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

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New Series.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1846.

Vol. II. No. 11

Grand Provincial Exhibition.

OUR friends in various parts of the Province, who had not the opportunity of witnessing the great display of the choicest products of the land, as exhibited at the Government House on the 21st and 22nd ultimo, doubtless expect that we shall furnish them with a few particulars in this month's *Cultivator*. Owing to the active part we had to perform in the arrangement and general management of the exhibition, it is scarcely to be expected that the whole of the details, worthy of being noticed in the public prints, should have come under the writer's notice, but much, however, was to be seen that could not have escaped the most careless observer. Before we enter into the details of this great provincial movement, we would beg to digress a little by briefly stating the probable effects that will be produced therefrom, both as it regards its influence upon the productive interests of the province, and the future management of District Agricultural Societies.

All who visited the Fair have had the opportunity of beholding many of the choicest productions of western Canada, and from the fact being fairly illustrated that Canada is capable of producing as choice a collection of fruit, vegetables, grain, agricultural implements, articles of domestic manufactures, and the various descriptions of improved live stock, &c., as can be found on the continent of America, every individual who had

a spark of patriotism, will return to his home, not only well satisfied with what has already been done, but also determined to excel, if possible, his more fortunate neighbour at the next grand Provincial Exhibition. The most ardent friends of the cause only claim credit for the first performance, in having made a successful beginning;

The prize list for the next Provincial Exhibition will be published at least six months previous to the period at which it will take place, and as it will be entirely under the controul of the District and County Societies, there can scarcely be a doubt but that its management will command the respect, and obtain the liberal patronage of an enlightened public; and that its influence will be powerfully felt by every productive interest in the province. The benefits that will emanate from this national movement, if we may be allowed the use of the term, will be apparent to all; it will be especially productive of good in the well-working of District and County Associations. At present, some of the Township Societies can of a truth boast of exhibiting better stock and a greater display of choice agricultural products, than are to be seen at the District Societies' exhibition. This should not be the case, and we opine that a reform in this respect will take place as soon as the Provincial Board of Agriculture shall have an opportunity of informing the public mind on the best methods of managing District and County Societies. As the conductor of the only journal

which is wholly devoted to the productive interests of Canada West, we wish strongly to impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of a general and complete organization, and free discussion on all subjects in which the great interests of the country are involved at this particular crisis. Our action should be based upon broad principles, and our great object should be, the development of every known productive interest in the country,—upon these grounds all may meet, and cordially co-operate in carrying out to the fullest extent. The old motto holds good in agricultural as well as in political matters, that “*in union there is strength*,” and it is to be hoped that the great majority of the people of Canada have too much good sense, to split upon straw, when the great interests of the country are at stake.

Judging from the good feeling that pervaded the minds of the distinguished gentlemen who addressed the Chair at the Agricultural Dinner, on the evening of the first day of the Exhibition, at the Government House, the inference might be fairly drawn, that the subject of Agriculture at least afforded a topic for useful discussion, in which all parties and creeds might engage without creating a rancorous feeling in the breast of any. The patriotic sentiments advanced on the occasion referred to, were so much in unison with our own views, with very few exceptions, that we are induced to publish the speeches in full in the present number of the *Cultivator*. This being the first Provincial Exhibition, it is important that a full report of the proceedings should go before the public, and also that the principles upon which the Institution is based, should be thoroughly understood by every inhabitant in the province. Both of these duties we shall endeavour to execute; but in doing so, we exceedingly regret that our time and attention is so much occupied with business that requires our personal supervision, and which is of such a nature that it could not be executed with hired assistance.—This apology we trust will be satisfactory to our friends, if we should fail in giving as full a report as they may have desired.

The competition, on the whole, may be considered both spirited and creditable; and although the articles exhibited under each class, were not so numerous as would have been the case, had more time been given the public in preparing for the Show, still, it is satisfactory to state, that al-

most every article entered for competition, was highly creditable, and very many of which would favorably compare with the best of their kind found in any portion of Europe or America.—Owing to the difficult task we had to perform in “*the business office*,” we were prevented from visiting the Cattle Show, but we enquired of many, who may be considered good judges of stock, and it was their unanimous opinion, that the exhibition was both creditable to the cause and to the province.

The show of thorough bred Durham cattle, we learn from the most authentic source, exceeded the expectations of every man who visited the grounds. Mr. Howitt's stock, of Guelph, was admired by all, and, we are informed, were eagerly bought up by gentlemen from various districts of the province. A three years old heifer, owned by Mr. H., was purchased by John A. Walton, of Peterboro', for which the latter gentleman paid the very handsome sum of £57-10s., and for a two years old, £45.

It is useless to extend our remarks on what we did not see, when there was so much that was worthy of notice that we did see. We much regret that it should be supposed that a Provincial Show, where about £400 was to be awarded in prizes, should commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and on the afternoon of the same day be completed. Scores of gentlemen from different districts came to Toronto with ample funds, with a view of purchasing stock and agricultural implements, but were prevented from doing so, from the hurried manner in which the stock was sent back into the country. Many of the parties alluded to were commissioned by Agricultural Societies to make purchases; and from the circumstance that they were appointed on committees, they were officially employed the whole of the first day, and on the morning of the second, no stock appeared on the ground, owing to some mismanagement on the part of the Committees who had charge of that department. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen who had thorough-bred stock at the Show, will not take umbra because the editor of this paper has not brought all that was worthy of notice favourably before the public; the cause of the non-performance of this delightful task has been already explained, and as no specimens could be specially mentioned, none will have just reason of complaint.

The products of the orchard were unquestion-

ably superior, and reflected much credit on the Gardeners and Amateurs who entered their articles for competition in this class. The numerous specimens of apples were without an exception of the most approved varieties, and they were so decidedly superior of their kind, that all good judges of fruit considered this the most interesting department of the show. Only a few specimens of pears were exhibited, but they were of the largest and finest varieties, and assisted considerably in adding to the interest of the display. While upon the subject of fruit, we would state that the Farmers of Canada should engage more largely in the cultivation of the finest descriptions, and supply the home market with every celebrated variety of apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches. Great improvements have taken place within the last few years in this Province, and if the same ratio of increased improvement should be manifested on the part of the cultivators of fruit, in other ten years, Canada may in favourable seasons, be an exporting country in choice varieties of winter apples and pears.

The vegetable products entered for competition by Gardeners, Amateurs and Farmers, were far superior to articles of the same kind, shown at the last two Annual Exhibitions of the New York State Society. In mentioning this fact, we consider it due the parties who contributed so largely to the Horticultural Department, to state, that owing to the liberality and zeal which they evinced, we shall not fail, if we be spared, to press upon the attention of the Board of Agriculture the importance of giving very liberal encouragement to the productions of the garden and orchard, at the Society's next annual meeting at Hamilton, on the first week in October next.

The dairy products were well represented, and in reading the Report of the Judges, we notice that they are lavish in their praise of many fine specimens of Butter and Cheese, for which no prizes were awarded. All who visited the Dairy Department, were highly pleased with the good taste in which the Farmers' wives manufactured and prepared their dairy products for the Exhibition; and from what came under our notice, we may safely mention that both Butter and Cheese were bought up by the citizens of Toronto with great avidity.

Woollen goods of a very superior quality were exhibited by some of the first manufacturers in the Province, and although we had but little

opportunity to examine them, with a view of speaking of their peculiar merits, still we would fail in performing our duty, were we not to make something more than a passing notice of a superior article of black finished cloth, manufactured at the Barwick factory, of the Township of Vaughan, owned by John Gamble, Esquire. Mr. Gamble is one of the most enterprising men of the Province, and from the lowness of price and superior quality of goods he sends into the Toronto and Montreal markets, we are led to conclude that he has nothing to dread from American competition. The article of black cloth to which we have already alluded, was of rather a heavy staple of goods, considering its fineness in quality, but on the whole, it could not be objected to on that account, because it was well suited for the climate and wants of the country; and was in every respect just such a description of goods as the most tasty farmer in the Province should feel proud in wearing. Some Satinets, manufactured by John Gibson, Esquire, St. Catharines, also attracted our attention. The style in which these goods were manufactured, reflected much credit upon the establishment. In examining the woollen goods, we were forcibly impressed with the idea that it is only folly to expect that woollen cloths can be manufactured of a superior quality, to any considerable extent, so long as the Farmers do not turn their attention to the production of fine wool. This question is now being well understood by many of the wealthy and intelligent Farmers in the Province, and in a number of instances, a cross of the improved Merino Ram with the Leicester and South Down Ewes of the country, have been made with signal success.

Although the number of Farming Implements was far short of what we anticipated, still this department of the show, in our estimation, equalled that of any other. In scarcely any subject is the Farmer more interested than that of a choice selection of Agricultural Implements. The Highland Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Society of England, have done more real good towards improving the agriculture of the British Isles in the encouragement they have given to agricultural mechanics, than from any other single source. Similar encouragement will doubtless be given this important branch of manufactures by "THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR UPPER CANADA."

Among the substantial and useful articles on the ground, may be mentioned a horse hoe and double mould board plough, and a wooden Scotch plough, manufactured by John Bell, of this City; and also a very superior iron plough, manufactured by John Morley, near St. Catherine's. In looking over the ploughs, we could not but observe, that iron and wooden ploughs should not come into competition with each other. A separate class should be given each, and by that means Judges would not be liable to err in their judgment; for instance, Mr Bell's wooden Scotch plough, would do credit even to one of the Highland Society's Shows of Scotland, but still, when brought in competition with the one made entirely of iron by Mr. Morley, the Judges could not otherwise decide than by awarding to it the second prize. Owing to the vast amount of business we have in hand, it is quite impossible to extend these hurried remarks, but if space and opportunity should admit of the arrangement, we shall in some of the latter pages of this number, again recur to the subject of agricultural mechanics, and also mention some other valuable articles that came under our notice while at the Exhibition.

#### THE DINNER.

If the patriotic feeling which pervaded the minds of the numerous and respectable party of gentlemen who were assembled at the dinner on the evening of the 21st ultimo, at the old Government House, be a true index of the favour in which the PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR UPPER CANADA is already entertained by all parties, what may we not hope for in the future? Two hundred and sixteen sat down to dinner, and praises of unqualified approbation were numerous from every guest, in favour of the superior manner in which the dinner was provided by Mr. B. R. Snow, of the recess.

After the dinner cloth was removed, we enjoyed the most intellectual feast that ever took place at a farmer's jubilee in the Province. The speeches as reported by the *British Colonist*, of this city, speak for themselves. If they had been reported in full they would have occupied three times as much space; but as the substance has been given, our readers who were not at the dinner, may form a pretty good idea of the views advanced by the speakers. So much time was taken up in responding to toasts, that had but little to do with agriculture, that the more important matters were entirely neglected. For instance, J. H. Price, Esq., M.P.P.

was prepared to address the Chair at length, but owing to the lateness of the hour, was prevented from doing so. It is to be hoped that on future festivals of this kind, that the speakers will be requested to confine their remarks to the great interests for which the Association has been organized to promote.

The Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, at the call of the chair, rose to make a few observations. He had ever felt that this was not a toast that required to be responded to, because it was one that found a response in every heart. He felt deeply what the President had expressed, that we have reason to be proud and grateful for the success of the undertaking; and large as the attendance was, it only found limits in want of room. He was speaking on that with which he was not familiar, while many present were; but he could not refrain from advertising to the fact, that there was no country possessing the advantages—advantages almost illimitable—that Canada does. Looking to the great waters at her foot, and the innumerable rivers leading thereto, and the water-power afforded—he would ask, where was the country that could boast of like advantages with Upper Canada? Even with London, and other towns far removed, the inhabitants had the advantages of good plank roads, by which the produce reached the great waters, on whose surface it was to be borne to Europe. He knew not their plans for the future, but presumed they would be assimilated to the mother country—where the annual meeting was held in different localities each year. By these means parties would be brought together, and thereby made acquainted with each other, and also with different parts of this rich province and its boundless resources. Few among them now knew but little more than the beauties of the neighbourhood in which they might be located; but it had been his duty to travel the province for more than thirty years, and yet at each successive visit he believed the last he left the more beautiful. He was quite sure that there were dozens present who had no conception of the beauties of the province, and if the association should do no more than make them acquainted with them, even that would be of great benefit. He, with them, was gratified at beholding the specimens that had been shown; but the great use was not in their production, but in the benefit conferred on the whole; as in what relates to the human race, where the talents, acquisitions, and erudition of the poet, the divine, the lawyer, or the statesman, would in no small degree, form the great middle class, without which no country would find prosperity. It was not by the exhibition of a large bunch of carrots, or celery, or turnips, that it was to be effected, but by the general excellence which would result from the emulation the exhibition would excite. Their first meeting had occurred at a singular period, at the moment the mother country, with a due regard to the interests of her colonies, had seen fit to withdraw the system of protection under which she, with the colonies, had grown to such unexampled prosperity. The prophecies that had fallen had been various, and involved questions of a doubtful nature; were this not the

case, there would not be seen fourteen English dukes on one side, and eleven on the other, in this fiscal battle. While convinced that these measures had passed with a view of affording food for the lower classes, at a low rate, yet he believed if their calculations failed, that England, through her Legislators, had firmness enough to retrac her steps.—Among the other advantages, there was this one, that formerly the policy was to prevent manufactures in the Colonies, and this policy might have had much to do with the severance of the connexion between the United States and Britain, but now, when our products were to go in free, they would no longer hold us bound as before, or evince a jealousy at our progress in manufactures. It was not to be thought that all would confine themselves to agriculture: to some nature had given a delicacy of touch and a turn of mind that was ill suited to these things, and which made it certain that they would not be kept within a given scope. Until the Society had conferred on the labouring classes the belief that they had the means not only to keep but to raise themselves higher in the social scale—until they should have improved their dwellings, affording the comforts of study—but little good would be done—because with this they would afford them opportunities to become contributors to the good work in which they were engaged. He would not detain them longer, but hearing the toast, his mind was drawn to the reading of the royal commission. He hoped, however, that this was not so long, as some of the gentlemen would occupy their attention on toasts to be submitted.

Mr. Sheriff RUTAN then rose, intimating that the toast in his hands—"The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family"—always followed that given by the President. He would not say many words; he had intended to address a few observations to them, but following the learned Chief Justice he felt he could say nothing.

Mr. Justice HAGERMAN having heard the Sheriff express a desire that he should attend, had met them. Although not in the habit of attending public dinners of late years, yet he could have no objection to attend this meeting,—the first of the Provincial Agricultural Society for Canada West. He had never hesitated to give his opinion on subjects involving the welfare of those among whom he moved, and glad was he of the opportunity of doing so when this society was making its position. He thanked God that he was enabled to think we should always rejoice that we in Upper Canada could drink to a Royal Family. We have a Queen that every Canadian must love and honour. With respect to the Royal Family, something might be said in connexion with agriculture. To go no further than George the Third, in whose reign this Colony became permanently annexed to the British Crown. He set an example which all have followed. But the other day, one of the two surviving Royal Dukes were seen battling in the House of Peers the innovations, and seeking by all and every means to defeat a measure which he thought injurious to the great agricultural interests; therefore, we could not only look to them with loyalty but gratitude. Nor is the Royal Consort behind those whom he had alluded. It was well known that

his Royal Highness spent the greater part of his income in agricultural pursuits for his own amusement, and with a view to benefiting and promoting the breed of stock. The Chief Justice had said "this was an era in the history of the province;" indeed it was, and the institution one that should be supported. With reference to the injury, if any should result, from the alteration of the Imperial corn laws, it was difficult, indeed, to say what might be its effect. When in England, after the receipt of the address from the provincial legislature, which caused some anxiety there, he was often asked whether he thought the measure would be injurious or not to the Colony. His answer was (whether correct or not,) "that Canada had nothing to fear from competition with the United States;" that if she feared competition at all it was with Europe and Africa, from whence large quantities of wheat were imported. These were his reasons: he believed that the peninsula bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, contains a greater proportion of land adapted for wheat growing, than any other portion of the globe. Here the growth is scarcely ever less than twenty, and is in many instances thirty bushels to the acre. Taking the Genessee valley and Ohio, it would be found that they did not exceed twelve bushels to the acre; and considering that, competition need not be feared. In Michigan, it might be greater; but when the heavy expense of transport was considered, it need not frighten us. But as to "price," this has hitherto been regulated by, and is dependant on England; but henceforward it will be regulated by New York, the *London* of this continent! And, if it be allowed us to send produce by way of the American Atlantic ports, they will become the purchasers of all our produce, if it were with none other object than getting the shipments. He would have farmers look at the great question presented to them practically—there was no use in evading it,—buying, as we shall do, broadcloths and other goods as cheap in New York as in Quebec, with far less expense of transit, she must become the great market of the western continent. We may be assured that it cannot be long before a canal is constructed from the port of Oswego to the tide-waters of the Hudson, which will complete the water communication which they now enjoy. It, of course, depended on certain contingencies; but we might fairly assume that they will go by the way of New York, if the expense were not greater. Remembering that the harbour of New York is open all the year—not closed, as is the St. Lawrence navigation, seven months in the year; and that merchants—no matter where they might be thrown—care for nothing but profit, they might fairly anticipate the result to which he alluded. Seeing his friend Mr. Merritt, present, he would ask him what was to be done—perhaps he would explain to them? It is now for the farmers to consider for themselves, and firmly to express their views on the great changes that have taken place. It might be, that in another four or five years, a statesman may arise, who will deal with the great question submitted to him in the spirit of an Englishman; but this, he would say, it must be done, or the day would be rued when this relaxation were given effect to; and while he said this

he would also say that none of her Majesty's subjects were more enthusiastically loyal than those of U. Canada. He would not say they were all good subjects—there might be exceptions; but the last rebellion afforded proofs of devotion to the Crown which had done much to satisfy all of the loyalty of the Canadians. Trade, and its results, have an insidious influence on the mind, which would require to be watched. It might happen that he would never have another opportunity to address them on the subject, and therefore he would urge upon them to arm themselves against those influences, if it would more or less operate on the general system. There were parties who expressed to him, when in London their surprise that we had not fallen in love with the institutions of the United States. He had told them that they did not know the Canadians! When this country was settled by the father of the Chief Justice, and his father, there were not 5000 people from Halifax to Sandwich—a province now teeming with riches, and peopled by nearly two million inhabitants. The rebellion—the rebellion of 48 hours—showed that none could give stronger proof of loyalty than this colony. There was one thing to which he would allude—perhaps it was not wise to declare it—his belief that it was the bounden duty of every man to seek the division of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada. Until this was done they could not expect the prosperity they might. He might have trespassed too far, but trusted it would be received as falling from one who desired—most heartily desired—their prosperity, and who would make any sacrifice to promote this end.

The PRESIDENT announced that the next toast would be proposed by the mayor of Toronto; and he would take the opportunity to acknowledge the exertions of his Worship, to forward the interests of the association which had brought them together on this occasion.

The MAYOR (W. H. Boulton, Esquire,) considered that the toast conferred on his hands, like that of the sovereign, required no prefatory remark from him. The toast of "His Excellency the Governor-General Lord Cathcart" was one that would meet with response in all breasts. He would not trespass on their attention, but he could not sit down without adverting to what had fallen from Mr. Justice Hagerman, as to the pride of belonging to the British Empire. For himself his pride would be materially lessened, if he thought, for a moment, that all the trade of this great fertile and thriving province was to go by New York; if they were to look forward to that, he could not conceive how it was to be brought about. All to go by the way of New York! No! he looked forward confidently to the day when the Canadians should become the carriers of all the produce of Michigan, Wisconsin, and the far west, which was now almost impassable; and he not only looked forward to it, but he never should be happy till the day arrived. Why should not this take place, with our water communications, which would enable American buyers, instead of shipping and unshipping at Buffalo, to load their wheat on our craft at Chicago, which, passing through the splendid canals now nearly completed, would be delivered at Quebec? Is it to be said they will neglect this? And we to

be told that we must get them to carry our staple? No, they must come to us? When it could be shown, as it would be, that the transit would be as low, or lower, then we should have the trade. He would acknowledge that we were not so wide awake as our neighbours; but he felt perfectly satisfied that they would live to see the day when all the surplus products of the western states of the Union, as well of western Canada would be transmitted to Europe by the River St. Lawrence. He might have digressed, but, without further preface, would propose the health of His Excellency, Lord Cathcart, Governor-General.

Mr. G. P. RINDOUT, (President of the Board of Trade) was not aware, till a few minutes since, that the honour of proposing a toast had been assigned to him, but he learned, that from some fresh arrangement—or rather from making two toasts of one,—this had fallen into his hands. He trusted that would be a sufficient excuse for bringing it before them without preface. It required none, however, for he had but to mention "The Army and Navy" to secure the attention of all who admired the deeds in arms of the two services. The Chairman had reminded them that this day—this auspicious day—was the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. He was glad that the society had commenced with such favourable prospects,—on the anniversary of a battle that rounded so much to her credit,—when first was given the motto "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." He might, and was almost tempted to draw their attention to the many gallant exploits of the Army and Navy.

SIR CHARLES CHICHESTER, (in responding,) wished the Army and Navy had a better representative, or one who could more fittingly respond to the compliment paid to the stater services than himself—one who could better acknowledge the toast than he. With reference to the Navy, what more could be said, than what had fallen from the Chief Justice, that this was the anniversary of Trafalgar and Nelson's immortality!—that this was the anniversary of the day that placed the great hero beyond the praise of inefficient friends. As to the proceedings of the day, it might appear out of course for him [Sir Charles] to advert to them, but, seeing so many friends around, he could not but congratulate them on their prospects; and if it fell down (which this could only be considered) gave so much promise, what might they not expect from the non-day? What might they not look for in the progress of the association, when the fostering care of its patrons should develop the agricultural resources of the Province. He believed there was no limit to the beneficial influence such a society could exercise on the destinies of the colony. In conclusion, on behalf of his brethren in arms, whether of the Army or Navy, he would assure the company, that the gratitude of their country for any services they might render, was the greatest honour they hope for.

J. B. MARKS, Esquire, (Warden of the Midland District,) thought it was not his place to acknowledge this toast, as he was only a civilian in the service, [said Mr. M.] "Quello's Occupation's gone!" He felt that the two services could always do their duty; that while they obtained

provisions and pay, all would be found true to their duty. He gloried in the formation of this "Provincial Agricultural Association," it would form a nucleus for the proceedings of other bodies. And who, he would ask, was to be benefited by these associations? Why, the labourer, the mechanic, and then doubly the merchant. All the materials used by them must be purchased from the merchant, who was always ready to invest his capital where there was a chance of a return,—always ready to purchase or to sell. Without the merchants, the inhabitants of the province would be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." For himself, he thought we wanted a whole sample of British merchants, to spend their capital among us. He regretted to hear their number was not large: could they get on with 300 subscribers? He would recommend that in future each district society should give £20 per annum.

Mr. Crooks proposed "The Royal Agricultural Society of England—The Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland—The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland—and, The British Association for the Advancement of Science." It was only at intervals we could catch what fell from the Honourable Gentleman; but, we understood him to express his satisfaction in proposing the toast,—but his surprise at the order in which the several societies were named,—as the Highland Agricultural Society was much older than the Royal Agricultural Society of England. They all knew what the Highlands of Scotland were fifty years ago, when the chieftain's bid he "could bring five hundred men with cymores, that was his possession;" and they also knew what had been effected there by the exertions of this Highland society. Mr. Crooks then addressed himself to the rates of freight on the St. Lawrence, which he described as excessive, expressing his belief that, if reduced, the St. Lawrence would bear on its bosom not only the products of Canada, but all that of the "far west." He trusted to see the day when a dozen firms might be found clubbing together to build a vessel, that should convey what they had raised to the West Indies and Europe, and making money for themselves rather than the forwarders. They had much cause of gratulation that the change in the fiscal laws had come upon them in such a generally prosperous time.

The Hon. ADAM FERGUSON having been loudly called for to speak to the toast given by the Hon. W. J. Crooks, stated that with regard to the great Societies alluded to, he (Mr. F.) could only speak with confidence as regarded the Royal Agricultural Society of Scotland. That Society was well known to exercise the most important influence upon the Agricultural and rural improvement of Scotland, and had risen to the very highest pinnacle of distinction, as a great mode of national advancement. It might be consistory and encouraging to an Association so entirely in its infancy as the Provincial Association of Canada West, to be more acquainted with the rise and progress of the Highland Society. It commenced in a convivial party of six or a dozen Highland proprietors, of whom Mr. F. stated his father was one, assembled to discuss what, if they have read Sir W. G. (and who has not?) designated by the well-known epithet

"Magnum Donum," probably the plural would be more correct—and thus in the course of a long evening struck on the idea of an Association for improving the Highland Districts of their native land. From this small commencement, arose that magnificent institution, which now numbers its thousands of members, and expends its thousands of pounds in the great cause of rural improvement, with the happiest effects. It is an Institution zealously supported by men of all parties and of all professions. He (Mr. F.) for many years had the honor and advantage of a seat at its Board of Directors; and it may grafly the present company to be informed, that at that Board there was no man more regular in attendance, or more anxious to be useful, than our present Governor General, the Earl of Cathcart. It was impossible to estimate too highly the benefits which might be expected from such an Association as we had now formed, provided it shall be conducted upon right principles, and kept rigidly clear of all political or party bias. He (Mr. F.) had witnessed the advances made in the adjoining State of New York, by a similar Institution. Upon several occasions he had been present at the Grand State Show, and each in succession seemed to grow in the quantity of high-bred stock of all descriptions, and of domestic manufactures, and rural implements. He would gladly embrace the opportunity of acknowledging the kind and hospitable reception that he had always met with, from our neighbours, and he would take upon him to promise a like welcome to any Canadian farmer who might find time to attend. He was happy to observe, this evening, gentlemen from N. York; and he hoped his friend General Harmer, when he returned to his home, would tell his neighbours, that we were at least making a move in the right direction. We had heard much, perhaps more than enough this evening, about free trade.—A learned and Honourable Judge had denounced such principles in pretty round terms. It was to be regretted that such discussions should be introduced on such occasions, and he (Mr. F.) would avoid pressing his views on the matter, further than to declare, that he entertained no fears whatever of the farmers being swamped by the removal of protection. There is no farmer in Canada who can conscientiously declare, that by a little more attention to his business, he might not add at least a bushel to an acre to his produce, and that the advantages accruing to him from removing duties on many items of consumption, a decrease, would prove a counterbalance. He (Mr. F.) did not think we might look further than the prosperous city in which we now were, to judge of what might be looked for from removing protection.—To do this would be to fostered as the seat of Government, and to suppose that to be deemed what that was lost. She has grown in extent a divi-impertance every day since she was left to find her own level, and so would it be in every similar position where allowed to have free scope to exert his powers. [Mr. F. was about to propose "The Mayor and Corporation of the City," but he was informed by the Chair that the toast had been placed by the Committee in the hands of a gentleman who was prepared to speak to it, and he accordingly resumed his seat.]

Mr. J. W. GANBLE, who regarded it as a high honour, that the opportunity was given him of proposing the next toast, "Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures." Each would afford a theme for the orator, but he would confine himself to the first. He knew not why it was so, but he was convinced that agriculture had not made the strides it might do. He now believed that the agricultural body and interests would assume the position and exercise the influence they ought to do in the colony. He felt convinced that ere long large tracts of land would be brought into cultivation—swamps retracted—swamps drained; and that with the aid of scientific inquiries, nature would be taxed to her uttermost. God had done much for this splendid colony; it now only remained for them to help themselves—to direct all their energies to an increased production of the staple commodity of the country. We might have a laborious population; but if their efforts were trammelled and obstructed—in vain would be their labour. He hailed the formation of this association with delight, conceiving that it promised well for the agricultural interest in particular, and for those of the colony in general. The cheers he heard, when the toast expressive of loyalty were given, were British cheers!—they went to his heart, and was it because he felt they were so that he thought the restrictions might be removed. It was true, that in commercial policy a new era had arrived; and that the Imperial government exercise a power it had a right to do, of providing for her own population, and as far as possible meeting the demands and requirements of her politicians; but he did seem to him, that the attention had not been given as there ordinarily was, to the great colonial interests involved in the question. "As conceived that a repeal of our differential duties" would have been concurrent with the enactment with the other. If British legislature, were viewed by the same regard for Canadian interests as that which had guided them in their present course. He desired most sincerely, that the colony should remain part of the British dominions; and wishing this, would desire to see restrictions on navigation removed. If they had "free trade" in ships, as in commerce, then the greater part of the trade would be by way of the St. Lawrence, because it was cheaper—that was the reason; but if the contrary, then the shipments must be from the port of New York. It was an ordinary matter of calculation—it was not only as to their own products, but they had also to look to that of the neighbouring states. Now the enormous charges put up the profits, and trammelled speculation. As to ability, they could grow as cheap, they could carry as cheap their manufactures could equal those of the States; the Canadians were as industrious as their neighbours—they were in possession of splendid water power; but, it would seem, there was not the same enterprise as with the Americans. This year, after a lapse of 20 years, he had visited the United States. He was astonished, and asked himself, whether there was the same progress here, and could but answer "No." Then why? He found that there when money was amassed, it was immediately invested here, and then they could compete with any kingdom. Never, he felt convinced was a poor

people blessed with a more fertile country. He did not regret the proposed removal of the linen protection they had left. He invariably found that the price on the other side was higher there than here; and that the protection intended to be given to the farmer, in no wise benefited him, but that the profit had accrued to the shop-owner alone and forwarded his views. The day of which the Association held its first meeting—the anniversary of Trafalgar—was indeed opportune.

Mr. BENJAMIN THORNE, (of B. Thorne & Co) then rose. He was not accustomed to address an assembly, but, in acknowledging the toast would desire to give expression to a few opinions. In considering the resources of the Province, all must admit the extraordinary progress—the unexampled advances made of late years. It was not twenty years since the Canada Company raised capital, and when remarks were made as to the way in which it would be paid, 'twas sneeringly said, "by a few bushels of musty wheat"; now they were producing wheat that was prized in the European markets. If they would bring capital into the country it must be by the production of large granaries of wheat; a limited quantity would not do it. A good deal had been said as to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The canals would enable them to send at the lowest rate of transport, during the summer months, although there were periods when it would not be available; but, as to the bugbear of not being enabled to raise wheat to compete with them let those who doubted the practicability go into the States, and they would find it higher than here. Still more had been said as to free navigation; he might advocate this under certain circumstances, but, consulting the future destinies of the province, he did not require it. We could build as cheap as them. He had heard of shipwrights working at 2s. 6d. per day. He felt that they could compete with the Americans, and that we shall ere long see a premium that will do away with the notions now prevailing here. Within a short period, flour will be conveyed to Quebec for 1s. 6d., and from thence to England for 3s. 6d., making 5s.—while their charge will be 5s. 3d.: this would be a beneficial difference of 3d. per barrel. When he looked at the advantages we held in the water carriage he could not be brought to believe but that with energy we might beat them. Even this year, the returns for Montreal will fall but little short of that for the city of New-Orleans; theirs was 800,000—ours, for Montreal, will be between 600,000 and 700,000. Already, therefore, could we boast that Montreal is exporting the products of the province, to an amount equal to that given by the second among the cities of the union. Only let the European merchants know that we have the article for sale—that they can have it, and we shall not want for vessels; but they will not come when it is uncertain whether there will be a cargo. He would wish to see their own commercial marine made out to which they might look for the transport of Canadian produce. He trusted also that attention would be given to their manufactures;—it was by producing those things they would do well; but, so long as they had to pay out for every article would they be

The PRESIDENT solicited their attention for the Sheriff.

W B Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Home District, and vice-president of the Home District Agricultural Society, rose. He was obliged to the President for the kind manner in which he had mentioned his name. They had now, for sixteen years, struggled on together in the work he loved—the promotion of agricultural studies, and whatever they might hitherto have had to dishearten them, he has now encouraged, by the very numerous attendance, to look forward with confidence to their labors having their reward—success. He recollected that their first meetings were composed of a few individuals, who felt warmly on these subjects, and, by their continued exertions, they had secured the gratifying results of this meeting. None acquainted with the state of agriculture in this province in 1830, could, for a moment, doubt the good wrought by the society's operations. The speeches that had fallen from the gentlemen who preceded him had been most gratifying; he trusted to make his so also, by making it short. He would conclude by proposing the toast, "*Immigration from the British Isles.*"

The PRESIDENT said he should call upon one not unknown to the society to return thanks; it was the gentleman to whom the gold medal had been awarded by the Home District Agricultural Society, last year, for the best essay on agriculture—Mr. Cooper.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER rose to respond. He felt highly honoured by having been requested to appear among those who were to address the company, but it was only justice to the society and himself to say, that he should not have occupied such a position, had it not been for the unavoidable absence of a learned gentleman who was to have responded to this toast—one whose eloquence would have adorned the subject. Though not a farmer, he did not, on that ground, think of declining to act as he had been requested to, for he held that none of any trade or profession should keep aloof from this association. He contended that the agricultural interest was no class interest in this province, but embraced within it all others; the advancement of agriculture and of Canada must go together—the prosperity of the farmers and of the colony were one and identical. His emigrant experience had not been so long as that of many present, but during the fifteen years he had been in Canada, he had seen one of our best districts changed from a state of wilderness to a well-cultivated producing country, and that by the exertions and hard labour of immigrants from the British Isles. He meant the district of Huron,—which was rapidly becoming, from its natural advantages, and the exertions of its sturdy inhabitants, a most important agricultural portion of the province. It was among these men that he had seen something of the practice of agriculture, and learnt to consider its importance in the growth of the country. He trusted that at future meetings, that district would be fully represented. He had lately visited his native land, and was still of opinion that for thousands of his countrymen nothing could be so advantageous as emigration to Canada. They

must emigrate, and where else could they turn, and yet be so completely at home? Under their own government—among their countrymen and kindred. It was to this colony that the British people could come, and scarcely feel that they had left the British Isles. While in England, he had witnessed the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, and at the time thought how advantageous it would be for Canada if it boasted a body formed and acting for similar good purposes. On his return he was much gratified to find that the attempt had been made, and this was the result. At that meeting he had seen much more than we could display for a long time to come, but not more than we shall in proportion to our country and means. It might be said that in Canada we were under disadvantages, in comparison to the old countries—he doubted it. Our farmers have neither ruinous rents, nor heavy poor rates to pay. They are yeomanry, tilling their own soil, and determined till it better, independent men, and can let who drop a penny or two without being ruined. The people who met at Newcastle were from all parts of the kingdom, and the representatives of distinct and opposite interests, but they allowed no feelings of opposition to interfere with their good purposes. There was no clashing of feeling; all joined for the purposes that brought them together, namely, to advance and improve the agriculture of the country, and disseminate useful knowledge on the subject; from the mouths of learned, scientific and practical men. It would be out of place, to speak at length on this interesting subject, as he might be tempted to do, but begged to return thanks for the toast, wishing that this colony might remain for many long years, eye for centuries! a country to which a Briton might emigrate without changing his creed or nation.

The PRESIDENT would now call on a gentleman, long known to all Canadians, and whose best exertions have ever been given to advance the interests of his country.

W. HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq., M. P. P., in obedience to the call, rose, and (addressing the President and gentlemen present) said, it afforded him much gratification that the resolution committed to his hands, was one entirely in accordance with his feelings, and which in his every act of political and social life, he had sought to carry out. He would propose, "*Great Britain and the United States. May that friendly intercourse which now subsists between the two countries be perpetuated, and may there be no rivalry between them, other than a desire to promote to the fullest extent the prosperity and welfare of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries.*" There was no man of feeling or judgment, none possessing love for his country and mankind, who would not desire to carry this out—none whose heartiest aspirations would not be breathed, that this friendly intercourse might be perpetuated. He might remind them of what fell from Sir Robert Peel, when a rupture between the countries seemed likely, "say nothing" said he, "except as to the——?" All must be proud of the courtesy and forbearance shown by British statesmen on the occasion, and who among all her Majesty's subjects, whether Imperial or Colonial, does not feel

that the high tone and moral feeling which characterized the negotiation, is among the many assurances we have of good feeling between the two countries. The exertions of those great and good men on the American and British shores—had brought the discussion to a successful issue. It had resulted in peace! All now was harmony between them. He had in the course of the day attended a meeting of the subscribers of the proposed Electric Telegraph Company; who could tell the results of this discovery, for Canada, and for those whose interests they had more immediately to consider to day? the farmers! Hereafter the system of forestalling following the possession of exclusive information would be broken up. A communication at ten days between New York and Britain, would be a communication of ten days for us with all continental Europe. And added to this, within a comparatively trifling period, they would have a railway that could not fail to bring us yet more closely together. It was well known that he had not been an advocate for free trade. He had never sought it but for the Colonies, but now, foreign nations would be placed in the same position with the Colonies of the Empire, and he now believed, that this change would redound to the interests of Canada. The Chairman would recollect when the whole commerce of Canada, and the Western world passed down the St. Lawrence. How had they lost it? It was lost in 1824, by the wisdom *per se* of that enterprising people, the Americans in the formation of the Erie Canal, by which the trade was diverted from its former channel. He had exerted himself to the utmost to bring back this trade from the artificial, to what all must concede was the natural channel. They deserved credit for accomplishing so much, with what were then limited means. They had accomplished it, and were now enjoying the benefits of a revenue derived from inland communication. The first motion he brought forward, after being elected to the House of Assembly, was one for the improvement of the communication by the way of the Saint Lawrence. He was proud of this, believing as he did, that the God of nature had not given us these splendid lakes and rivers, but to form the great highway. The narrow channel created by them was 360 miles, that created by the Canadians only 66; was it then to be said that they could compete with us? No! The freight from hence to Quebec, would be \$2, of which one was toll. Was his argument visionary? No! but grounded on facts, for it would be found that the freight from Detroit to Oswego, would be \$2, of which \$1 would be paid as toll on the Welland Canal. When the canals should be completed, the produce would be sent down in large vessels, bringing back goods for the merchants here and westward, at the price of ballast. He knew that they had gone in debt for their construction, and they could pay it. How would they pay it? Why, by the tolls. He felt that nothing could equal the St. Lawrence and its Canals. Mr. Thorne says he would not open it to them. Why, you would be out of your senses not to do so. 'Tis they would be paying your tolls,—they that would be paying the interest of your debt. The receipts this year

had been £30,000; last year they were only £20,000; but he looked confidently forward to its being £100,000, within ten years. He spoke with confidence, having noted its progress for a long period. The gross receipts on the Erie Canal, last year, were \$2,600,000; and this year the tolls had increased to \$200,000. He brought in four resolutions to the House on this subject, which had not been adopted. Had they been adopted, he believed the revenue would have materially increased; ours would have been the cheapest market, and they would have carried it in. He had intended to say more, but this he would say, that there was a misapprehension as to the results of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Why not allow American vessels from Oswego to Boston? They have opened to us, why not we to them? Why not bring them here? He would have them look at the country westward of Lake Erie, larger in extent than the Atlantic coast, ready to send its produce this road if permitted. All he would ask, was that they should be placed on the same footing as those in the States. With reference to the productions of the soil, he felt somewhat embarrassed speaking in the presence of General Harman and the lions of the State of New York. The first thing alluded to had been the production of the soils. It had been said that the valley of the Genesee did not produce more than fourteen bushels to the acre, some twenty years ago. Tucker had started an agricultural magazine there, and the last statistics showed a produce of twenty-two bushels to the acre. They had a similar publication here. Was it patronized? If it be read, they must be informed of what was passing in the agricultural world. They must read if they would advance. Had they the best seed—the best corn? If this were attended to, they might grow some five bushels an acre more—had they this? And the difference shown in corn would be visible in the cultivation of other articles. One recommended them to build ships, another to give attention to the wool, but with the lands cultivated by those he addressed, he felt they could compete with any nation in the world, in the growth of corn, and it mattered little to them who carried it. The natural quantity would be five bushels more an acre than they were now producing. It would be seen that on the other side it varied from fourteen to twenty-two bushels. Why should not this quantity be grown here? Their lands were fitted to grow 22 bushels. Sowing clover and wheat alternately, and placing lambs on the land at proper times, that would pay. They would have the wool, the mutton, and the improvement of the land which must ensue. Here in the grain growing districts, they found the ready market for their produce, and their manufactures were encouraged. For himself he thought the New York Show did not come up to this, and he thought their own would far exceed it in time. He should be happy to associate with them in their future meetings.

[The friends of a popular system of agricultural and mechanical education, cannot but feel much indebted to the mover and responder of this resolution, for the very able manner in which they brought the subject before the public. The Provincial Normal School which is about being estab-

lished in this City, if conducted in connection with an experimental farm, under proper management, might be made productive of a vast amount of good to this rising province. This subject is of too much importance to be lost sight of.]

The Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, M. P. P., being called on, said: The toast which the committee had done him the honour to confide to his hands, was that of "Education." It could not be expected that at that late hour he should go into the subject—(was neither hours or minutes in which justice could be done to the subject involved in the important word "Education." He could not but think that it agured well, that the committee had seen fit to treat it as one requisite to be treated with at this meeting by this interest—the agricultural interest—the great and paramount interest of the country—it showed that they were disposed to pay more attention to the subject than heretofore. In a lengthened period, the exertions had been devoted to what might be called furnishing the means of education; but it was now thought that those higher branches of education—those ordinarily considered beyond the region of the agricultural mind, or those in which it had heretofore been thought they had no interest, should be considered: it was no longer sought for particular interests, but for interests in particular. They (the farmers) were the great interest, because from them sprung the divines, the lawyers, the statesmen, to whom were committed the interests of the country. And those who uphold the notion that these are unimportant considerations, lose sight of what is beneficial to their own interests in particular, and the Province in general. In their agricultural pursuits, it was gratifying to know that the whole range of the sciences might be brought to bear—chemistry, electricity, &c. The agricultural body, have an interest in all scientific discoveries, anything that can by possibility raise them higher. He thought he might take some credit to himself for having placed this among the other academic studies; and without being lower, that it should at least be on a level with all others, and that they should all seek to reach the pinnacle in these studies. It was by these means they would have the first men—men of the greatest talent—engaged in it. He would have them to do all they could to place it on a level with all other pursuits, and the greatest advantages must accrue to themselves and to the country. One great advantage of meetings like this, was the unanimity engendered. It had been remarked by the Chief Justice, that we should seek to promote a Canadian feeling. He never thought on his country without a pride equal to any in the world. How was it then, there was not the brotherhood he would desire? English, Irish, and Scotchmen one—each alike, forgetting any distinction from the land of their birth. He longed to see a strong Canadian feeling spring up. He wished to see Tory and Radical, Episcopalian and Presbyterian, each breathing the spirit, "You are all my countrymen, and as such I love and esteem you." Without trespassing further, he would propose the toast, "Education."

The Rev. Dr. EGERTON RYERSON, (*Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada*), obedient to the call of the President, said, that the situation he held as Head of the Education Board, was his only justification for appearing before them: but did he forbear from acknowledging this toast, it would be regarded as a neglect of the great interests committed to him. Considering the time, he should confine himself shortly to the subject. As a native of Upper Canada, he was glad to see an appreciation of that which was bound up with the vast and vital interests of the province. He was rejoiced to see this with the loftiest feelings of his heart and aspirations of his mind. As the son of a farmer, he early suffered much from the lack of means of education; but he now rejoiced at the educational prospects enjoyed by the native youth of this great province. It was what he felt in early life, in the want to which he had alluded, that induced the determination in him to endeavour to rescue some of the sons of farmers from the disability under which he laboured. He was rejoiced to hear the patriotic sentiments that had fallen from the several gentlemen who had addressed them, but in none did he more rejoice than in the declaration that all differences should be sunk in the one feeling—Canadian prosperity and the determination to secure it. He hoped they would never lose sight of the adage, "Union is Strength;" and while holding fast to essentials, yet that they would concede that in non-essentials there might be liberty. Whenever differences occurred in secular and civil matters, it prevented the vigorous energies being put forth, and put a blight on all that could be done. They should put an end to all considerations but the development of mind. He had noticed what had fallen from the several gentlemen who had preceded him. It was admitted by all, the change in the commercial policy of the mother country should induce us to put forth extraordinary exertions; that all must put forth their efforts to demonstrate that two ears of wheat could be grown where we now raise one. And what so important a means to this end as education. The indifference that has grown up, results from the different ideas of education. Finding their sons return, knowing nothing of what belongs to their future career, engenders dissatisfaction with farmers. When educated popularly, with the same view to their future engagements as the students of law, medicine and theology, for their respective offices; when regard should be had to his feelings, self-respect and virtuous habits, then the agricultural pursuits would rank as high as legal studies. Looking at these few points, who could be unaware how important it was these should be carried out. It is not only with the practical knowledge the farmer has to do, the seasons, &c., but it is also necessary he should know something of the soils; some may be defective, some prolific. With plants, he should know how each is the best suited to the ground; and this knowledge should extend to every kind and every soil. A proper knowledge of manures will require that he should inform himself of the first principles of chemistry and their application.

Again, he has to do with machinery, and should know something of their construction;—with horses, and this will require a knowledge of mechanics, that, having a weak horse and a strong horse, he may make the best use of the power at his command,—that by placing them properly, the stronger may be made to assist the weaker. He should know chemistry, the causes of the barrenness and fertility of soils, and the best mode of adapting mechanical power. He should not only know this, but also how to keep proper accounts of every day's transaction, the number of his cattle, the expenses incurred on them, as also on each crop, and the way each has been raised and thus know how to turn his farm to better account. Profiting by this he will not only reckon from his gross expenditure and compare years, but, with the keen competition to which he will be subjected, would know the cost of every thing he raised. For want of this, the farmer may fall into many errors. They should not only benefit, but obtain, all that nature can give them. When thus educated, specially for their altar pursuits, all would be brought to bear in its avocations; and this thought derives additional consideration, when they reflected that the farmers were the people of the country. In provincial university there was a splendid endowment, but in the common schools there was none. The learned gentleman (Mr. Baldwin) had alluded to his instrumentality in obtaining the grant for the university and he deserved great praise and credit for it. He would go further; he would even have an agricultural department in the Normal School—one that should fit parties to teach agriculture, chemistry, &c., and he had no doubt the learned gentleman would give his aid in another place toward its formation.

JAMES HARVEY PRICE, Esq., M. P. P., after what had fallen from members, would confine himself simply to proposing a toast. Prosperity to the Provincial Agricultural Association, and to the several District Agricultural Societies of the Province."

VICE-PRESIDENT WATENHALL considered it unnecessary to trespass on their attention at any length, after the eloquent speeches they had heard. He could not, however, refrain from mentioning that he thought this project would fall through at first, but he had now altered his sentiments. There could no longer be any doubt of their ultimate success. After what they witnessed that day, all must be confident; assisted as they had been by men of the highest learning and intelligence, and occupying the highest positions, he relied confidently on the future, and trusted they might greet the same faces and have the opportunity of acknowledging similar assistance on a future occasion.

GEORGE DUGGAN, Esquire, M. P. P., briefly proposed "the Press," which was responded to by Mr. Brown.

Mr. PARSONS, of Dundas, had great pleasure in being summoned to propose the toast, "the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto," for they knew, with him, that it was owing to the exertions of the Mayor and his brethren in the cause that had secured the success of the association. He deserved the greatest credit at their hands.

The MAYOR (W. H. Boulton, Esquire, M. P. P.) on behalf of himself and the corporation, tendered them his best thanks for the honour done them. He was a little put out by an observation that fell from the Honourable Adam Ferguson; but he must acquit Mr. F. of any misrepresentation. He was alone [laughter]—he would explain it to them; he was not ashamed to explain [renewed laughter]. He had returned from Lowell, a place which, twenty years ago, did not contain 1000 inhabitants, now containing 20,000. There he saw everything manufactured to the minutest article [roars of laughter]. (He was delighted to see they were amused). He saw everything, from the most costly to the most common description, all produced in that city [more tittering]. Those who laughed might be the first to set up manufactories of their own! When he saw this, and contrasted it with Canada, it was in that moment, he said, " 'twas enough to make him sick to think of returning." Seeing that our banks were drained to meet the cost of the manufactures, and remembering that we had an advantage of 15 per cent. he must confess he was ashamed. There, everything they required was made, even to the very shoe pegs in the soles of their boots. He did regret—not that he was a Canadian—but that in Canada the same anxiety was not evinced; and he felt that he, who should promote manufactures, would do more good than all the lawyers and clergymen. He had made the observation in the simplicity of his heart, and he did not regret it. Yet all will go well with us. We had a fine back country, capable of maintaining the whole present population of the province. Heregretted there were no more specimens on this occasion in aid of the exhibition.

FRANKLIN JACKES, Esquire, then proposed "The Commercial Interest of Canada," which G. P. RIDOOT, Esquire, president of the Board of Trade, acknowledged. He felt assured that the merchants were fully sensible that their interests were so closely identified with those of the agriculturists, that if they did not prosper, the mercantile body could not. He trusted the association might prosper in all its undertakings, and thanked them for the honour done the mercantile body.

The PRESIDENT announced that a new reaping machine had been invented, but the patent not having been made out, the parties could not exhibit; and further, that the ploughing match would take place on Friday at noon.

"Their American Friends," and other toasts followed, after which the company rose highly delighted with the spirit evinced, and the harmony that prevailed, looking forward with high hopes to their next annual meeting.

#### AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

At two o'clock on Thursday, the 22d ult., the Honourable ADAM FERGUSON delivered the following Address to a large assemblage, at Government House, which was listened to throughout with intense interest. It is a document replete with plain matter-of-fact

arguments in favor of Canadian soil, climate, and other advantages with which this country is in possession of in an eminent degree, and we bespeak for it a careful reading:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—

You are all aware of the object which has brought us together upon the present occasion, and will readily admit its vital importance to Canada, when considered as an influential means of promoting the agricultural improvement of the Province. The expediency, perhaps I should say the necessity of possessing a great General Association or Board of Agriculture has long been felt, and its existence becomes every day more urgent, as local associations multiply, and as a strong desire for correct agricultural knowledge becomes more and more widely diffused. It is indispensably requisite, that we should possess *uniformity in certain great principles, with consistency in general rules and arrangements*, else, so far from making any advance, we shall inevitably become involved in contradiction and confusion, inextricably plunged deeper and deeper in inconsistency and error. It must occasion neither discouragement nor surprise that our enterprise may be regarded by some with hesitation or doubt. It is a step which a comparatively small portion of our farmers, however, contemplated at all, and which will require time and experience to digest. We trust however, and we doubt not that the scheme will receive a candid discussion, in every township, and that a liberal interpretation will be given to the intentions and views of its supporters. The promotion of the best interests and welfare of the farmer, has been, and will ever continue to be, the *moving power*; and we can with perfect confidence express our assurance, that hints, suggestions and criticisms, offered in an honest and friendly spirit, will at all times be hailed with thankfulness, and treated with decision and candour. Agriculture, properly so called, will form the *prime and the leading object of attention* with the Board, but assuredly neither Flora nor Pomona will be overlooked, while the ingenious manufacturer and mechanic will ever receive that encouragement and support which they so well deserve.

Before submitting my few remarks upon this highly interesting Institution, I must trespass for a few moments to notice the hasty manner in which they have been prepared. Honestly can I assure the meeting that the importance of the duty has been duly weighed, and my own inadequacy fully appreciated. Neither do I attach any blame whatever to the acting committee for my short

notice, as I am perfectly aware that it was on their part unavoidable, yet, I trust, they will readily corroborate my statement of the duty, having been under existing circumstances, unwillingly undertaken, though accompanied by representations which left me no option but to submit myself to your favourable consideration and indulgence.

The establishment, Gentlemen, of an Agricultural Board with such a constitution as is now submitted, can hardly fail to engage the hearty support of the farmers of Canada; affording as it does, the reasonable prospect of great good, and placing the management of affairs so entirely under their own superintendance and control. That it will contribute essentially to the respectability and influence of the agricultural class, admits of little doubt. The Legislature and Provincial Government of Canada, under men of all parties, have uniformly exhibited a praiseworthy readiness to promote agricultural improvement, and it is reasonable to assume that such encouragement and support will give ten-fold weight, when based upon satisfactory communication with such a body as the Provincial Board, and who will be able and ready at all times to convey the genuine sentiments and feelings of the independent yeomanry of the land upon all matters which come properly within their sphere. It may appear to some that our scheme should have embraced the United Province of Canada. We presume to think that a wiser resolution has been adopted; and when a liberal and candid comparison is drawn between our fellow colonists and ourselves, we feel no hesitation in pronouncing it the better plan, at least for a time, to confine our operations to Canada West. At whatever period Canada East may incline to move in a like direction, she will enjoy all the benefit of our experience, and will undoubtedly, receive at all times, our warm and cordial support. The field is extensive and rich; the agricultural resources and capabilities of Canada, are as yet, absolutely unknown in respect of value and extent; and the day may soon come when Canada shall profit by her two great Agricultural Associations, even as Britain glories in her great Agricultural Society of England, and in the *original and invaluable* Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. If rivalry is to exist, let it be of the purest and most honourable description; let it exhibit an honest desire in every Canadian, East and West, to co-operate without jealousy or envy in promoting the prosperity and welfare of one of the finest portions of the habitable globe. Canada (though thousands in Britain wrap-

ped up in wilful darkness shiver at its name, ignorant alike of its real capabilities and value,) is nevertheless blessed by a bounteous providence, with every advantage which can minister to the comfort and support of man. Let only her religious and moral culture keep some adequate pace with her temporal improvement, and who shall dare to assign bounds to her advances in civilization and wealth?

Of all the pursuits, Gentlemen, which engage the physical energies or which rouse the intellectual resources of our race, there is none which can at all bear a comparison with the occupation of the husbandman. We know it to be the inevitable and righteous doom pronounced by an offended God, upon sinful man, that "In the sweat of thy brow, shalt thou eat bread," and while we bow with humble reverence to the sentence pronounced, we cannot fail at the same time to recognize the wondrous mercy which distinguishes all His dispensations to man, and in humble gratitude to hail the blessings and enjoyments uniformly attendant upon a life of honest industry and toil. It would be uncourteous and unfair to exalt the husbandman at the expense of other avocations, though it is impossible to shrink from preferring his claim to one of the most useful and honourable among the employments of man. We have in all ages been too readily dazzled by glare and tinsel, or led astray by the noise and clamour of ambitious men; but it has been universally conceded by the wisest and the best, that the largest portion of human happiness will be ever found in the peaceful pursuits of rural life.

One characteristic feature of the farmer is indeed to be met with in every age and in every clime, and we doubt not that our Canadian brethren will sturdily maintain it as their right. Farmers must be allowed to grumble and to bemoan their fates, when ungenial seasons, low prices, or animal and vegetable diseases assail their equanimity. It will be well for them, however, in such hours of despondency, to consider calmly, and to put it to their convictions candidly, whether in the worst of times they feel any serious inclination to exchange conditions with any other class of the community to which they belong. During the early ages of civilization when might wielded an iron rule over right, the industrious classes were immersed in even grosser darkness than that of their imperious lords, and we find them everywhere recorded in the pages of history, as wretched bondsmen or miserable serfs. Agriculture was then in its rudest condition. The richest lands lay desolate and waste, and

while the proud lord could revel in rude abundance during the season of pasture, even his baronial board was restricted during a considerable portion of the year to viands of the most homely and ordinary description. The great mass of the population existed in poverty and squalor, while fell swoops of pestilence and famine ever and anon ravaged the finest countries of Europe. In course of time the feudal system in a great measure disappeared, mercantile enterprize and maritime discoveries began to diffuse wealth, a new class in society arose, men, who after realizing fortunes in commercial pursuits, retired to rural ease with a zest which all men feel who can command its enjoyments, and the services of rural labour found a new and an advantageous resource. It was soon found to be impossible for these new lords of the soil to cultivate with ease or advantage the broad acres they had acquired, and from this exigency forthwith sprung that estimable class of men, a *British Tenantry*.

It is not our intention, neither would it fall within our scope to attempt any detailed accounts of the rise and progress of agricultural improvement in Europe or more especially in Britain. Its vicissitudes have been great, and its present condition in our father land deeply to be deplored. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to aver that there exists at this hour in Britain and in Ireland a mass of disheartening perplexity and trouble among those who are tied down by stringent agricultural engagements, which must fill the generous mind with bitter pain and regret. We are quite aware that in several cases even subsequent to the passing of the Free Trade Corn Bill, farms have been taken at equal, nay at higher rents than before, but we feel pretty well satisfied that in a vast majority of such cases, the reason will be found to exist in some peculiar cause, such as local connection or attachment, a difficulty in obtaining a fair value for stock, or such like; and no man at all acquainted with the present condition and prospects of the British farmer, can hesitate to pronounce it anything but cheering. Various causes may have led to this, and certainly the whole blame does by no means attach to the owners of the soil. Reckless offers made by reckless or by ignorant men, led landlords to give farms to those who were in all respects unequal to the task. Interested and plausible land agents and surveyors, misled many by attaching a value to land which it could not reasonably bear. Times altered, taxes increased, prices declined, and finally the removal of protective duties has left the farmers, to say the least, precarious prospects. Painful would it be to

reflect upon such a state of things, did no prospect of relief present itself. Thanks be to a Gracious Providence a vast alleviation, if not an entire remedy is within our reach to propose.

The unsettled portions of Canada, Gentlemen, offers to the farmers of Britain and of Ireland a rich and productive soil, a salubrious climate, a constitution and a code of laws which secure person and property against all aggression, a schedule of taxes trivial in amount and almost solely raised by the people themselves to expend upon local improvements, an extent of water carriage unsurpassed in the whole world, and a population growing rapidly in numbers and civilization, with every earnest of or steady adherence to the noble virtues of the saxon race. The prudent appropriation of the public lands of Canada, when considered in its various bearings, is at this moment one of the most important subjects which can engage the attention of either British or Canadian Legislators.

Millions of rich and cultivable acres are at their disposal. Millions of British subjects are either actually starving or struggling for a bare subsistence at home. The problem to be solved is, how to bring the wants and the means of relief together. Probably no wiser course could be adopted than to consider the case as one of an individual administering an affair of his own. What in all probability would be the course which a man of ordinary sense and forethought, in such circumstances is likely to pursue. Possessed of such a treasure, would not his first aim and object be to bring it into public notice, by affording to intending settlers an opportunity of inspection? Without such an inspection he can have no rational ground for hope that others than the veriest outcasts will come upon his land. Let him, however, open lines of road, which wheel carriages can in safety and some comfort traverse, and he may then with confidence and with assurance, expect to see a class of men coming in, who will afford him a fair price for his land, and a remuneration twice told, for his outlay. When to such a mere pecuniary point of view the statesman shall add, as he is bound to do, a consideration of the immense importance, the sacred duty of applying such resources to the relief of an over-crowded population, and to the establishment, in at least, comparative ease and independence of a valuable portion of the community, we feel it impossible to doubt, that the subject will be ere long taken into serious consideration. The moment, be it observed, is critical, and if permitted to pass without action, thousands of the most valua-

ble description of colonists will migrate elsewhere, and be irretrievably lost to the empire. As regards the class of men to whom we particularly allude, I mean the tottering farmers of Britain—men who can yet scrape together a few hundred or thousands from the wreck of capital invested in farms, and who can make any compromise with their landlords to set them free, the change will beyond doubt prove one of the highest advantage.—No doubt it is a momentous step, and may in some degree be assimilated to a hydropathic immersion—the shock of a moment—holding out a fair prospect of renovated health and vigour to the debilitated frame. Neither is this transition in modern times, to be for one moment compared with the hardships, dangers, and privations of the olden times, still less with the embarrassments and difficulties from which these poor men desire to emerge. Let us, for instance, suppose a township opened up by Government in its valuable tracts, roads made, and facilities of information and purchase wisely given and arranged. Let an agent of known respectability, with the distinct sanction of the government, be sent to these impoverished men.—Let him submit for their consideration a faithful and unvarnished statement of the capabilities of the land, and of the difficulties to be encountered. Let one of their own number be encouraged and aided, perhaps, to visit and report, and we will venture to predict, that no long period will elapse, from his return, ere the whole who are interested, will be in motion. Ten, twenty, nay a hundred families, might arrange to move together, leaving all the old and dear ties of friendship, of neighborhood and relationship unbroken, bringing along with them valuable live stock, and probably accompanied by industrious and sober dependants. Let a brief period only of extra labour and of petty annoyances pass away, and we shall find these men comfortably and respectably established upon freehold of their own, clear of Tythe Proctors, Poor-rate Collectors, and almost of Tax-gatherers, free from harrassing recollections of an approaching rent-day, and surrounded in a word, with every rational comfort for their declining years, and the unspeakable enjoyment of a prospect of independence, even for their children's children.

I am perfectly aware, that the picture here drawn, will be considered by many as partaking rather largely of the "*couleur de rose*," but I would admonish those who mourn over disappointed hopes in Canada, sometimes in a candid mood, to consider whether at least a portion of their discontent may not have arisen from expectations unduly formed, or

from glaring faults in their own management and conduct. Be that, however, as it may, we have still an overwhelming mass of living evidence to establish the fact, that Canada affords an unflinching independence to the sober, industrious, steady, and rational husbandman or mechanic.

There can be no hazard in the Provincial Board, guaranteeing such an assurance, and it will be no trifling service done to the state, when it can procure the sanction of such a body to an extensive and well-organized system of emigration. While the Board will feel at all times ready to co-operate in such arrangements, its own proper and immediate attention will be addressed to the improvement of agriculture as it exists among us. In times past, the great and almost sole object of serious interest to the Canadian farmer, has been to grow wheat as largely, and to repeat the crop as frequently as any decent return could be obtained. This system was perfectly natural, if not perfectly wise.—Wheat was found to be always less or more in demand, commanding a cash payment, while most other articles of farm produce were only to be disposed of in barter or in trade. Land was cheap and abundant, and when fields began to exhibit unequivocal symptoms of exhaustion, a new clearing was commenced and the old pretty much abandoned to nature. Slovenly habits necessarily resulted from such a course, and land which could readily have been made to produce 30 bushels per acre, frequently did not yield over one half. The Canadian farmer trained in such a school, feels some difficulty in giving credence to what he may be told of the capabilities of his own soil. Yet is there nothing more true, nothing more satisfactorily established by long experience, than the marvellous effects produced upon land by an improved system of husbandry. Drainage, deep-ploughing, alternate green crops and grain, with a due attention to live stock, and other departments of husbandry, has made a garden of thousands of acres within the memory of living men, which were quite as wild and unproductive as the rudest fields of Canada. An intelligent and well known agriculturist, whom I am proud to call a friend, (John Grey, Esquire, of Diston, in the County of Northumberland,) states, in an account of the progress of agriculture in that county, that from a superior mode of managing the land, and from the extra quantity of manure, arising from a full stock of well-fed animals, the produce in grain has been increased to a degree almost incredible.—The Messrs Culley (names familiar of course to all who have given their attention to modern improvements in agriculture,) entered

upon the farm of Wark in May, 1786. The crop of that season, belonging to the preceding tenant, was valued over to them, as is common, and was estimated at 15 bushels per acre for oats, and more for wheat. After being occupied by the Culleys for 15 years, certain family arrangements requiring it to be valued again, the estimate was 81 bushels per acre for oats, 62 for wheat, and 72 for barley, and it is reasonable to suppose, that the live stock and green crops would be in a somewhat similar proportion. It is proper to observe, that the above extraordinary crop was that of a remarkably favourable season, and the land upon which it grew, was some of the best in the District. Still there is no doubt whatever that the crops of that part of England have increased at least 20 per cent in the first twenty years of the present century, and may be now safely averaged at from 28 to 36 bushels of wheat, 38 to 46 of barley, and 45 to 56 of oats, per acre.

Recent changes in the corn trade of England must necessarily (at all events, for a time) affect the Canadian farmer. The removal of protection, however, to the manufactures of Britain, and the application of the principles of free trade to other items of consumption, will, ere long, bring with them some compensation. Neither does there appear in reality any reasonable ground for supposing that upon an average of five or seven years, the price of wheat will be ruinously low, while there is no doubt whatever, that the farmers of Canada may, without any extravagant outlay, by improved tillage, and an economical management and application of manure, readily add one-third (at least) to their product of wheat. It will be an important duty of the Board to lead our farmers to other agricultural products. Hops and hops are both well adapted to many parts of the Province.

Pease, in any quantity, and of the most prolific quality, are within the culture of every farmer, and will form a growing article of export.

Should the Potato disease prove incurable, it would be difficult to fix a limit to their consumption in Britain and in Ireland, where they would prove an excellent substitute for that esculent, probably more useful and acceptable for general use, than Indian Corn.

Canada is in general well prepared for Dairy husbandry, and when freights to Europe become reasonably moderate, butter, cheese, and salted provisions, will yield fair returns. Great improvements remain to be effected in the manufacture of these articles, and it will be an object of much interest to the Board to convey instruction and informa-

tion regarding them.

The rough condition of the farmers, with various concurring circumstances, have in times past precluded any due attention to the important department of live stock. We find everywhere a mongrel mixture of Devons, Herefords, Lancashires and Normans, frequently indeed producing good milkers, and useful cattle for the yoke, but entirely devoid of any established qualities upon which the breeder can rely, or feel any confidence that "like will beget like." We must admit, however, that some movement has taken place, and that the well-defined breeds of England are beginning to be sought after with some care. Many years must of course elapse ere thoroughbred cattle will be met with upon every farm. But an important advance will be made in the right direction, by the dispersion of bulls of unquestionable pedigrees throughout every district. By the use of improved Durham bulls, our farmers may turn over their money in one half, probably in one-third of the time which common stock would require to be made ready for the shambles, while the milking qualities of the grade heifers will be essentially improved.

Sheep husbandry will also form a legitimate object of attention of the Board. It is by no means expedient or desirable that the manufacture of superfine cloth should as yet be specially encouraged in Canada, but a variety of medium and coarser woollen articles may be produced with profit and advantage. The long woolled Leicesters, and the short woolled South Downs, with perhaps a few Saxons or Merinos, may form the basis of varied modification, and will be found to make the farmers quick and reasonable returns. Sheep appears to thrive well in Canada, and to be exempt indeed from many destructive maladies, which a climate less dry, is apt to produce. Neither are the economical attendance and improvement of the soil under sheep pasture, to be neglected or overlooked.

Of all our domestic animals there are none in Canada to whom we are all more indebted than to the Hog. Without his aid, small progress could have been made in clearing the forest, by supporting the hardy pioneer of the back-woods. It is highly satisfactory to note the estimation in which this animal is generally held, and the improvement yearly accomplishing in the breeding of Swine, and it will be the bounden duty of the Board to keep its advancement steadily in view.

That most noble of all quadrupeds, the Horse, has been fortunate in securing a large portion of attention from the farmers of Canada, and well does he merit all the attention

he can receive. The heavy work of new lands, and a large portion of general farm labour being performed by oxen, has occasioned our horses to become perhaps rather lighter than is strictly consonant with farming purposes. This is a point which will require attention, and which may be easily corrected if required. As in some measure connected with the improvement of live stock, I would call your attention to the expediency of making provision for their treatment under accident or disease.

Veterinary science, too long neglected in Britain, has made wondrous progress of late years, both there and in other leading states of Europe, and has proved of incalculable service to the breeder of valuable stock.—Comparative Anatomy and Pharmacy have lent their powerful aid, and it will become an important duty of the Board to promote, encourage, and superintend the establishment of a Veterinary School in connection with our Provincial University.

As regards the diseases which affect our vegetable productions, it is impossible to avoid special reference to rust, that mysterious scourge which has so often prostrated the fond and well-grounded hopes of the farmer, and which still remains without any satisfactory remedy or preventive having been discovered. The mischief and loss occasioned in some parts of the Province, by the ravages of the fly, likewise call for prompt attention.

Heavy and annoying as these partial evils are, how do they sink into comparative insignificance when brought into consideration with the awful and appalling visitation which has for a second consecutive season in Canada, ravaged our Potatoe crop. We sometimes have thought, how old Cobbett would have chuckled over the fall of what he denounced as the greatest curse on earth. But no—I will not do his memory so much injustice, as to believe that his anathemas were more than an ebullition of spleen, springing from an honest desire to see his fellow-countrymen of Ireland raised in the scale of humanity. There is undoubtedly a very great degree of mystery attending this disease, and all attempts at investigation have hitherto failed in producing any satisfactory results! Far be it from us to give vent to any overstrained sanctimonious remarks; but it is assuredly our bounden duty to receive the visitation as involving consequences which defy the utmost powers of man to fathom, and to feel, in the most impressive manner, how weak and how inefficient are all our boasted powers and resources, when it pleases an Omnipotent Being to chasten or admonish

In the remarks which I have submitted, it has been my anxious care to abstain in the most scrupulous manner, from any allusions of a party or political nature.

I feel Gentlemen, far more intensely than I can possibly express, that our very existence, as a useful Institution, must altogether depend upon a firm and scrupulous exclusion of all such topics from the Board. Thank God, we have a great and magnificent arena upon which every man in Canada may contend, in honorable and patriotic competition, untainted by party jealousies or strife, and most devoutly should we all pray, that party feeling or party intrigue may never be known amongst us. I might expatiate, did time permit us, upon the materials out of which we are entitled reasonably to expect that a good farmer will be produced—one, I mean, reasonably qualified to fill the station in society for which Providence designed him.—Some there are, who, otherwise in their own conceit, will tell you, that any one is qualified to be a farmer. Never was there a greater mistake; and if the amount of scientific knowledge, joined to physical energy and virtue, which are required to constitute our estimate of an accomplished and respectable agriculturist, be at all correct, we invite you at once to challenge any such gainsayers to a fair, prompt, and liberal discussion.

Thus, Gentlemen, have I, in a most imperfect and cursory manner, touched upon some of the leading subjects, which appear to come within the legitimate province of an Agricultural Board. It is obvious to all, that time and experience alone, can secure any approximation to perfection. Success must on the main, depend upon the general and zealous co operation of Associations. It is, however, palpably the interest of all classes, to promote what forms the true basis of all prosperity. The merchant, the lawyer, the banker, the mechanic, in a word, every active member of the community, owes to Agriculture all his hopes and all his success. If this key-stone fails, the whole fabric must quickly fall in ruins to the ground. Let all classes come liberally and readily forward to support us, by their personal and pecuniary aid. We have nothing to apprehend from coldness or indifference upon the part of the Executive or Legislature. The cause requires only to be fairly represented, and there can be no doubt that countenance and encouragement will follow. Never, we will take upon us to affirm, could a moderate grant of public funds be more wisely or advantageously invested, than in the support and encouragement of an Agricultural Board for Canada West.

[After concluding the Address, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Honorable gentleman.]

**CAUSE OF THE DELAY OF THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.**—It is proper that we should explain to our readers the cause of the delay of this number of our paper. The first form was ready for press on the 21st ult., but owing to the very great interest that was manifested at the Provincial Exhibition, we very naturally concluded that the whole proceedings should appear in the *Cultivator*, and in order to accomplish this, the whole of our previous arrangements were altered.

The edition of the current volume of the *Cultivator* amounts to a little upwards of ten thousand sheets monthly,—the press work of which requires a long period,—not less than eight days.

Some of our City papers have made heavy charges against the Society, for not having been furnished with a full report of the proceedings, but this could not be done, unless the Society had incurred the expense of sending each of the Provincial papers with an official report. The Association has no sectional party to serve, and its operations are based upon broad principles. The moment it identifies itself with a political press or party, that moment will its influence be lost.

It is very gratifying to the friends of the Institution to see nearly the entire Provincial press, evince a warm interest in its welfare; and we doubt not but that in another year, each day's proceedings of the Exhibition will be published in full, so that every member of the Provincial press, without regard to politics or creed, will be furnished with a full account of the Fair, on the evening of each day.

#### LIST OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS AT THE FIRST GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR CANADA WEST.

In preparing the list for publication, we exceedingly regret that more time had not been at our command, and also that we neglected to take the address of the competitors when they entered their articles for competition. In no instance was the latter done; and it was an omission of such a gross character, that on all future occasions we shall be reminded to be careful to enter no article for competition without taking the district, township, and address of the competitors. We could procure no assistance in making out the place of residence of the successful competitors, and had to rely solely to memory.

Any person who may furnish us with his ad-

dress, if it be not correctly published,—by paying the postage upon his letter, shall have his name, residence, article competed for, and prize, published in a list in the December number of the *Cultivator*, free of charge.

The prize books, will not reach Toronto before the 20th of November, and the Diplomas can not possibly be issued before the first of January, 1847. Persons entitled to money prizes, may obtain them by applying to the Treasurer, either personally or by letter; if by the latter, they will not fail, it is to be hoped, in paying the postage on their letter, as the Association will take no letters out of the Post Office, that are not post-paid.

PRIZES AWARDED BY THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AND BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR UPPER CANADA.

CLASS A—*Horned Cattle—Durhams.*

BEST AGED BULL.

163 first premium, Jn Smith, Gore District, £7 10s  
237 second do Wm Atkinson, Wel. District, Farmers' Encyclopedia

146 third do Thos Mairs, Simcoe, Diploma  
BEST BULL, CALVED SINCE 1ST JAN 1816.

147 first premium, Thos Mairs, Simcoe D., £5  
272 second do Wm. Armstrong, Markham, Youitt on Cattle

58 third do Capt Shaw, York, Diploma

BEST MILK COW, OR IN CALF.

233 first premium, John Howitt, Guelph, £5  
120 second do John Weisenhall, Nelson, Skinner's Farmers Library

41 third do Nathaniel Davis, York, Dip

BEST THREE YEAR OLD HEIFER.

234 first premium, John Howitt, Guelph, £4  
40 second do Nathaniel Davis, York, 1st & 2nd vol on Brit. Husbandry

43 third do Thomas Davis, York, Dip.

BEST BULL CALF NOT OVER ONE YEAR OLD.

539 first premium, Jn Howitt, Guelph, £2  
406 second do Anthony Bowes, Vaughan, Compendium of Cattle Medicine by Spooner

325 third do John Wade, Cobourg Dip  
BEST FAT BULLOCK

492 first premium, G Vanderlip, Niagara, £2 10s  
39 second do Jonathan Scott, Toronto, 3 vols Albany Cultivator

CLASS B—*Herefords, Devons, &c.*

BEST AGED BULL.

164 first premium, Richard Hodges, O.o, £7 10s  
261 second do Richard Gapper, Markham, Farmers' Encyclopedia

271 third do W Armstrong, Markham, Dip  
BEST MILK COW, IN MILK OR IN CALF.

148 first premium, Thomas Mairs, Simcoe District, £5

262 second do Richard Gapper, Markham, Farmers' Encyclopedia

BEST YEARLING HEIFER.

291 first premium, John Hellwell, York, £2  
263 second do Richard Gapper, Markham, 3 vols Albany Cultivator

CLASS B—(continued.)

BEST BULL, CALVED SINCE 1ST JAN, 1845.

417 first premium, John Warner, York, L2  
264 second do Richard Gapper, Markham, American Agriculturist

CLASS C—*Horses.*

Best Stallion for Agricultural Purposes.

350 first premium, Thomas Blanchard, Township of Toronto, L10

2 second do Henry Ashford, Home District, Louden's Encyclopedia

42 third do Nathaniel Davis, York, Dip  
Best Three Year Old Stallion for Agricultural Purposes.

351 first premium, Thomas Blanchard, Township of Toronto, L5

145 second do George Allan, Home District, Coleman's E A Journal

303 third do James Pyle, Diploma  
Best Two Year Old Stallion for Agricultural Purposes.

429 first premium, R E Smith, Chinguaousy, L3  
270 second do Wm Armstrong, Markham, Farmers' Encyclopedia

270 1/2 third do Wm Armstrong, Markham, Diploma

Best Mare and Foal.

269 first premium, W Armstrong, Markham, L5  
97 second do T B Gracy, York, Farmers' Library

195 third do Hugh Harding, Home District, Diploma

Best Thorough-Bred Stallion.

354 first premium, Geo Stanton, St George, L5  
100 second do Geo Cooper, York, Howitt's Rural Life of England

244 third do Wm Chapman, York, Diploma

CLASS D—*Sheep—Leicester.*

First Best Aged Ram.

158 first premium, James Faylor, York, L5  
205 second do Ralph Wade, near Cobourg, Complete sett American Ag

437 third do Nathaniel Cooper, Township of Toronto, Diploma

Best Pen of Three Two Year Old Ewes.

132 first premium, George Miller, Markham, L5  
159 second do James Taylor, York, Albany Cultivator

429 third do Walter Bardock, Township of Toronto, Diploma

South Downs—Best Aged Rams.

307 first premium, John Cule, Whitby, L5  
224 second do Henry Parsons, Ancaster, Coleman's, Ag Journal

309 third do James Brown, Home District, Diploma

Best Pen of Three Aged Ewes.

334 first premium, Geo Pearson, Whitchurch, L5  
273 second do Wm. Armstrong, Markham, Farmers' Encyclopedia

236 third do John Howitt, Guelph, Dip

Merinos or Saxons.

Best Aged Rams.

493 first premium, John Gibson, L5  
225 second do H Parson, Ancaster, Far. Lib.

387 third do J Hartman, Whitchurch, Dip.

CLASS D—*Sheep*—(Continued.)

## BEST PEN OF THREE AGED WETHERS.

- 204 first premium, Ralph Wade, Cobourg, £3  
 275 second do Wm Armstrong, Markham,  
 Fessenden American Ag  
 415 third do Hector McIcar, Hume Dis-  
 trict, Diploma

CLASS E—*Pigs*.

## BEST BOARS.

- 109 first premium, Wm. Boyntown, Scarber-  
 ough, £5  
 23 second do Wm Jackson, York, Robinson's  
 Designs  
 243 third do Jacob Kurtz, York, Diploma

## BREEDING SOWS.

- 431 first premium, J G Wortz, Toronto, £5  
 29 second do Wm Jackson, Farmers' Ency-  
 clopedia  
 231 third do John Montgomery, York, Dip.

CLASS F—*Best Plough*.

- 412 first premium, John Morley, near St. Cather-  
 ines, £2 10s  
 18 second do John Bell, City of Toronto,  
 1st & 2nd vol of B H  
 411 third do John H Culp, Diploma

## BEST PAIR OF HARROWS.

- 3 first premium, Matthew Marshall, Township  
 of Toronto, £2  
 8 second do Thomas Charlton, York, 3 vols  
 of Albany Cultivator

## BEST HORSE WAGON.

- 19 first premium, John Bell, Toronto, £2 10s  
 5 second do Michael Kempshall, Weston,  
 York Farmers' Encyclopedia  
 7 third do Thomas Charlton, York, Dip.

## BEST HORSE CART.

- 20 first premium, John Bell, Toronto, £1 10s  
 27 second do do do 2 vols  
 Farmer and Mechanic

## HAY-RACK FOR WAGON.

- 17 first premium, Wallace Walton, Scarborough £1  
 90 second do T. B. Gracy, Township York,  
 N Y Farmer and Mechanic

## BEST DRILL BARROW.

- 425 first premium, P Murdock, Ancaster, £2 10s  
 21 second do John Bell, City Toronto, Cole-  
 man's Ag. Tour in Europe

## BEST CULTIVATOR.

- 22 first premium, John Bell, Toronto, £1 10s  
 416 second do Thomas Towers, St. Cather-  
 ines, Complete Farmer  
 172 third do Jacob Snider, York Town-  
 ship, Diploma

## BEST TURNIP SLICER.

- 260 first premium, Louison Butterfield, Whitby

## BEST FARM GATE.

- 11 first premium, Frederik Hutt, Stamford

## BEST HORSE RAKE.

- 122 first premium, William Jackes, York Township  
 259 second do Louison Butterfield, Whitby,  
 Farmer's Treasure

- 23 third do John Bell, Toronto, Diploma

## BEST FARM FENCE.

- 94 first premium, T. B. Gracy, Township York

## CLASS F—(continued.)

## BEST STRAW CUTTERS.

- 416 first premium, Thomas Towers, St. Cather-  
 ines, £2 10s  
 121 second do Wm Jackes, Township York,  
 Thomson's Ele. of Botany  
 241 third do James Searight, Toronto, Dip.

## BEST CLOVER DRESSING MACHINE.

- 192 first premium, Messrs. McQueestern & Co.,  
 Hamilton, £2 10s

## FANNING MILL.

- 157 first premium, L Butterfield, Whitby, £2 10s  
 353 second do David R. Springer, Nelson,  
 Complete set Am. Ag

BEST HORSE POWER THRASHING MACHINE AND  
SEPARATOR.

- 285 first premium, P. C. Van Brocklin, Brant-  
 ford, £5

## SEED DRILL PLOUGH.

- 562 first premium, James Wallace, Toronto, 10s  
 SCARIFIER.  
 560 first premium, James Edmundson, Whit-  
 church, £2

CLASS G—*Domestic Manufactures*.

## NARROW AXES.

- 24 first premium, Samuel Shaw, Toronto, 10s  
 SOLE LEATHER.  
 179 first premium, Clement & Moore, Hamil-  
 ton, 15s

- 238 second do Jonathan Dinn, City Toronto,  
 Gray's Botanical Text Book  
 178 third do Clement & Moore, Hamilton,  
 Diploma

## UPPER LEATHER.

- 181 first prem., Clement & Moore, Hamilton, 15s  
 364 second do Morris Harvey, Clatter's Cattle  
 Doctor

- 180 third do Clement & Moore, Hamilton,  
 Diploma

## CALF SKIN.

- 239 first premium, Jonathan Dunn, Toronto, 15s  
 182 second do Clement & Moore, Hamilton,  
 Gray's Botanical Text Book  
 193 third do Clement & Moore, Hamilton,  
 Diploma

## SKIRTING LEATHER

- 366 first premium, Morris Harvey, 15s  
 196 second do Clement & Moore, Hamilton,  
 Clatter's Cattle Doctor  
 195 third do Clement & Moore, Hamilton, Dip

## ONE TWO HORSE PLEASURE WAGON.

- 513 first premium, Messrs. Owen, Miller & Mills,  
 Toronto £2 10s  
 563 1 set of light harness, Wm. Steward City of  
 Toronto, £1 10s

CLASS H—*Woollen, Flaxen Goods*.

## BEST PAIR OF WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

- 323 first premium, J W Gamble, Township of  
 Vaughan, 10s  
 76 second do T B Gracy, Township of York,  
 Gard'g for Ladies

- 449 third do Wm Gamble, Tp of York, Dip

## BEST LINEN.

- 82 first premium, T B Gracy Tp of York, 15s

**CLASS H—(continued.)**

**FLAX.**

- 85 first premium, T B Gracy, Tp of York, £1  
 282 second do Alex Gibb, Township of York,  
 Johnston's Chemistry

**WOOLLEN CLOTH.**

- 494 first premium, Jno Gibson, St Catharines, 15s  
 313 second do J W Gamble, Vaughan, 10s  
 314 third do do do Dip.

**TWEED CLOTH.**

- 316 first premium, J W Gamble, Vaughan, 10s  
 317 second do do do Lang's  
 Highland Cottages

**FLANNEL.**

- 220 first premium, J W Gamble, Vaughan, 10s  
 455 second do do Far. & Mec.  
 319 third do do Diploma

**SATINET.**

- 495 first premium, John Gibson, St Catharines,  
 452 second do Wm Gamble, Tp of York  
 321 third do J W Gamble, Vaughan

**CORDAGE**

- 458 first premium, Hunt & Love, Toronto, £1

**CLASS I—Dairy Products & Sugar.**

**BEST CHEESE, NOT LESS THAN TWENTY POUNDS.**

- 266 first premium, H Parsons, Ancaster, £1 10s  
 98 second do T B Gracy, Township of York,  
 Treatise on Cattle

**BEST BUTTER, NOT LESS THAN TWENTY POUNDS.**

- 54 first premium, David Smillie, Vaughan, £1 10s  
 81 second do T B Gracy, Township of York,  
 American Herd Book

- 438 third do James McCowan, Diploma

**BEST SAMPLE OF MAPLE SUGAR.**

- 312 first premium, Jos. Hatch, Woodstock, £1 10s  
 11 second do Wm Jackson, Township York,  
 Rural Economy

- 290 third do Elias Snider, Tp of York, Dip

**CLASS J—Cabinet Ware.**

**BEST EASY CHAIR.**

- 303 first premium, F Jacke, Tp of York, 10s

**CLASS K—Horticultural Products.**

**BEST AND GREATEST NUMBER OF CHOICE VARIETY OF APPLES.**

- 293 first premium, Robt. Jones, Tp of York, £1  
 400 second do Charles Barnhart, Toronto Tp.,  
 Bridgeman's Gard. Asst.

- 59 third do Capt Shaw, Toronto, Diploma

**BEST TWELVE TABLE APPLES.**

- 399 first premium, George Leslie, Toronto, 15s  
 369 second do Mr. Harvey, Downing's Fruit  
 and For. Trees

- 401 third do Chas. Barnhart, Toronto Tp.,  
 Diploma

**BEST TWELVE WINTER APPLES.**

- 211 first premium, James Fleming, Toronto, 15s  
 169 second do Elias Snider, Tp York, The  
 Vegetable Kingdom

- 142 third do John McCormick, York, Dip.

**BEST TWELVE TABLE PEARS.**

- 428 first premium, S Wilmot, Hope Tp., 15s  
 404 second do Charles Barnhart, Tp Toronto,  
 Gardener's Assistant

- 459 third do James Johnson, Tp York, Dip

**CLASS K—(continued.)**

**BEST TWELVE WINTER APPLES.**

- 403 first premium, Charles Barnhart, Township of  
 Toronto, 15s

**BEST ASSORTMENT OF CULINARY VEGETABLES.**

- 346 first premium, Joseph Pape, Toronto, £1  
 212 second do James Fleming, Toronto,  
 Gardening for Ladies

**BEST TWELVE HEADS OF DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.**

- 501 first premium, Henry Turner, Tp Toronto, 10s  
 502 second do do do Gen-  
 esee Farmer

- 340 third do John McLeod, Diploma

**BEST TWELVE CARROTS FOR TABLE.**

- 213 first premium, James Fleming, Toronto, 5s  
 127 second do Wm Jacke, York Township,  
 Fruit Culturist

- 348 third do Joseph Pape, Toronto, Dip

**BEST TWELVE ROOTS OF WHITE SOLID CALERY.**

- 347 first premium, Joseph Pape, Toronto, 5s

**BEST BECK OF BLOOD BEETS.**

- 15 first premium, James Morrison, Cobourg, 5s  
 220 second do James Fleming, C Manual

**BEST PECK OF WHITE ONIONS.**

- 315 first premium, James Fleming, Toronto, 5s

**BEST PECK OF YELLOW ONIONS.**

- 216 first premium, James Fleming, Toronto, 5s

**BEST PECK OF RED ONIONS.**

- 398 first premium, George Leslie, Toronto, 5s  
 217 second do James Fleming, Toronto,  
 Florist's Guide

- 14 third do James Morrison, Cobourg, Dip

**BEST PECK OF WHITE TURNIPS.**

- 72 first premium, R L Dennison, Tp of York, 5s

**BEST PECK OF WHITE BEANS.**

- 442 first premium, Elias Snider, Tp of York, 5s  
 93 second do T B Gracy, Township York,  
 American Gardener

**BEST GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.**

- 16 first premium, James Morrison, Cobourg, £1

**CLASS L—Seeds and Roots.**

**BEST TWO BUSHELS OF WINTER WHEAT.**

- 166 first premium, Elias Snider, Tp of York, 10s  
 289 second do Edward Musson, Tp Etobicoke,  
 Parnell's Chemistry

- 32 third do J P Ross, Tp of York, Dip

**BEST TWO BUSHELS OF SPRING WHEAT.**

- 62 first premium, Capt A Shaw, Toronto, 10s  
 62 second do do do John-  
 son's Ag. Chemistry

- 390 third do James Patton, Tp York, Dip

**BEST TWO BUSHELS OF BARLEY.**

- 87 first premium, T B Gracy, Tp of York, 5s  
 153 second do Robert Robson, London, C W,  
 Townley on the Honey Bee

- 155 third do Robert Robson, London, Dip

**BEST TWO BUSHELS OF OATS.**

- 891 first premium, James Patton, Tp of York, 5s  
 500 second do Spencer Jupp, Vaughan, Davies'  
 Muck Manual

**BEST TWO BUSHELS OF PEAS.**

- 106 first premium, Hugh Harding, 5s  
 63 second Captain Shaw, Toronto, Fruit Cal.  
 173 third do Jacob Snider, Tp York, Dip.

## CLASS L—(continued.)

- BEST TWO BUSHELS INDIAN CORN.  
 280 first premium, St George Scarlet, York, £5  
 275 second do Richard Tinning, Toronto, New  
 England Fruit Book  
 126 third do Wm Jackes, York, Diploma  
 ONE BUSHEL TIMOTHY.  
 89 first premium, T B Gacy, York, 5s  
 ONE BUSHEL CANARY SEED.  
 207 first premium, Samuel Cornell, 5s  
 ONE BUSHEL HEMP SEED.  
 561 first premium Jss Edmundson, Whitechurch, 5s  
 ONE BUSHEL FLAX SEED.  
 86 first premium, T B Gacy, York, 5s  
 BEST SWEDISH TURNIP SEED, NOT LESS THAN  
 TEN POUNDS.  
 227 first premium, Henry Parsons, Ancaster, 5s  
 BEST BAG OF HOPS.  
 240 first premium, Jas Nightingale, York, £2 10s  
 304 second do John Russon, Whitby.  
 510 third do Arthur Carthew, Whitechurch.  
 BEST TWO BUSHELS POTATOES.  
 441 first premium, Jno Gibson, St Catherines, 10s  
 360 second do Robt McNair, Vaughan, Farmers' Instructor  
 BEST TWO BUSHELS SWEDISH TURNIPS.  
 549 first premium, George Cooper, York, 10s  
 53 second do John Sligh, Toronto. Canadian  
 Agricultural Reader  
 65 third do Captain Shaw, Toronto, Dip.  
 BEST ONE BUSHEL OF CARROTS.  
 497 first premium, Spencer Lupp, Vaughan, 5s  
 218 second do James Fleming, Toronto, Na-  
 tural History  
 BEST ONE BUSHEL OF PARSNIPS.  
 219 first premium, James Fleming, Toronto, 5s  
 BEST SIX PUMPKINS.  
 362 first premium, Robert McNair, Vaughan, 5s  
 125 second do Wm Jackes, York, Cul. Book  
 270 third do James Fleming, Toronto, Dip.

## CLASS M—Iron and Hollow-ware.

- BEST SET OF COOPER'S TOOLS.  
 25 first premium, Samuel Shaw, Toronto, 15s  
 208 second do John Martin, Whitby, New  
 York Farmer  
 BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS.  
 46 first premium, Joseph Westman, Toronto, 15s  
 second do do do New  
 York Farmer  
 BELT SIX CLAW HAMMERS.  
 47 first premium, Samuel Shaw, Toronto  
 BEST TEN MORTICING CHISELS.  
 43 first premium, Samuel Shaw, Toronto  
 BEST TWO SHINGLING HAMMERS.  
 49 first premium, Samuel Shaw, Toronto  
 BEST TWO LATHING HAMMERS.  
 50 first premium, Samuel Shaw, Toronto  
 A RIFLE.  
 107 first premium, Levi Fairbanks, Toronto, 10s  
 329 second do James Ashfield, Toronto, Gen-  
 eral Farmer  
 MODEL OF BEE-HIVE.  
 121 first premium, Wm Jackes, York, 7s 6d

## CLASS M—(continued.)

- SMUT MACHINE.  
 141 first premium, Alex Duncan £1  
 TWO PLATFORM SCALES.  
 177 first premium, Richardson & Co Dundas  
 177½ second do do do  
 ONE MORTICING MACHINE.  
 193 first premium, McQuesten & Co., Hamilton  
 THREE WILLOW BASKETS.  
 242 first premium, John Sangster, 10s  
 341 second do John Lea, York, New York  
 Farmer  
 OVAL CHURN.  
 250 first premium, J W Beven, Toronto, 10s  
 ONE WASH TUB.  
 252 first premium, J W Beven, Toronto, 5s  
 WATER PAIL.  
 254 first premium, J W Beven, Toronto, 5s  
 PUMP CHURN.  
 251 second premium, J W Beven, Toronto, Can-  
 adian Ag  
 HARVEST BOTTLE.  
 256 recommended, J W Beven, Toronto, 2s 6d  
 SETT OF BENCH PLANES.  
 266 first premium, Edward Graw, 15s  
 COOKING STOVE.  
 416 first premium, John Harrington, Toronto, 15s  
 292 second premium, John Harrington, Toronto  
 Johnson's Ag. Chem.  
 SURVEYOR'S COMPASS.  
 332 recommended, J G. Joseph, Toronto, £1  
 ENGINEER'S LEVEL.  
 333 first premium, J G. Joseph, Toronto, £1  
 HORSE SHOES.  
 355 first premium, M Willoughby, Toronto, 5s  
 FOUR LONG CHISELS.  
 467 first premium, J Noble, St Catherines, 3s 9d  
 THREE SHORT CHISELS.  
 462 first premium, J Noble, St Catherines, 2s 6d  
 COOPER'S AXE AND ADZE.  
 470 first premium, J Noble, St Catherines, 2s 6d  
 CARPENTER'S ADZE.  
 470 first premium, J. Noble, St Catherines, 2s 6d  
 THREE PATENT WHEEL HEADS.  
 471 first premium, R J Brough, Brockville, 5s  
 ONE CWT. CUT NAILS.  
 473 first premium, R Juson & Co., Hamilton,  
 Canadian Ag.  
 ONE CWT. FINISHING NAILS.  
 474 second premium, R Juson & Co., Hamilton.  
 TWENTY-EIGHT POUNDS FLOUR BARREL NAILS.  
 475 third premium, R Juson & Co., Hamilton  
 ONE SETT OF BANK VAULT DOORS.  
 477 third premium, P Bishop, Toronto, Diploma  
 MILL STONE SCREW.  
 479 first premium, J H Metcalf, Toronto, 10s  
 ONE PAIR OF HAMES.  
 480 first premium, Skinner & McCullough, Brock-  
 ville, 5s  
 ONE SCREW AUGER.  
 514 first premium, Wm Beebe, Markham

CLASS M—(continued.)

FANCY OVAL TUB.

255 first premium, J W Beven, Toronto, 5s  
ONE CHEESE VAT.

258 first premium, J W Beven, Toronto, 2s 6d

CLASS N—Ladies' Department.

WOOLEN SOCKS, NO. 1.

77 first premium, T B Gracy, York, 5s

WOOLEN SOCKS, NO. 2.

331 second premium, Mrs Hewlett, Every Lady  
her own Gardener.

WOOLEN SOCKS, NO. 3.

third premium, Mrs Hewlett, Diploma

WOOLEN STOCKINGS, NO. 1.

443 first premium, E Snider, York, 5s

WOOLEN MITTENS.

330 first premium, Mrs. Hewlett, 5s

171 second do E Snider, York, New England  
Fruit Book

79 third do T B Gracy, York, Diploma

STRAW HAT.

92 first premium, T. B. Gracy, York, 5s

FANCY KNITTING.

875 first premium, Mrs Hewlett, 5s

534 second do Mrs Hewlett, The American  
Poultry Book

374 third do Mrs Hewlett, Diploma

WORSTED SHAWLS.

208 first premium, Julia Wade, Cobourg, 10s

12 second do Frederick Hutt, Stamford.  
Florist's Guide

183 third do Mrs Hewlett, Diploma

EMERODERY.

245 first premium, Mary Bassham, Niagara, 10s

34 second do Mrs DeFleur, Toronto, Com-  
panion to the Flower Garden

497 third do Mrs DeFleur, Toronto, Dip.

RAISED WORSTED WORK.

69 first premium Mrs H Croft, Toronto, 10s

522 second do Miss Elliot, Toronto, Florist's  
Guide

422 third do Mrs. Rankin, Toronto, Dip.

WORSTED WORK.

538 first premium, Miss Tuton, Toronto, 10s

536 second do Miss Tuton, Toronto, Florist's  
Guide.

third do Miss Fairbank, Toronto, Dip.

BEST SPECIMEN OF WAX FRUIT.

first premium, Miss Elliot, Toronto, 10s

CLASS O—Fine Arts.

BEST SPECIMEN OF (PORTRAIT) OIL PAINTING.

543 first premium, Peter March, Toronto

563 second do Ed McGregor, Toronto

549 third do Peter March, Toronto

CRAYON LANDSCAPE DRAWING.

304 first premium, Miss Elliot, Toronto

PENCIL FIGURE DRAWING.

204 first premium, Miss Thompson, Toronto

PENCIL DRAWING.

532 first premium, Isabella Balfour, Toronto

CLASS O—(continued.)

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING.

529 first premium, Scobie & Balfour, Toronto

553 second do John Johnson, Toronto

STUFFED BIRDS.

67 first premium, Professor Croft, Toronto

57½ second do Professor Croft, Toronto

PICTURE FRAME.

505 first premium, John E Pell, Toronto

506 second do John E Pell, Toronto

BEST SPECIMEN OF SURGICAL DENTISTRY.

419 first premium, Charles Rahn, Toronto, Dip.

SLAVE SHIP.

436 first premium, J F. Myers, Toronto, £1

CLASS P—Potteries, &c.

BEST SIX RED BRICKS.

406 first premium, Storm & Burrows, Toronto 10s

BEST CORNICIE BRICK.

325 Christopher Atkinson, Toronto

409 second do Storm & Burrows, Toronto

BEST SIX WHITE BRICKS.

407 first premium, Storm and Burrows, Toronto

BEST DRAINING TILE.

267 first premium, Thomas Humberston, York, 10s

268 second do George Lee, York, New Eng-  
land Fruit Book

BEST SPECIMEN OF POTTERY.

263 first premium, George Lee, York, 10s

266 second do Thos Humberston York, Gar-  
deners' Farmers' Dictionary

CLASS Q—Binding, Printing, &c.

SPECIMEN OF BOOK BINDING.

26 first premium, Thomas Brown, Toronto, 10s

540 second do Rowell & Thompson, Toronto,  
Gray's Botan. Text Book

BEST SPECIMEN OF PRINTING.

542 first premium, Rowell & Thompson, To-  
ronto, 10s

550 second do James Cleland, Toronto, New  
England Fruit Book

559 third do Mr. Smiley, Hamilton, Dip.

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF PITTSBURG.

530 first premium, Scobie & Balfour, Toronto

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF LONDON.

527 first premium, Scobie & Balfour, Toronto

MAP OF LONDON DISTRICT.

526 first premium, Scobie & Balfour, Toronto

CLASS R—Ploughing Match.

BEST PLOUGHMAN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

6 first premium, Joshua Clarke, Toronto, £5

3 second do James Patton, Scarboro' 1st  
and 2nd vols. F. Library

5 third do George Harrison, York, Dip.

BEST PLOUGHMAN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

9 first premium, Alexander Gibb, York, £5

10 second do John Mercer, York, Encyclo-  
pedia of Agriculture

11 third James Robson, London, Diploma

## LIST OF DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

- Penmanship*—Mary Baffham, Niagara, 10s  
*Needle Work*—Mary Baffham, do 5s  
*Best Specimen of Embroidery*—Mary Baffham, Niagara, Diploma  
*One Wooden Leg*—Thos Lyman, Cobourg, £1 5s  
*One Barrel of Glue*—P R Larab, Toronto, £1 5s  
*Best Clock*—Alex. Weather, Spoon, Dundas, £1  
 Second do do Dip  
*Best Three Fat Ewes*—James Taylor, 15s  
*Best Pen of Fat Lambs*—John Cade, 15s  
*Self-Acting Gate*—Fred Hunt, Stamford, Niagara District, 15s  
*Best Painted and Lacquered Table*—Samuel Lees, Toronto, 15s  
*Work Boxes*—Samuel Lees, Toronto, 10s  
*Table Ink Stand*—Samuel Lees, Toronto, 5s  
*Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry*—Charles Rahn, Toronto, Diploma  
*Slave Ship*—John F Myers, Toronto, £1  
*Model of Locomotive*—George Skimming, City of Toronto, Diploma

## LIST OF JUDGES.

## Class A &amp; B

Messrs. Hutter, Victoria District; Bellwood, Newcastle District; Christie, Gore District.

## Class C.

Messrs. Robert Dobson; John Harland, Wellington District.

## Class D.

Messrs. J Jones, Newcastle Dist, J. Shofield, Niagara Dist; Atkinson, Wellington Dist.

## Class E.

Messrs. Alex. Allcorn, Newcastle Dist; Ford, Wellington Dist, Parker, Niagara Dist.

## Class F &amp; G.

Messrs. Miller, Gore Dist; Asa Burnham, Newcastle Dist, Hutton, Niagara Dist.

## Class H

Messrs. Broomer, Niagara Dist; Davis, Gore Dist; S. McKechnie, Newcastle Dist.

## Class I.

Messrs. Page, Newcastle Dist; David Christie, Gore Dist; Gibson, Niagara Dist.

## Class J.

Messrs. Towers, Niagara Dist; VanBrocklin, Gore Dist.

## Class K.

Major Campbell, Midland Dist; Messrs. Marks, Midland Dist; John Wade, Newcastle Dist.

## Class L.

Messrs. Ketchison, Victoria Dist, D. Christie, Gore Dist; McKay, Toronto.

## Class M.

Messrs. J. H. Culp, Niagara Dist; VanBrocklin, Gore Dist; Page, Newcastle Dist.

## Class N.

Mrs. J Cameron, Toronto; Mrs. Robinson, do; Miss Lehvier, do.

## Class O.

Messrs. J. Saunders, Wellington Dist; Buchan, Gore Dist.; Col. W. Thompson, Home Dist.

## Class P &amp; Q.

Col. Thompson, Home Dist; Mr. W. Baldwin, Home District; Mr. Sheriff Ruttan Newcastle Dist.

## Class R.

Messrs. Brown, Newcastle Dist; F. Hunt, Niagara Dist; Allardice, Gore Dist.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AND BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR UPPER CANADA.

In conformity with the Constitution of the above Association, it was necessary at the close of the Annual Exhibition to elect the officers for the ensuing year. A meeting of the Directors and Members were convened at the Court House, on Friday, the 23rd ultimo, for this purpose, and the following is a correct report of the proceedings of the Association:

Moved by Hon. Captain Irvine, Seconded by Henry Ruttan, Esq., That E. W. Thomson, Esq., be President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by J. Wetenhall, Esquire, Seconded by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., That the Hon. A. Ferguson be senior Vice-President, and Sheriff Ruttan be second Vice-President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Hon. A. Ferguson, Seconded by J. W. Gamble, Esq., That Mr. W. G. Edmundson, be Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esquire, Seconded by the Hon. A. Ferguson, That the name of the Society be "The Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada," and that the fourth clause of the Constitution be expunged.—Carried.

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esquire, Seconded by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, That the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors have power to nominate a Committee from among the members of the Association, to assist in the management of the Association, which committee, during their continuance in office, shall have full power to speak and vote at all meetings of the Board, in the same manner as if they had been elected Directors from any District of the Province. Carried.

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esquire, Seconded by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, That the Society shall be governed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, and forty Directors, two from every District; and in case no Director be chosen for any of the Districts of this Province, then the President and Secretary of the District Agricultural Society, where no such elections have been made, shall be ex-officio Directors for such District. Carried.

Moved by J. Wetenhall, Esq.,

Seconded by J. W. Gamble, Esq.,

That the Delegates shall elect their President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, at their meetings, who shall hold office until the election of their successors at the annual meeting of the Directors, which shall be held on the day succeeding the show, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the said officers shall be eligible for re-election, with the exception of the President, who shall hold office for a year only.

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esquire,

Seconded by the Hon. A. Ferguson,

That the annual meeting of the Association shall be on the first Wednesday in October of every year, and in such places in Upper Canada as shall be fixed upon by the Association at their annual meeting, and that the next meeting be at Hamilton; and that the meetings be in future alternately, in such other of the Districts as may be fixed upon---Carried.

Moved by W. B. Jarvis, Esq.,

Seconded by Col. Saunders,

That application be made to the several District Agricultural Societies of the Province, for aid towards the funds of this Association, and that petitions be presented to the branches of the Provincial Legislature, for an annual Grant from the general revenue of the Province; and that the Governor General be requested to become Patron of this Association. Carried.

Moved by J. W. Gamble, Esq.,

Seconded by W. B. Jarvis, Esq.,

That the Treasurer be directed to deposit the funds of the Association in the Bank of Upper Canada, in accordance with the 7th clause of the Constitution. Carried.

Moved by J. Wetenhall Esq.,

Seconded by the Hon. A. Ferguson,

That the Committee for making arrangements for the next Grand Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Hamilton, on the first Wednesday in Oct next, do consist of the following gentlemen:—

Sir A. N. McNab; J. Ewart Esq.; J. Gamble, Esq.; Henry Ruttan, Esq.; W. B. Jarvis, Esq.; J. Webster, Esq., M. P. P., President and Secretary of Gore District Agricultural Society; Mr. Saunders; Mr. Mills; Mr. Buchan; S. Kerr, Esq.; J. Davidson, Esq.; J. Fisher, Esq.; James Walker, Esq.; D. Christie, Esq.; Mr. John Harland; Mr. Joseph Harland; Mr. VanBrocklin; Mr. W. Weller; Mr. A. Capron; J. W. Gamble, Esq.; W. H. Boulton, Esq. Mayor, Toronto; F. Jackson, Esq.; Col. Thompson; B. Thorne, Esq.; R. Baldwin, Esq., M. P. P.; W. A. Baldwin, Esq.; Dr. McCaul; J. H. Price, Esq., M. P. P.; P. Perry, Esquire. Carried.

Moved by the Hon. A. Ferguson,

Seconded by D. Christie, Esq.,

That the Editor of the *British American Cultivator* be put in possession of all documents and papers connected with the late meeting, and that he be requested to insert the same in the November number of his magazine. Carried.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REPORT UPON THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE, ETC.

*Resolved*—That a Committee of Inquiry, to be composed of the following gentlemen, be appointed; and that they be instructed to examine into, and report on the present state and future prospects of the Agricultural interests, and submit for the consideration of the Society, such measures as in their judgment shall most speedily and most effectually promote that interest in Canada:—

John Wetenhall, Esq., Gore District.

J. Gould, Esq., Home District.

W. H. Merritt, Esq., M. P. P., Niagara Dist.

J. Webster, Esq., M. P. P., Wellington District.

M. Page, Esq., Newcastle District.

B. Marks, Esq., Midland District.

Mr. Hutton, Victoria District.

Mr. Williams, Prince Edward District.

The following is the first report of the Committee:—

*To the President of the Provincial Agricultural Association.*

Your Committee who were appointed to inquire into and submit for the consideration of the Society, such measures as in their judgment would most effectually promote the best interests of the Agriculturists in Canada, have not had time to give the various subjects which have heretofore retarded this most important branch of the industry of the country, that attention which would enable them to draw up a Report either satisfactory to themselves or the country.

Your Committee feel, that every existing law of the land, which has either immediately or remotely a bearing on agriculture, should be examined separately, with the utmost care and attention, and its effects clearly pointed out—the bearing of existing taxes on agriculture, as compared with other interests—the mode and principle on which taxation should be imposed, to place the agriculturist on an equal footing with those employed in any other pursuit. The amount of taxes paid by the farmers residing in the United States, should be ascertained and contrasted with the amount paid by the farmers in Canada, as well as all changes in the commercial policy of Great Britain and this country, adopting measures to facilitate the admission of our products into the United States, and such others as may relate to this particular branch of the industry of the country. These various objects require grave consideration, and time is necessary to have them fully canvassed and understood; after which they should be extensively promulgated.

As your Committee have not the time to acquire this information, whereon to furnish a Report founded on facts, with references in support of the same, they beg to suggest that the following Circular be transmitted to every District Agricultural Society throughout the Province, that from the information thus collected, a Report may be drawn up, on which a Memorial to the Legislature, pointing out the remedy, may be based and circulated with a view of removing every unnecessary existing obstacle and restriction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WETENHALL, Chairman.

{ PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,  
Toronto, October 21st, 1846.

SIR, —

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by this Association to inquire into, and submit for the consideration of the Society, such measures as in their judgment will most speedily and most effectually promote the best interest of the Agriculturist in Canada, are desirous of obtaining information from every organized Society on the following subjects. —

- First*—What existing law of the land has either an immediate or remote bearing on the interest of Agriculture? If any, point out the amendment you would suggest to afford relief to this interest.
- Second*—Has the bearing of existing Taxes an injurious effect on Agriculture, as compared with other interests? If so, point out the remedy to place those Taxes on a just and correct principle.
- Third*—As it is important, under the existing changes in the commercial policy of Great Britain, that the Agriculturist in Canada, should in every respect be placed in at least as advantageous a position as the Agriculturist in the United States, you will impart all such facts as you may be enabled to collect from official public documents, shewing the amount of local and state direct Taxes, as well as the amount paid by Duties on Imports, or from any other source, in the nearest County adjoining your vicinity, and contrast the same with the amount of your own Local and Provincial Taxes, as well as from Duties on Imports, that the relative amounts may be fairly contrasted; and suggest any remedy which in your judgment can relieve the Agricultural interest from any part of the Taxes now imposed.

*Fourth*—Any further information that you can suggest, by obtaining access to other markets, or any other matter or thing which in your judgment will best promote the Agricultural interest of Canada, will not only be useful to the interest we are advancing, but pleasing to yourself.

Enclose your reply to the Secretary, on or before the first of January, that the information may be embodied in one Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. EDMUNDSON,

Sec'y & Treasr.

To the Secretary of the  
District Agricultural Society.

THE NEWCASTLE FARMER.—The November number of this neat Agricultural paper is now before us. It contains much sound practical information, and as the organ of the Agricultural Clubs in the Newcastle District, must be productive of

much good—we are not aware of the number of Agricultural Clubs organized in the County of Northumberland, but we hope to hear soon that one of these useful Institutions is established in every Township, and that the necessary steps are taken to furnish full reports of each meeting in the *Newcastle Farmer*, from which source we could borrow excellent matter for our readers. There are an abundance of the best practice and experience upon agriculture to be found in Canada, but it is with much difficulty it can be made available for the Canadian press. This difficulty will be avoided when the intelligent farmers cooperate as they should do, and doubtless shortly will do, in sustaining Agricultural Clubs, Associations, and Magazines.

Life Members of the Provincial Agricultural Association for Upper Canada.

We publish below a list of Life Members of the above Association, and shall add to the list from month to month as the friends of the Institution furnish us with their names and subscriptions. The payment of the small sum of £2 10s., constitutes an individual a Life Member, for which he will be entitled to all the honours, emoluments, and privileges of members for life. At any of the Exhibitions, the Life Members may compete for one or all of the prizes without any further fee, and they will also be furnished with a badge, which will admit them and their families to all the departments of the show, as long as it may continue.

The Board of Agriculture, from the best information we are in possession of, does not intend to confine its operations simply to getting up a splendid show of home productions, once per annum, but shall also endeavour to establish an Experimental Farm, an Agricultural and Mechanical Museum, an Educational Institution, where both the practice and science of agriculture may be taught; and lastly, though not least, shall hold out every possible inducement for our Farmers sons to acquire a taste for Agricultural Literature, by offering liberal prizes for the best written essays on the various subjects that have a direct or indirect influence on the agricultural prosperity of the Province, and by encouraging the establishment of Agricultural Libraries and Clubs throughout the entire Province. The foregoing may be considered the leading features of the great movement that has been so auspiciously commenced; and we would ask every true friend of the Colony, whether these are not objects that deserve the patronage and

encouragement of every man of influence and standing in the Province.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Association, that at an early period, application will be made to Parliament for aid to carry into operation the various departments of the Institution as speedily as possible. There can scarcely be a shadow of doubt, but that very efficient assistance will be granted by Parliament—but the old adage should be borne in mind, "that the gods help them who help themselves." If the Farmers and Manufacturers of Canada desire to see an Institution devoted so exclusively to the advancement of their welfare, as this doubtless will be, patronized by their Government, they must, at least, show a willingness to give a helping hand in sustaining it, both by their purse and influence. The conditions upon which this aid can be most efficiently rendered, is by becoming Life Members; and from the success that has already attended the efforts of the Association, we have much confidence in believing that many hundreds from all classes will enroll their names on the Society's list of Life Members, and by that means identify themselves with the great Agricultural and Manufacturing movement which gives so much promise of future benefit to the Western portion of the Province.

In publishing the accompanied list of Life Members, we would wish it to be understood, that it would be desirable if the friends of the Institution would canvass their various circles of influence or neighbourhoods for Life subscribers, and by furnishing us with the names and address of such members, we shall duly record both name and residence in the columns of our magazine.

LIST OF LIFE MEMBERS.

Fred. Widder, Esq., on behalf of the Canada Company	-	-	£50	0
E W Thomson, Esquire, President of the Provincial Ag. Society, York	-		2	10
W B Jarvis, Esquire, City of Toronto	-		2	10
W H Boulton, Esq., City of Toronto	-		2	10
J W Gamble, Esquire, Vaughan	-		2	10
W G Edmundson, Esq., Secretary Provincial Ag. Society, City of Toronto	-		2	10
W A Baldwin, Esq., City of Toronto	-		2	10
Skellington Commr., Esq., City of Toronto	-		2	10
Joseph C Morrison, Esq., City of Toronto	-		2	10
Hon H J Boulton, City of Toronto	-		2	10
Hon R Baldwin, M P P, City of Toronto	-		2	10
J H Price, Esq., M P P, City of Toronto	-		2	10
Wm Hume Blake, Esq., City of Toronto	-		2	10
Francis Boyd, Esq., Richmond-Hill	-		2	10
Captain J Strachan, City of Toronto	-		2	10
Joseph Backett, Esq., City of Toronto	-		2	10
Charles Small, Esquire, City of Toronto	-		2	10
C Gamble, Esquire, City of Toronto	-		2	10
Moffatt, Murray, & Co., City of Toronto	-		2	10
Jas Buchanan, Esq., Ex-Consul, Drummondville, Niagara Falls	-		2	10
J G Woods, Steam Mills, City of Toronto	-		2	10
Hon A E Irvine, Newmarket	-		2	10
D Hathune, Esquire, City of Toronto	-		2	10
W P Howland, Esq., Township of York	-		2	10
Benjamin Thorne, Esq., City of Toronto	-		2	10

Liberality of the Canada Company.

It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to announce to the Agriculturists of this Province, that the Canada Company has been induced, through the favourable representation of their chief Commissioner, Frederick Widder, Esquire, of this City, to become a liberal patron to the Provincial Agricultural Society. In announcing this fact, we know of no better course than that of publishing it as written by Mr. Widder, in the Society's subscription book, viz:—

"The Canada Company £50, £25 of which is to be applied towards defraying the expenses of establishing the Association, and the remaining £25 for a prize for next year for the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of next year's crop of Canada West. The prize wheat to be given up to the Association for distribution for seed."

The above munificent bounty for the best sample of the staple crop of Western Canada, will doubtless be instrumental in securing great competition for that particular article. It is not too much to expect, at least one hundred competitors, provided that the season be favourable for the wheat crop. Only the finest samples should be brought together, and in all probability the whole will be bought up, except the prize lot, and transported across the Atlantic to England for seed. Whether this should be the case or not, the Farmers who exhibit the best lots, will bring their names as wheat growers into favourable notice. Much credit is due to Mr. Widder, for the praiseworthy zeal which he has manifested in the cause of Canadian Agriculturists, and it is to be hoped that the wheat growers in Western Canada will exhibit a corresponding desire to advance their own interest at the next Annual Exhibition, by bringing forward their choicest samples of Fall Wheat, and spiritedly entering the field and competing for the Canada Company's prize of £25.

SMUT MACHINES.—Should any of our readers who may be connected with the milling interest, be desirous of purchasing a superior Smut Machine,—one that will do more business with less power than any other that has ever yet come before the public,—they will do well to examine those we have on sale at our Warehouse, before they purchase elsewhere. Any person wishing further information respecting these machines, may be furnished with every particular, to their satisfaction, by applying to us.

## Breeding Neat Cattle.

Col. Jacques, proprietor of Ten Hills Farm, near Boston, who is known as a skillful, and most successful breeder of cows and other domestic animals, gives the following judicious directions in relation to this important branch of rural economy.

“Upon the subject of selecting and breeding domestic animals generally, it has been my object to combine as much as possible all the most desirable properties adapted to the soil, climate, and habits of New England. I wish, however, it may be distinctly understood, that whatever I may say upon this subject, I do not desire to dictate to others, but hope those who are better informed may make known their practice and experience.

“My principles are, that the *blood*—the red fluid, in every living creature, in whose body it flows by the laws of nature, is the sole agent and controlling power, in developing the general character, and that by crossing and mixing the blood of the different varieties of the same species the strongest strains of blood will be found to predominate—and that health or disease—good or bad properties—are transmissible to the progeny and descent, both in the human and animal creation—even the color may be shaded to suit the fancy.

“From over fifty years’ practice and experience upon these principles, I consider the following, among many points, important to be observed in neat cattle generally, but in bulls and cows particularly, viz:—Muzzle fine with yellow nose, eyes brilliant; head and horns light; ears thin, the inside yellow, not unlike as though sprinkled with yellow; neck of cows thin and clean, fore shoulders quite close, and well laid in, giving the fore hand a very light appearance, in proportion to the other parts of the cow; bulls’ necks may project from the breast and shoulders stout, very muscular and strong, but tapering fine, so that the bulls’ and cows’ neck be joined to the head very neatly. Throat clean and free from much dewlap. Bosom or breast, broad and full, projecting well forward; legs straight, with fine bone, and well set apart; the fore arms well covered with muscle, tapering downwards fine, shoulders smooth and well laid in, chine full, back straight and broad; ribs well rounding out, the last rib projecting most, and not too far from the hips; broad in the loins and hips, hips full

and globular—neither too close nor ragged, but placed on a level with the back; rumps long and broad—very little, if any, sloping; pelvis, broad and full; tails set on strong, and on a level with the back—tapering down to the end fine, where they should be well covered with long, silky and glossy hair; and on opening the hair here, there should be the same yellow appearance on the skin, as is mentioned above on the inside of the ears. Not too full in the twist, (which is, a fulness between the hind legs or thighs,) nor too thick in the thighs. Flanks quite deep. It is important that the whole skin should be yellow. The color of the hair is pretty much fancy. A good coat of hair, even if it inclines to be long, is not unfavorable; but it should be very silky and glossy. The *elastic handle*, or *touch* of the flesh, with the *silky and glossy coats*, are of the greatest importance, as these properties indicate their value as much, in comparison, as in broadcloth of from two dollars to ten dollars per yard. The bag or udder of cows should be capacious, projecting well both fore and aft, hanging moderately deep, when full, but after the milk is drawn, to quite the reverse. It is very desirable in a cow that she should have teats well spread apart and of medium size.—Cows possessing most of the above mentioned points I have found generally to be deep and rich milkers—also, neat cattle generally I have found to be of good temper, good spirits, vigorous, active, good walkers, easily kept, taking on flesh readily, and that, too, on the most valuable parts; and the bulls and cows well adapted for good breeders, for the dairy, the yoke, and the shambles.”

We have no doubt that this theory of breeding is original with Col. Jacques. When he first spoke of it in public, some persons thought him a little too enthusiastic, and some thought that his enthusiasm had impaired his judgment; but there are few intelligent breeders of cattle now, who do not acknowledge the soundness of the theory, and admire the success which has attended his efforts. Col. Jacques boasts of nothing, we believe, which he is not able to perform. Since the development of his principles, we have understood that some person has advocated them, and claimed the credit of originating them. But to him alone belongs the credit of their conception, and the first efforts to prove their accuracy by their practical results.—*Gen. Ear.*

## Value of the Cold Bath.

BY A PHYSICIAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

I do not think the greatest benefit of the cold bath is to be found in its proving a remedy for disease, though as such, it is highly valuable. It is in preventing disease that its worth is pre-eminently seen. If commenced in infancy, almost any child may be inured to its use, and its constitution so tempered as to be but little affected by atmospherical vicissitudes. If commenced at adult age, before disease has begun its ravages or the constitution is greatly undermined, any one may so harden himself to our climate that its sudden changes will do him but little injury. I consider the cold bath, if commenced early and properly administered, as the greatest safeguard against the various diseases of our climate with which we are acquainted. If it be true, as has been said of the Aborigines of this country, that they immersed their new born infants in cold water—it is, to say the least of it, not an unwise or injudicious practice. No person can live in our climate without exposure to its vicissitudes, and there is no guard so effectual as the use of cold water in some way applied to the surface of the body.

As a remedy in certain diseases, it is invaluable; such as small-pox, scarlet-fever, measles, and other rashes. In all these we may wash the skin freely with cold water, from the commencement to the close of the disease. It is thus rendered soft, the acid matter passes off more freely through the pores, and the fever is abated. In small-pox, the cold sea bathing has been found highly salutary.

Dr. Eberle, in his practice of medicine, on scarlet-fever, says: "the application of cold water to the surface of the body cannot be too strongly recommended in the higher grades of this affection." The following passage is quoted from Bateman:

"As far as my experience has taught me, we are possessed of no physical agent, by which the functions of the animal economy are controlled with so much certainty, safety and promptitude, as by the application of cold water to the skin, under the augmented heat of scarlatina and some other fevers. This expedient combines in itself all the medicinal properties which are indicated in this state of disease, and which we should scarcely expect it to possess, for it is not only the

most effectual febrifuge, but it is in fact the only sudorific anodyne which will not disappoint the expectation of the practitioner. I have had the satisfaction in numerous instances, of witnessing the immediate improvement of the symptoms and the rapid change of countenance produced in the patient by washing the skin."

## Mortar for Cellar Floors.

SIR,—The frost and the drought have prevailed here to the complete prevention of any successful agricultural experiments. In the absence of these, I send you an account of a very successful experiment in making a cellar floor. In England, I have seen a great number of "plaster" floors, but never saw one equal to the one in my cellar, not only for hardness and durability, but for cost of materials. It is without a single crack, and as hard as a stone. It was made in the following manner:

When the plastering of my house was finished, I found a quantity of refuse lime, which had not slacked soon enough for to be thrown out of the box, and after lying there a few weeks had all become slacked, except a few lumps of unburnt limestone; the largest of these I threw out. I then cast the lime into a large box or "mortar bed," adding a little water, and worked it well with the tools the plasterers had left. The sand I used for plastering was collected from the roads, and consequently contained much small stone. The plasterers, of course riddled it so that I had several loads of these small stones, &c., lying near the "mortar bed." I threw this into the bed and mixed it with the lime; proportion seven or eight parts to one of lime. I am aware that those who know nothing of the chemical affinity of lime for carbonic acid and siliceous matter, would think of improving their floor by adding a larger proportion of lime—especially if they had plenty of it at hand. This would ruin their floor; put it on the land, or let it lie a nuisance sooner than spoil the floor with it.

Make the mortar stiff enough to bear wheeling in a barrow, lay it about three inches thick, making it the whole thickness as you proceed, beginning at the side opposite the door, and with a corn hoe held with the handle perpendicular, hit it on the top gently, so as to level the surface, and unite each barrow-full with the last laid.

My cellar floor has been laid six or eight years,

**Agricultural Implements at the Provincial Exhibition.**

**Thrasher & Separator.**—There was only one shown, and this was considered by good judges to be much superior to the machines manufactured by Mr. Hall of Rochester. Messrs. Gould and Vanbrocklin, of the town of Brantford, Gore District, the manufacturers of this machine, were informed by one of the firm, builds Thrashing Machines of different horse power, ranging from three to eight horse, and from the very superior manner in which they get up their machines, we shall make it a point to keep specimens of their work on hand at our Warehouse, for sale, with a view of convincing our farmers that as good machines can be manufactured here as in the United States.

**Butterfield's Fanning Mill.**—This machine attracted considerable attention at the Fair, and was generally considered the best machine ever offered for sale in this province,—the workmanship reflected much credit upon the spirited manufacturer, and we doubt not but that he will reap a rich harvest, from the additional sale of mills, from having thus brought his business so favourably before the public. We shall have Mr. Butterfield's mills, and also a number of others of improved patterns constantly on hand at our establishment.

**Pitts' Corn and Cob Grinders.**—We imported one of these celebrated machines for the purpose of bringing it fairly before the public at the Exhibition, but, we were so circumstanced that it was quite impossible to devote a moment's time to this purpose—Inoubless many who saw it were not acquainted with its power and capacity for doing work. By the aid of two horses this machine will grind 10 bushels of Corn and Cob meal in one hour, and by the aid of the same power will chop in the short space of one hour, from 20 to 30 bushels of Barley, Oats, or Peas into fine meal—adapted for feeding all kinds of stock. It is completely portable, and is not liable to get out of repair, and when so, costs but little expense to put it in complete order for work. We are creditably informed that one of these machines has chopped the present season in the City of Rochester, upwards of 10 000 bushels of coarse grain, and during the whole period it was performing the above work did not cost sixpence for repair.—A supply of these machines shall be kept constantly on hand at our warehouse, and will be afforded for the Rochester price £12 10s.

**Young's Canadian Patent Coil Tooth Horse Rake.**—This machine was invented by a young man in Eastern Canada, about three years since, and although not generally in use in Canada, has found its way into the Eastern States and is extensively used in every county in the State of New York. It surpasses the Improved Revolving Horse rake to nearly as great an extent as the latter does those that were in use ten years since. At first view even good judges would be disposed to have an unfavourable opinion of this Implement, but we are now convinced that it will perform all its most ardent friends have staid in its favour, in pulling peas and raking uneven and rocky land it will exceed anything of the kind that has yet been employed for these purposes. They are

manufactured by Butterfield & Aukland, Whitby, and will be on sale at our Warehouse,—Price 12 10s.

**A Specimen of Canadian Patriotism.**—It has long been a favourite opinion of ours that a respectable portion of the population of Western Canada, in point of industrious habits, moral character, and general enterprise, would favourably compare with the inhabitants of any other portion of the globe. It has also been our firm opinion, that, Institutions calculated to advance Improvements in Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts could be sustained as effectually and be productive of as flattering results, as in other countries, where such Institutions have flourished to the highest degree. These views have not been hastily formed, but have been the product of much thought, and comparison. The work of improving the condition of our agricultural classes upon which nearly all others are dependant for a living—is now fairly commenced; and it is with pleasing anticipation we look forward to the practical reform that will be brought about in agriculture and manufactures, in this colony, through the instrumentality of the Board of Agriculture and its numerous agents.

To show that the Canadian people have espoused this great movement, with a spirit that would reflect much credit upon older and richer countries, we would, for the satisfaction of our readers, copy the following extract from a very respectable correspondent of St. Catharines, Niagara District, which was received by us on the first morning of the Provincial Exhibition.

"If there should not be funds sufficient to meet the amount of premiums awarded, I would recommend to get paper discounted at the Bank to meet the present emergency, and I am sure that if the different District Societies, have not Funds at present to spare, that at the meeting of the Legislature something will be done, to give relief by this body. It will not do to allow the first attempt to fail,—the money must be raised, and to accomplish that end—if no other means can be adopted. I am willing to endorse a note for the raising the necessary funds."

**THE POTATO DISEASE.**—The potato crop has been nearly an entire failure throughout Europe and America. The cause of the disease is yet a matter of uncertainty to many, and with others, there appears no mystery in the matter. We must confess that we are included in the latter class, and although thousands may place but little credit to the bold views advanced in the leading article of the October number of the *Cultivator*, still we have much confidence, that the failure and premature decay of this valuable edible, is caused from the attack of a small black insect, of the appearance and habits of the common turnip fly, upon the leaves and stalks of the plants. This little destructive insect must communicate a poison, which is carried through the sap-vessels of the plants to the tubers. This theory may not

prove correct, but one thing appears to us certain, that the insect above described causes the decay of the leaf, and that it might be prevented by the liberal use of ashes, lime, and salt, sown broad-cast on the plants, before any symptoms of decay is perceivable. It is said that charcoal will prevent the rot in the potato, by mixing it liberally among them when putting them into pits or the cellar.

**The Credit System.**—The course pursued by the publishers of this paper, from the commencement of the work up to the present period, has been to give no credit, and invariably each volume commenced its career without a single subscriber. — As an accommodation to Agricultural Societies that patronised the Work, an exception to this general rule has been made the past and present years, and the period fixed for making payments, was announced in two numbers, to be on the first of October. We exceedingly regret that any Society should have neglected to comply with our reasonable demands, but this being the case in upwards of forty instances, we are under the necessity of requesting that all delinquents will forward the several amounts they owe us, without delay.

### CLOVER MACHINES.

WE have a Machine in our Warehouse, manufactured by McQuesten, & Co., Hamilton, which will clean from 10 to 15 bushels clover seed per day. The cost of this Machine is £10.

For twice that sum, a Machine may be built that would thrash and clean from 20 to 30 bushels per day, in a perfect manner.

W. G. EDMUNDSON.

Toronto, Nov. 1846.

### ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.

THE Subscriber still continues the cultivation of the most choice kinds of FRUIT TREES, and has now a good assortment of *Apple, Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Quince, and Cherry*. He is growing an extensive ORCHARD, consisting of all the varieties, which he offers for sale, and many of the trees have already borne Fruit, enabling him to cut his Grafts from such as are true to their names.

In this manner he hopes to attain that degree of accuracy in cultivation which will enable him to avoid those mistakes so unpleasant to purchasers. *Apple, Peach, and Quince Trees*, are 1s. 3d. currency, each, or £5 per one hundred.

*Apricot and Nectarine* are 1s. 10d each. *Cherry and Plum* 2s 6d. A liberal discount will be made to any person or company, that may buy one thousand.

Catalogues will be furnished gratis to all who may apply. All orders by mail for Trees or Catalogues will receive the earliest attention if *post paid*.

Orders for trees must invariably be accompanied by Cash or a satisfactory reference.

C. BEADLE

St. Catharines, January 1st, 1846.

### PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public, that he has opened the above establishment on the corner of *Front Street and Market Place*.

A constant supply of the most improved Implements of Husbandry, shall at all times be on hand, consisting of Iron and Wooden Scotch Ploughs, of Lloyd's Improved Patent Ploughs; and also Subsoil and French Ploughs, Cultivators, Scarifiers, and Drills of various patterns, Clover Dressing Machines, Thrashing Machines, Separators and Horse-powers of great variety of patterns. Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Grinding Mills for coarse grains; Corn Shellers; Reaping Machines; and in fact all of the improved Agricultural Machines of the day, will be supplied by the Subscriber, at the shortest possible notice.

The principal objects the Subscriber has in opening his Establishment are, to furnish the country with all of the labor-saving Machines invented in this and other countries, and to aid enterprising manufacturers of the Colony, in getting their goods into general favor. If ingenious mechanics would furnish the Subscriber with samples of their goods, they shall not only be offered for Sale at his Warehouse, but shall especially be brought into general notice through the columns of the *Cultivator*, which *Journal* now has a circulation of upwards of six thousand copies monthly.

In connection with the Agricultural Warehouse, a Land and Patent Agency Office has been opened, the former with a view of advancing the interests of emigrants, by supplying them with correct information in relation to the best location for settling, and to give parties who are desirous of disposing of their landed property, an opportunity of obtaining a fair value; and the latter with a view of encouraging domestic genius; and industry, by influencing enterprising tradesmen and artisans to turn their attention to the production of valuable labor saving machinery, and by holding out every facility necessary to enable inventors to secure the exclusive right of manufacturing their article; by Letters Patent.

The Subscriber wishes it to be understood, by all who are desirous of patronizing his Establishment, that he is a friend to the Cash system of transacting business; and therefore shall execute orders, only when accompanied with *Cash, satisfactory reference, or undoubted security*.

W. G. EDMUNDSON.

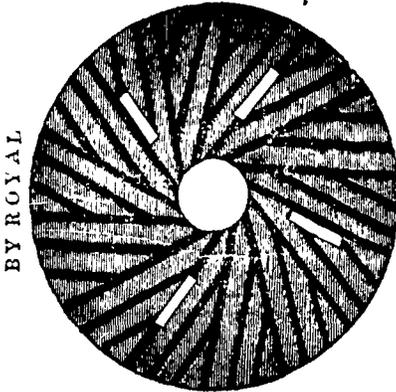
Toronto, Nov. 12th, 1846.

### FLAX DRESSERS WANTED.

THE subscriber is desirous of employing three persons who are practically acquainted with handling or managing the FLAX-CROP. Good wages and constant employment will be given to hands that thoroughly understand the business in its various departments.

W. G. EDMUNDSON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT  
TO MILLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND OTHERS



C. ELLIOT, & CO.,  
IRON FOUNDERS, MILLSTONE  
BUILDERS, &c.,

No. 58, Yonge Street, Toronto,

HAVING fairly tested their NEW PATENT COOL MILL-STONE RUNNER, are now enabled to recommend it to public notice, as combining advantages sought for in vain, in Stones built according to the old method. These advantages are of the highest importance to the Miller—thus: the Patent Runner requires LESS POWER to drive. It does fully ONE HALF MORE WORK in the same time; and above all the meal comes from the Stones in A PERFECTLY COOL STATE, AND READY FOR BOLTING.

It answers the most sanguine expectations formed by its projectors. One may be seen in full operation in the Mill of P. F. Whitney, Esq., Pickering, —from whom, as also from his Miller, Mr. Head, the Patentees have received repeated assurances of their unqualified approbation; and have permission to refer to them all, who feel an interest in an improvement of such vast importance as the above.

A supply of these Stones will be kept constantly on hand, for Sale, on reasonable terms.

September, 1846.

600 BUSHELS SUPERIOR FLAX  
SEED ON SALE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has now in his possession upwards of SIX HUNDRED BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, of superior quality for sowing, which was grown upon his Farm the present season. Price 5s. per bushel, delivered at Toronto.

W. G. EDMUNDSON.

Whitechurch, Aug. 25, 1846.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE  
CANADIAN FARMERS' & MECHANICS  
ALMANAC FOR 1847,

CONTAINING, in addition to the Calendar, Descriptions of a number of the most approved Farming Implements, Cattle, Sheep, &c., illustrated by beautiful and correct Drawings, thus rendering it peculiarly well adapted for the use of the Farmer and Mechanic. It also contains a variety of other useful and entertaining information, and can be forwarded by water, or other communication, to any part of the Province.

Single Dozen, 1s. 10½d ; Gross, £1 ; 1000 Copies, £5 5s.

EASTWOOD & Co.

Paper Manufacturers, Stationers, School Book Publishers, &c, Yonge Street, Toronto, and King Street, Hamilton,

Oct. 1, 1846.

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