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CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.



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

GEORGE BUCKLAND,
WILLIAM McDUGALL, }

{ EDITOR,
{ ASSISTANT EDITOR.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1850.

No. 10.

The Canadian Agriculturist.

Published Monthly, at Toronto, C. W.

TERMS:

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Proprietor, Toronto.

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TO COOK THE EGG-PLANT.

This is a delicious and highly nutritious vegetable, which would be more extensively used, if the proper mode of cooking it was understood. The following mode has given satisfaction so far as we have known it tried. Cut the purple egg-plant into slices a third of an inch thick. Put the slices on a plate, one over the other, with a sprinkling of fine salt between each layer, and lay a weight of three or four pounds on the top; leave them in this situation for four or five hours or

over night. The salt will form a liquid with the juice of the egg-plant, which will take out the bitter quality. The liquid should be drained off. Fry them brown in lard or butter.

The following mode of *stewing* the egg-plant is given by Miss Beecher: Take the purple kind, stew till soft, take off the skin, mash it with butter and sweet herbs, grate bread over the top, and bake it till brown.

PRESERVING TOMATOES FOR TABLE USE.

Tomatoes may be so prepared as to be kept a long time, and when cooked are almost as good as the fresh fruit. The following is a receipt sent up a few years since by a subscriber in South Carolina.

Prepare the tomatoes as for cooking, (without seasoning,) boil them one hour; then put them in small stone jars; cork and boil the jars for two hours, then take them out and seal them *air-tight*. When opened, season, &c., and cook for half an hour.

TOMATO KETCHUP.

Pour boiling water on tomatoes, let them stand until you can rub off the skin; then cover them with salt, let them stand twenty-four hours. Then strain them, and to two quarts put three ounces of cloves, two ounces of pepper and two nutmegs. Boil half an hour, then add a pint of wine. *Miss Beecher*.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF
UPPER CANADA,

AT NIAGARA, Sept. 18th, 19th & 20th, 1850.

The fifth Exhibition of this patriotic society came off at the good old town of Niagara, and from all that we saw and heard it must be considered as having been eminently successful. Our readers have already been put in possession of the principal facts and outlines of the Show through the newspaper press, which has in a most painstaking and praiseworthy manner, devoted a considerable space to the proceedings of this great popular gathering. As a full report, we presume, will be drawn up by the Secretary and laid before the next meeting of Parliament, with other information in reference to the progress and future prosperity of this important Association, we shall confine ourselves for the present to a general description of the Exhibition; mentioning such facts as have come within our knowledge that appear worthy of a distinct notice.

The *locale* of the Fair must be considered as highly favorable; Niagara being easily accessible by steam boats from all points of Lake Ontario, and it is readily reached from Lake Erie and the West. The site was happily chosen but a very short distance from the steam boat landing, covering 14 acres of the large and beautiful Common, enclosed by a wooden fence ten feet high, in an octagonal form. The plan of the ground and buildings was similar to that at Kingston last year, only being about one fourth larger. The workmanship was good, quite as substantial as need be for a temporary purpose, and it did the contractor, Mr. Barker, of Niagara, great credit.

Tuesday was devoted to making entries and other preparations. The entries were readily taken without any crowding or inconvenience, by dividing the labor among efficient heads of department. Considerable difficulty was experienced in consequence of the very large amount of discretionary articles; some extra provision will have to be made for the future to meet this exigency. We would suggest to the Board of management, the desirableness of carefully revising and also enlarging the Premium list; thus keeping down as much as possible the amount of extra articles.

Early on Wednesday morning the Books for entries, according to the published regulations, should have finally closed; but from some cause or other, it was deemed by the Executive Committee expedient to rescind this rule, and a large number of entries was received up to noon on Wednesday. It is certainly difficult in practice, in a country like this, where distances are great and conveyances subject to interruptions, to be strictly punctual as to time; but it must be obvious that without the element of punctuality, the most perfect system of management will fail in being worked out. As soon as the books could be made up, the Judges proceeded to their important, and in many cases, difficult work. The public were admitted at 1 o'clock, and about 1400 single admission tickets were sold during the afternoon. We fear that this large number of visitors must have somewhat inconvenienced the Judges in the prosecution of their duties. Speaking of judges, we embrace the present opportunity of observing that for the future some plan must be devised for securing the services of a sufficient number of qualified persons, *whose attendance can be relied on*. As it was, much inconvenience was felt at Niagara in this respect, and with the large amount of discretionary articles in some departments, several of the judges had a most arduous and difficult duty to perform.

On Wednesday morning it appeared somewhat doubtful whether the large enclosure, pens and buildings would be fully occupied with visitors, stock and articles for exhibition; by noon, however, it was apparent that a great gathering had actually commenced, so as to justify the most sanguine hopes for the result. Stock and articles of every description came pouring in, not only from the various sections of Canada, but also from the United States.

In the evening a large number of persons assembled in the Court House, to hear a lecture from Professor Croft, of the University of Toronto. We regret our inability to give even a slight outline of this interesting and instructive discourse, which was rendered additionally attractive by a series of illustrative experiments.—Mr. Croft's subject was the constituents of soils and plants, and he had been requested by the officers of the Society, not to dive too deep into the ocean of Science, but to give a plain popular description of the principal elementary substances, which enter into the composition of the soil, which the farmer tills, and the plants which he raises. Oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, with some of their more important compounds, together with the principal, mineral matters that are found in soils, formed the subject matter of the Pro-

essor's lecture; while the illustrative, and often brilliant experiments, could not fail to impress upon the minds of the audience, the intimate connection which subsists between the art of cultivating the earth, and the fundamental laws of physical science. On the motion of E. W. Thomson, Esq., a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Professor Croft, for his able and interesting lecture. It is surely a hopeful sign of progress in Canada, when the great agricultural anniversaries are graced with discourses on science, by men of eminence in their respective walks. Last year at Kingston, Professor Johnston discharged this honorable duty.

Thursday being the great day of the Show was ushered in with a drizzling rain, and all the appearance of a wet day. Fortunately the weather cleared up about noon, and notwithstanding the unpromising appearances of the morning, which no doubt kept away many hundreds from the exhibition, not less than 7000 tickets for single admissions were sold during the day, beside a large number of member's badges. The afternoon proved delightfully fine, the dust had been laid by the rain, and the Show grounds presented a scene of attraction and pleasure, which has never been approached at any previous exhibition. The Boats from Toronto and Hamilton were crowded to excess; and large numbers continued to arrive from Kingston, Cobourg and the other ports on Lake Ontario, with a goodly array of visitors from various parts of the State of New York.

The Show of Live Stock, if not quite so numerous as might have been expected, must be considered upon the whole, highly creditable to the country. In the Durham class there were some very fine bred animals belonging to Messrs. Howett, Fergusson, Jones, Wade, Atkinson, Miller, Dickson, &c. Of Durham Bulls 3 years and over, 13 were exhibited; also 14 Durham Cows, several of which possessed very high merits. Among the two years and yearlings there were many promising specimens, indicating much attention to the correct principles of breeding by their owners, and affording good ground for hope of continued improvement in the future. The amount of Devons was not large, but of this breed there were a few excellent representatives. The only Herefords on the ground were in the Foreign class. This breed can scarcely be said to have gained as yet a footing on this continent; Mr. Sotham, of Black Rock, N. Y., is making great exertions to introduce it, and judging from the many superior specimens which we have seen in his herd, and what he exhibited at Niagara, there can be no fear for his ultimate success.

The Ayrshires were pretty well represented, and among the grades, which were numerous there were several very fine and useful animals. An enormous Fat Ox belonging to Mr. G. Vanderlip, of Niagara, attracted much attention; the animal was sold we understand to Mr. Armstrong, of Toronto, for £75.

The show of Horses was very good, but in some respects, perhaps, not superior to former exhibitions. For Agricultural Stallions there were 21 entries; Heavy Draught Stallions 8; Stallions 2 years old, 6. There were 13 pairs of matched carriage horses, which as a whole possessed nothing remarkable; 11 spans of Draught horses; 15 Brood mares; 7 thorough bred Stallions 3 years and over; 5 of 2 years, and only 3 thorough bred mares.

In the department of Sheep the exhibition was numerous and decidedly most superior. We have no space to particularise; our readers will be able to learn the names of the successful candidates in this, as well as other classes, by referring to the subjoined prize list. Of Leicester Rams there were entered, 19, two shears and over; 13 Shearlings and 14 Lambs. Of Ewes, 13, two shears and over; 10 two shears, and 16 Lambs. In South Downs the numbers was less, as might be expected, but in point of quality and good breeding this valuable kind of Sheep was well sustained. In several places around the immediate vicinity of Niagara this breed may be seen in an advanced state of improvement. There were and few specimens of Merinoes; but the low prices of fine wool, and in several localities, the climate of this country, will effectually operate against any great extension of this breed.

The Pigs, as regards quality, were of the highest order of excellence, surpassing, we believe, any previous exhibition, 12 Boars and 10 Breeding Sows, 1 year Sow, were shown; also 11 Boar pigs and 14 Sow pigs of 1850.

A considerable number of cattle, sheep, and horses from various parts of the State of New York we observed on the ground; among them no less than 17 Stallions, two of which were from Lower Canada. In the Foreign class there were several excellent specimens that attracted much attention,

The prominent feature in the Agricultural Hall was the large collection of wheat competing for the *Canada Company's prize* of £25. Regarding the quantity and quality of this rich display of the "Staff of life," it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that it has never been surpassed, if at all equalled, on this continent; or perhaps, in any portion of the world. No per-

son of ordinary discernment could have witnessed this department of the Exhibition without perceiving that Upper Canada possesses a soil and climate the best fitted by nature for the growth of the finest kinds of wheat. The same remark will apply almost in the same degree to most other grain crops adapted to temperate regions. The *Canada Company* have done a great service to the country by stimulating our farmers to give practical proof of what our soil is capable of producing; and the Association evinced a discriminating liberality in offering £12 10s. for the second best 25 bushels of wheat in this class. We hope to see next year a third prize. To show how liberal premiums call out competition it is only necessary to mention that last year the number of entries of 25 bushels of wheat in this class was only six; this year it has reached *twenty one!* In deciding which were the two best lots out of 525 bushels of wheat, the judges had a difficult and laborous duty to perform; but they accomplished it satisfactorily, and we doubt not justly. The following facts communicated to the Secretary by Mr. David Christie of Dumfries, the winner of the first prize, may be interesting to our readers.

“The wheat which I exhibit was raised on a clay loam, partly on summer fallow, and partly on pea-stubble. It was sown on the 6th of Sept.; the only manure which was applied was a light covering of wheat straw, and the produce, so far as I can judge, will be about 36 bushels per acre. I obtained this variety (*the blue stem White*.) at the New York State Show at Buffalo, in 1848, where it obtained the first premium. It is decidedly the best kind of wheat I have yet raised.” It weighed we understand 66lbs. per bushel.

The second prize of £12 10s. was won by Mr. Isaac Anderson, of Flamborough; no particulars of which have as yet reached us. The judges strongly commended a lot belonging to Mr. Clarkson Freeman, of Flamborough West, who it will be recollected carried off the first prize in this class, the two years preceeding.—In the class, 2 bushels winter wheat, 27 entries were made; and the three prizes were taken, as will be seen on inspecting the premium list, by the three individuals above mentioned, in the order in which their names occur. Some excellent specimens of Indian Corn were produced, but in most other kinds of grain the Show was less abundant than might have been expected; a remark that will also apply to farm root crops. We think there must have been some supineness in bringing these things forward; as we have seen several excellent growing specimens in the fields in various localities.

Thirteen barrels of Flour were entered for competition and the quality, upon the whole, must be pronounced exceedingly good.

The Mechanics' Hall was well filled with a creditable display of the results of Canadian ingenuity and industry; yet we must confess our disappointment at the absence of several important articles of native manufacture. In household furniture, broad cloths, Tweeds, &c., scarcely any thing worth mentioning was shown. We hope that the Society will be able in future to offer higher premiums for these, and other important articles, such as Hemp, Flax, &c., and that our rising manufacturers and mechanics will, with a becoming public spirit, embrace the opportunity of giving a popular publicity to the results of their ingenuity and enterprise. In Dairy products too there is great room for improvement. The quality of the cheese and butter certainly indicated an advancement; but the quantity was much less than it ought to have been. The entries for cheese were 26; and for butter 16. We could make similar remarks in reference to some other things, not in a mere fault-finding spirit, but with a view to waken up attention to common sources of profit that lie in our every day paths. When justice calls upon us to praise so much that was really worthy of praise, both in the materials and management of the recent exhibition; an exposition of industry of which Canada may well be proud; we feel equally impelled by the same principle to point out defects and short comings, wherever they are apparent. In this way only can progressive improvement be promoted.

In the important department of Agricultural Mechanics, the exhibition, if not so numerous as could be wished, was in most respects superior as to workmanship, and the quality of the articles. Of ploughs there were twenty-eight entries, including seven made of iron, one subsoil plough, and a very useful implement called a double mould board plough, made by Mr. John Smith, of Toronto. The threshing machines, fanning mills, drills, straw cutters, &c., although not numerous, combined several modern improvements, and clearly indicated the spirit of progress both in design and execution. How different were these things in Canada but a few years ago! Professor Hurlburt had on the ground the model of a steam cultivator, which we regret not having seen; we heard it highly spoken of as a most ingenious contrivance, and if it should be found practically available to the farmer's wants, its advantages would be immense. Hitherto the application of steam to the cultivation of the soil has been anything but successful. The his-

tory of the past, however, bids us hope for the future.

This department of the Exhibition was most materially assisted by several exhibitors from the United States—a country proverbially rich in mechanical expedients and ingenuity. Our space will not allow us to particularize, but we cannot omit to notice the extensive collection of Messrs. Rapalge & Briggs of Rochester; Emery & Co. of Albany had some excellent articles, and the collection of scales manufactured by Messrs. Forsyth & Co. were highly spoken of. There were 4 horse power Threshing Machines and Separators exhibited in the Foreign class, by different makers: that manufactured by B. O. Paige & Co., of Montreal, obtained the Premium; it is a most efficient machine, requiring a comparatively small amount of motive power. It was entered in the manufacturers' name by their agents, Messrs. Brothers & Co., of Hamilton.

Of the Floral Hall it may be observed that it appeared the most popular and attractive part of the Exhibition. There was one continued throng passing through it the whole of Thursday. The Ladies' work was rich and beautiful, and several of the paintings possessed no ordinary merit. The names of the successful candidates will be a clue to these—Paul Kane, Hopner Meyer, G. F. Price, &c., &c. The province of the fine arts lies, we confess, wholly beyond our latitude, and therefore we shall abstain from all particulars. We were much impressed, however, with the striking truthfulness to nature of several specimens of animals drawn in chalk, for which a diploma and discretionary premiums were awarded; these received from the "initiated" the highest meed of praise. They are the production of Mr. Carpendale, a young artist recently from England, who is evidently rising in his profession. We were glad to learn that the Committee had engaged Mr. Carpendale to sketch some of the prize animals, and also Mr. Price to make a drawing of the show-ground, for insertion in the *Illustrated London News*. Fruit and Horticultural products were not so numerous as we expected to find in this favored district, which we have heard designated *the garden of Canada*. We are much indebted for the filling up of this department to Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, and Messrs. Bissell and Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y., who contributed some very fine specimens of fruit and flowers. The Floral Hall, however, with its various adornments in nature and art, was truly a delightful sight, and we state the simple truth when we say that the Society is deeply indebted to the ladies of Niagara for their contributions and personal superintendance; and to Dr. Melville,

whose highly educated taste designed the decorations, and whose untiring exertions were cheerfully bestowed in rendering this department of the exhibition so eminently pleasing and attractive.

We have space but for a bare allusion to the numerous articles in the various departments of the Exhibition, several of which were of a high order of merit. Mr. Sheriff Ruttan's Ventilating Stove for public and private buildings, deserves a distinct notice from its universal application to the wants of the country, promoting the health, comfort and economy of every man's home.

In consequence of the lamented death of the President, John Wetenhall, Esq., the duties of that office devolved upon, and were ably performed by J. B. Marks, Esq., the senior Vice President; whose interesting and well timed address will be found on a subsequent page, as will also the proceedings of the dinner.

On Friday, the last day of the Show, the number of visitors was considerable, about 3000 single admission tickets were sold. The Treasurer commenced paying premiums, and the annual meeting of the Officers of Delegates was held in the Committee room on the ground; the particulars will be found in the present number, Brockville was decided as the place for holding the next Exhibition, and we trust that the people of that section will throw all their energies and resources into the work. Surely it would be beneficial to throw open the Society to the whole Province, and invite our fellow subjects in Lower Canada to become members, and also competitors, in our own classes. We throw out this hint for the consideration of the Directors. We may just mention that at the meeting of Delegates a strong feeling was manifested towards having the next Exhibition at London; and when the steady and liberal support which the Association has received from several of the Societies in the West, is considered, together with the increasing resources and rapid settlement of that fertile and extensive section of country, there can be no doubt but the Provincial Association will ere long pay it the compliment of a visit.

In drawing to a close these necessarily imperfect notices of the recent exhibition, we may just remark that experience has already shown the benefit of restricting the number of the Local Committee. That body at Niagara consisted of only some ten or a dozen individuals, who managed to work together in the most harmonious and energetic manner; a fact to which must be attributed no small share of the very successful working and results of the show. Where each has done his duty so well it would appear

invidious to particularise; but the writer knows how valuable and indispensable were the services of the local Secretary, John Simpson, Esq., who in the most praiseworthy manner zealously devoted himself, without any kind of compensation, to the necessarily arduous work of his office.

We must not omit to observe that the large and handsome British Flag, which so proudly waved in the breeze from the centre of the Show ground, was a present to the Society from an American citizen, Mr. E. Coulson Williams of Rochester, N. Y., who brought over a number of tents and marquees of his own manufacture, and who received a diploma for their superior excellence. Mr. Williams was very properly elected an honorary life member of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada; and we trust that his handsome present will remain for many a long day, a memento of the mutual friendship and good will which should ever characterise a people who can proudly boast of possessing a common origin and language, and now forming the two greatest nations upon earth.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

*To the Members of the Agricultural Association of
Upper Canada.*

GENTLEMEN:

Owing the unexpected death of John Wetenhall, Esq., the President of the Association for the year 1850, the duties of that office have devolved upon me, the First Vice President of the Association.

By the lamented death of Mr. Wetenhall, the Association has been deprived of the services of one of its most zealous supporters; his being removed from this world in the prime of life, makes the calamity more distressing to his bereaved widow and family, and ail that can now be done is to mingle our sorrow with his family and friends in deploring his early loss, and their irremediable bereavement.

At former annual meetings the Presidents in each year have prepared and delivered valuable and useful addresses to the members of the Association; in following up that practice, the difficulty will be in selecting sufficient matter upon Agricultural subjects that has not previously been mentioned and fully explained by former writers, but in so inexhaustible and comprehensive a field as the history, science and art of Agriculture, something can always be selected that may not prove uninteresting to the inhabitants of this growing country; therefore, on so universal a subject as must ever pertain to Agricultural pursuits, we may take up for the information of our farming community some parts of ancient history to show that the cultivation of the soil has been coeval with the existence of the

human race, and among the ancients the occupation of the cultivators of the soil and the shepherd have been practised by the most noble and honorable.

The Egyptians in the days King Pharaoh must have attained considerable knowledge in the cultivation of grain, and from that time all along to the reign of King Solomon the Art of Agriculture must have been progressively improving to a great extent, otherwise that monarch could not order supplies of fine flour, meal and barley sufficient for his extensive household, and for the great number of artificers and workmen employed by him and the King of Tyre in framing and bringing down timber from Mount Lebanon, and floating it along the sea coast to Joppa, for the purpose of building the Holy Temple at Jerusalem.

Moreover, without again referring to Holy Writ, we are informed by Josephus, the Jewish historian, in his book 8th, that at a great feast given by King Solomon to the Hebrew nation on finishing the Temple, twenty two thousand oxen and one hundred and twenty thousand sheep were provided for the occasion. The same historian states in the 13th chapter of said book, that Elisha, when called to fill his holy office, was ploughing with 12 yoke of oxen. From these passages we may infer that Oxen were then in very general use in the cultivation of the soil, and that driving them and working with them was considered an honorable employment, practised by the most respectable men of the times herein mentioned.

When the Roman Empire was in its full glory and prosperity the arts and sciences flourished in a very eminent degree; Agriculture, amongst the other arts, was carried to great perfection: but upon the dissolution of that vast empire, agriculture also declined, and we have no very perfect history of the progress of this art in England until the 16th century, when Fitzherbert, Judge of Common Pleas, studied the nature of soils, and the laws of vegetation, with philosophical attention. Afterwards Sir Hugh Platt wrote upon the same subject, also, Messrs. Evelyn and Tull, natives of England, put forth valuable works on Agriculture, and later Sir John Sinclair's code of Agriculture has done much in improving the art in the kingdom of Great Britain; but above all, the Board of Agriculture established in England through the instrumentality of the last named distinguished patriot in the year 1791, has done more to bring the science of agriculture under a system of progressive improvement than any other measure.

In naming the celebrated men, who by their labors have been great benefactors to the public, it is not intended to take from the merits of numerous others in England and other countries who have labored in the same useful field; among whom we may justly mention the late Judge Buell, a citizen of the United States of America, resident in the State of New York, who it is believed has done more by his writing and example to increase the knowledge of agriculture amongst

his countrymen and others residing in this hemisphere than any other man on the continent of North America.

Agricultural Societies, particularly this National Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, is destined to prove highly beneficial to the inhabitants of this Province; the advantages of an institution of this nature will be numerous; it may be considered as a Magazine for Agricultural knowledge: in bringing intelligent men together, and in explaining the art and means of cultivating and improving the earth, so as to render it the most fertile and productive.

Every fact connected with the improvement of the soil or the stock it will maintain, may be collected, and if well conducted, a spirit of experiment will soon be exerted and every Farmer in the country may contribute his mite to the general benefit of his profession.

The Board of Agriculture established by the Legislature of this Province at its last session, will, when organized and put into proper operation, be the means of collecting and preserving and again distributing all sorts of useful knowledge connected with the science of Agriculture, and for the internal improvement of the country.

That the power and prosperity of a country depend upon the diffusion of useful knowledge can hardly be questioned, and there is probably no art in which a variety of knowledge is of more extensive importance than in that of Agriculture.

The extent of information necessary to bring it to anything like perfection is far greater than is generally supposed. To preserve the fertility of the soil, to free it from superfluous moisture, to cultivate it to the greatest advantage, to raise its productions at the least expense, to procure the best instruments of husbandry, to select the stock likely to be the most profitable, to feed them in the most judicious manner and to bring them to the most advantageous markets, to secure the harvest in the most unpropitious seasons, to separate the grain from the straw with economy and success, and to perform all the other operations of Agriculture in the most judicious modes, require a greater extent and variety of knowledge than might at first view be judged requisite.

But though a general knowledge of Agriculture may be diffused over a great country, it is found by experience that it cannot be materially improved, unless by comparing the various practices which subsist in different parts of the country. One District has been led to pay a peculiar and successful attention to one branch of industry, while other Districts excel in other particulars of equal importance; mutual benefit is derived from the communication of such local practices. In this way matter of much importance and advantage to the country may be obtained by the General Board of Agriculture of the Province, and when a Professorship shall have been established by the Government, connected with the Board of Agriculture, the collecting and diffusing

of useful knowledge in the art will be rapid, beneficial to the growing generation, and be the means of promoting that science in all times to come.

The Board of Agriculture would also be enabled to collect the best information on the nature of soils, draining lands, manures, culture and management of grasses, the best implements to be used in husbandry and the price thereof, the cultivation of particular plants, rotation of crops, management of sheep, and various other statistical returns not otherwise easily obtained.

From the geographical situation of Upper Canada, rich in soil and favorable in climate, it may be asserted that none of the possessions of Great Britain can be considered so purely an agricultural country. Being thus favorably situated, and where the numerical proportion of the inhabitants are of the agricultural class—as must ever be the case in Upper Canada—that community have always the advantage, next to the legislative branches, of giving a tone of feeling to the public,—and this is the crisis where the members of this Association, and all conditions of men should endeavor to raise that tone and feeling, and also in declaring our attachment to the Crown, Government and connection with Great Britain, and of bringing under the consideration of the Home Government all beneficial measures for the advancement of the trade and commerce of the country, and press upon the local government of the colony the establishment of declaratory constitutional laws and regulations for the internal management of our social system, such as the climate, the genius of the people and the wants of the country demand.

Wise legislation will be the means of encouraging emigration to this country, and we may from time to time expect tens of thousands of useful settlers from the mother country, not merely consisting of poor laborers, poor mechanics, and needy persons, but men and families of property of the respectable and middling classes of society will be induced to make Upper Canada their home, bringing with them knowledge in the various arts, particularly in agriculture, and what is still more wanted, they will bring with them large sums of ready money, thereby increasing our national capital, for unless a capital be employed in creating produce to a certain degree of abundance, so that the surplus can be disposed of, neither manufactures of any kind, nor trade can exist, but with healthy emigration, and increasing wealth, from the mother country, our prosperity will quickly improve, and here the new comers will find among their fellow subjects institutions similar to their own, and a secure home, where they and all others, both natural born and naturalized, will enjoy, without control, that religious liberty, freedom, justice and protection, so justly considered the birthright of all British subjects.

Never was there a better opening for new settlers with small capitals than at the present; the farms on the whole line in the old settled Townships from Montreal to Hamilton, and round the

banks of the lakes, rivers and bays for a space of eight or nine hundred miles, with few exceptions, are what is in Canada termed worn out, and may be purchased from about 3 to £10 per acre. The new purchaser would give employment to numbers of farm laborers and tradesmen, and introduce on these farms a better system of farming and gardening, quickly producing three times the quantity of their present yield. Most of these lands are situated in delightful spots, and when once known one tenth of these farms would change hands every year, and with the money the present owners would again purchase ten times the quantity of wild land, in situations were they all know how to turn it to good advantage,—in this way the country would be doubly enriched and benefited.

Strangers may ask, who and where manures are to be obtained for working and fertilizing the land in these old frontier townships. Manures can be obtained in great quantities, in many ways, there is lime stone and marl sufficient in the several Districts; and plaster of paris, or gypsum, on the Banks of the Grand River, sufficient to spread over and enrich all the cultivated lands in the province.

With regard to lime as manure, its advantages are too numerous to mention here. Doctor Darwin, states the most certain way to know whether any sort of stone be fit for making lime, is to drop upon it a little aqua fortis, spirit of sea salt, or oil of vitriol, all stones on which the above or any other strong acid effervesces, or rises in bubbles—are calcareous stones, and will burn to lime—and the stronger the effervescence is, the better they are for that purpose.

Lime could be made by the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary at a small cost with great profit to the province from the stone now rejected by the artificers and convicts employed in completing the buildings, the chippings and broken lime stone thrown away, and considered of no value, may be compared to so much gold dust trodden under foot, when it is known that lime is a most invigorating manure for fertilizing most kinds of lands, for producing heavy crops of grain, grass and vegetables.

As all the penitentiary land near Kingston, consisting of about 100 acres, is a complete bed of good lime stones, fit for burning into manure, a gang of 40 or 50 convicts would produce sufficient lime to enrich the land of many Districts.

The moment its fertilizing qualities shall become sufficiently known, the Agricultural Societies would from its cheapness cause consumption of half a million of bushels annually, it could be easily shipped from the Penitentiary wharves, consequently vast quantities would be conveyed by water to all the Ports around the Lakes, and in addition to the quantity required for Agriculture, immense quantities would be used in the cities and towns for building purposes. The burning of lime by the convicts confined in the Penitentiary would be of such vital importance to the Province at large, that the subject will

be brought fully under the notice of the members of the Agricultural Association to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The best modes for cultivating the lands in the old townships before mentioned, must of course be left to the judgment and skill of the farmers occupying them.

Amongst the many inventions of implements of Husbandry nothing can exceed the Plough.

Ploughs are perhaps the most important implements used on a Farm, and as the soils of farms are necessarily of various natures, so ought the ploughs to be diversified in their construction; but the best improved ploughs can only be used to advantage on farms that are well cleared and fit for cultivation.

Deep ploughing is much recommended by all scientific and skillful farmers, and sub-soiling will, we trust, ere long, be brought into general use in Canada; therefore farmers should be careful in procuring the very best kind of sub-soil ploughs. That eminent agriculturist Mr. C. Penner of Lachine, has favored me with the following description of a sub-soil plough which he imported from England; it is named Reid's patent subsoil pulverizer, and the report of its working is well worthy the attention of our farmers.

“This sub-soil plough was produced at the Derby meeting by Mr. J. Read, of London, which had not the chance of being there submitted to trial. It re-appeared at Southampton, and was put to the test by the judges, with several others, in the hard baked soil of Mr. Spooner's farm. It is unnecessary to make a particular mention of these latter as no one of them was capable of executing even tolerable work in land so circumstanced. The Pan or old plough floor of this field had evidently never been invaded by Agricultural tools below 6 inches, it was as solid as centuries of ploughing and tramping can be conceived to have made a tenacious loam, aided by a drought of several weeks duration. Mr. Read's pulverizer was put into a furrow opened by a plough and set to work about six inches under it. To use the Judges own words “the old floor was split into fragments like broken tiles, and the soil separated and pulverized.—See *Royal Agricultural Journal* 1845.

It will not be necessary in this place to give much description of the implements of husbandry or other machinery used in farming purposes, as you have this day had before your eyes great varieties of said articles of the best description; but there is one article used by the dairy men of the State of New York, and in some parts of Canada, which deserves particular notice.—It is the churning mill which goes by a wheel turned by a dog or a sheep and the milk is churned without putting it into pans in the following manner, viz: the cows are milked in the evening and the milk strained into the churn, and the same the next morning; after breakfast the sheep is placed upon the wheel, which runs

horizontally, and the butter is made. By this process it is reported that one-third more butter can be obtained than by the ordinary mode of churning by hand, both the butter and milk being perfectly sweet after churning; in this manner the trouble of washing and cleaning the pans is saved. In a dairy of 20 cows nearly one hundred milk pans would be required in the common way of skimming and churning the cream; so we can easily imagine the immense saving of labor where the mill churn is in use. Besides churning I have seen one in the Bay of Quinte where the milk dasher is removed and a washing apparatus put on which made the clothes perfectly clean and less injured than by the common way of rubbing, no other labor being required except throwing the clothes into another tub for rinsing. Then the farmer (Mr. Samuel Purdy) applied another small crank and placed it to the grindingstone, grinding his hay scythes with great ease, no doubt, but a belt could be applied to said mill for cutting firewood.

It may not be out of place to bring under the consideration of this meeting whether horses or oxen are the most profitable teams for ploughing and most farm work.

It has been remarked that oxen are preferable to horses for steady draught, as they uniformly pull their strength without variation; they are indeed less expeditious than horses, but they are regular and progressive; exclusive of hay, a horse will consume more grain than will support a small family; the same indulgence to oxen will increase their strength and size.

Horses become less valuable every year they are kept, and are liable to many accidents.—Every day oxen are employed they earn more than their keep, while if properly fed, they require no other care.

The more ox teams are brought into use the better their management will be understood; but to work oxen to the best advantage, it is necessary to have a driver who is well skilled in their nature and management and who has been accustomed to yoking and working them, he should be sober good natured, diligent and patient; such a person to every team will ensure the animals humane and proper treatment, and soon make them useful and beneficial to the owners, consequently it is hoped that the working of oxen will be brought into more general use among our farmers in Canada.

Whether Agricultural Associations be considered in a political light or not, it is the policy of the government to create and support them, because the cultivators of the soil are the principle cause of the wealth of the nation, they naturally expect to know something of our internal transactions, but to enter into detailed statements of the extent of our population, the amount of the Public Debts, manufactures, and the trade, and intercourse of the country, cannot be expected at this meeting.

Nevertheless as we are the principle rate-payers, and the principal consumers of merchandize

whereon the taxes are indirectly levied for carrying forward the Government of the country, something ought to be mentioned upon these important points, therefore the following brief remarks must suffice for the present.

The population of Canada by the last census taken in 1850, will, it is expected, when the returns are made up, exceed 1,600,000 souls; and the public debt, and interest thereon, and the sums to be raised for carrying on the Government will exceed four and a half millions currency. Reckoning the population to give one householder, rate-payer, and purchaser of merchandize out of every four and a half, there will be something over 350,000 to bear the burden, and it is recommended that a premium should be offered to any person who can best devise when and how this enormous debt is to be liquidated and finally paid off. This point much concerns the agricultural community; if this offer fail, we must dig it out of the soil, for the land owners and yeomen of this Province (and we are mostly all land owners.) will always be ready boldly to suppress any aggression of the laws, or invasion of the country, and honorably to acknowledge and pay the public debt of the province.

With regard to the trade with the United States of America, after giving up the privilege of navigating our Lakes, and inland waters to the vessels of that nation, without the same advantage being conceded to our vessels, it is doubtful to know how far reciprocity of commerce and trade is going towards benefiting Canada. It is true that we should be large gainers in exporting grain and lumber and some other smaller articles into the United States; on the other hand free trade with them would immediately ruin our growing manufacturers, even now with the payment of a duty the Americans are bringing in goods and under selling our wholesale merchants. They are purchasing our wool and hides for ready money, taking it over into the United States, manufacturing it there, and bringing back the cloths, satinets, and leather to undersell both the British and Canadian goods in our own markets; so it is hard for a new country to compete in all respects with an older one. For however we may respect the American people as a nation we must not permit the citizens of the said United States to take away our senses, as well as our money.

Therefore if we cannot have the advantages of a full free trade, some impulse might be given to our languishing commerce, by establishing and encouraging light differential duties at our sea ports, thereby inducing more shipping to resort to Quebec and Montreal, and improve our inland trade and navigation.

Notwithstanding our present disadvantageous position in point of trade, we have reason justly to be proud, next to our splendid Canals, Lakes, and River inland navigation, of the prosperity of this Agricultural Association; at the beginning it did not work so well as at present,

but at this fifth annual exhibition, we have the pleasure of informing the public, that by the liberality of the Government in voting two or three small sums of money, and the assistance of the County and Township Agricultural Societies, with the private subscriptions of the public at large the institution is free of debt, and enabled to expend at this meeting in premiums above the sum of £1,200, in addition to the large contingent expenses; thus with a little fostering care from the Government, and proper economy in the management (for economy is the life and soul of all agricultural pursuits) the annual exhibition of the productions of the Province will continue to increase towards greater perfection, for it is clear, that wherever the annual meetings are held some of the most valuable and improved heads of stock and the best and cleanest seeds of all descriptions together with all sorts of newly invented implements of husbandry, fit and proper for the farmer's use in saving time and labor in every Agricultural operation, will either be purchased in the neighborhood, or left in those places, as models, the good effects of which may be traced for half a century to come.

Acknowledging these immense benefits to the country, more might be done under the assistance of Divine Providence, by joining the funds of the Upper Canada Association with those of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society making one grand and splendid exhibition for the whole Province once a year, changing alternately from East to West, as a board of managers might deem most advantageous to the country at large.

This plan will also bring us nearer upon a level with our enterprising neighbours in the States of New York and Vermont, from whom we have gathered many valuable hints in clearing the forest, and in the use of several kinds of Implements of Husbandry, and at the annual exhibition in the state of New York the members of Agricultural Societies from Canada have invariably experienced from the Americans many acts of kindness, civility, and hospitality, which we in turn, according to our limited sphere, are always ready to acknowledge and reciprocate.

There is no selfishness amongst the members of Agricultural Societies in any country, they meet together for the purpose of endeavoring to arrive at the surest means of increasing the product of the land they live in, and expend their money and time, in devising the means for making improvements, it being evident that the more that can be produced must render food to every class of society plenty and cheap.

With regard to our position with our American neighbors, they probably have the advantage of us in the climate and nearness to the sea board for a market; on the other hand we may fairly claim the advantage in the best grain growing soil, unlimited water privilege and in extensive forests of timber, therefore a friendly intercourse at the Annual Exhibition may be

cherished and increased without in any degree diminishing our nationality.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most ob't Serv't.

J. B. MARKS.

First Vice President.

Ag. As. U. C.

Niagara, 19th Sept. 1850.

THE PUBLIC DINNER

Was laid in a large oblate circular marquee erected for the occasion, at a little distance from the show-ground enclosure. The tables extended round the outer part of the area, leaving an open segment for egress. Other three tables were enclosed within these, running parallel with the largest diameter of the area. About half-past six o'clock, a large company sat down to dinner; J. B. Marks, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair. At the same table sat Hon. Col. Bruce, Hon. Adam Ferguson, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Col. E. W. Thomson, L. F. Allen, Esq., Buffalo, &c., &c. At the inner circular table sat the Judges. The centre of the first oblong table from the chair was reserved for the Press—Mr. Ferres, *Montreal Gazette*; Mr. Spreul, *Whitby Reporter*; Mr. McDougal, of the *North American*; Mr. Simpson, of the *Niagara Chronicle*, and perhaps some others, whom we did not recognise, were present; Mr. Smiley, of the *Hamilton Spectator*, and Mr. Brown, of the *Globe*, having left with the last boat at six o'clock. T. C. Street, Esq., Vice President of the Association, acted as croupier. The tables were very well laid out, and the company seemed all prepared to do justice to the good things displayed. The instrumental band of the Rifle Brigade was in attendance.

After dinner had been fully discussed the Chairman stated that the Committee had prepared a list of toasts, and that gentlemen had been appointed to propose these, and gentlemen had also been appointed to reply, so that there would be no room for voluntary toasts, and he hoped the meeting would not introduce any toast to break in upon the arrangements of the committee. He concluded by proposing the "Queen," which having been received with all the honors, Mr. G. P. Wells of Toronto, was called upon to sing the Queen's Anthem, which he did with good effect.

The Chairman then said, Mr. Vice President:—

Day was made for vulgar souls

But night for such as you and I.

He then gave "Prince Albert and the Royal Family." Prince Albert he said was fond of farmers, and of farming interests, and raised good stock.—(Applause.)

The Chairman then requested them to fill a bumper to "His Excellency the Governor General." He expected to have seen His Excellency at the Show, and His Excellency did intend to do himself the pleasure of being amongst them, so that he was certain some unforeseen incident had prevented him.

Band—"Scots wha hae."

Col. BRUCE having been called upon to reply, rose amid great applause, and said, so little was he prepared for the Governor General's absence that he came down with the fullest expectations of meeting him on the show-ground. His Excellency on arriving at Toronto, told him that he intended to arrange his affairs so as to be back in time for this meeting—(hear, hear) to which he looked forward as one of the most agreeable circumstances of this present year. When he

himself reached Toronto from the North he was told that His Excellency had made all arrangements in order to be at the Agricultural Show in Niagara, (great applause), and furthermore, it was his intention and plan to be here on Thursday, as he would then not only have the pleasure of seeing the collected stock and the implements, the results of the industry of Canadians, but he would see the Canadians themselves, (hear, hear) assembled at the Show. He was really perfectly ignorant of what the circumstances were which had prevented His Excellency from carrying out his plans. But he knew him well enough to say, that he was certain he had been prevented by some matter of business, and not pleasure, for mere matter of pleasure, even hearing Jenny Lind herself would not have detained him at New York at this time. He would not have replied had he not been called upon by the Chairman to do so, and he had only further to return his sincere thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which the Governor General's name had been received, and he would make it his duty to inform His Excellency how cordially his toast had been responded to.

Band—"Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow."

Col. BRUCE again rose and said, a toast had been entrusted to him, which he certainly had accepted with very great pleasure because he felt it was one of very great importance, connected as it was with the object of their present meeting, and with the interests of this country. He was bound to Canada by a great many ties, and he would assure them he proposed with the greatest satisfaction, "The Provincial Agricultural Society of Upper Canada." Though he did not understand Agricultural Science sufficiently to speak to them with the same point and effect as many of his friends around him would do, yet from observation he could say that these societies, were, in all communities, of the greatest importance, and more especially in a young and growing community like Canada. It was impossible for any person, however ignorant of agricultural subjects, to witness the exhibition of all the implements brought forward without being convinced of the amount of skill which has been in operation to produce these and of the admirable effect such an exhibition will have. Persons of every class and of all quarters seemed to take an interest in what was exhibited, and it was no wonder because there was as much there to draw forth the admiration of the assembly as perhaps was ever brought forward at a meeting of this sort. They had the advantage of the implements of skill among themselves and they had the advantage of witnessing the notions which came from the other side, and they had the pleasure of seeing the gentlemen themselves with whom the notions originated. (Applause.) He hoped therefore, that they would continue to hold out inducements to bring these gentlemen forward in greater numbers, so that they may bring their notions forward to a greater extent.

Band—"Bannoek's o' Barley Meal."

Col. E. W. THOMPSON having been called upon to reply, said he was proud to be in a position to be called upon to respond. If anything in the course of his life gave him satisfaction, it was the reflection that he was a member of that institution, of which he trusted they were nearly all members. It would be improper, in addressing them, to say what he intended, if he did not feel that they had the same desire for improvement in agriculture as he had. He trusted that the results of the present meeting would be as satisfactory to them all as they had been to him. In 1846 he little expected that the experiment then made would result in the satisfactory manner in which it had done. They

had been progressing, and although in 1847, when they met in Hamilton, the elements were opposed their prosperity, yet the meeting was not altogether unsatisfactory. The one at Cobourg was satisfactory—the one at Kingston was also satisfactory, but this one is admitted on all hands to be more so than any of its predecessors. He trusted they would continue to use their best efforts to improve and still make progress, that it may be said many years hence, as it is said now,—our Show is the best that has yet taken place. [Applause] He hoped they would endeavour to interest their friends and neighbours in their glorious cause, and he trusted to be able to say that your stock has improved, the quality of your grain has increased also, and in every department of agriculture you are only growing nearer to perfection. The ladies of the land were also using their best efforts to make our meetings interesting. (Cheers.) With these feelings, then, he begged to return thanks on the part of the Society, and his own most sincere thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received.

The Chairman then gave the "Army and Navy."

Band—"Rule Britannia."

Col. BRUCE replied on the part of the Army.—Next to the approbation of the Sovereign the members of the British Army felt very highly the approbation of the people; and if the Canadians liked the Army, (and that applause the toast had called forth almost testified that), he could assure them that the Army are excessively fond of the Canadians. (Great applause.)

The Chairman replied on the part of the Navy. He said, Othello's occupation's gone. Swords are now to be beat into ploughshares,—but so long as Britain reared her sturdy sons, they would never want a brave Navy.

Chairman—"Time flies, but friendship stays,"—drink to the Agricultural Societies of Great Britain.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON said he had been called upon to respond to a very comprehensive toast. He claimed no other right to do so, than that of a good honest farmer who wishes well to the prosperity of the country he has left, and the one he is in,—who loves agriculture, loves farmers sons and daughters, who wishes every possible success to breeding in all its branches. He did feel a very special pride in being a member, and in having been a director of the Highland, and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the great mother of all their Societies—the great mother of the great English Agricultural Societies. They were all aware that in no part of the world,—even in these days of improvement would agriculture be found in higher perfection than in Scotland; and if it is traced out it will be found that the Highland Society of Scotland is the origin,—the *primum mobile* of all that has been done, not only on this side but also on the other side of the Atlantic. He came to Canada as a British subject, thinking that he was a very wise man indeed, and knew a great deal; but he had learned more in the last 12 or 15 years than he did all his life before. What he had seen this day delighted him beyond his powers of expression, on the present occasion his progress had been made that was most exhilarating during these times of free trade and those other hum-drum things. It was most exhilarating, and made one feel far more deeply interested in the welfare of his country to see the variety of things exhibited, and everything seemed as much as possibly could be desired—in a state of progression.—One little thing he would mention—in the way of improvement. He met a friend ten days ago at Albany, and purchased from him a small article which

he certainly considered at the time, was spending a dollar upon humbug. This was an instrument for milking cows, and he had to say now that he had given it a trial, that it was no humbug, and he had taken this opportunity of bringing it before their notice. For seven years past he had been in the habit of attending the New York State Agricultural Fair. He had had the honor of being invited there from year to year, and he would say that if they would only go there with candid feelings and with a desire to improve, they would see something that would astonish them, that would bring them up, as farmers, considerably in the scale of human nature. (Great applause.) They would see farmers where they ought to be, the leading principal men in the country. There was no class of society equal to the farmer, all depended upon the farmers for their support—they had not taken that position which they ought to have done, and which they deserve; but he trusted the natural results of such meetings would make them feel their own importance, as they do on the other side. There he had uniformly met with a great degree of kindness. He could assure their friends from the other side, that there existed the kindest feelings here towards their neighbours, who go hand and heart with them in the way of improvement; and he would say if they would continue to send their notions, they would send them their dollars in return, and besides they would give them the warm hand of friendship,—happy to meet as good friends for the interchange of good feelings and with the desire to do each other all the good they could—of course every one minding what was for his own interest. One of their friends from the other side said, the other night—"We make our discoveries, and come over and show them, and then your people pick them up and our patents go for nothing." The reply he received was—"Pass the Reciprocity Bill and all will be right." (Applause.) Some allusion had been made in reference to the absence of the Governor General. While he regretted his absence he was certain that he was labouring hard for the interests of Canada.—How would take this opportunity of thanking his friends for all the kindness and hospitality he has met in attending State fairs, and would beg leave to propose—"Prosperity to the New York State Society, and all its members." (Cheers.)

Col. BRUCE announced that a telegraphic despatch had been received from the Governor General, stating that Sir H. Bulwer being in New York in connection with the affairs of Great Britain, requested him to remain to consult with him officially.

L. F. ALLEN, Esq., of Buffalo, replied to the toast, and after thanking the meeting for the very cordial manner in which the toast had been received, said it was a matter of great satisfaction to them to know that there existed so much sympathy for them on this side the water, they looked to Canadians as to friends and brothers in this great cause; it was a cause for the promotion of the common good, for his benefit here, and certainly not against his interests hereafter. They were most happy to reciprocate in all the kind feelings which had been of late exhibited. And while a delegation had been sent to the Canadian Society, a delegation had been sent to the State Society in return. They had not always given the greatest satisfaction on these occasions, because everybody came to see the State Fairs and there was no room for all. They had, however, received the greatest pleasure in an interchange of these hospitalities, and to those who have attended the Canadian exhibitions they had afforded the greatest amount of pleasure, and many of the articles ranked even beyond their own. They had in-

roduced some of their notions in Canada, but there were other notions they did not always exhibit and they had got a notion that the Canadians were wonderfully clever fellows. With regard to Cattle Shows, they considered them as one of the greatest improvements of the day; and in relation to their importance he would say of the people who first got up cattle shows as Sancho Panzo said of the man who invented sleep—God bless him. It had been stated that Scotland was the mother of all the Agricultural Associations. He blessed her with all his heart. Her name awakes associations that are precious, for there was no country on the earth with greater philosophers, greater statesmen, greater divines, or with greater poets, than Scotland. From Scotland had come into his country some of the greatest men in that grand rebellion which separated her from her mother country. In that great engagement they stirred up the feelings of the people with all the eloquence of a Knox. Scotland may glory in her divines, from Knox down to the soul-subduing eloquence of a Chalmers. (Great applause.) Among the glorious sons of that country, he would name but one, who shone as a great star in his own times, and whose descendants have been placed in high positions, and have served their country down even to the present day. He need but name the "Bruce of Bannockburn." (Great cheering.) The Americans acknowledged no other law than British law, and they took as much pride in England, in its triumphs, in its glories, in its interests, as the British themselves. They were kith and kin, and no mistake about it. They had taken the example from Britain in building up Agricultural associations, so that they had not only State associations, but they had branches in almost every county. These societies report regularly to the Parent society. Some of these reports had been distributed in Canada, and they trusted soon to have in return a copy of the Canadian report. These county Societies are the very soul of the Provincial Societies, and in the hope that they would all go on and prosper, he would give the "District Agricultural Societies of Canada."

Mr. ANGUS CAMERON made a brief reply, and referred to the mission on which he was sent to collect money in aid of the Society, and testified to the unlimited confidence all the people had in the Parent Society.

The chairman then gave the "President of the United States."

This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was appropriately responded to by Mr. Allen.

Mr. STREET had great pleasure in rising to propose a toast one which he was sure would be well received by all present, and ought to be well received by every one, because it was no less a one than "the Judges of the day." They were the most important persons who attend these Societies and they require to be men of ability, men free from prejudice. They had succeeded in bringing together a class of men at this time fully capable of judging upon all the articles here exhibited. They had collected them from the Lower Provinces, from the United States, and from all sections of the country, and he believed they were fully competent to fulfill the high duty assigned to them. Their best thanks were due to these gentlemen, and he had the greatest pleasure in proposing the health of the Judges of the day—with all the honors.

Mr. PENNER replied briefly. They felt the responsibility which rested upon them, and they duly appreciated the high sense of honor conferred upon them by such an appointment. There was no man should

accept such a situation unless he felt qualified and competent to perform its duties with satisfaction to the public. There was this one point stood in the way of the people who bring in stock or implements, or anything else, they come as it were to a lottery—each one expected a prize, but it was impossible that such could be given. They had then to abide the decision of the Judges, and receive that with satisfaction. The stock produced upon the present occasion was a noble specimen. It would do credit to any country. In former times they looked to the size of the animal, but at the present day the quality of the "prime pieces" is studied. The shape of the animal, a good shoulder a good loin, and a good breast, must all be taken into account. It gave him great pleasure to see the Herefords on the ground, as it was the first time he had seen the pure breed.—They were no doubt the most important of all stock for Canada.

Col. KINGSMILL after a few remarks, concluded by toasting the "Successful Canadidates."

Mr. CHRISTIE of Dumfries, who had exhibited the prize wheat, was called upon to reply, but as it was now getting late he had left a short time previous.

Hon. Mr. FEGUSSON briefly replied.

Mr. BOOMER proposed the unsuccessful competitors.

Mr. THOMPSON replied. He alluded to the fixing upon Niagara as a place for the exhibition. Some individuals had proposed the Falls as the best place. In the present instance it was very fortunate that it was not there. On Wednesday afternoon they were enjoying beautiful weather, while at the Falls the rain and showers of hail were very heavy.

The Chairman then gave our "Visitors from the United States of America."

Mr. SOTHAM replied. Although he lived in America he was a true born Englishman. He had lived in the United States for eighteen years and had not taken any oath of allegiance, and there was a tie between him and his mother country which never could be broken. Although Mr. Allen acknowledges himself a Yankee he is a John Bull baby, and the gentleman at the left (General Whitney) is a good a John Bull, for there is not a more straight-forward gentlemanly man in Great Britain.

Mr. ALLEN made a few remarks and in conclusion proposed the health of the Ladies.

As this was contrary to the instructions given from the chair it was not allowed to pass, which perhaps would have been the easiest way of settling the matter, as no one would wish to be guilty of being so un-gallant as to refuse to drink to the ladies, even upon the shortest notice. As it was, a little healthy excitement was kept up. The meeting clamoured for the toast; the Chairman would not grant it. Mr. Boulton was called upon to proceed with the toast on the list which happened to fall to him. He rose but was not heard. Some of our young Toronto friends, headed by a Mr. Crew, made themselves a little too noisy for the comfort of their neighbours. However Mr. Boulton proceeded, and in—which is rather uncommon—a short and cogent speech proposed the Press of Canada.

Mr. FERRES of the Montreal Gazette was called on to reply. After apologising for not being prepared, having been taken unawares, he thanked the meeting for the enthusiasm with which they had received the Press. Without the possession of a Free Press, they could not have the possession of free institutions.—Without a free press free institutions never could be

achieved, and without it they never could be preserved. It was therefore gratifying to see so many in all department of life so thoroughly convinced of this great truth. This gives the press courage to resist even the semblance of oppression, and enables it to maintain firmly the balance of public virtue. The press depended upon the public—but a moment's consideration would show that the press returned the benefit with ample interest in the advantages it bestowed upon the community. So long as these mutual sentiments are maintained between the press and those who support it, so long will they bid defiance to any attempts to subvert the liberties of the country.

Mr. ROSE proposed the Mayor and Corporation of Niagara.

Mr. SIMPSON of the Niagara "Chronicle," replied.

Mr. THORBURN proposed the "Local Committee and the Stewards connected with the Exhibition."

Mr. STREET was highly gratified that the time had now come when the gallants of the meeting could, without fear of contradiction from the chair show their spirit and their enthusiasm. The subject was one which no human being could do justice to; even all the eloquence of Mr. Allen of Buffalo, was expended in vain. He would not detain them longer, but would propose, with all the honors, "The Ladies of Canada."

Col. BRUCE replied.

Mr. HAMILTON gave the "Educational Interests of Canada."

Professor CROFT replied.

Sheriff RUTTAN proposed the "Manufacturers and Mechanics" of Canada."

Mr. J. BOULTON replied in the name of the Mechanics.

Several other toasts were submitted, but as it had reached half-past 12 o'clock, a section of the company was left sitting.

[We are indebted to one of our City cotemporaries for the above report.]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

On Friday the Annual meeting for the election of officers &c., took place in the Committee room on the grounds, J. B. Marks, Esq., of Kingston, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT—J. B. Marks.
1st. VICE PRES'T—T. C. Street.
2nd. Do. —Wm. Mathie.
TREASURER—R. L. Denison.
SECRETARY—George Buckland.

A communication having been read from the Secretary of the Provincial Industrial Commission, requesting the Society to name competent judges for visiting the approaching Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, the following gentlemen were appointed:

Mechanics—Sheriff Ruttan, Cobourg, and W. McCulloch, Brockville.

Grain—E. W. Thompson, and R. L. Denison, Toronto, and John Gilbert, Hastings.

Fine Arts—Messrs. G. P. Wells, Toronto, and J. M. Wilson, Norfolk.

Manufactures and Agricultural Produce—Messrs. B. P. Davy, Belleville, J. W. Rose, Williamsburg, and J. W. Huff, of Brockville.

Manufactures — Hon. G. Goodhue, London, C. W. The following gentlemen, who intend visiting England next year, were appointed a deputation to represent the Association at the grand exhibition of the industry of all nations:

Honorable Adam Ferguson, E. W. Thompson, T. C. Street, H. Ruttan, Angus Cameron, W. M. Wilson, and G. P. Wells.

After which the following resolutions were severally put from the chair and carried:

Moved by the Honorable Adam Ferguson, seconded by E. W. Thompson—That this Association desires to express the deep and heartfelt sorrow with which they have received the announcement of the decease of the late President of the Association, John Wetenhall, Esq. His amiable temper, sound judgment, and cultivated mind, rendered his value in Canada almost inestimable, and his zealous attachment to agricultural pursuits brought his services in direct contact with the objects of this Association. The Association desires to sympathise most sincerely with the afflicted family of their late President, and to assure them that his memory will be cherished with the fondest regard, whilst it will be the pride and wisdom of the Canadian farmer to emulate his enterprise, to follow up his efforts for the advancement of his adopted country, and to adhere as closely as may be to the line of honorable conduct, in all the relations of life, which so eminently distinguished their late lamented President.

Moved by T. C. Dixon, seconded by J. Dougall,—That the next exhibition be held in London, C. W.

Moved in amendment by J. W. Ross—That the next exhibition be held at Brockville, during the third week of September, 1851—Carried.

Moved by E. W. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Secord—That the best thanks of this Association are due and hereby given to John B. Marks, Esq., senior Vice-President, for his valuable and zealous services, and for the excellent Address with which he favored the Association, a copy of which he is requested to forward to the *Canadian Agriculturist* for publication.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Askin—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Andrew Heron, Esq., and the other gentlemen of the local Committee at Niagara, for the very satisfactory and efficient manner in which they have discharged their onerous duties, and successfully carried out the important objects of the exhibition.

Moved by T. O. Street, seconded by J. Dougall,—That that the grateful acknowledgments of this meeting are due and are hereby given to the Ladies of Niagara, and other places, for the efficient and handsome manner in which they have sustained their peculiar and attractive part of the exhibition.

Moved by J. Dougall, seconded by Mr. Rose—That the thanks of this Association be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Niagara, and to the various Agricultural Societies, for their contributions to the funds of the exhibition.

Moved by E. W. Thompson, seconded by Hon. A. Fergusson—That the thanks of this Association be given to the Treasurers, T. G. Ridout, and R. L. Denison, Esqrs., for their valuable services.

Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by J. Wade—That the thanks of this Association be given to the Canada Company for their liberal contribution to the funds of the Society.

Moved by Angus Cameron, seconded by P. Davy—That the thanks of this Association be given to Prof.

Croft of the University of Toronto, for the very interesting and instructive Lecture which he gratuitously delivered before a large number of our members on Wednesday evening; and that Professor Croft be hereby elected an honorary life member of the Association.

Moved by G. D. Wells, seconded by R. S. Denison—That Mr. C. Williams of Rochester, be elected an honorary life member of this Association; and that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. W. for having presented a British Flag for the use of the Society.

Moved by G. D. Wells, seconded by T. Page—That Silas M. Burrows, Esq., of Medina, Ohio county New York, be admitted an honorary life member of this Association, for his handsome donation to the funds of the Society; and that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to that gentleman.

Moved by J. B. Marks, seconded by the Honorable Adam Ferguson,—That the Annual meeting of this Association be in future held at the City of Toronto, on the second Tuesday in June, instead of the second Tuesday in February as heretofore.

Moved by the Honorable Adam Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Rose—That Messrs. Marks, Ruttan, Street, Thompson and Buckland, be a Committee to procure a Seal for the use of the Association, to be paid for out of its funds.

Moved by J. B. Marks, seconded by Mr. Rose—That whereas much advantage will accrue to this Province, as well as benefit to the agricultural community, to employ the Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, in burning lime for manure, said lime to be sold throughout the country. It is therefore

Resolved,—That a Committee consisting of Mr. J. B. Marks, Colonel Cameron, and Mr. Geddes, be appointed to draft an Address for the purpose of being presented to the Legislature, to obtain the labor of the Convicts in the Penitentiary for burning lime in the Penitentiary grounds for manure and other purposes.—Carried.

The meeting then broke up.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS A.—HORNED CATTLE.

JUDGES—Messrs. Parsons, Guelph; Walton, Peterboro'; Cade, York.

Durham Bull.

1. John Howett, Guelph; 2. Geo. Miller, Markham; 3. Wm. Atkinson, Guelph.

Three Year Old Durham Bull.

1. Mathew Jones, Darlington; 2. Hon. A. Fergusson, Woodhill; 3. W. H. Dickson, Niagara.

Two Year Old Durham Bull.

1. Edward Jones, Stamford.

Yearling Durham Bull.

1. R. Wade, jr., Cobourg; 2. G. Miller, York.

Durham Bull Calf, of 1850.

1. M. Jones, Darlington; 2. Hon. A. Fergusson; 3. J. Cade, Oshawa.

Durham Cow.

1. Mathew Jones; 2. Hon. A. Fergusson; 3. ditto.

Three Year Old Durham Cow.

1. M. Jones; 2. Hon. A. Fergusson; 3. do.

Two Year Old Durham Heifer,
1. J. Howitt, Guelph; 2. do.; 3. J. P. Wheeler, Scarborough.

Yearling Heifer, Durham.
1. J. Howitt, Guelph; 2. do.; 3. Ralph Wade, Cobourg.

Heifer Calf, Durham.
1. R. Wade, jr., Cobourg; 2. do.

CLASS B.—DEVONS.

JUDGES—Messrs. Sotham, Black Rock, N. Y.; Penner, Lachine; Mairs, Barrie.

Devon Bull.
1. D. Tie, Wilmot; 2. J. Masson, Cobourg.

Two Year Devon Bull.
1. R. C. Gapper, Markham; 2. J. F. Gage, Wellington Square.

Bull Devon Calf.
1. R. C. Gapper; 2. J. Masson.

Devon Cow.
1. R. C. Gapper; 2. J. B. Ewart, Dundas.

Two Year Devon Heifer.
1. J. B. Ewart.

Devon Heifer Calf.
1. J. Masson; 2. do.; 3. do.

CLASS C.—(No. Herefords.)

CLASS D.—*Ayrshire Bull.*

JUDGES—Same as Class B.

1. Wm. Miller, West Flamboro'; 2. J. B. Ewart.

Ayrshire Bull Calf.
1. A. Cameron, Garden Island; 2. D. Smellie, Vaughan.

Ayrshire Cow.
1. J. B. Ewart; 2. ditto.

Ayrshire Two Year Heifer,
1. J. B. Ewart.

Ayrshire Yearling Heifer.
1. J. B. Ewart; 2. ditto.

Ayrshire Heifer Calf.
1. J. B. Ewart.

CLASS E.—GRADE CATTLE.

JUDGES—Messrs. Middleton, Newcastle; Boyce, Lennox; Wood, Lincoln.

Grade Cow.
1. T. Hodgskin, Guelph; 2. J. Cade, York; 3. A. Cameron, Garden Island.

3 Year Grade Cow.
1. T. Davis, Toronto; 2. James Williams, Niagara; 3. J. McFarland, ditto.

2 Year Grade Heifer.
1. T. Hodgskin, Guelph; 2. J. Shaw, Stamford; 3. J. Williams, Niagara.

Yearling Grade Heifer.
1. M. Jones, Darlington; 2. J. Cade, York; 3. T. Hodgskin, Guelph.

Heifer Grade Calf.
1. T. Hodgskin, Guelph; 3. M. Jones, Darlington; 3. R. Woodruff, Niagara.

FAT CATTLE.

JUDGES—Messrs. Fisher, Gore; Rose, Williamsburgh; Masson, Newcastle.

Fat Ox.
1. J. Vanderlip, Niagara; 2. W. Bishop, do.

Fat Cow.
I. C. Hynes, Haldemand; 2. George Guest, Grantham.

Working Oxen.
1. R. Hare, Haldemand; 2. J. Rogers, Niagara.

CLASS F.—HORSES, AGRICULTURAL.
JUDGES—Messrs. Bain, Haldemand; Blake, Norfolk; Wheeler, York.

Agricultural Stallion.
1. R. Hiscott, Niagara; 2. do.; 3. J. Powell, Yonge Street.

Heavy Draught Stallion.
1. — Ward, Markham; 2. Thos. Nattress, Cavan; 3. A. Johnson, Burford.

3 Year Old Stallion.
1. J. Borthwick, Scarborough; 2. J. Robb, Toronto; 3. S. J. Brown, Niagara.

Span Matched Carriage Horses.
1. J. Mink, Toronto; 2. John Brayley, Welling; 3. J. Mink, Toronto.

Draught Horses.
1. James Young, Grand River; 2. J. Cordwin, Stamford; 3. R. Hiscott, Niagara.

Brood Mare and Foal.
1. G. Stanton, St. George; 2. G. Miller, Niagara; 3. J. Gilliland, Grantham.

CLASS G.—HORSES, THOROUGH BRED.
JUDGES—Messrs. Wilson, Norfolk; Hamilton, Niagara; Davy, Lennox and Ad-dington.

Thorough-bred Stallion.
1. J. G. Hathaway, Grantham; 2. T. Gillespie, Hamilton; 3. — Cooper, York.

3 Year Old Thorough-bred Stallion.
1. W. H. Dickson, Niagara.

2 Year Old Thorough-bred Stallion.
1. J. Gilliland, Grantham.

2 Year Old Thorough-bred Gelding.
1. P. Lampman, Niagara.

Thorough-bred Mare and Foal.
1. W. H. Dickson, M. P.; 2. J. McFarland, Niagara.

CLASS H.—LEICESTER SHEEP.
JUDGES—Messrs. Dickinson, Durham; Hatt, Gore; Beattie, Middlesex.

Ram, 2 Shears.
1. W. Miller, Pickering; 2. S. Parker, Niagara; 3. James Beattie, Westminster.

Ram, Shearling.
1. W. Miller; 2. J. Dickson, Clark; 3. M. Jones.

Ram Lamb.
1. J. Mitchell, Stamford; 2. G. Miller Markham; 3. J. Pearson, Oshawa.

- 2 Ewes, 2 Shears.*
 1. W. Miller; 2. do; 3. J. Wilson, Oshawa,
2 Ewes, shearlings
 1. G. Miller; 2. J. Cade; 3. J. Pearson,
 Whitby.
2 Ewe Lambs.
 1. M. Jones; 2. J. Wilson; 3. G. Miller.
FAT SHEEP.
2 Fat Wethers.
 1. John Mitchell Stamford; 2. George Mil-
 ler, Markham; 3. John Mitchell.

SOUTH-DOWNS.

JUDGES—General Whitney, Niagara;
 Messrs. Parker, Stamford; and W. Gage,
 Falls.

- Ram, 2 shears.*
 1. E. Jones, Stamford; 2. J. Spencer, Whit-
 by.

- Ram, shearling.*
 1. E. Jones; 2. J. Middough, Niagara; 3. B.
 Ten Eyck, Saltfleet.

- Ram Lamb.*
 1. J. Spencer; 2. E. Jones; 3. J. Cade.

- 2 Ewes, two shears.*
 1. E. Jones; 2. do.; 3. J. Spencer.

- 2 Ewes, shearling.*
 1. E. Jones; 2. do.; 3. J. Spencer.

- 2 Ewe Lambs.*
 1. E. Jones; 2. do.; 3. J. Middough.

MERINOS.

- Ram, 2 shears.*
 1. J. Gibson, Grantham; 2. do.; 3. J. W. Ball,
 Niagara.

- Ram, shearling.*
 1. J. Gibson.

- 2 Ewes.*
 1. A. T. H. Ball, Niagara; 2. J. Williams,
 do.; 3. J. Gibson, Grantham.

- 2 Ewe Lambs.*
 1. J. W. Ball.

CLASS I.—PIGS.

JUDGES—Messrs. Scott, Addington; Wade,
 Cobourg; Lottridge, Boston.

- Boar, 1 year and over.*
 1. D. Smith, Trafalgar; 2. S. Dickenson,
 Hope; 3. Samuel Parker, Niagara.

- Breeding Sow, one year and over.*
 1. S. Parker; 2. Geo. McKinlay, Trafalgar;
 3. Wm. McMicking, Stamford.

- Boar of 1850.*
 1. M. Jones; 2. D. Smith; 3. John Boyce,
 Amherst Island.

- Sow of 1850.*
 1. M. Jones; 2. D. Smith; 3. John Boyce.

CLASS J.**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

JUDGES—Messrs. Jackes, York; Huff,
 Johnstown; Christie, Wentworth.

- Wooden Plough.*
 1. J. Maudland Etobicoke; 2. Archibald Brown,
 Bradford; 3. E. N. D. McTavish, Darlington.

Iron Plough.

1. E. N. D. McTavish; 2. James McSherry,
 Niagara; 3. John Smith Toronto.

Subsoil Plough.

1. George F. Havens, Grantham.

Pair of Harrows.

1. John Smith, Toronto; 2. George F. Ha-
 vens, Grantham; 3. Do. do.

Fanning Mill.

1. Lewis Houck, Markham; 2. M W Foster,
 Markham; 3. Lanson Butterfield, Oshawa.

Horse Power Thrasher and Separator.

1. Van Brocklin & Co., Brantford; 2. Stew-
 art & Co., Hamilton; 3. McQuesten & Co.,
 Hamilton.

Grain Drill.

1. Goold, Bennett & Co., Brantford; 2. Wil-
 liam Nixon, Grimsby.

Seed Drill.

1. John Durham, Niagara; 2. A. Swinton,
 Niagara.

Straw Cutter.

1. Goold, Bennett & Co., Brantford; 2. M.
 Tremaine, Clarke; 3. Van Brocklin & Co.,
 Brantford.

Two-Horse Waggon.

1. M. Kempshell, Weston; 2. George F. Ha-
 vens, Grantham; 3. Do. do.

Horse Rake.

1. John Harris, Brantford.

Wooden Roller.

1. Walter Elliot, Niagara.

Reaping Machine.

1. J. W. Ball, Niagara.

Cultivator.

1. John Smith, Toronto.

Narrow Axes.

1. Copp & Boyce, Galt; 2. Samuel Shaw,
 Toronto; 3. Charles Vale, Toronto.

Manure Forks.

1. Samuel Shaw, Toronto; 2. Robert Run-
 dells, Fonthill.

Hay Forks.

1. Samuel Shaw, Toronto; 2. Robert Run-
 dells, Fonthill.

Horse Shoes.

1. Matthew Purser, Cobourg.

Hay Forks.

1. J. H. Stewart, Stamford.

CLASS K.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES—Messrs. Atkinson, Toronto;
 March, Scarborough; Langs, Norfolk.

One-Horse Pleasure Waggon.

1. Pew & Ross, Drummondville; 2. George
 Smith, Catharines; 3. Henry Bond, Stamford.

Two-Horse Pleasure Waggon.

1. Pew & Ross, Drummondville; 2. Robert
 H. Jones, Belleville.

Farm Harness.

1. William Steward, Toronto; 2. William
 Gibson, Toronto.

Pleasure Harness.

1. William Gibson, Toronto; 2. William
 Steward Toronto.

Saddle and Bridle.

1. Sullivan & McGivern, Hamilton,

Sole Leather.

1. Macklem & Cummings, Chippawa; 2. Ursen Hanvey, St. Davids; 3. Do. do.

Upper Leather.

1. Porter Mackay, Dundas; 2. Ursen Hanvey, St. David's; 3. Porter Mackay, Dundas.

Calf Skin, Dressed.

1. Ursen Hanvey, St. Davids; 2. Ursen Hanvey, St. Davids; 3. Porter Mackay, Dundas.

Harness Leather.

1. Ursen Hanvey; 2. Do.; 3. Porter Mackay.

Fur Hats.

1. Joseph Rogers, Toronto; 2. do.

Fur Coats.

1. Joseph Rogers, Toronto; 2. do; 3. do.

Fur Sleigh Robe.

1. Joseph Rogers, Toronto; 2. do.

Bootmakers Work.

1. George Prest, Queenston; 2. Thos. Wade, Toronto.

CLASS L.—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

JUDGES—Messrs. Schofield, Pelham; Delaney, Niagara; Bilton, Middlesex.

Blankets.

1. John Paterson, Dundas; 2. Ditto ditto; 3. William Gamble, Etobicoke; 4. J. Paterson; 5. W. Gamble.

Woolen Carpet.

1. William Gamble, Etobicoke; 2. Ditto ditto; 3. Barber Brothers, Esquesing.

Counterpane.

1. Daniel Field, Niagara; 2. Ditto ditto; 3. Thomas Dickson, Toronto.

Flannel.

1. William Gamble, Etobicoke; 2. Ditto ditto.

Satinett.

1. James Russell, Ancaster; 2. John Gibson, St. Catharines; 3. William Gamble, Etobicoke.

Flannel, not Factory.

1. John Gilbert, Sidney; 2. Jacob Baxter, Bertie; 3. Ditto ditto.

Fulled Cloth.

1. P. Gregory, Louth; 2. Jacob Baxter, Bertie.

Home-made Shawls.

1. Mrs. McTavish, Darlington; 2. Robert McNair, Vaughan; 3. Ditto ditto.

Linen Goods.

1. Samuel Wood, Grantham.

Flax and Hemp Cordage.

1. James Fewster, Oshawa; 2. Ditto ditto; 3. A. Ferrie & Co.

Hemp.

1. A. Ferrie & Co.; 2. Ditto; 3. James Fewster.

Flax.

1. James Fewster; 2. A. Ferrie & Co.; 3. Peter Davy, Bath.

12 Linen Bags.

1. Robert McNair, Vaughan; 2. Jacob Baxter, Bertie.

CLASS M.—DIARY PRODUCE.

JUDGES—Messrs. McCullough, Brockville; Page, Cobourg; Hawit, Wentworth.

Cheese above 50 lbs.

1. Hiram Ranney, Dereham; 2. R. Wade, jun., Cobourg; 3. Ditto ditto.

Cheese not less than 20 lbs.

1. R. Wade of Cobourg; 2. do; 3. W. Lee, York.

Butter, firkin of.

1. Wm. Eagleson, Hamilton; 2. Jas. Thompson, Stamford; 3. Robert McNair, Vaughan.

Butter not less than 20 lbs.

1. James Stamford; 2. P. Whitmore, Niagara; 3. J. McPherson, Niagara.

Maple Sugar.

1. W. F. Weese, Ameliasburgh; Charles Young, Camden; 3. R. Wade, jun., Cobourg.

CLASS N.—CABINET WARE, &c.

JUDGES—Messrs. Harvey, Peterboro'; Townsend, Toronto; Fisher, Norfolk.

Work Box.

1. E. Clench, Cobourg.

Writing Desk.

1. E. Clench, Cobourg.

Stuffed Birds.

1. J. Booth, Niagara Falls.

Picture Frame—Gilt.

1. Chas. March, Toronto.

Dentistry.

1. J. H. Petty, St. Catharines.

CLASS O.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

JUDGES—Messrs. Snider, York; T. Hellwell, Toronto; G. P. Dickson, Richmond Hill; Green, Pickering; Dew, York.

25 Bush Wheat—Canada Company's Prize.

1. David Christie, Dumfries; 2. Isaac Anderson, Flamboro.

Barrel of Flour.

1. Cowan and Park, Thorold; 2. Isaac Anderson, Flamboro.

Winter Wheat, 2 bush.

1. David Christie; 2. Isaac Anderson; 3. Clarkson Freeman, Flamboro, (27 entries).

Spring Wheat.

1. Wm. F. Weese Ameliasburgh; 2. James Cowan, Waterloo.

Barley.

1. Capt. Shaw, Toronto.

Spring Rye.

1. Isaac Anderson; 2. Capt. Shaw, Toronto.

Oats.

1. James Paton, Scarboro.

Peas.

1. Joseph Pierson, Whitby.

Indian Corn.

1. Job Chubbuck, Queenston; 2. Daniel Secord, Niagara.

Timothy Seed.

1. Capt. Shaw; 2. James Thompson, Stamford.

Clover Seed.

1. E. Jones, Stamford; 2. Samuel Parker, Niagara.

Hemp Seed.

1. James Fewster, Oshawa; 2. A. Ferrie & Co., Dunville.

Flax Seed.

1. Capt. Shaw; 2. A. Ferrie & Co.

Hops.

1. S. S. Barton, Sophiasburgh; 2. Geo. Belt on London.

Potatoes.

1. James Williams, Niagara; 2. Richard Evans, Grantham.

Swedish Turnips.

1. Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto; 2. Charles Torrey, Camden East.

Carrots.

1. James Hiscott, Niagara; 2. John Durham, Niagara.

Mangel Wurzel.

1. W. H. Coxwell, Toronto; 2. J. W. Rose, Williamsburgh.

Sugar beet.

1. Baron Grant, Kingston; Captain Shaw, Toronto.

Parsnips.

1. Baron Grant, Kingston; James Hiscott, Niagara.

HORTICULTURAL.

JUDGES—Messrs. Barry, Rochester; Dixon, London; Farrell, Haldimand.

Apples, varieties.

1. J. G. Currie, Niagara; 2. Joseph Brown, Niagara; 3. James Dougall, Amherstburg.

Table Apples.

1. James Dougall; 2. ditto ditto; 3. John Gilbert, Sydney.

Twelve Winter Apples.

1. James Dougall; 2. Joseph Brown, Niagara; 3. James Dougall.

Pears varieties.

1. Jas. Dougall.

12 Table Pears.

1. Jas. Dougall; 2. ditto; 3. J. McPherson, Niagara.

Winter Pears.

1. Jas Dougall; 2. David Sturges, Niagara.

12 Plumbs.

1. Henry Turner, Toronto; 2. W. H. Coxwell, Toronto.

12 Peaches, open air.

1. James Dougall; 2. ditto.

Grapes, hot-house.

1. Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto; 2. J. Fleming Toronto.

Grapes, open air.

1. H. Turner, Toronto; 2. Major Secord, Barton.

Pumpkins.

1. W. L. Perrin, Toronto; 2. W. F. Weese, Prince Edward.

Squash.

1. Wm. March, Scarborough; 2. Wm. Gordan, Toronto.

Tomatoes.

1. Richard Woodruff, Niagara; 2. Tho's Barnet, Niagara Falls.

Brocoli.

1. Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto.

Cabbage.

1. James Hiscott, Niagara; 2. Henry Turner, Toronto.

Carrots.

1. Baron Grant, Kingston; 2. C. Young, Canada.

White Celery.

1. Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Toronto; 2. E. & J. Moore, Hamilton.

Red Celery.

1. J. Fleming, Toronto; 2. Mrs. S. A. Boulton.

Egg Plants.

1. J. Binckly, Ancaster.

Blood Beets.

1. H. Turner, Toronto; 2. James Hiscott, Niagara.

White Onions.

1. Mrs. S. A. Boulton; 2. James Hiscott, Niagara.

Yellow Onions.

1. Mrs. S. A. Boulton; 2. H. Turner.

Red Onions.

1. John Durham, Niagara; 2. C. Terry, Camden.

Salsify.

1. James Fleming, Toronto.

White Turnips.

1. James Hiscott; 2. W. F. Weese, Ameliasburgh.

White Beans.

1. Richard Woodruff, Niagara; 2. John Gilbert, Sydney.

Dahlias.

1. Thomas Barnet, Falls; 2. James Hiscott, Niagara.

Collection of Green-House Plants.

1. J. Fleming, Toronto; E. C. Campbell, Niagara.

Canadian Coffee.

1. W. March, Scarborough; 2. do.

Water Melon.

1. M. Aikman, Barton; 2. H. Turner, Toronto.

Musc Melon.

1. J. Fleming; 2. J. Hiscott.

CLASS P.—IRON, &c.

JUDGES—Messrs. Risley, Niagara; Helm, Cobourg; Wagstaff, Niagara.

Cooking Stove.

1. C. M. Tripp, Kingston; J. R. Armstrong & Co., Toronto; 3. Carter and Lane, St. Catharines.

Parlour Stove.

1. G. B. Spencer, Toronto; 2. J. R. Armstrong & Co.

Steaming Apparatus.

1. J. R. Arnstrong & Co.

Churn.

1. W. Wilcot, Paris; 2. Samuel H. McLroy, Oshawa.

Coopers Tools—Set.

1. Samuel Shaw, Toronto.

Balance Scales.

1. G. B. Spencer, Toronto; 2. do.

Earth Auger.

1. Samuel Shaw, Toronto.

CLASS Q.—LADIES DEPARTMENT.

JUDGES—Mrs. Dickson, Niagara; Mrs. Hall, do.; Mrs. Cameron, Cobourg.

Woollen or Cotton Knitting.

1. Miss Ball, Niagara; 2. R. H. Brown, Niagara.

Fancy Netting.

1. Miss H. Woodruff, Niagara; 2. Miss Parker, Niagara.

Embroidery.

1. Miss Hopkins, Niagara; 2. Miss R. H. Brown, Niagara.

Worsted Work.

1. Miss E. Wagstaff, Niagara; 2. Miss E. Lang, Wyndham.

Wax Flowers.

1. Miss Currie, Niagara; 2. Miss Clench, Cobourg.

Woollen Socks.

1. W. F. Weese, Ameliasburgh.

Woollen Mittens.

1. Mrs. W. Woodruff, Niagara.

Woollen Gloves.

1. Miss Page, Cobourg.

Quills.

1. Miss Williams, Toronto; 2. Mrs. McCormick, Niagara.

Gentlemen's Shirts.

1. Miss H. Woodruff, Niagara.

CLASS R.—FINE ARTS.

JUDGES—Dr. Melville, Niagara; Messrs. Bull and Barber, Toronto.

Historical Painting(Oil)Canadian Subject

1. Paul Kane, Toronto; 2. ditto ditto.

Landscape—Oil—Canadian Subject.

1. Paul Kane, Toronto; 2. George Reid, Hamilton.

Animals—Oil.

1. Paul Kane; 2. ditto.

Landscape—Water Colours.

1. G. F. Price, Toronto.

Portrait—Water Colour.

1. H. Meyer, Toronto; 2. do.

Miniature—Water Colour.

1. H. Meyer.

Flowers—Water Colour.

1. Mrs. Hammond, Toronto; 2. Mr. McFarland, Niagara.

Portrait—Pencil.

1. H. Meyer, Toronto; 2. do.

Portrait—Crayon.

1. H. Meyer.

Pencil Drawing.

1. Miss Jane Miller, Niagara; 2. Miss Leve-rett Lewiston.

Crayon Drawing.

1. John Wilkie, Dunville; 2. G. F. Price, Toronto.

Coloured Crayons.

1. T. C. Carpendale Toronto; 2. ditto.

Daguerreotype.

1. E. J. Palmer, Toronto.

Lithographic Drawing.

1. S. Fleming, Toronto.

Engraving on Copper.

1. J. Ellis & Co., Toronto.

Wood Engraving.

1. J. Allanson, Toronto; 2. F. Lowe, Toronto.

Ornamental writing.

1. S. Stacey, Toronto; 2. do do.

CLASS S.—POTTERY.

JUDGES—Messrs. Davis, York; Thomson, do.; Sheriff Ruttan, Cobourg.

1. John Dew, Toronto; 2. J. B. Brown & Co. Darlington.

CLASS T.—BOOKBINDING:

JUDGES—Messrs. De Walden, Toronto; Wetenhall, Hamilton; H. J. Ruttan, Cobourg.

Bookbinding.

1. John Simpson, Niagara; 2. do:

Writing Paper.

1: John Simpson, Niagara; 2. do; 3. do:

Printing Paper.

1: John Simpson, Niagara.

CLASS U.—INDIAN PBIZES:

JUDGES—Messrs. G. D. Wells, Toronto; Shaw, do.; Secord, Gore.

Moccasins.

1: and 2: Ignace Delisle.

Moccasins—Plain Worked.

1. and 2. Ignace Delisle.
Discretionary, ditto ditto.

CLASS V.—PLOWING.

JUDGES—Messrs. Smith, Stamford; Lennox, do.; Robinson, United States.

Ploughmen over 18 years.

1. Patric Dillan, Pelham; 2. James Johnston, Stamford; 3. Samuel Gladden, Grantham; 4. David Latric, Stamford.

Ploughmen under 18 Years.

1: John McMicking, Stamford; 2. Robert Jackson, Thorald.

CLASS W.—POULTRY:

JUDGES—Messrs. G. McMicken, Queens-
ton; Cronch, Niagara; Crew, Toronto.

1. J. G. Hathaway, St. Catharines:

Fowls—Large Breed.

1. H. Osgood, St. Davids.

Turkeys.

1. J. G. Hathaway, St. Catharines:

Geese.

1. G. Miller, Markham; 2. do:

Topnot Ducks.

1. J. H. Hathaway, St. Catharines:

Muscovy Ducks.

1. J. H. Hathaway; 2. H. Osgood, St. Davids:

CLASS X.—FOREIGN STOCK.

JUDGES—Messrs. McMicking, Stamford;
Stanton, St. George; Bales, York.

Durham Bull.

1. Hiram Hosmer, Wyoming; 2. Joseph Tre-
vor, Niagara.

Durham Cow.

1. Genl. Whitney, Niagara Falls; 2. do.

Hereford Bull.

1. Genl. Whitney; 2. Henry Lyon, Lewiston.

Devon Cow.

1. Hiram Hosmer.

Hereford Cow.

1. W. H. Southam, Black Rock; 2. Henry
Lyon, Lewiston.

Stallion for Agricultural purposes.

1. Stephen Powell, Lewiston; 2. F. B. North-
rope, Penenton, Monro County.

Blood Stallion.

1. S. M. Borrough, Modena; 2. H. Prosser, Ca-
yuga.

Leicester Ram.

1. James Hosburg, Cambria; 2. do.

Leicester Ewes.

1. Samuel Hecox, Buffalo.

Southdown Ram.

1. William Dix, Lockport; 2. do. do.

Southdown Ewes.

1. Wm. Dix.

Merino Ram.

1. John D. Paterson, Westfield.

FOREIGN IMPLEMENTS.

JUDGES—Messrs. Watson, York; Wade,
Northumberland; Kellam, Norfolk.

Sub-Soil Plough.

1. Rappalje & Briggs, Rochester.

Harrows.

1. Rappalje & Briggs, Rochester.

Fanning Mills.

1. R. & B.

Horse-power Thresher and Separator.

1. B. O. Paige & Co., Montreal.

Seed Drill.

1. R. & B.

Straw Cutter.

1. J. P. Smith, Rochester.

Portable Grist Mill.

1. T. D. Sterling, Buffalo.

Grain Cracker.

1. R. & B.

Root Cutter.

1. R. & B.

Corn and Cob Crusher.

1. R. & B.

Clover Machine.

1. R. & B.

Reaping Machine.

1. R. & B.

Cultivator.

1. Levi Wells Rochester.

Assortment of Agricultural Implements.

1. Rappalje & Briggs, Rochester:

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

M Purser, Cobourg, Iron Mill Beam...	£1	0	0		
A Swinton, Niagara, Corn Sheller....	1	10	0		
W Ware, Thorold, Clover Head Gather- er.....	2	0	0		
A Swinton, Niagara, Model Roller....	0	10	0		
— Gladhill, Yorkville, Chain Pump....	0	10	0		
A Swinton, Niagara, Model Cultivator,	0	10	0		
W F Weir, Ameliasburgh, Axe Handles	0	15	0		
H Bond, Stamford, Patent Steel Spiral Springs.....	0	15	0		
W Eales, Kingston, Carriage Lever...	0	15	0		
Capt. E Jones, Carillon, C. E., Model of Patent Carriage.....			Diploma.		
Thomas Thompson, Toronto, Scotch Collars.....	Diploma and	1	10	0	
Joseph Thirkeld, Toronto, Assortment of Whips.....	Diploma and	1	0	0	
John Holmes, Chingacousy, Skirting Leather.....		0	15	0	
T C Dixon, London, Silk Hats.....			Diploma.		
Joseph Rogers, Toronto, 4 pairs Girls' Gauntlets.....		0	15	0	
Foster & Co., Galt, Lasts, Trees and Stretchers.....		0	15	0	
R J Killum, Pelham, Rug Carpet....	1	0	0		
W Gamble, Etobicoke, Horse Blankets	0	10	0		
Do do Bear Skin Cloth	0	10	0		
James Russell, Ancaster, Fulled Cloth	1	0	0		
John Watson, Dumfries, Cheese Press.	0	10	0		
George Stanton, do Box of Honey	0	10	0		
J B Frizell, Brocklyn, Saleiatus.....	0	15	0		
— Bleazard, Hamilton, Case of Veneers	0	10	0		
J Fisher, Norfolk, Plank of Plain Wal- nut.....			0	10	0
Do do Curled Maple			0	10	0
Piercy & Murphy, Toronto, Specimens of Graining.....	2	0	0		
J H Berston & Co., Fonthill, Segars and Tobacco.....	1	0	0		
Wm. Townsend, Toronto, Molodeon..			Diploma and		
Peter Gage, Barton, Broom, Corn Brush and Seed.....			2	10	0
O N Brainard, Hamilton, Corn Brooms	0	10	0		
D Fitch, Stamford, Model of Farm Gate	0	15	0		
M Delancy, Niagara, 12 20 oz. Pippins	0	7	6		
J Dougall, Amherstburgh, Collection of Peaches.....	0	10	0		
H Gironard, Hamilton, do	1	5	0		

Oliver Blake, Townsend, Nectarines,	0	5	0
J Dynes Saltfleet, Sweet Almonds...	0	10	0
W J Gilbert, Hamilton, Case of Sarsaparilla, &c..... Diploma and	1	5	0
H Douzall, Barrie, Simcoe, Wooden Egg Stand.....	0	5	0
T Barnett, Niagara Falls, 44 varieties of China Asters.....	0	10	0
E & J F Moore, Hamilton, Pansies and Cut Flowers.....	0	10	0
George Vary, Niagara, 2 Caeti.....	0	10	0
Goold, Bennett & Co., Brantford, Hydraulic Ram.....	1	0	0
Do do Model of Hydraulic Ram.....			Diploma.
O T Macklem, Chippewa, Double Forced Lift Pump.....			Diploma.
Do do Last Steel Screw Square Thread.....	0	10	0
Do do Universal Chuck.....	0	5	0
Miss Baxter, Niagara, Worsted Work,	0	5	0
Miss Currie, do Child's Boots..	0	5	0
Miss Tolloh, Belleville, Worsted Work	1	0	0
Miss Patrie, Kingston, do	0	15	0
Mrs. Powell, Niagara, do	0	5	0
Miss E C Clench, Cobourg, do	0	15	0
Miss A Gray, St. Catharines, do	0	10	0
Mrs. Fitzgerald, do	0	5	0
Mrs. Stewart, Niagara, Turkey Feather Tippet.....	1	0	0
Mr. Carpendale, Toronto, Chald Drawings..... 2 Diplomas and	4	10	0
John P Kennedy, Niagara, Balance Chart.....	0	10	0
Mr. Hammond, Toronto, Indian Japan Screen.....	0	10	0
Paul Kane, Toronto, Evening Scene—Buffaloes..... Diploma and	1	10	0
Thos. Wheeler, Toronto, Seal Engraving.....			Diploma.
Do do Portable Seal Press.....			Diploma.
Mrs. McDonald, Toronto, Miniature Water Color.....	1	10	0
Mr. Ward, Ancaster, Machine for bending Waggon Tire.....	1	0	0
John Gurd, London, Model of Safety Lock..... Diploma and	2	10	0
J G Hathaway, St. Catharines, Pr. Dandy Fowls.....	0	5	0
Do do Bantams...	0	5	0
Do do Golden Top			
Knots.....	0	5	0
Do do Wild Turkeys.....	0	5	0
Do do Chinese Geese	0	5	0
Do do Irish Geese	0	5	0
Do do Wild Geese	0	5	0
Do do Wild Wood			
Ducks.....	0	5	0
W Blanskell, St. Catharines, Ploughman.....	1	0	0
Michael Cronin, Queenston, Do	1	0	0
H Wiseman, Markham, 2 Years Old Draught Stallion.....	0	10	0
R Dockstader, Haldimand, 3 Years Old Filly.....	0	10	0
Samuel Wood Grantham, 2 Years Thorough Bred Stallion.....	0	15	0
H Vansittart, Woodstock, 4 Years Thorough Bred Filly.....	1	0	0
H Parson, Guelph, 4 Pigs, Sussex Breed	0	10	0
T Scott, Niagara Falls, 2 Ferrets.....	0	10	0

FOREIGN.

S S Hitchcock, Rochester, N. Y., Assortment of Scales.... Diploma and	1	0	0
W C Smith, Attica, Wyoming, N. Y., Cheese.....	0	10	0
Rapalge & Briggs, Rochester, N Y, Cultivator.....	0	15	0
Emory & Co., Albany, N Y, Assortment of Implements.. 2nd Prize and	3	0	0
Daryer, Forsyth & Co., Rochester, Cattle Scale.....	1	10	0
Do do Large Assortment of Scales.....	1	0	0
John Mead, Yates, N Y, Two Horse Waggon..... Diploma and	0	10	0
J V Eyelder, Niagara, N Y, Endless Chain Pump.....	0	10	0
G L Lundy, Rochester, Fire Engine Pump..... Diploma and	1	0	0
Levi Brown, Ransomville, Double Action Force Pump.....	0	10	0
Peter Fraer, Lewiston, Churn.....	0	10	0
J R Robertson, Syracuse, Cheese and Butter Maker.....	0	10	0
John Rich, Troy Cast Iron Beam Plough	0	10	0
Samuel Davidson, Rochester, Blue Stem Flint Wheat.....	0	10	0
A Robinson, Lewiston, Indian Corn...	0	10	0
DeWit & Roob, Buffalo, N Y, Parlour Stove.....	0	10	0
D Hinman, Berea, Ohio, Scientific School Apparatus... Diploma and	0	10	0
Hallett, Davis & Co., Boston, Mass'ts. Piano Fortes..... Diploma.			
D Benson, & Co., Buffalo, N Y, do.. Diploma.			
Miss Seeley, Lewiston, N Y, Embroidery.....	0	10	0
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, Varieties of Dahlias.....	0	10	0
Do do 129 Varieties Apples, Pears and Plums..... Diploma.			
Messrs. Bissell & Hooker, Rochester, Pears.....	0	7	6
John D Paterson, Westfield, Chautaque County, N Y, 6 Merino Rams, Diploma and	2	10	0
D B Gerauld, Niagara Falls, N Y, 4 Years Old Gelding..... Commended.			
Joseph Christopher, Buffalo, N Y, Matched Carriage Horses.. Highly Commended.			

WELL, WHAT NEXT?—Somebody has invented a machine for milking cows. When we first saw a notice of it we supposed it was joke, but the Rochester American refers to it as follows:

Milking Cows—A New Method.—The new method of milking which our readers may already have seen something of in the papers, is no joke, but a practical reality. An informant of ours witnessed the operation in the farm yard of Joseph Fellows, Esq. of Geneva, but a few days since. India rubber bags were drawn over the cow's teats, which set close enough to exclude air, in the lower end of which metallic tubes were inserted, closed by taps. When the four were adjusted, the taps were withdrawn, and the milk streamed from each teat into the pail exhausting the whole quantity in the cow's bag, in half the time that it would take to milk in the ordinary way. It is a useful invention, against which, no valid objection can exist, and will be likely to come into general use. The prime cost of a set—four milkers, we shall have to call them, cannot exceed fifty cents.

They are simple; easily and cheaply manufactured. When cows are stalled, it would seem that one man could milk ten in fifteen minutes, if he was supplied with the milkers for each cow.

LINSEED.

The seed of the flax plant, or linseed, has long been known by farmers to be a very nutritious substance; as well as one that may be used to advantage in certain complaints of cattle, as a safe and efficacious medicine. The whole seed boiled soft, and, together with the water in which it has been boiled, is given in many parts of the country as a

cordial drink to cows after calving, and as a tonic to promote recovery after an illness. But, like all seeds having a strong envelope, when administered in a whole state, even on being boiled, is apt to pass through the digestive organs of ruminating animals unaltered. To derive all its nutrient property, it should be used only when bruised or converted into meal. In the form of meal it has long been used, after being boiled into a porridge or jelly, as an assistant food to milk for the older calves, until they are weaned. Linseed meal, when boiled and used hot, forms also an excellent poultice for the drawing of any sore that may affect an animal.

PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CHURN.

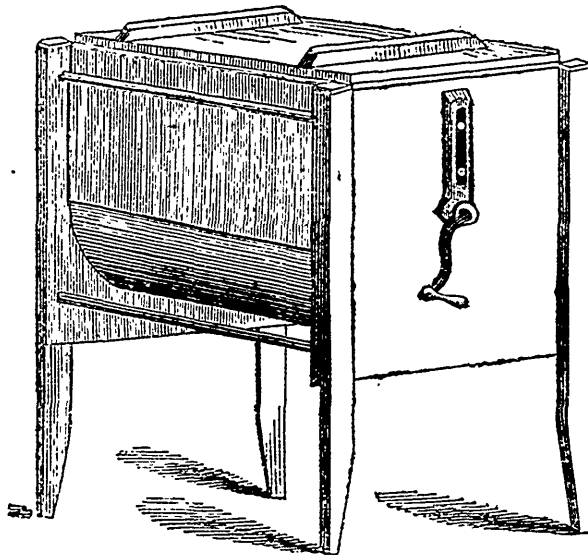


FIG. 1.

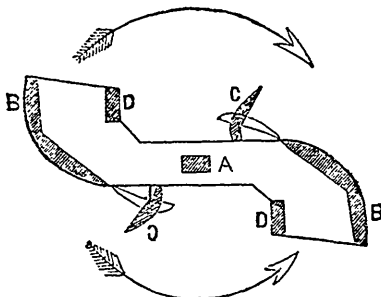


FIG. 2.

We present our readers with the above cut of a newly invented churn, constructed on a principle that has lately been applied to churns with great success. This principle is simply adjust-

ing the floats of the dasher, which is placed in a horizontal position, in such a manner as to force the milk or cream towards the centre, by turning in one direction and from the centre by turning in the opposite direction. By the first motion the butter is quickly produced, and by the second it is collected together, and partially freed from the milk. The above appears to us to be a simple and cheap application of this principle. The arrangement of the floats differs from any we have seen in this, that two of these (c. c.) are moveable. When the dash is turned in the direction of the upper arrow the floats stand open, and allow the cream to pass through. When the butter has been produced and the motion of the dash reversed for the purpose of gathering, these floats shut down and force the butter and cream against the sides and bottom of the churn. There

is no fanciful machinery about this churn, and it may be made by any ingenious carpenter. We subjoin the description of the inventor Mr. Davis, of Steuben Co., N. Y.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT.

Fig. 1. is the churn box. Fig. 2. is an end view of the dasher.

The construction of the churn varies materially from any other churn hitherto presented to the public. It has a rotary eccentric dasher, comprising two self adjustable, and two stationary floats; the latter being set at such angles as to force the cream, when turning in the direction to produce the butter, towards the centre; it is then met by the moveable floats, which when revolving in this direction, stand open, and cause the cream to move outwards, which various and contradictory motions so agitate the cream, that the butter is soon produced. In order to gather and work the butter, the dasher is turned in a contrary direction, by which the moveable floats close, forming a curve eccentric to the axis, moving with the convex side foremost. By a few revolutions, the butter is thrown from the centre to the side of the churn box, and there gathered into a roll. The milk may then be drawn off, and by continuing the motion of the dasher, the butter is pressed against the bottom and side of the churn, and worked entirely free from milk. The dasher may be easily taken from the churn, in order to remove the butter, and then replacing it, a quantity of water may be poured in and a few revolutions will complete the washing of the churn.

This churn may be manufactured for from \$3 50c to \$5 00 each.

OIL-CAKE.

Oil-cake has been long and much employed in England for the feeding of cattle, and is making its way in that respect into Scotland. It consists of the compressed husks of linseed, after the oil has been expressed from it, when it is formed into thin oblong cakes. The cakes, when used, are broken into pieces by a machine. Cattle are never entirely fed on oil-cake, which is always associated with other substances, as turnips, potatoes, cut hay, or cut straw. When given with cut hay or straw, an ox will eat from 7 to 9 lbs. of it a-day; and the hay or straw induces rumination, which the cake itself would not do. Oil-cake and cut-meadow hay form a very palatable and nutritious diet for oxen, and is a favourite one in England. When given with turnips and potatoes, 3 lbs. or 4 lbs. a-day will suffice.

HOW TO KEEF BUTTER.—Fill kegs that hold from 120 to 140 lbs. with well salted butter, and when headed up, put each barrel into common-sized pork barrel with brine and keep it in a cool cellar. In the month of November following the butter is found to be as good as when first put up.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—*Every man his own Candle maker!*—We were yesterday presented by Mr. Ezra Clark, of Portland, Maine, with something new, in the shape of a Candlestick, which makes and wicks its own candles, out of melted tallow, lard, or any grease that will burn. It has been well observed that "there is nothing of a utilitarian cast that is above the aim, beyond the reach, or beneath the notice of a Yankee," and the present invention goes to prove the truth of this remark. The advantage of this new article, says the Portland Transcript, which is at once Candle-stick and Candle maker, are manifold. It is about the size of a common lamp, of a neat and substantial appearance, and for the cost of a pound or so of lard, grease, or tallow, gives a clear and steady light for a week, allowing it to be burned four hours per night. The tallow is melted and poured into the lower chamber of the candle-stick—a quantity of wicking having been previously inserted—and when it has sufficiently cooled, a few turns of the bottom bring out a candle all wicked and ready for use.—This candle can always be kept at one length, does not drip or run down, and has none of the flaring, vibrating motion, so vexatious to the eyes of readers. All this is effected by a very simple contrivance within the stick, and its cheapness and convenience must we think, recommend it to general use. To farmers and others, who always have a plenty of tallow or lard on hand, it must be very useful, making, as it does, every man his own candle maker.—*Neubrunswicker.*

EARLY DAYS OF NAPOLEON.

Thiers, in his *History of the Consulate*, relates some very strange and previous unknown particulars respecting the life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte. It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's Commission in the French service, and after he had done the state good service by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived for some time in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (5d.) for his dinner, and frequently went without any meal at all. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and even worn out clothes, from his acquaintances! He and his brother Louis afterward king of Holland, had at one time only one coat between them, so the brothers could only go out alternately, turn and turn about. At this crisis the chief benefactor of the future Emperor and conqueror "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who often gave him food and money. Napoleon's face afterwards so famed for its classic mould, was, during this period, of starvation, harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of a type so virulent and malignant that it took all the skill and assiduity of his accomplished physician, Courvisart, to expel it, after a duration of more than ten years.—The squalid beggar then, the splendid emperor afterward—the threadbare habitant, the imperial mantle—the hovel and the palace—the meagre food and the gorgeous banquet—the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and the terror of the world—an exile and a prisoner—such are the ups and downs of this changeable life.

He who commands himself, commands the world too; and the more authority you have over others, the more command you must have over yourself.

Editor's Notices, &c.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1849.

We are indebted to the courtesy of B. P. Johnson, Esq., the indefatigable Secretary of the New York Society for a copy of this handsome volume. It is truly pleasing to mark the rapid progress which this important Society continues to make; a fact clearly indicated by the higher and more useful character which its published transactions assume from year to year. The present volume is superior to any of its predecessors, not merely in the quantity of its matter, but in the intrinsic worth and practical application of several of its principle articles. We find in it Professor Johnston's address before the Society at Syracuse; also a copious report of his Lectures delivered at Albany, all of which are eminently suggestive and interesting to the thinking farmer. Professor Norton's admirable prize essay on the principles of scientific agriculture is also there, a production which no farmer can carefully study without gaining an intelligible notion of the many why's and wherefore's of his invaluable art. There are several other papers of considerable length of, perhaps, equal value, which we have not space to enumerate. Hereafter we hope to transfer some of the gold from his rich mine to our own colonies. The work comprises about one thousand pages, and is illustrated by a number of engravings. It is printed by order of the House of Assembly at the expense of the State.

PLOUGHING MATCH AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

We inadvertently omitted to notice the ploughing match in our general account of the Niagara Show.—Nineteen ploughmen entered above 18 years of age and two under eighteen. The field belonging to John McFarland, Esq., on the Queenston road, not being large enough for the whole of the ploughs; some were started on the farm of R. Hiscott, Esq. The ploughmen, with but one exception, were from the Niagara District, and the work upon the whole was good. The ploughman out of the district was from Scarborough, but he did not succeed in obtaining a prize, arising, we understood, from some informality in the completion of his work. We hear that a contest is likely to take place in this very important art between Scarborough and Niagara. Our own opinion is that a Ploughing match to be much worth, should be a separate thing; such for instance as took place at Pickering and Thornhill. At the Provincial fairs the ploughmen are pretty much confined to the immediate neighborhood; comparatively little interest is excited in consequence of the officers and people generally being so much en-

gaged with the concerns of the Show; so that the ploughing match sinks into insignificance. The ground too, at the season when the Show is held, is usually too hard and dry for the purposes of ploughing. We think the Society would not neglect the interests of Agriculture, and would certainly render the management of the exhibition more simple and perfect if for the future, they excluded both the ploughing match and the public dinner.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This exhibition in connection with the Mechanics' Institute in this city was opened immediately after the closing of the Fair at Niagara. It is not so numerous as might have been expected from the amount of prizes offered; but the quality and workmanship of the leading articles exhibited have been admired for their superiority and high finish. The Governor General distributed the prizes in the City Hall. A number of articles will afterwards be transmitted to the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, which is to take place next week. We hear that a very numerous gathering both of articles and visitors is expected.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.—Owing to our space in the present number being so fully taken up with an account and the prize list of the Niagara Exhibition, the communication from our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Sheriff Treadwell, must stand over till our next.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO Tuesday Oct. 8, 1850.

The Market was brisk to-day, and well supplied. Flour 19s 3d a 20s per barrel for superfine. Miller's extra superfine, in bags, 19s 6d a 21s 3d per 196 lbs. Farmer's Fine, 16s 3d a 16s 9d ditto. Wheat 3s 7d a 3s 10½, superior samples only reaching the latter figure. Rye 2s 6d per 60 lbs. Barley 2s 6d a 3s. Oats 1s a 1s 3d Potatoes, 1s 10½d a 2s 6d. Peas, 1s 6d a 1s 10d.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1850.

Ashes, Market steady for Pots, with good demand at \$6,12; Pearls quiet at \$5,87; sales 100 bbls Flour—Less doing in Western firm, in good demand, at rather better prices. Occasional lots are picked up below our figures. Shippers would buy at \$4,50. Sales domestic, 6200 bbls. at \$3,75 a \$4,12 for No. 2 superfine; \$4,56 a \$4,62 for common to strat state; \$4,56 a \$4,58 for Michigan and Louisiana, \$4,95 a \$5,36 for pure Genesee, fancy and extras firm and more saleable.—Rye Flour firm, and in fair demand. Sales 300 bbls. at \$3,12 a \$3,25. Corn meal very scarce, sales 100 bbls. Jersey at \$3,12. Grain—A good demand for wheat, but increased receipts; prices easier. The eastern demand is good; sales 300 bush. at \$1,15 a \$1,16½, 2500 bush mixed Ohio to arrive soon, \$1,03; 3500 ditto fair, on the spot, \$1,02; and 1700 ditto good mixed Canadian, in bond, at \$1,05.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, October 7.

There was very little business done in Flour to-day, we hear of sales of about 700 bbls at \$4 a \$4 61 for good brands Ohio and Michigan, and \$4,12; for Southern Ohio—holders firm. Grain market—some enquiry for Wheat, at prices below the views of holders, who ask \$2 a \$2½ for good Ohio; sales Wabash about at \$2. Corn in good request, and market firm.