer all purposes should the Railroad ever be completed.—*Orange Lily.*

REAPING MACHINES.—Mr. Mechi, the great English experimental farmer, has now made a full trial of the American reaping machine, and arrives at the following conclusion in regard to it: It will act perfectly on level land with a standing crop; that it will cut from ten to sixteen acres per day, according to circumstances; that the quantity cut depends more on the activity and strength of the man who has to remove it by rake from the board on which it falls; that open furrows and deep water furrows are much against the action of the machine; that the paddle-wheels do not in any way beat out or injure the corn; that certain trifling modifications in its details will be required where the straw is very long; that it will cut laid corn where it falls towards the machine, that where it falls from it, it is desirable to cut such portions by hand; that a proportionate number of hands to bind the corn will be required according to the crop; that all reaping will soon be done by horse or steam machines.

A MONSTER CABBAGE.—We have heard of bipeds and quadrupeds with two heads on one body, but who ever heard of a cabbage with fifteen distinct and well formed heads on one stalk? Such a garden monster was however brought to our office on Thursday last by Mr. John Phillips, of Yonge, in whose garden this vegetable (*not intellectual*;) giant was raised.—*Brockville Recorder.*

A Mr. John McGillivray in the township of Lochiel, had a cow which became sick a short time ago and on the application of some milk, a snake about three feet and a half was disgorged from the stomach. The cow, however, ultimately died, and on opening her another old snake, about two feet and a half, and three young ones were found in her gullet.—*Constitutional.*

EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF WHEAT.—Mr. James Davidson, Keg-Lane, near Paris, cut a field of Wheat, which contained about six acres, producing the immense quantity of 430 shocks, which may be calculated to yield about 50 bushels to the acre. This gives us 300 bushels of Wheat from six acres of land. The quality of the grain is most excellent. There would be little reason to complain of the poor return from the Wheat crop, if every acre in Dumfries were as liberal and prolific as those owned by Mr. Davidson, even if every bushel brought only 4s or 5s to the farmer's pocket.—*Galt Reporter.*

HUSK BEDS.—No one who has not tried them, knows the value of Husk Beds. Straw and mattresses would be entirely done away with, if husk beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but more durable. The cost is trifling. To have husks nice they should be split after the manner of splinting straw for braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is, after they are split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on. Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer and fall, husk beds ought to be 'all the go,' and such undoubtedly will be the case, when they are brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when the corn is being harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when the corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stocks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last thirty years. Every farmer's daughter can supply herself with beds (against time of need) at a trifling expense, which is quite an inducement now a days.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days ago a horse, the property of Mr. McCaul, of Castletown, was brought to Mr. Towers, veterinary surgeon, Dundalk, suffering from general derangement of the system. Having examined the animal, Mr. Towers prescribed some medicine, and shortly afterwards an eel was evacuated, measuring 15 feet. The eyes of the eel were covered with a light skin.—*Louth Advertiser.*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEACH GROWERS.—We have seen peach trees in the District of Columbus, this summer, having much larger and more delicious peaches than our more Northern fruit, and the trees in the highest state of perfection, in consequence of being painted near the root by a cheap chemical paint, prepared by J. C. Lewis, Esq., of Washington City. This preparation works the almost instant destruction of the grub worm, the enemy of both tree and fruit, and so great an enemy that it is a common thing for them to destroy the fruit entirely in from three to five years. Having seen the perfection of the remedy and the vigor of tree and fruit in consequence of its application, we can recommend it to our friends in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and everywhere where peach orchards are in cultivation.

All plants have a season of rest; discover what season is peculiar to each, and choose that season for transplanting.

We understand that large quantities of Corn and Oats have been destroyed by bears this season, whole fields of the latter being completely devastated, and rendered unfit for cutting. We have heard of the capture of one or two very large animals of this species, one of which was killed in the act of carrying off a pig. Wolves have been far less destructive than they were a few years ago. We remember some six years ago, that not only sheep but young horses and cattle were destroyed and eaten by those cunning, and fierce depredators.—*Orange Lily.*

FRUIT OUT OF SEASON.—Who will explain it? There is in the garden which I occupy, a Cherry tree, which blossomed last Spring, but brought forth no fruit. This month (September) it blossomed again, and is bearing fruit. The cherries are about the size of pears, and if the frost does not kill them, may come to perfection. This is a mystery for agriculturists to explain. If any doubt the truth of the above statement, they may call and see for themselves.

JOHN DOWER.

Darlington, Sept. 20, 1851.

A Gipsy Charm for the Horse.

'Are ye not afraid of that beast?' said the smith, showing his fang. Arrah its vicious that he looks!' 'It's at you then! I don't fear him;' and thereupon I passed under the horse, between his hind legs. 'And is that all you can do, agrah?' said the smith. 'No,' said I, 'I can ride him.' 'You can ride him; and what else, agrah?' 'I can leap him over a six foot wall,' said I. 'Over a wall; and what more, agrah?' 'Nothing more,' said I, 'what more would you have?' 'Can you do this, agrah?' said the smith; and he uttered a word which I never heard before, in a sharp pungent tone. The effect upon myself was somewhat extraordinary, a strange thrill ran through me; but with regard to the cob it was terrible; the animal forthwith became like one mad, and roared and kicked with the utmost desperation. 'Can you do that, agrah?' said the smith.—'What is it?' said I, retreating, 'I never saw the horse so before.' 'Go between his legs, agrah,' said the smith, 'his hinder legs,' and he again showed his fang. 'I dare not,' said I, 'he would kill me.' 'He would kill ye! and how do you know that, agrah?' 'I feel he would, so mething tells me so.' 'And it tells ye truth, agrah; but it's a fine beast, and it's a pity to see him in such a state. Is agam an't leigeas,' and here he uttered another word in a voice singularly modified, but sweet and almost plaintive. The effect of it was as instantan eous as that of the other, but how different; the animal lost all his fury, and became at once calm and gentle. The Smith went up to it, coaxed and patted it, making use of various sounds of equal endearment: then, turning to me, and holding out once more the grimy hand, he said, 'And now ye will be giving me the Sassanach tenpence, agrah?—*Laveng.o; the Scholar, the Gipsej and the Priest.*

SAGACITY.—A Brooklin paper tells a story of Mr. Robinson, of Flatbush, L. I., who has two dogs, one a small spaniel, and the other a large half-bred deerhound. The small dog was playing with Mr. R.'s child near a sisters, when the child fell, head foremost,

into the water; the agonized mother, who from a window witnessed the occurrence, saw the spaniel run to the kennel of the hound, who instantly ran to the spot and before the mother could reach the child, the noble dog had placed it in safety. Instinct might have induced the small dog to attempt a rescue, but evidently knowing his inability to do so, what prevented him from trying, and caused him, quick as thought, to fetch the stronger dog.—*Flag.*

THE REMEDY FOR POISONOUS BITES.—Two cases of bites from rattlesnaks have recently come to public notice—one in Philadelphia, which proved fatal in a short time, the other in this city, in which case the injured man recovered entirely from the effects of the poison. The bites in the last mentioned case, were much the most serious, the person having received several wounds upon the arm from different snakes, which he was accustomed to handle without danger. The Philadelphia case a single bite upon the end of the finger. In both instances, swelling of the arm immediately ensued. Here, the man at once bound his arm above each wound with a ligature, and although for some time in a dangerous condition, he finally recovered. That he pursued the proper course is confirmed by Dr. Holbrook, of South Carolina, who has performed numerous experiments on animals, in regard to the efficacy of the ligature, in preventing the effects of the bite of poisonous snakes. The ligature, he says, should be applied a little back of the wound, as soon as possible after the infliction. It should not be made so tight as to induce mortification, but tight enough to check the external and mostly the internal circulation. He found that if the ligature was removed at any time before the verulency of the poison had spent itself, the animal would fall into convulsions; if tightened again the convulsions would soon cease, and the animal finally recover, if the effects of the poison had not been permitted to go too far.—*Rochester Democrat.*

SLEEPING FLOWERS.—Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marygold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "goat beard" wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the afternoon. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening, and opens its "day's eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours towards evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night-flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight, it is full blown at midnight, and closes never to open again at the dawn of day. In a clover-field not a leaf opens until after sunrise! So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

LEAVES shaded from the light do not acquire depth of color or strength of flavor; gardeners take advantage of this fact, tying up lettuces and earthing cellery, that they may be white and mild.

☞ We regret that we have been under the necessity of deferring the number for this month until so late a period; but our reason was, to be able to furnish our readers with an accurate list of the prizes awarded at the late exhibition held at Brockville.

☞ We are much indebted to the *Brockville Recorder* for the description of the Brockville Exhibition, to be found in another column.

NOTICE.

The Board of Agriculture, pursuant to adjournment, will meet in the City of Toronto, on November the 4th.

GEORGE BUCKLAND.
Secretary.

TORONTO MARKETS.

AGRICULTURIST OFFICE.

October 13, 1851.

The following are our quotations:—

	s.	d.	@	s.	d.
Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ brl 196 lbs	16	3	@	17	6
Wheat $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 60lbs	3	1	@	3	4
Barley $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 48lbs	2	0	@	2	6
Oats $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 31lbs	1	0	@	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pease $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 60lbs	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	2	0
Potatoes $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	1	8	@	2	3
Beef $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Beef $\frac{1}{2}$ 100lbs	15	0	@	20	0
Pork $\frac{1}{2}$ 100lbs	20	0	@	21	3
Chickens $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair	1	0	@	1	3
Ducks $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair	2	0	@	2	6
Geese $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair	1	8	@	2	0
Turkies $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair	2	0	@	3	0
Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0	7	@	0	8
Hay $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton	35	0	@	50	0

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply in any quantities to suit purchasers,

GROUND BONE FOR MANURE.

It is quite unnecessary to state here the superior qualities of Ground Bone over any other kind of Manure, especially for turnips, as it is well known to all practical agriculturists.

PETER R. LAMB,

Near the Toronto Normalis, East of Parliament Street N.B. All Orders or Communications etc at Mr. T. Lattin's Clothing Store, King Street, or through the Post Office, will be particularly attended to.

April, 1851.

33 3m

THRASHING MACHINE.

LETTERS



PATENT.

Time and Labor Saved are Money Earned.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having secured to themselves the exclusive right of manufacturing and vending to others to use within the territory of Upper and Lower Canada,

SEVERANCE'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED HORSE POWER & THRASHING MACHINE one of the most valuable time and labour saving Machines ever devised by human ingenuity, respectfully inform the public that they have just completed a new and extensive Factory on Wellington Street, extending from Prince to George Street, which gives them more than double the accommodation they had in the old shops, which will hereafter, they trust, enable them to supply the whole farming community of the United Provinces with a Machine that will thrash and clean more grain in a day, with less expense and with greater cleanliness, than any other known invention—only requiring two horses.

We beg leave to say to our customers and friends, that we are again prepared to furnish those in want of Thrashing Machines with an article superior even to those heretofore manufactured by us.

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

All orders addressed to us or our Agent, Wm. JOHNSON, will be promptly attended to.

Machines shipped to any port in Canada, and every one warranted to be as good as recommended. Liberal terms of payment allowed.

B. P. PAIGE & CO.

Whereas, Letters Patent were obtained, bearing date March 5, 1849, on said Machine. the public are cautioned against purchasing, using or manufacturing any imitation article, as all infringements will be dealt with according to the law of the land.

All genuine Machines will be accompanied by a Deed signed by B. P. PAIGE, the owner of the right, giving the purchaser the right to use or transfer the same. Without such a Deed no person will be safe in purchasing or using said Machines.

B. P. PAIGE.

Agent at Hamilton, Mr. Raswell Wilson.
Toronto, July 15th, 1851.

42-6m