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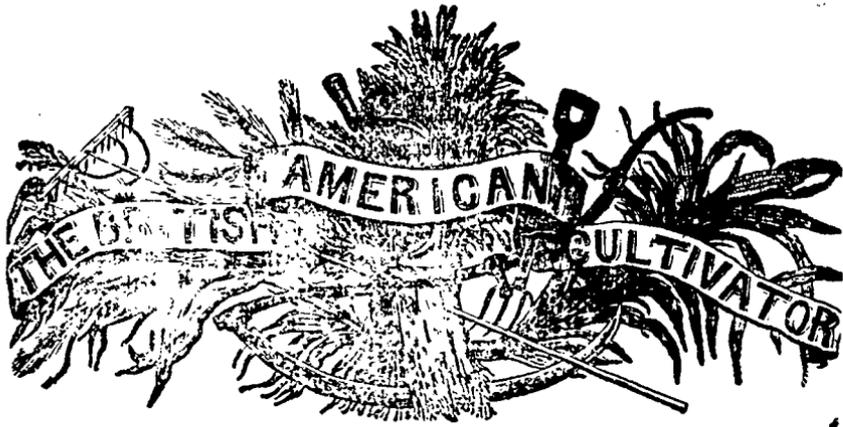
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Agriculture not only gives Riches to a Nation, but the only Riches she can call her own

ew Series.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1847.

Vol. III. No. 11

Organization of Agricultural Societies.

We are pleased to find that the provincial press, with scarcely an exception, evince a most lively interest in the success of Agricultural Societies. In an agricultural country like Canada, this feeling on the part of the conductors of political papers is highly to be commended, inasmuch as it affords a practical evidence that the politicians of the country are not so completely absorbed in party strife, that they have neither time nor disposition to tread occasionally upon neutral ground for the advocacy of the important cause of agricultural improvement. If the improved tone of the Canadian press of the present day will afford a correct idea of what we may expect in the same ratio in future years, we may hope that, in the lapse of a few years, the political, commercial and agricultural press of Canada, will be cemented into a bond of brotherhood, for the sole object of advancing the great industrial interests of our nation and people. Without claiming any pretension in being endowed with the spirit of prophecy, we feel warranted in asserting that the day is not far distant, when the inhabitants of Canada will practically obliterate from the mind all party and sectional feeling, when their services

are jointly and energetically required to advance any great national movement. Believing that, in order to bring about such an improved tone in public opinion, each member of the press will necessarily have to exercise a friendly spirit of forbearance towards each other, and to secure the greatest degree of success, a laudable spirit of emulation must be fostered among all branches in the promotion of home-industry and enterprise. Each public writer has doubtless his own peculiar notions respecting the best and most systematic course that should be pursued to bring about the full development of the natural and artificial resources of the province, in the shortest period and upon the most economical scale of expenditure. For our own part, we have thought and conversed much on the subject, and are quite satisfied that, among the various means of bringing about important changes for the better in the character of our people as agriculturists and manufacturers, the one of organizing agricultural societies upon such a broad and liberal basis, that all who have any desire to see the country improve would encourage those modern institutions for the promotion of the agriculture, arts, and manufacturers of our country.

To bring about a uniform system of organization in the various branches of Agricultural Societies, throughout all the Districts of the Province, is a work that would not only require a special act of the Legislature to effect, but the people themselves must thoroughly understand the principles of the improved system, and be impressed with the importance of carrying it out in all its practical bearings.

It is difficult to determine, whether the people of Canada are prepared to act in concert in building up a character, which would place both the country and its inhabitants in a position that they would favorably compare with those of any other portion of this continent. At all events it can do no harm, and probably may do much good, for us to point out from time to time, what we conceive would be calculated to bring about that result. Agricultural Societies, if properly constituted, may be made instrumental in accomplishing much good in developing the productive resources of the country. These, as has already been so frequently stated, should consist of Township, District, and Provincial Societies. The basis of this organization is Township Agricultural Societies, which should be governed by a Board of Directors chosen at their annual meetings. The appropriations made by government for the aid of Agricultural Societies, should be divided between the District and Township Societies in nearly equal proportions. In some districts it might be desirable to retain £100 of the government grant in the hands of the District Society, and the remaining £150 might be divided among the Township Societies, in proportion to the amount of subscriptions they annually raise; and in other instances, the grant might be divided equally between the Township Societies and the District Society. The premiums awarded by the Township Societies cannot be expected to be very large, but to create a general interest in the success of those local institutions, it would be wise to award small premiums for a great variety of articles, embracing in fact all the princi-

pal agricultural, mechanical, and household goods that are produced in the Township. In many instances it would be wise for two or more Township Societies to connect their operations, so that a greater degree of interest might be produced from their meetings. The great object to be attained from the influence of Agricultural Societies upon society at large, is the improvements that will thus be effected in agriculture and the various other industrial pursuits of our country. Any measure that will effect that object, should be embraced and encouraged by those institutions, and in our judgment, no steps could be taken that would become so efficient in creating a stimulus for agricultural and general improvement, as the one of awarding one of the premiums usually given for the three best specimens of each article, a practical work on agriculture, mechanics,—or horticulture,—to suit the character of the article entered for competition, as the case may be. The value of those books would range from five to twenty shillings, and the average would probably be ten shillings each. If Agricultural Societies were established in the principal Townships of Western Canada, and the principle here laid down generally acknowledged, it would be a means of scattering broad-cast through our land a fund of information, which would very soon be apparent in the agricultural, mechanical, and horticultural pursuits, and likewise in the literature applicable to those subjects of the country.

District Agricultural Societies should, by an act of the legislature, be placed under the control of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Township Agricultural Societies in the District. One meeting, or exhibition annually, is quite sufficient for practical purposes, which should take place about the middle of September. The plan that we would suggest for the practical working of the District Associations, may be understood by the following brief outline:—

The Directors or Governors of the Association, should be the Presidents and Secretaries of Township Societies. The Pres-

dents of the Township Societies should be the Vice-Presidents, and the Secretaries should be Assistant Secretaries to aid the officers of the District Societies, in the performance of their official duties. The list of premiums should embrace all the agricultural, mechanical, and horticultural products of the District, and encouragement should also be extended to those who may invent or create any article that would be serviceable to the country. To judge these articles correctly, it will be found a very difficult point to get well qualified and important judges. One of the best means of securing that result, would be to make a call upon each Township Society for three judges, and in no instance should two of those judges be chosen for the same class, and in their appointment the Township Societies should be clearly instructed to send in judges for specific purposes, so that the best in the Township would be selected, and in every instance they would have no interest in giving a partial decision in order to favor a friend, or to place their own favorite Township in an undue favourable light. The sources from whence the premiums should be derived, are, 1st, the government grant, £100; 2nd, the entrance fees from competitors; 3rd, the collections at the gates of the Show Ground. The entrance fees for competition, so as to have it within the reach of all, might be put down to five shillings, and the entrance at the gates of the Show Ground ought to be at least one shilling and threepence for adult visitors, and half that sum for youths under 16 years of age. The money raised at the gates should be expended annually in awarding premiums for such articles as do not really come under the appellation of agricultural products; and the amount given for the encouragement of those objects, should depend entirely upon the willingness that the mass of the people evinced in contributing their mite towards the encouragement of native genius and enterprise. Agricultural books, and even medals should be awarded by the District Associations, and the whole of their pro-

ceedings should be based upon the principles of patriotism, and not merely for the gratification of selfish and local feelings and purposes. If this plan of organization was adopted, all classes would feel an interest in sustaining the character of District Agricultural Societies, and the benefits that would be derived by the country at large would be incalculable, inasmuch as it would be a certain means of awakening a spirit of enquiry among all classes of our population, and agricultural and mechanical improvement would shortly be the order of the day.

The Provincial Association, as already pretty well understood, should be governed by the Presidents and Secretaries of District Agricultural Societies, and the judges should be selected by the District Societies; and at their elections, it should be known on what class they should each be expected to act—and in no instance should two from the same district be selected to judge the articles entered for competition in the same class. By this means, jealousies would be removed, and the mass of the people would have much confidence in the operation of the Association.

ANNUAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by E. W. THOMSON, Esq., President of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, in the City of Hamilton, on 7th of October, 1847.

The following Address would have been published in the October number of the *Cultivator*, if it had not been that the first form had gone to press before the Exhibition took place. It has been published with the other proceedings of the Association, at as early a period as practicable.

Public documents on subjects relating to the industrial resources of the Province, are rarely to be met with, and therefore we speak for the one under notice a careful reading, at the hands of our numerous readers, confident that it will amply repay a careful perusal:—

Noble Patron and Gentlemen of the Provincial Agricultural Association, Friends, and Brother Farmers :

If any thing could inspire me with oratorical powers, it would be the scenes this day presented to my view; and I most sincerely regret that my place is not now occupied by some one better qualified to do justice to the subject upon which I am about to address this large and highly respectable assemblage. But, inadequate as my powers are, I will yield to no one in a sincere desire to promote the important objects for which this Association has been formed, namely, the development of the resources of our country.

The Provincial Association was formed, little more than a year ago, by a few gentlemen sincerely desirous of promoting the best interests of Canada; and the first public exhibition was got up, in a very hasty manner, at Toronto, in October last.

In all our proceedings, we have taken as our model those highly useful societies established in the countries of which we are proud to be natives, or from which we have derived our descent; and while we avoid every thing like party politics, one object of our Association is to concentrate the power and bring the influence of the agricultural community to bear upon those matters that are connected with the prosperity of the country. Accordingly, at the meeting held for the election of officers, the day after the exhibition (and at which meeting an amended constitution was adopted), it was determined to petition the legislature for an act of incorporation and a grant of money, which was done, and the act was granted; but, for some reason known to those in power, the grant of money was withheld.

By aid from some of the District Agricultural Societies, the liberality of individuals, and the indefatigable exertions of the local committee we have been enabled to get up the creditable exhibition we have this day witnessed, and which I think warrants the hope that if our efforts are judiciously persevered in, they will be crowned with some degree of success. And it is under the influence of this feeling that I now attempt to advocate the cause of agriculture, which of all employments is the most important to this country, and that from which the greatest amount of independence, comfort and happiness, can be derived. That agricultural pursuits are most

conducive to health (without which blessing all earthly enjoyments are comparatively valueless) is abundantly manifested by the blooming cheek, sparkling eyes, and athletic forms, with which we are now surrounded.

In endeavouring to attract your attention, and in illustrating the importance of the farmer's calling, allow me to recommend to your attention the writings of those who, with a thorough knowledge of chemistry and other branches of science bearing upon agriculture (to which I make no pretensions, but, as a practical man, duly appreciate), have given their views to the world.

The present is an important period in the educational history of Canada. A Normal school, at the public expense, is about going into operation, at which are to be taught those to whose care are to be entrusted the education of a large portion of the youth of the country; and who again, in their turn, are to educate the next generation. How important it is then that the commencement be made upon a proper system, and that the heaven that is to leaven the whole mass of future generations be pure. The desire to bring this important matter prominently before my brother farmers, was a powerful element in inducing me to consent to assume the responsibility of delivering the address on this occasion. True it is, toil and labour are the portion of the farmer; for

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

But what then? Is not the vigour of his body and mind promoted by labour? he enjoys his wholesome food, and his sleep is sweet and refreshing. And though at certain seasons his anxieties are great and his labour severe, there are other periods that afford him leisure for the improvement of his mind and the enjoyment of the innocent pleasures of life, to as great and perhaps a greater extent than any other calling or profession.

No class being more immediately dependant upon the superintending care of an all-wise Providence, no employment is better calculated to call forth the aspirations of gratitude and love to that Almighty power, without whose blessing we labour in vain.

The farmer may be doomed occasionally to experience disappointment from the failure of crops, from blight, mildew, or the ravages of the diminutive insect; all are, however, ordered to teach him

his dependance upon the Great Ruler of the universe, who has said "Seed time and harvest shall not fail," and we have reason to be thankful we have never experienced an entire failure of crops in this country.

But without dwelling on this part of the subject (as I trust we all feel our dependance upon a Divine Being), let us turn our attention to the respectability of agricultural pursuits.

If antiquity gives to the profession respectability, we claim for it the highest on that score; for it was the first occupation followed by man. If the fact of its having been followed by persons of exalted station, gives respectability, Emperors, Kings, Princes, and the Nobles of the earth have been, and are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

If the universal desire of men of the most varied stations in life to engage in it, is testimony in its favor, we have only to observe the numbers from every class of society that are continually looking to it as a final destination. The Warrior, the Statesman, the Merchant, the Mariner, the Lawyer, the Mechanic, in fact members from every class, long for the time when they can leave the perplexities of their several occupations, and engage in the cultivation of a farm. Some may have found on experience, that the Farm did not possess all the fascinations their poetical fancies had led them to anticipate, because they had only allowed themselves to view the farmer's life in the most favourable aspect—yet many, very many, have fully realised all they had a right to, and all they in the exercise of a sound judgment, did expect, and have realised the truth of the remark of one well qualified to judge, and who has said, "No pursuit has such a variety of interest—nor can any business or profession vie with it in happiness and independence, the intelligent farmer has every day some fresh incident, some new progress to observe; the advance of his crops, the condition of his stock, and the result of his experiments, and his life is passed in the midst of all that should make it agreeable; its attractions are felt by the highest, and it is a profession that never degrades. No profession or occupation can in these respects compare with it; and without affording large profits, it begins by giving much that large profits and years of labor end with."

How then are we most effectually to promote the interests of that profession?

We have not only to take into account existing circumstances, but to look forward to what we have reasonably to expect, now that it has been determined by the wisdom of the Imperial Legislature, that we are to forego the advantages we formerly enjoyed in the markets of Great Britain, where we shall hereafter have to compete with, not only the superior mode of cultivation practiced there, but with the producers of all other countries who resort to those markets with the produce of their soil. How is this to be done? By adopting the same thorough system of cultivation that prevails in Great Britain—by an intelligent practice of every improvement—by persevering in the selection of the best breeds of our domestic animals—by the manufacturing and use of all labor-saving machines and implements—and by the cultivation of every variety of crop the soil of the country is capable of producing—and lastly, by seeking access in the cheapest possible way to those markets where we can obtain the highest price for our produce.

Although wheat is essentially the staple article for exportation, and the crop that has hitherto proved the most remunerating to the Canadian farmer, there are several others which are well adapted to the soil and climate of Canada, and of which we have usually imported to a considerable amount, and paid for in cash, thereby creating an exhausting drain upon the resources of the country, that would eventually prove ruinous, and which is the worst possible policy, unless we could exchange the proceeds of more remunerating crops for such importations; but this is not the case, particularly with regard to hemp for the manufacture of cordage,—an article the consumption of which is very great,—and although we have manufacturing establishments amongst us, the proprietors are compelled to resort to the United States for a supply of the raw material. Hemp and Flax ought not only to be produced in sufficient quantities from which to manufacture all the cordage (and other coarse fabrics of which they form the staple) required for consumption, but to become a profitable article for exportation; and from the flax-seed we ought to make all the linseed oil we require for use amongst ourselves, which is also an important item in our imports. Another important item to be taken into the account is the oil cake, &c., made from the refuse of the seed; food that would be available for fattening animals for our markets, which are now

supplied to a considerable extent by our neighbors. We also import the finer qualities of wool, the improvement of which is of easy accomplishment and within the reach of every farmer. But the proper encouragement for the cultivation of hemp and flax would perhaps be best effected by an effort of this Association, as the amount of capital required in order to get the proper machinery into operation for dressing, is probably greater than what any individual can command; and a united effort will be necessary to ensure a sufficient supply of the raw material to make it profitable. A good deal has been, from time to time published on the subject of these important crops; but it does not appear to have attracted the attention of our farmers to the extent that might have been expected, which may in part be accounted for from the circumstance of wheat having been in brisk demand for the last few years, owing to the failure of the potatoe crop, and the partial failure of the grain crops in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as on the continent of Europe; but especially owing to the preference we enjoyed in the markets of Great Britain,—a preference we no longer enjoy.

But as it has pleased Almighty God again to bless those countries with abundance, at which, whatever may be the consequences to our pockets, every well constituted mind must rejoice, although it may be the cause of very great disappointment to many who have embarked their capital largely in that branch of trade,—the results of which will not only prove disastrous to themselves, but will have a depressing effect upon the country at large. And as we have no longer that preference in the home markets we formerly enjoyed, we must overcome these difficulties by an effort to produce every thing that will command a remunerating price, either for domestic or foreign consumption.

And, Gentlemen, allow me to say, that the present time is an important crisis in our affairs. Many schemes of improvement are in agitation; and although they do not all progress with railroad speed, some of them must and will be forced into operation. We must have improved internal communications, to bring our produce at a cheaper rate than at present to our great and splendid water communications, which, although they have cost immense sums of money, are worth much more than they have cost, and are now nearly completed; rail roads, plank, and macadamized roads, must follow in every direction.

The rich mines to the north are a source to which we may reasonably look for an increase to our prosperity,—not that I would encourage farmers to become directly concerned in mining speculations, but indirectly they will all be concerned; for, however rich in silver and copper the mines may be, those who labor at them cannot subsist upon the precious metals, and hence, the digging the ore, the transportation of it, and the numbers that in various ways will depend upon the mines for their living, will tend to augment our consuming population and enhance the profits of the farmers' fertile acres, in which lies the never failing source of his wealth, if only properly managed. While it is our interest to encourage manufactories, mining operations, and every facility for transportation, for every penny saved in transportation is so much added to the profits of the producer. Our main object should be, preserving the fertility and increasing the productiveness of our farms, for the soil is the true source of wealth, and a source in which Canada abounds to an extent equal to any country on earth.

Now, Gentlemen, time forbids that I should go into detail in the elucidation of this subject, or that I should enter into a description of the different modes that have been successfully adopted to preserve and increase these productive powers of the soil. Volumes have been written, and well written, on the subject; scientific men have spent much of their time in investigating the properties of different soils, and their adaptation to various crops. To those individuals the world owes a debt of gratitude it can never repay. The names of Davy, Sinclair, Liebig, Johnston, and others, who have devoted their lives to the study of these subjects, ought to be held in high esteem by every farmer and by every friend of the human family; and, gentlemen, we have those amongst us who deserve our special encouragement. I mean the conductors of, and contributors to, our Agricultural Journals. Men who carefully select from the rich mines of intelligence, given to the world by the individuals I have named, as well as others, articles and extracts immediately bearing upon our interests, as well as much useful original matter; and whose Journals are distributed at so very low a price, that they may be obtained for a few shillings per annum; and yet it is matter of surprise that the circulation of those papers is not more extensive, and that any man of common sense will deprive himself and family of the plea-

sure and advantage to be derived from this source, for the paltry saving of a few shillings, when, perhaps, he will think nothing of spending a much larger sum on some useless, yea, worse than useless, indulgence. "Yet, 'tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," for although all may not be able to avail themselves of the more costly publications to which I have previously alluded, there is no excuse for those who deprive themselves and families of the advantages to be derived from cheap works, such as those published amongst ourselves. Now this should be kept in view by every member of this Association, and it should be his endeavour to propagate a taste for agricultural reading.

I trust a brighter era is dawning upon us in this respect, and that the improvement in our educational system, will, be such, as shall at no very distant day, place it in the power of all, to enjoy the advantages of such an education as will enable every farmer to call to his aid all the benefits of science and experience, as well as to enjoy the pleasures of his honourable and useful calling, in a more intelligent manner.

The interest manifested in agricultural affairs by the illustrious Nobleman now at the head of our government, is a guarantee that, as far as he is concerned, our interests will not be neglected; and we know there are some individuals in the legislative Council, able and willing to co-operate with him; and, gentlemen, it is our fault if the branch of the legislature over which we have a more immediate control, is not so constituted as to secure a proper attention to our interests on their part. By agriculture alone can be advanced the general prosperity of the country. I am aware there can be no such thing as separate class interests, for we are mutually dependant upon each other; but agriculture is, and ever must be, the ground work of the whole. It is mortifying to hear it remarked by those lately arrived from Great Britain, where the land is cultivated in a very superior manner, that some parts of Canada look as if the people had farmed themselves out. Yet notwithstanding as it is, these are the remarks we are compelled to listen to, and another contradict. Facts are stubborn things; and in many parts of Canada such an exhausting course of culture has been pursued, without adding what was necessary to sustain the productive powers of the soil, that it has become so reduced, and the yield consequently so small, as to scarcely

adequately remunerate the cultivator for the expense of harvesting, leaving him minus all the other expenses, as well as interest of his capital.

This ought not to be. No man should allow his farm to deteriorate in quality in the smallest degree; nor will he, if he possess the true and proper feeling of a farmer. But to ensure this feeling, he must be an educated man, and it must be an education especially practical, to ensure the desired results. Hence the necessity of instructing rightly the rising generation, who are not only to be the future tillers of the soil, but many of them leaders in our public affairs, and whose influence, if properly educated, will produce a salutary effect upon our moral and social condition. The farmer occupies a position in society the most important to the well being of his country. His influence therefore, for good or for evil, will have a most decided bearing on its interests for all time to come, and he should have placed within his reach advantages for the cultivation of his mind, and obtaining knowledge useful to him in his profession, so as to furnish him with that practical information which will enable him rightly to appreciate and discharge his important duties.

It has been well said that the Almighty has graciously provided every thing in the world that can conduce to the benefit of His creatures; but having endowed man with the faculty of reason, He has, in His wisdom, left many of these benefits undeveloped, for the purpose of exercising that reason, and calling forth that skill, which would otherwise lie dormant. Therefore a proper education is necessary to enable man to employ his physical powers to the greatest possible advantage.

It is to be hoped, that in the system of education which is hereafter to be pursued in this country, that which is peculiarly adapted to the benefit of agriculture, will not be entirely overlooked, and that, while the candidate for the Pallis, the Medical Profession, and the Bar, are trained with special reference to the profession in life each is to follow,—the Farmer, while he participates in the ordinary branches of education, will be afforded an opportunity of receiving such instruction as will suitably prepare him also for the profession to which his life is to be devoted,—and that it will no longer be taken for granted that the Farmer is in no need of peculiar attention as regards the cultivation of his mind, and the improvement of his powers, as if science and the cultiva-

tion of the noble powers with which God has endowed man, would unfit him for one of the first employments under Heaven—the cultivation of the Earth,—but on the other hand, be admitted, that there is no occupation in which scientific knowledge can be more eminently useful than in agriculture; and further that that class of individuals who have strong objections to what they call book-farming, and who will not adopt any new methods which have proved successful, until years, it may be, after their utility has been established, are very rapidly diminishing. Could not the energies of this Association with advantage be applied to aid in the establishment of an Educational Farm, where the art could be scientifically and practically taught under the management of a suitable person,—such a farm would, I believe, be invaluable to the country. On a farm of this description, experiments could be instituted in a much more satisfactory manner, and their results promulgated much more speedily, than by any other means; and an Institution of this kind might be made a well-spring of intelligence, from which streams would flow that would irrigate and fertilize the whole country. It would also afford an easy mode by which many of the Orphans of Emigrants could be educated and prepared for a useful life, at a small expense,—as by their labor a considerable part, if not the whole expense, would be defrayed.

We have lately had our population augmented to a considerable extent by a class of unfortunate and distressed beings, who require our aid and demand our sympathies. Many, I feel, are disposed to regard these people as a dead weight upon us. It is not so if we adopt a proper course, but if we do not make an effort there is too much reason to fear they may be burthensome. We should immediately seek to give them suitable employment. This is a favourable opportunity for those who have lands that require draining, to commence that operation, by means of which, such lands would be greatly enhanced in value. The increase of our population,—though many of them not of the most efficient class,—will also enable the Canadian Farmer to make many other necessary improvements, and adopt a more thorough mode of cultivation for the neglect of which they have hitherto found an excuse in the scarcity of labor; and from the same cause, the cultivation of root and other crops that require a good deal of hand labor (and with a plentiful ap-

plication of which, would, in this country, as well as others be found remunerating) have been neglected. I would therefore urge upon the Farmers of Canada, and exhort the Members of this Association, to urge upon them the importance of attending to these matters. There is abundant room for improvement; and it is wise to be ever ready to take advantage of circumstances, and to follow out that practice which has proved beneficial to others.

The specimens of Improved Stock, this day exhibited, give ample proof of the importance of breeding from none but the best animals; and who has travelled through Canada, without being compelled to acknowledge that this has been most sadly neglected by a large majority of our Farmers, who have not availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them by these public spirited individuals who have imported valuable stock into their neighborhoods. Had they availed themselves of the opportunities they have had for the last ten years, what a different state of things would have now existed,—though the number of animals might not have increased—their value would have been doubled.

And such is the case with respect to every other department of the Canadian Farmers occupation. I speak of the country at large, there are exceptions; there are even Townships that may be excepted. Taking the country at large, I doubt whether the average of the Wheat Crop is over fifteen bushels, if so much, it ought to be twice that, at least, and so also with other crops. Now, to dispel the apathy that has too long existed, is a principal object of this Association. To encourage the introduction of labor-saving implements, is an important object, and the specimens presented on this occasion, render it sufficiently evident that there will be no necessity for our importing articles of this kind hereafter. The samples of Woollen Goods we have seen to day, is satisfactory evidence that we are improving in that branch of manufacture, at a rapid rate, and ought to stimulate Farmers to attend to their flocks, with a view to improving the quality of their Wool, that our spirited manufacturers may not be compelled to go with their cash to the United States, to purchase wool from which to manufacture cloth we are to wear.

Much might be said on the subject of Dairy Produce. Tons upon tons of cheese from the United States, are annually consumed in Canada.

The samples we have this day seen, is proof positive, that the article can be manufactured in Canada to perfection. Why is it not? We possess all the material, but we want the application. That we do not supply our own demand, and a large quantity for exportation, is a serious evil that must be remedied; and, indeed our efforts should not cease until we obtain from the soil of our country, as large quantities of every description of produce as it is capable of producing, or as it is possible for any soil to produce, and that not only for the supply of our own consumers, but also for the supply of other markets.

I trust we shall be able, with the aid of the several District Societies, to get up such a Report of our proceedings as will excite some interest, and be the means of diffusing useful information. This object we ought to keep in view. I am quite convinced that the publication of the Transactions of this Association, from year to year, will greatly tend to advance the objects for which it has been formed; and if a well digested Report, embracing the Transactions of this Association, as well as Reports from District Societies, was properly prepared, it is not too much to expect, that when brought before the Legislature, through the proper channel, it would be printed at the public expense—the effort is worth making—and I wish the members of the Association would reflect upon it.

It is of much more importance than many suppose, to pay some attention to Ornamental Improvements. Careful attention to planting and preserving Ornamental Trees, well arranged and well constructed Farm Buildings and Fences, a good Garden and Orchard,—all conduce very materially to the comfort and convenience of the Farmer and his Family, and give to a neighborhood, if generally adopted, an air of neatness and comfort. This increases the value of every acre to a much greater extent than the cost of such improvement. A taste for these things can only be cultivated by reading; by inducing a desire to read, and creating a desire after information, you take the first and most important step towards the diffusion of good taste. Gentlemen, could the ideas I have now suggested, and very feebly, and I feel, imperfectly, brought before your view, be carried out, (and I see no reason why they should not) then, in a few years, should we have the proud satisfaction of seeing our fields produce, to the utmost possible

extent,—our herds and our flocks “bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets,”—our people intelligent, industrious, contented, and happy, and glorying in the proud distinction of inhabiting a country which is so valuable a part of the British Empire,—of which may it ever be our pride and boast to form an integral part,—and to the Crown of which, may Canadians remain faithful and attached subjects to the latest generations.

The foregoing Address was delivered by the late President of the Association, from the GRAND STAND, under very unfavourable circumstances. The rain poured down in torrents, and the audience were compelled to stand on the ground, which, from the above cause, together with the treading of man and beast, was literally a sea of mud and mire. The unpleasant position of the people, who were anxious to hear the Address, induced the Speaker to draw it to a close, before it was half delivered,—at the same time making a promise that it should be published entire with the other proceedings of the Association. That promise has been now fulfilled, and we trust that the reader will be delighted with its style and tone, and likewise with the patriotic principles so ably discussed. It must be remembered that Mr. Thomson is a native Canadian farmer, who has passed through the various stages of hardships and trials, incident to a back woodsman's life, and withal a self-educated man. In passing judgment upon so important a document as the one under notice, the facts already stated should be borne in mind, inasmuch as the reader would be led to expect that the Address would be couched in plain and intelligible language, and the views and principles evolved would be those of common sense, and quite within the grasp and comprehension of the mass of mankind. So far as we are capable of judging, we are prepared to pronounce the Address before us to be highly creditable, in every sense of the term, and we only wish that it could be recorded in a respectable volume of Transactions of Canadian Agricultural Societies, in which form it might be handed down to posterity, with other documents of a similar description. The only means of preserving it for future generations, at present in being in Canada, is the one now employed, and although it is in many respects an efficient one, still we are of opinion that the

period in the agricultural history of the country has arrived, when a more suitable medium for recording public documents of this kind should be provided. Such a volume of Transactions, of all the Canadian Agricultural Societies, might now be established with a very trifling amount of difficulty. Although it may appear to some that we are diverging from the subject under consideration, still it is a matter of such vital importance to the agricultural and general productive interests of this Province, that we trust we shall be pardoned for here pressing the question more forcibly on the attention of those who have been delegated to preside over and manage the affairs of Canadian Agricultural Associations, whether they be Provincial, District, County, or Township Societies. The leading Agriculturists of Canada are now convinced of the propriety of reducing the management of Agricultural Societies to a uniform system, and that too, upon a scale that would secure the full co-operation of all parties, without detracting from the interests of any. These Associations, as has been described in the leading article of this number, should form so many links in a chain, which should be so indissolubly connected and cemented in a bond of union, that the one could not well perform the important duties required, without the aid and full co-operation of the sister or associate Societies. The plan by which this great and patriotic achievement may most effectually be brought into full and complete operation, has been submitted to the public, through the columns of our magazine, and we now, as briefly as possible, proceed to the consideration of the character and objects of the volume of Transactions of Canadian Agricultural Societies, which we hope soon to see published. This work should, in the strictest sense of the term, be purely original in matter, and it should also, under no consideration, contain articles on such subjects as are irrelevant to the great questions and principles for which Agricultural Societies were established to propose and elucidate. That the reader may form a pretty correct idea of what we conceive should compose the Annual Report of Proceedings of Agricultural Societies, it might be here stated, first:—that it should become a standing rule with both Provincial, District, and Township Societies, to appoint a competent person to deliver an Annual Address, in which the peculiar features of the Agriculture of the District or

Township, as the case may be, should be discussed; and the facts elicited by the Speaker should have as practical a tendency as possible. If this system was to become general, it would have a very powerful tendency in elevating and improving the tone of the agricultural literature of the Province, and would likewise be productive of effecting a vast amount of practical good to the country. These Addresses, from year to year, should be carefully compiled and revised, and they would contribute largely in forming a pretty massive volume of original literature on Canadian Agriculture and her kindred arts and sciences. The various Agricultural Societies of the Province should likewise make it a standing rule to offer, at least, two liberal premiums for one or more Prize Essays, on subjects connected with the productive interests of the Province. There are scores of subjects that have a practical bearing upon Canadian Agriculture, which are very imperfectly understood by the great bulk of the people; and if they were discussed by a diversity of intellect, the results would be a more general enlightenment upon not only the subject in an enlarged view, but every feature that would have the slightest bearing upon the main point, would be illustrated, and would ultimately become well understood by the reading portion of our population. These Essays, in many instances, would have to be considerably abridged before being published; but they certainly would aid very considerably in giving a general interest to the Annual published proceedings of the Societies. The third, and not the least important source from whence the volume under notice should receive liberal contributions, is, detailed accounts of the best experiments made in agriculture. It would be somewhat difficult to collect and prepare those experiments in a suitable form for the press; but if each Society would make it a point to require, at the hand of the successful competitors, a full and succinct description of the manner in which they brought about the favourable results, then the principal difficulty would be removed. There are other features connected with the volume of Transactions of Canadian Agricultural Societies, that we should like to point out, if time and space would admit, but sufficient have already been said, to satisfy any reflective mind, that such a work is required, and also that it would confer a great blessing upon our people and country.

There are in Western Canada, upwards of one hundred Agricultural Societies, and when a more uniform method of organization becomes established, that number will, doubtless, very materially increase. In connection with those societies there may be found a considerable number of individuals who are in possession of superior literary attainments, either acquired or natural, and there are scores, and probably hundreds of persons within the circle of influence of those societies, who are both capable and willing to aid the great cause of agricultural improvement, who have never identified themselves with the movement under consideration. The wants of the country at this particular crisis, require that every true Canadian should put his shoulder to the wheel, evincing at the same time a determination to move forward the gigantic car of Agricultural Improvement; and in our humble judgment, the proper appliances for doing so most effectually have never been brought into requisition. The plans we have suggested from time to time, for the development of the resources of the country, may doubtless be improved, if public opinion could only be concentrated on the several propositions submitted for consideration, and we heartily hope that the people will no longer evince a supineness, when questions of such vital importance are brought prominently before their notice.

Speeches delivered at the Dinner.

It is quite impossible to give a full report of the Speeches that were delivered at the close of the Dinner. The entire paper would have been occupied with the proceedings of the Association, if the whole had been published. We therefore give insertion to those speeches that we deem to be the most important to the agricultural interests of the province. The admirable speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor General will doubtless be read with much interest by the whole of our subscribers. It is the first Address on agricultural improvements that was ever made in the Province of Canada, by a Governor, and we heartily hope that in future so good and patriotic an example will be practiced, by which means an increased

impetus will be given to the cause of general improvement. This is an important and somewhat alarming crisis in our agricultural history, and it certainly behoves every individual to employ his utmost influence in placing the industrial interests of the province on a healthy and sound footing.

We have some reason to hope, as our present Governor General is not only a practical farmer himself, but has on numerous occasions taken a very conspicuous part in the management of Agricultural Societies, that the proper means will be adopted, under his administration, to fully develop the agricultural, mechanical, and mineral resources of the province. The speech before us is one of great interest, and His Excellency clearly gave his numerous and respectable audience to understand that his interests and theirs should be closely blended.

The agricultural and commercial interests of Canada, at no former period of the history of the country, required the fostering care of government so much as at present. Our national and commercial credit, which have all along stood above par, would now be stricken to their very centre, by a single unpropitious harvest. Facts like these staring us in the face, should have the influence of impelling every true Canadian to action. Our Governor General is willing and anxious to do his utmost to aid the Canadian people in developing their rich and abundant resources, but the work must be done by themselves. The government of a free people should enact wise and salutary laws, but the proper application of those measures, is a work purely for the governed. The inhabitants of Canada must now learn to support themselves, and by the aid of their own government, they may be able to successfully compete with other countries that are older and richer than their own.

After the following toast had been proposed,—“*Our Noble Patron of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, His Excellency the Governor General,*”—His Excellency rose, and in a clear and audible style, said—

I sincerely thank you for this welcome.—The cheers with which it has been accompanied, awaken a response here, (the Governor laying his hand on his breast) which assures me that they come from the heart. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, from the day on which your President, Mr. Thomson, announced to me that a Meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, would take place during the autumn, I resolved that no obstacles which were surmountable, should prevent me from attending it. (Cheers.) I feel confident, that the occasion could not fail to be full of interest and gratification to me, and I have not been disappointed in my expectations.—(Cheers.) I certainly regret that we should have had such a rainy day, for though we Agriculturalists, appreciate a good shower at a proper season, we are, I believe, all glad, that on a show day, it is better to have fine weather. (Cheers and Laughter.)

I have been much gratified, however, by what I have seen to-day. To tell you the truth, I expected to find great ingenuity displayed in the implements of husbandry, but, my expectations have been surpassed, in the exhibition of Cattle and Sheep. I was also much gratified to find, that your exhibition was not confined to the produce of agriculture, but that it also included specimens of native talent, in the arts and manufactures. But, gentlemen, I must confess to you, that there is one circumstance connected with this meeting, which gives me still higher gratification than all these,—it is, that I find myself this evening, for the first time since my arrival in Canada, surrounded by some hundreds of the enterprising and intelligent men, to whose skill and industry, we owe the progress which Canada has already made, in the cultivation of these useful arts, and to whom we must look for the further development of her almost unparalleled resources. (Great applause.)

I repeat it, of all the incidents of this interesting meeting, that which is most gratifying to me is, to find myself among you, sharing your interests, and pursuing your endeavours, putting, if you will allow me the expression, my shoulder to the wheel along with you. (Tremendous cheering.) For gentlemen, you must permit me this opportunity of observing, and in making this observation I shall take care, Mr. President, not to infringe upon that admirable rule of your society, which precludes the introduction of political topics at your meetings) that while no one ever filled the situation of Governor General, who held in more sincere respect than I do, the rights and privileges of a free people; and no one was ever more profoundly impressed with the conviction that, in order to the harmonious working of every political system, it is indispensable that the co-ordinate powers should, each of them, confine itself within the limits prescribed by the constitution; yet, on the other hand, I must with equal sincerity affirm, that no one was ever less disposed to suffer the high office with which his Sovereign had entrusted him, to degenerate into a pageant (cheer's) or to forfeit the honourable hope of identifying his name with the advancement of a great Province, and its enterprising inhabitants, in order to pass the time of his sojourn among you,

in the enjoyment of inglorious repose, or in the performance of empty ceremony. (Tremendous and long continued cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, you can understand with what perfect sincerity I speak when I assure you, that it gives me the highest gratification to find myself among you this evening, lending whatever influence attaches to my position, to the promotion of these great and worthy objects, on behalf of which you are assembled together. And, gentlemen, what are these objects? What does the promotion of agricultural improvements in Canada involve? I need not remind you that in all countries, and in all conditions of society, agriculture ranks high as an honourable and useful pursuit; agriculture is the art upon which man depends, not only for his daily bread, but also mainly for the comfort and luxuries of life. For, if we look deep into the matter, we shall find that the most elaborate processes of manufacture are, for the most part, manipulations of agricultural products. Look, for instance, to that greatest of all manufacturing interests, the cotton manufacturing interest of Great Britain—scarcely dependent that interest is upon agriculture, which furnishes it with the raw material. Look, also at the woollen manufactures (and it gave me much gratification to see some excellent specimens of native industry in that department, which were exhibited at the show to-day,) see how dependent that interest also is upon agriculture, which rears the sheep and improves his condition so as to secure a fine and valuable fleece. Or, to take a higher view of this subject, agriculture is the art, by the cultivation of which, a gracious and merciful God, enables his fallen creatures to extract a blessing out of the primeval curse. (Great applause.)

But let me ask again, what is more special and peculiar sense, is involved in the promotion of agricultural improvement here in Canada? What has agriculture already done for Canada? and what may it still be expected to do for Canada? (Some person at the table called out "every thing"—and His Excellency replied "quite right sir.") Let us look back a little to the past. But a few years ago this territory, which now sustains some hundreds of thousands of inhabitants in comfort and plenty, and enables them out of their surplus produce, to remit large supplies to other countries—but a few years ago, I say, this great territory was traversed by a few wandering tribes, who could with difficulty procure throughout its vast extent, the means of a scanty and precarious subsistence. And, gentlemen, this change so sudden, so marvellous in its results, that it appears more like fable than reality, is mainly to be ascribed to the introduction of agriculture. I hardly presume to lift even a corner of that veil, which hides the future from our gaze, for the prospect beyond that veil is almost too dazzling to contemplate. But who, I ask, will venture to assign limits to the prosperity which Canada will yet attain, if she continues to advance at the same constantly accelerating rate, at which she has of late years progressed. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, the question forces itself upon every reflecting mind, how does it

come to pass, that the introduction of agriculture and of the arts of civilized life, into this and other parts of the American continent, has been followed by such astonishing results? It may be said, that these results are due to the qualities of the hardy and enterprising race by which these regions have been settled, and the answer is undoubtedly a true one; but it does not appear to me to contain the whole truth—it does not appear to account for all the phenomena. Why, gentlemen, our ancestors had hearts as brave, and arms as sturdy as our own, but it took them many years, aye, even centuries, before they were enabled to convert the forests of the Druids, and the wild fastnesses of the Highland Chieftians, into the green pastures of England, and the waving corn fields of Scotland. (*Great applause.*) How then does it come to pass, that the labours of their descendants here have been awarded by a return so much more immediate and abundant? I believe that the true solution of this problem is to be found in the fact, that here for the first time the appliances of an age, which has been prolific beyond all preceding ages, in valuable discoveries, more particularly in chemistry and mechanics, have been brought to bear, under circumstances particularly favourable, upon the productiveness of a new country. When the nations of Europe were young, science was in its infancy; the art of civil government was imperfectly understood; property was inadequately protected; the labourer knew not who would reap what he had sown, and the teeming earth yielded her produce grudgingly to the solicitations of an ill directed and salutary cultivation. It was not till long and painful experience had taught the nations the superiority of the arts of peace over those of war; it was not until the pressure of numbers upon the means of subsistence had been sorely felt that the rigidity of man was taxed, to provide substitutes for those infective and wasteful methods, under which the fertility of the virgin soils had been well exhausted. (*Applause.*) But with you, gentlemen, it is far otherwise. Canada springs at once from the cradle into the full possession of the privileges of manhood. Canada, with the bloom of youth yet upon her cheek, and with youth's elasticity in her tread, has the advantage of all the experience of age. She may avail herself, not only of the capital accumulated in older countries, but also of those treasures of knowledge, which have been gathered up, by the labour and search of earnest and thoughtful men throughout a series of generations. (*Great applause.*)

Now, gentlemen, what is the inference that I could draw from all this? What is the moral that I would endeavour to impress upon you? It is this. That it is your interest and your duty to avail yourselves to the utmost, of all these unparalleled advantages; to bring to bear upon this soil, so richly endowed by nature, all the appliances of modern art; to refuse, if I may so express myself, to convert your one talent into two, by a more skillful application of the true principles of husbandry, or by the greater economy of

management you can convert it into ten. (*Cheers.*) And, it is because I believe that societies like these, when well directed, are calculated to aid you in your endeavours to effect these important objects, that I am disposed to give them all the protection and countenance, which it is in my power to afford. They have certainly been very useful in other countries, and I cannot see why they should be less serviceable in Canada. The Highland Society of Scotland was the first instituted, and the proud position which Scotland enjoys as an agricultural country, speaks volumes of the services rendered by that society. The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, followed in its wake, and with similarly beneficial results. I myself was instrumental in establishing an agricultural society in the West Indies, [*Cheers*] which has already done much to revive the spirits of the planters; and I shall be very much disappointed indeed if that society does not prove the means, before many years are past, of establishing the truth so important to humanity, that even in tropical countries, free labor, properly applied, under a good system of husbandry, is more economical than the labor of slaves. [*Great Cheering*]

And, gentlemen, I repeat it, I do not see why results equally beneficial should not follow, from the establishment of the Provincial Agricultural Society in Canada. But in order that it may be rendered so useful, it must be supported—it must be supported not only by pecuniary contributions, but also by contributions of information. These societies, as it appears to me, have two very important functions to discharge. On the one hand they may be made the means of diffusing sound views upon the general principles of agriculture, among the lower population, and on the other hand they may be made useful to the country, by collecting together the local experience of practical men, digesting them and putting them into a shape in which they may be made generally available. I persuaded the general Agricultural Society of Jamaica, with this view, to cause forms to be printed, on which the results of experiments made by practical agriculturists could be easily and succinctly described. These forms were transmitted to the local societies, and by them distributed among farmers in their respective districts. Any farmer interested in this art, (and when I look at the intelligent countenances around me, I feel how many there must be here, who are sensible of the dignity which attaches to the pursuit in which they are engaged, and who do not follow it as a mere drudgery)—any farmer I say, who is interested in his art had, through these forms, an easy and simple method of describing the results of any experiment in cultivation which he might have made. These documents, when filled up, were transmitted to the local societies, who appointed committees to report upon them, and the reports, with the data on which they were founded, were finally transmitted to the central society, who were enabled to state the results of general information. I think this plan a good one and worthy of imitation; but, gentlemen, I feel that I am getting into details,

and that there are many persons here present who are better able to handle them than myself. (N., no, and cheers.)

I think that I have assigned ample reasons to justify me in hoping that you will join with me in drinking success to the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada (Cheers.) This, gentlemen, is the first time, on which I have had an opportunity of being present at the Agricultural meeting in Canada, I trust it may not be the last; and if we should ever again have the good fortune to meet together, I trust that our re-union may be characterised by the same zeal, the same unanimity and kindly feeling which has marked this; and that they may be such additions to the number of the articles exhibited, and such improvements in their qualities, as will shew that the Provincial Agricultural Association has not existed in vain (His Excellency resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.)

(By His Excellency the Governor General.) Prosperity to the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

This toast was responded to by the Vice President, *The Hon. Adam Ferguson*, in a felicitous speech, during the delivery of which the Honorable gentleman was repeatedly cheered. He observed that the few words he would say, came from his heart. After the most eloquent and highly patriotic address of His Excellency, any thing he could say must fail to interest the Company. Alluding to the unfortunate state of the weather, he would take the liberty of stating to His Excellency a fact of which His Excellency had no personal experience, that there was such a thing as "sun-shine in Upper Canada." Although His Excellency had seen much at the exhibition, that was well worthy of attention, yet he could as yet form no estimate of the vast resources of the Province. He could direct his Excellency to farmers who had recently sown from 200 to 300 acres of wheat, from which they expected to reap thirty bushels per acre. He alluded to one farmer who had pocketed 25,000 pounds from his harvest, during the past year. It afforded him sincere pleasure to witness a nobleman, entrusted with the Government of this Colony, (second only to the Vice Royalty of Ireland,) who made such praiseworthy exertions to become thoroughly acquainted with the position, the feelings, and interests of those over whom he was appointed by the favor of our Sovereign to rule; and he sincerely hoped the present meeting would prove as gratifying to His Excellency, as it was flattering to this large and intelligent assembly. He concluded by proposing the following toast:—

"Prosperity and success to the Agricultural Association of Canada East, and its worthy President, *Major Campbell*."

Major Campbell returned thanks. He was well aware that the enthusiasm with which the toast had been received, was not on account of the individual named, but was wholly owing to the very friendly feelings entertained by the people

of this Upper division of the Province, towards the inhabitants of the Lower. He was quite delighted to witness this manifestation of kindly feeling; the more these feelings are cherished the better it will be for us all, by rendering the Union what it was originally designed to be, a union of feeling among all the people of the Province, acting together for the promotion of the Common weal. (Cheers.) The Agricultural Association of Lower Canada, of which he had the honor to be President, was formed in consequence of the establishment of this Association. The circumstances of the two sections of the Province are at present different. In the Upper Province, new comers are continually arriving from the old world, a vast number of whom are gentlemen of wealth and intelligence, who bring with them capital, skill, and a knowledge of the modern improvements in the arts and sciences, thereby contributing very materially to your advancement. An impetus has also been given to the cause of popular Education, which is now diffusing its blessings throughout the entire community. (Cheers.) We have not had heretofore such advantages in the Lower Province, but a happier day for us is coming, as every parish has now a school, and we hope soon to have model farms, where the young habitant (which is synonymous with peasant or agriculturist,) may learn what is best to fit him for the proper pursuit of his honorable calling. (Cheers.) He would not take up the time of the company with a long speech, and referring to the unavourable state of the weather, and the admirable arrangements of the Committee on the Snow grounds, he asked where would we have been to-night, but for the Local Committee, to whose exertions we are indebted for the erection of this spacious Pavilion, in which we are now assembled, and but for which we should not have had a place to meet in for this most agreeable entertainment. He would therefore propose as a toast,—

"The Local Committee at Hamilton."

The toast was responded to by *Mr. S. Kerr*, a member of the committee.

"The Honorable Chief Justice Robinson, and the Bench of Upper Canada"

The Chief Justice said, when he accepted the invitation to join them this evening, it was with the distinct understanding that he was not to be called upon for a speech. The honesty of the farmer is a proverb; but the position in which he found himself now placed, proved how little faith was to be put in proverbs. [Cheers.] They could not complain if he should not inflict upon them a long speech, but he would not take that revenge. He had always felt a deep interest in agricultural improvement; but he was ashamed to admit that the Society had been a year in existence before he enrolled his name among its members. He was now a life member of it. [Cheers.] He was highly delighted with the exhibition of Stock, as well as the specimen of Agricultural and Horticultural products, and the specimens of Manufactures and works of Arts that were displayed on the Show

ground, which marked the rapid progress the country was making. Among other benefits which the Association would confer, it would bring the people from all parts of the Province into contact with one another, and by the interchange of opinion, and the comparison of the different modes of cultivation pursued, enable them to adopt the most improvements that were found to be the best, and most adapted to our soil and climate. [Cheers.] For the last twenty-five years he had been making an annual circuit of the Province in the discharge of his judicial office, and he had therefore the most favorable opportunities of observing the remarkable progress the country was making; and he was satisfied the inhabitants of the several districts, who rarely went beyond the limits of their respective districts, but confined their business to the district, was, had but a very indifferent estimate of the real importance of the country which it was their good fortune to inhabit. — This Association would enable all of them to extend their acquaintance, and to benefit by what they witnessed at its annual meetings. [Cheers.] He congratulated the Company upon the honor done them by the Countess of Egin, on this occasion, and also upon having been the first in Upper Canada to give His Excellency, the Governor General, a public welcome. [Cheers.] The reception given to His Excellency was most enthusiastic; his high rank, and his being Her Majesty's Representative, were sufficient to secure him this; but he could not believe that much of the fervor manifested on this occasion was drawn forth by the rare personal qualities and accomplishments possessed by His Excellency. [Cheers.] Rank and title ought, undoubtedly, to insure our respects; more especially when combined with the high order of talent which His Excellency possessed. To use the words of the Scottish poet, "rank is but the game-stamp, a man's man for 't." [Loud Cheering.] Many years ago, attempts were made to form an Agricultural Society in this province, but these attempts were not very successful; and it was only after years of effort that a District Society sprung up, and similar ones were subsequently formed in other districts. Until at length we witness as the results of our persevering, the existence of this Provincial Association, which I trust may before long be followed by an Agricultural Association extending over the whole of the British North American Colonies. [Cheers.] He would not longer trespass on their time, as he was well aware that there were many persons present who would speak much more to the purpose than he could. — [Cries of no, no, go on.] With some further remarks, he concluded with the following toast:—

"Prosperity to the British American Colonies."

Ex-Consul Buchanan responded to this toast in a very humorous speech, which caused great merriment to the company.

The Agricultural Society of the State of New York, and our friends from that State.

Mr Allan, of Black Rock, responded. He says that altho' he lived about twenty years on the banks of the Niagara, this was the first time he had

penetrated so far into Upper Canada. He thought that if coming amongst us, he would be coming into a strange land, and among a strange people, but he was agreeably disappointed—he found himself among friends. He had the pleasure of knowing some of the gentlemen present for the last twenty years; but his estimate of the real situation of the people and institutions, and the state of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Arts in Canada, was very imperfect indeed. While sitting here for the last three hours, listening to the able speeches and noble sentiments that were delivered, he had been impressed with the most profound respect for the institutions of the country, and the practical good sense of the people of Upper Canada. [Cheers.] When he saw around him the Representatives of Royalty, the Members of the Colonial Legislature, and the distinguished ornament of the Colonial Bench, taking an active part in the proceedings of this Association, how could he feel otherwise than deeply impressed with the most profound respect for our institutions, and how could he escape giving expression to an honorable pride, that he belonged to a country, speaking the same language, descended from the same ancestors, and governed by similar institutions and laws. [Great cheering.] He was highly pleased with the exhibition, he considered the cattle and sheep to be very superior indeed, and many of the specimens of manufactures and implements were most excellent. He hoped at the future Fairs of the Agricultural Society of the State of New York, to see many representatives from this Province, and that they would bring with them not only their stock to exhibit and compete with theirs, but also be accompanied by their wives and daughters. — [Cheers.] — Whatever was considered best in the country, of their ancestors, they had adopted in the United States. They could boast of their South Downs, their Cheviots, their Devonshires, their Durhams, and their Ayrshires; and to tell you the truth, we have got every thing British among us, that we conceive to be good for any thing [Cheers], and in this age of improvement, whatever there is new and worth importing, discovered or produced in Great Britain, we are eager to introduce among us. — [Cheers.] We indulged the hope that his Excellency the Governor General, would have visited our late Fair at Saratoga; had he done so, the reception we should have given His Excellency, would not have been less enthusiastic than that which he has experienced at your hands. We would have given him a right hearty and welcome. And our disappointment was great indeed, in not having had the opportunity afforded us. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he would propose as a sentiment, —

"Prosperity to the Canadas, and God bless the Queen."

"Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture of Upper Canada."

Mr. Gamble introduced the mass with a few observations, which were inaudible to us; and, when he sat down, there was a general call for Mr. McKean to reply, but he had previously left the company. — From the British Colonist.

LIST OF PRIZES DISTRIBUTED, OCTOBER 8TH,
1847, BY THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA, AT THE
CITY OF HAMILTON.

CLASS A—Horned Cattle.—Durhams.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUMS.
221	best aged Bull, E. Musson, Etobicoke	£7 10
812	second do John Smith, Hamilton	4 0
783	third do Wm. Atkinson, Guelph Far. Jour. of Ag.	
461	best Bull calved since Jan., 1845, the Hon. A. Ferguson, Woodhill	5 0
446	second do Wm. A. Gott, Ancaster	3 0
1526	third do George Miller, Markham, Am. Far. Encyclopedia.	
198	best Cow, milk or in calf, J. Howitt, Guelph	5 0
111	second do J. Williams, Queenston	3 0
449	third do William A. Gott, Ancaster Far. Library for 1846.	
466	best three year old Heifer in Calf, Hon. A. Ferguson, Woodhill	4 0
13	second do Nathaniel Davis, Yonge-st.	2 10
105	third do do 1st and 2nd vol. on Brit. Hus.	
462	best Bull calf not over one year old, John Wetenhall, Nelson	2 0
199	second do John Howitt, Guelph	1 5
129	third do Nathaniel Davis, Yonge-st. Gar. Ag. Dictionary.	
200	best Heifer calf not over one year old, John Howitt, Guelph	2 0
201	second do do do do	1 5
63	third do J. Taylor, York Township, Youatt on Cattle.	
366	best yearling Heifer, George Miller, Markham	2 0
818	second do John Smith, Hamilton	1 5
879	two year Heifer, Wm. Davis, Nelson Diploma	1 0
	Mr. Howitt's fat Cow, a Diploma.	

CLASS B—Herefords Devons, &c.

621	best aged Bull, J. Walker, Tal. Dis.	£7 10
455	second do J. Dougall, Wes. Dis.	4 0
902	best 2 year Bull, J. B. Ewart, Dundas	2 0
471	second do G. Stanton, St. George	1 5
473	third do Phineas Henry, Binbrooke Youatt on Cattle.	
624	best one year old Bull, G. Waters	2 0
625	second do do do do	1 5
903	third do J. B. Ewart, Dundas, 4 vols. Am. Agr. culturist.	
905	best Cow, milk or in calf, J. B. Ewart, Dundas	5 0
472	second do G. Stanton, St. George	3 0
904	third do J. B. Ewart, Dundas, Far. Encyclopedia.	
35	best fat Cow, J. P. Page, Wellington Square, a Diploma.	

CLASS C—Horses.

238	best aged Stallion for agricultural purposes, Mrs. Ward, Etobicoke	£10 0
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CLASS C.—Horses (continued).

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUM
126	second do John Elliot, Pickering	£6
234	third do A. Johnstone, Barford, 13 vols. Albany Cultivator.	
1409	best three year old Stallion for agri- cultural purposes, R. Williams, Stamford	5
479	second do Thos. Renwick, Brantford	3
792	third do W. Armstrong, Markham, Far. Library and Jour. of Agri.	
13	best two year old Stallion, W. Miller, Pickering	3
1407	second do James Gage, Barton	2
950	third do Samuel Bird, Nelson, Far. Encyclopedia.	
370	best thorough bred Stallion, Wm. H. Boulton, Toronto	5
9	second do J. W. Ritchie, Simcoe	3
1393	third do G. Stanton, Farmer Ency. also Gar. Agri. Dictionary.	
566	best brood Mares, J. Cowan, Waterloo	5
955	second do J. S. McCallum, Nelson	3
591	third do Mr. Pelug, Ham., on 5 vols American Agriculturist.	
25	best Span Matched Horses, James Younge, Seneca, G. D.	4
623	second do Michael Segar, London	3
101	third do James Younge, Seneca ... Far. Library of Agriculture.	

CLASS D—Sheep.

10	best aged Ram, Leicester Sheep, W. Miller, Pickering	£5
217	second do R. McCallum, Chinguac.	3
42	third do Wm. Beattie, Westminster 5 vols. Amer. Agriculturist.	
123	best Pen Ewes, W. Miller, Pickering	5
11	second do George Miller, Markham	3
59	third do J. Taylor, York Township 4 vols. Albany Cultivator.	
62	best Pen Ram or Ewe Lamb, James Taylor, York Township	
16	second do George Miller, Markham.	
1528	third do do do do	
18	best Rams, South Downs, R. Gordon, Paris	5
468	second do John Wetenhall, Nelson	3
964	third do J. B. Ewart, Dundas, Far. Library and Jour. of Agri.	
20	best Pen aged Ewes, R. Gordon, Paris	5
406	second do R. Gairdum, Flamboro' W.	3
109	third do E. Jones, Stamford, Far. Encyclopedia.	
19	best Pen Lambs, R. Gordon, Paris...	
495	second do R. Gairdum, Flamboro' W.	
1577	best Saxon or Merino Bucks, M. Charlton, Dumfries	5
926	second do J. Gibson, St. Catharines	3
965	third do P. Spaun, Ancaster, 6 vols. Transactions N. Y. Agri. Society.	
796	best Pen Fat Sheep, R. Wade, Cobourg	3
83	second do J. Cade, Oshawa	2
169	third do T. Cleaver, Mt. Pleasant 5 vols. Amer. Agriculturist.	

CLASS E—Pigs.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUM.
974	best Boar, Wm. Gage, Barton.....	£5 0
970	second do Joseph Ireland, Nelson ...	3 0
972	third do Phineas Henry, Binbrook, 6 vols. Tran. N. Y. Ag. Society.	
1320	best Breeding Sow, James White, Trafalgar	5 0
110	second do S. Parker, Queenston	3 0
1205	third do Joseph Peers, Woodstock, Farmers' Encyclopedia.	

CLASS F—Implements.

223	best Wooden Scotch Plough, David Boyle, Toronto.....	£2 10
151	second do John Bell, Toronto.....	1 10
155	third do do do	
	Far. Lib. and Jour. of Ag. 1846.	
229	best Iron Scotch Plough, D. Boyle, Toronto	2 10
17	second do John Gilray, Scarborough ...	1 10
1366	third do Wm. Grassie, Far. Library and Jour. of Agri. 1846.	
1543	best Canadian Plough, W. Brown, Nelson	2 10
540	second do B. Pickard, Hamilton.....	1 10
840	third do J. Lawrence, Palermo. Far. Library and Jour. of Agri. 1846.	
670	best Subsoil Plough, George Bryce, Brantford	2 10
152	second do John Bell, Toronto.....	1 10
571	best Harrows H. Lutze, Saltfleet ...	2 0
499	second do W. Miller, Flamboro' W.	1 5
149	third do F. Keat, Chingacousy, 3 vols. Farmer and Mechanic.	
712	best Fanning Mill, David Thornton, Galt.....	2 10
526	second do McTagart and Murray, St. Thomas.....	1 10
988	best Horse-power Thresher and Sepa- rator, McDonald, A. Stewart & Co., Hamilton	5 0
1445	second do Van Brocklin, Brantford...	2 0
478	third do W. MacKinney, Flamboro' West, Far. Lib. and Jour. of Ag.	
1380	best Drill Barrow for Sowing, G. R. Penfold	2 10
824	second do Thomas Gardner, Clark. .	1 10
592	third do J. Ainslie, Galt for a Broad Case Sowing Machine, Gar. Ag. Dic.	
868	best Scarifier, G. Bryce, Brantford...	2 0
720	best Straw Cutter, Nevans Jones, Esquesing	2 10
552	best Cultivator, B. Pickard, Hamilton	1 10
835	second do T. Towers, St. Catharines	0 15
490	third do Wm. Miller, W. Flamboro' Allen's American Agri.	
570	best Hay Rack, H. Lutze, Saltfleet .	1 10
1408	second do James Gage, Barton	0 15
990	best Corn and Cob-Crusher, Gurney and Carpenter, Hamilton	1 5
1136	second do W. G. Edmundson, Toronto	0 15
1137	third do W. G. Edmundson, do 1 vol. Farmer and Mechanic.	

CLASS F.—Implements (continued).

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUM.
254	best 2 Horse-Waggon, T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke.....	£2 10
1323	second do Robert Walker, Hamilton	1 10
502	third do T. Morris, W. Flamboro', Farmer's Encyclopedia.	
594	best Horse-Rake, Peleg Bowen, Clark	0 15
154	best Reaping Machine, John Bell, Toronto.....	7 10
150	second do do do	5 0
1467	best Stump Extractor, John McLarin, Nelson	2 10
991	second do do do	1 10
493	best Mowing Machine, P. Murdock, Ancaster.....	5 0
1239	best Potatoe Digger, John Peters, Eramosa	2 0
992	best Farm Gate, J. Lewis, Saltfleet -	1 10
1228	best Farm Fence, George Kempshell, Weston	1 10
1229	second do do do	0 15

CLASS G—Domestic Manufactures.

31	best Hand Rakes, half dozen, R. Baker, Waterdown	£0 15
540	second do Hiram Ranney, Dereham 0	10
710	best six Narrow Axes, Wm. Boyce, Galt	0 15
224	second do Samuel Shaw, Toronto -	0 10
226	best six Manure Forks, Sam. Shaw, Toronto	0 15
1238	second do McCulloch & Co. Brock- ville	0 10
225	best six Hay Forks, S Shaw, Toronto	0 15
1287	second do McCulloch & Co., Brock- ville	0 10
1235	best six Scythe Smiths, McCulloch & Co., Brockville	0 15
32	second do R. Baker, Waterdown -	0 10
1286	best Grain Cradle, McCulloch & Co. Brockville	0 10
33	second do R. Baker, Waterdown -	0 5
1239	best six Grain Shovels, McCulloch & Co., Brockville	0 15
433	best set of Farm Harness, W. David- son, Hamilton	1 10
432	second do do do	0 10
440	third do E. McGivern, do	
	Gar. Far. Dictionary.	
434	best Sett Pleasure Harness, William Davidson, Hamilton	1 10
439	second do E. McGivern, Hamilton -	1 0
437	third do do do	
	1 vol. Far. and Mechanic.	
442	best Travelling Trunk, E. McGivern, Hamilton	1 0
431	second do Wm. Davidson, Hamilton	0 10
441	third do E. McGivern, Hamilton, 1 vol. Far. and Mechanic.	
180	best Side Sole Leather, U. Harvey, St. Davids	0 15
182	second do do do	0 19
181	third do do do	
	1 vol. Albany Cultivator.	

CLASS G. (continued).

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUMS.
418	best Side Upper Leather, Clement & Moore, Hamilton	£0 15
416	second do do do	
183	third do Ursum Harvey, St. Davids, Allen's Amer. Agriculture.	
186	best Calf Skin, Ursum Harvey, St. Davids	0 15
424	second do Clement & Moore, Hamilton	0 10
426	third do do do do Buell's Far. Instructor.	
1245	best Skirting Leather, John Holmes, Chinguacousy	0 15
191	second do Ursum Harvey, St. Davids	0 10
190	third do do do 1 vol. Far. and Mechanic.	
420	best Side Harness Leather, Clement & Moore, Hamilton	0 15
562	second do Robert Forbes, Waterloo	0 10
419	third do Clement & Moore, Hamilton, 2 vols. Far. and Mech.	
744	best four Pannelt Door, W. Shipman, Hamilton	0 15
572	best Window Sash twelve lights, H. Lutze, Siltfleet	0 15
573	second do do do do	0 10
1802	best Fur Hat, Joseph Mills, Hamilton	0 15
658	second do W. H. Glasco, do	0 10
559	best Fur Cap, J. Bastedo, Hamilton	0 15
661	second do W. H. Glasco, do	0 10
659	third do W. H. Glasco, do Gar. Far. Dictionary.	
655	best three specimens of Shoemakers' Work, J. B. Dayfoot, Hamilton	1 0
454	second do do do do	
656	third do do do do Farmers' Companion.	
438	best Single Pleasure Harness, Edw. McGivern	0 15
819	second do W. G. Clark, Prince Edw. District	0 10

CLASS H—Woollen and Flax Goods.

1309	best twelve yards Woollen Carpeting, Barber & Brothers, Esquising	1 0
1311	second do do do do	0 10
1310	third do do do do 1 vol. Far and Mechanic.	
1330	best twelve yards Flannel, S. E. MacKechnie, Cobourg	1 0
1331	second do do do do	0 10
1334	third do do do do 1 vol. Far. and Mechanic.	
1329	best Woollen Blankets, S. E. MacKechnie, Cobourg	1 0
1115	second do J. W. Gamble, Vaughan	0 10
1419	third do Wm. Gamble, Milton Mills Farmers' Instructor.	
1332	best twelve yards Sannett, S. E. MacKechnie, Cobourg	2 0
1352	second do do do do	1 5
1333	third do do do do Ure's Dictionary of the Arts.	

CLASS II.—(continued).

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUMS.
1348	best Broad Cloth from Wool Shorn in Canada, S. E. MacKechnie, Cobourg	£3
1338	second do do do do	2
1347	third do do do do 6 vols. N. Y. Agricultural Trans.....	
1351	best 12 yards Winter Tweed, S. E. MacKechnie, Cobourg.....	1 1
1340	second do do do do	0 1
1344	third do do do do Johnston's Agricultural Ghemistry	
1304	best piece Woollen Cloth, fulled and finished, Barber & Bros. Esquising,	2 1
1306	second do do do do	1 1
1111	third do J. W. Gamble, Vaughan 3 vols Trans. N. Y. State Ag So.	
1271	best sample Flax and Hemp Cordage Alexander Ferrier, Malton.....	1
261	best 40 lbs. Flax, T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke.....	

PRIZES OF MERIT.

481	Plaid Flannel, N. Hughson, Flam.	E 0
483	2 pair Knit Drawers, do do	0
582	pair Coverlids, J. Carpenter, Saltfleet	0 1
1002	Plaid Flannel, J. Ingelhart, Nelson,	0 1
1125	pair Woollen Mi's, W. Bremer, Simcoe	0 1
1267	pair Paid Woollen Blankets, Peter Howell, Ancaster.....	0 1
895	White Counterpane, Miss Watt.....	0 1
1337	Broad Cloth and Black Cassimere, S. E. MacKechnie, Cobourg.....	2

CLASS I—Dairy Produce and Sugar.

1579	best Canadian Cheese, Mich. Charlton, Dumlries.....	2 1
539	second do. H. Ranney, Dereham,	1 1
1514	third do. Warren Harris, Ingersolvile, Far. Lib. and Jour. of Agri.	
1295	best Gloucester, H. Parsons, Gue'ph,	2 1
801	second do. Ralph Wade, Cobourg,	1 1
80	best Butter, Joseph Ross, York T'p,	2 1
253	second do. T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke	1 1
1004	third do George Wells, Nelson,	
1422	fourth do. J. Chilton, Flamboro' W. D.	
627	fifth do. Vickers Peart,	D.
1007	sixth do. P. Mack-rlic, Binbrook,	D.
1206	best Maple-sugar, J. Peers, Woodstock	2 1
1539	second do. Ralph Wade, Cobourg,	1 1
216	third do. John Bates, York Township, Skinner's Jour. of Agriculture.	

CLASS J—Cabinet Ware.

600	best Centre Table, J. Reid, Hamilton	1 1
601	second do do do.....	0 1
602	best Sofa, do do.....	1
603	second do do do.....	0 1
604	best Ottoman, do do.....	0 1
605	second do do do.....	0 1
606	best six Dining-room Chairs, do.....	0 1
606	best six Drawing-room do do.....	0 1
607	best Couch, do do.....	0 1
603	best Fire Screens, do do.....	
1200	best Dining Table, do do.....	1
1201	best Easy Chair, do do.....	1

CLASS K—Horticultural Products.

DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUMS.
30 Greatest variety of Apples, William Hayden, Toronto,.....	£1 0
170 second J. Ross, Toronto Township,	0 10
130 third Wm. Breemer, Simcoe, Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant.	
23 best 12 Table Apples, W. Hayden, Toronto,.....	0 15
403 second A. Case, Barton,.....	0 10
29 third James Lewis, Saltfleet, Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant.	
556 best 12 Winter Apples, T. Adams, St. Catharines,.....	0 15
315 second J. F. Moore, Hamilton,.....	0 10
359 third J. Ross, York Township, Book.	
552 best 12 Table Pears, "Belmont," Samuel Wilmot, Clarke,.....	0 15
381 second do do.....	0 10
319 third Wm. Gage, Barton, Thomas' Gardener's Manual.	
27 best 12 Winter Pears, Wm. Gage, Barton,.....	0 15
333 second Samuel Wilmot, Clarke,.....	0 10
333 third Wm. Hayden, Toronto, Gardening for the Ladies.	
313 best assortment of Cutinary Vegetables, James Stephens, Toronto,.....	1 0
379 second Henry Turner, do.	0 10
67 third James Fleming, do. Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant.	
68 best assortment of Vegetable Roots, James Fleming, Toronto,.....	1 0
660 second Richard Fish,.....	0 10
440 best Broccoli, B. Page, Hamilton,....	0 10
280 second do. H. Turner, Toronto,....	0 5
452 third do. do. do. Kitchen Gardener.	
381 best 6 Cauliflower, do. do.....	0 10
614 second do. E. Kennedy, Hamilton, ..	0 5
282 third do. Henry Turner, Toronto, Kitchen Gardener.	
291 best 12 Drumhead Cabbage, do. do. 0 10	
314 second do. James Stephens, do. 0 5	
292 third do. Henry Turner, do. Kitchen Gardener.	
316 best 12 Savoys, James Stephens, do. 0 10	
615 second do. E. Kennedy, Hamilton, ..	0 5
315 third do. James Stephens, Toronto American Gardener.	
125 best 12 Table Carrots, W. Hayden, do 0 10	
89 second do. James Fleming, do. 0 5	
312 third do. J. F. Moore, Hamilton, Fruit Culturist.	
515 best White Celery, do. do.....	0 10
27 second do. W. Hayden, Toronto, 0 5	
801 third do. W. Reed, Hamilton, Kitchen Gardener.	
314 best Red Celery, J. F. Moore, do....	0 10
26 second do. W. Hayden, Toronto, 0 5	
792 third do. Wm. Reed, Hamilton, American Gardener.	

CLASS K. (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUMS.
91 best 6 Egg Plants, the only sample, very inferior, J. Fleming, Toronto.	
1542 best Blood Beets, B. Page, Hamilton	£0 10
317 second do. James Stephens, Toronto	0 5
318 third do. do. do. Fruit Cultivator's Manual.	
1217 best White Onions, J. Dynes, Saltfleet	0 10
620 second do. Wm. Reed, Hamilton,....	0 5
103 best Yellow Onions, W. Hayden, Toronto,.....	0 10
700 second do. Wm. Reed, Hamilton,....	0 5
477 third do. Anthony Stephens, Guelph, American Orchardist.	
476 best Red Onions, Israel Hopkins, Flamboro' W.....	0 10
205 second do. John Hewitt, Guelph,....	0 5
102 third do. W. Hayden, Toronto, Florist Culturist.	
95 best 12 Roots Salsify, Jas. Fleming, Toronto,.....	0 10
139 second do. Alex. Shaw, Toronto,....	0 5
534 best peck White Turnips, W. Hayden, Toronto,.....	0 10
290 second do. Henry Turner, Toronto, ..	0 5
319 third do. James Stephens, do. 1 vol. Amer. Agriculturist.	
264 best peck White Beans, T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke,.....	0 10
1033 second do. Edward Evans, Flamboro' East,.....	0 5
86 third do. James Fleming Toronto, American Gardener.	
359 best collection Green House Plants, Wm. Gordon, Toronto,.....	1 0
361 second do. D. Mc'Donald, Toronto, 0 10	
360 third do. W. Gordon, do.	
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EXTRAS COMING UNDER THIS CLASS.	
293 best basket Hamburg Grapes, H. Turner, Toronto, Diploma.	
458 selection of Foreign and Native do. J. Dougall, Diploma.	
1550 fair sample Native Grapes, Joseph Rogers, Toronto, Diploma.	
459 Peaches and Pomegranates, very large, J. Dougall, Diploma.	
1225 Six Sugar-loaf Cabbages, Jm Dynes, Saltfleet, Book.	
1221 peck fine Yellow Turnips, do. 5s.	
529 peck Victoria Green Peas, W. H. Boulton.	
1295 three good Cucumbers, A. Baker.	
516 good collection German Stocks, E. Kennedy, Hamilton, Diploma.	
506 fine collection Native Grapes, Isabella L. Willson, Trafalgar, Diploma.	

CLASS L.—Seeds and Roots.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUMS.
1037	best 2 bushels Winter Wheat, Clarkson Freeman, Flamboro'.....	£2 0
173	second do W. Duck, Port Credit	1 5
825	third do D. R. Springer, Nelson Farmer's Library.	
140	best 2 bushels Spring Wheat, Alex. Shaw, Toronto	2 0
326	second do W. F. Weise, Prince Ed. District	1 5
1044	third do W. Gage, Barton Trans. N. Y. S. Agr. Society.	
1046	best 25 bushels Winter Wheat, Clarkson Freeman, Flamboro'	25 0
826	best 2 bushels Barley, D. R. Springer, Nelson	0 15
584	second do J. Carpenter, Saltfleet	0 5
1052	best 2 bushels Oats, Jacob Inglehart, Saltfleet	0 10
1263	second do I. Anderton, W. Flambo'	0 5
1123	third do W. Beemer, Simcoe Albany Cultivator.	
141	best bushel Peas, A. Shaw, Toronto	0 10
609	second do J. Willson, Trafalgar..	0 5
24	third do C. E. Chadwick, Oxford Allen's Amer. Agriculture.	
142	best 2 bushels Indian Corn, Alex. Shaw, Toronto	0 10
335	second do W. F. Weese, P. Edward District	0 5
629	third do W. Horning, Barton 1 vol N.Y. State Trans. A. S.	
688	best Timothy Seed, John Willson, Trafalgar	0 10
1060	second do James Durand, Dundas...	0 5
267	third do T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke Allen's Amer. Agriculture.	
268	best bushel Flax Seed, T. B. Gracey, Etobicoke	0 10
143	second do Alex. Shaw, Toronto	0 5
84	best Bag Hops, J. Risson, Oshawa	2 10
78	second do Thomas Buttery, Toronto	1 10
76	third do J. Nightingale, Yonge-st. Farmer's Encyclopædia.	
1272	best 2 bushels Potatoes, John Dynes, Saltfleet	0 10
871	second do James Bell	0 5
630	third do Wm. Horning, Barton Farmer's Instructor.	
100	best 2 bush Swedish Turnips, James Fleming, Toronto	0 10
1576	second do M. Charlton, Dumfries	0 5
1559	third do W. Ewing, Brantford Complete Farmer.	
519	best bushel Carrots, P. Fisher, Nelson	0 10
1450	second do Jos. Rogers, Toronto	0 5
89	third do James Fleming, do Albany Cultivator.	
516	best bushel Mangel Wortzel, Peter Fisher, Nelson	0 10
580	second do J. Carpenter, Saltfleet	0 5
1144	third do J. B. Osborne, Beamsville, Complete Farmer.	

CLASS L.—Seeds and Roots (continued).

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUM.
1542	best bushel Sugar Beet, Barth. Page, Hamilton	£0 10
1516	second do E. N. & J. F. Moore, do	0 5
318	third do James Stevens, Toronto American Agriculturist.	
673	best half dozen Pumpkins, T. Hatt, Ancaster.....	0 10
1400	second do Elisha Harris, Saltfleet	0 5
674	third do Thos. Hatt, Ancaster American Poulter's Book.	
875	best half dozen Squash, Geo. Wills, Nelson.....	0 10
666	second do Richard Fish.....	0 5
148	best Clover Seed, A. Shaw, Toronto	1 0
874	best Buck Wheat, G. Wills, Nelson	0 10
CLASS M.—Iron and Hollow Ware.		
85	Smut Machine, A. Duncan & Co. Cobourg.....	£1 0
162	best Blacksmith's Bellows, J. Westman Toronto	0 15
163	second do do do	0 10
164	third do do do	
1 vol Farmer and Mechanic.		
165	best Carriage Hames, J. Westman, Toronto	0 16
166	second do do do	0 5
249	Fancy Cooper's work, J. W. Bevan, Toronto	0 15
349	Axe Handles, W. F. Weese, Prince Edward District	0 10
407	1 Hot Air Apparatus, John Mills, St. Catherines	1 10
510	Balance Scales, D. J. Richardson, Hamilton	1 10
512	second do do do	0 15
511	third do do do	
2 vols Farmer and Mechanic.		
513	Head Blocks for Saw Mill do do	0 16
715	Portable Fire Engine, J. Wagstaff, Brantford	1 16
716	Engine Hose do do	0 10
593	best Churn Oval, P. Fraer, Dundas	0 10
1214	second do W. Woolcot, Smithville	0 5
731	third do R. Bleazard, Hamilton Trans. N.Y. State Ag. Society.	
851	best Oval Wash Tub, Cruthers & Co. St. Catherines	0 16
733	second do R. Bleazard, Hamilton	0 5
735	Washing Machine, R. Bleazard do	0 16
850	best Stable Pail, Cruthers & Co. St. Catherines	0 16
736	second do R. Bleazard, Hamilton	0 5
737	third do do do Albany Cultivator.	
738	Cheese Press, R. Bleazard, Hamilton	0 5
740	best Fancy Foot Bath do do	
739	second do do do	0 5
742	third do do do	
743	Sugar Bowl do 1s. 3d.	
753	one Farmer's Stirrups, D. Westman, Toronto	0 5
756	one Racing do do do	0 5

CLASS F.—(continued).

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUM.
75	best Specimens Graining, F. Jenkins, Hamilton	-

1126 second do W. Breemer, Simcoe

CLASS P.—Potteries, &c.

717	best Bricks, Jos. Falkner, Hamilton	£0 15
684	best Earthenware, John Bawl	1 0
685	second do do	0 10
686	third do do	0 10

Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary.

CLASS Q.—Book-binding and Paper, &c.

21	best Specimen Book-binding, Ramsay & McEndrich, Hamilton	1 10
391	second do Scobie & Balfour, Toronto	0 15
397	third do do do	0 15
Skinner's Farmer's Library.		
1439	best Writing Paper, A. & D. Crooks, F th borough West	1 10
1441	second do do do	0 15
1440	best Printing Paper do do	1 10
1443	second do do do	0 15
394	best Letter-press Printing, Scobie & Balfour, Toronto	1 10
408	second do Rowsell & Thompson do	1 10
399	third do Scobie & Balfour do	1 10
1 vol. Ins. N.Y. Ag. Society.		

CLASS R.—Ploughing Match.

11	best Plowman, over 18 years of age, James Boys, St. Catherines	5 0
7	second do do W. Blackshell do	3 0
1	third do do James Johnson Farmer's Lib. and Jour. of Ag. for 1845 and 1846.	5 0
	best Plowman, under 18 years of age, James Ross	5 0
	second do Robert Harris	3 0
	third do Benjamin Piott Farmer's Lib. and Jour. of Ag. for 1845 and 1846.	5 0

CLASS S.—Cattle, Native Breed.

933	best Cow, George Wills, Nelson,....	3 0
65	second do. James Durand, Dundas	1 10
935	third do. Francis Jenyck, Binbrook Book.	2 0
939	best Heifer, 2 years' old, W. Davis, Nelson,.....	2 0
911	second do. F. Jenyck, Binbrook,....	1 5
949	third do. do. do. Book.	2 0
944	best Heifer, 1 year old, do.	2 0
945	second do. do. do.	1 5
913	third do. do. do. Book.	1 5

CLASS T.—Grade Stock.

514	best Cow, 4 years and over, Peter Fisher, Nelson,.....	3 0
911	second do Lockhart Duff, Barton... 1 10	1 10
914	third do. A. S. Newburg, Book.	2 10
1555	best Cow, 3 years' old, George Willson, Guelph,.....	2 10
912	second do. Lockhart Duff, Barton, 1 5	1 5
816	best Heifer, 2 years' old, Jno. Smith, Hamilton,.....	1 5

CLASS U.—(continued.)

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PREMIUM.
452	second do. W. A. Gott, Ancaster, £0	0
921	third do. John McCallum, Nelson, Book.	0

515 best Heifer, 1 year old, Peter Fisher, Nelson,..... 1

453 second do. W. A. Gott, Ancaster,.... 0

892 Grade Bull, (extra) James Robson, Brantford,..... 3

CLASS U.—Extras.

650	Box Segars, David Rose, Hamilton,	0
652	Smoking Tobacco, do. do.....	0
651	Chewing do. do. do.....	0
663	3 pairs Gauntlets, W. H. Glassco, do. 0	0
675	Cheese Press, Thomas Hatt, do. 0	0
679	Ladies' Saddle, Thos. Fleming, do. 0	0
1356	Card Rack, D. B. Galbraith, do. 0	0
1381	Morticing Machine, John McAlister, 1	0
1382	Do. do. do. do. 0	0
1393	Confectionary, R. Ecclestone, Hamil- ton,.....	0
873	2 bushels Rye, J. Anderson, G. Dist. 0	0
880	Fruit Drying Machine, James Lewis 0	0
886	Cotton and Woollen Quilt, do. 0	0
885	8 yds. Linen Diaper, Jacob Inglehart 0	0
888	Wooden Pump, Garreth Howell, An- caster,.....	0
887	Model Grindstone, do do. 0	0
893	Half-dozen Dowlas, Miss Watt, Paris	0
895	Quilt do. do. 0	0
896	Lace Veil, Mrs. Galbraith, Hamilton 0	0
897	Steel Bag, do. do. 0	0
808	Worked Lace Bag, do. do. 0	0
900	Saw Mill Dogs, McQueen & Co. Hamilton,.....	0
1131	Lot of Peaches, M. Askman, Barton,	0
160	Pair Boot Trees, J. Soady, Toronto,	0
161	Set Lasts, do. do. 0	0
227	Sat Socket Chisels, S. Shaw, do. 0	0
657	Copper Pegged Boots, J. B. Dayfoot,	0
232	1 piece Factory Cotton. Rev. J. B. Fuller, Thorold,.....	0
210	Entire set of Artificial Teeth, with other Teeth, C. Rahn, Toronto,....	0
431	Gent's Saddle, W. Davidson, Hamilton	0
436	Side do. do. do. 0	0
443	Gent's Saddle, E. McGivern, do. 0	0
553	Road Scraper, B. Pickard, do. 0	0
788	Double Carriage, J. M. Williams, do. 0	0
789	Single do. do. do. 0	0
423	1 Kip Skin, Clement and Moore, do. 0	0
725	1 Box B Soap, S. Smith, Galt, do. 0	0
153	Imported Cutting Machine, J. Bell,	0
1500	Socks and Stockings in lot, knit by a blind Girl, J. Webster, Dundas,.	0
877	Cotton and Woollen Coverlid, Wm. Gage, Barton,.....	0
1146	Lot Poultry, J. D. Hathaway, St. Ca- therines, Diploma and.....	0
1483	Locomotive, S. Fleming, Diploma,	0
1299	Moss Basket, Miss M. M. Ryerson, Hamilton,.....	0
853	Patched Counterpane, Cruthers & Co St. Catherines,.....	0

MEETINGS OF THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, HELD IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1847.

Moved by Samuel Clarke, Esq., seconded by Sheriff Rutta, that the Honorable Adam Ferguson be President of the Association. Carried.

Moved by John Wettenhall, seconded by Wm. Matthews, Esq., that Henry Ruttan, Esq., be Senior Vice-president. Carried.

Moved by J. W. Gamble, Esq., seconded by W. H. Merritt, that John Wettenhall, Esq., be Junior Vice-president. Carried.

Moved by Henry Moyle, Esq., seconded by Samuel Clarke, Esq., that W. G. Edmundson, be Secretary. Carried.

Moved by the Honorable Adam Ferguson, seconded by Henry Ruttan, Esq., that W. G. Edmundson, be Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Henry Moyle, Esq., seconded by Henry Ruttan, Esq., that a vote of thanks be given to the late Agent, Mr. Thomson, for his able conduct in this. Carried.

Moved by Henry Ruttan, Esq., seconded by E. W. Thomson, that the next Provincial Exhibition be held at the Town of Cobourg, on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of October, 1848. Carried.

The following important document was presented to the Association, and a series of Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee appointed for the purpose of bringing about the object so desired by the Mill-owners, and others interested in the welfare of the agricultural interests of the Province:—

St. Catharines, Oct. 20th, 1847.

At a meeting of Mill owners on the line of the Canal, it was

Resolved—That Messrs. Jacob Keefer, Thomas Merritt, and James Park, be appointed a Committee, to draft a letter to the President and Members of the Agricultural Association, to be held at Hamilton, on the 6th and 7th inst., setting forth the actual state of the respective interests in Canada and the adjoining States; and recommending that measures most likely to increase the value of the natural productions of the borders, be taken into consideration, with a hope that some effectual remedy be suggested.

was also resolved—That a deputation, consisting of Messrs. John L. Ranney, Thomas Ruttan, and Jacob Keefer, be appointed to present the said letter.

GEORGE KEEFER, JUN.,
Chairman.

To the President and Members of the Provincial Agricultural Association.

GENTLEMEN,—

The assemblage of the talent of the Province to promote that great interest in which nineteenth centuries of her population are engaged, appears to us a fitting opportunity to call attention to a fact which most materially affects that interest.

Since the late decline in the European markets, wheat commands from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel in Cleveland, Buffalo, and Rochester; on the south shores of Lake Erie, Niagara River, and the Ontario, and only 3s. 9d. to 4s. per bushel on the north shores thereof.

This difference in prices, between the United States and Canada, must exist whenever markets are higher in America than in Europe, arising from causes which it is unnecessary to recapitulate.

The fact that the agriculturists of Canada are subject to this decline in the value of their bread stuffs, whilst a similar decline can never happen, under any change or circumstances, to the agriculturists of the neighboring States, must, if continued, most materially depress the value of property in this Province.

When wheat is three pence per bushel higher on the south than on the north of the boundary, all milling must cease here, and the population depending, thereon, together with the shipping, forwarding, and merchantile interests, must go out of employment. Its a further proof, the entire capital embarked in milling on the line of this canal is at this moment wholly unproductive; not a single mill is in motion. Fifty run of stones, capable of manufacturing two thousand five hundred barrels of flour per day, are at this time lying idle.

The undersigned represent these facts without attempting to point out a remedy; they feel, however, a confidence that amongst the assembled wisdom of those so deeply interested in promoting agriculture, a remedy can be suggested, and they will cordially unite in supporting any measure which has for its object the equalizing of the value of the products of the respective countries, that we may not be subjected to those fluctuations, from time to time, which must so seriously retard the prosperity of the Province.

With high respect,

We are, Gentleman,

Your most obedient servants,

George Keefer, Junior, Chairman; Jacob Keefer; Cowan & Park; S. H. Smith; Alexander Christie; James Gage; Thomas R. Merritt; John L. Ranney; Calvin Phelps; Hugh Boomer.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENT.

The application of Science to Agriculture.

No. II.

Botany is a science, with which every-farmer must have some partial acquaintance, whether he is conscious of it or not. The selection of plants in the rotation he adopts, and the choice of the best varieties to particular soils, climate, &c., necessarily imply some acquaintance, at least, with their habits and characteristics. It is not necessary that the farmer should become a scientific and systematic botanist, in order to be an improving and successful cultivator. But it is obvious, that the more he understands of the laws and conditions of vegetable phenomena, particularly as they relate to the cultivated crops of the farm, the greater will be his chances of success.

A knowledge then of this beautiful and attractive science materially assists the farmer in comprehending the nature and requirements of the various crops he raises, and consequently, to adopt the most suitable system of cultivation, as regards both soil and climate, so as to ensure the largest amount of vegetable productions. It is true that some questions connected with the organisation and nutrition of plants are yet involved in considerable obscurity, so that the practical farmer cannot avail himself of all the aids which a more advanced state of physiological botany will most assuredly one day afford. The chemist and the botanist have been too widely separated. Many of the most interesting and important facts connected with the germination and growth of plants—facts elicited by long and patient observation, can receive from modern chemistry only such light and explanation as to adapt them to the use of the practical cultivator.

There are few things that occasion the farmer more trouble and expense than weeds; and their thorough extirpation is a matter of the greatest practical difficulty. The loss occasioned by weeds is too notorious to need but a bare mention—and notwithstanding, the many great improvements that have lately been made in the best cultivated districts, the loss and anxiety to the farmer occasioned by these unwholesome intruders, are far from being removed. A slight acquaintance, however, with the organs and functions of plants would materially assist him in keeping within due bounds these robbers of his cultivated crops. The roots and leaves of a plant are in-

dispensable to its existence, since they are organs of nutrition. It follows then, that to eradicate a weed you have only to destroy its roots. This, however, is frequently to practice a difficult thing, particularly in the case of deeply rooting plants. In such instances the object may be attained by the destruction of the leaves—these being the breathing organs of the plant. We have seen here in England covered with thistles, (the same as in *Canada thistle*), which, by repeatedly destroying the leaves, have been in a few years completely eradicated. No weeds found on the farm can survive the frequent cutting away of their leaves. A heavy crop of grain, particularly potatoes, thickly covering the ground, will usually check, if not destroy, the growth of many kinds of weeds; the latter being in such a measure deprived in a great measure of air and light, which are essential agents in vegetation. Laying down to grass will frequently occasion the extinction of thistles.

A knowledge of the trees and plants indigenous to any particular country or locality, enables the careful observer, to form a pretty correct estimate of the composition and capabilities of the soil, either for pasturage or tillage. Now, what is the value of botanical knowledge in one of its special applications? Aqueous plants, accordingly, afford some correct information as to the saline matter which the water holds in solution. For example, the luxuriant growth of water-cresses in the banks of a sluggish stream denotes the presence of saline matter, and such waters are found by experience to be admirably adapted to the purposes of irrigation—a practice extensively and beneficially used, particularly in arid climates. In a word, there is a constant and uniform connection between the soil and its various productions, modified only by the effects of climate. Plants which require much lime, such as lucerne and sainfoin, for instance, when removed from their native calcareous soils, are found to sustain only a stunted growth when placed in a cold and stubble soil. The like differences are found to obtain in relation to elevation, moisture and temperature. Plants of one region, where the conditions are such as to enable them to attain to full perfection, will significantly fail if they were removed to another. The art of the horticulturist, it is true, en-

ly upon a small scale these natural conditions, and by means of an artificial temperature, to imitate nature in her tropical process, but this he does in a very humble degree by a heavy expenditure and the constant use of most ingenuity and care. The case of the agriculturist, indeed, presents such an example, as illustrates and confirms the general unity, a uniform and indissoluble connection between the endless variety of living plants and the soil which supports them, so modified by the action of the earth by the most beautiful varied productions.

The most practically and useful department of agriculture to the farmer, is that which treats of the structure and functions of plants, designated vegetable physiology. This science, as interesting as it is useful, explains the structure and functions of plants, and traces the numerous and wonderful changes it goes through, from its germination in the seed, to the full maturity of its organs of fructification. When we consider the immense quantity of organic vegetable matter, which is contained in our forest grasses, and cultivated crops, it naturally becomes a question of intense interest, not only to the farmer and gardener, but to every reflecting and enquiring mind, whence the materials derived for building up this vast edifice of organic structures? What is the nature of their composition, and by what force is it that plants are enabled to assimilate them into their own structure? These are questions not only of speculative interest to the philosopher, but of the deepest importance to the practical farmer. Vegetable physiology, aided by the recent investigations and discoveries of chemistry, into these mysterious processes with more than ordinary interest, and imparts a light to subjects hitherto shrouded in obscurity, that is admirably calculated to excite the curiosity, and improve the success of the intelligent cultivator of the soil.

The heat of the matter of which our forests and cultivated crops are composed, consists of carbon, a elementary substance, the most common variety of which is well known as charcoal. This substance previously to its being assimilated by the plant, existed and floated in the atmosphere as a gas. How is this astonishing change accomplished? To answer this question, we must invoke the aid of two sciences—chemistry and vegetable physiology. The former informs us that carbonic acid gas is a chemical com-

ound, consisting of carbon and oxygen, and that it forms a very small portion of the atmosphere. Vegetable physiology shews by what organs plants are enabled to decompose the carbonic acid floating in the air, imbibe the carbon and convert it into a solid in their own structure, while they have the means of expelling what to them is the superfluous and useless oxygen. This important and astonishing process is effected chiefly through the agency of the leaf. This organ is a continuation of the stem and bark, and consists of membranes and vessels which have a direct communication with the pith and wood. The surface of the leaf, particularly the under part, is full of exceedingly minute pores, which are connected by tubes with the interior of the plant, and perform an essential part in its vital economy. It is here worth remarking, that plants perform important offices in rendering the atmosphere fit for the respiration of animals. What constitutes the principal food of the former is indeed poison to the latter. Carbonic acid gas is totally unfit for the respiration of animals; but when it is decomposed, and its carbon assimilated by the plant, what is left is pure oxygen, or that gas which is the great supporter of combustion and animal life.

We can now understand why it is in humid tropical climates, in soils abounding in vegetable matter, plants attain such rapid and gigantic growth—surrounded by an atmosphere most injurious to the health of man. In such situations more carbonic acid is evolved by heat and moisture acting on organic matter in the soil than can be taken up by the most vigorous vegetation such a soil can support; hence the surrounding air contains a disproportionate quantity of a gas unfriendly to the health of animals. It is also found that plants have a much greater power of absorbing carbon during the day, than the night. When light is excluded, they exhale a portion of carbon, which, uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forms carbonic acid gas. Hence, the injurious effects of growing plants in close bed-rooms. We now see the reason of the rapid growth of plants in the arctic regions—no darkness of night, during the brief summer, weakens the absorbing power of the leaf and stem in imbibing the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; hence vegetation, springing at once from the frozen soil, under the influence of solar action, rushes forward without interruption to an early maturity.

Again, what a beautiful adaptation does science disclose between the animal and vegetable worlds! What a mutual dependence! Look at the expanded leaf; study the physiology of the living plant; and with a mind under correct moral discipline, you cannot fail to trace and adore the inimitable perfections of the Creator. "The air contains only one gallon of carbonic acid in 2500, and this proportion has been adjusted to the health and comfort of animals to whom this gas is hurtful. But to catch this minute quantity, the tree hangs out thousands of square feet of leaf in perpetual motion, through an ever moving air, and thus, by the conjoined labours of millions of pores, the substance of whole forests of solid wood is slowly extracted from the flutling winds"

Another view is opened up by vegetable physiology, of great moment to the practical farmer. Plants obtain, as we have already shewn, the greatest portion of their carbon from the atmosphere; but the other materials of which they consist, such as earthy and saline matters, they get from the soil by means of their roots. The extremities of the roots are furnished with what are termed *spongioles*, from their resemblance to small sponges; these contain a large number of exceedingly minute pores, so small indeed, that nothing in a solid form can possibly enter them.

It thus becomes evident, that the food of plants can be taken up only in a liquid or gaseous state. Hence, in applying manures, so as to secure their full benefit to the crop, the desirableness of the practical farmer making himself acquainted with the laws that govern vegetable nutrition. It is only a waste of labor and money to apply solid manures to plants, under conditions which will prevent their becoming soluble, the only state in which they can become active, or of any use.

There is a great difference in this respect in the nature of the various substances employed as manures; some being more readily decomposed, and rendered soluble than others. Woollen rags, bones, and rough farm yard dung, require considerable time and moisture to reduce them into a proper state to enter into the circulation of plants, while the nitrates of potash and soda, which are very deliquescent salts, are brought quickly into action by the slight agency of a common dew. We have seen the action of these manures on wheat and other crops, in the course of forty-eight hours, when a warm shower has immediately followed their application. There is no mistake

ing their action, the yellow feeble leaves of plant speedily become changed to a swarthy green, indicating the assimilation of the nitrate of the manures. The coating of flint or silica which gives smoothness and strength to the stems of wheat and other cereals, previously existing in the soil in a state of fluidity. And every farmer must have observed the striking effects of a thunder shower, on the growing crops of manured land in a dry weather. The moisture and heat acting on the materials that had lain dormant in the soil, become changed in their condition, and brought within the range of the chemical affinities and vital forces of the plant.

And here again we may just notice, the connection and mutual dependence which are to be obtained throughout all nature, both organic and inorganic. The soil, composed as it is, of various minerals and salts, combined with a variable proportion of the remains of animals and vegetables, is a dead inert mass. No animal can support its existence directly from these earthy materials. The plant intervenes, and forms the great connecting link, between the mineral and animal kingdoms. Thus by a beautiful law of nature we perceive an extensive system of harmonious connection and mutual dependence. Man, occupying the highest position of all creatures in this wide and all embracing system of creation, and the wisdom and providential care, cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the truth, that for his material organization he is dependent upon, and intimately connected with the earth; out of which dust he was originally formed, and to which bosom he must ultimately return.

Our space compels us to close these introductory remarks. In our next we shall consider the claims of chemistry on the attention of agriculturists; and in future papers, we hope to see the application of the facts and laws of that useful and attractive science, to the art of cultivation and the phenomena of daily life.

Common School Education in Upper Canada

It must be a matter of unmixed gratification to every lover of this country and his race, to see the cause of popular education, in this province, in a state of progressive advancement. In consequence of this, we have sincere pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a few particulars in connection with the opening of the Normal School in this city.

probably known to most of our readers, under the new Common School Act, for this year, a Board of Education has been established, with a view to introduce a system of instruction into all our common schools, as should be best adapted to the growing wants of the colony. That Board has wisely determined, that, in order to introduce a superior system of education, one of the first requisites is, to provide a more efficient class of instructors. To this end, a Normal, or Training School, for the systematic instruction of young men in the theory and practice of popular education, has been established in Toronto; and a meeting of the same took place, on Monday, November 1st, when appropriate addresses were made by Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education, Mr. Robertson, the Head Teacher, and Mr. Hind, the Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The attendance was numerous, including the Lord Bishop of Toronto, several of the Clergy of the various denominations, Dr. McCaul Vice President of King's College University, Mr. Barron, Principal of Upper Canada College, the Mayor, Chief Justice, and a number of influential citizens. The Board has been fortunate to secure on easy terms, a very suitable building—the late Government House. On the walls of the lecture room, which is exceedingly well fitted up, we observed a very excellent set of maps, prints, illustrative of natural history—diagrams for teaching mechanical philosophy; while the lecture table was furnished with a pretty extensive set of general apparatus, and models of the steam engine and machinery, sufficient we should say, for conducting the pupils through an elementary course in chemistry, electricity, mechanics, &c.

We are glad to find that agricultural chemistry and mechanics are to occupy a prominent position in the system of education pursued in the Normal School. This will, in some degree, supply a long and widely felt want in the agricultural community. Young men will go forth from the Normal School, into different sections of the country, each one having his own little sphere of duty and usefulness. In process of time, the whole country will be occupied by competent teachers—not only as it relates to the usual branches of education, but including those likewise, which have a peculiar and important bearing on agricultural pursuits and the mechanical arts. In this way

a little leaven, formed in the Normal School, will go on increasing and ramifying, till it has leavened the whole lump.

If the national system of education now proposed, and happily commenced, be only sustained with energy, and carried into operation in the true spirit of an all embracing philanthropy and charity, who can tell what blessings it may be the means of imparting to the rising generation of Canada? Not only will our arts and manufactures and agriculture receive new and continued impulses towards a progressive development, thereby increasing our national wealth, and opening up fresh sources of national greatness and physical enjoyment, but what is of still greater moment will be sure to follow, a tendency to an ever increasing degree of intelligence, order, industry, and virtue, among the great mass of the people.

We have perused with much satisfaction and pleasure, Dr. Ryerson's very able and instructive Report, recently published, on a system of Elementary Instruction for this Province, and heartily recommend it to the best attention of our readers. And if there were no other reasons for carrying into full effect an improved system of instruction, the startling and humiliating fact, stated in the Annual Report of Common Schools for 1846, would be alone sufficient—that one half of the children, of school age, in Upper Canada, are without the means of any school education whatever! And moreover, it would appear, that much of the instruction that is in operation, is of an indifferent character. To permit such a state of things to exist much longer among us, in an age so fertile in the discovery of means for social amelioration and the promotion of man's highest good, would be a disgrace to our civilization,—reproachful to our common profession as Christians,—and must ultimately jeopardize the institutions and impair the prosperity of our country.

Entertaining these views, it is our earnest desire to see all party feeling and prejudices laid aside, relative to this great question, and to put forth an united effort in diffusing far and wide, the light of knowledge, the spirit of patriotism, and a common brotherhood.

To prevent swelling from a Bruise.—Immediately apply a cloth, five or six fold, dipped in cold water, and dipped anew as soon as it grows warm.

A few Seasonable Hints.

By the period that this paper gets into the hands of most of its readers, the usual season for fall ploughing will be nearly drawn to a close; therefore, it would be rather out of place, to make any extended remarks touching upon this branch of farm labor. We might, however, state, that on strong clay lands, cheap and profitable husbandry can scarcely be carried on without autumn ploughing, and on such soils, at least, the plough should be kept in full operation until the frost sets in so severely, that this necessary branch of labor becomes suspended. At no season of the year can deep ploughing be executed so cheaply and with so much advantage to both man and horse as this; and those farmers who have not fully satisfied themselves as to the profits that may be derived from this mode of improving the quality and consistency of their soil, should by all means avail themselves of the present opportunity for doing so. On many soils deep ploughing is not applicable, but those cases must be viewed strictly in the light of an exception to a general rule. Hundreds of farmers in Canada have tested deep ploughing, upon suggestions made by ourselves, and have reaped a golden harvest, ranging from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of an increase, greater than they would have done, had they simply ploughed the ordinary depth. A much greater increase than the foregoing, has been produced on our own farm, by ploughing from 10 to 12 inches in depth. The greatest product of which we have any knowledge being effected by deep ploughing, was the result of an experiment made by ourselves three autumns since, which gave the extraordinary yield of 45 bushels of spring wheat per acre, being 15 bushels per acre more than was produced in the same field, and upon soil in every respect in equal condition, except, that where the experiment was made, the land was ploughed 12 inches in depth. We have frequently found much advantage from harrowing autumn ploughed land, a short time before the winter sets in, by which process the wild grasses and noxious root-weeds during the winter and spring months, will undergo a greater degree of fermentation, than if the intersuces or furrow-laps had not been closed with the harrow. This practice is principally applicable, as already stated in those cases where the land is in a foul condition, and it should not on any account be adopted on clean stubble or sward land, for the very obvious reason, that the frost will act much

more efficiently upon a deep open furrow, those that are close and laid perfectly flat.

In many portions of the country, the wheat plants have suffered very severely from the attack made upon them by the grub of the Hessian Fly. By this time the grub will have entered into its flax-seed state; and hence, no further need be apprehended from that source the present season. Those who find that this natural enemy to the wheat plant, has visited them in great numbers, would probably act wisely in ploughing a portion of their crop this autumn, with a view to re-sowing it about the 20th of May next, with the far famed black sea wheat. We by no means confidently advise this course for general adoption, but simply suggest it as a matter of experiment, in those portions of the country where the Hessian Fly prevails to an alarming extent.

Every sensible Canadian wheat grower views with alarm the rapid strides in which two species of wheat flies have spread over their land, and if the damage done the present crops this and the past season, be a criterion to base an opinion as to the probable ravages these insects in future years, then the conclusion may be fairly made, that in less than five years, the great staple crop of Canada will be almost gone out of cultivation for a few seasons, unless some preventive be introduced, which would merit of universal adoption.

Both the Hessian and wheat flies are entirely strangers to this continent; and from their well known habits, and their exceedingly destructive character, the only certain means of preventing their ravages, is to evade their attacks by sowing an early variety of spring wheat, as the 20th of May, up to the first week in June. Such a variety may be had in the neighborhood of Quebec, which has been grown by the Canadian farmers during the past half century, but the one most easily had, and which has afforded proof against the fly in thousands of instances where late sowing was practiced, is the well known variety, known by the name of Black Wheat. It would be well for those farmers who have any considerable quantity of this variety of wheat in their possession, to retain it for sowing, as it must be in great demand next spring for seed.

It is the opinion of many that we shall have a pretty severe winter the approaching season.

her this prediction prove true or not, it is obvious that it stands every prudent farmer and to prepare for the worst. It is a much judicious course for a stock breeder to feed a sparing hand in the early part of winter, to largely exhaust the supplies at the commencement of the season, and then be obliged in the winter is only about half over to feed a sparing hand, and probably before the reach of spring jeopardise the life of the animals, by scantily supplying them with even coarsest quality of fodder. It is quite impossible to submit a code of rules to practical farmers, that would admit of an universal adoption; but it may be fairly said, that both the way of the manure would be improved, and fodder, whether it be of the coarsest or finest quality, would go much farther, and be much more beneficial to the stock if they were provided with warm and comfortable winter quarters, and fodder chopped with one of the modern improved machines in use for that purpose. Although there have been great impositions made on the Canadian farmers, by the sale of an inferior article of straw-cutters, still it does not seem that good and durable machines cannot be had in Toronto, at a reasonable price, and will cut four times as fast as the old worn machine; and those farmers who have their stock to winter, would doubtless find great advantage from their use.

To the Readers of the Cultivator.

In the sixth annual volume of the *British American Cultivator* is now nearly brought to a close, we embrace the opportunity of explaining a few particulars which may not be found uninteresting to that portion of our readers, at least, who lent us their support and influence from the fact our feeble though ardent endeavors in improving the character of Canadian Agriculture. Things of a very important nature will shortly be effected in the style and character of our enterprise, and therefore we conceive it just to our various purposes, that we should explain to the nature of those contemplated changes, and motive which brought them about.

The fact is doubtless recollected by many, that in the summer of 1841, the *Canadian Farmer & Mechanic*, was published in the City of Kingston, after a short career died, as the *Genesee*

Farmer announced it "for want of proper care and nourishment." Being a practical farmer ourselves, and having a large stake invested in that pursuit, and besides being placed in a situation where we had frequent intercourse in the then Capital of Canada, with the leading and most popular men of all parties, we unfortunately identified ourselves with the paper already alluded to, and were instrumental in getting them a very large list of subscribers. A short time after our return to Toronto, and pretty soon after the first Session of the late Lord Sydenham's Parliament, the editor of the *Farmer & Mechanic* absconded to the United States; and the publisher at once proposed that we should purchase his interest in the enterprise, which was done to the perfect satisfaction of all parties. The *British American Cultivator* was established upon the fall of the *Canadian Farmer & Mechanic*, and their engagements were made good to the public, which alone cost us upwards of £100. At the close of the third year, the actual loss sustained, without any indemnification for time, and the relinquishment of an highly lucrative situation, amounted to the almost incredible sum of £500. At this period in the history of the enterprise, it was the unanimous opinion of all with whom we consulted on the matter, that the wisest course to pursue, would be to abandon the publication altogether, and as a valuable friend stated, make the first loss the least. This advice was unheeded, because we knew that we had many tried friends, who appreciated our exertions in a course which but few would have made such severe and difficult efforts to establish, and relying upon this hope, and having confidence in our ability to carry it successfully through in the course of time, we resolved that we would at once employ a large portion of our time in active operations on the farm, and thus not only curtail very heavy expenses, but make up a portion of the loss previously sustained. After spending two years on the farm, we strenuously urged some enterprising person to open an Agricultural Warehouse in a central part of the Province, for the sole purpose of introducing the labor-saving machines, and improvements of other countries in Canada, by which means our farmers and mechanics might compete with those who reside in older countries, and have greater facilities for doing a more extensive and profitable business. No one responded to this suggestion, and at a very considerable inconvenience and

sacrifice, we opened the Agricultural Warehouse at our own risk and expense. At one period during the past year, we thought that it would be judicious to bring the business to a close, and again devote a large portion of our time on our farm, and in fact was on the point of doing so, when the idea suggested itself, that sales might occasionally be effected by the employment of suitable canvassing agents, whose sole business it would be to call upon every farmer in the province, for the purpose of introducing to their favorable notice, our establishment, and the superior facilities held out for the procurement of the most improved machines of the day. To accomplish this object, we had to make choice of only one course, viz:—To discontinue supplying Agricultural Societies with our publication, and thus give steady and profitable employment to a number of agents, which could not have been done by the sale of agricultural machines only. By adopting this latter course, we have in some instances displeased some of our very best friends, who have publicly declared that we no longer merit their approbation, and rather than support us, they would patronise foreign publications, or those published in our own land, less suited to effect wholesome changes in our agricultural condition. Of course, every man in a free country has a right to exercise his own judgment, in regard to these matters; and our object at this time, in making mention of the dissatisfaction, is simply to express our regret, that we should have been compelled to adopt a course which has had the effect of making enemies, when it must be seen by every reflective mind, that the course pursued was the only alternative by which we could afford to give a large portion of our time, in promoting in our very humble and imperfect manner, the highly important cause of Canadian Agricultural Improvement. It is thought by some of our patrons that we shall lose a very large share of our support, by thus unceremoniously abandoning the interests of agricultural societies. These Societies were formed, and are patronised by government for the sole purpose of encouraging the agricultural and industrial interests of our country; and our Magazine and Agricultural Warehouse have been established by making heavy personal sacrifices on our part, for the attainment of that object, and although under separate and different management, the whole may be found to harmoniously co-operate in bringing about the same end.

If industry, diligence, and careful attention to the important duties involved in the very arduous and in many respects responsible enterprise we have taken in hand, will entitle us to share of public favor and patronage; then shall at least make a vigilant effort in those respects to obtain that esteem and support. As it is fashionable in these modern times to have pretty strong corps of Editors, to agricultural publications, we have consulted the latest fashion and shall in future employ in our work, one Publisher and three Editors. Although the old Editor has turned Publisher for a short time, it does not follow that he will necessarily be obliged to abandon the editorial columns; but on the contrary, the new arrangements that are being made will only add more vigour and interest to the departments of the work which are reserved to his especial management. The work in future will be divided into several distinct departments, each of which will be under the controul of one of the four Editors. Not more than one half each number will be devoted to subjects connected with practical agriculture, and the remainder will be stored with original information on Horticulture, Mechanics, and interesting and valuable Family reading. The three gentlemen whom we are associated, are abundantly competent to perform with credit the duties they have taken in hand, and with their able assistance together with what we hope to get from agents and correspondents, we expect that our Magazine, in point of merit, will favorably compare with any agricultural publication extant.

The plan hitherto practiced by us, has been invariably to discontinue the work to all subscribers, at the end of each year; and consequently, the new volume in the month of January of each year commenced its career without a single subscriber. Although we have practiced this stringent course from the commencement of the enterprise, without making a single exception, still the circulation has gradually increased at the rate of from 25 to 30 per cent. annually, and we have much satisfaction in adding, that the increase of the present volume is upwards of 50 per cent. greater than that of last year. This great increase must be solely attributed to the new arrangement in employing competent travelling agents. In one District alone, the increase since the first of July, has exceeded 1000 subscribers. Although we may lose some of our subscribers, we feel confident that our circu-

it year will be more than twice as great as it at present. We want to stand or fall upon the merits of our enterprise; and if of our readers entertain the idea that it is worth the trifling consideration of five shillings per annum, then of course we neither desire nor expect their support. As we have now a sufficient number of travelling agents in our employment, to make a thorough canvass of the more settled portions of the Province, in periods of once in six months, we shall, contrary to our former practice, continue sending the publications to subscribers from year to year, and our agents will of course be instructed to collect the descriptions. Although we shall practice the direct system on the plan proposed, we at the same time expect, that when called upon by agents, the subscribers will not put those agents to the trouble of making unnecessary visits for trifling an amount; nor do we at the same time wish it to be understood that the Magazine crowded upon those who would prefer having discontinued. When a subscriber wishes the work to be discontinued, the proper course to pursue would be to give either the agent or Post Office notice to that effect, so that we should not be obliged to pay postage on returned papers. The foregoing explanation has been made for the purpose of apprising our subscribers of its real object and intentions, and we heartily desire that they may be understood in the light in which they were intended by the writer.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

This department of the *Cultivator* will in future be conducted upon a more enlarged scale, in order to introduce into Canada some of the many important inventions and improvements that are constantly being brought to light in various parts of the world; without this being done, this country cannot keep pace with the progressive improvements of other countries.

This is a subject that deeply interests all classes, particularly the Agriculturist, the Manufacturer, the Artizan, and the Mechanic, as well as scientific men, and we hope through the agency of the *Cultivator*, and the Agricultural Warehouse, to be instrumental in introducing into this country many improved implements and labor-saving machines that can be best recommended, and

fully approved of by practical men. The day is fast approaching when these improvements will be better appreciated by a more wise and discerning community, and when it will be the interest of every man that wishes to succeed or occupy a comfortable or respectable situation in life, to become well informed of the progressive strides which modern science and art is now making in various parts of the civilized world.

This is an age of universal change and improvement, and requires a constant intellectual exertion for the mind to keep pace with it.

This task which has devolved upon us, is an arduous undertaking, and in order to carry it out fully to the satisfaction of every well wisher of so noble and patriotic a cause, it must be assisted and sustained by the Canadian public and by practical and scientific writers.

How many writers are there in Canada ready at any moment to wield the pen in writing long prosy articles, in too many cases to further corrupt partyism and political quackery? How much better would it be for themselves and the country, were they to devote half as much of their energies to advance the arts, manufactures, and science, upon which the prosperity of the country is mainly dependant!

We will endeavor to make this Journal more useful and interesting to mechanics, artisans, and others; and to do this, the expense will increase, from the number of illustrations this department will require,—the extent of which will greatly depend on the amount of support and circulation that is encouraged by the Canadian people.

Useful to Rheumatic Invalids—Persons afflicted with that distressing disorder, the Rheumatism, will be glad to learn that it may be cured by a very simple remedy, which I have found to be very efficacious. Having had two very severe attacks of this painful malady, at the sudden commencement of cold weather, to which this country is so subject, and after using liniments and various kinds of medicines recommended by Physicians, to no purpose, I found by drinking a strong decoction of Savin, for a few days, it produced a speedy cure each time. Savin is one of the evergreens, and resembles in appearance a shade between spruce and balsam, and of a dark green colour. This cure is confidently recommended by

A FRIEND.

To Prepare Bones For Manure.—As mills for grinding bones are very costly, it is a great desideratum for the farmer to know how he can otherwise prepare them for his crops. By the following simple method he can reduce them to a fine powder and increase their value four fold.

Take one hundred pounds of bones and place them in a kettle, or in an old tub unfit for further use, or even in a hollow scooped in the ground, and made tight by lining with clay. Next take from thirty to thirty-five pounds of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid,) mixed with one-third to one-half its weight of water, and pour over the bones. In a day or two, the bones will dissolve into a liquid paste, to which there must be added, by stirring in wood ashes or fine mould, until it is of the consistency of thick mortar. Put the mixture under cover out of the way of rain, and in a few weeks it will become a light dry powder, which may be applied by the hand or otherwise, to any kind of land that may require it. In preparing this mixture, great care must be observed to keep the oil of vitriol from touching the clothes or skin, as it will burn them as badly as fire.

The oil of vitriol, for this mixture, must be of a first rate quality, otherwise it would require a greater quantity than given above to dissolve one hundred lbs. of bones. The mixture answers best for a turnip crop; but it is highly valuable for other roots as well as for grass and grain. It should be applied at the rate of twenty to forty bushels to the acre, sown broadcast on grass land, in the spring, or on grain and turnip crops after harrowing in the seed. For gardens or field crops planted in rows or drills, as roots, corn, beans, peas, &c., it may be applied in the hills or rows at the time of sowing, or it may be afterwards sprinkled around the plants at the time of hoeing.—*American Farmer.*

Improved Pumping Machine.—On Saturday last, some experiments were made on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the view of testing a newly-invented hydraulic machine, by Mr. Michael Scott of Glasgow, engineer to the Liverpool water-works Company, to be applied to the pumping of ships and general purposes. A small boat, provided for the occasion, was drawn through the water, at the rate of about four miles and a half per hour; and though the water was allowed to flow in through the bottom in a powerful stream, the action of the pump—which was kept in operation merely by the pressure of the

finger and thumb—was sufficient to prevent an accumulation of water within the boat. The machine may be said to be nearly self-acting, the power being obtained by a column of water passing by means of a pipe through the boat, and producing a vacuum, which is, by an ingenious application made to procure the most extraordinary result. The action of the pumps is increased in proportion to the speed of the vessel, the ratio being the square of the distance, so that almost an unlimited power may be obtained. It is said that a vessel of 400 or 500 tons, might, with one of these pumps, be kept dry with almost any conceivable amount of leakage, and that by the labour of one man; besides, there is no probability of the machinery getting out of order, or the pump being choked, which is often the case with the ordinary pumps. The principle is exceedingly simple, and possesses the advantages of cheapness and durability, which must go far to bring it into general use. Several gentlemen were present at the experiments made on Saturday, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the results. Amongst others who attended was Mr. Stanley, engineer to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company. The experiment was to be continued yesterday.—*Liverpool Mercury August 31.*—[This ingenious young gentleman is son of the late Michael Scott, Esq., of this city and nephew of the late Michael Scott, an author of "Tom Cringle's Log," &c. He is likely to take a distinguished place in the scientific world.]

To Gather and Preserve Herbs.—Herbs should be gathered early in the morning, at the season when they are just beginning to flower. The dust should be washed, or brushed off them, and they should then be dried by a gentle heat, as quick as possible.

The British American Cultivator (FOR 1847, NEW SERIES)

Edited by W. G. EDMUNDSON, and
G. BUCKLAND.

It accompanies the *Provincial Advertiser*.—
Both papers, One Dollar per annum.

All payments to be made invariably in advance
and free of postage, addressed to the Publisher.

Printed for the Proprietors, by J. CLELAND
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, Post Office Lane
King Street, Toronto.