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THE
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KINGSTON EXHIBITION—PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—PRIZE
LIST, &c.

We lay before our readers, in this number, the President's Address delivered at the Provincial Fair held at Kingston; also an official copy of the Prize List, revised and corrected by the Secretary. The imperfect lists published in the newspapers have probably given as much dissatisfaction, through mistakes and omissions, as they have gratification. The Address of Baron de Longueuil was almost too practical, and confined too much to one subject, to command the attention of a popular audience; but in the pages of an Agricultural Journal it will be read with interest by most persons engaged in rearing stock, especially that kind which the President has brought under notice:—

FARMERS OF CANADA,

Each succeeding year the duty which devolves on the President of this Association in delivering his annual address becomes more difficult, and in my case it is rendered peculiarly so, as all can testify, who either heard or have since read the very eloquent and practical lecture of our passed President at Cobourg. Under these circumstances I must have your indulgence for the few remarks I am about to make on a subject which has already been so ably handled by my predecessors in office.

Since we last met Canada has achieved an almost national triumph at the great exhibition held in Paris; and although we could not vie with older civilisations in manufactures and the arts, we have come out of the struggle with honor in the practically useful, particularly as connected with agriculture and the productions of the soil. Our grain attracted attention by its superior excellence; our woods were inferior to none in variety, and in their adaptability to all useful purposes; and amongst the implements of husbandry, a Canadian plough was pronounced second to one only, and that was exhibited by England, the greatest and most scientific mechanical and agricultural country in the world.

To maintain the place we have now taken, and to keep pace with the rest of the world in the advances made in agriculture, and in those manufactures, in which, from our climate and geographical position, we are capable of competing with other countries; our main reliance must be upon the education of the rising generation, a fact, to the importance of which, I am sure all who now hear me are fully alive, but as applied to agriculture sufficient prominence is not generally given to education. At our excellent common schools an arrangement might easily be made whereby such children as are intended by their parents to follow agriculture as a pursuit, could receive an elementary training in the theory, which would in after life be of the greatest benefit in practice. For the purpose of facilitating this, each school in the rural districts should be supplied

by the board of education with a careful selection of the most approved works upon agriculture for the use of the older pupils, and with easy manuals, say in the form of catechisms for the younger ones.

But theory without practice will not make a farmer, and where the parents can allow it, the English system might be followed with advantage. It is the custom there for young men who have learned what they can from books, to reside as pupils for a year or two with some Agriculturist of eminence, and to complete their education, thus acquiring a knowledge of the mechanical and field operations necessary on a farm, and putting into practice what they have acquired theoretically.

I must now take leave of this subject, but not without pointing out the bad effects likely to follow from a want of attention to a matter so all-important as this.

In some statistic returns of the neighboring State of New York I see mentioned that "between the years 1845 and 1850, 671,692 acres were added to those previously under improvement, and of course there ought to have been at least a corresponding increase in the agricultural products of the State. But what was the fact? Of pease and beans "there was a decrease of 1,132,054 bushels.

"Of wheat the decrease was 270,724 bushels, and there was also a great decrease in the following articles, viz.:—potatoes, buckwheat, and cattle.

"There was an increase in the amount of corn, rye, oats, barley, Hay, butter, and cheese produced in that State, but not greater than would be expected from the increase of the population, which was 494,123 during those five years." Now, whence does this state of things arise? From a want of proper education amongst the agricultural classes, and a consequent defective system of culture. And can it be denied that the same influences are at work in Canada, I fear it cannot; true, a statistical return might probably exhibit no such falling off in crops here, but that would be delusive. Hundreds of acres, of virgin soil, are annually sown in wheat, and thus more than keep up the average, but are old lands as productive as they formerly were? Has not the cultivation of winter wheat been abandoned in many places where it grew abundantly? Has the climate in those localities altered? No, but the soil has become impoverished by bad management. And how is this to be avoided? By educating the Farmers, and thus leading them to adopt an improved system of culture which would restore the land to its former fertility.

One of the greatest discoveries of modern farming, one which in its effects, assists greatly in bringing land into a high state of cultivation, and keeping it productive, is thorough draining.

Too much water in the soil prevents the sun's rays, which are intended by nature to warm the land by their heat, from doing so, as they are expended in evaporating the water from its surface, plants are consequently deprived of that genial warmth at their roots which so strongly favors their rapid growth.

By removing the water from the soil, particularly from clay land, it becomes more mellow, pliable and open, is more easily worked, and admits the air, which is most essential to its fertility and to the healthy growth of crops; as draining not only removes the water, but causes the air by suction to penetrate after it; a process renewed at every successive shower of rain, nature abhorring a vacuum, the air penetrates into the pores of the earth as the water is drawn from it by the rains. Manures also produce greater effect on drained land, as where air is introduced into the soil, vegetable matter decomposes rapidly, producing carbonic acid in large quantities, as well as other compounds beneficial to plants. It is a curious but well known fact that farms on which the crops are liable to be burned up in seasons of drought, are often much improved by draining; this is caused by the noxious water being washed from the subsoil, and inducing the roots to descend deep into it, so that on a drought recurring, although the surface may again become parched, the plants are not injured as heretofore, being fed and watered by the deep soil into which their roots have penetrated.

But draining is a very expensive operation, and at present beyond the reach of most farmers in this country. Should it remain so? Without assistance doubtless it will; but might not some plan for that purpose be devised by our Minister of Agriculture? Might not a certain sum be set apart by the legislature to be loaned to farmers who are desirous of draining their land? This plan was adopted in Ireland, where hundreds of acres of waste land have by this means been reclaimed and rendered profitable. Although draining on a large scale cannot, as yet, be undertaken by most of our farmers, unless assisted by Government, it is in the power of almost every one to try it in a small way, if done as recommended by the late venerable Judge Buel, and called by him "Brush

Draining." His plan was to dig trenches, lay facines in the bottom of the drain, and cover them with stripes of bark. Drains on this principle costing little more than the labor, he states, were perfectly effective for upwards of twenty years. Let this be tried on a quarter of an acre, and the result will be, that stiff soils will be found to be more easily and cheaply worked; manures will have more effect and will go further; seed time and harvest will be earlier and more sure; larger crops and of a better quality will be reaped; wheat will grow on soil formerly unproductive, and acre after acre added, as the farmer finds time and means, to that already drained.

Deep ploughing, where land is well drained, is also of the greatest benefit, this was so thoroughly and admirably explained by our passed President in his address last year, that I shall refer you to it, and pass on to the notice of what I consider one of the greatest defects in our present system of farming. Our farms are much too large, or in other words, we attempt to cultivate more land than we have either the force or the means of tilling to advantage. The consequence is, that the soil, from want of manure, and being properly worked, is soon run out, and becomes unproductive. If one-half of the quantity of land, now merely scratched over, were thoroughly cultivated, farmers would find their crops much greater, and would soon place themselves in a position to handle to advantage the large farms their present system yearly tends to impoverish.

I should, had time permitted, have made some remarks upon stock generally, a branch of farming in which we have made most satisfactory improvements. The enterprise of individuals, and the exertions of local agricultural societies in procuring good stock, are now beginning to produce a marked influence at our shows. Sheep of all the most approved breeds; fine cattle, both thorough bred and grade, are exhibited, and a growing taste for the improved breeds is becoming each year more manifest. Fearing, however, I might detain you too long, I shall confine myself to one class only, and proceed to the consideration of the most noble, and I may add, the most useful animal on a farm, viz., the Horse. He is, however, sadly mismanaged by our farmers in general, both as to breeding, and the care and treatment bestowed upon him. Horse breeding is usually considered both unsatisfactory, and as attended with more trouble, and less profit than any other description of stock raising. This, I am inclined to think, arises, in a great degree, either from a want of knowledge on the breeder's part, or from the neglect of certain rules which should be particularly attended to by them. Most men think when a mare is fit for nothing else, she is fit to breed from; this is a great mistake; to raise good colts she must have a good constitution as well as form, and should be free from certain diseases, which long experience has proved to be hereditary, such as blindness, roaring, thick wind, (commonly called heaves in this country), spavins, curbs, ringbones, and founder, all of which are often bequeathed to their progeny, both by sire and dam; and even when they do not appear in the first generation, frequently do in the next, many veterinarians of eminence go so far as to maintain that the consequences of hard work, or ill-usage will descend. Peculiarities of form and constitution will also be inherited, and unskilful or careless breeders often pair animals so badly that the good points of both are lost, and the defects increased, the produce being inferior both to sire and dam; if, therefore, a man has a diseased or broken-down mare, it would be cheaper for him to buy horses than to breed from her. I may, however, be asked, what is a poor farmer to do when he has an unsound mare, and not sufficient cash to purchase, having at the same time a large run for young animals, should he not breed from them? He had better not; let him purchase foals from some more fortunate neighbor, and when they are four years old he will have useful beasts at little more cost than wretched brutes bred from his unsound mare would come to at the same age, and which would probably be quite valueless.

Form being hereditary, to avoid disappointment a breeder must consider for what market he intends a horse, as what is a defect in an animal intended for light draught and the saddle, is a highly desirable point in a farm horse, or one intended for heavy draught, I refer particularly to the inclination of the shoulder: in the first case it should be oblique, this form lessening the shock on the forelegs when the horse is put to fast work, in the latter it is desirable, if not absolutely necessary that it should be upright, which enables an animal to throw more weight into the collar when called upon in a dead pull. In choosing a stallion some attention should be paid to his temper. It would not, perhaps, be advisable to reject a horse, perfect in other respects, because he is vicious, but breeders may lay their account to having in many cases great trouble in breaking colts got by such a sire.

A notable instance that temper is hereditary, is familiar to most of the farmers and breeders of horses in this neighborhood, in the case of Somonochodron, whose get were notoriously vicious and hard to break.

From the nature of the work done by the horse, and as I have already said, in many instances from hereditary predisposition, he is liable to a vast number of diseases. It would be impossible to treat of all these, but I shall mention a few of the most prevalent, and the best manner of curing them, where they are curable. I say where they are curable, for many diseases to which this animal is subject, have by even the most scientific been found beyond the reach of either surgery or medicine: quacks, however, are always to be found who profess to cure everything, and many farmers falling into the hands of such persons, waste both time and money, in the end probably losing the services of a horse which had it been let alone might have been worked for several years.

The first I shall mention is an affection to which farm horses are all subject, and on which there is generally more misconception than any other they are liable to, viz., Botts. In the latter part of the summer the gadfly may be observed very active about the horse, darting with great rapidity towards him and depositing its eggs on all parts that can easily be reached by the animal with his mouth. These eggs when licked by the horse burst, and a small worm escapes which adheres to the tongue, and is conveyed to the stomach with the food; by means of a small hook, it there clings with a very firm hold to the cuticular coat of that organ, and remains feeding on the mucus during the winter and spring, when having attained considerable size it becomes detached, and is evacuated by the horse.

This being the true history of the bott, you may perceive they can give the animal no pain, as they are fastened to the insensible coat of the stomach. They cannot be injurious, as a horse in the highest health may have his stomach filled with them, and their presence not even suspected till they are evacuated. They cannot be moved by medicine which it would be safe to give a horse, because they are not in a part where ordinary medicine could reach them, and if they were, have their mouths too deeply buried in the mucus for it to affect them. And lastly, of the many hundreds of horses dissected at the Veterinary Colleges of London and Paris, no horse has ever yet been found injured by Botts. The wisest thing, therefore, in this case, is to let the horse alone, and allow the botts to pass off of themselves. Horses, and young horses particularly, are much subject to a swelling of the lower bars of the palate, known as Lampas. To cure this they are often brutally treated by having the bars burned down with a hot iron, this is torturing the animal to no purpose. A few slight cuts across the bars with a sharp penknife, a few bran mashies, and in somecase, a gentle dose of cooling medicine is all that is necessary. Another disease of the mouth is what is called wolf's teeth. It is occasioned by the second teeth not rising immediately under the milk teeth, when they are found to cause swelling of the gums, sorness, and frequent wounding of the check. Have them punched out. This is more properly an irregular growth of the teeth; wolves teeth being really too small, supplementary ones, seldom injurious, and therefore better let alone,

Farmers horses in all countries, from the nature of their work, and of the food on which they are usually fed, are peculiarly liable to broken wind, called the heaves in this country, and in the United States, from the heaving motion of the sides in breathing. By great care and judicious feeding it may, in some degree, be mitigated, but is totally incurable. A broken winded horse, in breathing, performs the inspiration at one effort, the expiration at two, which causes the heaving motion of the flanks. This is easily explained; some of the cells have been ruptured, or have run together, and when they are expanded the air rushes in easily with one effort of the muscles, but when the cavities are irregular and full of corners and blind pouches, it is very difficult to force it out again, and two efforts can scarcely suffice.

This disease is most frequently the consequence of the horse being fed on bulky food, and at irregular times, after many hours fasting, and then being put to work again, and sometimes to work requiring great exertion. The stomach being full, presses upon the lungs, almost impeding ordinary inspiration. This is too often the case in most farm stables, and therefore the disease is more prevalent amongst farm horses than almost any others. To avoid it, horses when hard worked should have plenty of oats, and less hay, straw, and other bulky food; they should also, if possible, be regularly fed.

Heaves can be mitigated, and the horse rendered capable of great exertion by judicious feeding; condense his food into the smallest compass, giving plenty of oats and little hay. Keep his bowels relaxed by frequent bran mashies, water sparingly through the day, but

satisfy his thirst fully at night. Never, if possible to avoid it, work him on a full stomach. Give carrots when procurable, as they contain considerable moisture, are very nutritious, and generally have a beneficial effect in chest complaints. As medical treatment is of no avail, I hope none of my hearers will suffer themselves to be imposed upon by such trash as "Heaves Powders," and other nostrums advertised by impudent quacks; they might as well try to set a broken leg by salving their boots with Holloway's ointment, as to cure broken wind with any powders whatsoever.

From the form of the shoulder, lameness very rarely occurs there, but when it does happen, from a slip or side fall, it may be known by the horse dragging his toe along the ground. It is in lifting the foot that the shoulder is principally used, and let a horse be ever so lame, if he lifts his foot the shoulder is not at all affected. In the stable, also, when a lame horse puts his foot flat to the ground, when pointing to ease a lame leg, he is not shoulder lame, were he so the toe only would rest on the ground.

Fomentations, entire rest, and a dose of physic in cases of real strain of the shoulder are the best modes of treatment. Swining the horse is most inhuman, as it tortures the animal, and only increases the inflammation. If the lameness continues a blister will be of service.

Bog spavin and bone spavin are both so very difficult to cure, that, so far as farmers are concerned, it is not worth their while to meddle with them at all, particularly as spavined horses can be put to all slow work, and if not driven too fast are rather improved by it. I consider both these diseases incurable; repeated blistering is said, however, sometimes to have proved effectual.

Splint is a bony excrescence mostly found on the inside of the leg, it seldom either lames a horse or in any way interferes with his action, except at the time of its formation. If, from being close to the tendon, it causes lameness, shave the hair off the tumor, rub in a little mercurial ointment for a day or two, and blister actively. If of recent formation, they readily yield to this treatment.

Curbs are an enlargement three or four inches below the point of the hock, and are usually accompanied by considerable lameness. Absolute rest, cold fomentations, and repeated blistering when the inflammation is subdued, will prove useful.

Ringbone is incurable.

Corns are more frequently produced by bad shoeing than by any other cause. They are very difficult to cure. Paring the corn well out and painting with butyr of antimony will prove serviceable.

Disease of the navicular joint, situated inside the foot, is frequently taken for shoulder-strain, but they can easily be distinguished by observing whether the toe be dragged along the ground, as it always is in the latter case. Navicular lameness is incurable.

Young horses all have strangles, and epidemic catarrh or distemper is often very prevalent. Strangles begins with a cough and a discharge from the nostrils of a yellowish color mixed with matter, a considerable discharge of ropy fluid from the mouth, and swelling under the lower jaw, which increases with more or less rapidity, accompanied by some fever. The horse, also, has great difficulty in swallowing. The tumor is about the centre of the channel under the jaw,—it soon fills the whole space, is one uniform body, and may thus be distinguished from enlarged glands in distemper. Its treatment is very simple. Blister the tumor well, as soon as it appears, to ripen it sooner; when it is soft at the top and evidently contains matter, lance it freely and deeply. Suffering the tumor to burst forth of itself, is apt to form a ragged ulcer, which is very difficult to heal. Bleeding is not necessary unless the horse be very feverish. A little nitre and a few bran mashes, with green food, if in season, will complete the cure. A mild dose of physic may be given to prevent the swellings and eruptions which sometimes follow strangles. This disease is not contagious.

Distemper is a more serious complaint and is very infectious. It usually commences with fever and a shivering fit, followed by a hot mouth, greater heat of the skin than is natural, heaving of the flanks, and cough. The eyes are red and heavy, the membrane of the nose red, and there is a discharge from it at the very commencement of the disease. This at first is watery, but soon thickens, and becomes mattery and offensive. The glands under the jaw become enlarged, the membranes of the nostrils and throat are inflamed and tender, causing great difficulty in swallowing either food or water. The horse rapidly becomes weak. The legs generally swell, and enlargements appear on the chest and belly; this is, however, rather favorable. On first discovering the disease, the horse should be bled, and the bleeding repeated, if the pulse be frequent and strong.

Apply a blister to the swollen glands, and physic till the bowels are freely evacuated. Warm clothing, particularly about the head, is useful. Warm mashes promote the discharge from the nostrils, and bring the inflammation soon to a close, and should be frequently put in the manger.

From the great diversity in form of the horse's foot, it would be impossible to lay down directions for shoeing horses with any degree of precision; but taking as an example a foot in its normal state, that is to say, one which has neither been injured by bad shoeing or is naturally deformed, a few plain rules may be given which would tend to keep it sound and well shaped. The external parts of the foot are, the frog, the bars, the sole, and the crust. In preparing the foot for shoeing, the clenches should be raised and filed off, to prevent the enlarging of the nail holes and consequent weakening of their hold; it also prevents stubs being left in the crust, as is too often done when the shoe is violently wrenched off. The edges of the crust must then be well rasped, to detect whether any stubs remain in the nail-holes. The sole ought to be pared out with the drawing-knife until it yields, in the slightest degree possible, to a very strong pressure of the thumb. The crust should then be reduced to a perfect level all round, but left a little higher than the sole. The heels are then to be carefully pared out and left perfectly level, but that portion of the heels between the inflection of the bars and the frog should scarcely be touched, nothing but the ragged and detached parts being removed. Smiths are too fond of what is called opening the heels, which is one of the main causes of contraction. The bars should be left fully prominent, and, if weak, ought scarcely to be touched.

The paring of the frog must depend on its prominence for the quantity it may be necessary to remove, but no more should be in any case taken off than will leave it so far projecting that it shall be just within and above the lower surface of the shoe; this will admit of its performing the functions for which nature intended it. The shoe should be fitted to the foot, not the foot to the shoe; and in nailing it on, special care must be taken that no nail be driven into the foot further back than its broadest part. This is a matter of the greatest importance, for if the nails are too far back, the natural action of the foot is entirely destroyed, and lameness is sure sooner or later to be caused by neglect of this point.

In many of the diseases above mentioned a blister is a most useful remedial agent. The best blister is composed of one part Spanish fly, one part rosin, and four parts of lard. Melt the lard and rosin together, and then mix the flies well in. The best mode of applying a blister is to clip or shave off the hair as close as possible, and then rub the ointment well in. The head of the horse must be tied up for the first two days. At the expiration of twenty-four hours, dress with olive oil, night and morning, till the scabs peel off. When they begin to loosen, wash them with a lather of soap and water. A cradle or wooden necklance, consisting of round strips of wood strung together, reaching from the lower jaw to the chest, will prevent the horse blemishing himself.

As much time and money is often wasted in law-suits about horses, I shall conclude with a slight notice of the law of warranty, and a summary of what constitutes unsoundness.

The warranty must be given at the actual time of the sale; if given either before or after, it is invalid. The warranty of a servant is binding on the master.

A horse is unsound if lame at the time of sale, no matter whether the cause be removable or not. Corns, cough, any disease interfering with perfect freedom of breathing, crib-biting, curbs, enlarged hocks, ossification of the lateral cartilages, pumiced feet, quittor, ringbone, sanderack, spavin, blood-spavin, and cutting, splint, and contracted feet, when they occasion lameness. All constitute unsoundness.

I cannot, Gentlemen, conclude without calling your attention to the splendid building which, with a noble determination to keep pace with the spirit of the times, has been erected by the inhabitants of this district for your accommodation; and to the very marked and satisfactory improvement shown in every department of the exhibition, let us hope that when the Society again holds our great national jubilee in this City, your then President may have equal cause to congratulate you on the advancement which has been made, as I now have, when I compare this with the last show held in this place.

PRIZE LIST.**HORSES.****CLASS I.—BLOOD HORSES.**

8 Entries.

Judges—Oliver Blake, Norfolk; George Stanton, Brant; John Tuthill, Toronto.

Best thorough-bred Stallion, Dew & Nightingale, York Township, 8*l.* 5*s.*; 2*d* do C E Jones, Brockville, 5*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do E Howard, Fredericksburg, 2*l.* 15*s.*

Best thorough-bred 2 year old stallion, Joseph Stewart, Elizabethtown, Leeds, 3*l.* 10*s.*

Best thorough-bred 3 year old filly, Peter Davy, Bath, Addington, 4*l.* 10*s.*

CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

226 Entries.

Judges—R McD Huffman, Ernesttown; Joseph Walton, Peterboro; W H Fox, Murray, Northumberland.

Best stallion for agricultural purposes, John Sanderson, Markham, 8*l.* 5*s.*; 2*d* do John Clark, Nepean, 5*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do E H Lewis, Shannonville, Hastings, 2*l.* 15*s.*

Best heavy draught stallion, John Torrance, Scarboro, imported from Great Britain since last Provincial Exhibition. 24*l.* 15*s.*; 2*d* do Robert Armstrong, Markham, 5*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do W Cochran, Pickering, 2*l.* 15*s.*

Best 3 year old stallion, N Davis, York Township, 5*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do J B Spence, Bowmanville, 3*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do James P Lake, Ernesttown, 1*l.* 15*s.*

Best 2 year old stallion, James Addison, Etobicoke, 3*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do James P Lake, Ernesttown, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do Joseph Hunter, Toronto Township, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Best yearling colt, John Gill, Toronto Township, 2*l.*; 2*d* do Joshua Sisley, Scarboro, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do Edward Darcy, Kingston, 1*l.*

Best 3 year old filly, Samuel Lake, Newburgh, 4*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do Sam D Purdy, Ernesttown, 2*l.* 15*s.*; 3*d* do Zechariah Kellar, Ernesttown, 1*l.* 15*s.*

Best 2 year old filly, Andrew Smith, Clarke, 3*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do Caleb Hughson, Kingston, 2*l.* 5*s.*; 3*d* do J Ferguson, Storrington, Frontenac, 1*l.*

Best yearling filly, William Church, Fredericksburg, Lennox, 2*l.*; 2*d* do Sam Scott, Clarke, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do Reuben Spooner, Kingston Township, 1*l.*

Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost, R. O. Scott, Fredericksburg, 5*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do Dennis Lake, Portland, 3*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do Samuel D Purdy, Ernesttown, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Best span matched carriage horses, George Henderson, Port Hope, 5*l.*; 2*d* do W Weller, Cobourg, 3*l.* 15*s.*; 3*d* do Miles Shorey (Third), Fredericksburg, 2*l.* 10*s.*

NOTE BY JUDGES.—The Judges regret that No. 25, the horses of O S Gildersleeve, Kingston, were not on the ground at the time of competition.

Best span of draught horses, D McKay, Darlington, 5*l.*; 2*d* do J B Spence, Bowmanville, 3*l.* 15*s.*; 3*d* do James Morton, Kingston, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Best saddle horse, Robert Carson, Kingston, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do S P Tilton, Montreal, 2*l.*; 3*d* do W A Geddes, Kingston, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Best single carriage horse in harness, E H Lewis, Shannonville, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do O T Pruy, Fredericksburg, 2*l.*; 3*d* do James Walsh, Lindsay, Victoria, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Extra prizes to James Nimmo, Kingston, for a pony, 1*l.*; and Thomas Browlee, Richmond, for a span of farm mares, 1*l.* 5*s.*

CATTLE.**CLASS III.—DETHIANS.**

88 Entries.

Judges—Robert Kirkwood, Wentworth; Thomas Stock, do; Thomas Betts, New York; Archibald F. Sherratt, Grey; John Gibb, Ops, Victoria; Matthew Jones, Kingston, — Place, Oxford.

Best aged bull, 5 years old and upwards, Daniel O'Neill, Paris, Brant, 10*l.*; 2*d* do George Evans, Oakville, 6*l.*

Best 4 year old bull, Nelson Dollar, Fredericksburg, 9*l.*; 2*d* do W Ferguson, Pittsburg, 6*l.*

Best 3 year old bull, W Davis, Etobicoke, 8*l.*; 2*d* do F W Stone, Guelph, 5*l.*; 3*d* do J P Wheeler, Scarboro, 3*l.*; 4*th* do Baron de Longueuil, Simcoe Island, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Best 2 year old bull, J Simpson, Darlington, 6*l.*; 2*d* do George Robson, London, 4*l.*; 3*d* do Ralph Wade, jun, Cobourg, 2*l.* 5*s.*; 4*th* do Reuben Spooner, Kingston Township, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Best 1 year old bull, W & R Armstrong, Markham, imported June, 1856, from Great Britain, 15*l.*; 2*d* do W Miller, Pickering, 3*l.*; 3*d* do George Robson, London, 2*l.*; 4*th* do George Miller, Markham, 1*l.*

Best bull calf (under 1 year), F W Stone, 4*l.*; 2*d* do W Ferguson, Pittsburg, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do Ralph Wade, jun, Cobourg, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 4*th* do George Roddick, Cobourg, 15*s.*

Best cow, Ralph Wade, jun, Cobourg, 5*l.*; 2*d* do F W Stone, Guelph, 3*l.*; 3*d* do W Blanchard, Seneca, 2*l.*; 4*th* do F W Stone, Guelph, 1*l.*

Best 3 year old cow, George Miller, Markham, 4*l.*; 2*d* do do, do, 2*l.*; 3*d* do, R. Wade, jun, Cobourg, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 4*th* do F W Stone, Guelph, 1*l.*

Best 2 year old heifer, Wm Miller, Pickering, 3*l.*; 2*d* do Richard Allen, Darlington, 2*l.*; 3*d* do W Miller, Pickering, 1*l.* 5*s.*; 4*th* do do, do, 15*s.*

Best 1 year old heifer, F W Stone, Guelph, imported from England, July, 1856, 5*l.*; 2*d* do do, do, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do George Miller, Markham, 1*l.*; 4*th* do do, do, 10*s.*

Best heifer calf (under 1 year), F W Stone, Guelph, 11. 10s.; 2d do do, do, 11.; 3d do R Wade, jun, Cobourg, 10s.; 4th do F W Stone, Guelph, 5s.

CLASS IV.—DEVONS.
16 Entries.

Judges—J P Wheler, Scarborough; W Balkwill, London; John Wade, Cobourg.

Best aged bull, 5 years old and over, Edmund Longley, Shefford, Lower Canada, 101.; 2d do Nathan Choat, Hope, 61.

Best 4 year old bull, Robert Ferrie & Co. Doon, Waterloo, 91.; 2d do G S Burrill, Cramahe, Northumberland, 61.

Best 3 year old bull, (Duke of Devonshire) Richard Coates, Oakville, 81.

Best 2 year old heifer, R. Allen, Darlington. Imported 1856, 61.; 2d do G S Burrill, Cramahe, Northumberland, 21.

Best Devon heifer calf, G S Burrill, Cramahe, 11. 10s.

CLASS V.—HEREFORDS.
4 Entries.

Judges—Thomas Thompson, Dundas; George Robson, London; John Hawley, Lennox Co.

Best 3 year old bull, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Jr. Kingston, 81.

Best 2 year old heifer, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 31.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 21.

Best 1 year old heifer, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 21. 10s.

CLASS VI.—AYRSHIRES.
41 Entries.

Judges—Robert Young, Ramsay; Wm Beattie, Leeds; Henry Freeland, Greenville.

Best bull, 5 years old and over, T Irving, Montreal, 101.; 2d do John Boyes, Amherst Island, 61.; 3d do Arch'd Glendinning, Scarborough, 41.

Best 4 year old bull, Thomas Irving, Montreal—for County Hochelaga Society, 91.

Best 3 year old bull, Thomas Irving, Montreal, 81.; 2d do J Durnford, Kingston, 51.

Best 2 year old bull, County Hochelaga Society, C. E.—(very superior) 61.; 2d do J Boyes, Amherst Island, Addington, 41.

Best 1 year old bull, Thomas Irving, Montreal, 51.; 2d do J Boyes, Amherst Is. Addington, 31.

Best bull calf (under one year,) James Logan, Montreal, (3½ months old) 41.; 2d do do, do, 21. 10s.; 3d do J Boyes, Amherst Island, Addington, 11. 10s.; 4th do do, do, 15s.

Best cow, James Logan, Montreal, 51.; 2d do do, do, 31.; 3d do J Boyes, Amherst Island, Addington, 21.; 4th do do, do, 11.

Best 3 year old cow, J Boyes, Amherst Island, Addington, 41.; 2d do do, do, do, 21. 10s.

Best 2 year old heifer, James Logan, Montreal, 31.; 2d do J Boyes, Amherst Island, Addington, 21.

Best 1 year old heifer, James Logan, Montreal, 21. 10s.; 2d do do, do, 11. 10s.; 3d do

Baron de Longueuil, Simcoe Island, Kingston, 10s.; 4th do J Boyes, Amherst Island, Addington, 10s.

Best heifer calf (under one year,) Jas Logan, Montreal, 11. 10s.; 2d do J Boyes, Amherst Island, Addington, 11.; 3d do do, do, do, 10s.

CLASS VII.—GALLOWAY CATTLE.
29 Entries.

Judges—Thomas Thompson, Dundas; Geo Robson, London; John Hawley, Lennox.

[The Judges, in giving their report on Galloways, would take this opportunity of stating that they consider this breed of cattle very valuable and suitable to this country and climate.]

Best 4 year old bull, W R Grahame, Vaughan, 91.; 2d do W Roddick, Hamilton, Tp, 61.

Best 2 year old bull, John Fleming, Vaughan, 61.

Best 1 year old bull, Wm. Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 51.; 2d do do, do, 31.

Best bull calf (under one year,) Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 41.; 2d do John Fleming, Vaughan, 21. 10s.; 3d do W R Grahame, do, 11. 10s.

Best cow, John Fleming, Vaughan, 51.; 2d do John Torrance, Vaughan, 41.; 3d do W Roddick, Hamilton, Tp, 21.; 4th do do, do, 11. 5s.

Best 3 year old cow, Wm Miller, Pickering, 41.

Best 2 year old heifer, George Roddick, Cobourg, imported from Britain in 1856, (Dandy,) 61.; 2d do W R Grahame, Vaughan, (imported in September, 1856,) 21.; 3d do do, do, (also imported Sept., 1856,) 11. 5s.; 4th do do, do, (also imported Sept., 1856,) 15s.

Best 1 year old heifer, J. Fleming, Vaughan, 21.; 2d do Geo Miller, Markham, 11. 10s.

Best heifer calf (under one year,) John Torrance, Vaughan, 11. 10s.; 2d do Wm Miller, Pickering, 11.; 3d do Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 10s.; 4th do W R Grahame, Vaughan, 5s.

CLASS VIII.—GRADE CATTLE.
60 Entries.

Judges—James Wightman, Hastings; Wm McMicking, Welland; Joseph Smith, Kent; John Gill, Peel; Charles Rundell, Dundas Co.

Best cow, Geo Miller, Markham, York, 51.; 2d do J Pearson, Whitby, 31.; 3d do Wm Ferguson, Pittsburg, 21.; 4th do Jos D Purdy, Ernestown, Addington, 11. 5s.

Best 3 year old cow, J Pearson, Whitby, 41.; 2d do R M Huffman, Ernestown, Addington, 21. 10s.

NOTES BY JUDGES.—Numbers 8 and 9, (property of Mr J Pearson, Whitby,) are superior animals, but in consequence of their never having had calves, the Judges are of opinion that they do not come in the class of cows. Only four animals in this class found.

Best 2 year old heifer, Wm Spence, Kingston, 31.; 2d do R McD Huffman, Ernestown, Addington, 21.; 3d do Wm Spence, Kingston,

Frontenac, 11. 5s.; 4th do Henry Robinson, do, do, 15s.

Best 1 year old Heifer, R McD Huffman, Ernesttown, Addington, 21. 10s.; 2d do H. McCaugherty, Pittsburgh, Frontenac, 11. 10s.; 3d do do, do, do, 11.; 4th do Henry Robinson, Kingston, do, 10s.

Best heifer calf (under one year,) J. Pearson, Whithy, 11. 10s.

Extra Entries—Recommended, Robert Carson, Kingston 11. 10s. for a pair of year old calves, twins.

CLASS IX.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.
34 Entries.

Judges—James Wightman, Hastings; Wm. McMicking, Welland; Joseph Smith, Kent; John Gill, Peel; Charles Rundell, Dundas Co.

Best fat cow or heifer, W Robinson, Reach, 71. 10s.; 2d do R Wade, jun, Cobourg, 51.

Best yoke working oxen, John Sutherland, Kingston, Frontenac, 51.; 2d do Colin McIntyre, Pittsburgh, Frontenac; 31.; 3d do Coleman Bristol, Ernesttown, Addington, 21.

Best yoke of 3 year old steers, Hugh Rankin, Kingston Township, Frontenac, 41.; 2d do Reuben Spooner, Kingston Township, Frontenac, 21. 10s.; 3d do James Gibson, do, do, 11. 10s.

Best team of oxen, not less than ten yoke, from one township, the property of any number of persons, Hugh Rankin, Kingston Township, 101.

SHEEP.

CLASS X.—LEICESTERS.
128 Entries.

Judges—William Allan, Peel Co; Wm L Ewing; John Res, Puntimich; S Clarke, Hilton; Joseph Coulson; John Gilbert.

Best ram, two shears and over, James Petty, Hay, imported 1856, 121.; 2d do Chris Walker, London, 21. 10s.; 3d do James Dickson, Clarke, 11.

Best shearling ram, Wm Miller, Pickering, 41.; 2d do Jas Carruthers, Haldimand Township, 21. 10s.; 3d do Jas Petty, Hay, 11.

Best ram lamb, Jas Dickson, Clarke, Durham, imported June, 1856, 61.; 2d do Christopher Walker, London, 11.; 3d do do, do, 10s.

Best two ewes, two shears and over, James Dickson, Clarke, Durham, 41.; 2d do George Miller, Markham, York, 31.; 3d do Wm Miller, Pickering, Ontario, 11. 10s.

Best two shearling ewes, Chris Walker, London, 31.; 2d do Geo Miller, Markham, York, (imported June, 1856,) 21.; 3d do do, do, 11.

Best two ewe lambs, Wm Miller, Pickering, Ontario, 11. 10s.; 2d do do, do, do, 11.; 3d do Geo Miller, Markham, York, 11s.

CLASS XI.—SOUTH DOWNS.
43 Entries.

Judges—John Kerr, Welland Co; Alex Alcorn, Cobourg; Lewis Davies, Peterboro.

Best ram, two shears and over, J Spencer, Whithy, 41.; 2d do, do, do, 21. 10s.; 3d do do, do, 11.

Best shearling ram, J Spencer, Whithy, (imported June, 1856,) 121.; 2d do Peter Davy, Bath, 21. 10s.

Best ram lamb, Thomas A. Milne, Markham, 21.; 2d do John Spencer, Whithy, 11.; 3d do do, do, 10s.

Best two ewes, two shears and over, Nathan Choat, Hope, 41.; 2d do Thomas A. Milne, Markham, 31.; 3d do John Spencer, Whithy, Ontario, 11. 10s.

Best two shearling ewes, John Spencer, Whithy, Ontario, (imported June, 1856,) 61.

Best two ewe lambs, Peter Davy, Bath, Addington, 11. 10s.

CLASS XII.—MERINOS AND SAXONS.
20 Entries.

Judges—John Kerr, Stamford; Lewis Davies, Peterboro; Alex Alcorn, Cobourg.

Best rams, two shears and over, Nathan Choat, Hope, 41.; 2d do Jacob Rymal, Wentworth, 21. 10s.; 3d do Nathan Choat, Hope, 11.

Best shearling ram, Nathan Choat, Hope, 41.; 2d do Jacob Rymal, Barton, Wentworth, 21. 10s.; 3d do do, do, do, 11.

Best ram lamb, Nathan Choat, Hope, Durham, 21.; 2d do do, do, do, 11.

Best two ewes, two shears and over, Nathan Choat, Hope, Durham, 41.; 2d do Jacob Rymal, Barton, Wentworth, 31.; 3d do Nathan Choat, Hope, Durham, 11. 10s.

Best two shearling ewes, Jacob Rymal, Barton, Wentworth, 31.; 2d do Nathan Choat, Hope, Durham, 21.; 3d do do, do, do, 11.

Best two ewe lambs, Nathan Choat, Hope, 11. 10s.; 2d do Jacob Rymal, Barton, 11.; 3d do Nathan Choat, Hope, 10s.

CLASS XIII.—COTSWOLDS.
28 Entries.

Judges—Wm Allan, W L Ewing, S Clarke, Joseph Coulson, John Gilbert, John Res.

Best ram, two shears and over, Fred W Stone, Guelph, 41.; 2d do W J Sloane, Fredericksburg, 21. 10s.; 3d do Geo Miller, Markham, 11.

Best shearling ram, Geo Miller, Markham, (imported June, 1856,) 121.; 2d do Wm. Miller, Pickering, Ontario, 21. 10s.

Best ram lamb, Fred W Stone, Guelph, 21.; 2d do do, do, do, 11.; 3d do W Miller, Pickering, Ontario, 10s.

Best two ewes, two shears and over, Fred W Stone, Guelph, 41.; 2d do do, do, do, 31.; 3d do Geo Miller, Markham, 11.

Best two shearling ewes, Fred W Stone, Guelph, (imported July, 1856,) 61.; 2d do do, do, do, 21.; 3d do Wm Miller, Pickering, do, 11.

Best two ewe lambs, Fred W Stone, Guelph, 11. 10s.; 2d do do, do, do, 11.; 3d do do, do, do, 10s.

CLASS XIV.—CHEVIOTS.
16 Entries.

Judges—Wm Allan, W L Ewing, S Clarke, Jos

Coulson, John Gilbert, John Iles.

Best ram, two shears and over, Jas Dickson, Clarke, Durham, (imported June, 1856,) 12l.; 2d do Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 2l. 10s.; 3d do do, do, 1l.

Best shearling ram, Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 4l.

Best ram lamb, Jas Dickson, Clarke, (imported June, 1856,) 6l.; 2d do Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 1l.

Best two ewes, two shears and over, Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 4l.; 2d do Jas Dickson, Clarke, 3l.

Best two shearling ewes, Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 3l.

Best two ewe lambs, Jas Dickson, Clarke, Durham, (imported June, 1856,) 3l.; 2d do Wm Roddick, Hamilton Tp, 1l.

CLASS XV.—FAT SHEEP.

15 Entries.

Judges—John Kerr, Stamford: Lewis Davies, Peterboro'; Alex Alcorn, Cobourg.

Best two fat wethers, J Pearson, Whitby, 3l.; 2d do Chas Scott, do, 2l.; 3d do Ralph Wade, Jr, Cobourg, 1l.

Best two fat ewes, Chas Scott, Whitby, 3l.; 2d do Geo Miller, Markham, 2l.; 3d do John Hawkins, Wolfe Island, 1l.

PIGS.

CLASS XVI.—LARGE BREED PIGS.

21 Entries.

Judges—W Wallace, Geo Coldwell, John Atkinson.

Best boar, one year and over, Jas Durand, Kingston, 5l.; 2d do John Scott, Montreal, 3l.; 3d do Jas McCammon, Kingston, 2l.; 4th do Geo. Calvert, Ops, recommended.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, Wm Gibbard, Richmond, 3l.; 2d do Jas McCammon, Kingston, 2l.

Best boar, under one year, Richard Coates, Oakville, 3l.; 2d do County Hochelaga Society, C. F., 2l.; 3d do Richard Coates, Oakville, 1l.

Best sow, under one year, C A Jordison, Hope, 2l.; 2d do Jas McCammon, Kingston, 1l. 10s.; 3d do Richard Coates, Oakville, 1l.

CLASS XVII.—SMALL BREED PIGS.

71 Entries.

Judges—P Davy, C B Perry, David Tait.

Best boar, one year and over, Thos Briggs, Jr, Kingston, (imported from United States since last show,) 10l.; 2d do do, do, do, 3l.; 3d do Henry Sadleir, Cataroqui Bawn, Frontenac, 2l.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, Thos Briggs, Jr, Kingston, (imported from England since last exhibition) 6l.; 2d do do, imported from U. S. do, 2l.; 3d do John Hitchins, Amherst Island, Addington, 1l.

Best boar, under one year, Thos Briggs, Jr, Kingston, 3l.; 2d do Henry Sadleir, do, 2l.; 3d do Fred W Stone, Guelph, 1l.

Best sow, under one year, Jas Durand, King-

ston, 2l.; 2d do Henry Sadleir, do, 1l. 10s.; 3d do T A Corbett, do, 1l.

POULTRY.

CLASS XVIII.—POULTRY, &c.

246 Entries.

Judges—Alfred Perry, Montreal; D G Forbes, Whitby; E C Campbell, Niagara.

Best pair of white Dorkings, Hy M Briggs, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Geo S Burrill, Cramahe, Northumberland, 10s.

Best pair of spangled Dorkings, Chas Skene, Simcoe Island, 1l.; 2d do Ed Hawkins, Port Hope, 10s.

Best pair of black Polands, Wm O'Reilly, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Hy Briggs, do, 10s.

Best pair of white Polands, Wm O'Reilly, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Hy Briggs, do, 10s.

Best pair of golden Polands, J C Aisley, Port Hope, 1l.; 2d do Jas John Whitehead, Kingston, 10s.

Best pair of game fowls, Geo S Burrill, Cramahe, 1l.

Best pair of buff Cochins, Shanghai, Canton, or Bramah Pootra fowls, Jas Durand, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do James Lamb, London, 10s.

Best pair of black Cochins, &c, Robert Harding, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Edwin Hawkins, Port Hope, 10s.

Best pair of white Cochins, &c., James Lamb, London, 1l.; 2d do Samuel Peters, London, 10s.

Best pair of gray Cochins, Robt Harding, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Henry Briggs, Kingston, 10s.

Best pair of black Spanish fowls, Charles Elliott, Cobourg, 1l.; 2d do Jos Lamb, London, 10s.

Best pair of Bolton greys, Henry Briggs, Kingston, 1l.

Best pair of Hamburg fowls, Henry Briggs, Kingston, 2d prize, 10s.

Best pair of Dominique, Edwin Hawkins, Port Hope, 1l.; 2d do do, do, do, 10s.

Best pair of feathered bantams, Sam Peters, London, 10s.; 2d do T Mulhall, Kingston, 5s.

Best pair of smooth bantams, Sam Peters, London, 10s.; 2d do Jos Lamb, London, 5s.

Best pair of turkeys white or coloured, Sam Peters, London, 2d prize, 10s.

Best pair of wild turkeys, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 2d prize, 10s.

Best pair of large geese, Jas Durand, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Jos Lamb, London, 10s.

Best pair Bremen geese, Jos Lamb, London, 10s.

Best pair Chinese Geese, Jos Lamb, London, 1l.; 2d do Augustus Keefer, Chambly, C E, 10s.

Best pair of muscovy ducks, Jos Lamb, London, 1l.; 2d do do, do, 10s.

Best pair common ducks, Jos Lamb, London, 1l.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.

Best pair of Aylesbury ducks, Charles Elliot, Cobourg, 1l.; 2d do Sam Peters, London, 10s.

Best pair of Poland ducks, Jos Lamb, London, 17.; 2d do Henry M Briggs, Kingston, 10s.

Best pair of Guinea fowls, Henry Briggs, Kingston, 17.

Best collection of pigeons, Duncan G Forbes, Whitby, 17.; 2d do Chas Skene, Simcoe Island, Frontenac, 10s.

Best lot of poultry in one pen owned by the exhibitor, James John Whitehead, Kingston, 27.

Best collection of poultry entered in the various classes by one exhibitor, Henry Briggs, Kingston, 27.

Best pair of rabbits—1st, Henry M Briggs, Kingston, 10s.; 2d, H M Rogers, Kingston, 5s.

Best lot of rabbits—1st, Henry M Briggs, Kingston, 17.; 2d, Henry M Rogers, Kingston, 10s.

Extra prizes of 10s. each to J S Whitehead, Kingston, cage of chickens; J C Ansley, Port Hope, golden Polands; Kenneth McKenzie, Kingston, peacock and hen; A Keefer, Chambly, brood of Chinese geese.

Extra prizes of 5s. each, to H M Briggs, Kingston, pair Japan fowls; J J Whitehead, Kingston, pair black Labrador ducks; do do, pair white Leghorns; Wm Byram, private, 9th regiment, Kingston, Crimean fowls, cock and four hens; do do, hen and thirteen chickens; Jos Lamb, London, Rouen ducks; H M Briggs, Kingston, pair wild geese; Samuel Peters, London, Rouen ducks.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—The Judges upon Poultry are very much pleased with the large and varied collection, and with the zeal of breeders in introducing foreign varieties with a view to improve the stock. The collection is superior to those exhibited during preceding years; but the Judges would suggest to local committees acting hereafter, that a means of access to all the coops; by a convenient door to each, should be provided, so that the birds may be more thoroughly examined.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XIX.—GRAINS, SEEDS, &c.

447 Entries.

Judges—P F Caniff, Belleville; E C Fisher, Etobicoke; Wm Applegarth, Wentworth, Alex Ferguson, Glengary; Charles Whitlaw, Paris.

The Canada Company's Prize for Wheat.

For the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1856. The prize awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is given up to and becomes the property of the Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed, Russell Smith, Burford, Brant, (weight 66 lbs.) 257.

2d do, by the Association, S Scott, Clarke, Durham, (weight 64½ lbs.) 107.; 3d do P R Palmer, Thurlow, Hastings, (weight 62½ lbs.) 57.

[The winners of the 2d and 3d prizes to retain their wheat.]

Best 2 bushels of winter wheat, C Dollar, Fredericksburg, Lennox, (weight 64 lbs.) 27. 10s.; 2d do Russel Smith, Burford, Brant, (weight 63 lbs.) 17. 15s.; 3d do P R Palmer, Thurlow Hastings, (weight 62 lbs.) 17. 5s.

Best two bushels spring wheat, Christopher Anderson, Cobourg, 27. 10s.; 2d do John Hawkins, Wolfe Island, 17. 15s.; 3d do Joshua Sisley, Scarboro' 17. 5s.

Best two bushels of barley [two rowed], Christopher Anderson, Cobourg, 17. 10s.; 2d do James Logan, Montreal, 17.; 3d do W C Fretz; Ernesttown, 10s.

Best two bushels barley [six rowed], Daniel Campbell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry, 17. 10s.; 2d do Hiram Tubbs, Hallowell, 17.; 3d do Richard Williams, Ernesttown, 10s.

Best two bushels rye, Wm Beattie, Yonge, Leeds, 17. 10s.; 2d do George Patterson, Kingston Tp, 17.; 3d do Joseph Davidson, Kingston Tp, 10s.

Best two bushels of oats, white, Russell Smith, Burford, Brant, 17. 10s.; 2d do Daniel Campbell, Charlottenburg, Glengary, 17.; 3d do James Patton, Scarboro, 10s.

Best two bushels of oats, black, W C Fretz, Ernesttown, 17. 10s.

Best two bushels of field peas, Henry Platt, Hallowell, P E, 17. 10s.; 2d do D Campbell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry, 17.; 3d do Sam D Purdy, Ernesttown, 10s.

Best two bushels of marrowfat peas, John Gilbert, Belleville, 17. 10s.; 2d do James Durand, Kingston, 17.; 3d do John Gilbert, Belleville, 10s.

Best two bushels tares, Joseph Davidson, Kingston Tp, 17. 10s.

Best bushel of white field beans, John Eagleson, Hamilton Tp, 17.; 2d do James Durand, Kingston, 15s.; 3d do Thomas Briggs, junior, Kingston, 10s.

Best two bushels yellow Indian corn, H Platt, Hallowell, P E, 17. 10s.; 2d do R Warren, Niagara, 17.

Best bushel of timothy seed, P R Palmer, Thurlow, 27.; 2d do do, do, 17. 10s.; 3d do Wm Magee, Lanark, 17.

Best bushel of clover seed, P R Palmer, Thurlow, 27.; 2d do S T Casey, Thurlow, 17. 10s.; 3d do N A Briscoe, Ernesttown, 17.

Best bushel flax seed, D Campbell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry, 17. 10s.; 2d do Wm Beattie, Yonge, Leeds, 17.; 3d do W C Fretz, Ernesttown, Addington, 10s.

Best Swedish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs, Geo Roddick, Cobourg, 17. 10s.; 2d do do, do, 17.; 3d do, H Girouard, Hamilton City, 10s.

Best 12 lbs field carrot seed, James Fleming, Toronto City, 17. 10s.

Best 12 lbs yellow mangel wurzel seed, James Fleming, Toronto City, 17. 10s.

Best bale of hops, not less than 112 lbs, Platt Williams, Bloomfield, P E, 5*l*.; 2d do Joseph Mills, Bloomfield, P E, 3*l*.; 3d do Thomas Bissett, Prescott, 2*l*.

EXTRA ENTRIES.—RECOMMENDED.—William Plewes, Marysburg, P E, samples of 14 different kinds of peas, viz:—Early Kent, Prince Albert, early white, Irish marrowfat, early Emperor, dimple blossom, Bishop's early dwarf, Champion of England, early France, early Washington, full white sugar peas, Ruelle Michaux, early Dutch Michaux, late Missouri marrowfats.

The following samples of wheat, presented by the Canadian Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition to the Board of Agriculture, are noticed as of superior quality, viz:—30 varieties English, 15 do Algerian, 12 do Spanish, 8 do Australian, 1 do Egyptian, 4 do Scotch.

CLASS XX.—ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.
164 Entries.

Judges—D Campbell, Glengarry; P R Palmer, Thurlow; Samuel Matherall, Victoria Co; Wm Millar, Bruce Co.

Best bushel pink eye potatoes, M Kerr, Hungerford, Hastings, 15*s*.; 2d do Reuben Spooner, Kingston Tp, 10*s*.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, Simcoe Island, 5*s*.

Best bushel of any other sort, John Duff, Kingston, 15*s*.; 2d do Wm Church, Fredericksburg, 10*s*.; 3d do Calvin W Miller, Ernesttown, 5*s*.

Best bushel of Swede turnips, F W Stone, Guelph, 15*s*.; 2d do Fred W Stone, Guelph, 10*s*.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5*s*.

Best bushel of white globe turnips, Fred W Stone, Guelph, 15*s*.; 3d do John Duff, Kingston, 5*s*.

Best bushel of Aberdeen yellow turnips, Fred W Stone, Guelph, 15*s*.; 2d do do, do, 10*s*.

Best 20 roots red carrots, John Duff, Kingston, 15*s*.; 2d do John Gordanier, Ernesttown, 10*s*.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, Simcoe Island, 5*s*.

Best 20 roots white or Belgian carrots, Joshua Sisley, Scarborough, 15*s*.; 2d do Glover Bennett, Cobourg, 10*s*.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, Simcoe Island, 5*s*.

Best 12 roots mangel Wurzel (long-red,) Josh Sisley, Scarborough, 15*s*.; 2d do Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg, Dundas, 10*s*.; 3d do James Logan, Montreal, 5*s*.

Best 12 roots yellow globe mangel wurzel, Glover Bennett, Cobourg, 15*s*.; 2d do James Logan, Montreal, 10*s*.; 3d do John Gilmour, Quebec, 5*s*.

Best 12 roots long yellow mangel wurzel, James Fleming, Toronto, 15*s*.

Best 12 roots of kohlrabi, John Duff, Kingston, 10*s*.

Best 12 roots of sugar beet, J Gilbert, Belleville, 15*s*.; 2d do Joshua Sisley, Scarborough, 10*s*.; 3d do James Logan, Montreal, 5*s*.

Best 20 roots of parsnips, J Duff, Kingston, 15*s*.; 2d do James Logan, Montreal, 10*s*.

Best 2 large squashes for cattle, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15*s*.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 10*s*.; 3d Richard Williams, Ernesttown, 5*s*.

Best 2 mammoth field pumpkins, John Gilmour, Quebec, 15*s*.; 2d do Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 10*s*.; 3d do John Duff, Kingston, 5*s*.

Best 4 common yellow field Pumpkins, J Durand, Kingston, 15*s*.; 2d do Reuben Spooner, Kingston, 10*s*.

Best 28 lbs broom corn brush, James W Cull, Storrington, 1*l*.

The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.

Best 112 lbs. flax, Daniel Campbell, Charlottetown, Glengarry, 6*l*.

The Canada Company's Prize for Hemp.

Best 112 lbs. hemp—no entries.

Extra prizes to Fred W Stone, Guelph, for red round Turnips, 10*s*., for red globe mangel Wurzel, 10*s*., and for green round turnips, 10*s*.; to J D Purdy, Ernesttown, for a large squash, 10*s*.; and to H. Girouard, Hamilton, for 20 lbs. Aberdeen turnip seed, 1*l*.; Richard Williams, Ernesttown, 10 samples early potatoes, 10*s*.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XXI.—FRUIT.

275 Entries.

Judges—Dr Reynolds, Brockville; W B Crew, Toronto; S J Brown, Niagara; S J Lyman, Montreal.

Best 20 varieties of apples, named (six of each,) Wm Beattie, Yonge, Leeds, 15*s*.; 2d do James Cameron, Brockville, 10*s*.; 3d do Wm Ferguson, Pittsburg, 5*s*.

Best 12 table apples, named (fall sort,) Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10*s*.; 2d do E C Campbell, Niagara, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 3d do George Gardiner, Lynn, Leeds, 5*s*.

Best 12 table apples named (winter sort,) Jas Wadsworth, Kingston, 10*s*.; 2d do Reuben Spooner, Kingston, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 3d do James Wadsworth, Kingston, 5*s*.

Best 12 baking apples, named James Morton, Kingston, 10*s*.; 2d do J D Humphreys, Toronto City, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 3d do James Cameron, Brockville, 5*s*.

Best 12 table pears, named (fall sort) E C Campbell, Niagara, 10*s*.; 2d do do, do, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 3d do Rev Vicar General McDonell, Kingston, 5*s*.

Best 12 table pears, named (winter sort,) E C Campbell, Niagara, 10*s*.; 2d do A Harris, Rice Lake, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 3d do J P Lovckin, Newcastle, 5*s*.

Best 12 plums, named (desert,) Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10*s*.; 2d do do, do, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 3d do James Cameron, Brockville, 5*s*.

Best 12 baking plums, named, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10*s*.; 2d do James Cameron, Brockville, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 3d do James Wadsworth, Kingston, 5*s*.

Best quart of damsons (English,) Thomas Wilson, Kingston, 10*s*.

Best 6 peaches, grown in hot-house, James Cameron, Brockville, 10s.

Best 12 peaches, grown in open air, named, James Cameron, Brockville, 10s.; 2d do E C Campbell, Niagara, 7s. 6d.; 3d do H Girouard, Hamilton, 5s.

Best 20 varieties of peaches, grown in open air (3 of each,) E C Campbell, Niagara, 15s.; 2d do H Girouard, Hamilton, 10s.; 3d do E C Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Best 3 clusters of grapes, (hot-house) Mr Lunn, Montreal, 10s.

Best 3 cluster black Hamburg, (hot-house) Mr Lunn, Montreal, 10s.; 2d do James Fleming, Toronto, 7s. 6d.

Best 4 clusters black grapes, grown in open air, Rev. J. Brenner, Hamilton, 10s.; 2d do W Beattie, Yonge, Leeds, 7s. 6d.; 3d do E C Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Best 4 clusters white grapes, grown in open air, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do T S Wood, Belleville, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Henry Saddleir, Kingston, 5s.

Best 4 clusters grapes, of any other sorts, T S Wood, Belleville, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s. 6d.

Best and heaviest 2 bunches of grapes, Mr. Lunn, Montreal, 10s.; 2d do James Fleming, Toronto City, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Charles Arnold, Paris, 5s.

Best collection of grapes, grown in open air, 2 clusters of each sort, Charles Arnold, Paris, 15s.; 2d do James P Lovekin, Clarke, 10s.; 3d do do, do, 5s.

Best water-melon, Edwin Hawkins, Port Hope, 10s.; 2d do do, do, 7s. 6d.

Best musk-melon, of any sort, James Fleming, Toronto, 10s.; 2d do Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 7s. 6d.; 3d do H Girouard, Hamilton, 5s.

The following are extra prizes awarded in this department:—J D Humphreys, Toronto, for basket white grapes, open air, 10s.—for red currants, 5s.; Charles Arnold, Paris, for 12 nectarines, 10s.; T Wilson, Kingston, sample currants, 5s.; George Parish, Ogdensburg, N Y, collection of vegetables and fruits, containing several new varieties, diploma and 15s.; C Bristol, Bath, basket of grapes, 10s.; Alfred Harris, Rice Lake, citron, 5s.; H Girouard, Hamilton, 5s.; John Smith, Montreal, basket of grapes, 20s.; Montreal Horticultural Society, grapes, 20s., 4 varieties of peaches, 5s., nectarines, 15s., 16 varieties of apples, 10s., pears, 10s., 16 sorts of pears, 10s., 38 sorts of apples, 20s., 4 sorts of peaches, 10s.; Mr Lunn, for apples, 5s.; specimens of peaches from Henry Jones, Brockville, particularly fine, 10s.; Mr Grant, Kingston, vase of wild flowers, recommended 10s.

CLASS XXII.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

288 Entries.

Judges—Thomas S Wood, Sidney, William Mundie, Hamilton; William Gordon, Toronto.

Best 12 roots of salsify, Baron de Longueuil,

Kingston, 10s.; 2d do do, do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do John Duff, Kingston, 5s.

Best 4 heads Brocoli, J D Humphreys, Toronto, 10s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do James Wadsworth, Kingston, 5s.

Best 4 heads cauliflower, J D Humphreys, Toronto, 10s.; 2d do Chas Skene, Simcoe Island, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Edwin Hawkins, Port Hope, 5s.

Best 4 heads cabbage (summer), John Gilbert, Belleville, 10s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 7s. 6d.

Best 4 heads cabbage (winter), J D Humphreys, Toronto, 10s.; 2d do T S Wood, Belleville, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Rev Vic Gen McDonell, Kingston, 5s.

Best 4 sorts winter cabbage, including savoy, 2 of each sort, J D Humphreys, Toronto, 15s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 10s.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, 5s.

Best 4 heads red cabbage, Rev Vic Gen McDonell, Kingston, 15s.; 2d do John Gilmour, Quebec, 10s.; 3d do E C Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Best 12 carrots for table, long red, Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 10s.; 2d do James Morton, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do John Duff, Kingston, 5s.

Best 12 early horn carrots, Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 10s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

Best 12 table parsnips, John Duff, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do James Durand, Kingston, 5s.

Best 6 roots white celery, James Morton, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Charles George, Portsmouth, 5s.

Best 6 roots of red celery, J Morton, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

Best 12 capsicums, James Morton, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 5s.

Best collection capsicums, J D Humphreys, Toronto, 10s.; 2d do James Fleming, Toronto, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

Best 6 egg plants, purple, James Morton, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do John Duff, do, 5s.

Best 12 tomatoes, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do James Morton, do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, do, 5s.

Best assorted collection of tomatoes, 6 of each sort, James Morton, Kingston, 15s.; 2d do H Girouard, Hamilton, 10s.; 3d do J D Humphreys, Toronto, 5s.

Best 12 blood beets, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do J D Humphreys, Toronto, 7s. 6d.; 3d do M Kerr, Hungertford, 5s.

Best peck of white onions, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do James Morton, do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, do, 5s.

Best peck of yellow onions, Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do James Morton, do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Baron de Longueuil, do, 5s.

Best peck of red onions, Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do James Morton, do, 5s.

Best 12 white turnips, table, (a sample not numbered,) marked first prize, 10s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do R J Cartwright, do, 5s.

Best twelve yellow turnips, table, F W Stone, Guelph, 10s.; 2d do Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 7s. 6d.

Best 12 ears sweet corn, Chas George, Portsmouth, 10s.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 5s.

Best and greatest variety of early potatoes, half peck of each sort, named, James Durand, Kingston, 15s.; 2d do Chas Skene, Simcoe Island, 10s.; 3d do Reuben Spooner, Kingston, 5s.

Best 4 squashes, table, John Duff, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do R J Cartwright, do, 5s.

Best and greatest variety of vegetables, each kind named, John Duff, Kingston, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 5s.

The following were extras recommended in this department:—J D Humphreys, Toronto, brace cucumbers, 5s.; H Girouard, Hamilton, pickling onions, Canada coffee, 5s.; Alfred Harris, Rice Lake, vegetable marrow; Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 4 Savoy cabbages, 100 pods green peas, 1 peck Lima beans; A Harris, Rice Lake, leeks, (highly); Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, curled kail, Brussels Sprouts, large case knife beans; E C Campbell, Niagara, white egg plants. Worthy of notice, a select variety of roots and vegetables, from Normal School, Toronto.

Montreal Horticultural Society, collection vegetables, recommended, 12. 10s.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—We would beg leave to state, that in the vegetable department of Horticulture, allotted to us to judge, we find the roots and vegetables very good, generally, considering the dryness of the past season.

CLASS XXIII.—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

61 Entries.

Judges—Dr Reynolds, Brockville; W B Crew, Toronto; S J Brown, Niagara; S J Lyman, Montreal.

Best 12 dahlias, named, J Young, Montreal, 10s.

Best and largest collection of dahlias, James Morton, Kingston, 12.; 2d do J Young, Montreal, 10s.; 3d do Montreal Horticultural Society, 7s. 6d.

Best bouquet of cut flowers—none worthy of a prize.

Best collection of green-house plants, not less than 12 specimens, James Morton, Kingston, 2d prize, 12. 10s.

Best 12 pansies, Montreal Horticultural Society, 10s.

Best 6 fuschias, in flower, James Morton, Kingston, 10s.

Best collection of annuals, in bloom, E C Campbell, Niagara, 10s.; 2d do James Fleming, Toronto, 7s. 6d.

Best 6 cockscombs, Montreal Horticultural Society, 10s.; 2d do E C Campbell, Niagara, 7s. 6d.; 3d do do, do, 5s.

Best collection China asters, Montreal Horticultural Society, 10s.; 2d do Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do J Fleming, Toronto, 5s.

Best collection of 10 weeks' stock, H Girouard, Hamilton, 2d prize, 7s. 6d.

Best floral ornament or design, James Morton, Kingston, 12.

Best collection of verbenas, not less than 12 varieties, James Fleming, Toronto, 15s.; 2d do Jas P Lovekin, Clarke, 10s.; 3d do John Duff, Kingston, 5s.

Best collection of native plants, dried and named, Mrs C P Trail, Rice Lake, 22. 10s.; 2d do Miss Barker, Kingston, 12.

Best specimen of ornamental rustic work for the garden, James Morton, Kingston, 12.

The following are the entries awarded extra prizes in this department:—James Wadsworth, Kingston, for plant in flower, 5s.; H Girouard, Hamilton, for hybrid roses, 5s.; collection of roses, 70 kinds, 10s.; 12 carnations, 5s.; Dr Reynolds, Brockville, collection of flower seeds, diploma and 10s.; Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, seedling pansy, 5s.; Horticultural Society, Montreal, garland, 10s.; phlox, collection, 10s. Worthy of mention, collection of annuals, from Normal School, Toronto;—collection of Canadian grown vegetable seeds; also, a very extensive and rare collection of garden, field, and flower seeds, imported, with a most complete assortment of garden tools, exhibited by Mr James Fleming, of Toronto.

CLASS XXIV.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, PROVISIONS, &c.

206 Entries.

Judges—Charles Girvin, Huron County; Arthur Smith, Brant County; Adam Dodge, Oxford.

Best firkin of butter, not less than 56 lbs, George Gardiner, Lynn, 22. 10s.; 2d do James Nimmo, Kingston, 12. 10s.; 3d do Charles Gardiner, Yonge, 12.

Best cheese, not less than 30 lbs, Simeon Cass, Hawkesbury, 22. 10s.; 2d do Hiram Walker, Union Square, 12. 10s.; 3d do P R Palmer, Thurlow, 12.; 4th do discretionary, Daniel Gilbert, Sophiasburg, 10s.

Best 2 Stilton cheese, not less than 14 lbs each, R Wade, Jr, Cobourg, 22. 10s.; 2d do do, do, 12. 10s.; 3d do Samuel T Casey, Thurlow, 12.

Best butter, not less than 20 lbs, in firkins, crocks, or tubs, Nelson Lapum, Ernestown, 12. 10s.; 2d do Isaac Minaker, Marysburg, Prince Edward, 12.; 3d do Richard Williams, Ernestown, Addington, 10s.

Discretionary prize for butter done up in rolls, Thomas Clyde, Kingston, 12.

Best 30 lbs maple sugar, M Kerr, Hungerford, 11.; 2d do Hiram Tubbs, Hallowell, 10s.

Best starch, Hiram Tubbs, Hallowell, 15s.

Best soaps, (collection assorted), G. Carey, Toronto, 15s.

Best candles (collection,) Wm Tubbs, Hallowell, 15s.

Best 6 kinds of preserves, John Gilbert, Belleville, 15s.

Best confectionery, Henry Dumble, Kingston, 12.

Best barrel of flour, Andrew McNaughton, Newcastle, 12. 10s.; 2d do H Daniels, Brooklin, 12.

Best honey, in the comb, not less than 10 lbs, P R Palmor, Thurlow, 15s.; 2d do do, John Asselstine, Jr, Ernesttown, Addington, 10s.; 3d do do, Wm Beattie, Yonge, Leeds, 5s.

Best jar of clear honey, G Gardiner, Lynn, 12.; 2d do G Miller, Markham, 10s.; 3d do C Gardiner, Yonge, 5s.

Essential oils, Friend O Payne, Hillier, 15s.

EXTRA PRIZES AWARDED.—John Nasmith, Toronto, for Abernethy biscuit, wine biscuit, Elgin biscuit, cabin biscuit, crackers, soda biscuit, diploma and 12. 10s.; A W Craig, Kingston, biscuits, 10s.; Lyman & Savage, Montreal, oil cake, highly recommended; Matthew Rourke, Kingston, barrel of potash, recommended, prize of 10s.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XXV.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

175 Entries.

Judges—J W Hough, Brockville; Jas Breakenridge, Wm McDougall, Toronto; Thomas Briggs, Kingston; Samuel Peters, London; Samuel Clarke, Halton.

Best wooden plough, Isaac Modeland, Brampton, Peel, 22. 10s.; 2d do J Bingham, Norwich, 12. 10s.; 3d do Jas McSherry, of St David's, 12.

Best iron plough, James Jeffry, Petite Cote, Montreal, 22. 10s.; 2d do James Paterson, Montreal, 12. 10s.; 3d do John Gartshore, Dundas, 12.

[The ploughs were tested in a field, on the Tuesday, by a Committee appointed for the purpose, at the Exhibition; ease of draught and efficiency of work being considered.]

Best pair of harrows, E Wilmot, Kingston, 12. 10s.; 2d Charles Skene, Simcoe Island, 12.; 3d do James Jeffry, Petite Cote, Montreal, 10s.

Best fanning mill, J. Telfer & Sons, C E 12. 10s.; 2d do C Coon, Prescott, 12.; 3d do J Telfer & Sons, C E 10s.

Best horse-power thrasher and separator, H A Massey, Newcastle, 52.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—The Judges wish to express their admiration of the style in which this machine is got up.

Second best horse-power thrasher and sepa-

erator, W Johnston & Co, Montreal, 37.; 3d do Chas Joyner, Loughboro', 22.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—The Judges would recommend, that hereafter the two horse-power machines should be in a separate class.

Best grain drill, James Atkinson, Vaughan, 37.

Best straw-cutter, D McVickers, London, 12.; 2d do G Millar & Co, Perth, Lanark, 15s.

Best smut machine, John Gartshore, Dundas, Wentworth, 12. 10s.

Best corn and cob crusher, A Millar, Chatham, Kent, 12.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—We consider this an excellent machine, deserving the attention of all farmers who raise stock extensively.

Best clover cleaning machine, R. McD Huffman, Ernesttown, 2d prize, 22.

Best cider mill and press, Levi Howell, Ancaster, 37.

Best cheese press, J Telfer & Sons, C E, 22. 2d do John Gilbert, Belleville, 12. 10s.

Best two-horse waggon, Nelson Lapum, Ernesttown, 37.; 2d do Samuel D Purdy, Ernesttown, 22.

Best one-horse light market waggon, Kempshall & Shuttleworth, Weston, York, 22. 10s.; 2d do Samuel Lake, Newburgh, 22.; 3d do Reuben Spooner, Kingston Tp, 12.

Best horse cart, James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, Montreal, 12. 10s.; 2d do James Nimmo, Kingston, 12.

Best horse rake, Jas Niblock, Brockville, Leeds, 12.; 2d do Salem Eckhardt, Markham, 15s.; 3d do J. Telfer & Sons, C E, 10s.

Best metal roller, H A Massey, Newcastle, 22. 15s.; 2d do John Helm, Jr, Port Hope, 22.

Best stump extractor, James Gibson, Kingston, 2d prize, 15s.

Best reaping machine, H C & H D Johnston, Toronto Tp, 52.; 2d do John Helm, Jr, Port Hope, 32.; 3d do H A Massey, Newcastle, 22.

Best mowing machine, H A Massey, Newcastle, 52.; 2d do John Helm, Jr, Port Hope, 32.; 3d do Henry Going, Wolfe Island, 22.

Best combined mower and reaper, R & R S Patterson, Belleville, 52.; 2d do J Walton & Co, Holland Landing, 32.; 3d do H A Massey, Newcastle, 22.

Best potato digger, Salem Eckhardt, Markham, 15s..

NOTE BY JUDGES.—Entry No 2 (by John Lent, Cobourg,) an expensive and complicated machine, and in our opinion not worthy of a prize, until its practicability has been tested, and its machinery simplified.

Best thistle-extractor, R Lownsberry, Grimsby, 10s.

Best field or two-horse cultivator, A C Bruce, Glenmorris, Brant, 32.; 2d do do, do, 22.; 3d do Salem Eckhardt, Markham, 12. Worthy of notice, Henry Going, Wolfe Island.

Best horse hoe, or single horse cultivator, H

A Massey, Newcastle, 1*l.* ; 2*d* do R Lownsberry, Grimsby, 15*s.*

Best brick making machine, Daniel Gould, Napanee, Lennox, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Best 6 hay rakes, Thos Drummond & Co, Kingston, 10*s.* ; 2*d* do Jacob Huffman, Camden East, Lennox, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Best 6 manure forks, D F Jones & Co, Gananoque, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do Thos Drummond & Co, Kingston, 10*s.*

Best 6 hay forks, Thos Drummond & Co, Kingston, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do D F Jones & Co, Gananoque, 10*s.*

Best 6 scythe snaiths, Thos Drummond & Co, Kingston, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do Hiram Alford, Bastard, Leeds, 10*s.*

Best ox-yoke and bows, Edwin Chown, Kingston, 10*s.* ; 2*d* do Jacob Huffman, Camden East, 5*s.*

Best grain cradle, Thos Drummond & Co, Kingston, 10*s.* ; 2*d* do Hiram Alford, Bastard, Leeds, 5*s.*

Best 6 iron shovels, D F Jones & Co, Gananoque, 15*s.*

Best 6 spades, D F Jones & Co, Gananoque, 15*s.*

Best 6 steel hoes, D F Jones & Co, Gananoque, 15*s.*

The President, Baron de Longueuil's prize of 15*l.* for the best labor-saving agricultural implement or machine, awarded to R & R S Patterson, of Belleville, for a combined mower and reaper, being the same to which the first prize was awarded in section 29, 15*l.*

Extra prizes in this department:—3*l.* to D Conklin, Storrington, Frontenac, for horse-power thrashing machine ; 1*l.* 10*s.* to Salem Eckhardt, Markham, for potato and corn planter ; 10*s.* to Calvin Miller, Ernestown, for corn sheller ; 1*l.* to Joseph Conolly, Kingston, for two horse thrashing machine ; 2*l.* to James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, Montreal, for double mould board plough ; 1*l.* to D F Jones & Co, Gananoque, for case of implements ; 15*s.* to do, for 6 steel grain scoops ; 10*s.* to Jacob Huffman, Camden East, for thistle fork ; 1*l.* to R Lownsbury, Grimsby, for corn planter ; 1*l.* to James Patterson, Montreal, for double mould plough.

CLASS XXVI.—LEATHER AND FURS.

67 Entries.

Judges—David Wilson, Chatham ; John L Dolson, Chatham ; Geo Fanning, Hastings.

Best saddle and bridle, John Wilton, Kingston, 1*l.* ; 2*d* do do, do, 15*s.*

Best set of farm harness, John Wilton, Kingston, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Best set of pleasure harness, John Wilton, 1*l.* 10*s.* ; 2*d* do — Irwin, Montreal, 1*l.*

Best side of sole leather, M W Strange, Kingston, 15*s.*

Best side of upper leather, John Macdonald, Baltimore, Northumberland, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do do, do, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best kip skin, R J Minnes, Kingston, 15*s.* ;

2*d* do J Miller, Picton Tannery Company, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best stirrup leather, R J Minnes, Kingston, 15*s.*

Best skin cordovan, J McDonald, Baltimore, Northumberland, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do do, do, do, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do do, do, do, 5*s.*

Best specimen of belt leather, R J Minnes.

Best skirting leather, R J Minnes, Kingston, 15*s.*

Best side of harness leather, J McDonald, Baltimore Tp, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do do, do, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best calf skin, dressed, J Miller, Picton Tannery Co, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do do, do, do, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best skin of leather for carriage covers, R J Minnes, Kingston, 1*l.*

Best fur hat, Clark Wright, Kingston, 15*s.* ;

2*d* do Domenico Chisachi, Kingston, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do Clark Wright, Kingston, 5*s.*

Best fur cap, Clark Wright, Kingston, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do Domenico Chisachi, Kingston, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best fur sleigh robe, Greene & Sons, Montreal, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do Clark Wright, Kingston, 10*s.*

Best specimen of bootmaker's work, Thomas Thompson, Kingston, 15*s.* ; 2*d* do do, do, 10*s.* ; 3*d* do Samuel Chowne, Kingston, 5*s.*

EXTRA PRIZES.—To R J Minnes, for leather for ornamental work, 10*s.* ; to Domenico Chisachi, for silk hat, 5*s.*—Paris style, 10*s.*—do American style, 10*s.*—do London style, 10*s.*, and for lot of hats, diploma ; Clark Wright, Kingston, for furs and hats, diploma ; Greene & Sons, Montreal, for 2 sets of ladies' mink furs, 1 set gentlemen's do, and 1 hat, bought by Mr Perry for the Sydenham Palace Exhibition, diploma.

CLASS XXVII.—MANUFACTURES IN METALS, &C.

133 Entries.

Judges—E Birrell, Pickering ; A Bertram, Montreal ; John Scholfield, Welland ; Morris C Lutz, Galt ; William Rudston, Kingston.

Best model in metal of engine, general millwright's work or machinery, James Thompson, Toronto City, diploma and 2*l.*

Best specimen of silversmith's work, W C Morrison, Toronto City, diploma and 2*l.*

Best specimen of cast ornamental iron work, Wm Rodden, Montreal, diploma and 1*l.* 10*s.*

Best specimen of pumpmaker's work, F A Whitney & Co, Toronto City, (rotary pumps,) diploma and 1*l.*

Best lot of plumber's work, Neil McNeil, Kingston, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Best hall stove, W Rodden, Montreal, 1*l.* ; 2*d* do Hamilton & Chown, Kingston, 10*s.*

Best parlor stove, Hamilton & Chown, Kingston, 1*l.* ; 2*d* do W Rodden, Montreal, 10*s.*

Best cooking stove, with furniture, Hamilton & Chown, Kingston, 1*l.* 10*s.* ; 2*d* do do, do, 1*l.* ; 3*d* do W Rodden, Montreal, 10*s.*

Best specimen of iron casting for stoves or general machinery, John R Wood, Dickinson's Landing, (cast iron water wheel,) diploma.

Best balance scales, W Rodden, Montreal, 1*l.*; 2*d* do do, do, 15*s.*

Best set of cooper's tools, H H Date, Galt, 15*s.*

Best set of bench planes, J P Millener & Co, Kingston, 15*s.*

Best earth augur, Antoine St Jacques, Machiche, C E, 10*s.*

Best specimen 20 cut nails, Walker & Berry, Kingston, 10*s.*

Best rifle, James H Rowan, Kingston, diploma and 15*s.*

Best 6 narrow axes, H H Date, Galt, 15*s.*; 2*d* do J P Millener & Co, Kingston, 10*s.*

Best set of horse shoes, Francis Tracy, Kingston, 15*s.*; 2*d* do Jas Hobbs, Toronto City, 10*s.*; 3*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best assortment of edge tools, H H Date, Galt, diploma and 5*l.*

EXTRAS.—Daniel S Abbott, Kingston, carriage bolts, 1*l.*; J A Corbett, Kingston, Russian gun, 10*s.*; A C Chewitt & Co, iron axles for carriages, 10*s.*; do bar iron manufactured from scrap, diploma and 1*l.*; U Hawkins, Oshawa, self-acting wood-turning machine, 10*s.*; W Marks, Toronto, fire engine, diploma and 2*l.* 10*s.*; Mason, Cook, & Blakenay, Toronto, saw gummer, 10*s.*; do, lever jacks, 7*s.* 6*d.*; S S Blodgett, Brockville, improved baking oven, 15*s.*; R M Horsey, Kingston, stove trimmings, 5*s.*; John Condell, Kemptville, for artificial leg, diploma; Pierson & Benedict, Niagara, for 2 locomotive truck wheels, and 2 passenger car do, diploma; Walker & Berry, Kingston, manufactured iron articles and samples iron, 1*l.*; Francis Tracy, Kingston, buggy draught irons, diploma; H Ruttan, Cobourg, ventilating stove, diploma and 1*l.* 5*s.*; J H Headley, Walpole, marbleized granite, diploma; W Rodden, Montreal, garden cultivator, 5*s.*; John Dawson, Montreal, planes, bought by Mr Perry for Sydenham Exhibition, diploma; J J Higgins, Montreal, edge tools, bought by Mr Perry, &c, diploma; Wm Meikleham, Montreal, morticing machine, bought by Mr Perry, &c, diploma; Richard Tuck, Montreal, candle moulds and lettering plates for bags, 5*s.*; Wm Berry, Montreal, sewing machine, 10*s.*; Wm Evans, Kingston, Marmora pig iron and iron ore, diploma.

CLASS XXVIII.—CABINETWARE, CARRIAGES, & C.
133 Entries.

Judges—Isaac Modeland, Brampton; D Coleman, Port Robinson; Thomas McIlroy, Brampton; T D Hood, Montreal.

Best side board, James Morton, Kingston, diploma and 3*l.*; 2*d* do do, do, 2*l.*

Best piano, Canadian manufacture, T D Hood, Montreal, diploma and 5*l.*; 2*d* do Seebold, Manby & Co, Montreal, 3*l.*; 3*d* do T D Hood, Montreal, 2*l.*

Best veneers from Canadian Wood, Adam Main, Kingston, diploma and 1*l.*

EXTRAS.—Collection Canadian woods, Andrew Dickson, Kingston, diploma.

Best specimen of graining wood, Robert McLean, Perth, Lanark, diploma and 1*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do James White, Brockville, 1*l.*

Best centre table, William Beris, Hamilton, diploma and 1*l.*; 2*d* do George Kemp, Kingston, 15*s.*

Second best easy arm chair, T Fuller & Co, 10*s.*; 3*d* do James Morton, Kingston, 5*s.*

Best sofa, T Fuller & Co, Oshawa, diploma and 3*l.*; 3*d* do James Morton, Kingston, 1*l.*

Best six dining room chairs, James Morton, Kingston, 2*d* prize, 1*l.*

Best Ottoman, Adam Main, Kingston, 1*l.*

Best writing desk, H Pellatt, Kingston, 10*s.*

Best 1 horse pleasure carriage, Joseph Tees, Montreal, diploma and 2*l.*; 2*d* do D Tice, Caistorville, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do Linter and Linton, Kingston, 15*s.*

Best 2 horse pleasure carriage, Samuel Lake, Newburg, diploma and 2*l.*; 2*d* do George Mink, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 3*d* do M Hutchison, Yorkville, 1*l.*

Best 1 horse sleigh, John Webster & Co, Bath, Addington, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 2*d* do do, do, 1*l.*; 3*d* do Samuel Lake, Newburg, 10*s.*

Best half-dozen corn brooms, R A Holmes, Kingston, 10*s.*; 2*d* do Charles Clarke, Kingston, 5*s.*

Best wooden pail, D B Booth, Odessa, Addington, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 2*d* do Aaron Dame, Belleville, 5*s.*

Best wash tub, Aaron Dame, Belleville, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 2*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best washing machine, Salem Eckhardt, Markham, 10*s.*; 2*d* do James and Dennis, Newmarket, 5*s.*

Best 4 or 6 panelled door, Robertson & Shaw, Whitby, 15*s.*; 2*d* do James Shearer, Montreal, 10*s.*; 3*d* do do, do, 5*s.*

Best window sash, 12 lights, hung in frame, Robertson & Shaw, Whitby, 15*s.*; 2*d* do James Shearer, Montreal, 10*s.*; 3*d* do John Ostell, do, 5*s.*

Best model beehive, W Phelps, Brighton, Northumberland, 10*s.*

Extra prizes in this department—to F M Andrews, Picton, for melodeon, 1*l.*; do do for melodeon, 15*s.*; to A B Kent, Newcastle, three melodeons, 10*s.* highly recommended; to McLeod & Co, Port Hope, blinds for windows, 5*s.*; do do, mouldings in wood, 5*s.*; Peter Lenea, Kingston, child's carriage, 5*s.*; G A Sargent, Bloomfield, P E, weaving loom, highly recommended, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Aaron Dame, Belleville, half-bushel measure, 5*s.*; do do, half-bushel measure, 5*s.*; Henry Pellatt, Kingston, gentleman's dressing case, 5*s.*; Oliver Mowatt, Kingston, 1 puncheon, 10*s.*; do do, 1 barrel, 7*s.* 6*d.*; do do, half-barrel, 5*s.*; Wm Cunningham, Jr, Kingston, parlour organ, 1*l.* 5*s.*; James Morton, Kingston, fire screens, 10*s.*; W Murdock, Kingston, imported melodeons and pianos, recommended; John Ostell, Montreal, window blinds, 5*s.*; do

do, mouldings, 5s.; Francis Tracy, Kingston, child's carriage, 5s.; S S Hickok, clothes horse, recommended; D O Gorman, Kinston, pleasure boat, 2l. 10s.; McKeand & Co, Toronto, for articles bought by M Perry, for Sydenham Exhibition, viz:—sideboard, sofa, centre-table, chairs, sewing chair, card tables, fire screens, prie dieu chair, diploma; James Shearer, Montreal, window blind, 10s.; do, do, samples mouldings, 5s.; T J Fuller & Co, Oshawa, lady's easy chair, 10s.; L J Gauthier, Montreal, 2 sleighs, 2 trotting sleighs, 1 sulky, bought by Mr Perry for Sydenham Palace, diploma.

CLASS XXIX.—POTTERY.

13 Entries.

Judges—Alexander Bertram, Montreal; Ebenezer Birrell, Pickering; John Schofield, Welland; Morris C Lutz, Galt; William Rudston, Kingston.

Best specimen of pottery, John Mooney, Prescott, 1l.

Best specimen of draining tiles and pipes of different sizes, W Lea, Toronto City, 2l. 10s.; 2d do Joshua Sisley, Scarborough, 1l. 5s.; 3d do W Lea, Toronto City, 10s.

Best 12 bricks, Daniel Gould, Napance, 10s.; 2d do Joshua Sisley, Scarborough, 5s.

Best water filter, D Raymond, Galt, 15s.

Best assortment of pottery, John Mooney, Prescott, 1l. 10s.

Diplomas to Thomas Bramley, for Toronto Brick Company, for two cases pressed bricks, and prize of 1l.

CLASS XXX.—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

122 Entries.

Judges—Wm Mann, Barrie; Robert Warren, Niagara; Thomas D Farley, Hastings.

Best piece of not less than 12 yards of woollen carpet, P R Palmer, Thurlow, Hastings, 2l.; 2d do Mrs Mark Burnham, Port Hope, 1l.; 3d do Coleman Bristol, Ernesttown, Addington, 10s.

Best pair woollen blankets, G M Barton, Dundas, Wentworth, 2l.; 2d do do, do, 1l.; 3d do do, do, 10s.

Best counterpane, Daniel Campbell, Charlottentown, Glengarry, 1l.; 2d do do, do, Jas J Farley, Thurlow, Hastings, 15s.; 3d do Ebenezer Perry, Ernesttown, Addington, 10s.

Best piece 12 yards flannel, G M Barton, Dundas, Wentworth, 1l.; 2d do R Spooner, Kingston, 15s.; 3d do G M Barton, Dundas, Wentworth, 10s.

Best piece satinete, 12 yards, P R Palmer, Thurlow, 1l.; 2d do R Spooner, Kingston, 15s.; 3d do A McMillan, Kingston Tp, 10s.

Piece broad cloth, Canadian wool, G M Barton, Dundas, 2d prize, 1l.; 3d G C Hineman, Ancaster, 10s.

Best piece flannel, 10 yards, not factory made, R McD Huffman, Ernesttown, 15s.; 2d do do, do, 10s.; 3d do Daniel Campbell, Charlottentown, Glengarry, 5s.

Best piece fulled cloth, 10 yards, not factory

made, Nathan A Briscoe, Ernesttown, 1l. 10s.; 2d do John Asselstein, Ernesttown, 1l.; 3d do James J Farley, Thurlow, 10s.

Best shawls, not factory made, Joseph D Purdy, Ernesttown, 1l. 10s.; 2d do, do, do, 1l.; 3d do, do, do, 10s.

Best piece linen goods, Daniel Campbell, Glengarry, 15s.; 2d do do, do, 10s.; 3d do R Davison, Bastard Tp, 5s.

Best samples of flax, hemp, or cordage, not less than 28 lbs, James Cooper, Kingston, 15s.; do do do, do, 10s.; 3d do do, do, 5s.

Best 12 linen bags, manufactured from flax, growth of Canada, D Campbell, Charlottentown, 1l.; 2d do Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg, Dundas, 15s.

Extra prizes in this department:—To Geo Barton, Dundas, for fine Canada greycloth, 1l. 10s.; to Miss Harriett Hinds, Bowmanville, for a Sofa Pillow, 5s.; and to Daniel Campbell, Glengarry, for linen sheets, linen table cloths, and pillow cases, 1l.; and to Mrs Charles Grass, Kingston Tp, for a wool and cotton carpet, 15s.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CLASS XXXI.

375 Entries.

Judges—Mrs Geddes, Baroness de Longueuil, Mrs Bouchier, Mrs Flanigan, Mrs Briggs, Mrs Sadleir.

Best specimen of crochet work, Miss Harriet Bidwell, Northumberland, 1l.; 2d do Miss Douglass, Kingston, 15s.; 3d do Mrs Joseph Ferris, Kingston, 10s.

Best specimen of Guipure work, Mrs D Bentley, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Miss M J Tisdale, St Catherines, 15s.; 3d do Miss H Bidwell, Northumberland, 10s.

Best specimen of lace work, Mrs John Cox, Toronto City, 1l.; 2d do do, do, 15s.; 3d do Mrs Wicksteed, Kingston, 10s.

Best specimen of fancy knitting, Miss Light-house, Trenton, 15s.; 2d do do, do, 10s.; 3d do Mrs Agar, Toronto: 7s. 6d.

Best specimen of fancy netting, Miss Dupuy, Kingston, 15s.; 2d do Miss Birrell, Pickering, 10s.; 3d do Miss Dupuy, Kingston, 7s. 6d.

Best embroidery, in muslin, Miss Stevenson, Kingston, 15s.; 2d do Miss M J Tisdale, St Catherines, 10s.; 3d do do, do, 7s. 6d.

Best embroidery, in silk, Mrs Pollard, Hamilton, 15s.; 2d do do, do, 10s.; 3d do do, do, 7s. 6d.

Best embroidery, in worsted, Mrs Joseph Ferris, Kingston, 15s.

Best specimen of worsted work, Mrs Unwin, Toronto, 15s.; 2d do Miss Jane Cumine, Wellington, 10s.; 3d do Miss J E Wilson, Kingston, 7s. 6d.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Mrs Matthew Rourke, Kingston, 5s.; Mrs Weller, Cobourg, 5s.; Miss Cosens, Toronto, 5s.; Mrs Finden, Belleville, 5s.

Best specimen raised worsted work, Miss M Rourke, Kingston, 15s.; 2d do Miss Ferguson, Pittsburg, 10s.; 3d do Miss E Jackson, Kingston, 7s. 6d.

Best specimen of ornamental needle work, Mrs Unwin, Toronto, 15s.; 2d do do, do, 10s.; 3d do do, do, 7s. 6d.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Miss Tisdale, St Catherines, 7s. 6d.; Miss Dority, Niagara, 7s. 6d.

Best specimen of quilts, in crochet, Mrs Hodder, Toronto, 1l.

Best specimen of quilts in knitting, Margaret Rice, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Elizabeth Makins, Kingston, 15s.; 3d do Miss M Patterson, Amherst Island, 10s.; 4th do Miss White, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 5th do Mrs Orr, Kingston, 5s.

Best specimen of quilts, in silk, Mrs Joseph Ferris, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Mrs Shaver, Fredericksburgh, 15s.; 3d do Mrs. Joseph Ferris, Kingston, 10s.

Best piece-work quilt, Mrs John Savage, Kingston, 1l.; 2d do Mrs John Chatterson, Richmond, 15s.; 3d do Maria Card, Wolfe Island, 10s.; 4th do Mrs. Shaver, Waterloo, 5s.; 5th do Mrs John Bush, Wolfe Island, 5s.; 6th do Mrs Fox, Waterloo, 5s.

Best specimen of tating, Mrs W Boulton, Toronto City, 15s.; 2d do do, do, 10s.

Best specimen of braiding, Margaret Hacker, Niagara, 15s.; 2d do Mrs Thomas Briggs, Kingston, 10s.; 3d do Miss H Bidwell, Northumberland, 7s. 6d.; 4th do Miss L Barker, Kingston, 5s.

Best specimen of Wax fruit, Miss J A Todd, Oswego, N Y, 15s.; 2d do Mrs Bajus, Kingston, 10s.

Best specimen of wax flowers, Miss Annie Price, Belleville, 15s.; do discretionary prize, (equal) Mrs Bajus, Kingston, 15s.; 2d do Miss Jenks, Rochester, 10s.; 3d do Miss Annie Price, Belleville, 5s.

Best pair woollen socks, Mrs E D Moore, York Tp, 10s.; 2d do Mrs Nelson Dollar, Fredericksburgh, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Mrs Chas Dollar, do, 5s.

Best pair woollen stockings, Mrs E D Moore, York Tp, 10s.; 2d do Mrs Nelson Dollar, Fredericksburgh, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Mrs Coleman Bristol, Newburg, 5s.

Best specimen of gentlemen's shirts, Mrs Mark Burnham, Port Hope, 15s.; 2d do do, do, 10s.; 3d do Mrs E Jackson, Kingston Tp, 5s.

Best pair of woollen mittens, Miss J Ferguson, Charlottenburg, 10s.; 2d do Mrs E J Jackson, Kingston Tp, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Mrs William Tubbs, Hallowell, Prince Edward, 5s.; 4th do Mrs Palmer, Thurlow, 5s.

Best pair of woollen gloves, Mrs Joseph D Purdy, Ernesttown, Addington, 10s.; 2d do Mrs E Jackson, Kingston, 7s. 6d.; 3d do do, do, 5s.

Best hat of Canadian straw, Mrs John Hopkins, Ernesttown, Addington, 10s.; 2d do do,

do, 7s. 6d.; 3d do Mrs R E Grass, Syducy, Hastings, 5s.

The following were awarded extra prizes for ladies' work:—Mary P G Cole, Kingston, specimens hair braiding, 15s.; 2d Miss Tisdale, St Catherines, embroidery in cambric, 10s.; discretionary, Miss Tisdale, leather work frames, 10s.; do do, vase in potichomania, 10s.; do do, German bead mat, 5s.; do Mrs. Daniel Campbell, Charlottenburg, linen goods, 10s.; do Mrs Archibald McMillan, Kingston, China coverlet, 5s.; do Ann McLachlan, Kingston, fancy work, 15s.; do Mrs Joseph Ferris, do, window curtains, 5s.; do, do, tree of worsted flowers, 5s.; 1st, do piece velvet painting, 15s.; discretionary, Miss J Howard, Toronto, specimens hair braiding, 10s.; do Mrs Fox, Waterloo, fancy basket, 5s.; do Miss Barker, Kingston, leather picture frames, with Canadian mosses, &c, 1l. 5s.; do Miss Birrell, Pickering, down muff and bag, 10s.; N A Briscoe, linen stockings, 7s. 6d.; Miss Hawley, muslin work, 10s.

FINE ARTS, &c.

CLASS XXXII.—FINE ARTS, &c.

147 Entries.

Judges—J D Humphreys, Toronto; E J Baker, Kingston; C W Cooper, Kingston.

PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Oil.

Historical painting, Canadian subject, Paul Kane, Toronto, diploma and 3l.

Landscape, Canadian subject, Paul Kane Toronto, diploma and 3l.; 2d do do, do, 2l.

Animals, grouped or single, Paul Kane, Toronto, diploma and 3l.

Best portrait, Paul Kane, Toronto, 2l. 10s.

Pencil and Crayon.

Coloured crayon, Wm Armstrong, Toronto, diploma and 1l. 10s.

AMATEUR LIST.

Oil.

Landscape, Canadian subject, Miss Imogene Jones, Brockville, diploma and 2l. 10s.

Portrait, Miss Ida C Jones, Brockville, diploma and 2l.

Water Colours.

Flowers, Hon Mrs Rollo, Kingston, diploma and 1l.; 2d do Miss M Thompson, Toronto, 15s.;

3d do Miss Eccles, Toronto, 10s.

Pencil and Crayon.

Crayon Portrait, Miss Imogene Jones, Brockville, diploma and 1l.

Pencil drawing, Miss Tisdale, St Catherines, diploma and 1l.; 2d do Mrs Noel, Kingston, 15s.

Crayon drawing, Miss Imogene Jones, Brockville, diploma and 1l.; 2d do Miss Jane Benton, Kingston, 15s.

Coloured crayon, Miss Martha Thompson, Toronto, diploma and 1l.; 2d do Miss Ann Benson, Kingston, 15s.; 3d Miss Ida C Jones, Brockville, 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best specimen architectural drawing, Henry

Horsely, Kingston, 11. 10s.

Daguerreotype, best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada for the last twelve months, Hiram Lajier, Picton, Prince Edward, diploma and 11. 10s.; 2d do do, do, do, 11.

Wood Engraving, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and 11. 10s.

Engraving on Copper, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and 11. 10s.

Engraving on Steel, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and 11. 10s.

Best specimen of seal engraving, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and 21.

Best specimen carving in wood, David Fleming, Toronto, diploma and 21.

Best specimen carving in stone, Edwin R. Welsh, Kingston, diploma and 21.; 2d do Smith & Anderson, London, 11.

Ornamental penmanship, H Gilbert, Belleville, diploma and 11.; 2d do Miss Julia A Todd, Oswego, N Y, 10s.

Stuffed birds, Samuel W Passmore, Toronto, 11.; 2d do, Edwin Abrahams, Kingston, 10s.

Picture frame, gilt, John Roberts, Hamilton, 11.; 2d do do, do, 10s.

Picture frame, veneered, Alex Calder, Kingston, 11.

Stained glass, J C Spence, Montreal, 11.

Dentistry, Miles B Stennett, Hamilton, diploma and 11.; 2d do B W Davy, Kingston, 10s.

EXTRA PRIZES IN THIS CLASS.—Miss Tisdale, St Catharines, landscape in water colours, 11. 10s.; do do, do, 11.; Stewart Westmacott, Toronto, oil painting, 11. 5s.; do do, do, 11. 15s.; Messrs. Pellatt, London, England, superior specimens of English ground and cut glass, diploma; Wm Armstrong, Toronto, colored and uncolored photographs, diploma and 21.; Miss Anne Benson, Kingston, oil painting, 11.; Alex Calder, Kingston, money box, 5s.; Miss Barker, Kingston, 3 leather work picture frames, 11. 5s.; Blodgett & Leggo, Brockville, dental instruments, 11. 10s.; Mrs John Bush, Wolfe Island, leather picture frame, 5s.; Edwin Abrahams, Kingston, gun and fishing tackle, 10s.; Thos Robinson, Kingston, oil painting, banner, 11. 10s.; Archibald M Barr, Toronto, lithography and engraving, 11. 10s.; John Roberts, Hamilton, piece mirror frame, 11. 5s.; George Arnheim, Kingston, rustic work, 10s.; William Simpson, Hamilton, pen and ink sketch, 11.; Miss C Harper, Kingston, pen and ink etchings, 11.; Mrs Smith, Kingston, for miniature steamboat, 10s.; Adam Main, Kingston, for leather work picture frame, 10s.; Wm Martin, Kingston, for model vessel, 10s.; Miss Julia Todd, Oswego, for painting on glass—vase of flowers, 15s.; Maclear & Co, Toronto, 5 prizes for five specimens of lithography, 21. 10s.; S W Chubbuck, Utica, N Y, for telegraphic instruments, diploma and 11.; E Birrell, Pickering, for 7 landscapes, Scottish scenery, 21. 10s.; Miss Eccles, Toronto, for 2 water colour landscapes, 2 prizes, 21. 10s.; W R Ellmore, Belleville, for

lithograph map—County Hastings, 15s.; S P May, Toronto, for ornamental design—Arms: Education Department, discretionary, diploma and 21.; for stuffed birds in case, discretionary, diploma and 11.; Nathan Samuels, Paris, France, 3 boxes platina steel pens, diploma.

CLASS XXXIII.—INDIAN PRIZES.

17 Entries.

Judges—J D Humphreys, Toronto; E J Barker, Kingston; C W Cooper, Kingston.

Pair moccasins, worked with beads, Mary Ann Louis, St Regis, 5s.; do Mary Louis, do, 5s.; do Mary Dodds, do, 5s.

EXTRAS.—Mary Ann Louis, various specimens Indian work, 15s.; Mary Louis, do 15s.; Mary Dodds, do, 10s.

XXXIV.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &C.

25 Entries.

Judges—J D Humphreys, E J Barker, C W Cooper.

Best specimen bookbinding, Gentry & Brown, Hamilton, 11.; 2d do John Duff, Kingston, 15s.; 3d do Gentry & Brown, 10s.

Charles Hobrough, Kingston, extra prize, equal to 1st, 11.

Best ream of writing paper, James Chalmers, Montreal, 11.; 2d do do, do, 15s.; 3d do, do, do, 10s.

Best ream of printing paper, James Chalmers, Montreal, 11.; 2d do do, do, 15s.

Best and cheapest ream wrapping paper, made from any material, James Chalmers, Montreal, 11.; 2d do Geo Babcock, Brantford, 15s.; 3d do James Chalmers, Montreal, 10s.

Best specimen letter-press printing, executed since last exhibition, John Blackburn, Toronto, 21. 10s.; 2d do do, do, 11. 10s.; 3d do Thompson & Co, Toronto, 11.

EXTRA ENTRIES.—J Blackburn, Toronto, map printing in Typography, dis, 11. 5s.; John H Stephens, Kingston, Illustrated Bible, (foreign publication,) commended.

FOREIGN STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS XXXV.—FOREIGN STOCK.

3 Entries.

Judges—Baron de Longueuil, Kingston; E W Thomson, Toronto; George Alexander, Woodstock.

Best stallion for agricultural purposes, R McNeill, Cayuga Co, New York State, diploma and 31.; 2d do do, do, 31.

EXTRA.—William Runyon, Watertown, New York, single carriage horse, 21.

CLASS XXXVI.—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

41 Entries.

Best plough, Rapalje and Co, Rochester, New York, 11.

Best subsoil plough, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, New York, diploma and 11.

Best pair harrows, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, New York, diploma and 11.

Best fanning mill, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, New York, diploma and 11.

Best horse power thrasher and separator, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 21. 10s.

Best seed drill or barrow, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 11.

Best straw cutter, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 11.

Best smut machine, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 11.

Best portable grist mill, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 21. 10s.

Best grain cracker, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 11. 10s.

Best machine for cutting roots for stock, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 11.

Best corn and cob crusher, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 11.

Best clover machine, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 21.

Best reaping machine, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 21. 10s.

Best cultivator, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 11. 5s.

Best assortment of agricultural implements and edge tools, Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N Y, diploma and 51.

EXTRA FOREIGN IMPLEMENTS.

Cowing & Co, Seneca Falls, N Y, fire engine, diploma and 21.

Fairbanks, Vermont, No 7 scales, 11. 5s.

do do No 11 scales, 11.

do do Union scales, 15s.

do do counter scales, 10s.

do do 4 ton scales, 10s.

Cowing & Co, Seneca Falls, N Y, discharge pipe for engine, 10s.

Rapalje & Co, Rochester, horse hoes, 1st prize, 10s.

do do drill plough, do, 15s.

do do corn plough, do, 10s.

do do clod crusher, do, 11.

John Bowly, Baldwinsville, N Y, grain cradle, 10s.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Best Agricultural Report on the County of Addington, Dr E J Barker, Kingston, 151.

Best Report on the County of Huron, Thomas McQueen, Esq, Goderich, 151.

CUTTING DOWN TREES BY STEAM.

The *Country Gentleman* in noticing the machinery exhibited at the New York State Fair, gives the following account of a new machine which may prove of great utility in clearing away the forest. It is to be regretted that a machine of this description had not been invented half a century ago. It would have saved an immense expenditure of muscle:

"The show of machinery in motion, we think, was never greater. Much of it was owing to the enterprise of Hoard & Sons, manufacturers of Engines at Watertown, who had a large number constantly at work. We were pleased to see the portable Engine of A. N. Wood & Co., of Madison county on hand, and busily engaged. We did not discover anything particularly new—with two quite important exceptions, viz: a Reversible plow, patented by A. Barton of Syracuse, in which, by a simple movement of the beam, the point is carried round so as to form a perfect plow to turn the furrow either way as desired, or by setting it in the middle straightforward, as good a double mould board as one could wish. Its simplicity and facility of change are worthy of the highest commendation, and should at once attract the attention of manufacturers and users of this important implement.

The other machine referred to, was no other than a steam tree-chopper! We have been in the habit of thinking a portable engine quite an improvement; what will our readers think of one which two men can carry about with them, and which by attaching it, by means of a flexible tube or hose, to a boiler on an ox-cart, can work in a circle of 200 feet, without moving the boiler, cutting or rather *sawing* down trees of 15 inches diameter in *one minute's* time, as we actually saw it do on the fair ground. The saw is attached immediately to the piston-rod of the cylinder, the valves of which are worked by the most simple possible of all contrivances, but one so far as we know entirely new,—and cylinder and all is carried from tree to tree, first sawing it down, then divesting it of branches and dividing the trunk and branches into any desired lengths. It attracted perhaps more attention than any other one thing shown, and deservedly received the highest award the committee could give. It can not but prove itself of great value especially to lumbermen. It is the invention of Mr. Fairbanks, of the firm of Fairbanks, Wilmet & Co., No. 343 Broadway, New-York, who are not yet prepared, as we understand, to offer them for sale—this being merely an experimental effort which has been at work among the woods for a few months on trial. They may anticipate a demand which will keep them busy as soon and as fast as they can supply it.

HESSIAN FLY,—WHEAT CULTURE,—PEA-WEEVIL, &c.

Saltfleet, C. W. October 10, 1856.

SIR,—I am advised by a friend, to send a few propositions regarding the so-called "Hessian Fly,"—and the insect commonly termed "Pea-bug,"—also with respect to the "Weevil," known to devastate the *wheat* crops, as well as the "Hessian Fly." I hope you will be able to answer my queries: as your position as Editor of the *Agriculturalist* must bring you into frequent intercourse with *intelligent practical* men, from whose communications you will most likely, be able to draw the necessary inference on these important points.

An answer as early as convenient will oblige,

Yours truly,

T. JESSOP.

"HESSIAN FLY."

1stly.—Upon what soil does this "Fly" commit the greatest ravages on the wheat? Or can you sow upon all kinds of land with equal impunity?

2dly.—Is it not an established fact, that the better and richer, and more cultivated the ground is—the less frequent, and likewise the less virulent, are the attacks of this "Fly?"

3dly.—What effect has drains, and does not the superabundant quantity of moisture that rests on the ground during Spring and Fall, for want of "under drains," tend to harbour and nourish this insect?

4thly.—About what date is it best to sow the wheat grain to avoid the fly? Or, is it not best to sow *late*: say about the first October?

5thly.—What description of *manure* is best suited (on ordinary soil) to ameliorate this evil?

6thly.—Can any chemical preparation be used, and has any been used, either as "top dressing," or to steep the seed in before sowing, that will be beneficial without injury to the grain?

7thly.—What remedies of *any* description have been used?

8thly.—What in your opinion will have most effect beneficially?

9thly.—What has been noticed relative to the seasons; whether dry, wet, or otherwise; and the *prevailing winds* during the latter part of the year, about the time the seed is put in, when the "Fly" has been most virulent in its attacks the succeeding Spring?

The Weevil is known to attack the head of the grain about the time of flowering, or as the farmers about here say, it is "Stung" about that time; or, as I presume, some animalcule deposits an egg, which in the process of time, turns to the weevil.

Now, what is the best mode of treatment in this case? I wish to be enlightened respecting *top dressing*, *draining soil*, and the VICINITY OF PRIMEVAL TIMBERED LANDS. I think the last idea may bear investigation amongst the rest.

Also any information with regard to the "Pea bug." The only method I know of ameliorating or avoiding in some degree the ravages of this insect, is to cut the Peas before they are perfectly ripe. Also you can by sowing very late, about the

first of June, obviate in a great measure this evil, as the fly that stings the pod by that time has gone, or ceased to deposit its eggs.

I hope these numerous queries will not interfere with more important business. I should also be glad if you could recommend any book or pamphlet that may have been published either here or in the United States, on wheat, its growth and culture.

T. JESSOP.

REMARKS.—We publish the above more for the purpose of eliciting the views of some of our readers, than of attempting a full reply ourselves. Our space is too limited in the present issue for a thorough examination of the subject, and as the essays called for by the Minister of Agriculture will probably be published before another wheat harvest, we may find it necessary to devote considerable space to the matter in future numbers. If our correspondent will refer to the *Agriculturist* of last year, page 196, he will find an account of the Hessian Fly from the best American authorities. We shall briefly answer the queries of Mr. Jessop from our own observation, leaving it to any correspondent who may be able to do so, to add further information, or correct our statement.

1st. We are not aware that the Hessian Fly shows a preference for any particular soil. We have found it in about equal numbers upon clay-loam, and sandy-loam, where the soil was of about equal fertility.

2nd. Yes. Our own observation, as well as the testimony of intelligent farmers in this country and in the United States, proves that on good soil, and well cultivated, the wheat crop is able to resist the attacks of the Hessian Fly much better than on poor soil &c.

3rd. We doubt whether "superabundant moisture" is directly favorable to the larvæ of the Hessian Fly; but by injuring the wheat plant, and rendering it less able to resist the fly, too much water is no doubt an evil. Under draining, by improving all the conditions of growth, &c., must help the wheat plant to resist the attacks of insects.

4th. Late sowing is recommended to avoid the Hessian Fly, but as late sowing exposes you to the ravages of a much greater enemy, the wheat-fly, or wheat-caterpillar, we prefer early sowing.

5th. We are not aware that the *kind* of manure has any influence. The *quality* should be good, and the *quantity* plentiful, and the Hessian Fly will not give much trouble in this country, judging from past experience.

6th. We have no knowledge on the point—should think it unlikely. Experiments should be made.

7th. Burning stubble, fall-ploughing stubble, late sowing, abandoning fall wheat, selecting varieties with strong stems, such as white flint, &c., and probably other expedients, but upon the whole, with indifferent success. High cultivation and thick sowing is the best remedy in our opinion.

8th. Answered above.

9th. We do not think any reliable observations have yet been made on this subject. We have not met with them at all events. The fly is much worse some years than others in the same locality, no cause being apparent but that of climatic influence. We require a series of accurate observations at different points, for a number of years, to furnish reliable data. But as the seasons are beyond our control, we do not readily perceive what great benefit we can derive from these data when obtained.

The true "Weevil" is but seldom seen in this country. The insect that has lately done so much mischief in Canada, so far as we can judge from specimens sent us, and our own examination, is a species of caterpillar. It is called Gaylord's Wheat Caterpillar in the State of New York. The "Midge," a smaller insect, has committed some ravages

South and West of this, if we can depend on the loose descriptions we have seen. The egg is deposited by the fly, and its larva attacks the grain in the ear. Draining, top-dressing, &c., will not, probably, produce any direct influence on those insects which prey on the grain itself. By ensuring a larger yield, they render the attacks of insects less disastrous—there is more left after they have taken their toll.

The Pea-bug, or Pea-weevil, is also apparently affected by the weather. Last year it was very prevalent in the neighborhood of Toronto. This year it is hardly seen. We tried late sowing last year—say last week in May—and escaped the fly, while an adjoining field, sown early, was badly affected. We cannot understand how the evil could be remedied by cutting green. The larva is in the pea, and will continue to feed upon its substance, till ready to undergo its transformation.

A work has recently been published in New York, by F. P. Lowe, on Wheat and its Culture, but we have not seen it, and can only speak of it from report. If our correspondent will send to Mr. Saxton, Agricultural Publisher, New York, that gentleman will, no doubt, be glad to forward him all the publications on the subject which have appeared in the United States. All the standard works, such as—Stephens' Farmers Guide, Morton's Encyclopedia, Johnston's Lectures, &c., contain more or less information on the subject. In this country, and the United States, you must consult the periodical publications, transactions of Societies, Boards, &c., for information of a practical kind.

We trust the above hastily written remarks will not prevent some of our correspondents from answering more fully the queries of Mr. Jessop. Among our readers there are many who can throw more light upon such a subject than we can.

THE NEW STEAM FARMER.—I devoted two days to the examination of the operation of Boydell's Traction Steam-engine as a locomotive and tractive power, and have come to the conclusion that it is a "great success." This success is owing to the endless and wide railway attached to the circumference of the wheels, which gives a fulcrum for the lever, and a bearing sufficiently wide to carry a great weight on soft ground, without embedding in the soil. Hence the avoidance of friction and clogging. We might illustrate this by a sportsman on the mud oozes, whose feet sink in, and thus render his power unavailable; but by attaching to his feet wide pieces of board, the pressure is diminished to a bearing condition. Thus in the case of Mr. Boydell's machine, although it weighed nine tons, its impress was scarcely perceptible, where a horse's foot left a deep indentation. The engine walked from Camden-town to Acton, taking in tow its four-wheeled waggon, with coals, and four heavy iron ploughs, and water enough for four hours work. When on the soft turnip-field—after a night's rain—it drew after it ploughs, scarifier, &c., with perfect ease, and then walked home again to Camden-town. It can ascend an acclivity of one in three, which is nearly walking up stairs, our stairs being one in two. It can back, advance, or stop instantaneously, the pinion being shifted from the cogs to the driving-wheel: and the power thus suddenly released is carried off by a separate fly-wheel, which may be used for driving thrashing machines, mill-stone, or other purposes. In fact, instead of a farmer sending for and sending back a six horse-power engine and thrashing machine, requiring in each trip our horses, this machine will move itself anywhere—draw the corn to market, bring home manure, and do the cultivation and work of the farm. The machine can turn as easily as a common waggon, and does not mind a deep furrow or a side-hill.—*Abridged from a letter from Mr. Mechi, of Pipree Hall, in the Journal of the Society of Arts.*

FALL PLOWING.—When the object aimed at in autumn plowing, is to render a clay soil more friable, and when there is no sod or sward to be rotted, it may be carried on as long as the ground is free from frost. The less the land is exposed to drying winds, rains, &c., after plowing, the greater will be the effect of the winter's frosts in making it mellow. To obtain the utmost benefit the land should be thrown up in narrow ridges, or in such a way as to allow of its greatest exposure to the air, and its ready crumbling.

REMARKS ON SHOEING.

From the American Veterinary Journal.

DR. DADD,—Dear Sir: I cannot coincide to the full extent in your strictures on the usual method of applying the shoe hot, to the foot, in fitting for shoeing. At present I have not time to go into the whole subject, or to deal with the merits of the arguments you advance, but will only state my own experience in regard to it.

In the forge connected with my own practice here, the shoe is always applied hot in fitting—we meet with many cases where a good fit cannot be made otherwise—and I have never known the slightest harm to result from the practice. In the forge of Professor Dick, of the Veterinary College, Edinburgh, where shoeing is allowed to be practiced on as sound principles as anywhere else in Europe, and in all the other forges in Scotland or England I ever had a chance of seeing, and the number is pretty large, the same method was practiced, and with the same freedom from any bad consequences. And with the French system of shoeing it is hardly possible to make a good fit by any other means.

In thus defending the use of the shoe, red-hot, in fitting, from my own experience, and not from any "book knowledge concocted by a compiler," it must be borne in mind that those who thus practice it with impunity do not do so in the belief that a horse's hoof cannot be injuriously burned with a hot shoe. The reverse of this is the case. They know the evil, and by knowing avoid it. No rational blacksmith in any civilized community, now-a-days, would ever apply a hot shoe for "a minute," or even "half a minute," to a living foot, as the French experimenter did to the dead one. From three to five seconds is the usual duration of the contact, and from the slowly conducting quality of hoof, the heat of the shoe cannot penetrate more than a sixteenth to a twentieth part of an inch in this time. Then again, in practice, the portion of crust so charred and heated is not allowed to remain *in situ* to communicate its caloric to the subjacent parts, but is immediately on the withdrawal of the shoe, removed. In fact the chief benefit, as you justly say, of applying the shoe hot being to mark unmistakably those points where the bearing is too hard; the cutting away of whatever the shoe has browned is a necessary and immediate consequence of the previous part of the operation. The sole, which your French authority says is a greater conductor of heat than the crust, should never be touched by the shoe, either hot or cold. Lastly, those who practice their craft knowingly never apply the shoe in fitting, as your experimentalist did, either at a "black" or "cherry heat." To do so would necessitate a far too protracted application before the desired degree of singeing was produced. The shoe should be fitted red-hot, adapted lightly to the foot for a second or two, just to brown the points of contact between the two, and then withdraw to allow of their speedy removal. By attending to this, which every good blacksmith does, no harm will occur from the use of the hot shoe in fitting.

I grant what you say about the possibility of making the ground surface of the foot even with the knife and rasp, but in practice there are many feet which it is not advisable to make even, and where the shoe must be adapted to the irregularities of the foot. And, as I said before, in the French system of shoeing, where the toe is turned up in imitation of the natural tread and wear of the foot, the ground surface before the shoe is applied, is never even. All which, shows, that the use of the hot shoe in fitting, if it can be practised harmlessly, as I think it can, is not to be proscribed without due and weighty reasons.

Of course in making these remarks, at the result of my own observation, I am not by any means dissuading those who think they can do better by fitting cold than hot, from adopting the plan. There can at least be nothing said against its safety, and no harm can come from it in the way of "contracting the calibre of the porosities," as you say. But at the same time I think those who adopt it should not be encouraged to rail too harshly against those who do the other way, unless they can show that the practice is hurtful essentially as well as accidentally.

Yours, &c.,

M. CUMMING, V. S.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 20th, 1856.

WASHING DAY.—The time when a woman can throw a broom at a thievish dog, or say, "I won't," without being thought cross.

FILTERING CISTERNS AND CISTERN BUILDING.

In a previous number we have spoken of pure water as essential to health. We regard rain water as pure, fit for use. How to get it and keep it is the question now before us. To do this, cisterns must be made in the ground. The size of cisterns may depend upon the quantity of water wanted. They may vary from five to twenty feet in diameter, and from ten to twenty-five feet in depth. A deep cistern will keep the water cooler and probably better. From sixteen to twenty feet is a good depth. We are of the opinion that excellent water can always be kept in cisterns of that depth. From six to nine feet is a good width for ordinary family purposes. They should be dug round, and with the utmost regularity, be perpendicular, the bottom smooth, and a little hollowed in the middle, to facilitate the process of cleaning and give greater permanency to the coat of cement. A permanent clay soil is generally solid enough when well dug, and the sides well smoothed and cemented, to make a lasting cistern; but it is always best to brick over the bottom and sides. This gives the most reliable permanency if the bricks are properly laid. It prevents any water pressure from bursting in, and makes a solid basis for the cement. The top should be arched over with brick, leaving a hole in the middle about two and a half feet in width, and arched sufficiently to sustain any pressure that may ever be expected to be put upon it. When it is thus dug and arched, or bricked, it is ready for the cement, which should be carefully put on at three coatings. Good hydraulic cement, well put on, will make a permanent water-tight lining for the cistern, which is cheap and not easily displaced.

The next important matter is a filter. Pure water cannot well be obtained in all seasons of the year without a filter. There are many modes of filtering cistern water. One is to dig a small cistern six or eight feet deep, near the main one, and fit a filter in the bottom of this, having first connected it with the main cistern by a lead pipe. The orifice of the passage to the main cistern is first protected by bricks or stones. These are covered with a strong coarse woolen cloth. Upon this is placed a layer of powdered charcoal; on this a layer of gravel; another cloth similar to the first; and then charcoal and gravel again. The more of these layers the more perfect the filter. They must be so placed that all the water shall pass through them. The filter in all cisterns is made in the same way.

Another arrangement is to make two cisterns of equal depth, one much larger than the other, and connect them at the bottom with a lead pipe. Lay up a brick arch around the orifice of the passage in the large cistern, about two feet high and make the filter in this. Let the water from the roof into this cistern. The main body of the water being in the large cistern, it will fill slowly, and the water will have time to settle all it will, before going through the filter. There is probably no better plan for good water than this. The only objection to this plan is, that if the filter needs repairing or replenishing, the water must all, be taken out to do it.

Still another plan, is to make a large and small cistern, the large one half the depth of the small one. Make the filter in the large one as in the last named plan. In this the water filters quicker without time to settle, but the filter can be repaired without the loss of the water in the small one.

Some divide the filtering cistern with a brick wall, and place a filter in this and another at the aperture as above, making two filters. This doubtless will give excellent water. Whatever plan is adopted, care should be taken to do it well. Let all the work be done well, and of good material, and there can be no doubt of receiving good water.—*Goward's Real Estate Reg.*

REAPING MACHINES vs. HAND LABOR.—The English *Agricultural Gazette* calculates that if manufacturers could only distribute 10,000 reapers before another harvest, it would be equivalent to more than letting loose all England's standing army on the grain fields of Great Britain. And it further remarks—"Had we had such means at our command this year we should not now have had to complain of one-half our crop being five days in the rain. Supposing these machines to have been a week at work, 500,000 acres would have yielded 2,000,000 quarters of Grain, worth more both in money and as food, by much more than the value of the machine, than it now will prove to be. And the ground would have been cleared a fortnight earlier than it will for autumn cultivation and the other sources of employment which energetic agriculture furnishes."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The following remarks on the means of practical instruction in agricultural science are from the pen of Mr. S. W. Johnson, an able correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*. As we are making some feeble attempts in that direction in Canada, his observations may be read with advantage:—

“In my last it was attempted to illustrate and define more fully the ground covered by scientific agriculture; we have now to consider the methods of teaching it, or rather the helps towards the elucidation and enforcement of its doctrines.

As the laboratory is needful to illustrate the facts of Science, so the farm is necessary to illustrate Practice. But whether it is best directly to connect a school with the farm, is a question which admits of either an affirmative or negative answer according to circumstances.

It must be remembered that an agricultural school is a place to learn what cannot be learned elsewhere. What is taught on the farm may be neglected in the school.

In no country flourishes a more extended or better periodical agricultural literature than we possess; and nowhere are agricultural exhibitions so often and so intelligently attended as here. As a consequence the majority of those who would become pupils in an agricultural school are so far familiar with every detail of practical agriculture that they could put into practice almost any farming operation or plan, had they the means and the incentives. The class of young farmers who would patronize an agricultural school are uniformly familiar with every improved, if not in all cases with the most improved implements. They all know something of the peculiarities of the best breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. They certainly would never need to be taken into the field to see the usual and best methods of plowing, of making hay, or of carrying on the majority of farm operations, and were they put in possession of the true theory, and the best routine of husbandry, would be abundantly able to work out the highest results.

Those who have not been brought up on the farm, had better arrange with some good farmer to live and work with him a year or two, rather than attempt to seek a knowledge of practical agriculture in any school; unless, indeed, it be a school organized especially for supplying their wants.

A knowledge of ordinary farm practice being possessed by the student, we have to enquire what practical illustrations he still needs, and how they may best be provided. This subject is too extensive to be adequately treated of in a short article. We must, therefore, be content to discuss briefly some of the more important plans for furnishing the kind of instruction under notice.

Agriculture may be efficiently taught without great expenditure for means of practical illustration. However, an almost indispensable part of any school that professes to supply anything like a complete course of agricultural instruction, is an experimental and illustrative garden. Many of the less pretentious, yet most efficient agricultural schools of Europe, have no land of their own beyond a few acres of garden. Such is the Royal Saxon Agricultural School at Tharand, near Dresden. Its distinguished teachers, Schober and Stoeckhardt, know how, with apparently little means, to attract pupils from every country in Europe.

The illustrative and experimental garden is a cheap means of a great amount of valuable instruction. By its help it only costs a few dollars annually, to bring before the student every plant that has any agricultural importance, and illustrate the chief points to be attended to in its cultivation. Fruit culture, particularly, may be thus easily taught, and the various modes of propagation, pruning, dwarfing, procuring new varieties, &c., thoroughly inculcated in a practical manner. There are numerous species of grasses and other plants which are cultivated and prized in other countries, but are as yet almost unknown here, that might be made familiar to the learner. The agricultural value of Italian rye-grass, of rape, lucerne, lupines, &c., &c., might thus be practically made evident. The plot of sand might be used to show the wonderful fertilizing effects of guano, and it would be easy to make little beds of different soils, to illustrate how a given special manure would show good results on one and fail on another. The relative merits of deep and shallow tillage, of drill culture and broadcast sowing, &c., &c., might be easily demonstrated.

There remain a great variety of matters in which the student should have the advantages of illustration, for which the garden can furnish no facilities. Such are thorough-draining, subsoil ploughing, irrigation, and similar operations where benefit can only be

come manifest when they are conducted on the large scale. Again, specimens of the different races of cattle, sheep and swine, need to be accessible to the learner, that he may have an opportunity to familiarize himself with their relative merits, or peculiar adaptations. Further the different branches of farming, as dairying, raising fat cattle, grain production, the nursery business, &c., have each characteristics to which the attention of the student should be directed by example as well as precept. Finally, the agricultural school ought not only teach the items or elements of farming, but ought to instruct in the highest and most advantageous combinations of these elements, in the best *systems of farming*, and the general management most appropriate to various economical and climatic conditions.

These ends it is customary to seek to accomplish in two ways. Either as at Tharand, the farms in the vicinity are visited by the students in company with their teachers, or as at Hohenheim, Grignon and Cirencester, the institution itself is connected with an extensive estate, where, as far as practicable, every branch and subject of agriculture is practically illustrated on a business scale.

In attempting to decide which of these plans is the best, a great variety of considerations must be weighed. We must not for a moment allow authority or precedent to influence our opinions. Neither is it safe to rely in an indefinite manner on the experience of the old world. Doubtless for the peculiarities of each school that has been established in Europe, some local causes may be traced. Their peculiarities are not the result of whim. Let us consider some of the circumstances that attended the foundation of the Hohenheim Academy. The kingdom of Wurtemberg at that time, was a country not remarkable, I believe, for the fertility of its soil, and inhabited by a poor, though industrious people. The system of farming was hardly improved over the three-course rotation that dates back to the time of Charlemagne. The same wretched old implements were in use, and the soil could not be made to support its dense population with anything like the comfort, now-days deemed indispensable. An agricultural revolution was wanted. The student in the newly-established academy had to unlearn much of the knowledge he might have gained at home. The farms of the country could not supply him with illustrations of good rotations, of convenient implements; of thorough tillage, of improved stock, and it was absolutely necessary that the school should provide itself with these things as parts of its apparatus. Furthermore, the old habits of husbandry that had been rooted in the people for centuries, were not to be extirpated by mere talk. That something better could be done, must be proved by arguments admitting of no fallacy—by demonstration; and so a farm was made the basis of the school, and on it the doctrines taught in the lecture-room were carried into remunerative practice.

In Saxony, on the other hand, at the much later period when the Tharand school was established, circumstances were different. The Saxon people were in possession of a much more perfect agriculture. Many pupils of the Hohenheim school had put into practice its doctrines. Well-conducted farms were not rare, and the land owners were largely imbued with the spirit of innovation, for flourishing manufactures and commerce had put them on a level with the times. There was not so imperatively needed a farm to illustrate and enforce new doctrines. The country abounded in illustrations. Let me not be understood as assuming that the circumstances mentioned have alone originated this difference between the two institutions; but no one can fail seeing that their influence has been very great. Doubtless the question of expense has had no little share in deciding upon the appointments of many of the newer schools.

In our older States there are abundant localities where an agricultural school might safely rely upon finding within reasonable limits, almost every desirable illustration of improved agricultural practice, and examples of the best implements and stock—localities where nearly every advantage that could be expected from an extensive farm connected with a school, might be derived from excursions to the farms of neighbours. On one farm would be found a dairy, on another specimens of superior breeding cattle, on another fine sheep; here the benefit of thorough draining, there of irrigation could be witnessed, and, although some desirable improvements were at first wanting, they might doubtless be supplied in a few years, through the influence of the school itself. *It thus appears entirely reasonable, and has been abundantly proved in Europe, that with a building and a corps of instructors not more extensive than many of our country academies possess, it is possible, with the help of a few acres of garden, and excursions to the surrounding farms, to accomplish nearly everything desirable by way of Agricultural Education.*

What then are the advantages of an extensive farm connected with a school for American farmers? This question will be discussed in a future article.