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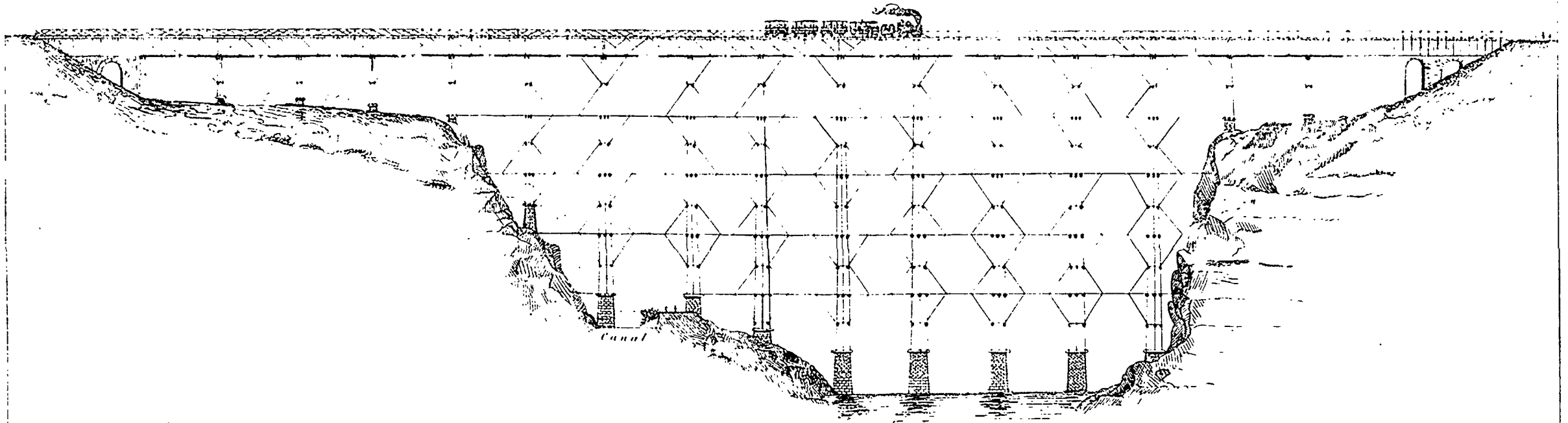
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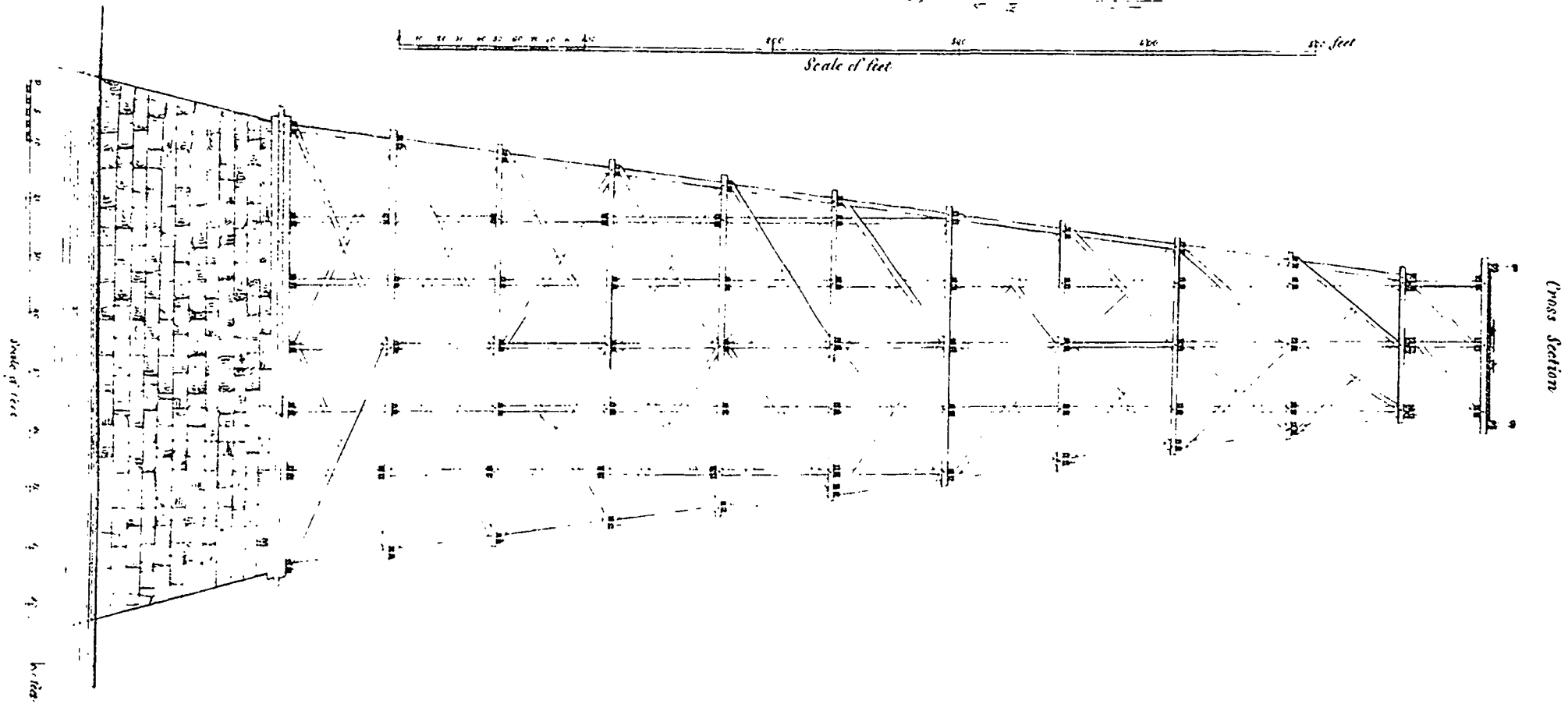
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Bridge over the Genesee River U.S. at Portage, Buffalo and New-York City RY



Scale of feet



The Croquet Ground

Cover Havel Pleasure Ground.

Refreshments

The Horse Ring

The Battle Park

The Horse Park

Sheep Pens

Sheep Pens

The College Avenue

Floral Hall

Dairy

Milk

Refresh

Pen

Pen

Amusement

Pen

Poultry

Office

Sketch
- of the (1) -
EXHIBITION GROUNDS

- of TORONTO. -

Sept^r 21 22, 23 & 24
1852

Queen Street

Simcoe Street



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Ridout, Charles (junior member)	Portland.	Mason, John	Hamilton.
Ridout, Charles (junior member)	Toronto.	Merideth, E. A.	Quebec.
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List of Members Proposed since last Session: formalities of Election not completed.

Abbott, Harry H.	Coaticook, E. T.
Allan, G. W.	Toronto.
Baker, Hugh	Hamilton.
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Beecher —	London, C. W.
Bell, Rev. George	Simcoe.
Bell, Rev. Mr.	L'Orignal.
Black, James	Ayr, C. W.
Blackie, John	Compton, E. T., C. E.
Burgess, Dr.	Port Stanley.
Cameron, Hon. Malcolm	Quebec.
Chisholm, Rev. James J.	Lindsay.
Clark, John	Port Dalhousie.
Capeland, William	St. Catharines.
Deer, Amery, G. W. R.	Hamilton.
Donaldson, Captain	St. Catharines.
Ewart, John, junr.	Toronto.
Ernstinger, James, G. W. R.	Stoney Creek.
Geary, Samuel B., G. W. R.	Chatham.
Good, James	Toronto.
Hale, Wm. D.	Port Stanley.
Harris, John	London, C. W.
Harrington, T. D.	Quebec.
Haycock, F. H.	Port Dover.
Haynes, Hetchin, M. D.	Orillia.
Herrick, Thomas W.	Compton, E. T., C. E.
Houghton, E.	Port Stanley.
Hutchison, John	Toronto.

For the information of members, and for persons desirous of becoming members of the Canadian Institute, we subjoin a few extracts from the Regulations and Circulars which have been published by the Council.

1. The Canadian Institute has been established by Royal Charter, for the purpose of promoting the physical sciences, for encouraging and advancing the industrial arts and manufactures, for effecting the formation of a Provincial Museum, and for the purpose of facilitating the acquirement and the dissemination of knowledge connected with the Surveying, Engineering and Architectural Professions.

2. There are three classes of persons who may, with propriety, join the Institute. 1st. Those who, by their attainments, researches, or discoveries, can promote its objects, by their union of labour, the weight of their support, and the aid of their experience. 2nd. Those who may reasonably expect to derive some share of instruction from the publication of its proceedings by the *Journal* (which will be furnished to members of the Canadian Institute without charge,) and an acquaintance with the improvement in Art and the rapid progress of Science in all countries—a marked feature of the present generation. 3rd. Those who, although they may neither have time for, nor opportunity of contributing much information, may yet have an ardent desire to countenance a laudable, and, to say the least, a patriotic undertaking,—a wish to encourage a Society where men of all shades of religion or politics may meet on the same friendly grounds; nothing more being required of the members of the Canadian Institute than the means, the opportunity, or the disposition, to promote those pursuits which are calculated to refine and exalt a people.

3. The first contribution of each member shall be the sum of one pound. The following annual contribution of each member shall be fifteen shillings. The first contribution of each shall be payable at the time of his election, and the second shall become

due in advance on the first day of January, in the next following session after that in which he was elected.

4. The sessions of the Institute shall commence annually on the first Saturday in December; and ordinary meetings shall be held on every succeeding Saturday (omitting the Christmas holidays) until the first Saturday in April; but it shall be in the power of the Council to protract the sessions, if it should seem necessary. The chair may be taken when five members are present.

5. A general meeting of the Institute shall be held annually, on the second Saturday in December, at seven o'clock in the evening, to receive and deliberate upon the report of the Council on the state of the Institute, and to elect the officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year.

6. Persons desirous of being admitted into the Institute as members, are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

The Canadian Journal.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1852.

The Provincial Agricultural Show.

In our present attempt to furnish the Canadian public with an illustrated narrative of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, recently held in the city of Toronto, we have earnestly endeavoured to keep in view two important objects, which can alone succeed in giving to our descriptions and criticisms the practical value we hope they will possess.

The position of the *Canadian Journal* in relation to the public, fully warrants us in striving to accomplish a task of acknowledged difficulty, without the suspicion of being biassed by any fear of reproach, or desire to secure individual favour or support.

It has been our aim to give, first, a truthful description of each department of the Show; and secondly, to suggest, where occasion offered, changes and improvements which appeared to be important and useful.

The scene of an event so interesting to Canadians as that of our annual Exhibition of Industry, requires in the present instance a special notice; we shall take, therefore, a preliminary glance at the history of the Capital of Upper Canada, together with those collateral stages of progress and development which appear to distinguish the advance of the Western Province in a very note-worthy manner.

But few, perhaps, among the thirty thousand visitors to the Exhibition ground on Thursday, September 23rd, permitted their thoughts to wander back to the time when the spot, so densely occupied by the "pale faces," and crowded with their works of patient industry and skilful art, was a wild and marshy forest, tenanted only by a few wandering Messassaugas; or, at a later date, and in the memory of numbers then present, the forest suburbs of a village, which numbered but a few hundred enterprising settlers.

Sixty years ago, an Indian wigwam stood alone on the spot now occupied by a city containing thirty-two thousand inhabitants, and furnished with nearly all the requirements of modern civilization, and much of the energy and skill which characterizes the age.

Sixty years ago, the population of Upper Canada consisted of a few thousand families, dispersed over a territory containing upwards of forty-six thousand square miles, enjoying but a very limited means of communication between themselves, and deriving few advantages from a chequered intercourse with the world beyond their own great lakes.

At the time we write, this extensive province is peopled with one million freemen, in possession of those civil and religious blessings which can alone be won and enjoyed by an enterprising and vigorous people.

Surprising and even wonderful as this progress may seem to be, it is but an illustration of that onward movement common to the vast expanse of territory on this continent occupied by the races whose mother tongue is the one in which we write.

It is, however, a most favourable illustration, for if Upper Canada were to be compared with the

"Thirty noble nations
Confederate in one;"

which lie to the East and the South, she would distance in point of population twenty-two of their number, and in much that ennobles and elevates a nation, she would probably throw a greater number into the shade. The population of Upper Canada has doubled itself within the last ten years, so also has the population of Toronto. The improvements which have taken place during that period, both in the Province and her capital, have increased in a tenfold greater ratio.

To confine ourselves more especially to Toronto, we may perhaps furnish without exhausting the patience of our readers, a few facts which will shew the direction this remarkable progress has taken.

In place of almost impassable roads during the spring and autumnal periods of the year, cutting off "Muddy Little York" from the surrounding thinly-settled country, not much more than twenty years ago, we find now, radiating from Toronto,—itself a city of one hundred streets,—hundreds of miles of excellent macadamised and plank highways; three different lines of railway in various stages of completion; eighty licensed cars for the convenience of the citizens; a score of omnibuses and well-appointed stages for country travel; numerous steam-boats frequenting the harbour; direct communication by water, eastward, with the great highway of all nations—the ocean; equally uninterrupted access, westward, to eight States of the Union without breaking bulk, and lastly, instantaneous communication with Quebec, New York and New Orleans, together with most of the intermediate cities.

Not many years ago, the ground recently occupied by the Provincial Agricultural Show, was a forest-covered tract, and regarded by the citizens of York as altogether "in the city," and so inaccessible that when the late Hon. D'Arcy Boulton built the house in the field adjoining the clover pasture where the

horses were exhibited, his *city* friends in amazement asked, "who does he expect to visit him in that outlandish place." The most romantic believer in the future splendid destiny of Toronto, would have scarcely dared to suppose, that in one short generation, the forest wild would have become the judiciously chosen spot for a Canadian Provincial Show, to which many hundreds of exhibitors contributed specimens of their industry or art, and to allude to one department only—but one which above all others stamps, perhaps, the character of an agricultural people, namely, farming stock,—of such individual and collective excellence were the animals exhibited, that the President of the New York State Agricultural Association publicly acknowledged their superiority to the specimens shown at the late fair of the Empire State.

These are facts which speak volumes for the progress of Toronto, and scarcely less for the hand-in-hand development of the magnificent province of which she is the capital, and from which she has derived her present imposing position and stores of solid wealth.

We must not forget, however, that Upper Canada owes much, very much, to her admirable position for commercial intercourse, her bountiful soil, and her salubrious climate—three glorious

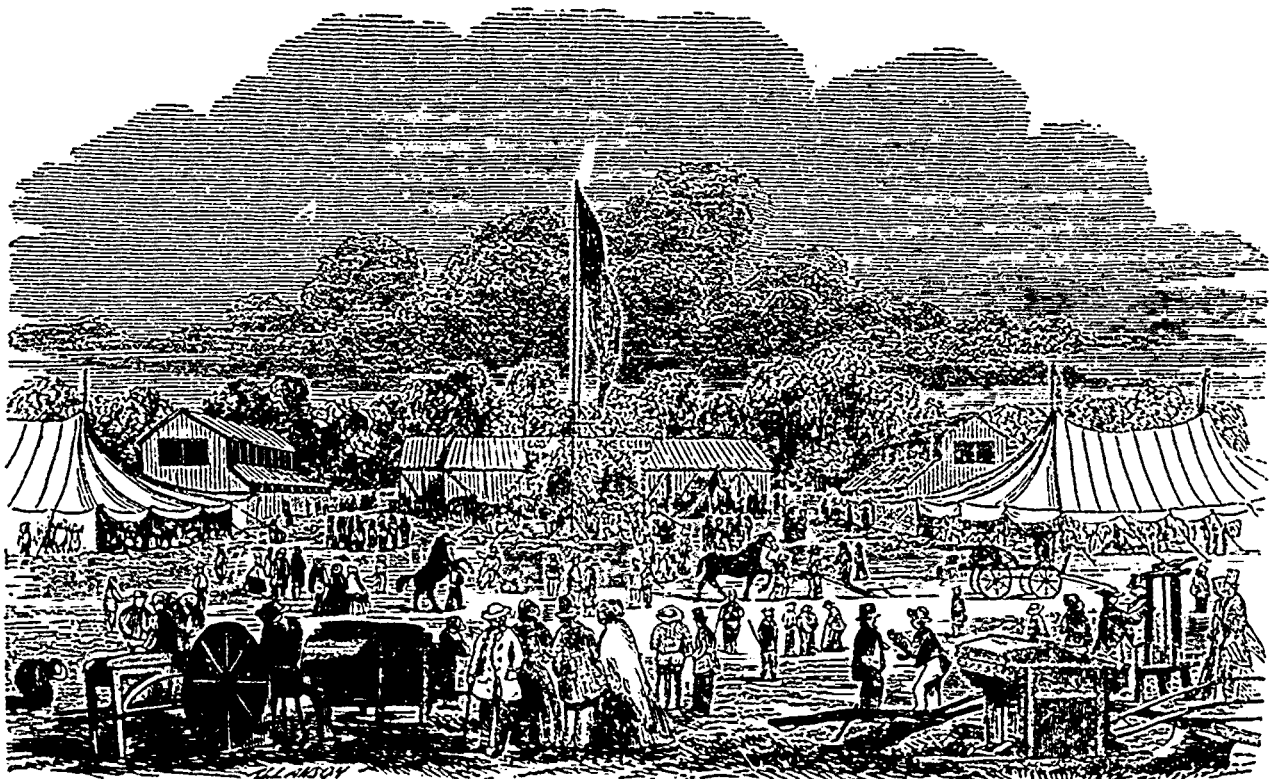
gifts which nature has showered lavishly upon her, and which must always be present to our view when we would truly estimate the industrial and social position of her inhabitants.

One of the most valued lessons taught to the British people by the Great Exhibition of all Nations, was an acquaintance with their own ignorance of numerous artifices and processes familiar to the manufacturers and artisans of other competing nations.

To compare small things with great, but to ourselves of highest importance, what are the lessons which the late Exhibition at Toronto is to teach the people of Canada?

Striving among ourselves, we can only form an estimate of individual excellence in a contracted sphere. To arrive at a useful appreciation of our merits and demerits, we must have a more exalted standard of comparison, and turn to a world-wide field where competition is a struggle between giants; there alone shall we be able to ascertain whether there has been brought to bear upon our works of industry and art that general knowledge and practical skill which distinguishes true progress from energies improperly directed.

We now proceed to give a general description of the show-ground, and shall afterwards advert more in detail to the particular departments of the Exhibition.



View of the Show Ground.

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The ground enclosed for the purposes of the Show contained an area of about seventeen acres, exclusive of the horse parade; its form was that of an oblong, nearly equally divided into two parts by a winding but shallow ravine, through a part of which a running stream of water found its way. The southern half of the ground was quite clear of trees, with the exception of one or two noble elms, stately records of the fairs which a few years

since covered the spot. The northern half of the enclosure was prettily wooded with second growth timber, which afforded an admirable park for the display of numerous varieties of cattle collected in groups under the shade of the trees. A circular open space near the northern boundary of the enclosure was originally intended for the horse parade, it was found, however, to be much too small for that purpose. The horses were exhi-

bited in a field, the property of Mrs. Boulton, adjoining the enclosed ground, and marked on the plan "The Horse Park." The Toronto Cricket ground and the pleasure grounds of Caer Howel formed the northern boundary of the Show ground. Upon the smooth bowling green attached to Caer Howel a large refreshment tent was erected, in which the Judges and Officers of the day breakfasted before proceeding to their allotted duties. Upon the east side of the enclosure the noble avenue leading to the spacious and ornamental grounds of the Toronto University, offered entrance to and exit from the Show grounds, through Caer Howel. The carriage drive round the open half of the enclosure set apart for the display of agricultural implements, was well marked out by small pine trees, which added greatly to the pleasing effect of the whole.

The buildings erected by the Local Committee for the display of those articles which would have been injured by exposure, were five in number, the Fine Arts Hall, the Floral Hall, the Agricultural Hall, the Mechanic's Hall, and a small building attached to the Fine Arts Hall for the display of School apparatus. In front of the Mechanic's and Agricultural Hall two magnificent tents were placed for the display of Horticultural and Agricultural specimens, and specimens of Mechanical industry, which could not be conveniently arranged in the buildings designed to receive them; and well it was that these auxiliaries were obtained from our American friends, otherwise the buildings erected for the reception of articles would have been so crowded as to render inspection an impossibility. Even with the large amount of additional space obtained by the erection of the tents, into which articles not easily spoiled by exposure were placed, the halls were found far too small for the display of the industrial products which filled them to excess. In the open space before the halls and tents a large and varied assortment of implements covered a considerable portion of the area; Machines of Canadian construction occupying the inner portion of the area, bounded by the carriage road; the Foreign implements covering the space between the road and the eastern fence, as shown upon the plan.

Along the southern fence, ticket offices, committee rooms, pens for poultry, &c., and refreshment booths were arranged, together with the entrance and exit gates. The horse park was well adapted for the display of the eighty noble looking animals which were at one time assembled in it. The thanks of the Local Committee were tendered to Mrs. Boulton for the liberality that lady exhibited in placing the field at their disposal.

Numerous varieties of sheep occupied between fifty and sixty pens, constructed against the western portion of the fence. The pigs were disposed upon the opposite side of the grounds near to Caer Howel.

The general appearance of the Show Grounds during the whole of Thursday and Friday was remarkably striking; outside of the high fence enclosing them it was not less so, and at one time it threatened to be more animated than agreeable, indeed, at about 10 o'clock on Thursday grave fears were entertained that the fence would not have been able to sustain the pressure of the vast body of people anxious to obtain admission, and

delayed by the necessity of giving up their tickets to the constables in charge of the narrow entrance door-ways, of which there were but two. Eighteen thousand single tickets were sold on Thursday, besides upwards of two thousand members badges, which admitted the member and his family.

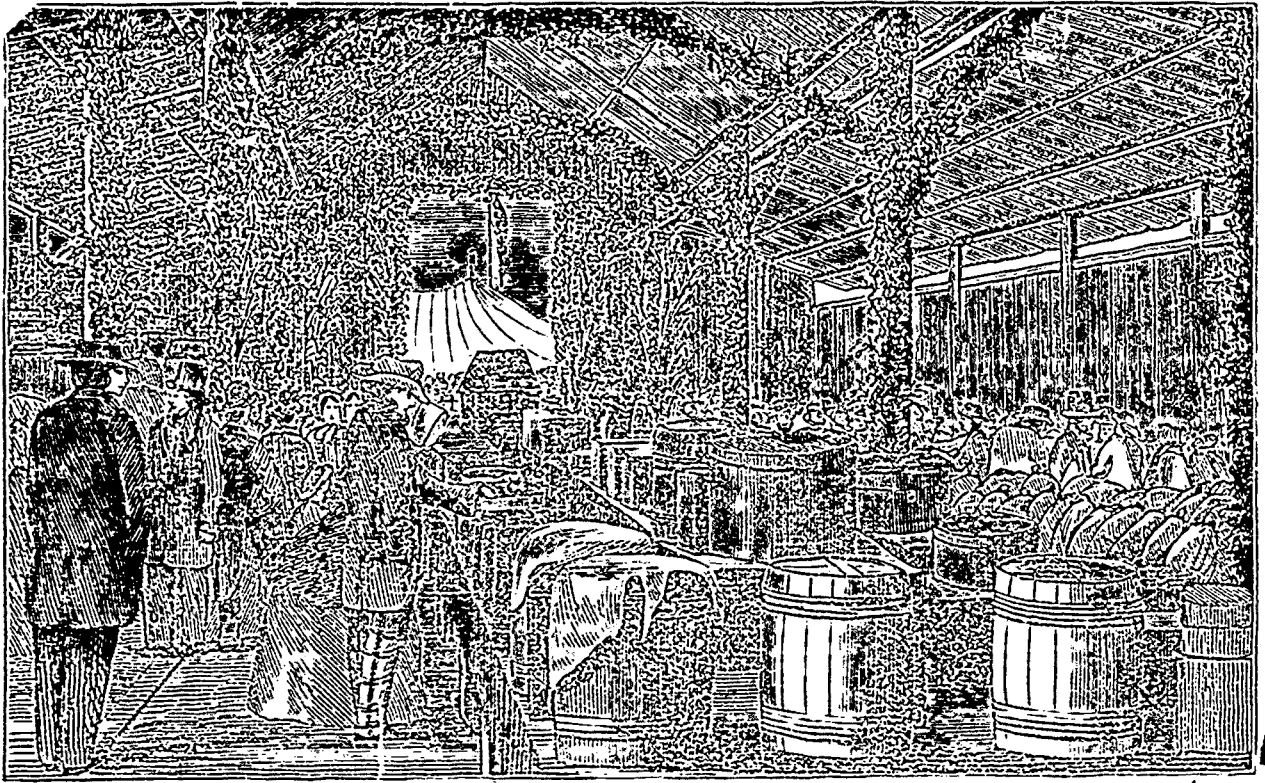
We were also informed that no less than eleven hundred vehicles passed through the toll-gate situated on Yonge Street, in the immediate neighbourhood of Yorkville, on Thursday the 23rd September. This number does not include those which entered Yorkville by the Davenport plank road, which may be estimated at three hundred more, thus making a total of fourteen hundred vehicles entering Toronto by the great northern road in one day.

However delightful it must have been to every well wisher of Upper Canada to witness the very large display of almost every kind of Agricultural produce and implements, yet it was evident to all who visited the ground that the arrangements of the Local Committee were made on much too contracted a scale. We question whether one-tenth of the curious who thronged the halls, conveyed away any distinct impression of the merits and peculiarities of their contents, neither do we suppose that one-tenth part of the solid and practical information which such an agricultural show was eminently calculated to inculcate, could have been received by the thousands who came not only to see but also to learn. In relation to this subject, we were glad to notice that some steps are about to be taken by the Board of Agriculture, which will unquestionably be attended with benefit if proper use is made of the advantages which may be expected to accrue from the recognition of the principle contained in the subjoined resolutions, which were submitted to the meeting by Angus Cameron, Esq. of Kingston, and referred to the Board of Agriculture for further consideration:—

"That it would be of great importance to the interests of Agriculture throughout the Province, that each county should be enabled to erect buildings for the purpose of receiving and protecting all such productions as may be exhibited at County Shows, rather than continuing the present practice of erecting temporary buildings at great expense, and removing them after a few days use.

"That it be recommended that the President of the Association and Board of Agriculture memorialize the Governor General in Council, to appropriate a sum of money, not less than £250 to each county, for the purpose of procuring land wherever to hold their annual exhibitions and erect buildings. This boon from the Government to be conferred only on such counties as shall procure by subscriptions an equal amount for the purpose of erecting such buildings as may be required."

We do not presume to offer any opinions as to the mode in which future arrangements for County or Provincial Agricultural Shows should be carried out, but we are well pleased to see that the subject is under the consideration of the Board, and trust that some measures may be adopted which will obviate many of the difficulties, and lessen many of the disappointments which so frequently accrue from defective arrangements in our annual expositions of industry. We think too, that if permanent buildings for County Agricultural Shows were erected, a great step towards the establishment of a County Agricultural Museum would be gained, the most feasible method of instructing the people at large in those artifices and contrivances which distinguish the progress of the age, and are now so necessary to success.



The Agricultural Hall.

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Each side of this building was divided into seven compartments, four of which were entirely filled with competitors' samples for the great prize of the day. The very large quantity of wheat entered for the Canada Company's prize—consisting of not less than twenty-three samples of five-and-twenty bushels each—occasioned much crowding in the grain department. It was however very pleasing to witness the large accumulations of sacks containing the staple production of Canada, a quantity which might well have occupied one-half more space than could be allotted to it in the Agricultural Hall. In the compartments next to those in which the wheat for the Canada Company's prize was stowed, the two bushel samples of fall wheat were arranged in order, then came specimens of spring wheat, oats, barley and rye. Marrowfat and common field peas occupied the last compartment on the west side of the Hall. On the east side numerous specimens of various kinds of potato, some of a size we have seldom seen surpassed, filled the first and second compartments. After these were placed bales of hops, flax in the raw and manufactured state, &c. The next two spaces were filled with very neat specimens of flour in barrels, all exhibiting exteriorly, much neatness and care in workmanship and some aiming at a style of decoration which though showing a praiseworthy endeavour to attract public attention, yet seemed scarcely in keeping with the homely nature of their contents. We do not think that the very useful yet common-place article, flour, requires to be placed in a varnished barrel, even in an Agricultural Hall. We think that the objection which so many urge against gilded ploughs obtains with equal force in the case of varnished flour-barrels. The succeeding compartments were filled with turnips,

khol-rabi, mangel-wurtzel, Indian corn, cattle carrots, field beets, and broom corn. Between the compartments on the east side, large cattle squashes placed on dividing shelves, occupied a prominent position.

The centre of the Hall was occupied by a large table, about fifty feet in length by six broad. In the middle of the table a raised platform eighteen inches in breadth served to exhibit various articles to which we shall afterwards allude. The supports of the roof of the building were very tastefully decorated with the ever-green hemlock, which gave to the general appearance of the whole, a rustic and even graceful finish.

Reposing upon the table, the first object which attracted the attention of the visitor, was an enormous cheese, weighing 658 lbs., from the dairy of Mr. Ranney of Dereham, County of Oxford. Other cheeses of smaller dimensions were exhibited by the same gentleman. We were told that they were a portion of the produce of 126 cows, which constitute Mr. Ranney's dairy. The monster cheese was backed by two bee-hives, one merely a model, the other filled with a rich store of honey and comb. Several other hives of less pretending dimensions, but enlivened by hosts of living occupants, were arrayed on one side of the larger hives. We were glad to see these little industrious communities so well represented; no Canadian farmer should consider his farm properly stocked until he has secured a good hive of bees. Specimens of foreign oats, Canadian tobacco, and several varieties of British wheat succeeded the bees, and were themselves preceded by numerous bags containing turnip seed, white beans, clover seed, flax seed, timothy seed and hemp seed followed, up to the top of the

table. At one side of the entrance two barrels of bone-dust, of different degrees of fineness, showed that attention is now being directed by our farmers to the subject of special manures.

Butter in numerous kegs, firkins, pots and dishes, occupied about one-half of the east side of the table and elevated platform, the remaining portion being filled with a pretty large variety of cheeses, including the Stilton from the dairy of Ralph Wade, jun., Cobourg.

The narrow platform in the centre of the table was covered with samples of biscuits, maple sugar, a model straw stack, manufactured chicory, &c. At the south entrance of the hall we noticed some splendid specimens of Indian corn growing in boxes, some of the stalks of which could not be less than fourteen feet high.

Although we were very favourably impressed with the satisfactory evidence, offered by the contents of the Agricultural Hall of the progress of husbandry in the Province, yet in some instances our expectations were not fully answered. The show of roots was very defective, the specimens exhibited were few in number and generally not distinguished by those excellent peculiarities of size and figure which one expects to meet with in Agricultural shows. The grain was unquestionably good, a splendid evidence of the admirable adaptation of our climate and soil to the growth of the cereals. The display of butter and cheese was not large, nor, if we except Mr. Ranney's monster cheeses, and Mr. Wade's excellent Stilton and double Gloucester, not particularly noteworthy, either in appearance, quantity or quality. We looked in vain for many varieties of vegetable produce which should especially engage the attention of the farmers of this magnificent Province. To advert to two classes of agricultural plants only, viz., dye plants and oil plants; why are their representatives absent from our annual exhibitions? It is true that hemp and flax are gradually coming into favour, and thanks to the Canada Company, they will soon, we hope, become a staple article of growth and manufacture; but, where were the specimens of oil from their seeds, from the white and brown mustard, and the sun flower; where was the oil cake for feeding cattle? And respecting dye plants, the bastard saffron, yielding the rich Turkey red, and of which upwards of \$2,000,000 worth is annually produced in the neighbouring States, found not a place in the exhibition nor in the prize list. Madder was alike unrepresented, and others which might profitably be introduced into our exhibitions.

In glancing at the prize list, after the awards were published, we were surprised to find that, in some instances, three prizes were given to one individual for specimens of the same description of article, in other cases but one prize was awarded, although there appears to have been no competition, and yet two or three prizes offered by the Association. We think the regulations for the entry of articles for competition should limit the exhibitor to one specimen of each kind. Under present arrangements, it appears to us that a successful cultivator of any variety of vegetable may secure to himself the whole of the prizes offered for any one article, by sending to the exhibition as many specimens

as prizes. Every one knows how frequently it happens with field produce, that where you succeed in obtaining one bushel of fine roots or seeds, you may generally select half a dozen very little inferior to the one designed for exhibition.

The regulations for the guidance of Judges do not appear to be sufficiently explicit; and we feel sure that the very existence of any description of rules could not have been credited by the Judges of Ayrshire Cattle. In their report to the Association they state that,—

“The Judges of Ayrshire Cattle beg to submit their regret at the limited competition in this class of animals, there being only twenty-one entered for twenty-four prizes. The competitors were also few. The Judges, if they had the option, would not have awarded all the prizes when there were so few competitors. In the class of Cows, for instance, all were owned by one gentleman. The undersigned respectfully suggest the expediency of leaving to the discretion of Judges in future to withhold prizes under such circumstances, unless in case of very superior merit in the animals exhibited.”

The report was presented in the face of the subjoined regulation of the Association attached to the prize list:—

8th. In the absence of competition in any of the Classes, or if the Stock or Articles exhibited be of inferior quality, the Judges will exercise their discretion as to the value of the premiums they award.

Many discrepancies also occur in the award of discretionary prizes; some Judges are inclined to be too liberal, others too exacting. Prizes are awarded because an article possesses novelty, or exhibits ingenuity, though without profitable application, or shows a disposition on the part of the contributor to add to the interest of the show, or evinces sharpness and energy in advertising his wares, &c. &c.

We are inclined to question the propriety of awarding a prize to Bride Cake, to Soda Biscuits, to specimens of Biscuit baking, with the name of the manufacturer in broad letters on his boxes, to Four Reversible Coats and one pair Pants, to an assortment of Wigs, or to an Over-coat, all of them articles which are unquestionably very useful and creditable in their way, but which scarcely have a right to come in for a share of the prize money of the Agricultural Association.

We would respectfully urge upon the Association the propriety of preparing and publishing a series of regulations for the especial guidance of Judges. They should be printed upon the first page of each prize book placed in the hands of the Judges before going their rounds; and they should be of such a general character as to make them applicable to our county as well as to our Provincial Expositions of Agricultural Industry, thus leading to that uniformity and exactness which is so greatly to be desired.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

JUDGES—Jos. Webster, James Williams, James L. Green, James Crawford, Wm. Matthie, Thos. Hatt, James Wright, James Rogers, J. P. Gage.

The Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1852. 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 the Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed. J B Carpenter, Townsend, £25; 2 (by the Asso-

ciation) Robert Turnbull, Dumfries, £10; 3, Isaac Anderson, West Flamborough, £5.

Two bushels Winter Wheat.

1, Lewis Mills, West Flamborough, 2l 10s; 2, John Smith, West Flamborough, 1l 15s; 3, B Johnson, Etobicoke, 1l 5s.

Two bushels Spring Wheat.

1, W. Forfar, Scarborough, 2l 10s; 2, W. Patterson, Scarborough, 1l 15s; 4, J. Smart, Darlington, 1l 5s.

Two bushels of Barley.

1, P. R. Wright, Cobourg, 1l 10s; 2, I. Anderson, West Flamborough, 1l; 3, Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

Two bushels of Rye.

1, J. Lafferty, Toronto, 1l 10s; 2, do, do, 1l; G. Anderson, West Flamborough, 10s.

Two bushels of Oats.

1, J. Stodders, W. Gwillimbury, 1l 10s; 2, P. Wheeler, Scarborough, 1l; 2, J. Guinty, West Gwillimbury, 10s.

Two bushels of Peas.

1, W. Gordon, Whitby, 1l 10s; 2, W. Parson, York, 1l; 3, John Dew, York, 10s.

Two bushels of Marrowfat Peas.

1, W. Gordon, Whitby, 1l 10s; 2, Henry Jennings, Markham, 1l; 3, Captain Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

Two bushels of Indian Corn in the ear.

1, W. M'icking, Stamford, 1l 10s; 2, do, do, 1l; 3, Baron de Longueuil, 10s.

Bushel of Timothy Seed.

1, S. Mills, West Flamborough, 1l 5s; 2, T. Snider, York, 15s; 3, Isaac Anderson, West Flamborough, 10s.

Bushel of Clover Seed.

1, Thomas Snider, York, 1l 10s; 2, B Mitchell, Darlington, 1l; 3, W. Early, Esquesing, 10s.

Bushel of Hemp Seed.

1, Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 1l; 2, do, do, 15s; 3, J. Fewster, Whitby, 10s.

Bushel of Flax Seed.

1, Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 1l 10s; 2, J. Dew, York, 1l; 3, Abel Wright, Bathurst, 10s.

Swedish Turnip Seed.

1, J. Stuart, Darlington, 15s; 2, R. Allen, Darlington, 10s.

Bale of Hops, 112 lbs.

1, J. Ritson, Oshawa, 2l 10s; 2, W. McGrath, Toronto Township, 1l 10s; 3, J. B. Belton, London, 1l.

Bushel of Potatoes.

1, B. Johnson, Etobicoke, 15s; 2, J. Hogg, York, 10s; 3, Thomas Snider, York, 5s.

Bushel of Swede Turnips.

1, Lewis Bate, 15s; 2, P. Armstrong, Toronto, 10s; 3, do, do, 5s.

Bushel of White Globe Turnips.

1, P. Armstrong, Toronto, 15s; 2, R. L. Denison, Toronto, 10s.

Bushel of Aberdeen Yellow Turnips.

2, P. Armstrong, Toronto, 15s.

Bushel of Red Carrots.

1, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2, P. Armstrong, Toronto, 10s; 3, D. Falkner, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of White or Belgian Carrots.

1, J. Sisley, Scarborough, 15s; 2, W. Wilson, Etobicoke, 10s; 3, do, do, 5s.

Bushel of Mangel Wurtzel, Long Red.

1, J. Sisley, Scarborough, 15s; 2, Coxswell, Toronto, 10s; 3, James Shaw, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of Yellow Globe, Mangel Wurtzel.

1, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2, Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto, 10s; 3, R. Stibbard, York, 5s.

Twelve Root of Khol Rabi.

1, W. Gordon, Toronto, 10s; 2, Professor Croft, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of Sugar Beet.

1, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2, Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 3, R. L. Denison, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of Parsnips.

1, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2, J. Orford, Toronto, 10s; 3, Mr. Parrir, Toronto, 5s.

Four largest Squash for Cattle.

1, Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2, Robert Baldwin, Toronto, 10s; 3, F. Taylor, Davenport, 5s.

Twenty lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, Growth of C. W.
George Lewis, Toronto, 1l.

Broom Corn Brush, 28 lbs.

1, Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 1l; 2, do, 15s; 3, do, 10s.

The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.

1, Best 112 lbs of Flax, R. L. Denison, 6l and diploma; 2, (by the Association) J. Fewster, Whitby, 3l 10s; 3, A. Wright, Bathurst, 1l 10s.

Canada Company's Prize for Hemp.

Best 112 lbs of Hemp, J. Fewster, Whitby, 4l; 2, (by the Association) do, do, 2l 10s.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements.

In Agricultural Machines were to be found ploughs, drills, harrows, reaping and mowing machines, chaff and straw cutters, grain and root crushers and cutters, thrashing machines of various construction, agricultural horse-power, (occupying wonderfully small space for the power exerted,) cultivators, fanning mills, churns and cheese presses, and various other labour-saving machines; a clover seed gatherer; a cross-cutting saw mill also attracted particular attention. All these machines bore a high stamp of excellence, and were not surpassed by those of English and American make. The subsoil plough was, in the foreign department, prominent, thus shewing a decided approval of the latest improvements in English and Scotch agriculture; there were wanted but the draining plough, and draining tile and pipe machine to represent the latest and most permanent improvements which British ingenuity has produced in her struggle against the world.

Though not evincing so great an improvement over former exhibitions as we had hoped to see, the collection of Canadian Agricultural Machinery presented many encouraging facts to our notice; and chiefly so in the very favourable manner in which it compared with similar productions exhibited by our neighbours. It has been generally admitted, though almost without enquiry, that the older hands on the "other side," as a matter of course, produce implements so superior to those manufactured in Canada as to put all attempts at successful competition out of the question. It is to be regretted that our mechanics have so long tacitly admitted the truth of that assumption; it needed but an impartial examination of the machines exhibited last month to prove its fallacy, and to demonstrate that we need but a fair field—and no favours—beyond a fair trial, to enable us of Canada to compete successfully in the manufacture of Agricultural implements with our older established brethren across the border. Let us not be understood here as repudiating our obligations to our very energetic neighbours: we owe them a *turn* for rubbing off our rusty spots.

The Reaping and Mowing Machines exhibited by Mr. Helm of Port Hope are, to our mind, fully equal to the imported ones of M. Cormick, Hussey & Ketchum, whether considered in reference to their mode of operation, or the workmanship displayed in their construction.

The Ploughs exhibited were numerous, and displayed a fair amount of mechanical skill in their construction, as well as a

great deal of judgment in adapting the forms of their mould boards and other parts to the attainment of an easy draft and a perfect performance of their duty. The best form for the attainment of these points is not, we believe, very well defined, and is one of those problems which has to be solved by the practical man without the aid of mathematical formulæ. As a natural consequence of this, a great many crotchets are advanced without much reason. Among Wooden Ploughs we would point out Mr. Hurlburt's of Prescott, Mr. Modland's of Etobicoke, and the Messrs. McFavish of Darlington, others were also well deserving of notice. The Iron Ploughs by McSherry of St. David's, and Dunbar's of Pickering, were good examples. We could not admire the armorial bearings (?) nor (loyal though we be) the Union Jacks painted on the mould boards of some of the ploughs. Painted ironwork, when exhibited as a sample of workmanship, is an abomination, and to our mind only suggestive of concealed flaws—we had rather bear with the rust.

We did not see any Subsoil Ploughs among the Canadian implements; it is a blank which we trust will be filled next year; there were several among the American articles, and denoting, as their use does, a great improvement in agriculture, we shall be pleased to see evidence of their manufacture in Canada, as indicative of a sufficient demand to render them worthy the attention of our mechanics. We know that they are used on some farms in Canada,—we wish to know that they are manufactured here.

The Cultivator, though an important implement, was not well represented. A very good one of its class was exhibited by Mr. Sampson of St. Catharines, another by Mr. Brown of Bowmanville was a fair article.

The same may be said of Harrows, we did not see any worth referring to.

Drills are not yet so widely used in Canada as to warrant the expectation of much variety in that class of implements; we were therefore much pleased to see those exhibited, giving evidence of a demand for them. Next to the Plough, they are the most valuable of all the implements used on the farm, though on half cleared lands many obstacles exist to their being adopted, still, a great extent of country is now advanced to that state of cultivation which will warrant their introduction, and this should induce our machinists to give them their attention. None of those on the ground realized our idea of what a Grain drill should be, but we would point to one exhibited by Thomas Haggart of Chinguacousy as a fair sample.

The Horse Rakes made a poor show as to number. We think they would have been found improved in quality if our best makers had exhibited.

The usual variety of Horse-powers were on the ground, and showed some improvements in the details of their construction, as well as in workmanship; for light work, and where compactness is desirable, the railroad horse-power has our preference, as being very portable, and easily adapted to a variety of purposes.

The Field Roller by Mr. Becket, of Toronto, is a very good example of what such an implement should be; it is made in two lengths, an arrangement which very materially assists it in turning. A further division might, we think, be profitably copied from one exhibited by Rapelje, of Rochester. Mr. Becket's Garden Rollers were very good. The manufacture of these machines indicates that the advantages resulting from their use is understood by our farmers.

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A Threshing Machine and Horse-power by Medcalf of Toronto, appears to leave but little to desire in this class of implements; the arrangement and character of workmanship is equal to anything we have seen. We much regretted the bad taste which induced the attempt at ornamental (daubing?) painting displayed on this excellent piece of mechanism; the real wood or plain white colours always look appropriate, while the wretched attempts which are sometimes made at imitating a mahogany panel on a Fanning Mill, with perhaps satinwood framing and rosewood mouldings, are truly distressing; in equally bad taste we noticed some Farm Waggons bedaubed with all the colours of the rainbow. Commend to us the mechanic whose work will bear inspection without such wretched aid. How well the natural grain of the tough ash, hickory, and oak, of some of the American machines contrasted with the gaudy colours of our own.

The Threshing Machine by Haggart Brothers, of Brampton, is a good article; and so is that exhibited by Sanderson, of West Flamborough. We think the *very long contrivance* for carrying off the straw is rather a far-fetched idea, and must add very much to the work of the horses, without giving any adequate advantage.

Among the Straw Cutters, which appeared in great variety, we would especially notice that exhibited by Butterfield, of Oshawa, as combining the very essential points of simplicity, strength, and facility for using. A great deal of useless complication is usually bestowed on these very useful machines, and we are pleased to see this successful attempt to simplify them. It may be driven through a belt or by hand. There were several others on the ground worthy of consideration, among them may be mentioned Seawright's and Humphrey's, both of Toronto.

The Farm Waggons displayed some good workmanship, with (as we have previously remarked) some very bad taste in the way of painting (daubing would be the most appropriate term).

A very ingenious machine was exhibited by a Mr. Wright, of Port Hope, for cross-cutting timber, which could be applied to a variety of purposes, as cutting stave lengths, shingle bolts, &c.; it was attached to a horse-power, and appeared to perform very satisfactorily, though, in our opinion, it is susceptible of many improvements in the details of its mechanical construction, without materially increasing its cost.

A Cheese Press and Curd Breaker, by John Amos, of Hamilton, though not distinguished for the mechanical skill displayed in it, is noticed in order to call the attention of our mechanics to this class of implements. With the same view we mention a Portable Cider Press, by J. Fergusson, Eldon, and we trust that next year we may have to notice a decided improvement in both.

A new opportunity for agricultural enterprise and a new article of export for the Province was pointed out by the introduction by the Canada Company of a Farmer's Flax Dressing and Scutching Machine, imported for the occasion, and, although from an accident which happened to it in its transit through the United States, it could only be seen in partial operation, yet it was in sufficiently good order to exhibit its value as a new article of domestic industry.

The importation of flax and hemp into Upper Canada alone, during the year 1851, was, according to the official returns, of the value of £15,087 15s. 7d., and when it is considered, that for both these articles the climate and soil of Canada is peculiarly suited, it cannot be doubted that these articles ought to be those of export and not of import.

The machine in question has also this peculiar excellence,—it enables the farmer within his own family and means, and during the unoccupied winter months, to reduce an article of growth in a staple fit for export or home consumption without going through the hands of a manufacturer. The average weight of flax straw grown on an acre of land varies from 2 to 3 tons; the seed is always eagerly sought after for the oil manufactory, and in the English and Canadian markets brings a good price.

The merchantable flax fibre produced by the machine in question averages one-fourth of the weight of the flax straw; the chaff and refuse is available for feeding cattle, and is equal to a similar weight of oat or barley straw. The flax to be dressed by the machine requires neither steeping or rolling, it is taken direct from the barn after being thrashed, and with a slight drying if damp, or in damp weather, is at once converted into a merchantable article for which cash is now paid in every town and city of Canada, and for which there is an almost unlimited demand in England. Armed with this machine, the Canadian farmer has not to fear the losses to which the Canadian manufacturer is at times exposed. The cost is not more than that of a common thrashing machine, the labour is entirely amongst his own family and hands, the machine is simple, easily repaired, and not likely to get out of order, and the extra profits on one year's crop will far more than pay the outlay and cost for obtaining it. Accompanying the machine was a pamphlet of full particulars and instructions, and a lithographic plan of the machine; these were distributed gratis to all comers, and can be obtained free of cost by applying to the Canada Company's Office in Toronto, where also the machine may be seen in full operation.

The liberal prize of £6 was given by the Company for the best sample of flax, and a sum of £4 for hemp, both of which were taken by Canadian farmers.

The liberality of the Canada Company in giving these prizes and the expense they have incurred in thus importing the flax machine, as well as their handsome prize of £25 for the best sample of Fall wheat, cannot be too highly spoken of, and it is believed, is fully appreciated by the public.

Near the Flax Machine, we noticed a beautiful piece of mechanism for plaiting Whips. We invite especial attention to it as suggestive of many complicated operations to which machinery may be applied with advantage. It was exhibited by Mr. Medcalf of Toronto.

The celebrated Montreal Fire Engine of A. Perry, which obtained a prize at the World's Fair, was on the ground. It is too widely known as a masterpiece of workmanship in its way, to need any eulogy from us—it fully merits all that has been said in favour of it.

Another very superior example of Canadian constructive skill was exhibited by D. O'Gorman, of Kingston, in a beautiful Skiff of 19 feet keel, made to pull two pair of sculls. Her model we consider faultless, and the workmanship equal to anything of the kind we have ever seen. She was built of Red Cedar and Butternut Wood, and not being painted, exhibited the grain of the wood and the excellent workmanship to good advantage. It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that O'Gorman has built skiffs in Kingston, to fill an order sent to him from Switzerland, one of which we fortunately saw safely shipped during the past season. It is said that equally good material is not found there and some gentleman being desirous to have the very best, commissioned a friend to procure them, who had been in Kingston, and who at once sent the order to O'Gorman.

The exhibition of foreign Machinery though not so much in advance of the home made articles as to give it that premium hitherto usually awarded to it, still exhibited some things worthy the attention of our mechanics especially in the superior taste displayed in the finish of their work. The McCormick and Hussey reaping machines were conspicuous in this part of the exhibition and though circumstances have recently transpired in Scotland which go far to take from our neighbors the originality of the invention, they still claim our acknowledgements for introducing it here. (See *Canadian Journal*, page 39.) We look upon the Ketchum Mowing Machine as of fully equal if not superior importance to the farmer as the Reapers, especially to those who raise large quantities of Hay.

We noticed a "Gang Plough" which appears to be a very useful implement and exceedingly well made. We mention it as we did not observe a similar machine by Canadian exhibitors.

The Straw Cutter exhibited by Messrs. E. Taylor, Thomas & Co., of New York, claims notice chiefly from its novelty, and not in our opinion for any excellence it possesses over other varieties; indeed we think it inferior to many on the ground. It consists of a series of circular knives placed parallel to each other on an axis and entering the grooves of an opposite cylinder, the latter being furnished with projections. The fodder is passed between the cylinder while revolving and is thus cut. There was one thing connected with it which we would commend to the notice of our Canadian manufacturers—namely, the perseverance of the persons exhibiting this machine in setting forth its superiority over all others, past or present. There is no denying but our neighbors are far ahead of us in this system of bringing their articles into notice. We were at a loss to obtain particulars of Canadian implements in many instances—no one appearing to own them or have any interest in them.

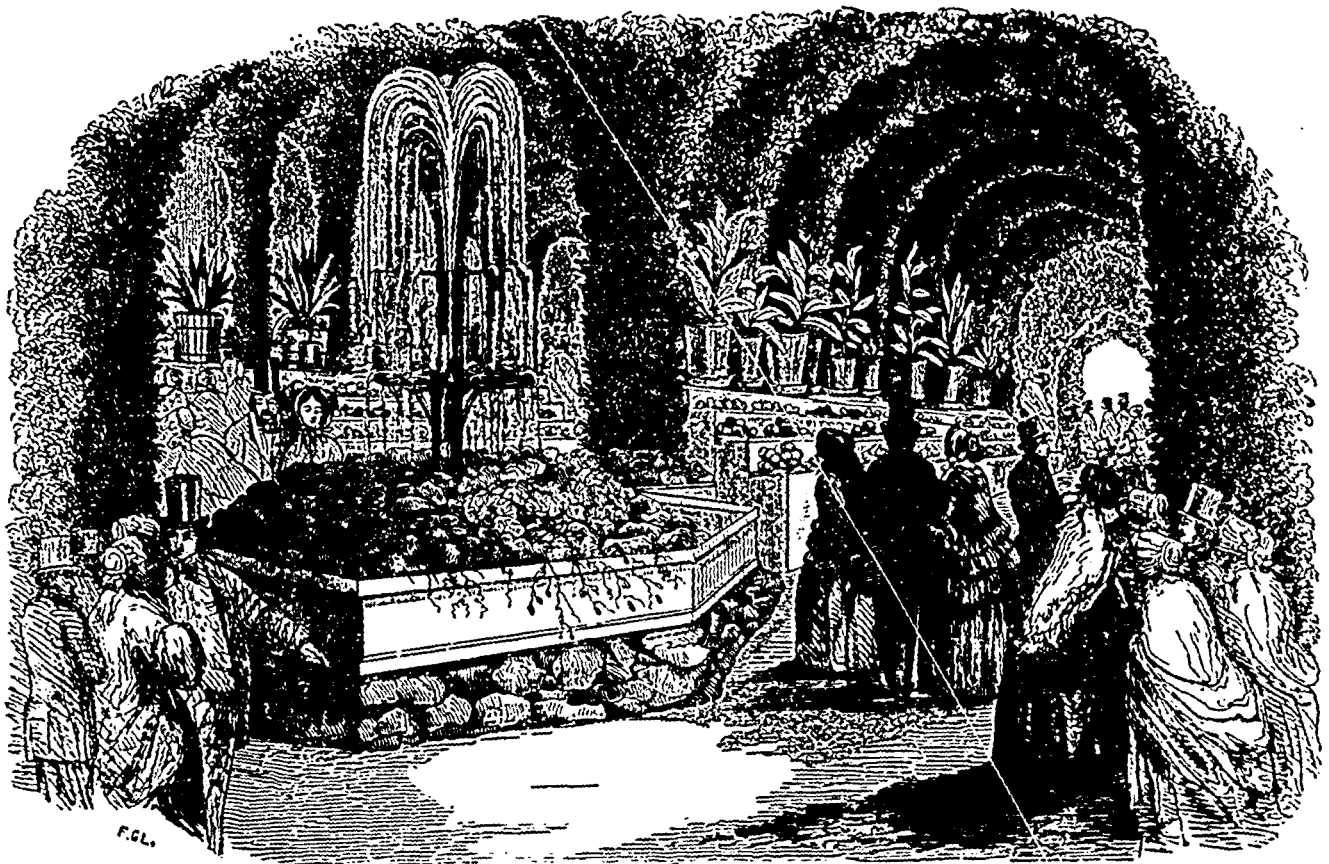
A Root Cutting Machine appeared well calculated to answer the purposes for which it was intended, and is worthy the attention of our mechanists as it must be an essential implement on farms where roots are raised for feeding cattle.

There were some very excellent cultivators exhibited,—that termed the Expanding Cultivator we consider the most generally useful.

There were some very useful Drills for a variety of purposes—the Grain Drill by Shipton we consider a very fair article. The Horse Powers did not present any new features to our notice; neither did the Fanning Mills, Grain Separators, &c. The Ploughs we did not consider as at all superior, indeed hardly equal to those exhibited by Canadians.

We would particularly commend to the more general attention of our mechanics a Tenoning Machine manufactured by Harding of Rochester; also a machine for working mouldings in wood by the same maker. They are of course chiefly of interest to the builder and cabinet-maker, to whom they must be great labour saving machines—as such, economising the production of articles which contribute to the comfort of all.

Of a very different class but still equally valuable, we would notice a machine for the preparation of hard bread, biscuit, crackers, &c., by Messrs. F. W. and T. Gage of Rochester. It is a very efficient machine and worthy of notice as an example of manufacturing skill.



The Floral Hall.

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The internal decorations of the Floral Hall were simple, but very chaste and effective. The ceiling, or rather roof, appeared to be one mass of the delicate foliage of the hemlock, varied occasionally with festoons of silver poplar and the red berries of the mountain ash. The introduction of a fountain in active play during the exhibition, was a pleasing novelty, and greatly contributed to the numerous attractions of the Floral Hall. We are indebted to the *Family Herald* for the subjoined brief sketch of the contents of the Hall. Entering by the western door, on the right hand, the first display consisted of a large assortment of grapes, pears, peaches, plums, a few specimens of winter apples and a variety of green house plants, from Judge Campbell of Niagara. A little farther on were a beautiful specimen of the Alexander apple from Mr. Farrow, of Yorkville, some fine specimens of Hothouse grapes from W. H. Boulton's garden, and some very fine specimens of open air clingstone peaches from J. F. Smith of Yonge Street. The centre tier of the table and two adjoining shelves were covered with greenhouse plants and exotics, sent in by Mr. Fleming, Yonge Street. Mr. G. Leslie, Toronto Nursery, made a very fine display of apples, pears and plums, most of them only as specimens of the kind of trees they are cultivating, and are for disposal in their nursery. They exhibited 70 different varieties of apples, although they did not compete for so many, 30 varieties of different kinds of pears; 12 varieties of plums, one of which got the prize for the best variety. There were some beautiful coxcombs from Mr. Lewis of Yorkville, large and finely formed. Mr. Watson, farmer, Yonge Street, sent in a pretty plant of the Jerusalem cherry. Rev. Mr. Harris, of Yonge Street, exhibited some very good apples and pears, and Mr. Silas Snider, of Yonge Street, had a large collection of apples and pears. In the centre of this table there were some

pretty bouquets by Mr. Fleming, and a collection of annuals in bloom from Judge Campbell of Niagara. Captain Dick had a very fine dish of pears, Flemish Beauty; and Mr. Bamhart of Streetsville, exhibited 40 varieties of apples and 20 varieties of pears. The opposite side of the hall was nearly all devoted to foreign fruits and flowers. There were fine verbenas from Professor Croft, and two collections of dahlias, from Mr. Barnes of Niagara Falls, and Mr. Fleming. From the Mount Hope Nursery, Rochester, 40 varieties of verbenas, 32 varieties of Roses and bouquets of flowers, 26 varieties of pears, 22 varieties of apples, and a large specimen of onions and tomatoes; from Ryan's Plank Road Nurseries, Rochester, 75 varieties of dahlias, 31 varieties of apples, 21 varieties of pears and 6 specimens of quince, from Donnellan's Nursery, Rochester, 16 varieties of pears, 37 varieties of apples; large specimens of musk and water-melons, and a fine display of dahlias, verbenas, and chrysanthemums.

In the Horticultural tent there were some specimens of the tobacco plant from St. Catharines, some large plants of the Palma Christi or Castor Oil plant, and an excellent assortment of Cabbages and pot herbs from various Toronto gardeners. At the end of the centre table were four Cauliflowers from Wade & Jeckell, Port Hope, of a very large size and finely formed. Some specimens of the Martyria, from Mr. Fleming and Prof. Croft. There was a large display of Onions, some very extraordinary specimens from Baron de Longueuil of Kingston. Mr. Leonard Pears, of Yorkville, had some very fine Chicory in the root, and several specimens of manufactured Chicory from roots raised by him this season. The Baron Longueuil displayed also some large purple egg plants and table carrots. There were fine beets from

the garden at Elmsley House. Two large floral ornaments, one from Mr. Fleming, and the other, a most elaborately constructed one, from Mr. Leslie. Several extraordinary sunflowers, one about 10 feet high, with a head about 18 inches in diameter. Two tubs of annuals from Mr. Maynard, Upper Canada College, very neatly arranged; two immense pumpkins and a large variety of squashes from Mr. Gordon of Yonge Street; a large specimen of garden seeds from Mr. Fleming, a basket of vegetables from Mr. Maynard, and a small Jerusalem cherry plant; a fine assortment of apples from Mr. Granger of Yonge Street; some pretty bottled gooseberries from Enoch Turner; a large assortment of extraordinary sized Tomatoes from various Toronto Gardeners; twenty varieties of apples and pumpkins from Capt. Shaw, and some specimens of musk melon. The display of fruit and flowers and vegetables exhibited in a marked manner the extraordinary adaptation of the climate of this country to all the purposes of Horticulture.

Fine Arts, Ladies' Department.

The law of association by which Worsted and Water Colours, Kane and Crotchet, came to be so nearly connected in the programme of the Exhibition, is not entirely obvious to us. That excellent Judges of *Patchwork* may be found at a certain great Provincial Institution, we are far from denying; but we are ignorant if any School of the Fine Arts includes Wax Flowers and Tapestry, Papier Maché and Fancy Netting, in its course of instruction. Happily for ourselves, while invoking all the female Saints in the calendar for guidance through the array of elegant industries included under class R, one of them—not yet in the calendar—graciously dictated the following remarks, and we commend them cordially to the attention of the fair contributors to this department.

The species of work which, upon the whole, perhaps, was best represented, was *Crotchet*; there were fifteen competitors, and thirty-one entries in this class. The first prize, gained by Miss Galbraith of Toronto, was awarded to a specimen which, besides its delicacy of execution, exhibited much original and elegant fancy. *Tatting*, the amusement of the *Delias* and *Meliasses* of a former day, and lately revived at the Irish Industrial Schools, and elsewhere, was not represented by a single specimen; as it makes a very *pretty* and *everlasting* trimming, as it can be varied and patterned for anything; it may be hoped that it will become better known, and brought into general practice. We were sorry not to see more competitors in the very elegant art of Silk Embroidery, now so *fashionable*; but one specimen was exhibited;* the exquisite and costly embroidery or lace work on muslin, of which so much is now produced in England, Ireland, and Scotland, often in cabins whose exterior makes its elegance doubly admirable, was not represented at all.

Worsted Work—there was a very extensive and beautiful display of Ladies' Worsted Embroidery in various shapes; the perfection of some of the *work*, when closely examined, could scarcely be surpassed; but we have one hint to give for the future. It will be found that the *richness* and general *effect* of this sort of work will be greatly increased by mingling *Chenille* more profusely with it. For instance, introduce it in flowers, and foliage, in draperies of figures as trimmings, robings for furs, and such like; it will be found in all these to have a most beautiful effect.

* The antiquity of this Art is well-known, but it is not often that its admirers have an opportunity of inspecting an example of ancient work so fine as one which is in the possession of Mrs. Scott Burn, of Toronto, a robe which was embroidered for, and worn by the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. It would probably be difficult to match this specimen of Needle-work in North America.

Cotton and Worsted Netting was very well displayed, but might have been much varied and improved by the use of different sized *meshes* and greater variety in the *colours* of materials.

Knitted Work was not exhibited in any great variety, nor was the display in general of marked *merit*. It would appear that this art, so dear to the Penates, the innocent resource of so many a solitary fire-side, has been somewhat neglected for more showy, but less useful and *social* occupations. Ladies by exercising their fancy and ingenuity may make *anything* with their knitting-needles,—there is no end to the improvements this art can receive; for instance, knitted quilts would be in every way superior to the patch-work articles on which so much time is wasted. It is to be regretted that *any prizes* are given to these latter laborious, but tasteless productions. A large number of them was, however, as usual, exhibited.

A very beautiful specimen of Raised Worsted Work, by Mrs. Haas, attracted much attention, and gained the first prize; nor must we omit to mention that a carpet, twenty feet square, in Worsted Work, by the Ladies of Hamilton, was an object of great admiration. Unfortunately its size rendered it impossible to place this beautiful specimen of their skill in its proper association with similar objects; it was exhibited under the tent devoted to harness and machinery. The wax figures exhibited were not of Canadian work, but there was a good display of wax fruit and flowers; one group of which, by Miss Willson of Toronto, deservedly gained a prize in both classes. The first prize for flowers was, however, awarded to Miss Cleuch of Cobourg. Hats and Bonnets of Canadian straw were indifferently represented, there being only three competitors; but this number exceeds by two that of the competitors for the prizes so invidiously awarded for gentlemen's shirts! only *one* lady descended to notice it. Among the unenumerated articles we observed with much pleasure some very beautiful examples of work in hair, by Mrs. J. Cameron of Toronto, and Miss McDonell of Edwardsburg. The exquisite elegance and variety of which this work is susceptible recommend it strongly for more general adoption. Painting on velvet, and painting in imitation of papier maché, found each a representative, and we doubt not as these showy and beautiful arts become more generally known, we shall see as high a degree of excellence attained in them as in those which are more familiar. To this class should also be referred the very pretty D'Oxley's, with designs in the centre etched on *Jean* with marking ink: an elegant way of furnishing an additional attraction to the dinner table; they were contributed to the Fine Arts department by a gentleman.

Of the department of Fine Arts it may be said, that the distressing mediocrity of a large proportion of the contributions, evincing that unconsciousness of what is real excellence, which must prevail in a country where there are no Galleries of Art or Schools of Design, was fully redeemed by the merit of other portions. Foremost, as usual, was Paul Kane, who contributed eight beautiful paintings of Indian subjects; our warm admiration for the talents of this truly excellent and self-taught artist, leads us to express the hope that he will overcome a certain sameness of treatment, and fondness for browns and yellows, which threatens to give a monotony to his otherwise most spirited and faithful pencil.

The prizes for historical paintings were not awarded: the subjects entered by Mr. Kane, which consisted of illustrations of cotemporary Indian life and manners, were not considered by the judges to come properly under that designation. As it was clearly a misapprehension of the nature of the subject required, not a want of power, which occasioned this disappointment, we shall hope to

see, upon a future occasion, that the spirit stirring incidents of the last war, or the great events which have marked the social progress and constitutional history of the country, have found their fitting expositor in the first native artist of Canada. Considering however, that historical painting is the highest branch of the art, we must remark that the prizes offered are wholly insufficient to tempt an artist capable of executing such a subject to sacrifice time which might be given to easier and more remunerative employment. It must be long before anything but portraits will be in demand in this country: the prizes should be offered for the best sketch or study for an historical painting, not for the painting only. Portrait painting was abundantly but very indifferently represented. It by no means follows that a young artist who can catch a tolerable likeness, and has overcome the first difficulties of the brush, can deal with a full sized portrait. Forgetfulness of this fact, produced some sad examples of vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself. The portraits were generally too large, and their defects more glaring than their merits, which might not have been the case had they been of half size. A pleasing likeness of a lady by Mr. Geo. Reid, and a portrait in full profile by Mr. Griffith, of much expression, although the colouring and especially the back ground, were far from pleasing, were, with the two Indian portraits, which gained the first and second prize, the only exceptions we remarked. These latter had all the quiet truth and the mellow tone which most of Mr. Kane's portraits possess. Among the landscapes, one by Mr. Whale of Burford, attracted much notice. Whether such trees ever grew in Canada may be a question, but of the merits of the painting there could be none, and the artist who produced it may aspire, with study, to a very high rank in his profession. Mr. William Hind exhibited two oil paintings which showed considerable talent and gave fair promise of future excellence in the higher departments of Art. There was also a view of Burlington Bay, with a boat and a few figures in the foreground, by Mr. Bartram, of much merit for its simplicity and truth to nature. Among the most spirited and striking works exhibited was a coloured crayon of a ship on her beam ends after a storm, by Mr. Wm. Armstrong. The freedom and seaman-like fidelity with which the disorder of the wreck was treated, the admirable effect of the wild heaving waves, and a delicacy of handling it is difficult to describe, gave this drawing an artistic character we should have been glad to recognise in more of the subjects present. The same gentleman obtained the first prize in water colors. There was also a crayon drawing, we believe by Mr. Reid (we would suggest that the names of the artists in all cases be attached) which it is a pleasure to notice, a landscape with a group of trees in the foreground, the foliage remarkably well handled, the lights and shades on the stems and branches extremely good, the sea in the distance and a little church in the middle ground, very well done. Of the twenty three young ladies who exhibited in the amateur list, few we grieve to say, came up to the indulgent standard adopted by the judges in their behalf. The greater part of the drawings exhibited in these classes were indifferent enough. In several of them no prize was awarded, in others only the second prize. That this apparent rigour is absolutely necessary, few who examined the exhibition would deny, and if it leads the exhibitors to form for themselves a much higher standard of excellence, they will not regret hereafter, their disappointment, but it must be admitted to be a difficult question to define the degree of proficiency which the competitors in these classes should display. Some difference there will probably be always in the standard adopted in different years, and efforts be held unworthy of distinction in one place which have obtained it at another. Miss Ida Jones of Brockville, Mrs. J. B. Campbell of Toronto, and Miss Fitzgerald, were the lady amateurs who gained first prizes. Mr. R. J. Griffith was the gainer of several in this class, and before quitting the list we must

not fail to commend the pleasing portraits in water colors by Mr. Hoppner Meyer (professional) to which the first and second prizes of that class were awarded. The unsuccessful entries may be referred to as affording a sort of criterion of the extent to which painting or drawing, whether regarded as an accomplishment or a profession, is cultivated in Canada. It appears that there were thirty-eight competitors in the two lists, professional and amateur, and about 143 entries, 73 in the former class, all furnished by Toronto, Hamilton and Burford; 70 in the latter class, to which Brockville, Picton, Cobourg, Niagara, Queenston, Oakville and Wellington Square contributed. The dissemination of an interest in the subject evinced by this list, is the best part of the case, and we believe that it only needs the formation of a School of Design, to elicit works of art as creditable to Canadian ability as were the more practical departments of the Fair. Lithography was represented by two very indifferent portraits and some maps and plans. Mr. Fleming's plan of Toronto, executed at Mr. Scobie's establishment, was by far the best specimen of the art and obtained the first prize. Woodcutting and engraving on copper and steel, were also very inadequately represented, and if the artists in these departments desire to secure to themselves the growing demand for works of the kind in Canada, a little more exertion is desirable. Most of the wood cuts have been repeatedly exhibited before—the new ones being chiefly the maps and illustrations of Smith's Canada, exhibited by Mr. McLearn, are well known, and scarcely do justice to the state of the art in Toronto, however fairly they represent the existing demand. Mr. David Fleming exhibited two figures in wood carving, both spirited, and also a number of bread trenchers executed in Canadian wood, of the designs which the *Art Journal* has made so familiar. These very favorite novelties open a wide field for the wood carver, and it may be hoped will be followed by other things of the kind. If they also recommend *wood-carving* as an art particularly adapted to the amateur, and lead to its extension to articles of household furniture and ornament, few who have witnessed the massive carved chairs, chests and tables, of old English farm-houses one the one hand, or the delicate and spirited wood carvings of the Swiss and German peasants on the other, will think it a bad result.

We must conclude this long notice, which is nevertheless incomplete, by suggesting to those artists who are not in the habit of exhibiting on these occasions, that although a shed at an Agricultural Show can never be made a Gallery of Art, it will long be the best opportunity the bulk of the population have for acquiring correct ideas upon the subject; a consideration beyond the value of the prizes should therefore induce them to contribute something upon each occasion to raise the standard of taste, and elicit among the thousands before whom they are displayed, that power and enthusiasm which is only dormant, not dead. The quality of the exhibition in this department must be greatly raised, before a stranger can be referred to it as a criterion of the progress the Fine Arts have made in this country.

Educational Department.

At the east end of the Fine Arts Department a building was specially erected and appropriated for the reception of a variety of educational requisites and school furniture, contributed by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

The collection was very extensive and varied, including many interesting articles, never before introduced into the Canadian Schools, designed to assist in promoting the instruction of youth by an appeal as well to their senses as to their intellect. The samples exhibited were selected from the depository connected with the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. They are for sale by the department to public schools throughout

the province. The articles exhibited may be classified as follows:

1. School Furniture,
2. Maps and Atlases,
3. Charts and Diagrams,
4. Prints and Miscellaneous Illustrations,
5. Apparatus, &c.,
6. School Books and Publications.

1. The *School Furniture* consisted of master's desks, desks and seats for students, and for large and small pupils. The general appearance of the desks may be gathered from the accompanying figure, except that in the engraving the writing desk is omitted and the third or lowest drawer occupies the place of the feet of the desk.

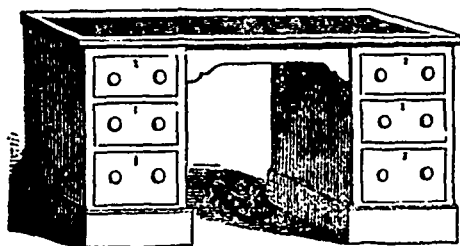


Fig. 1.

The other articles of furniture comprised a double desk for two students with appropriate chair seats (see figure 2.) and a variety

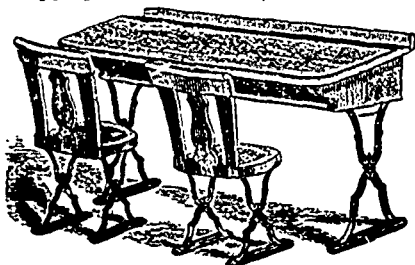


Fig. 2.

of single desks with similar chairs. Each desk is furnished with a shelf underneath the upper part of the desk, as seen in the engraving. (Fig. 2.) Both desks and seats are attached to iron supports which are designed to be fastened by screws to the floor. The height of the desks and seats are graduated, so as to answer for pupils of all ages. (See figures 2 and 3.) For the younger children a single chair-like seat is provided with a small open work iron basket attached to its side, designed to contain the pupil's books, &c.



Fig. 3.

Furniture after the patterns exhibited, is manufactured in oak, by Messrs. Jaques & Hay, Toronto, at prices varying from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than the same articles could be procured in Boston, where the samples were obtained.

2. The specimens of *Maps* exhibited included samples of the Irish National Series, Johnston's, Varty's, the Christian Knowledge Society, Chambers' and other publishers in Britain and the United States. Each series is characterized by some peculiarity and excellence. The National Maps present a bold outline and are highly coloured; Johnston's are accurately drawn and beautifully coloured and varnished; the Chris. Kno. Soc. maps are very full—the land and water are coloured and varnished. Chambers' are clear and bold. In these maps the initial letter of the names of places is very large and the remainder of the word small. This is designed to avoid confusion arising from the multiplicity of names usually crowded on a map. Varty's are similar to the National Maps (both being constructed by

Arrowsmith) only they are engraved on a much smaller scale—probably one-half the size. The "combination" maps of this series (i.e., the full and outline maps mounted on the same canvass and rollers) present many excellencies, and afford greater facility for testing the knowledge of the student than any of the others. Each series contains maps of ancient, modern and scripture geography. We understand that the maps are sold at the depository, mounted, ready for use, at about currency for sterling, or about 30 per cent. less than they could be otherwise obtained, owing to the very satisfactory arrangements made by the Chief Superintendent of Schools with the English and American publishers.

The *Atlases* of the depository exhibited, included those published by Johnston, Chambers, Reid, Whyte, &c., &c., and comprise the elementary of the more advanced and the highest class of publications under this head. The prices noted on the atlases varied from £1 10s. up to £2 12s. 6d.—the cost of Johnston's celebrated Physical Atlas, (quarto edition.)

3. The series of *Charts and Diagrams* included historical charts and various illustrations in natural philosophy and astronomy. Johnston's Illustration of Natural Philosophy, Youman's Chart of Chemistry, and Varty's Astronomical Diagrams, attracted general attention from their distinctness and vivid colours.

4. *Prints and miscellaneous Illustrations.*—The selection from the specimens in the depository under this head was the fullest and most striking of the articles exhibited. It included illustrations of natural history, (200 specimens,) scripture history, scripture sites, scripture scenes, geography, grammar, spelling, reading, astronomy, geometry, writing, music, drawing, &c., &c. In teaching these branches the aid of the senses is called into requisition, and almost all the sheets contained engravings or drawings of some description accompanied by letter press description, printed in large type so as to be seen at a distance. There were also a great variety of tablet lessons, rules for schools, the ten commandments, &c., printed on large sheets for hanging up in the schools.

5. *School Apparatus.*—Under this head was exhibited Holbrook's School Apparatus, comprising an orrery, tellurian, lunar, geometrical forms and solids, and other useful adjuncts to a school. Also, the "Natural History of the Silk Worm" in a neat glass case, containing the worm, the moth, the eggs, and the cocoon, under two aspects. It is a beautiful little museum in itself.

6. *School Books and Publications.*—Among the books exhibited were the Dublin edition of the National series, various elementary works on agriculture and chemistry, natural history, &c., &c. Among the publications issued by the depository we observed an admirable little work on "Physical Training in Schools" in a series of gymnastical exercises (without the use of apparatus,) containing upwards of one hundred engravings of the different positions of the gymnast; price 7½d. Also the ten commandments, the Lord's prayer, and some admirable rules for schools, in sheets, 7½d. for the three;—school teachers' registers, &c., &c.

Altogether the display of school requisites was very interesting and attracted general attention. The collection was referred to by the President of the Association and other gentlemen, as among the most valuable contributions to the exhibition in its relation to the schools, and to the country.

Horses.

We were surprised to notice the large number of horses that were brought together on this occasion. Every Canadian pre-

sent must have felt proud to see such a collection of splendid animals. The dashing carriage or coaching horse and the ponderous cart horse, were both represented there. We understand that there were ninety stallions of all descriptions exhibited, a number not often equalled at any of the shows in Britain.

The show of thorough-bred horses was rather small, but there were several specimens on the ground. Those that more particularly attracted our notice were "Valparaiso," and a young horse owned by Walter Dickson, Esq., of Niagara.

The very liberal and public spirited premium offered by the President of the Association, T. Street, Esq., for that stamp of horse which would come up to our ideas of a good coaching horse, occasioned much competition. This prize was won by the horse "King George," (who also won the prize for the best agricultural horse)—a Cleveland bay,—a breed of horses reared to a great extent in Yorkshire. In activity and hardness these horses have no superior. Although we agree with the Judges in their decision as to this horse coming nearest to our notion of a coaching horse, yet we must be permitted to remark that we considered him deficient in the thigh, which appeared to account for the rather awkward action of his hind legs.

We would with all deference to our agricultural readers, suggest to them the trial of breeding this description of horse, which from lengthened experience of Canada, we can confidently advise; this stamp of Horse having abundance of power for all the purposes of the farm.

We must confess that we were rather disappointed at not seeing a larger number of well-matched carriage horses exhibited, for although there were several very good pairs present, yet in a city like Toronto, a much greater number might have been expected. Among the young horses exhibited there were many promising animals, which we have no doubt will bring high prices to their owners, when broken in and fit for use. Among the heavy draught horses there were several good animals. We understand that the pair which received the first prize were sold for £100, which may be considered a substantial return for the trouble and expense of rearing them.

Before closing our remarks on this description of stock, we have much gratification in recording the fact that our "go-a-head" and shrewd brother "Jonathan" places a high value on the horse produced in Canada, which is substantially proven by the large sums of money annually left by our neighbours, who also overrun Western Canada in the purchase of all other descriptions of stock.

Before we proceed to give the names of the successful competitors we must award our meed of praise to the exertions of the Executive Committee for their arrangements in relation to the display of horses—the ground being of the most ample description:—

HORSES COMPETING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE OF £30,

JUDGES.—A. Alcorn, David Jones, John Barwick, J. P. Hough, John Kerr.

Thomas Blanchard, Toronto Township, £30.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes.

1, Thomas Blanchard, Toronto, £7 10s; 2, Joseph Ashford, Drummondville, £5; 3, Robert Robson, London, £2 10s.

Best Heavy Draught Stallion.

Mrs. Ward, Markham, £7 10s; 2, J. & W. Crawford, Scarborough, £5; 3, John Wilson, Whitby, £2 10s

Best 3 year old Stallion.

1, William Waddel, Pickering, £5; 2, Isaac Modland, Chinguacousy £3; 3, Robert Brown, Cobourg, £1.

Best 2 year old Stallion

1, S. Shunk, Vaughan, £3; 2, Peter Mussleman, Vaughan, £2; 3, William Chury, Markham, £1.

Best 3 year old Filly.

1, Jesse Trull, Darlington, £2 10s; 3, William Cox, Darlington, £2 10s; 3, William McMicking, Stamford, £1.

Best 2 year old Filly.

1, T. Lumsden, Whitby, £3; 2, Richard Ibsou, Toronto Township, £2; 3, William Fitzpatrick, York, £1.

Best Span Matched Carriage Horses.

1, W. H. Dickson, Niagara, £1; 2, John J Petit, Saltfleet, £3; 3, Hon. William Allan, Toronto, £1.

Best Span Draught Horses.

1, William Armstrong, Markham, £4; 2, William Miller, Pickering, £3; 3, Simon Shunk, Vaughan, £1.

Brood Mare and Foal.

1, J. Brown, Etobicoke, £5; 2, Thomas Armstrong, Vaughan, £3; 3, William Trull, Darlington, £1.

Best Saddle Horse.

1, E. C. Jones, Toronto, £2; 2, J. Grantham, Toronto, £1 10s; 3, William Lafontaine, Toronto, £1.

CLASS G.—BLOOD HORSES.

JUDGES.—Geo. Robson, Peter Davy, John Harland, O. Blake, Walter McKenzie.

Thorough-bred Stallion.

1, H. Huntingford, £7 10s; 2, George Cooper, York, £5; 3, W. H. Dickson, Niagara, £2 10s.

Thorough-bred 3 year old Stallion.

1, George S. Ross, Toronto, £5; 2, James White, Trafalgar, £3; 3, William Shane, Toronto Township, £1.

Thorough-bred 3 year old Filly.

1, Joseph Holly, Weston, £4; 2, George Cooper, York, £2 10s.

Thorough-bred 2 year old Filly.

1, Judge McLean, Toronto, £3.

Thorough-bred Mare and Foal.

1, James White, Trafalgar, £5.

The Judges appointed to examine the aforementioned description of Horses, regret to say that the exhibition in this class is very limited; they hope, however, next year the few superior animals that have been exhibited will produce an improved and more numerous Stock.



Prize Calf.

As it would be outstepping the legitimate limits of the *Canadian Journal*, to notice at length the Farming Stock exhibited at the Show, we shall confine our remarks to one or two remarkable illustrations of the progress which has been made in Canada, in this most important department of Agricultural industry. Among the most conspicuous on the ground we noticed the herd of Mr. Ralph Wade, jun., Cobourg. One of his calves, a heifer six months old, a portrait of which we attach to this notice, realized the sum of \$300, having been bought by Mr. Becar of New

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

Along with the general symmetry of these animals, we could not but be struck with their velvety softness of hair and delicacy of touch. Mr. Wade informed us also, that on the side of both sire and dam they are descended from a race of most excellent milkers. They were bred from a cow imported by Mr. Ralph Wade, jun., the foundation we believe of his present stock. Their sire "American Belted Will," lately sold to Mr. Duguill, of Genesee County, was bred from an imported cow, by Mr. R. Wade, sen., and took the first prizes at the Provincial Shows, both at Brockville and Kingston. The sire of "American Belted Will" took the second premium at the British agricultural meeting at Newcastle, where twenty-four were shown; Mr. Hopper's celebrated bull, Belleville, carrying off the first prize.

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

Poultry.

The show of Poultry at the Exhibition was very good, although from the prizes being offered only for the large breeds, it was not so varied as might have been wished. The kinds of fowls shown were the "Shanghae," the "royal Shanghae," (two distinct varieties,) the "black Java," "Cochin China," and a large kind of fowl called the "Queen's breed." These were the largest. Next in size were the "black Spanish," then the "Dorking" and "Poland," all extremely fine of their various kinds, but more conspicuous for size than symmetry of figure; indeed, the whole of the first named sorts from the eastern coasts of China and its neighborhood, seem to have been bred for the sake of size alone, weight having entirely counterbalanced beauty of plumage and figure. As a pure breed, it is doubtful whether any of the eastern breeds will prove profitable to the farmer, but as crosses with our various domestic kinds all will doubtless prove highly advantageous. The pure breeds are too scanty of feathers to enable them to brave our Canadian winters unprotected, but their judicious admixture with the common barn-door fowl will raise the standard of poultry. The chief exhibitors were Messrs. Goode-nough and Horne. The Hon. W. Allan exhibited some white Shanghae and Dorking fowls of superior quality. Amongst these various giant breeds were exhibited two cages of diminutive bantoms, which excited considerable attention from the contrast in size and figure. The latter, although good layers, can only be considered as pets and curiosities. A pair of enormous geese of the black-billed variety, some excellent turkeys, and a great variety of pretty pigeons, some of the English variety of wild rabbit, bred in Canada, and some muscovy and common ducks completed the collection. There is little doubt that the introduction of the improved breeds will raise the standard of Canadian poultry far above its present grade.

Analysis of the Exhibition.

STATEMENT relative to the late Provincial Exhibition, showing the amount of competition brought out by the liberal prizes offered, the number of entries made, the number and class of prizes awarded, and the amount of the same, under each heading, the total in each class, and the whole total in all the classes. The Judges have not in all cases adhered strictly to the number of premiums laid down in the published prize list, but have in a few discretionary instances changed them slightly, making them fewer or more as the case may be. For the exact amount offered in each class of prizes under each heading, refer to the printed list published before the Fair.

The figures, 1, 2, 3, &c., in the column just to the left of the column of Pounds, denote the number and class of prizes awarded under each heading, whether first, second, third, &c., as the case may be, or all of them. Where no entries have been made it does not arise in all cases from the absence of the articles in the country, but rather from the accidental circumstance of the owners or producers not happening to offer them for competition, either through indifference or inattention. Where entries have been made, and no prize awarded, it has arisen, in some cases, from the want of merit in the articles, or in others from some objection on account of non-compliance with some rule of the Association, or in other cases, possibly, from oversight or being too late upon the ground, &c. The Diplomas awarded are not mentioned here, being given along with the names of the parties in the published list of prizes. In estimating the whole number of animals or articles entered, it is necessary to observe that, a number of the entries, as in sheep, poultry, and various manufactures, are each for two or several specimens of the article exhibited.

ARTICLES.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Awarded.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
CLASS A.			
Durham Bull - - - - -	5	1,2,3,4.	14 0 0
Do. do. 3 year old - - - - -	5	1,2,3,4.	12 0 0
Do. do. 2 year old - - - - -	12	1,2,3,4.	10 5 0
Do. do. 1 year old - - - - -	5	1,2,3,4.	7 15 0
Do. do. Calf of 1852 - - - - -	8	1,2,3,4.	5 15 0
Do. Cow - - - - -	19	1,2,3,4.	11 0 0
Do. do. 3 year old - - - - -	7	1 & 2.	6 10 0
Do. Heifer 2 year old - - - - -	9	1,2,3,4.	6 15 0
Do. do. 1 year old - - - - -	5	1,2,3.	5 0 0
Do. do. Calf of 1852 - - - - -	6	1,2,3,4.	3 5 0
Total, Durhams - - - - -	81	No. 37.	82 5 0
CLASS B.			
Devon Bull - - - - -	4	1,2,3.	13 0 0
Do. 2 year old - - - - -	1	1.	4 10 0
Do. 1 year old - - - - -	1	i.	3 10 0
Do. Calf of 1852 - - - - -	4	1,2,3.	5 5 0
Cow - - - - -	7	1,2,3.	8 0 0
Heifer, 2 year old - - - - -	5	1,2,3.	6 0 0
Do. 1 year old - - - - -	4	1,2,3.	5 0 0
Do. Calf of 1852 - - - - -	4	1,2,3.	3 0 0
Total Devons - - - - -	30	No. 20	48 5 0
CLASS C.			
Hereford Bull - - - - -	1	1.	6 10 0
Do. 1 year old - - - - -	2	1,2.	5 15 0
Cow - - - - -	2	1,2.	8 0 0
Total Herefords - - - - -	5	5	20 5 0
CLASS D.			
Ayrshire Bull - - - - -	4	1,2,3.	13 0 0
Do. 2 year old - - - - -	2	1.	4 10 0
Do. 1 year old - - - - -	3	1,2	5 15 0
Do. Calf of 1852 - - - - -	3	1,2,3.	5 5 0
Cow - - - - -	4	1,2,3.	10 0 0
Heifer, 2 year old - - - - -	2	1,2.	5 0 0
Do. 1 year old - - - - -	2	1,2.	4 0 0
Do. Calf of 1852 - - - - -	1	1.	1 10 0
Total Ayrshires - - - - -	21	17	49 0 0
CLASS E, 1.			
Grade Cow - - - - -	11	1,2,3.	8 0 0
Do. 3 year old - - - - -	5	1,2,3.	6 15 0
Heifer, 2 year old - - - - -	3	1,2	5 0 0
Do. 1 year old - - - - -	7	1,2,3.	5 0 0
Do. Calf of 1852 - - - - -	7	1,2,3.	2 15 0
Total Grades - - - - -	33	14	27 10 0
CLASS E, 2.			
Fat Ox or Steer - - - - -	7	1,2,3.	6 0 0
Cow or Heifer - - - - -	7	1,2,3.	6 0 0
Yoke of Working Oxen - - - - -	5	1,2,3.	6 0 0
Ox or Steer for Butcher's Prize - - - - -	2	1,2.	15 0 0
Total Fat Cattle and Oxen - - - - -	21	11	33 0 0

ARTICLES.	No. Ent'd.	Prizes Award'd.	Am't.
CLASS F.			
Stallion for President's Prize	37	1	30 0 0
Do. for Agricultural purposes	31	1,2,3	15 0 0
Do. Heavy Draught	15	1,2,3	15 0 0
Do. 3 year old	19	1,2,3	9 0 0
Do. 2 year old	17	1,2,3	6 0 0
Filly, 3 year old	12	1,2,3	7 10 0
Do. 2 year old	15	1,2,3	6 0 0
Span matched Carriage Horses	20	1,2,3	8 0 0
Do. Draught Horses	8	1,2,3	8 0 0
Broad Mare and Foal	17	1,2,3	9 0 0
Saddle Horse	18	1,2,3	4 10 0
Total Horses,	212	31	118 0 0
CLASS G.			
Thorough-bred Stallion	5	1,2,3	15 0 0
Do. do. 5 years old	6	1,2,3	9 0 0
Thorough-bred 3 year old Filly	3	1,2	6 10 0
Do. do. 2 year old Do.	1	1	3 0 0
Thorough-bred Mare and Foal	1	1	5 0 0
Total Blood Horses	16	10	38 0 0
CLASS H.			
Leicester Ram two Shears or over	11	1,2,3	7 0 0
Do. do. Shearling	9	1,2,4	4 15 0
Do. do. Lamb	29	1,2,3	3 10 0
Do. 2 ewes 2 shear and over	8	1,2,3	8 10 0
Do. 2 ewes Shearling	7	1,2,3	6 0 0
Do. 2 Ewe Lambs	15	1,2,3	3 0 0
Total Leicesters	79	18	32 15 0
South Down Ram, two Shear and over	10	1,2,3	7 0 0
Do. Shearling	9	1,2,3	4 5 0
Do. Lamb	5	1,2,3	4 0 0
Two Ewes two Shear and over	7	1,2,3	8 10 0
Do. do. Shearling	4	1,2,3	6 0 0
Do. do. Lambs	4	1,2,3	3 0 0
Total South Downs	49	18	32 15 0
Merinos Ram two Shear and over	11	1,2,3	7 0 0
Do. Shearling	2	1,2	4 0 0
Do. Lamb	6	1,2,3	3 10 0
Two Ewes, two Shear and over	6	1,2,3	8 10 0
Do. do. Shearling	2	1	3 0 0
Do. Ewe Lambs	6	1,2,3	3 0 0
Total Merinos and Saxons	33	15	31 0 0
Fat Sheep, Two Wethers	10	1,2,3	6 0 0
Two Ewes	8	1,2,3	6 0 0
Total Fat Sheep	18	6	12 0 0
Boar, one year and over	9	1,2,3	6 0 0
Breeding Sow, one year and over	10	1,2,3	6 0 0
Boar of 1852	3	1,2	3 10 0
Sow of 1852	11	1,2,3	4 10 0
Total Pigs, Large Breed	33	11	20 0 0
CLASS I.			
Boar, one year and over	3	1	3 0 0
Breeding Sow one year and over	7	1,2,3	6 0 0
Boar of 1852	1	1	2 0 0
Sow of 1852	4	1,2,3	4 10 0
Total Pigs, Small Breed	15	8	15 10 0
CLASS J.—POULTRY.			
Pair Dorking Fowls	6	1,2	0 15 0
Pair Poland Fowls	7	1,2	0 15 0
Pair large breed Fowls	16	1,2,3	0 17 6
Pair Turkeys	5	1,2	0 15 0
Pair large Geese	10	1,2	0 15 0
Pair Muscovy Ducks	1	0,0	0 0 0
Pair Common Ducks	7	1,2	0 15 0
Pair Guinea Fowls	1	0,0	0 0 0
Lot of Poultry (for best)	4	1,	0 10 0
Total Poultry	57	14	£5 2 6

ARTICLES.	No. Ent'd.	Prizes Award'd.	Am't.
CLASS K.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.			
25 bushels Fall Wheat	28	1,2,3	40 0 0
2 " do.	36	1,2,3	5 10 0
2 " Spring Wheat	27	1,2,3	5 10 0
2 " Barley	14	1,2,3	3 0 0
2 " Rye	6	1,2,3	3 0 0
2 " Oats	12	1,2,3	3 0 0
2 " Peas	17	1,2,3	3 0 0
2 " Marrowfat Peas	19	1,2,3	3 0 0
2 " Indian Corn (in the ear)	8	1,2,3	3 0 0
1 " Timothy Seed	10	1,2,3	3 0 0
1 " Clover Seed	5	1,2,3	3 0 0
1 " Hemp Seed	3	1,2,3	2 5 0
1 " Flax Seed	10	1,2,3	3 0 0
20 lbs. Swede Turnip Seed	3	1,2	1 5 0
Bale of Hops	12	1,2,3	5 0 0
1 bushel Potatoes	48	1,2,3	1 10 0
1 " Swede Turnips	11	1,2,3	1 10 0
1 " White Globe Turnips	2	1,2	1 5 0
1 " Aberdeen Yellow Turnips	1	1,	0 15 0
1 " Red Carrots	4	1,2,3	1 10 0
1 " White or Belgian Carrots	8	1,2,3	1 10 0
1 " Long Red Mangel Wurzel	11	1,2,3	1 10 0
1 " Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel	8	1,2,3	1 10 0
12 roots Rhoh Rabi	6	1,2	0 15 0
1 bushel Sugar Beet	5	1,2,3	1 10 0
1 " Parsnips	3	1,2,3	1 10 0
4 Cattle Squash	6	1,2,3	1 10 0
Manufactured Tobacco	2	1,	1 0 0
25 lbs. Broom Corn Brush	6	1,2,3	2 5 0
112 " Flax	3	1,2,3	11 0 0
112 " Hemp	2	1,2	6 10 0
Total Agricultural Productions	336	85	£123 10 0
CLASS L.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
20 varieties Apples, named	18	1,2,3	1 10 0
12 Table Apples, named	53	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Winter Apples, named	56	1,2,6	1 2 6
Variety of Pears, n'd (for best & greatest)	5	1,2,3	1 10 0
12 Table Pears, named	23	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Winter Pears, named	18	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Dessert Plums, named	35	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Baking Plums, named	18	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Hot-house Peaches	4	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Open Air Peaches	26	1,2,3	1 2 6
Collection of Open Air Peaches	2	1,2	0 17 6
4 bunches Hot-house Grapes	5	1,2,3	1 2 6
4 " Open Air Black Grapes	3	1,2,3	1 2 6
4 " Open Air White Grapes	11	1,2,3	1 2 6
2 Pumpkins	10	1,2,3	1 2 6
4 Table Squashes	10	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Tomatoes	18	1,2,3	1 2 6
4 heads Cauliflower	5	1,2,3	1 2 6
4 heads Summer Cabbage	3	1,	0 10 0
4 heads Winter Cabbage	14	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 table Carrots	7	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 roots White Celery	7	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 roots Red Celery	6	1,2,3	1 2 6
Dozen Capsicums	7	1,2,3	1 2 6
Six Purple Egg Plants	4	1,2,3	1 2 6
12 Blood Beets	8	1,2,3	1 2 6
Peck White Onions	8	1,2,3	1 2 6
Peck Yellow Onions	8	1,2,3	1 2 6
Peck Red Onions	12	1,2,3	1 2 6
Half bushel White Table Turnips	3	1,2,3	1 2 6
Peck White Beans	10	1,2,3	1 2 6
Dozen Dahlias, named	3	1,2	0 17 6
Bouquet Cut Flowers	3	1,2	0 17 6
Collection Green House Plants	3	1,2,3	2 5 0
Collection Annuals, in bloom	4	1,2,3	1 2 6
Floral Ornament	3	1,2	1 15 0
"Canada Coffee," (or Chick Pea)	3	1,2,3	1 0 0
Water Melon	6	1,2	0 17 6
Musk Melon	18	1,2,3	1 2 6
Collection Dahlias	2	1,	1 0 0
Variety Green House Plants	1	0,	0 0 0
Variety Vegetables	4	1,2,3	1 2 6
2 bunches Grapes, (for best and heaviest)	3	1,2,3	1 2 6
20 roots Chicory	7	1,2	0 17 6
20 lbs. Manufactured Chicory	5	1,2	1 10 0
Total Horticultural Products	482	121	£50 5 0

		No. Prizes	Ent's. Awd'd.	Am't.			No. Prizes	Ent's. Awd'd.	Am't.
ARTICLES.					ARTICLES.				
CLASS M.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Wooden Plough	20	1,2,3	4 10 0	CLASS P—Continued.				
	Iron Plough	9	1,2,3	4 10 0	One-horse Pleasure Carriage	4	1,2,3	3 0 0	
	Pair of Harrows	5	1,2,3	2 5 0	Two-horse Pleasure Carriage	2	1	2 0 0	
	Fanning Mill	3	2,3	1 10 0	Dozen Broom Handles, (turned)	1	1	10 0 0	
	Threshing Machine	4	1,2,3	10 0 0	Dozen Flour Barrels	2	1,2	1 10 0	
	Grain Drill	4	1,2,3	6 0 0	Wooden Pail	1	1	5 0 0	
	Straw Cutter	9	1,2,3	2 5 0	Wash-tub	1	1	7 6	
	Smut Machine	2	1	1 10 0	Washing Machine	1	1	10 0 0	
	Grain Cracker	2	1,2	3 10 0	Churn	5	1	15 0 0	
	Corn and Cob Crusher	2	3	0 10 0	Four or six Pannelled Door	1	1	15 0 0	
	Clover Machine	1	1	2 0 0	Model Beehive	2	1,2	15 0 0	
	Two-horse Waggon	12	1,2,3	6 0 0	Total Cabinet Ware, &c. - - - 29 22 19 2 6				
	Horse Rake	1	1	1 0 0	CLASS Q.				
	Metal Roller	3	1,2	4 15 0	Woolen Carpet	1	0	0 0 0	
	Reaping Machine	1	1	5 0 0	Woolen Blankets	7	1,2,3	3 10 0	
	Stump Extractor	1	0	0 0 0	Counterpanes	10	1,2,3	2 5 0	
	Mowing Machine	1	1	5 0 0	Flannel	4	1,2,3	2 5 0	
	Cultivator	8	1,2,3,4	3 10 0	Satinet	7	1,2,3	2 5 0	
	Set of Horse Shoes	8	1,2,3	1 10 0	Broad Cloth	3	1	2 0 0	
	Half dozen Narrow Axes	7	1,2,3	1 10 0	Home-made Flannel	5	1,2,3	1 10 0	
	Half dozen Manure Forks	5	1,2,3	1 10 0	Fulled Cloth	4	0	0 0 0	
	Half dozen Hay Forks	5	1,2,3	1 10 0	Shawls, home-made	2	1	15 0 0	
	Half dozen Seythe Snaiths	5	1,2,3	1 10 0	Linon Goods	3	1,2,3	1 10 0	
	Ox Yoke and Bows	3	1	0 15 0	Flax and Hemp Cordage	10	1,2,3	1 10 0	
	Grain Cradle	4	1,2	0 15 0	Total Woolen and Flax Goods - - - 56 23 17 10 0				
	Half dozen Iron Shovels	1	1	0 15 0	CLASS R.				
	Total Agricultural Implements - - - 126 56 73 10 0				Crotchet Work	31	1,2,3	2 5 0	
					Woolen or Cotton Netting	11	1,2	1 5 0	
					Fancy Netting	7	1,2	1 5 0	
					Fancy Knitting	18	1,2,3,4	2 0 0	
					Embroidery	15	1,2,3,4	2 15 0	
					Worsted Work	47	1,2,3,4	1 17 6	
					Raised Worsted Work	19	1,2,3	2 5 0	
					Wax Fruit	1	1	15 0 0	
					Wax Flowers	11	1,2,3	1 10 0	
				Wax Figures	1	0	0 0 0		
				Pair Woolen Socks	9	1,2,3	1 2 6		
				Pair Woolen Stockings	4	1,2,3	1 2 6		
				Quilts	38	1,2,3,4,5	5 0 0		
				Gentlemen's Shirts	1	2	10 0 0		
				Pair Woolen Mittens	8	1,2	1 0 0		
				Pair Woolen Gloves	1	2	7 6		
				Hat, Canadian Straw	6	1,2,3	1 2 6		
Total Dairy Products, &c. - - - 62 19 22 5 0				Total Ladies Department - - - 229 44 26 2 6					
				CLASS S.					
				<i>Professional List in Oil.</i>					
				Historical Painting, Canadian subject	3	0	0 0 0		
				Landscape, Canadian subject	9	1,2	5 0 0		
				Animals	4	1,2	4 0 0		
				Portrait	16	1,2	4 0 0		
				<i>Amateur List in Oil.</i>					
				Historical Painting, Canadian subject	7	1	2 10 0		
				Landscape, Canadian subject	9	2	1 10 0		
				Animals, grouped or single	2	2	1 10 0		
				Portrait	4	2	1 0 0		
				<i>Professional in Water Colours.</i>					
				Landscape, Canadian subject	12	2	1 10 0		
				Portrait	8	1,2	3 0 0		
				Miniature	2	0	0 0 0		
				<i>Amateur in Water Colours.</i>					
				Portrait	1	2	1 0 0		
				Animals	9	2	1 0 0		
				Miniature	3	1	1 10 0		
				Flowers	5	1,2	1 15 0		
				<i>Professional Pencil and Crayon.</i>					
				Pencil Portrait	2	2	0 0 0		
				Crayon Portrait	2	0	0 0 0		
				Pencil Drawing	4	1	1 10 0		
				Crayon Drawing	7	1,2	2 10 0		
				Coloured Crayon	6	1	1 10 0		
				<i>Amateur Pencil and Crayon.</i>					
				Pencil Portrait	4	0	0 0 0		
				Crayon Portrait	3	0	0 0 0		
				Pencil Drawing	11	1,2	1 15 0		
				Crayon Drawing	10	1	1 9 0		
				<i>General.</i>					
				Coloured Geometrical Drawing	3	0	0 0 0		
				Collection Daguerrotypes	3	1,2	2 10 0		
				Lithography	11	1,2	2 10 0		
CLASS N.		15	1,2,3	5 0 0					
Cheese, 30 lbs. or more		26	1,2,3	5 0 0					
2 Stilton Cheese, 14 lbs. or more		9	1,2,3	5 0 0					
Butter, not less than 20 lbs.		23	1,2,3	3 0 0					
30 lbs. Maple Sugar		4	1,2,3	1 15 0					
Sugar made by Indians		1	2	0 10 0					
Starch		3	1,2	1 5 0					
Collection Soaps		1	1	0 15 0					
Total, Dairy Products, &c. - - - 62 19 22 5 0									
CLASS O.		3	1,2	1 15 0					
Side Saddle		1	1	1 10 0					
Whips and Whip Thongs		5	1,2,3	3 0 0					
Set of Farm Harness		7	1,2,3	3 0 0					
Saddle and Bridle		3	1,2	1 15 0					
Travelling Trunk		2	1,2	2 0 0					
Side of Sole Leather		15	1,2,3	2 10 0					
Side of Upper Leather		11	1,2,3	1 10 0					
Skirting Leather		11	1,2,3,4,5	2 10 0					
Calf Skin		18	1,2,3,4	2 0 0					
Side of Harness Leather		14	1,2,3	1 10 0					
Fur Hat		4	1,2,3	1 10 0					
Fur Cap		11	1,2,3	1 10 0					
Fur Sleigh Robe		6	1,2,3	1 10 0					
Bootmaker's work		4	1,2,3	1 10 0					
Total Leather and Furs - - - 115 43 29 0 0									
CLASS O, 2.		1	1	2 0 0					
Specimen Silversmith's work		1	1	1 10 0					
Ornamental Iron work (cast)		1	1	1 0 0					
Coppersmith's work		5	1,2	2 15 0					
Iron Tinproof Vault Door		13	1,2,3	3 0 0					
Cooking Stove and Furniture		10	1,2,3	1 15 0					
Parlour Stove		3	1,2	3 0 0					
System of Ventilating Buildings		2	2,3	1 0 0					
Balance Scales		1	1	1 10 0					
Model Hot air Apparatus		2	1	1 10 0					
Steaming Apparatus for feeding Stock		2	1,2	1 5 0					
Set of Cooper's Tools		1	1	15 0 0					
Set of Bench Planes		3	1,2	15 0 0					
Pair of Hames		5	1,2	2 0 0					
Blacksmith's Bellows		3	1,2	1 5 0					
Rifle		53	26	25 0 0					
Total manufactures in Metal - - - 53 26 25 0 0									
CLASS P.		1	1	10 0					
Specimen Sawed Pine		2	1	10 0					
Specimen Sawed Oak		3	1,2,3	3 0 0					
Do. Graining Wood		2	1,2	1 15 0					
Centre Table		1	1	3 0 0					
Sofa									

ARTICLES.	No. Ent's.	Prizes Award.	Am't.
<i>General—Continued.</i>			
Wood Engraving - - - - -	5	1,2.	2 10 0
Copper Engraving - - - - -	4	1,2.	2 10 0
Steel Engraving - - - - -	3	1.	1 10 0
Seal Engraving - - - - -	2	1.	2 0 0
Carving in Wood - - - - -	3	1,2,3.	4 0 0
Moulding in Plaster - - - - -	3	1.	2 0 0
Ornamental Writing - - - - -	2	2.	0 10 0
Stuffed Birds - - - - -	4	1,2.	1 10 0
Picture Frame, Gilt - - - - -	1	2.	0 10 0
Picture Frame, Veneered - - - - -	3	0.	0 0 0
Stucco Moulding - - - - -	1	0.	0 0 0
Stained Glass - - - - -	2	0.	0 0 0
Dentistry - - - - -	1	0.	0 0 0
Mechanical Production, for Mech. In. Prize	4	0.	0 0 0
Ornamental Penmanship, competing for a gold medal - - - - -	2	1 Medal.	
Total Fine Arts - - - - -	-201	43	59 10 0
CLASS T.			
Specimens Bookbinding - - - - -	8	1,2,3.	2 5 0
Ream of Printing Paper - - - - -	5	1,2,3.	2 5 0
Letter-press Printing - - - - -	17	1,2,3.	5 0 0
Total Bookbinding, &c. - - - - -	-30	9	9 10 0
CLASS U.			
Pair Moccasins, plain - - - - -	1	0.	0 0 0
Pair Moccasins, with Porcupine quills - - - - -	1	1.	0 5 0
Do. do. with Beads - - - - -	1	0.	0 0 0
Total Indian Prizes - - - - -	-3	1	0 5 0
CLASS V.			
Specimens of Pottery - - - - -	5	1,2,3.	2 5 0
Do. Draining Tiles - - - - -	4	1,2,3.	2 5 0
Dozen Bricks - - - - -	1	1.	0 10 0
Water Filters - - - - -	2	1.	0 15 0
Total Pottery - - - - -	-12	8	7 15 0
CLASS W.—FOREIGN.			
Devon Bull - - - - -	1	1.	2 10 0
Stallion, Agricultural - - - - -	4	1,2.	6 0 0
Blood Stallion - - - - -	2	1,3.	6 0 0
Merino Ram - - - - -	2	1,2.	2 10 0
Two Merino Ewes - - - - -	2	1,2.	2 10 0
Plough - - - - -	22	1,2,3,4,5.	4 5 0
Subsoil Plough - - - - -	3	1.	1 0 0
Pair Harrows - - - - -	1	1.	1 0 0
Fanning Mill - - - - -	2	1.	1 0 0
Threshing Machine - - - - -	3	1,2.	4 10 0
Seed Drill or Barrow - - - - -	6	1,2.	1 10 0
Straw Cutter - - - - -	10	1.	1 0 0
Smut Machine - - - - -	0	0.	0 0 0
Portable Grist Mill - - - - -	1	1.	2 10 0
Grain Cracker - - - - -	1	1.	1 10 0
Root Cutter for stock - - - - -	1	1.	1 0 0
Corn and Cob Crusher - - - - -	2	1.	1 0 0
Clover Machine - - - - -	1	1.	1 5 0
Reaping Machine - - - - -	3	1.	2 10 0
Cultivator - - - - -	4	1,2.	1 15 0
Assortment Agricultural Implements and Edge Tools - - - - -	1	1.	5 0 0
Total Prizes class — - - - -	-72	31	£50 5 0

Discretionary Entries and Prizes,

Embracing articles not enumerated in the published Prize List. The items cannot well be given in detail, as it would occupy two much space, nearly every entry under each general heading being a different article—and the articles being of Foreign and Canadian growth and manufacture indiscriminately, but the majority Canadian.

Figures in 2nd column from the left denote the whole number of Prizes.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. - - - - -	45	8	£ 6 0 0
Poultry, &c. - - - - -	16	3	9 15 0
Horticulture, Fruits, Seeds, &c. - - - - -	79	38	17 10 0
Flour, Meal, Pot and Pearl Barley, specimens Baking, &c. - - - - -	18	3	2 5 0
Implements, Tools, Machinery, Models, and General Manufactures in Wood and Metal, &c. - - - - -	178	41	47 5 0

Discretionary Entries and Prizes—Continued.

Textile Fabrics, and Manufactures of Wool, Cotton, Linen, Furs, Leather, &c. - - - - -	51	18	11 0 0
Animal Extracts, as Glue, &c., and Manufactures of Bone, Horn, Hair, &c. - - - - -	13	3	2 0 0
Drugs, Chemicals, Condiments, &c. - - - - -	10	2	0 15 0
Scientific Apparatus, and Expositions, &c. - - - - -	11	3	3 0 0
Specimens of Ladies' Work, including Hamilton Carpet, &c. - - - - -	27	5	8 15 0
Fine Arts, &c. - - - - -	38	13	12 10 0
Indian Specimens, &c. - - - - -	14	1	0 15 0
Saccharines, Salts, Oils, &c. - - - - -	12	3	1 0 0
Other Miscellaneous Entries - - - - -	11	2	0 12 6
Total Discretionary Department - - - - -	523	143	£114 7 6

RECAPITULATION.

ARTICLES.	Total Number of Entries.	Total Number of Prizes.	Total Amount
CATTLE.			
Durhams - - - - -	81	37	£ 22 5 0
Devons - - - - -	30	20	48 5 0
Herefords - - - - -	5	5	20 5 0
Ayrshires - - - - -	21	17	49 0 0
Grade Cattle - - - - -	33	14	27 10 0
Fat Cattle - - - - -	21	11	33 0 0
Total Horned Cattle - - - - -	191	194	260 5 0
HORSES.			
Horses, class F. - - - - -	212	31	£118 0 0
Thorough-bred Horses - - - - -	16	10	38 0 0
Total Horses - - - - -	228	41	156 0 0
SHEEP.			
Leicesters - - - - -	79	18	£32 15 0
South Downs - - - - -	39	18	32 15 0
Merinos and Saxons - - - - -	33	15	31 0 0
Fat Sheep - - - - -	18	6	12 0 0
Total Sheep - - - - -	169	57	108 10 0
PIGS.			
Pigs, Large Breed - - - - -	33	11	£20 0 0
Do. Small Breed - - - - -	15	8	15 10 0
Total Pigs - - - - -	48	19	35 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Poultry - - - - -	57	14	£ 5 2 6
Agricultural Productions - - - - -	336	85	123 10 0
Horticultural Products - - - - -	482	121	50 5 0
Agricultural Implements - - - - -	136	56	73 10 0
Diary Products, &c. - - - - -	82	19	22 5 0
Leather and Furs - - - - -	115	43	29 0 0
Manufactures in Metal - - - - -	53	26	25 0 0
Cabinet-ware, &c. - - - - -	29	22	19 2 6
Woolen and Flax Goods - - - - -	56	23	17 10 0
Ladies' Department - - - - -	229	44	26 2 6
Fine Arts, &c. - - - - -	201	43	59 10 0
Bookbinding, &c. - - - - -	30	9	9 10 0
Indian Prizes - - - - -	3	1	0 5 0
Pottery - - - - -	12	8	7 15 0
Foreign Class - - - - -	72	31	50 5 0
Discretionary Department - - - - -	523	143	114 7 6
Grand Total - - - - -	3042	909	1193 5 8

Prizes offered in the List published before the Exhibition	Articles Enumerated.	No. of Prizes Offered.	Am't Offered.
	425	1136	£1423 6 9
Difference in amount between Prizes offered and those awarded - - - - -		227	£229 15 9

Messrs. Jacques & Hay's Cabinet Department.

We omitted to notice in its proper place Messrs. Jacques & Hay's Cabinet Department. The subjoined description of that truly admirable exhibition of Canadian workmanship we extract from the Family Herald. The furniture was arranged in a small, single-roomed cottage, 21 feet by 17 inside, with three windows and a door, erected by themselves, and nicely hung with crimson and drab damask, and carpeted with rich Brussels. It contained a unique display of walnut cabinet furniture. On the right hand was a three-door Ladies' Wardrobe, made for C. H. Turner, Esq., of Rook's Nest, Surrey, England, and valued at £35. The door panels are veneered with a very rich curl, and the mouldings are broken in the centre of the circle, by a carved ornament. The inside is all finished in birds-eye maple, and finely polished. On the left hand stood the principal attraction,—a very magnificent French Bed, with an elaborately-carved foot board and pediment. In the centre of the foot-board is a Madonna and child, boldly carved, surrounded by a graceful wreath of convolvulus, combined with a garland of flowers, copied from nature, including the dahlia, German aster, rose, and convolvulus, all neatly grouped and carved in relief. On the top of the pediment is a Cupid, with a bird on its finger, and at each end, suspended from a scroll, is a group of fruit, also taken from nature. The pillars are closely in keeping, being surrounded with groups of convolvulus on the upper part, and hung with wheat and wild flowers on the under part. The rails are also tastefully decorated with raised panelling. This bed, worth about £60, was got up expressly for the Exhibition, by Messrs. Jacques & Hay, and designed and the principal parts executed by Mr. Charles Roger, Designer and carver for the establishment. Beside the bed stood an antique Confessional chair, made for Fred. Widder, Esq. The back and seat are covered with very elegant sewed work, executed by one of Mr. Widder's daughters. The carving is a combination of the pink and tiger-lily. The value of the chair, without the needle-work, is about £10. In one corner was a very elaborately-carved French Card Table, forming, when folded, a very handsome pier table. In the opposite corner was a small ornamental table, with a pretty good specimen of dining room chair, done in Morocco, standing beside it. In the centre, between the bed and the wardrobe was a fancy drawing room table, with four truss legs and oval top of Italian Marble. The rails are carved in relief and partly fretted. This table has been purchased by Mr. Chancellor Blake. It is worth about £14 10s. At the back of the table stood a French Chair done in rich French Damask of an elegant style, and very tastefully finished. This completed the furniture of Messrs. Jacques & Hay's rural cottage, and gives a very favourable idea of the kind of work turned out of the establishment, and speaks highly for the refined taste, skill in design, and mechanical ability of Mr. Roger.

 "High Bridge," Portage, New York.

Those of our readers who attended the opening of the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, will remember the immense Wooden Bridge which SPANS the Genesee Valley at Portage in Wyoming County, and which formed the chief object of interest on that occasion;—through the kindness of Mr. Leland, of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, we are enabled this month to give an illustration of the Bridge in question with some particulars in reference to its construction.

The Buffalo and New York and City Railroad, is one of the Branch Roads which have sprung from the New York and Erie Road and is the more especially interesting to us as bringing the six foot gauge to our frontier, and which will at an early date be continued to the mouth of the Niagara River, when it will form

one of the many routes of travel which will connect advantageously with the lines of Road now being built in Canada.

At Portage, the fruitful valley of the Genesee, famed at other points for its gentle slopes and teeming farms, is contracted to a deep and narrow gorge, through which the river dashes over three successive falls of about three hundred and fifty feet, between almost perpendicular banks of rock, piled in horizontal strata, of from ten to thirty feet in thickness, to a height immediately below the middle fall of about eight hundred feet. Thirty yards above the Upper Fall, at a point where the banks are eight hundred feet asunder, the Railroad crosses at a height of 234 feet above the bed of the river—viewed from the foot of the fall, which adds an hundred feet to the height of the structure, a passing train, relieved against a clear sky, has a wonderful and beautiful appearance—while the view from the train, embracing as it does, a large portion of Wyoming, is one of surpassing grandeur.

The Bridge was designed by Mr. Silas Seymour, the Chief Engineer to the Company, and the successful economy with which he has succeeded in overcoming the difficulties opposed to him, is entitled to great praise, especially when we take into account the short space of time in which the works were completed. The general design of the Bridge will be understood from our Drawing. The Piers on which the 'Trestles' rest are of the best Ashlar Masonry, of compact Sandstone obtained from the Banks of the River; their base is 75 feet by 15 feet; they are carried up with a slight batter to a height of 30 feet above the Bed of the River, and coped with heavy Limestone Blocks. Upon these are placed the Timber Trestles (as shown in the Drawing), connected with each other in a very secure manner, by a system of Braces and Girders.

The Trestles are 190 feet in height, from the top of the Piers. At their base they are composed of 21 Vertical Posts, 14 inches by 14 inches, diminished in number to 15 at the top; and in size to 12 inches by 12 inches. The Lateral and Longitudinal Braces, and also the Girders, are 6 inches by 12 inches. Each Trestle or Pier is calculated to be capable of sustaining a weight of one thousand tons, in addition to its own.

The Trusses resting on the top, and connecting the several Trestles or Piers (which are 50 feet from centre to centre), are 14 feet in depth, and are composed of three Framed Girders, with *Main Counter* and *Sway Braces*, in the usual manner. On the top of these Trusses the Track is laid.

The whole length of the Bridge is eight hundred feet, and each span (with the exception of that across the canal, which 54 feet) is fifty feet. The arrangement of the structure is such that, when any particular piece becomes defective, it can be taken out and replaced without disturbing other parts of the Bridge. The occurrence of fire is, therefore, the chief danger to which it is liable, and against such a calamity every precaution is taken. Tanks of water are placed at convenient distances, and watchmen are employed day and night.

The total cost of the Bridge was about £35,000 currency, and the quantity of material employed in its construction is as follows:

Masonry	9,200 cubic yards.
Timber	133,500 cubic feet.
Wrought Iron.....	49 tons.

It was estimated that the cost of a stone viaduct would have been about £250,000, the interest of which, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, would renew the present structure every two years. It was also

estimated that the interest on the cost of a wrought-iron Tubular Bridge, of 500 feet span, with stone piers and suitable approaches, would renew the present Bridge every third year.

The masonry was commenced on the 1st of July, 1851, and the first Locomotive passed over it on the 14th of August, 1852, embracing a period of only thirteen and a half months, a rapidity of construction which speaks volumes for the energy and zeal of the contractors, Messrs. Lauman, Rockafellow, and Moor, who were also the contractors for the whole line of the road, and have been long connected with public works.

The manner in which the Piers or "Trestles" were erected may be worthy of notice. They were commenced on the Eastern bank, and as each "Trestle" was completed the Trusses were placed on them, and the track laid; upon which a Travelling Crane was advanced, over-reaching the space to the next Trestle, and by means of which each stick of timber was let down to its place, until the whole of the next Pier was completed, when the Truss was placed and the Crane advanced as before.

This is, we believe, the highest Timber Bridge in the world; and though not notable for the development of any new principle of construction, it is worthy of our notice, for the *cheapness*, the *quickness*, and the *completeness* with which it has obviated a serious obstacle in the way of an important line of Railroad,—all matters of first-rate importance to us at this moment.

The New York Crystal Palace, Reservoir Square.

Reservoir Square, of which the municipal authorities have given the association a lease, lies west of the Croton distributing reservoir, and between that mighty mass of stone and the Sixth avenue. The precise distance from the reservoir to the Sixth avenue is 445 feet, and the width, north and south, from Fortieth to Forty-second street is 455 feet. On this piece of ground—not very favourable, it must be owned, either in shape or location—the association have determined to erect the building in question, of which the plans have been selected among several competitors, of whom may be mentioned, Mr. Saeltzer, the architect of the Astor Library; Mr. Downing, killed on board the Henry Clay; Mr. Eidlitz, Sir Joseph Paxton and others. The successful competitors are Messrs. Carstensen & Gildemeister.

The main features of the building are as follows:—The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There will be three similar entrances—one on the Sixth avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance will be 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth avenue will be approached by a flight of eight steps. Each arm of the cross is, on the ground plan 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side—the nave 41 feet wide—each aisle 54 feet wide. On each front is a large semi-circular fanlight, 41 feet broad and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. The central portion or nave is carried up to the height of 67 feet, and the semi-circular arch, by which it is spanned, is 41 feet broad. There are thus, in effect, two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high, to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle, 54 feet broad and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridgeway of the nave is 71 feet. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter—68 feet inside from the floor to

the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a sort of lean to, 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower, eight feet in diameter, and 75 feet high. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The famous old church of San Vitale, at Ravenna, is, by the way, the only instance of any considerable building that we at this moment recollect, of octagonal shape—but its diameter is only 128 feet.

Now, a few words as to the size and proportion of this edifice. On entering, the observer's eye will be saluted by the vista of an arched nave, 41 feet wide, 67 feet high, and 365 feet long; while, on approaching the centre, he will find himself under a dome, 100 feet across, and 118 feet high. A few comparisons will show a little what this will look like. The Croton Reservoir is itself 40 feet high, so it will be quite overtopped. Trinity Church is 189 feet long, by 84 feet wide, and 64 feet high. The City Hall is 216 feet long, 105 feet wide, and, including the attic, 85 feet high.

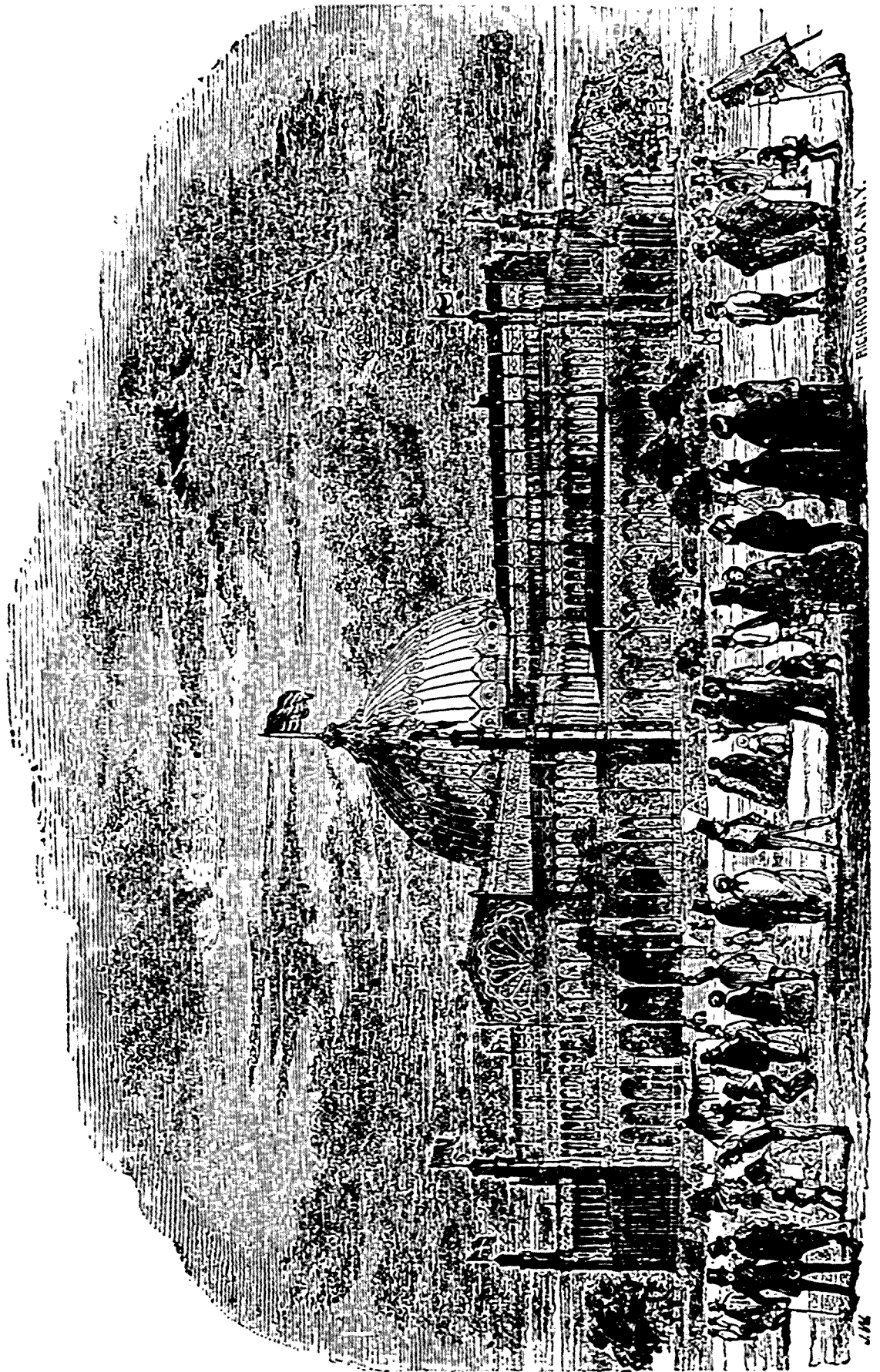
The Reservoir square nave will thus be twice as long as Trinity Church, and nearly twice as long as the City Hall.

The Capitol at Washington comes somewhat nearer. That, including the wings, is 352 feet in length, and each wing is 121 feet deep; the rotunda is 95 feet in diameter, and, to the top of the dome, 120 feet high. So, if the eye could have a clear sweep from the extreme end of the Senate chamber, across or through the Rotunda, to the other extreme of the House of Representatives, the mind would get a pretty good idea of one-half of the Crystal Palace, for that building being as we have said a Greek cross of equal proportions, would present two vistas like this.

For aught we see, therefore, we must come to the inevitable conclusion, that this building will be larger, and more effective in its interior view than anything in the country. If so, the edifice will be a great show of itself.

This building contains, on its ground floor, 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 62,000 square feet more, making a total area of 173,000 square feet, for the purposes of exhibition. There are thus in the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2—52-100; in the galleries, one acre and 44-100—total, within an inconsiderable fraction of four acres. There are on the ground floor one hundred and ninety columns, 21 feet above the floor, 8 inches diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses, from half an inch to one inch thick; on the gallery floor there are one hundred and twenty-two columns.

Now, to compare this building with some of the great foreign wonders: St. Paul's, of London, is five hundred feet long, and this beats the Reservoir square Palace. But, St. Paul's has only 84,025 square feet on its ground floor, and is thus, on the whole, decidedly smaller. St. Peter's Church, at Rome, is 660 feet long, and has 527,069 square feet. So that our Crystal Palace will be, on the ground floor, just half the size of St. Peter's—but, with the galleries, the available room in St. Peter's is only one-



NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

C 92275

fifth larger. But the true rival will probably be thought to be the Hyde Park Paxton Building, now erecting at Sydenham. That building was 1,848 feet long, by 408 feet broad, thus giving, on the ground floor, seven hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-four square feet, and, with the transept, eighteen acres. This building covers only one-eighth of the ground occupied by the Hyde Park monster, but the available space, with the galleries, is about one-fifth or one sixth. But it is plain enough that, independent of the question where so large a building as the Paxton Palace should or could be put, it would

be very absurd to erect one here of such gigantic dimensions. The Atlantic is not yet quite abolished, and the business of crossing the ocean, to fill the building with goods worthy to be exhibited, would be a good deal more serious than crossing the English Channel. The New York Crystal Palace is large enough for every purpose, in all conscience. As to the architectural effect and beauty of the building, there will be no sort of comparison. The general idea of the Reservoir square building—that of a Greek cross with a dome over the centre—though not by any means new, is one of approved architectural effect.

Monthly Meteorological Register, at Her Majesty's Magnetical Observatory, Toronto, Canada West.—September, 1852. Latitude 43 deg. 39.4 min. North. Longitude, 79 deg. 21 min. West. Elevation above Lake Ontario: 108 feet

Magnet. Day.	Barom. at tem. of 32 deg.				Temperature of the air.				Tension of Vapour.				Humidity of Air.				Wind.			Rain in Inch.
	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	MEAN.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	M'N.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	M'N.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	M'N.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	
b 1	29.735	29.655	29.632	29.670	57.4	81.8	65.4	70.9	0.424	0.637	0.555	0.545	92	60	53	75	Calm.	S S W	Calm	--
c 2	.601	.453	.378	.469	55.3	78.2	77.5	71.5	3.06	5.70	7.49	5.73	71	61	82	75	Calm.	S E E	S W b S	0.060
d 3	.506	.553	.691	.619	60.7	74.3	59.2	64.2	4.15	3.83	3.82	3.35	80	47	71	67	S W	W N W	N W b N	--
e 4	.765	.502	.561	.618	50.6	71.4	54.4	59.7	3.14	4.62	2.56	3.66	86	62	69	73	Calm	E b S	N N E	--
f 5	.936	.855			46.7	72.2			2.74	4.74			88	62			S W b W	S E b S	Calm	--
g 6	.871	.910	.809	.829	49.0	77.3	66.4	66.3	2.91	4.59	4.50	4.30	95	51	71	69	Calm	S	S S W	--
h 7	.868	.842	.817	.853	51.8	79.0	59.9	65.6	3.16	5.10	4.16	4.53	91	53	82	74	W b S	S	E b N	--
i 8	.902	.909	.847	.883	53.5	74.7	58.9	64.5	3.75	5.95	3.75	4.93	93	72	77	76	Calm	E S E	E N E	Inap
j 9	.840	.752	.667	.742	61.1	70.8	68.6	67.4	4.16	6.41	6.50	5.78	79	88	97	88	N N E	S b E	E N E	0.050
k 10	.603	.584	.586	.591	67.4	76.1	62.5	69.0	5.85	5.27	4.80	5.30	90	60	87	73	N W b N	N W b N	N b W	--
l 11	.540	.338	.300	.316	59.6	68.9	63.9	64.4	4.56	5.57	5.10	5.06	91	81	88	86	N b W	E b S	N E	1.070
m 12	28.910	.012			55.3	60.7			3.64	3.35			85	65			S b W	W	W N W	0.055
n 13	29.364	.392	.526	.436	39.1	56.5	42.1	47.3	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.15	87	47	81	69	W S W	W b S	W b S	Inap
o 14	.604	.579	.628	.609	36.1	60.7	47.4	49.3	1.93	2.95	2.73	2.61	91	57	85	76	Calm.	S S E	N N E	--
p 15	.733	.777	.863	.799	41.1	57.9	42.9	48.5	2.23	3.07	2.36	2.65	87	65	87	79	N N W	S S W	Calm	--
q 16	.973	.961	.955	.963	37.0	57.4	44.9	48.6	2.97	2.76	2.39	2.52	95	60	82	76	N	S	N N E	--
r 17	.984	.951	.917	.951	40.1	61.2	48.4	51.2	2.99	3.21	2.78	2.70	85	61	83	73	N b E	S E b E	N E b E	--
s 18	.918	.860	.810	.833	40.1	64.1	57.4	56.6	2.88	3.79	3.83	3.86	94	65	83	80	N N E	E b S	Calm	0.035
t 19	.735	.656			55.6	66.3			4.03	5.43			93	87			Calm.	E b S	N W	0.110
u 20	.814	.738	.586	.690	52.8	51.5	52.5	52.9	3.23	3.13	3.73	3.50	82	91	93	89	N b E	N E b E	E N E	1.160
v 21	.402	.304	.550	.422	58.2	65.8	56.1	60.6	4.56	4.80	3.08	4.05	96	77	70	78	E N E	S S W	W b S	Inap
w 22	.640	.745	.889	.765	52.0	61.8	43.6	52.9	3.12	2.93	2.61	2.76	82	54	93	72	W S W	N W b W	Calm	--
x 23	.964	.935	.855	.912	41.3	57.5	45.9	49.9	2.30	3.40	2.50	2.93	89	74	91	83	N b W	S S E	E	--
y 24	.818	.742	.691	.741	48.6	60.0	53.1	54.6	3.65	3.97	2.34	3.36	90	79	64	80	N N E	E	N E b N	--
z 25	.609	.391	.239	.412	52.0	60.3	53.1	55.2	3.32	3.64	3.90	3.68	87	71	93	85	N b E	E N E	N W b W	0.940
aa 26	.412	.388			52.4	57.2			2.42	2.75			90	60			S	W	N W	Inap
ab 27	.631	.635	.604	.621	40.8	49.5	48.8	46.5	2.25	2.23	2.55	2.36	89	67	75	76	N W b W	S S E	S E	0.095
ac 28	.455	.517	.743	.590	48.8	53.5	41.9	47.5	3.09	3.68	2.14	2.86	90	91	81	56	Calm	Calm	N W	0.025
ad 29	.851	.850	.821	.833	36.3	51.0	45.4	44.1	1.64	2.12	2.69	2.26	77	68	90	80	N b E	S S E	S b W	--
ae 30	.808	.794	.807	.805	38.6	60.0	48.5	50.4	1.94	3.44	2.96	2.97	83	68	83	82	NE	S E b S	Calm	--
M	29.7230	29.6916	29.6925	29.7015	49.01	64.66	51.34	56.92	0.312	0.405	0.360	0.366	87	67	83	78	M's 2.68 M's 7.40 M's 3.63 3.630			

Sum of the Atmospheric Current, in miles, resolved into the four Cardinal directions.

North.	West.	South.	East.
1085.74	1216.44	997.03	846.30

Mean velocity of the wind - - 4.60 miles per hour.
 Maximum velocity - - - 16 S mi's per h'r, from 11 a.m. to noon on 22nd
 Most windy day - - - - 12th: Mean velocity, 9.20 miles per hour.
 Least windy day - - - - 30th: Mean velocity, 1.70 ditto.
 Most windy hour - - - - 2 p.m. Mean velocity, 7.40 ditto.
 Least windy hour - - - - 3 a.m. Mean velocity, 2.56 ditto.
 Mean diurnal variation - - 4.84 miles.

The column headed "Magnet" is an attempt to distinguish the character of each day, as regards the frequency or extent of the fluctuations of the Magnetic declination, indicated by the self-registering instruments at Toronto. The classification is, to some extent, arbitrary, and may require future modification, but has been found tolerably definite as far as applied. It is as follows:—

- (a) A marked absence of Magnetical disturbance.
- (b) Unimportant movements, not to be called disturbance.
- (c) Marked disturbance—whether shown by frequency or amount of deviation from the normal curve—but of no great importance.
- (d) A greater degree of disturbance—but not of long continuance.
- (e) Considerable disturbance—lasting more or less the whole day.
- (f) A Magnetical disturbance of the first class.

The day is reckoned from noon to noon. If two letters are placed, the first applies to the earlier, the latter to the later part of the trace. Although the Declination is particularly referred to, it rarely happens that the same terms are not applicable to the changes of the Horizontal Force also.

Thunder Storms.—2nd, lightning, thunder, and rain, 10 P.M. to midnight. 11th, thunder, lightning, and rain, 10 P.M. 25th, thunder storm and heavy rain, 8 to 9 P.M.

Highest Barometer - - 30.006, at 8 A.M., on 17th } Monthly range:
 Lowest Barometer - - 28.910, at 6 A.M., on 12th } 1.096 inches.
 Highest observed Temp. - 81.8, at 2 P.M., on 1st } Monthly range:
 Lowest regist'd Temp. - 35.8, at A.M., on 14th } 46.0
 Mean Highest observed Temperature - - - - - 64.92 } Mean daily range:
 Mean Registered Minimum - - - - - 47.16 } 17.76
 Greatest daily range - - - - - 25.4 from 2 P.M., on 4th, to A.M., on 5th.
 Warmest day - - - 2nd - - - Mean Temperature - 71.53 } Difference:
 Coldest day - - - 29th - - - Mean Temperature - 44.07 } 27.46
 First frost of the season on the 13th, at 5 A.M.
 The "Means" are derived from six observations daily, viz., at 6 and 8, A. M., and 2, 4, 10 and 12, P. M.

Comparative Table for September.

Year.	Temperature.				Rain.		Wind. Mean Velocity.
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Days,	Inches.	
1840	53.97	70.2	29.4	40.8	4	1.360	--
1841	61.04	79.9	37.5	42.4	9	3.340	--
1842	55.20	83.5	28.3	55.2	12	6.160	--
1843	58.48	87.8	33.1	54.7	10	9.760	--
1844	57.97	81.5	29.6	51.9	4	0.230	--
1845	55.48	78.8	35.3	43.5	16	6.245	--
1846	62.76	84.0	39.0	45.0	11	4.595	--
1847	55.27	74.8	33.1	36.7	15	6.665	--
1848	53.77	80.9	29.5	51.4	11	3.115	5.81
1849	57.50	80.6	33.5	47.1	9	1.450	4.23
1850	56.54	76.0	31.7	44.3	11	1.735	4.78
1851	60.00	86.3	33.4	52.9	9	2.665	5.45
1852	56.92	81.8	36.1	45.7	10	3.630	4.60
Mean	57.30	80.47	33.42	47.05	10.1	3.923	4.97

REVIEWS.

The Anglo-American Magazine: Thomas Maclear, Toronto.—The fifth number of this excellent periodical has been laid upon our table, and continues to sustain its character as a very interesting and important addition to Canadian Literature. Mr. Maclear announces his intention of introducing into succeeding numbers of the *Anglo-American*, a general History of the American War of 1812, '13 and '14. We feel confident that a truthful relation of the stirring incidents of a war in which the people of this country bore so active and honorable a part, will secure for the enterprising proprietor of the Magazine, an extensive and remunerative support from the Canadian public.

The British Colonial Magazine: Henry Rowsell, Toronto.—The subjoined extract from the prospectus of this "*Weekly Journal of Literature, Science, Instruction and Amusement*," fully expresses its very comprehensive design:—

"The projectors of this Periodical believe that the time has arrived when, from the extent of its population, progress and prosperity, Canada is capable of supporting, and should possess, a *Literary Journal* of its own, and no longer remain dependant upon the United States for the gratification of a large portion of its intellectual necessities. Each number of this Journal will contain 24 pages of the choicest reading matter, selected from every available source, both Ancient and Modern, comprising:—Original Articles; Literary Intelligence from every quarter of the civilized world—from the "Great Metropolis" to the "Celestial Empire"; Interesting Discoveries by Sea and Land; Progress of the Arts and Sciences; Improvements in Manufactures; Notices of New Discoveries, and Investigations in History, Geography, Zoology, Botany, Entomology, Conchology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, &c. Nor will our fair friends be forgotten. Selections of the "Gems of Poesy" will be made occasionally from the productions of the best writers of the past and present day; and, as soon as practicable, arrangements will be entered into for the contribution of Original Articles by some of the first living Authors of Europe."

We shall be delighted to find the *British Colonial Magazine* fulfil the expectations which its high-sounding title, and the almost illimitable field of Literature it proposes to range over, naturally excite. It has already reached its sixth number; we shall, however, postpone advertizing to its varied contents until future numbers confirm or modify the opinions we have formed.

Progress of Electric Telegraphing.

The European Telegraph Company are constructing a new line from Dover to London by the old coach road, leading through Deptford, Greenwich, Shooter's-hill, Dartford, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, and Canterbury. The line is sunk in the old turnpike road. The copper wires are encased in gutta percha, and deposited in a trough constructed of kyanised timber, which is placed in trenches, eighteen inches from the surface of the ground. The trenches are dug and the wires are laid at the rate of one and a half mile per day. Six separate wires are deposited in each box, by from two hundred to three hundred workmen. The wires are to be divided in the proportion of two for the Paris, two for the Brussels, and two for the Mediterranean routes.

The British Telegraph Company are constructing a line on the old system between Glasgow and Greenock, on that railway. The line would have been more important before the efforts made to establish submarine telegraphs. Glasgow, by the steamers to Belfast, furnished the latest telegraphic intelligence to Ireland, and the formation of this line would have brought each day's intelligence one hour farther down. By that route all British telegraphic intelligence to four P. M. of the previous day would have been published in the North of Ireland each morning.

We understand that a line will be formed from Edinburgh to Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and the North East of Scotland. That line appears to be required, and will probably answer as a commercial speculation. The business and the population to be accommodated by the line are very considerable. A melancholy example of its necessity occurred on the recent death of the Duke of Wellington. That event occurred on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 14th ult., and was known in Edinburgh and Glasgow, a distance of 460 to 470 miles, from the telegraphic intelligence on the same afternoon. The distance of Balmoral by the ordinary routes from either Glasgow or Edinburgh is 120 to 130 miles. Its distance from Aberdeen is 50 miles. The Court and the Premier were at the date resident at Balmoral. The information did not reach the Royal residence until the afternoon of the 16th. If a telegraphic line had been completed to Aberdeen, it is obvious that the intelligence

might have been accelerated by six or seven hours. This event was not calculated to produce great and immediate political results; although England contains not the remains of any man more generally honoured than the late Duke of Wellington; but it is obvious that events requiring immediate measures might occur under the same circumstances, and that, therefore, this proposed line is one of great public importance, irrespective of its commercial merits, which are, we think, sufficient to repay the outlay necessary in its formation.

The following appears in the Times:—

"An amalgamation between the Electric Telegraph Company and the Irish Submarine Telegraph Company, recently incorporated by Royal charter, is being carried out for effecting this object. The principle upon which the cable now manufacturing at the Millwall works, where the wire ropes for the Admiralty are made, is constructed, differs from that hitherto adopted, and consists in insulating the interior wires by means of india rubber as well as gutta percha. These, after being laid up or twisted into a rope, are passed through an anhydrous solution, and then covered with spun-yarn, and formed into a hempen rope, which is again passed through another, but different anhydrous solution. The whole is then passed through a wire rope machine, worked by steam, which encases the interior core in a metallic wire rope, formed of twelve separate strands of six wires each, or seventy-two wires, in all forming a solid three inch cable. These plaits or close convolutions of wire are thought preferable to the single spiral wire, as calculated to give greater flexibility and strength, and to prevent any portion of the cable from becoming unstranded. As it is manufactured it is payed off the machine and formed into a Flemish coil. The cable is seventy miles long, allowing ten miles for contingencies, the distance from shore to shore being only sixty miles. There are to be four wires, making a total of two hundred and eighty miles of copper wire, and of this one hundred and eighty miles are completed."

On Wednesday a new line of pipe was being laid down along the Strand to connect the General Post-office with the Admiralty, Houses of Parliament, and the Telegraph Station at Charing cross.

THE GREAT TELESCOPE ON WANDSWORTH COMMON.—The following are the particulars of the refractive powers and focal lengths of the lenses in the great achromatic telescope at Wandsworth-common, made by Mr. Thomas Slater, of Somers-place West, Euston-square:—The object glass is achromatic, consisting of plate and of flint glass. The plate glass was cast by the Thames Plate Glass Company, and is a most excellent piece, being perfectly homogeneous and free of striae. The refractive index of this glass turned out to be 1.5103, and it is worked to a positive focal length of 30 feet 1½ inch. The flint glass is a very superior piece, and does great credit to the manufacturers, Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham. It is of uniform density, and very transparent; its refractive index is 1.6308, and it is made to a negative focus of 49 feet 10½ inches. The combined focal length of the plate and flint glass lenses is 76 feet to parallel rays; the focal length will be 85 feet only to objects at about 700 feet distance from the object glass. The diameter of the image of the full moon in this telescope is about 8 inches, and Mr. Slater has made an eye piece of that diameter, having a magnifying power of 125; another eye piece, which takes in about half the moon's diameter, has a magnifying power of 230; other eye pieces are also made, the powers of which vary from 500 to 3000.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL

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Persons desirous of being admitted into the Institute, as Members, are requested to communicate with the Secretary. The Entrance Fee (including one year's subscription) is One Pound Currency.

There are three classes of persons who may with propriety join the Institute,—1st. Those who by their attainments, researches, or discoveries, can promote its objects by their union of labour, the weight of their support, and the aid of their experience. 2nd. Those who may reasonably expect to derive some share of instruction from the publication of its proceedings by the *Journal*; and an acquaintance with the Improvement in Art and the rapid progress of Science in all countries, a marked feature of the present generation. 3rd. Those who, although they may neither have time nor opportunity of contributing much information, may yet have an ardent desire to countenance a laudable, and to say the least, a patriotic undertaking—a wish to encourage a Society, where men of all shades of religion or politics may meet on the same friendly grounds; nothing more being required of the Members of the CANADIAN INSTITUTE than the means, the opportunity, or the disposition, to promote those pursuits which are calculated to refine and exalt a people.

All communications relating to the CANADIAN INSTITUTE to be addressed to the Secretary. All communications connected with the *Journal* to be addressed to the Editor. Remittances on account of the *Journal* received by the Treasurer of the CANADIAN INSTITUTE, Toronto.