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THE

ONTARIO FARMER;

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, Country Life, Emigration, and the Mechanic Arts.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1869.

No. 10.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In this age of daily newspapers, an event of so much general interest as a Provincial Exhibition is in danger of becoming an "old, old story" before agricultural monthlies are able to chronicle it. But the "slow monthlies," as they are sometimes called, have some advantages over the fast dailies. They have time for review, correction, and condensation. It is their's to sift matters—to choose the salient points of a narrative, and give conclusions deliberately arrived at, rather than impressions hastily formed. There is one feature of decided superiority which belongs to the monthlies, they are not so ephemeral in their duration as the dailies. It is the doom of dailies, and even weeklies, to be used for all manner of purposes after they have been once read, and sometimes before. They are of inconvenient size for preservation, but are extremely handy for lighting fires, doing up parcels, and serving a variety of useful turns. About twenty-four hours is, we imagine, the average existence of a daily newspaper, while a weekly may possibly survive a fortnight. It is unusual to find a file of a weekly paper, while he who should indulge in the freak of keeping all the numbers of a daily paper, would be regarded as a most eccentric individual. It is otherwise with a monthly. Its chance of being preserved is good, and it may even be exalted to the dignity of a bound book at the year's end. In that shape it may continue to narrate the tale of a Provincial Exhibition to a period when a large bonus would fail to unearth a single daily or weekly issued during or immediately after fair time.

It is always a welcome thing to chronicle success. Nobody aspires to be a historian of failure. It is therefore a very pleasant task to record the history of the Exhibition of 1869, for it was a complete success. Now and then, when some important event is about to come off, every thing seems to conspire in its favour. In other cases there is apparently a conspiracy for disappointment and defeat. In the present instance, almost every conceivable circumstance befriended and smiled upon the affair. The success was not achieved in the face of odds and difficulties, but was a result to which all the antecedents and concomitants infallibly conducted. An abundant harvest had just been gathered in, putting every body into good spirits, and inclining them to holiday-keeping. The place where the Exhibition was held is the centre of an unusually fine, and comparatively old agricultural district. The weather was all that could be desired, a preliminary rain laying the dust for the occasion, and four superb fair days following immediately thereafter. Last, but not least, the presence of royalty and greatness added an irresistible attraction. It is not often that an exhibition in the Colonies can boast the attendance of a Prince of the blood, a Governor-General, and Lieutenant-Governor, with their ladies, at one and the same time, and no doubt this uncommon circumstance drew thousands to London, who would not have gone to see such every day things as horses and cattle, sheep and pigs, huge turnips and nice bunches of grapes. Certain it is that the attendance was more numerous than at any former Provincial Fair. On Wednesday more than 26,000 tickets were sold, and on Thursday, upwards of 25,000; so that on

these two days the human part of the Exhibition alone was worth going far to see.

It is undeniable that London is a fine point for a Provincial Exhibition. Not only do the number, intelligence, and wealth of the surrounding agricultural population secure a goodly display of animals and products, and a large concourse of visitors, but the city has many advantages from its central and accessible position, its disproportionately large amount of hotel accommodation, the hospitable disposition of its inhabitants, and the business energy of its leading men. London is especially worthy of honourable mention in connection with a Provincial Exhibition, as being itself a remarkable standing evidence of the rapid growth of a new country, and the certainty with which settlers in Canada thrive and prosper. On these heads we can speak from the record, having known London from an early period in its history. Our acquaintance with it stretches back to the year of the rebellion, 1837. It was then reached from Toronto and Hamilton by a stage-coach, that lumbered along through stumpy defiles, and over corduroy roads, and struggled through the horrid mud of the Grand River, and other dismal swamps. The journey from Toronto thither, now performed so easily and quickly on either of the two railroads, was, thirty years ago, a most formidable undertaking—a thing of peril and risk, a task for time and patience, requiring both nerve and muscle, moral courage and physical endurance. Stumps, corduroy, and mud held sway then in Dundas Street, now the principal business thoroughfare of London, and boasting as fine blocks of stores as any city in the Dominion. Thirty years ago the primeval forest hugged the city closely. Our first experiences with the axe, with logging, burning off, and putting in the first crop, were gained within five minutes walk of the present City Hall and Market. The fine names borrowed from London, the great seemed burlesque, and the fresh memory of the real Pall Mall, Covent Garden Market, Blackfriar's Bridge, &c., provoked a smile at the expense of the presuming settlers, who dared to picture a future for their infant city not unworthy the name and fame of its British prototype. But London the great has no reason now to be ashamed of London the less. The river

of the latter is but a babe compared with "Father Thames;" its area is only limited, its population is but small, its commerce is comprised within narrow bounds, and its edifices do not approach the palatial grandeur of the world's metropolis; yet, though the infant is not the giant's peer, it may have in it a germ of gigantic growth, which coming ages will develop. The Canadian London is as truly a marvel, when its age, of less than half a century, is taken into account, as the British London, which history tells us was a place of considerable importance as long ago as the reign of Nero,—half a century only after the birth of Christ.

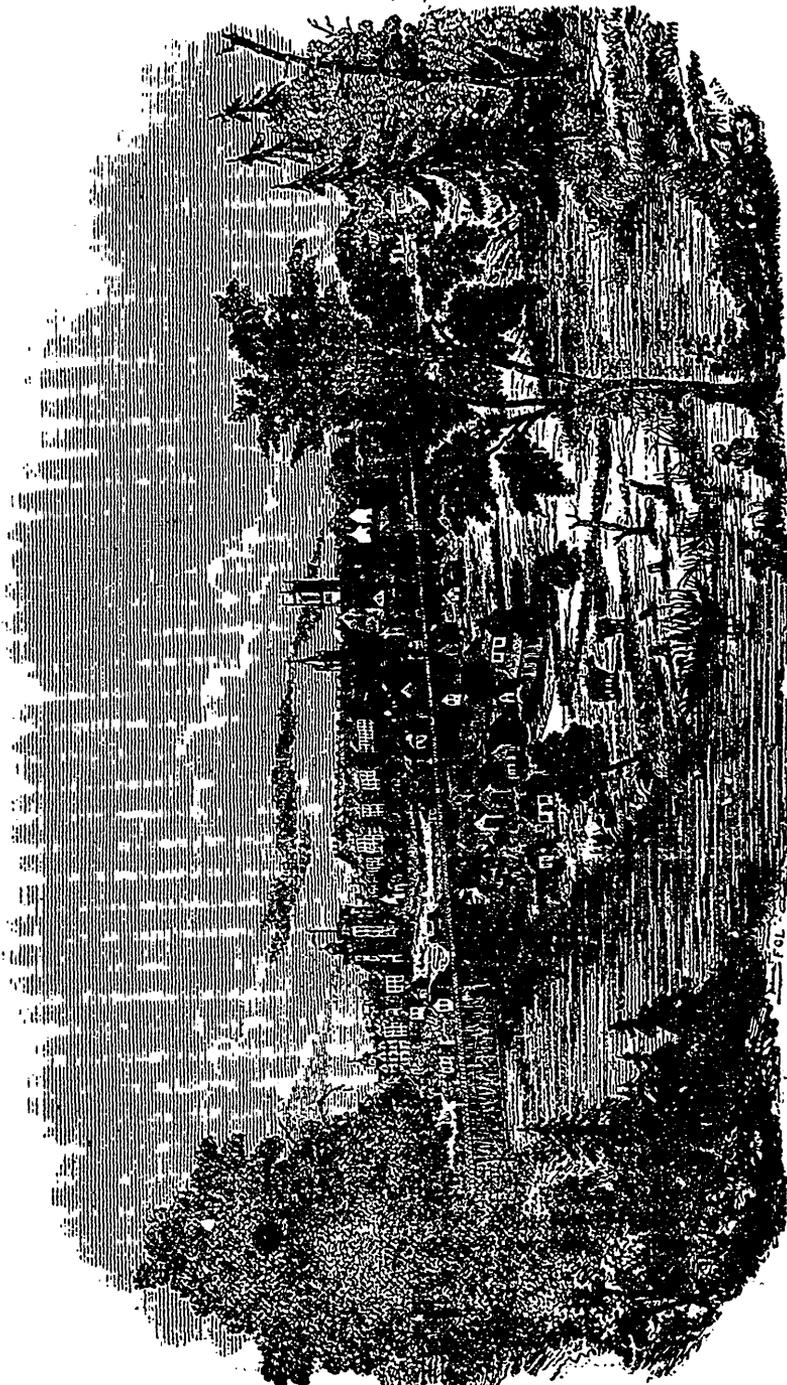
London is beautifully situated on an elevated plateau, at the junction of the Northern and Eastern branches of the river Thames. Those who have never been fortunate enough to see it, will get some general idea of its appearance from the accompanying illustration. The view here given is of the western part of the city. The river Thames, the G. W. Railway Bridge, the Court House, the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches are conspicuous objects in the picture, which, although it necessarily shows but a part of the city, will at once be recognized as a faithful representation of the locality by all who are acquainted with it.

The Exhibition grounds, buildings and appurtenances, were exceedingly pleasant, convenient, and suitable. The grounds are high, dry, and gently sloping toward a hollow in which an artificial sheet of water, Lake Horn, reposed, at once adding beauty to the scene, and furnishing an ample supply of the element necessary to the comfort of the stock, and the purposes of machinery exhibitors. The main Exhibition building is of white brick, and, therefore, more durable and permanent than the Crystal Palace of Toronto and Hamilton, which are built of wood and glass. We give herewith an engraving of the London building, from which it will be seen by strangers that it is a structure of respectable size, and of neat and tasteful architectural style. Ample accommodation was provided for stock; indeed, the pens and stalls were in excess of the demand. So far as we could judge, very complete and admirable arrangements were made, and we question if a Provincial Exhibition was ever held, in our

nection with which there was less complaint on the part of exhibitors of inconvenient or insuffi-

cient accommodation for their animals and articles.

CITY OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

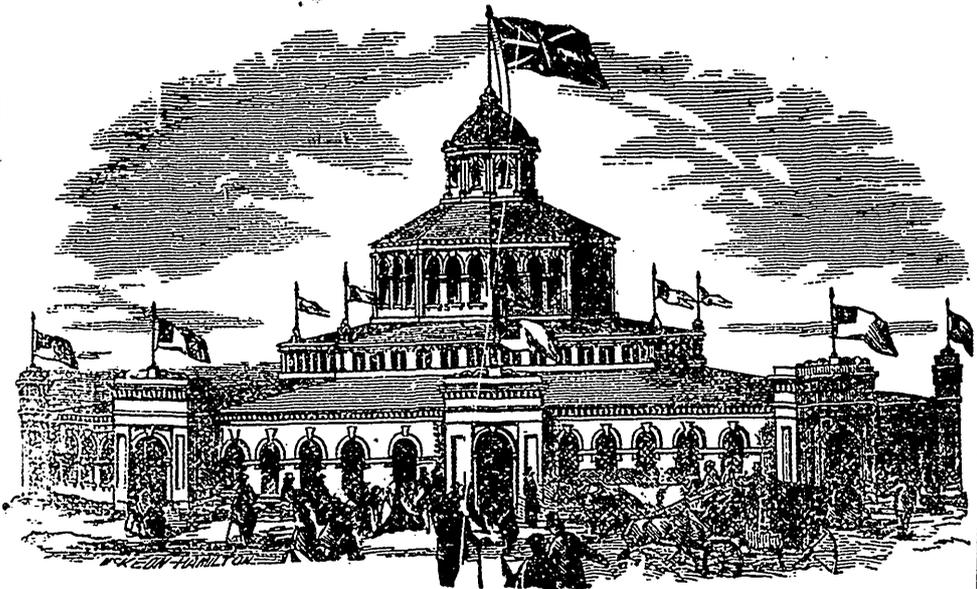


THE PLACE OF HOLDING THE RECENT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

A summary of the various department of the Exhibition will be found under the appropriate headings in our present issue, so that we need do no more in this article than speak of things in a

general way, and notice, in passing, such matters as are of special interest. The entries, as a whole, were largely in excess of last year. Still some of the classes were hardly up to last year's mark. This observation is particularly applicable to the class of Short Horn cattle. Owing to a stringent application of the rule requiring entries to be made on or before August 10th, the superb herd owned by M. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Compton, Quebec, was prohibited from making its appearance on the show ground. The action of the Board in this case is very generally condemned by all right-thinking people, and not a few suspect motives of no creditable kind as having influenced the gentleman who is well

known to be the leading spirit in its councils and proceedings. "*Red-tapeism*" is made to bear the brunt of the blame, by an influential journal, which in all cases labours hard to put the best face on the questionable doings of the Board and its inspiring officer. The facts, as alleged in reference to this matter, are that the rule above referred to has heretofore been very much of a dead letter, and that the stringent application of it so as to exclude Mr. Cochrane's fine animals, was sudden, and without previous intimation of rigid adherence to the letter of the law. Moreover, it is affirmed that up to, and even after, the rejection of Mr. Cochrane's entries, the entries of other parties were taken. The Secre-



THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

tary's reply to Mr. Cochrane's letter forwarding entries, was dated August 26th. That official is not noted for promptitude, and it may be easily seen how strictly and literally the rule was applied. The cause of delay assigned by Mr. Cochrane was the non-arrival of pedigrees from England belonging to newly-imported animals, and when it is considered that the intending exhibitor belongs to a sister province, and is, therefore, in the position of a stranger and a visitor, to whom all possible courtesy was due, and, moreover, that he is a gentleman who has invested a larger amount in the improvement of stock than any one else in the Dominion, it does

seem outrageous that the rule should not have been strained in his favour, rather than against him. If the Board felt obliged, by a sense of duty, to exclude the belated entries, they might at least have expressed their deep regret, and invited Mr. Cochrane to show his animals, though they could not compete for premiums. We have that gentleman's own authority for saying that had he been assured his animals could have accommodation on the show ground, he would have brought them, although they were not permitted to compete for premiums. Look at it as you will, it is a petty and sorry affair, and reflects no honour on the exclusionists.

The Short Horn class was farther weakened by the partial absence of Mr. F. W. Stone's animals, and the total absence of those owned by Hon. D. Christie. Mr. Stone did not return from a visit to England until the very eve of the Exhibition, and it is, therefore, not surprising that only a portion of his herd should have made its way to London. But we fail to find any valid excuse for Mr. Christie, who, we understand, pleads the risk to costly animals, and his unwillingness to put them into show condition, arguments which, if of force at all, would spoil the Exhibition altogether. Surely Mr. Christie, as a prominent breeder, a conspicuous member of the Board, and a zealous promoter of the Provincial Exhibition, should set his fellow-stock-men a better example than one which would leave the stalls utterly empty of our finest and choicest animals. As it was, the Prince of Wales' Prize for the best herd of Short Horns had only two competitors, when, if Messrs. Cochrane, Stone and Christie had come out in force, there would have been at least *five* competitors for it.

It is believed that the sale of tickets at the recent Exhibition was largely in excess of any previous occasion of the kind. The total number sold was 60,100. Beside these there is reason to think a large number of tickets were fraudulently sold by collusion with dishonest gate-keepers. How many were thus dealt with has not been ascertained, but at least five thousand tickets are said to have been sold in this way. Some parties were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this fraud, but it is questionable if their guilt will be made clear. From the regular sale of tickets, however, a very large amount of money has been received into the treasury of the Association, and we shall watch with some interest, as will our readers we have no doubt, for the details of its disposal. With little else to do but manage the yearly exhibition, we do not see why the Association of Agriculture and Arts should not be self-supporting, or even a money-making concern, nor can we understand what need or use there is for a grant of \$10,000 per annum in aid of it.

The Fruit Growers' Association, the Association of Mechanics' Institutes, the Entomological Society, and the Association of Agricultural and Arts, all had their annual meetings during Ex-

hibition week. Reports of their proceedings will be found elsewhere. A Convention of Bee-keepers met by prior appointment on the Tuesday evening, and organized an Association, which met on the two subsequent evenings, and whose annual meeting will henceforth be a feature in our Provincial Exhibition programme.

From the report of the annual meeting of the Association of Agriculture and Arts, elsewhere given, it will be seen that a vigorous effort was made to carry next year's Exhibition to Ottawa. It was, however, decided by a majority of ten votes, that it should go in due course to Toronto. A still more vigorous endeavour is to be made next year to fix it at Ottawa for 1871.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural and Arts Association was held on the evening of Sept. 23rd, in the Court House, —the President, E. Mallory, Esq., in the chair. The Council and sixty-eight delegates were present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Auditors were then elected for the current year, Messrs. E. A. McNaughton, Co. Clerk of Cobourg, and Geo. W. Murton, of Guelph, were chosen to this office.

The place for holding the Exhibition of 1870 next came up for discussion.

James Johnson, Esq., of Sunnyside, moved that the next annual meeting be held at Ottawa.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Stock, That it be held at Toronto.

An animated debate ensued. Mr. Johnson, the Hon. Mr. Skead, the Hon. Malcolm-Cameron, Mr. Wright (of Ottawa), the Hon. David Christie, Paris, Dr. Beattie, Cobourg, and others, spoke strongly in favor of Ottawa as an act of justice towards that section.

The Mayor of Toronto, S. B. Harman, Esq., on behalf of that city, offered the Association all the necessary guarantees of accommodation. On behalf of Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Skead did the same, stating that buildings had been prepared. If this did not satisfy he would give his cheque for \$10,000 as security.

Mr. Stock, Mayor Harman, Ald. Dickie and Metcalf, spoke in favor of Toronto.

On a division the vote stood :—For Toronto, 45 ; for Ottawa, 35.

Mr. Shier moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the city of London for the excellent accommodation afforded during the Exhibition. Carried.

Dr. Beattie moved a vote of thanks to the Grand Trunk R. R. Co. for the liberal treatment the Association had received at their hands. Carried.

Prof. Buckland moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Jas. Johnson and the Local Committee for the satisfactory and efficient manner in which their duties had been discharged. Carried.

The following is the annual address of the President to the Association :—

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen :

As it has long been the custom for the President of the Board of Agriculture to deliver an address during the Annual Exhibition, I need not apologise for standing where I do at present, and attempting to address you upon the great subjects to advance which this Exhibition has been held. But when I look around me and see so many gentlemen far better qualified to address you than I am—professional men, eminent scholars, and men whose voices have for years been heard in our legislative halls—and when I call to mind that these subjects have hitherto been so ably discussed by my predecessors, I can assure you, gentlemen, it is with great diffidence that I, a farmer of the old school, with but limited acquirements, make the attempt.

I am happy to know that we meet together at this time under very auspicious circumstances ; our Province has this year been blessed with an abundant harvest, and our numerous and heavy crops have generally been secured in excellent order, for which may we be truly grateful to that Being, who, after the husbandman may plant and water, *alone* can give the increase.

Since the last Provincial Exhibition was held in Hamilton, a new Agricultural Act has been passed, which we trust, will have the effect of advancing the best interests of the agriculturist, the manufacturer and the artisan, and thereby promote the welfare of the country generally ; and our being assembled here is a proof that we are anxious to do our part towards causing the new law to be a boon to the Province of Ontario, which we represent. I am not vain enough to suppose that, after all that has been said, and the many volumes that have been written upon the interesting subject of agriculture, and its concomitants, that I can say anything new, or anything that will enlighten this intelligent audience

—and I will not spend the time, nor insult your superior judgment by giving my humble opinion as to the merit or demerit of the very excellent and almost innumerable articles, and the hundreds of superior animals that have been on exhibition during the week—“Ye yourselves have seen and can testify.”

Nor will I trouble you with dry statistics. But as the most of us are so constituted that we seem to require line upon line, and precept upon precept, to urge us on in a secular pathway of duty, as well as in a religious one, I have thought that perhaps I could not spend a few moments more profitably than in alluding to a few general topics, or self-evident facts, that we are all more or less interested in ; that, in the language of another, “may stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance.”

And if I shall have succeeded in causing any of my brother farmers, or any of my hearers, to form and act upon the resolution that they will do something (if only by example) that will improve the locality where they reside, either morally or physically, or in any way ameliorate the condition of our fellow-creatures, I shall be fully satisfied. I have no doubts but you will agree with me in the opinion that a pursuit which engages the attention of more than four-fifths of our population, and is so intimately interwoven with the interests of all classes that its prosperity gives life and energy to all other pursuits, which is the true foundation of national wealth, and upon which commerce, arts and manufactures depend for their very existence, is one of so much importance that to give it encouragement by all legitimate means is the duty of the philanthropist, the patriot and the statesman ; and fully justifies our legislature in making liberal grants from year to year, to aid in the great work of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

As an art, agriculture has been practiced from remote antiquity ; but the applications of science which teach us the laws of nature, are of more recent date, and yet those laws must be understood in some measure, if success is to be obtained.

No branch of art is so dependent upon the processes of nature as that of the farmer. Do what he will, pursue what he will, attempt what he will, he is sure to fail if he contravenes Nature's laws. To teach all that is known of these laws, is the business of Science ; and although agricultural instruction can be obtained in our University College ; and although we have a Professor of Agriculture fully capable of teaching its various branches, and scholarships erected by the Senate of the University, and have had an experimental farm carried on at great expense, still but very little has been done toward diffusing scientific knowledge among farmers' sons generally. Now, if scientific knowledge is so valuable to the farmer, why not have it taught in our common schools, where our sons can be surrounded with the moral influence of the domestic circle, while being qualified to act well their part in the great duties of life ?

Some persons may say that the expense is too great; that we cannot afford to employ teachers, and maintain them year after year, qualified to teach all these varied branches; others may say that to educate the masses of the people is to make them dissatisfied and unwilling to abide by the laws of the land. In answer to all these objections, we have but to say that the heaviest tax we pay is to ignorance; it burdens us in every department of life; it is a tax to which we pay directly more than we pay for the support of our government. Indirectly, we pay it for our errors, for our failures, for our visions, for our vices, and a large share of our disappointed hopes. On the other hand, it is intelligence, moral and intellectual, which purifies the heart and elevates the man. It is intelligence—a broad and substantial knowledge of truth—which restores to man the image of his Maker—his high place in the scale of created beings.

A great change has taken place in the public mind within a few years. A spirit of inquiry and investigation is aroused; much of this, no doubt has been brought about by the establishment of Township and County Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs, where mind has been brought into contact with mind, and stimulated thought and action—where the experience of many, under varied circumstances, has been made known for the benefit of all. The establishing of numerous agricultural journals, that scatter broadcast over the land knowledge and experience, and the result of scientific investigation, have likewise been efficient agencies in working this change in the public mind.

Agriculture, horticulture, the mechanic arts and commerce, have already received great aid from the application of science, and if we were to judge of the future by the past, we would say they were destined to reach a degree of perfection such as the world has not yet seen, and of which we can scarcely conceive. Each exert an influence upon the others—any improvement in one produces corresponding improvement in others—and these are only steps onward into a field continually opening wider and wider to the view of him who will watch the constant changes that are taking place. Notwithstanding all the scientific and other improvements that have been made, and the bright prospect of a glorious future for the farmers of Canada, we must not forget that to insure success a sure foundation must be laid, by giving to the youths who will succeed us such education or instruction as will especially fit them for the industrial pursuits of life.

I think the proper aim of education should be to train the mind and also the body for active exertion—to make both the body and the mind instruments of the will. The training which the pugilist receives, that merely or mostly develops the physical powers, is degrading to man; that which cultivates the intellect at the expense of the body is also wrong. We want vigorous minds in vigorous bodies, capable of concentrating and using with equal facility all their varied powers, a knowledge of facts and

principles that can be applied to the varied wants of life.

This will in some measure be accomplished when all honest bodily labour is considered honorable. Indeed, the effects of such a feeling are already manifest, in the general prosperity, the rapid increase of population, the accumulation of wealth, the enterprise and activity everywhere seen throughout our country, where bodily labour, so far from being considered degrading and the badge of slavery, is honored and respected.

I think I may say that it is one of the distinguishing features of the present age, and one too of its brightest promises, that the industrial pursuits of the husbandman and the labourer in mechanic arts are assuming an importance and dignity of rank hitherto only allotted to the favoured sons of fortune. This indication of the popular sentiment is a gratifying proof that civilization and true refinement are advancing.

Though the tilling of the earth is coeval with the history of man, who, as he came from the hands of his Creator in all his primitive innocence, was adapted and destined to till the ground, yet but little is left on record since his expulsion from Eden to attest any high degree of knowledge or scientific research into the qualities and varied adaptation of different soils for increased productions of their manifold powers. But of late years the efforts of the ablest pens, and the best store rooms of the laboratory of the chemist, are occupied in investigations, and in analyzing all the component parts of tillable earths, to ascertain and define their superior adaptation to one over another species of cultivation. Sufficient advancement has already been made to demonstrate the utility and advantage of the union of scientific attainments with mechanical force, in compelling the earth to yield the greatest amount of increase.

Although book farming and essays upon agriculture have been too often made the theme of derision, and pronounced impracticable even by men of otherwise sound judgment, it is now a matter of great satisfaction, that so rapid has been the progress of an awakened and enlightened public sentiment in reference to the great industrial pursuits of man, connected with the soil and kindred employments of the mechanical arts, that Agricultural Associations now number among their visitors and active participants the most wealthy, liberal-minded and best educated of our land, ocular proofs of which have been given at this our Twenty-fourth Annual Exhibition, by the attendance of his Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, the highly respected son of our noble and beloved Queen; His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada; the Lieut. Governor of Ontario, and many other distinguished individuals.

In the history of nations it will be found that in proportion as attention has been given to the healthful, innocent and useful pursuits of agriculture, prosperity, peace and happiness have been the attendant blessings on such employments, and the more multiplied the owners of the soil, and consequently the smaller farms, the

greater has been the production, and the more secure and solid has been society.

It was not in the days of Cincinnatus, when from four to seven acres constituted a farm, that Rome was over-run with barbarians, but when large landed estates were owned by one proprietor, and worked by slaves, that the downfall commenced; and Egypt was laid under tribute, to furnish from the fertile valley of the Nile, those grains, which, prior to that time, were raised in abundance in her own rich soil. It is true that the fine arts of architecture, sculpture and painting have attained to great eminence, even where the taste for agricultural pursuits was not general; but their overthrow and destruction may be traced to the want of that settled and peaceful employment of the masses, which is to be found only in the independent and self-relying labours of the husbandman.

It is but a natural inference from the wisdom and goodness of the Great Artificer of the universe, that the highest development of the human family is to be obtained from pursuing, with active and intelligent diligence, that sphere of duty which, with unerring certainty, has been pointed out and made necessary by the declaration of Heaven's own word—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground." Though this may seem to be, as it really is, the language of displeasure, is it not a blessing in disguise? for is it not the highest wisdom and truest glory of any people to cultivate, honour and cherish the life-ennobling employment of honest and useful industry? And since science has opened new fields of discovery—calling in as handmaids, mineralogy and geology, to instruct and edify—the occupation of the farmer is no longer that menial office, associated with slowness of speech and dullness of mind, but one calculated to inspire the loftiest thoughts and noblest sentiments; as containing more that is beautiful, varied and wonderful in the mechanism of flowers, plants and shrubs, as well as in the germination, growth, and perfection of the infinite variety of fruits and grains, all subject to harmonious laws, inviting the research and acquaintance of the humblest of the tillers of the soil. In the words of another, "The husbandman, as he goes forth to plough and sow, enters into the laboratory of the God of nature, where all around him—above, beneath—evinces design, wisdom, and goodness, challenging the highest efforts of genius, as well as exciting the admiration and gratitude of the least contemplative and unlearned." If, as it has been said, the undevout astronomer is mad, what shall be said of him who, as he walks amid flowering shrubs and ripening fields, inhaling the sweet odours of nature's incense, does not feel that honour and dignity are associated with the co-operator in Heaven's laws in bringing to the highest state of perfection all that is pleasant to the eye, agreeable to the taste, and useful in the economy of man's abode? I have often thought that, notwithstanding the necessity that exists for accumulating property, in order that we

may provide for our households, and those that are dependent upon us, and assist in maintaining the numerous benevolent and other useful institutions of our country, that there is too great a desire to acquire wealth, which, when obtained, will not—as experience has too often proved—give to the body ease, or to the mind true enjoyment; but, on the contrary, in too many cases, the improper use of it has ruined not only the nobleman, but some of the noblest of our fellow-creatures. The intense anxiety to become rich is a great and standing obstacle to both moral and intellectual improvement, and calculated to smother our noblest aspirations, as well as the finer feelings of our nature. Wealth, sought for its own sake alone, narrows the mind and depraves the heart; but when pursued, as Burns says,

Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent:—

and not for that selfish motive only, but to diffuse happiness around us, extending comfort and relief where charity demands, and to employ it to embellish and beautify the land and the social state, its pursuit enlarges and quickens the understanding, and ennobles the heart. A man who has such motives for action is ever employed usefully and successfully, and life to him is a perpetual feast. The farm is of less importance than the farmer; the mind, as well as the soil, must receive a due share of attention, and virtue and refinement be cultivated, and the moral elevation of our country effected, ere we can expect the blessings of peace and true prosperity to be ours as a people or a nation.

With many of our farmers and mechanics there seems to be a great want of attention to architectural beauty and rural tastefulness, and other refining and home-adorning attractions.

In travelling from Kingston to London this summer, I thought how little time and labour it would take for the owners of some hundreds of those cold and dreary-looking places, that bright-eyed children and loving mothers were obliged to call home, to make them look more like places worthy of so sweet an appellation.

An increased attention to landscape and ornamental gardening, to the cultivation of fruits and flowers, shrubs, &c., in many parts of the Province, would add greatly to the attractive pleasantness of our homes, and the comfort, the health, and the moral excellence of our families. And much of this is the appropriate work of tender hands and loving hearts—

"Whose eyes are bright with pleasure,
Whose brows with wreaths are crowned."

With proper means and encouragement our wives and daughters can do much toward beautifying the grounds around our dwellings, and making our homes lovely with bright blossoms and sweet flowers—changing a dreary aspect into one of inviting beauty and cheerfulness,

uniting our families more closely in the bonds of family affection, and turning their hearts in adoration to the great Author of nature's lovely and wonderful productions—"To look through nature up to nature's God."

Flowers heighten the endearments of home, and exert a refining and subduing influence for good on the tender and expanding minds for whose proper development and cultivation parents are eminently responsible; they reach the purest fountains of feeling in the human heart, and embellish the crowning felicities of life.

"There is a language in each flower
That opens to the eye;
A voiceless, but a magic power,
Doth in earth's bosom lie."

'Tis strange that any one should be willing to forego the grateful and sympathetic pleasure that their presence always affords.

In looking over the show-grounds to-day, and while examining the numerous improved farming implements, and the many labour-saving machines, I fell into a sort of reverie; my mind reverted back to the year 1817, when I first became a resident of Upper Canada, and settled in old Lennox and Addington, where I saw the farmers at work with their one-handled wooden plough, (the first one your speaker owned was of that kind in 1824), the triangle wooden tooth harrow, the scythe and hook to cut peas with, and no rake but the one worked by hand, and all other farming tools of the rudest kinds. I almost felt that I had been born some fifty years too soon to farm it to advantage, or with any great degree of comfort. Had any person at that time been far-seeing enough to have predicted that in the year 1869, the farmer would be seen sitting upon a comfortable spring seat, riding through his fields with an umbrella over his head, enjoying the luxury of his meerschau pipe, and cutting down more grain, or raking up more hay, than six or eight men could then do in the same length of time with the perspiration streaming from their brows, he would have been called a visionary. Another proof that "truth is stranger than fiction." Although it can hardly seem possible, may we not fondly hope that in this progressive age, at the expiration of another fifty years, that the boys of to-day can then look back and see as much improvement as we can now see in the same length of time.

If new inventions continue to be "sought out," and new discoveries continue to be made, the most fertile imagination must fail to see, or even in a feeble manner comprehend, the extent of the improvements with which man will be blessed within the next half century.

In conclusion, I would say, be ours the task as an Agricultural Association, and as loyal British subjects, who revere the limited monarchical government under which we live, and by which our civil and religious rights are fully protected, to uphold the institutions of our country, to elevate the moral standard of the body politic, and to assist in developing the vast resources of our Dominion; looking forward to

the time, and at no distant day, when not only Canada, as now constituted, will have arrived at a high state of improvement, but the three millions of square miles of the prairies and forests of the great North-West—which is soon to become a part of our noble Confederacy—shall also give place to cultivated fields and happy homes, having, by the wise and judicious management of our Government, been settled by an industrious and intelligent people, who will cause the virgin soil of that far off country to yield its richest treasures, and the now howling wilderness to "blossom as the rose."

ROYALTY AND VICE-ROYALTY AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The tour of Prince Arthur and the Governor-General from East to West of our fair Dominion, has been one continued ovation, and nowhere did the loyal enthusiasm of the Canadian people gush forth more spontaneously and freely than at London, where the presence of these distinguished visitors added no small *eclat* to the recent exhibition. Arches and multifarious decorations, mottoes and transparencies, addresses and cheers, testified to the heartiness with which the Queen's Representative and the Queen's Son were welcomed to the hospitalities and festivities of the Forest City. It is out of the sphere of this journal to go into the lengthened details respecting the visit and reception of the Prince, which have so fitly crowded the columns of the newspapers of late, and secured for them such extensive sale and perusal; or to give in full the various addresses and replies which have been interchanged on the many occasions of the Prince's and Governor-General's appearance before the public; but inasmuch as the royal and vice-regal visitors were the guests of the Association of Agriculture and Arts during their stay in London, and their presence contributed in no small degree to the success of the Exhibition, it is eminently proper that we should employ a page or two in chronicling a few particulars of the interesting and auspicious event.

In our July issue, there appeared a capital portrait of His Excellency Sir John Young, and along with it, a few details of his personal and official history. Yet we cannot resist the temptation to quote a paragraph respecting him which appeared in the London *Advertiser* one day during Exhibition week, and formed part of that journal's narrative of the official and royal visit.

"As the official representative of the Sovereign, Sir John Young claims first attention. It is only a few months since he entered on his elevated duties as Governor General of the confederate provinces. He brought with him a marked reputation, and has grown rapidly in

Canadian esteem. He promises, in fact, to be one of the most respected and useful servants of the Crown in this quarter of the Empire. He has all the sagacity that usually results from mature years, superior faculties, and long and delicate experience in prominent official situa-



H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR.

tions. Though born in Bombay, of Irish parentage, Sir John Young was educated for the English bar, and for a considerable time had the honor of being a member of the British Parliament. Under Sir Robert Peel, he was Secretary of the Treasury; in Lord Aberdeen's Government he held the appointment of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Afterwards he was sent out as

Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and had vacated the Governorship of New South Wales immediately before his arrival in this country. In these varied and responsible offices he conducted himself with manifest judgment and ability, and, as evidence of the esteem with which he is regarded by Her Majesty for his services, he wears several orders, which have a

real significance when borne by one of his mark and reputation. Since his arrival in Canada his most delicate undertaking has been the visit to Nova Scotia, and the wisdom, tact, and frank utterances of His Excellency have to all appearance acted like oil cast upon the waters. The opportune arrival of Prince Arthur on the same scene has undoubtedly co-operated with Sir John Young's influence in reviving the good feelings of the Blue-noses, and in rendering important aid to the Union cause."

We are indebted to the journal just named for the use of the accompanying excellent wood cut of his Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, and for the following interesting details respecting him :

"Prince Arthur is the seventh child and third son of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. He was born on the 1st May, 1850, and is thus in the twentieth year of his age. Reports have described him as goodlooking, intelligent, and quite effable in his manners, qualities which have already made him a favorite in the country. He was named after the late Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, who stood god-father to the Prince at the baptismal font. His third name, Patrick, was bestowed on him in compliment to the people of Ireland. While Her Majesty's second son, Alfred Ernest, was from his birth destined to the navy; the young Prince, about to be stationed at Montreal, was as early set apart for the military service. It was, moreover, his own choice, so soon as he could make a preference, and he appears in the Dominion to perform duties in connection with his regiment, the Rifle Brigade, in which he holds the rank of Lieutenant. At a banquet given him in England before his voyage across the Atlantic, his health was proposed by the Duke of Cambridge, who addressed him as 'Gunner Prince Arthur Patrick,' and in the course of his neat reply, the Prince used these words: 'It has been the greatest pleasure of my life to be associated with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and I trust to continue worthy of the good feeling which you have evinced towards me this evening. It is now seven years since I commenced to study for the army. From the time I was a very young boy it was my earliest and earnest wish, my highest ambition, to become a Woolwich cadet. The hope has been fulfilled. I have the honor and pleasure of serving in both corps—the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery—and I am now bound to Canada to join other corps.'

Ever since he landed in British North America, his progress westward has been a hearty and enthusiastic ovation, partly for his own sake, but chiefly, and of this no one will be prouder than himself, because he is a son of our beloved Sovereign, for in no place is she regarded with more affection than on Canadian territory. These shouts of welcome, and all the delicate efforts made to render the visit of the Prince in every respect agreeable to his feelings, are the natural and overflowing tokens of the people's attachment to the throne of England and their inter-

est in the welfare of the reigning family. The Prince of Wales beheld similar manifestations a few years ago, and Prince Arthur will carry home with him to Windsor the tale that our loyal devotion continues fresh and unabated."

THE SOCIAL, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE RECENT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The *Christian Guardian* in an admirable article on the late Exhibition, brings out some higher views of it well worthy of being taken by an enlightened and religious people. We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following extracts from the article in question, and in giving the sentiments they contain our hearty endorsement:—

The Exhibition was, in all respects, a great success. In former times the warlike Indian displayed the scalps of his enemies as the trophies of his power, and more civilized warriors still display the cannon or banners won from the foe; but here we beheld the trophies of nobler victories, and the signs of truer progress. The trophies of the warrior are only the melancholy memorials of selfish ambition and cruel and inhuman strife; but in these annual exhibitions, we behold the results of honest toil, of growing civilization, of mechanical skill and application, and of mental culture and refinement, which prophecy of a better and brighter future.

"In the Pentateuch, the land of promise is glowingly described as 'a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.' But it was impossible to survey the rich treasures of forest and mine, of manufactory and field, here spread in view, without feeling that even this description would fall far short of fitly characterizing this goodly land which the Lord our God has given us. 'The lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage.' * * * *

Although the Provincial Fair brings together a greater number of vampires and impostors of all grades, than are ever brought together on any other occasion in Canada, yet there can be no doubt that these shows are on the whole highly beneficial to the country. Men engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the various mechanical and manufacturing departments, see what is being done by others in the same department of industry; and those who are most backward are prompted and instructed by the example of the more intelligent and successful. The best method of attaining success in each kind of work is made public; and even the most successful may learn something from those who are behind them in some respects. But

especially are these Exhibitions valuable, because they vindicate the dignity of honest toil. At a time when so many seem to think useful toil a disgrace, and genteel idleness respectable, it is salutary to see the highest in rank, and the most cultivated in mind paying willing tribute to the hardy workers in every sphere of industry, as the benefactors of all classes of society, and the grand army of peace, upon whose intelligence and industry we depend for the development of the rich resources of our goodly national inheritance. Nor can the devout Christian survey, from year to year, the bountiful provisions of Divine Providence, to supply our wants, without being prompted to exclaim:—“O bless the Lord, for He is good; for his mercy endureth forever!”

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada was held on Wednesday evening, September 22, Mr. W. Saunders, of London, Vice-President, in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted. The latter document showed a small surplus on hand. The Secretary made a statement of the progress and success of the *Canadian Entomologist*, a monthly, published in Toronto, and edited by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Prof. Croft, Toronto University; Vice-Presidents, E. B. Reed, London, and B. Billings, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Credit; Curator, W. Osler, University College, Toronto; Council, Messrs. J. Petit, Grimsby; G. J. Bowles, Quebec; W. Cowper, Ottawa. The following were elected Honorary Members:—Baron R. Osten-sacken, Rus Zoological Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Asasian, Consul-General at New York; Dr. Hagar Fitch, New York. Corresponding members elected: Rev. Dr. Morris, Baltimore, Md.; F. G. Sanborn, Boston; O. Urban, Albert Museum, Exeter, England. The meeting then proceeded to examine a number of specimens previous to adjournment.

YORK AND TORONTO UNION EXHIBITION.

The United Exhibition of the West Riding of York, Toronto Electoral Division, and York Township Agricultural Societies, was held in the Queen's Park, Toronto, on the 29th and 30th of September. The weather was magnificent, and the general character of the display and attendance of visitors concurred to make the experiment of amalgamation successful, though the show in some departments was not worthy of the occasion. The collection of fruits and flowers was, as usual, coming from some of the best professional and amateur horticulturists in the Pro-

vince, first-class in quality, and very beautiful. The field products were good in roots, particularly mangolds, and ridiculously limited as to grain, though good samples were shown of each kind. Of live stock there was a considerable number of entries, and some good animals, among which were Mr. George Miller's Short-Horns, but no suitable accommodation was provided for them. The cattle wandered promiscuously, as in a pasture. The pigs were not unloaded, but remained boxed up in the waggons that brought them to the ground. The sheep alone, of which there were some fine lots, were provided with pens. There were some good horses. Among the farm implements (very few in number) were Eyre's drain-tile ditcher; a sod-presser (exhibited at Hamilton, in 1867), by Atkinson & Bros., Etobicoke; a plough with mouldboard hardened by a special process, shown by B. Plowman, Weston; and Wilcox's triple roller. There was much in the Exhibition to interest and instruct, and we commend the plan of uniting several societies for one good show; but to ensure proper accommodation and arrangements, it is necessary that all entries should be made by an early and fixed date, prior to the show, and not allowed on the very day of exhibition, and up to the last moment of the judges making their examination. —*Globe*.

Reports of the New York State Fair, and of other foreign exhibitions, are in type, but unavoidably laid over until our next issue.

The Vaughan Agricultural Society's Fall Exhibition will be held at Berwick, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th days of October.

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

Messrs. Harper and Bros., of New York, have sent us sample copies of the following new publications of theirs:—

FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH, by Robert B. Roosevelt, pp. 296. This is a clever, but somewhat overdone, burlesque on country life, by a New York lawyer, who, captivated by the pictures of rural pleasure and profit, drawn in such books as “Ten Acres Enough,” tries his hand with five acres, makes a great many ludicrous mistakes, and finds that country life, to use a homely phrase, “is not what it is cracked up to be” by certain enthusiastic authors and editors of rural publications and periodicals. Perhaps it is not more overdone in the way of burlesque, than some of the works referred to are in the way of eulogy. It will be a *vade mecum* of wisdom and raillery to

all that class of persons who decry the country, and laud the town. A respected member of our family, who is strongly inclined in that direction, regards this book as a prize, and will, we fear, metaphorically speaking, often throw it at our innocent head.

EUROPEAN VINEYARDS, by William J. Flagg, pp. 332. An interesting account of vine-culture and wine-making, as practised in the chief grape-growing districts of Southern Europe. The author writes from personal observation, and gives the result of "three seasons in European vineyards." Evidently an intelligent and observant man, he presents his readers with a large amount of useful information. We dissent *in toto*, however, from his concluding advice. After giving directions how to make wine, and laying no small stress on having it "thoroughly red," he says:—"Drink that wine, you and your wife and your little ones; drink it for breakfast, drink it for dinner, drink it for supper; drink it, in short, whenever you are dry, or wet, or cold, or tired. * * * Thus can you obtain in abundance a purer drink than water, a cheaper drink than sugared water, and a healthier one than any. Thus may you bring tranquility and cheerfulness beneath your roof-tree, and contentment and affection to your fireside—live a merry life, and

"Die a good old man."

We have read infinitely better advice in a far older and wiser book than "Flagg on Vineyards," couched in the following terms:—"Look not thou upon the wine *when it is red*, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. *At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.*"

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AND SWITZERLAND; or experiences of an American journalist in Europe. By Edward Gould Buffum, pp. 310. A very readable book of modern travel, by an "American journalist" not unknown to fame, and author of "Six Months in the Gold Mines," &c. Some idea of the work may be gathered from the following enumeration of a few of the topics treated in it:—"The Bubbles of Champagne," "Hombourg and Baden-Baden," "A tramp in the Bernese Oberland," "The Foundling Hospital of Paris," "A Chamber of Horrors," "The Closerie de

Silas," "The Quartier Latin," "The Catacombs of Paris," "Religious Freedom in France," etc.

THE WEDDING DAY IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES. By Edward J. Wood, author of "The Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times," and "Giants and Dwarfs," p.p. 299. The title of this book sufficiently sets forth its nature, and the subject, need it be said, is one of such universal interest, that surely this publication will not be a drug in the market.

MY DAUGHTER ELLINOR, p.p. 257, in paper covers. A cosy, quiet, interesting, instructive, new novel.

CORD AND CREESE, p.p. 199, in paper covers. A terrible, tragical, "blood and thunder" style of novel.

THE DODGE CLUB, or Italy in 1859, p.p. 133, in paper covers. A ridiculous, farcical narrative of travels in France and Italy, performed by a company self-styled the "The Dodge Club," from their purpose of "dodging" all those humbugs and swindles which usually make European travel so ruinously expensive. So absurd a publication, that we can't muster patience enough to read it.

The author, Mr. or Dr. "W. H. Smith," we don't know which is his proper title—also author of "Canada, Past, Present, and Future," has laid on our table Part I. of

SMITH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, a work which is to be issued in 8 parts, at half a dollar each, to subscribers only. Each part will contain 64 pages, demy octavo. We do not feel qualified to criticise this work. It treats upon subjects on which no man should venture to speak or write, who is not qualified by a thorough medical education. We can at least confidently praise the typography, which is the work of our own excellent publishers, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co.

Mr. T. J. Day, of Guelph, sends us the October numbers of—

BOW BELLS, which he sends by mail, post paid, to any address in Canada at \$2.25 per annum.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE, sent in like manner to any P.O. in the Dominion for \$2 a year. A new volume begins with this number.

GOOD WORDS, \$1.75.

The Farm.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Nothing shows more conclusively the progress agriculture is making, from year to year, than the number and effectiveness of the implements by which the farmer's toil is lessened, and his various operations expedited. The time will never come when farming will cease to require muscle and sweat, but there is an increasing demand for head work, not only in the management of soils and crops, but in the use of those mechanical appliances by which the soil is worked, and crops are put in, harvested, and prepared for market. No one could survey the large and varied collection of farm implements on exhibition at the recent Provincial Show, without feeling proud at once of the mechanical and agricultural condition of the country. Not only were the implement classes included in the prize list for the most part well filled, but a large number of extra entries were made, many of which were highly commended by the judges, and deemed worthy of extra prizes. Our space admits of but a brief enumeration of the more noticeable objects in this department. The question where to begin, is, however, a bewildering one, for the implements were not arranged on the ground according to any rule, whether of nature or art. If we take the most conspicuous articles, we shall begin with the threshing-machines; if we obey the order of nature, we shall begin with the ploughs, or more properly perhaps the stump extractors, of which apparently effective ones were exhibited by J. Scott, of Vienna, J. Douglass of the same place, and Gilmer & Berkholder, of Lowville. Taking things in their natural order, therefore, we proceed to speak of the ploughs. Of these, there was a very full assortment.

Geo. Gray, of London, showed a number of ploughs of both iron and wood, a double-mould plough, a three-horse double furrow wheel plough, and a gang plough—a fine assortment.

Ploughs of various styles, too numerous for us to enumerate their points of difference, were also shown by H. Kirkbride, Goderich; R. Leon, Stratford; G. Williamson, Seaford; J. Humphrey, Stratford; J. Adair, St. Mary's; J. Laurie, Sarnia; J. Chisholm, Paris; D. McTavish, Clinton; R. Tindall, Stratford; George

McSherry, Ingersoll; B. C. Battram, Shakespeare; Jno. Morley, Thorold; G. Fair, Milbank; C. Thain, Guelph; W. Holton, Chatham; J. Walker, Westminster; J. & O. McClary and Stewart, Bruce & Co., London.

J. W. Neads, Bowmanville, and J. Laurie, Sarnia, showed double-horse French ploughs.

The only subsoil plough we observed was shown by J. Morley, of Thorold. There was a very excellent display of cultivators, also of horse-hoes and scufflers, both wood and iron. The chief exhibitor of two-horse iron cultivators was T. Clarke, Hampton; and of wooden implements of the same class, A. Anderson, G. Gray, James & Walker, Stewart, Bruce & Co., of London; J. Laurie, of Sarnia; and Farewell & Co., of Hamilton. Single horse-hoes or cultivators were shown also in considerable number and variety by the same makers, and by G. Gray, G. Murray, Geo. White, D. Davis, all of London; and by John Watson, of Ayr; P. Thompson, Arva; and J. Laurie, of Sarnia.

H. Collard, of Gananoque, showed an excellent combined machine, a cultivator, horse-hoe, and double-mould board plough, all in one. Harrows, both of wood and iron, were present in force. H. Collard, of Gananoque, showed his section harrows in two, three, four, and five sections. Others of various kinds were shown by W. Stewart, Devises; T. Stacey, St. Thomas; H. Howard, London; and B. C. Battram, Shakespeare. J. Fraser, of Teeswater, exhibited a chain harrow, quite a novelty in this country, though common in some parts of Scotland. F. Roberts, of Bradford, showed a thistle-cutter, capable of being attached to either a plough or cultivator. Seed-drills were numerous, the chief exhibitors being W. Walker, Westminster; J. Forsyth, Dundas; Adams, Wisner & Co., Brantford; Lundy & James, Uxbridge; Maxwell & Whitlaw, of Paris; and last, but not least, J. Watson, of Ayr, whose grain drill took a first prize at the last two New York State Fairs. A corn-planter, ingeniously contrived for its purpose, was shown by D. McCulloch, of Kemptville, and a machine for sowing seed, rolling, and spreading plaster, by Switzer, of Norwich.

Of horse rakes, there were several varieties—James Sontas & Co., of Chatham, showing an excellent one, with spring steel teeth, a seat for the driver, and well arranged lever power for lifting the rake, and otherwise controlling the machine. W. Craig, of Nilestown, showed one without a driver's seat; and Haffernan, Wright, & Close, of Napanee, exhibited a machine for harvesting peas in connection with a horse rake.

Two ditching machines were on the ground—one which has been sometime before the public, made by Gilmer & Berkholder, of Lowville and another, a more recent invention, Carter's patent, manufactured by Eyre Bros., of Richmond Hill. The last-named has already won some favour at agricultural exhibitions in the U. S. It was in operation on the Wednesday morning, outside the Exhibition grounds, and gave evidence of what it could do, to a number

of interested spectators. What can we say of the reapers and mowers but that their name was "legion?" Assuredly, there was never so large an array of them at any previous Provincial Exhibition. A bare list of them is well-nigh out of the question. Ball's Ohio is evidently a favourite machine, and was shown by several makers. There were also the Ball's Ohio and Buckeye Combined, Wood's Patent, Dodge's Self-Raker, the Cayuga Chief, Marsh Harvester, and Ayr Combined; a pretty full list, when their various modifications and combinations are taken into account. The exhibitors in this very full class were Massey, of Newcastle; Haggert Bros., of Brampton; Paxton, Tate & Co., Port Perry; Harris & Son, Beamsville; Conway, of Whitby; J. L. Green, of Waterford; L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton; J. Lawrence, Palermo; J. Watson, of Ayr; Stewart & Bruce, London; J. Forsyth, Dundas; James Elliott, of London; Gale & Co., St. Catharines; W. & F. Haggert, St. Mary's; and Noxon & Brothers, Ingersoll.

The Canadian farmer, who cannot be suited with a mower and reaper by some one or other of the gentlemen just named, deserves to mow his hay with a scythe, and reap his grain with a sickle, without the least pity for his hard fate. The threshing machines, from their size and brilliant painting, made a truly imposing array, and there can be little doubt that, as in the case of the last-named implements, our farmers have an excellent opportunity for supplying themselves well. The chief exhibitors in this class were Eastwood & Mann, Ingersoll; McPherson, Glasgow & Co., Fingal; J. Watson, Ayr; Haggert Bros., Brampton (who loyally named the thresher they exhibited "Prince Arthur"); Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris; E. Leonard, London; Hyslop & Roland, Chatham; last and least as to size of machine, Joseph Sharman, of Stratford, whose "Little Giant," capable of being worked by four horses, and taking up but a small amount of room, is well worthy the attention of prosperous farmers, who can keep a stationary thresher on their own premises.

The space we can devote to this department of the exhibition is well-nigh exhausted; not so, however, our implement notes. A combined hay-rake and elevator, shown by H. Sells, of Vienna, is deserving of mention, if only as a benevolent endeavour to free the farmer from the back-aching toil of loading hay with the fork. But it is said to work well, and for the sake of poor suffering humanity, we hope it does. Horse pitchforks of various shapes and sizes were shown, most of them attached to derricks, and in actual operation. P. Grand, Clinton; S. Raymond, Ringwood; and G. W. Abrams, Gananoque; were the leading exhibitors in this line. J. Augur, of Point Abino, showed a contrivance for lifting the whole load of hay, bodily, on to a stack or barn mow. A similar contrivance was exhibited by James Dennis, of Newmarket, who had on the ground the model of a barn, constructed on very ingenious and economical principles, and especially adapted for the convenient and expeditious unloading of hay.

A number of iron and wooden rollers were shown, the most noticeable being a triple roller, made by S. Wilcox, Glandford, so contrived as completely to cover the ground, and readily to surmount all obstacles. Other rollers were shown by H. McIntosh, Birr; and A. Kennedy, Strathallan.

H. J. Lennox, of Lynden, showed a potato-digger, which works with revolving teeth, that throw out the tubers. A much simpler implement, for the same purpose, however, was shown by J. Watson, of Ayr. It is a kind of plough, with a cow-catcher attachment in front, and can hardly fail to do its work thoroughly. Straw-cutters were exhibited by J. Watson, Ayr; Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris; J. Jackson, Seneca; and a novel affair for the same purpose by E. Price, of Vienna. A machine for making ditch tiles, and capable of turning out 2700 tiles per hour, was shown by D. McIntosh, London. Farm waggons were in very limited supply, shown by Edgcomb & Boston, of Iona, and John Plummer, London. The last-named exhibitor also showed some serviceable farm carts. Farm gates and sections of fence were exhibited by W. James, of Springfield; J. Calcott, St. Thomas; S. Washburn, St. George; C. Jones, London; R. Beattie, Iona; and L. Wisner, Roseville. A clover huller and cleaner was exhibited by L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton; a grain cracker, and corn and cob crusher by C. H. Waterons & Co., Brantford; and sawing machines by Stewart, Bruce & Co., and E. Leonard, London; T. & J. Walker, Brampton; and B. Mitchell, Millbrook. A. Tait, Dewart, showed grain cradles and hay rakes; J. Coombs, Saultfleet, barley forks; and Dr. McLinn, Scotland, hay racks. Pumps were shown in great variety by Bowes & Sanderson, Sebringville; J. Cousins, London; N. Reynolds, London; and Geo. Harding, Toronto.

FIELD PRODUCTS AT THE RECENT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The chief interest in this department always connects itself with the samples of wheat, not only in view of the fact that this is pre-eminently a wheat-growing country (note the fact, ye old country people who have lately been lyingly told that Canadians can't grow wheat, and live chiefly by lumbering), but also because of the liberal prizes offered in the class of fall wheat, the Canada Company giving \$100 for the best lot of 25 bushels, and the Association \$40 for the second best, and \$20 for the third best. A less number of entries than usual were made this year for the Canada Company's prize, for what reason we know not; and the much-to-be-coveted honour was awarded to Mr. James B. Hay, of Waterdown, Wentworth Co., for a very fine

sample of Diehl wheat. The second prize went to Mr. J. T. Blagden, of Carlisle, in the same county, whose wheat was also of the Diehl variety. Mr. J. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, Brant County, won the third prize. The samples of two bushel entries were of good-but not extra quality, and the same may be said of the entire grain class. The specimens were fair, but presented nothing specially worthy of mention. Beside the great staple, wheat, there were bags of barley, rye, oats, field and marrow-fat peas, Indian corn, timothy and clover, Alsike clover, flax seed, turnip seed, buck wheat, tares, millet, and 112 lb bales of hops, exhibited under the head of grain. The show of roots and vegetables was exceedingly good. It has been a fine season for potatoes, and, as might have been expected, they were on exhibition in great variety and of large size. There were no fewer than 105 samples of potatoes, and in addition to old and well-known sorts, there was a considerable sprinkling of new varieties. Among these were 15 lots of the justly celebrated Early Rose, and specimens of Patterson's Regent, Prince of Wales, Shaker Fancy, Colebrook Seedling, White Prolific, Melto, Albert's Own, Cote and Bishop's Seedling. Several of these are unknown to us, and as yet to fame. The turnips were exceedingly smooth and handsome specimens, but we have seen larger, and, on the whole, it would seem that a dropping season is not so favourable, in this climate, to a full development of this valuable root as one in which rain and sunshine alternate. The Swedes put in a better appearance as to quality than the Whites, and both first and second prizes were taken by that county, which of all others perhaps in the Province, knows best how to grow and use the turnip—the County of Wellington. The field carrots were uncommonly good, as also were the mangolds, especially those of the Globe variety. Fine samples of Kohl Rabi were shown, a field product worthy of being more widely cultivated by Canadian farmers. Parsnips and chicory, squashes and pumpkins, were shown, also an article which it is not desirable should be either grown or used extensively in this or any other Christian country, tobacco leaf. A. Shaw, of Kingston, took the prize for the best ten pounds of "the weed," in a cured state.

WHO OR WHAT CAN BEAT IT?

We have frequently spoken of and copied items concerning Mr. Charles Arnold's new Hybrid Wheat, and if we were to judge by the results of this year's production, we do not think that enough has been said about it. Last week Mr. Arnold threshed the grain with the following results. On one acre of ground he sowed 30 pounds of seed, (one-fourth of the usual quantity)

and on threshing it out he found his return to be fifty-one bushels and two quarts of good fair grain, weighing 61 lbs to the bushel. Of one variety he sowed 7 lbs., and his return was 17 bushels and two quarts. From the above results we must conclude that as a productive wheat the new varieties being brought to perfection by Mr. Arnold exceed all other wheat now before the public, and his undertaking is deserving of the greatest encouragement from the Canadian Board of Agriculture.—*Paris Transcript.* [Which it is not likely to get.—Ed. O.F.]

The Live Stock.

THE IMPORTED BULL, GENERAL NAPIER.

The last importation of Short Horns made by M. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Compton, Quebec, was shipped from Liverpool, Aug. 7, 1869, and comprises seven first-class animals, of which the following is a list:—

"Bright Lady," a roan heifer, calved April 6, 1868, bred by Mr. Torr, Aylesby Manor, Lincolnshire; "Weal Bliss," a roan heifer, calved Nov. 19, 1867, also bred by Mr. Torr; "Isabella Sovereign," a roan heifer, calved Feb. 2, 1867, bred by Mr. Barnes, Westland, Moynalty, Ireland; "Forest Queen," a red heifer, calved Oct. 25, 1867, bred by Mr. Hugh Aylmer, West Dereham Abbey, Stokeferry, Norfolk; "Queen of Diamonds," a red and white heifer, calved Feb. 24, 1867, bred by Mr. J. Lynn, Shoxton, Grantham, Lincolnshire; "General Napier," a roan bull, calved May 2, 1868, bred by Mr. Torr, Aylesby Manor, Lincolnshire; and "Senator Third," a red and white bull, calved in January 1869, bred by Mr. T. Crisp, Butley Abbey, Suffolk.

These fine animals arrived safely at their destination, and but for the narrow, stupid policy of the Board of Agriculture, would have graced the recent Provincial Show with their presence. Is there in the Dominion of Canada a man of ordinary common-sense and average patriotism, who would not have held up both his hands for the suspension of any rule that stood in the way of such an addition to the display of live stock at the recent Exhibition? However, they are quietly cropping the rich herbage of Hillhurst Farm, and spite of petty jealousies and "red-

tapeism," will be heard from another day. Meantime no official ban is potent enough to prevent our putting these animals on exhibition in these columns, and we have much pleasure in presenting the readers of the ONTARIO FARMER with a splendid engraving of "General

Napier," and append hereto his pedigree, from which it will be seen that his parentage is of high rank in Short-Horn annals.

"BULL GENERAL NAPIER," roan, calved May 2, 1868, bred by Mr. Torr, Aylesby Manor, Lincolnshire.

THE IMPORTED SHORT HORN BULL, "GENERAL NAPIER."



THE PROPERTY OF M. H. COCHRANE, ESQ., OF COMPTON, QUEBEC.

Got by Lord Blithe, 22126.
 Glossary, dam by Booth Royal, 15673.
 Guide Book, gr. d. by Dr. McHale, 15887.
 Guiding Star, g. gr. d. by Crown Prince, 10087.
 Gleamy, g. g. gr. d. by Vanguard, 10994.
 Glitter, g. g. g. gr. d. by Londesboro', 6142.
 Glowworm, g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Rannuculus,
 2479.

Golden Locks, g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Remus, 4932.
 Golden Beam, g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Prince
 Comet, 1,342.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Count, 170.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Constellation, 163.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Young Favourite,
 255.

General Napier's sire, Lord Blithe, is own

brother to the celebrated prize cow, Lady Fragrant, winner for two years in succession as the best cow at the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and at the great Yorkshire Society, 1868-9, besides twenty prizes and cups at various county and local shows. Lord Blithe's dam and female ancestors, for four generations, were all by pure Booth bulls; Dr. McHale, a noted prize bull in Ireland, was bred by Mr. Barnes from pure Booth blood on each side. Crown Prince begot most of Mr. Booth's prize animals for many years; he was only let for one season to Mr. Torr, and never used at any other places, except Warlaby and Aylesby. Guiding Star, his daughter, was one of the finest cows ever bred at Aylesby; her portrait will be found in vol. XV. of Coate's Herd Book. Vanguard was hired for six seasons by Mr. Torr, and was bred by Buckingham from the Isabella family. Lonsdesboro', was a son of Mr. Booth's Tom-boy, and Mr. Botterill's admired cow, Martinmas Maid, by Eastthorpe.

THE LIVE STOCK AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

This department of the show, though comprising many first-class specimens in the several classes, was not, as a whole, quite up to the mark of some previous exhibitions. There was indeed no particular shortcoming among the horses, which were perhaps represented as well as usual, but the unfortunate ruling out of the valuable stock owned by Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Montreal, the limited extent to which Mr. Stone exhibited, and the absence of all Mr. Christie's herd from the show ground, could not but have an effect on the cattle classes. The sheep, likewise, were perhaps less numerous than usual, certainly less numerous than on some previous occasions, if we except the Merinoes, which never mustered so largely or so respectably at a Provincial Show as on this occasion. The flock of Mr. George Miller was, we understand, excluded from exhibition on the same ground as the herd of Mr. Cochrane, and this alone would suffice to make a perceptible gap in the sheep ranks. We have seen a more extensive collection of pigs, especially in the large Berkshire and Yorkshire classes, than were to

be beheld at the late London Exhibition, though the porcine display, so far as it went, must be acknowledged to have been a creditable one. The poultry show was good in quality of birds, and full as to numbers.

HORSES.

This branch of the exhibition comprised many very deserving animals, and may be said to have been quite up to the average of previous shows. Some beautiful specimens of carriage horses were made to display their truly fine points to crowds of admiring spectators, who seemingly could not be wearied with gazing at the noble creatures as they coursed round the driving ring. It would be hard to beat the first prize carriage stallion, especially when it is considered that he is only a three year old colt, and has therefore a career of improvement before him. A "Royal George" colt, George III., does honour to his paternity. In contrast to this fine animal, but equally fine in his class, was the first prize draught stallion, monstrous in size, but very perfect and symmetrical in development, and being yet only four years old, will, if he does well, be yet more elephantine ere he has done growing. There is a wise tendency among our farmers to increase the bulk and weight of their draught horses, and this is an absolute necessity if the plough is to go down, as it ought to do, beam-deep. In the heavy draught section, there were no less than fifty-four entries, and many of the animals exhibited are imported from England. Without particular specification, it may be observed that the agricultural horses in general were excellent, especially those fit both for drawing a loaded waggon, or taking a carriage along at a leisurely jog trot—a very useful style of horse for farmers keeping but a single team for all purposes. Blood horses put in but a meagre appearance, there being but fourteen entries in all. We are undoubtedly behind hand with the thorough-bred classes, as compared with the other styles of horse-flesh. Road and carriage horses are generally well represented, and this was the case at the recent exhibition. The entries were numerous (upwards of two hundred), and some of the animals would be hard to beat anywhere. We must not admit mention of some as fine brood mares, colts, and fillies in the several classes, as ever graced any Provincial Show.

CATTLE.

The Short-Horns, of course, took the lead in the cattle classes, not merely because they are fashionable, for fashion is for once what it very seldom is, sensible and reasonable, in putting this valuable breed into its position of distinguished honour and preference. It is not merely that the pure bred Short-Horn is an intrinsically fine and choice animal, but that its qualities of peculiar excellence are so strongly possessed that they are imparted in a very high degree to the grades. Proof of this was furnished in the cattle classes at the present exhibition. The steer, owned by Mr. S. Armstrong, of Eramo-

and the fat cow, owned by Mr. Henlock Young, of Guelph, both high Short-Horn grades, were much and deservedly admired. We refer our readers to the prize list for the leading specimens of Short-Horns. The chief exhibitors in this department were Messrs. J. Miller, of Brougham; J. Snell, of Edmonton; F. W. Stone, of Guelph; G. Wood, Trafalgar; J. S. Thompson, of Whitby; Colonel Taylor, of London; and Major Greig, of Beachville. It is to be regretted that only two herds competed for the Prince of Wales' prize, and not a few think the judges made a mistake, and gave the prize to the least deserving herd of the two. We report the opinion without endorsing it. Some excellent specimens of Devon cattle were on the ground, the chief exhibitors being Messrs. Peters and Pincombe, of London; Spencer, of Brooklin; Rudd, of Guelph; Foley and Mann, of Bowmanville; and Howe, of Thornbury. The Ayrshires were about as good as usual, which is not bestowing very high praise upon them, for Canadian breeders have never distinguished themselves very greatly in this direction. The Callows put in a highly respectable appearance, which would have been enhanced if Mr. Thomas McRae, of Guelph, a prominent breeder of those "black republicans," had not allowed four of his best animals, destined for the Fair Ground, to be shipped away to Massachusetts just before the exhibition. The purchaser of them is Mr. John Giles, of South Farmingham, the celebrated Jersey breeder. Mr. W. Hood, also of Guelph, had a fine lot of Galloways, but did not gain so many prizes as he ought to have done. Among the fat cattle, a pair of splendid Galloway steers showed the capabilities of this breed for beef-making. Mr. Stone is pretty much alone in his glory with the Herefords, a breed of cattle not at all appreciated in this country as it deserves to be. The show of working oxen was not up to the mark. The first prize pair (Short-Horn grades), though good, might, we fancy, be surpassed in any county in Ontario, if the best were turned out for competition.

SHEEP.

Some really fine sheep were shown, and without any wish to be invidious, we would single out Mr. John Miller's Cotswold ewes, Mr. F. W. Stone's lambs of the same breed; also the Southdowns owned by the gentleman last named, and some Leicesters owned by, we don't know who, as especially fine animals. We see symptoms we have noticed before, of the Leicesters and Cotswolds mixing together, and if our sheepmen don't look out, it will soon be hard to tell "which from 't'other," as it is the tonsorial process alone distinguishes some Leicesters from the Cotswolds. As we have said, the Merinoes put in a better appearance than ever before at a Provincial Fair, but even these improved specimens would be "nowhere" at a Vermont Fair.

PIGS.

Better Yorkshires than those of James Bradie and Son, Belleville; better Suffolks than those of Mr. Main, of Trafalgar; better Berkshires

and Essex than those of Mr. Roach, of Hamilton, and Mr. Fisher, of Hyde Park, were seldom if ever shown at a Provincial Exhibition. When you have said that, you have taken the cream off the pig department, as these gentlemen were the leading exhibitors of really good swine. Has the trichinae disease frightened people from raising pigs? or why is this part of the show so deficient? More empty pens were to be found in the pig quarter than anywhere else. Ham and eggs, bacon and greens, pork and beans, we fancy will still be wanted, therefore we trust our farmers will not grow discouraged in pig-raising.

POULTRY.

This was a truly interesting and highly creditable part of the show, most of the classes having no representatives but really worthy ones. The buff Cochins must be an exception, and almost the only exception to this remark. Of course, the London poultrymen carried off the chief honours, and like some of the splendid male birds they showed, won the privilege of crowing on their own dunghill. Messrs. J. Bogue, W. and J. Peters, and J. Lamb, of London; J. S. Barnes, St. Thomas; W. H. Van Ingen, Woodstock; and G. S. Rykert, St. Catharines, whose melancholy and sudden death threw a shadow over the show, were the chief exhibitors in this department. The judging, done according to the "Standard of Excellence," was, we believe, thoroughly impartial, and gave satisfaction to all except to one individual, unfortunately a denizen of London, who roared at the judges in a manner more befitting a lion than a lamb.

BEEES.

Of these there was a lively display, both native and Italian, and the bee-men toiled in the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the sale of patent hives, until their throats were sore. The competition was, however, of the most gentlemanly and honourable description, and the rivals of the day on the show ground were all brothers at night at the Bee-Keeper's Convention. The chief apian exhibitors were Messrs. F. H. and H. M. Thomas, of Brooklin; S. H. Mitchell, of St. Mary's, and D. Reikie, of Wilfrid.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

FIRST SESSION.

Pursuant to notice previously given, the Ontario Bee-keepers' Convention met on Tuesday evening, September 21st, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, London. Upon motion Mr. John Cary was called to the chair, and Mr. A. C. Atwood acted as Secretary. The following questions were discussed:—

"Will it pay to feed bees early in spring with a view to early swarming?"

"Is there any danger of Canada being overstocked with bees?" "What is the best method of artificial swarming?"

In reference to the first question, the almost unanimous opinion was that early swarming might be expedited by artificial feeding, and that in view of the importance of getting early swarms in this climate, it would pay to feed for that purpose.

On the second subject, it was agreed that, taking the country as a whole, there was no danger whatever of over-stocking, at least for a very long time to come, but that in the vicinage of towns and cities, only a limited number of hives could be kept unless resort was had to special crops for bee forage.

After considerable discussion, the last question was laid over till next evening.

It was moved by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Burgess, that a Committee be appointed to draft Constitution and By-laws for a permanent Bee-keepers' Association.

There was a large and respectable meeting, and after very animated and interesting discussions, the Convention adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday evening.

SECOND SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the second session of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association took place in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, Richmond Street, London, on Wednesday evening, September 22nd. The Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws then reported as follows:—

The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, and recommend officers for a permanent Bee-Keepers' Association beg leave to report as follows:—

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. That this organization be called the "Ontario Bee-Keepers Association."

2. That the object of this Association shall be to promote the interests of scientific and practical bee culture.

3. That gentlemen paying 50 cents yearly shall be considered members of this Association—ladies to be admitted to membership free of charge.

4. That the officers of this Association shall consist of President, vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a committee of five, three to form a quorum—who shall be appointed annually.

7. That this Association shall meet annually at the time and place of the Provincial Fair, or oftener, at the option of the ex-committee.

BY-LAWS.

The order of procedure at the annual or public meeting of the Association shall be, first, the transaction of business, and then the discussion of questions pertaining to the science and practice of bee-keeping.

2. Any member of the Association shall be entitled to send notice to the secretary of a question or questions for discussion at an approaching annual or other public meeting.

3. Questions previously prepared, and of which public notice has been given, shall take precedence

of other subjects of discussion at the meetings of the Association.

4. Any person proposing a question shall, if present, be expected to introduce the subject.

5. No person shall be allowed to speak longer than ten minutes at one time on any question.

6. The Association shall have the power to change or add to the Constitution or By-laws at any annual meeting, notice of such change or addition having been given at least 24 hours before hand.

It was then moved and carried, that the above Constitution and By-laws be adopted.

It was then moved, seconded and carried, that the Rev. W. F. Clarke, be president of this Association; Mr. J. H. Thomas, vice-president; Mr. A. C. Attwood, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. Mitchell, St. Mary's, Bennett, Cobourg, G. W. Lawrence, Stratford, D. M. Reekie, Wilfrid, and H. M. Thomas, of Brooklin, directors. Eighteen persons then enrolled their names. The discussion of the question was then resumed. After a lengthy and pleasant discussion of the question, what is the best method of artificial swarming? it was moved and carried that it be laid upon the table.

The question, has foul brood ever been discovered in Canada? was next submitted. As several members answered in the affirmative, it was then resolved, that cases of undoubted foul brood having been reported, this Association would strongly urge the total destruction by fire of all stocks and hives affected by this dread scourge of bee-keeping, so as to prevent its spread. The question of the best size of hives for Canada was then discussed at considerable length, when it was moved and carried, That a hive containing about 200 cubic inches is the best for Canada.

THIRD SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association met on Thursday evening, September 23rd, at 7.30 o'clock, when the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Several items of business being disposed of, the question, "Do bees consume less and come out better wintered in a uniform cell or in a warm temperature?" was discussed. After a brief discussion it was resolved that bees winter best in a uniform cool temperature. The question, "What kind of plants will honey the best in excessively wet weather?" was next considered. After a short discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Association, the locust, currant, raspberries, and berry plants in general, sweet clover and American bee-plant, are the best plants for producing honey in wet weather. The question "What is the best method of securing the most surplus honey after having doubled your swarms?" was taken up. After a spirited discussion it was resolved that the best method of obtaining surplus honey is by using large boxes on new hives and taking honey from old hives by the honey extractor. The question, "Is the centrifugal comb-emptying machine as useful as has been represented?" was then considered. After several replies in the affirmative, it was resolved—That

we regard the Honey Extractor favourably, and recommend its favourable use. The last question brought before the Association was—"Is a plain hive the best for successful bee-keeping in Canada?" After an exceedingly interesting discussion a resolution was passed with one dissentient, that a movable comb hive, and not a plain hive, is best for successful bee-keeping.

After having enjoyed three very interesting and profitable sessions, with an average of sixty intelligent bee-keepers, thirty five of whom enrolled themselves as members, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the time and place of the next Provincial Fair.

STOCK SALES.

MR. JOHN SNELL'S SALE.

This came off as advertised, September 29th. The attendance was good and the bidding spirited. Of Short-Horns, seven cows and heifers were sold at prices ranging from \$90 to \$200; and 8 bulls from \$100 to \$225. Hon. George Brown was the purchaser of three animals. The Cotswold rams brought from \$16 to \$65 each; and the ewes from \$9 to \$16. The Leicesters brought from \$8 a-piece for ewe lambs to \$105 for the highest-priced ram; and the Southdowns about \$11 each. The sheep were not all sold. The Berkshire hogs brought from \$9 for a four month's old boar to \$85 for a sow with nine pigs.

MR. F. W. STONE'S SALE.

Mr. Stone, of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, had a sale of sheep September 30th. The attendance was not so large as might have been expected, and the fewness of the bidders led to the withdrawal of some of the lots. About 40 Cotswold rams and 20 Cotswold ewes were sold, the rams at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30, and the ewes at about \$40 per pair. Very few Southdowns was offered. Most of the purchasers were from the other side of the lines.

MR. JOSEPH KIRBY'S SALE.

This took place, according to notice, at Esquesing, near Milton, October 1st. There was a good attendance, mostly of neighbouring farmers, but the competition was by no means brisk. Upwards of fifty Leicester and Cotswold sheep were sold, the rams at from \$16 to \$46 each; ram lambs \$10 to \$40 each; Leicester ewes \$27 to \$37 per pair; ewe lambs \$12 to \$37 per pair; Cotswold ewe lambs \$13 to \$35 per pair. Two Short-Horn bull calves were sold at \$95 and \$100

respectively, and three Short-Horn heifer calves at \$51, \$61, and \$81 respectively.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE SALE IN ILLINOIS.

We beg to call attention to an advertisement, which appears in our present issue, of an important sale of Short-Horn Cattle which is to take place at Berlin, Ill., on the 27th inst. A Chicago correspondent on whose judgment we can rely says, "The Stock to be offered for sale, at Grove Park Farm, is superior."

PORTRAITS OF PRIZE ANIMALS.—Mr. J. R. Page, the celebrated stock artist, was at the recent Provincial Exhibition, at our instance, taking sketches of prize animals, from which engravings will be made for future numbers of the ONTARIO FARMER. We had hoped to have received one or two in time for this number, but though we are late in going to press by two or three days, the non-arrival of the engravings compels us to defer their publication. The next and following numbers will be embellished with them.

The Garden.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held in the City Hall, London, on Wednesday evening, September 22, Mr. W. H. Mills, President, in the chair.

The Directors' Report was submitted as follows:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association, in presenting their Annual Report, have much pleasure in stating that during the past year the society has held three successful meetings for the exhibition of fruit, and the discussion of questions relating to the varieties best adapted to our climate, and the best soils and mode of culture. The October meeting was held at St. Catharines, at which there was a very large display of grapes and other fruits; the winter meeting was held in the City of Hamilton, and was well attended; and the summer meeting was held at Galt, at which there was a fine display of strawberries, and some of most extraordinary size.

There has been some increase in the number of members during this year, as will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, he having received one hundred and seventy-six dollars for fees of mem-

bers this year, against one hundred and fifty-seven dollars from the same source last year. A complete list of the members of the Association is appended to this report.

The discussions of the several meetings have elicited much valuable information. These discussions have been very fully and carefully preserved, and will be embodied in the printed report which will be given to the members. The report of last year was, by an arrangement with the Commissioner of Agriculture, printed by the Department of Agriculture and sent out from thence to the members of this Association, thereby securing to them the entire Agricultural Report in addition to our own. Some very considerable number of typographical errors found their way into that Report which very much mar its appearance, and in some degree its usefulness, occasioned by the pressure of public printing at the close of the Session. The blemishes, it is believed, can be obviated hereafter.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has very kindly issued a series of questions prepared by your Directors, relating to the different fruits of their culture, and required the different Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to return answers thereto. These replies will be collected and a full report prepared therefrom, which, it is believed, will be of great value, a copy of which, when printed, will be given to every member.

In addition to the prizes offered by the Association, by resolution passed at the meeting of Feb. 4th, 1869, the Directors at a meeting of the Board, held on that day, offered a prize of \$30 for the best essay on the cultivation of the raspberry, blackberry, strawberry and currant, and a further prize of \$15 dollars for the second best essay. The time limited for the reception of these essays, 1st September, 1869, having passed, and only two essays having been received, your Directors have extended the time to 1st February, 1870, with leave to the writers of the essays received to withdraw them and substitute others if they wish.

At a meeting of Directors held at Galt on the 6th of July, a prize of twenty-five dollars was offered for the best collection of insects, injurious or beneficial to the various kinds of fruits, provided always that the prize should be awarded only to a really meritorious collection.

At the same time your Directors, feeling that it was highly important that this Society should be represented at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia on the 15th of this month (September, 1869), appointed Mr. Charles Arnold a delegate to attend the same. This report will be published, and form a part of the annual report.

Your Directors cannot close this report without intimating to members that if they would each take a little pains to call the attention of their neighbours to the work of this Association, and show the importance of sustaining it, the number of its members might easily be doubled in the course of the next year, and this Society enter upon a course of prosperity and usefulness of incalculable benefit to the country.

The Directors also desire to intimate to the Association that if gentlemen leave their homes and devote their time to the interests of the Association in attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Directors, it is but right that their reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in attendance upon such meetings should be paid by the Association. We believe the state of our finances, and the manifest justice of the case, will fully warrant such an appropriation of our funds, and we therefore advise that a further by-law be enacted by the Association authorizing the Treasurer to pay such expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

21st September, 1869.

The Report was adopted.

The Treasurer's Report was next submitted, showing the receipts for the year to be \$526, and the expenditure \$315 20. A balance of \$455 remained from the previous year, which leaves \$666 on hand. The report was adopted.

The President then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—At the last annual meeting, held in the City of Hamilton, I was unable, through illness, to thank you for the proud position you then honoured me with. This duty, however, was performed by my friend, the Rev. R. Burnet, who always regards with care his absent friends. Through your kindness then I am permitted this opportunity, and I may add, the extreme pleasure of addressing you upon the subject of Horticulture—of all others the dearest to me—because I feel the objects we have in view, and the pursuit we are engaged in, trying to build up a public taste for fine fruits by persuading all throughout the land to bring within their own reach and culture these healthful and delicious products, is, without exception, one of the most elevated and Christianizing occupations we, as a body, can possibly pursue, inasmuch as it affords the proper kind of food to those who are desirous to learn their Author's mandates in the evolution of matter. Besides, it multiplies our social joys, and ministers to the comfort of the human race; draws us away from the sordid motives of selfishness, soothes us with benign influence in the hour of sickness, and thus we reach the vale of earthly vanity, and feel, as we journey onward, the silent shadows from the trees we love. By this pursuit also, we learn some of the laws of Creative power and Omnipotent force displayed in every germ of life. He that enters with his whole heart bent on the culture of fruits and flowers for the inward happiness and pleasure they afford him, gives evidence of high moral aims. We may safely confide to the integrity and kindness deeply graven in his character. In this way it comes to be acknowledged that an organization of fruit growers is regarded as an association of high rank and to be considered a useful and worthy member thereof is a guaranty of purity of purpose. It is, therefore, a source of great pleasure to me to be able to realize that our pleasant and profitable discussions are the means of establishing a taste in this

direction; and a harmony of sentiment, as marked in its character as in the good that must, of necessity result to our country in morals and health.

As it is one of the pleasant duties of the President to give an annual address on some subject relating to the objects of the Association, I may here premise that it is not the scarcity of subjects from which one may mould a discourse suitable for such an occasion, for they "exist in the heavens above and on the earth beneath," the difficulty arises from an ignorance on my part of how best to select and adjust the material to promote the object in view; at the same time a conviction forces itself that this is not an occasion on which I should weary your attention with any long discourse or dry accumulation of facts to prove such theory as I may advance. I shall, therefore, only offer a few remarks in a rambling way, under the head of Arboriculture, by drawing your attention to a few important facts: first, that the planting of native forest trees in belts around cultivated farms, modify the conditions of climate by governing to a great extent the degrees of temperature and rainfall. That our health and length of years, and the sanitary condition of the country, depend on the influences these noble forest trees exert upon them. They stand, if I may so express it, as gigantic capillary ducts, for the daily attraction and repulsion of fluids, set in motion by the force of the sun, which raise these fluids gently from, and again return them to the bosom of the earth, and in this way they are made the instruments in regulating and graduating the permanency of rainfall. While inhaling carbonic acid vapours, and condensing them in the shape of woody fibre as so much stored up heat for our future use. They daily accumulate and emit that pure oxygen element without which human life could not exist.

These then are some of the good effects we shall secure by making an artificial planting of forest trees, and affording them the necessary protection until they become established. So intimately connected and dependent are we upon the forces of nature which surround us that no great depth of comprehension is required to see that God has made it a matter of necessity that man should study these forces to enable him to secure his health and happiness, which should be the principle aim and end of his sojourn here. To know these laws, enables him to behold and appreciate the unbounded munificence of the "Author." And it necessitates a sequence that those people of the earth who take the higher degrees in this branch of science are the "elect."

Sir John Herschell says that "there is evidently something distinct from mere local situation, which determines the element of climate. It is chiefly in man's clearance and allowance of arborescent vegetation, and in the artificial drainage of the soil that his influence on these relations is perceptible." But, after all, nature gives us the finest example on so grand a scale that our attention is arrested and made to draw the comparison between the evil effect produced by the

deadly sirocco which swept the barren deserts of Libia, as conclusive with those life-giving winds which sustain millions of animal life through the deep primeval forests. Thus, looking upon the general effects of a desert as death, I am led to conclude that the individual effects which go to make up a general result, must lead toward, or, in the line of such result, otherwise it would never happen. These inferences then lead to the conclusion that a time must be brought about in this, as in any country, by individual efforts in clearing away the original woods when the same shall become so far uninhabitable as to be destructive to the advancement of civilization. But the evil effects produced by this depletion of the woods in the temperate zone, would differ essentially from those of the tropics. They would show themselves in various forms from time to time by endemic scourges.

Statistics kept in England for some years back, conclusively prove that the average of deaths is much greater in sections where the land has been quite stripped of its woods, as compared with those where they have been retained. I am necessitated to mention these facts to show the bearing they have upon every product brought under man's protection, for they are all inter-related. I can well recollect the time when round about Hamilton, before the great destruction of the forest took place, fine peach trees were grown, but for several years back this fruit too has been neglected, owing to the uncertainty of the crop. This present season, however, has been an exceptional one, having the conditions removed that once produced it in such abundance, so that where this tree's life has been preserved, we see it this season in bearing.

Under the head of Arboriculture, in the *Scottish Farmer*, for July 21st, 1869, a sensible article appears, on improving the climate of great Britain by the planting of trees. Probably no where else has science been brought to bear on agriculture with so much effect as here; and it is there coming to be understood that the planting of forest trees must precede ere agriculture and fruit production can succeed.

The State laws of Illinois and Iowa provide for the encouraging of the growth of trees and hedges, and for the protection of fruits. Exemption from taxation to a certain extent is the reward for planting forest trees, either by the acre, or along the highways in cultivated sections of the country. The arguments brought to bear on this subject, in securing these laws, are forcibly set forth in the *Scottish Farmer*. I cannot do more at this time than draw your attention to this important subject, leaving such evidence as may be brought to bear on it to the search and investigation of those among you who feel interested.

My advice is to plant forest trees and continue to do so from year to year, without waiting for any action of the Legislature in offering a bonus. We shall indeed have a compensation without this as the work progresses. But to anticipate the reply any inconsiderate person may make to this advice, by saying that we have more forest

trees than is good for us, which require removal before agricultural pursuits can be carried on, let me answer, I would not have it understood that I condemn clearing away the forests, for this is the first step to agriculture and horticulture. But I would urge each to take a hint from nature, and not fall back on her methods altogether, for is she not the parent of marshes, and in many cases of noxious gasses, which produce fever and other diseases. We should respect nature's laws, but not follow her in all things. It should be borne in mind that in proportion as the forest is removed, there is a decrease in rain-fall, and streams dry up. To such an extent may this go on, that in course of time it will become a serious question for our descendants to deal with; and this unfortunate state of things may be brought about irrespective of artificial under-drainage, which should never be charged with producing droughts, or the evil effects arising therefrom. I consider it one of the most efficient levers to successful agriculture and fruit-growing—the most extensive can do no harm, taken together, with a proper distribution of trees, the finest results will be accomplished.

By observations recently made in England, two facts have been clearly established, namely, that the general regularity of rain-fall, and local irregularities, are governed by local influences, in respect particularly to the area of surface occupied by trees. Although man may not be able to create the material of light, heat, and moisture, he can certainly modify, adjust and combine these to serve his purposes. Now, in this important matter of tree-planting, with which these materials are so intimately related, it behoves us to take warning from the suffering of other countries, and bring into play not only individual effort, but a legislative or national action to counteract the evil of over-clearing, which cannot be remedied in a quarter of a century or more. Nor can it strictly be considered an individual nation's interest. The planting and preservation of trees of one country concerns that of another; for the disturbances in the one must effect the other. Climate concerns the whole community, and protection from its injurious effects is one of the duties of Government, and is one of the many reciprocal relations each owe to the other. To my mind it seems clear that these natural influences continually impel to the belief that there must be a unity of interest, and whatever action is taken to keep in harmony with these laws, it will be found with those who comprehend the relations and co-relations of matter and mind.

I may say that artificial planting of forest trees should be secured, progressively, in a certain ratio, compared with the destruction of the forests, for by this means will be kept up those essential conditions of regularity in rain-fall and temperature, without which all human effort toward successful fruit-growing will be unavailing. For it is the reliable permanency in nature's forces which secure to us such vast advantages.

Again let me thank you, gentlemen, on retiring from the presidential chair, for the honour

conferred upon its occupant, and in making this farewell I must say, at the risk of appearing egotistical, that there is pleasure in store for me when thought shall revert to this period of my life, and with it there will always come a glow of honest pride in having been connected with this Association, and in the belief that my humble ability had rendered some little toward establishing a taste for fruit culture among the people of Ontario.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered the President for his address, and he was re-nominated by Mr. Saunders for the same office but declined.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected and the meeting adjourned.

HAMILTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FALL EXHIBITION.

The reputation of the Horticultural Society Exhibition, in this city, is so great, and their successes in the past so numerous and generally known, that the Reporter has a difficult task to do them justice and avoid the danger of over-praising them, if that be possible, or on the other hand of disappointing the very numerous readers who take an interest in these exhibitions. Wednesday's exhibition in the Drill Shed was very much like its predecessors—in short all the fruits, flowers and vegetables that a fine soil, genial climate, and great care and skill on the part of our amateur and professional gardeners could produce was exhibited. Commencing at the

FLOWERS,

There was not, yesterday, as large a display as is usual, but still there was some very fine plants shown. Of cut flowers there were some handsome Verbenas, Phloxes and Gladiolus; but, on the whole, we were not struck either with the quantity or quality of this department on the table devoted to the professionals. But a most pleasing feature was the very great excellence of the amateur table, which we feel justified in saying at this show has surpassed their professional brethren; there being not only a larger collection but, more generally, finer specimens and equal taste in the arrangement of the bouquets and other cut flowers. We must not, however, omit to notice some nine pots of beautiful Cockscombs exhibited by Mr. Wm. Rayner.

FRUIT.

Here, however, everything that was lacking in the floral department was more than compensated for. The long table was laden with a profusion of the finest fruit it has ever been our good fortune to see collected together. For example, in pears, one gentleman, the Rev. Robert Burnet, showed 50 distinct varieties, and all of superior excellence, while Messrs. John A. Bruce & Co., and Mrs. McLaren, had collections that were

very large and also very fine in quality, which in any other exhibition would have been quite sure to have been decorated with a first prize. Adjoining these there were apples, peaches, grapes, &c., grown in the open air that would have shamed the most hardened American Emigration Agent from uttering a word against our climate, then we had specimens of the Osage Orange, we believe the first ever fruited in Canada, shown by Messrs. John A. Bruce & Co. Plums that seemed bursting with luscious sweetness; grapes that made one's teeth water, and that although beyond our reach we dared not call sour; and all the other varieties of fruit for which our district are so justly celebrated.

VEGETABLES.

Two hundred and forty or two hundred and fifty feet of a wide table literally crowded with vegetables, must plead our excuse for not attempting a description of this department. Suffice it to say, that there were big potatoes, big cabbages, big cauliflowers, big onions, and big and fine everything that gardens will grow with the most careful attention and highest cultivated knowledge.—*Spectator*.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

We are compelled, very reluctantly, to make but the briefest and barest mention of this department of the Fair, owing to the crowded state of our columns this issue. The garden products were a very conspicuous and attractive feature of the show, especially the vegetables and fruits. The entries of garden vegetables amounted to the large total of seven hundred and fifty-six, and most of them were remarkably well-grown specimens. Of no department, however, have we greater reason to be proud, than of the fruit, of which there were five hundred and eighty-three entries. While all the classes were good, the pears and grapes were especially fine. Proof was given, if needed, to the most sceptical, that Canada is indeed a splendid fruit country. If at all practicable, we will do this department of the Exhibition more justice in our next issue.

APPLE SAMPLES.

Mr. Thomas Hooper of Columbus, has our thanks for very fine specimens of the following varieties of apples:—*Harkin's Green*, *South Ham Redstreak*, and *Fill Basket*. They were grown from grafts imported from England, and seem well adapted to the climate of this country.

Our Country.

THE HARVEST IN ONTARIO.

We have just passed through a very peculiar season, which will be long remembered by the people of Ontario, and a large portion of our Dominion. The spring was somewhat late, accompanied by a low temperature and frequent rains; conditions that were more or less characteristic of the succeeding summer and autumn. We have no precise meteorological data before us, but as a matter of ordinary observation and remembrance, the moist and cloudy skies, and moderate heat of the season now drawing to a close, must be regarded in several respects as of an exceptional character. Indeed it was a common thing to hear people remark, "how much the weather is like that of the old country." In general, crops suffer more frequently in this country from drought than from excessive wet and cold; and the improper extent to which the clearing away of the forest is being carried on in the older settled portions of the country, necessarily tends to intensify the aridity of the growing season. The present year, however, from causes which we are unable to explain, has been distinguished by a superabundance of rain and a delightfully cool temperature, and it is an interesting inquiry, what has been the effect of these meteorological conditions on the general harvest.

It is unfortunately extremely difficult, if not absolutely impracticable, to procure precise information on this subject. The crops have been later than usual in coming to maturity, and in some districts but little threshing has yet been done, a necessary test in order to draw accurate and reliable conclusions. For the present we must remain content with a few statements, founded on the numerous reports that have appeared from time to time in the public press, and on information received from an extensive personal intercourse and correspondence with leading agriculturists in different sections of the Province. The few brief remarks which we have to offer must be looked upon as general and approximative, with no pretensions whatever to minute accuracy, which at present is simply unattainable.

From as careful collection of facts as we have been able to make, the following statements of the principal cereal crops are probably not far from the truth:—Fall wheat may be regarded as varying from 18 to 30 bushels an acre; spring wheat, 15 to 28; oats, 30 to 50; barley, 28 to 40; and peas, comprising the choice as well as common varieties, from 16 to 30 bushels per acre. Rye is but little cultivated, except on the lighter and poorer soils, and will range from about 15 to 25 or 30 bushels per acre. In this statement the minimum in a few places has been further reduced, in the case of wheat especially, by insect depredation, and mildew or rust; while in others, owing to better farming or superior soils, the maximum has been exceeded. As, for example, in some parts of the north western section of the Province, including portions of Bruce and Grey, Wellington and Simcoe, winter wheat suffered most severely by rust, in some instances almost destroyed, while even spring wheat in some cases fared but little better; both kinds being also affected by the midge. This too was the case to some extent, on much smaller areas, in a few other parts of the Province; still, as a whole, the growth of wheat will be considerably larger than that of last year. The quality of fall wheat this year will be inferior to that of last, but spring wheat of the present season will prove much superior in quality and immensely greater in quantity. Barley too is much heavier, but in consequence of the wet it is generally low in colour, but only in a few cases was it so much damaged in the harvesting as to injure materially its malting quality. Peas, early sown in rich land, ran too much to haulm, and sometimes rotted when beaten down in contact with the moist ground; but, on the whole, the crop is beyond an average, and the quality good. Oats are generally a very good crop, the grain being unusually plump and heavy. The season has been most unfavourable to Indian corn, which requires a summer and autumnal temperature several degrees higher than we have had this year to bring it to perfection. Upon dry, warm soils, however, the fine, warm weather at the end of September and beginning of October has very much improved appearances, and in such situations a tolerable crop, after all, may be gathered. Owing to the

moist character of the season grass has been abundant, and the yield of hay heavy, particularly on new meadows, ranging between 1½ and 2 tons per acre, the latter figure being exceeded in several instances. The quality is very various, badly injured by wet in some cases, in others but little affected, while a considerable amount has been saved in excellent condition. Live stock will not suffer next winter from any deficiency of this kind of provender; and straw of all kinds is most abundant. We may notice, in passing, that much of the injury done by showery weather to the hay during the process of curing might have been prevented in many cases by the exercise of more attention, incurring some little additional trouble and expense. The curing of hay, owing to our usually bright and warm sunshine, is a pretty rapid and certain process. Unless the crop be exceptionally heavy, very little is done after the grass is cut than to rake it into rows and gather it into the barn or rick as speedily as possible. A similar remark will apply to the grain harvest; in this, as in hay-making, our farmers are generally strangers to the anxiety and systematic care and patience which characterize these operations in the moist and fickle climate of the British Islands. However, our people would unquestionably promote their own and country's interest in seasons like the one just past, by copying a little closer the agricultural practice of the old country. It was a fortunate circumstance that during the grain harvest the temperature was unusually low, or serious damage must have resulted from sprouting. As it was both hay and grain were, to some extent, put into the barn in a damp or imperfectly cured condition, a circumstance that cannot otherwise than unfavourably injure the quality. We have heard, indeed, of instances of hay having fermented to such a degree as to threaten slow combustion, a catastrophe only averted by reopening the mass, and again exposing it to the action of air and solar heat.

Turning from cereals to root crops, potatoes, it may be remarked, are generally productive, in many places to an extent almost unprecedented. The rot, however, on wet land especially, is making rapid inroads, and the quantity of healthy tubers must be seriously diminished.

Cups, pink-eyes, and the older sorts generally appear to be affected the most, while the Garnet Chili, of large size, but somewhat of coarse quality, seems to pass through the trying ordeal almost unscathed. The yield of the early rose is in most instances marvellously great, fully justifying the high expectations that had been raised in this respect; but we learn that in damp situations it is seriously affected by the disease; and even in dry and warm soils, to our personal knowledge, it is not entirely free. Perhaps there was never a season in Canada that more forcibly demonstrated the advantages of under draining than the one about drawing to a close. We have witnessed numerous instances both of cereal and root crops in which the drained land, all other conditions being apparently equal, showed a superiority in the produce, both as to quantity and quality, over that which was undrained, of at least thirty or forty per cent., and in extreme cases considerably more. Seeing in matters of this sort, at least, is believing, but notwithstanding what is now doing in this direction, it can scarcely be said that we have yet reached the threshold of this most important means of agricultural improvement. With drainage where required, and a more thorough system of cultivation, our farm crops generally might in a few years be doubled, and their quality vastly improved. The other root crops, turnips, carrots and mangel wurzel are very productive, and the growth appears to be healthy. Indeed the numerous specimens shown at the Provincial Exhibition, and what we have subsequently seen at local shows, have never been surpassed, either for size or quality, and they would occupy a high rank in any of the British exhibitions. It is a reliable criterion of the steady progress of our agriculture, notwithstanding many short comings, that root culture is every year extending, and as a consequence live stock is both increasing in number and improving in quality.

The yield of fruit has been of a varied character, in some places positively good, but in others only middling or decidedly inferior. Of the smaller kinds of fruit the crop was generally above an average, and this has been the case with apples in most of the more favoured situations. Pears have done exceedingly well in

many places, and peaches, as an open air crop, have been tolerably abundant, and of better flavour than was anticipated early in the season. Open air grapes, freely exposed, will not thoroughly ripen, the average temperature has been too low for the requirements of this delicious fruit. In most years the hardier varieties do exceedingly well for out of door culture, which of late has been much extended in most of the older settled sections of the Province, and wine of a very fair quality has been manufactured from open air grapes. With respect to the more useful kinds of fruit, we heard two of our most intelligent horticulturists, who attended the great American Pomological Convention at Philadelphia last month, remark that they saw nothing superior at that great national gathering than what was exhibited the following week at our Provincial show in London. It speaks well both for the climate and soil of Ontario, and the intelligence and enterprise of our horticulturists, that the Province has already attained a high character for producing fruit, which ministers so largely to the health and comfort of mankind.

We would just remark in conclusion, that the harvest, only in the later districts just gathered in, is of a character to call forth feelings of devout gratitude to Him, without whose blessing the husbandman would sow in vain. Prices most probably will rule lower than what we have been accustomed to for the past few years, but the greatly increased quantity will more than compensate for any diminution in value that we are likely to experience; and farmers will, in the long run, consult their own interests by bringing freely their produce to market when the demand is firm and healthy.

Notwithstanding the unusually large number of immigrants that have reached this Province during the present year, many farmers have been seriously inconvenienced for want of sufficient help, and wages continue to maintain a high standard. We require a steady influx of farm labourers, and also of female servants, every year; and it is much to be desired that the Government will follow up with increasing energy this important movement, already so auspiciously commenced. Productive labour is the great source of wealth, and the labourers

who come out to-day will, many of them, in a very few years become employers of labour themselves; and thus it is in a new and advancing country a constant stream of immigration should be kept flowing, and opportunities multiplied for steady and industrious men, however poor, to rise in the social scale, and make provision for old age and the wants of their families.

THE DEVONSHIRE PEASANT.

(From the Globe.)

A good deal of discussion is at present going on in England in reference to the condition of the peasantry. In many quarters that condition is deplorable, especially in the southern and south-western counties. Devonshire, for instance, which in many respects, such as climate, may be spoken of as the garden of the country, has, in this respect, a noticeable, bad pre-eminence. The agricultural laborer in that and some of the adjoining counties is, in general, most unfavorably situated. Sir Charles Trevelyan says, his "ordinary subsistence is not sufficient to maintain him in the health and strength required for the efficiency, and therefore, the economy of labour; it is impossible for him to make any provision out of his scanty earnings for sickness and old age; and all he has to look forward to is a life of unintermitted toil, shut out from every hope of advancement, and ending with his being pensioned as a pauper on the poor rates." He is made old before his time, and crippled with rheumatism even before he is old, while throughout life he is in a state of ignorance too passive even to be called contented. Two dollars and a quarter per week without board, is about the average he can earn when in employment, and "broken time" is not unknown in "Merric England." In Northumberland and Cornwall, where the wages for farm labour are highest, they never rise above five dollars a week without board, and no hope of anything better. These Counties are the English labourer's paradise, and yet let any one say if there is before working men there any such prospect as the average industrious laborer on a farm may have in Canada. We have heard some poor, foolish, spiritless fellows say that they would rather be English labourers than Canadian farmers. Every one to his taste; but there is really no room in the premises for anything but contrast. It would surely then be a kindness to all concerned to promote the emigration of such poor, down-trodden drudges as the labourers of Devonshire. It is poor economy to have such a class at all. A poorly fed, poorly paid, spiritless labourer will put in but a poor day's work. It is found so in England and everywhere else. Yet farmers are so foolish that they put every obstacle in the way of their labourers being assisted to emigrate for fear wages should rise. Fools that they are. If emigration went on in

Devon and Dorset and other counties till wages rose to an average of four and five and six dollars a week, all would be better. The farmers would get better work and more of it, while they would have lighter poor rates to pay. The labourer would be more comfortable, and hope would dawn upon him; while education for his children would be possible, and thus the dangerous class would be so far diminished by their having a stake in the country, and something consequently to lose.

The wise and benevolent in England are seeing this, and are planning schemes of emigration on an extensive scale. We wish them all success in their work. They seem to think specially of Australia. We have not a single word to say against our sister Colonies, and the outlets they afford to the struggling classes. They are noble lands, and will be magnificent communities by and by. But for those who depend upon the benevolence of others for the means of emigrating, Canada has special recommendations. Its easiness of access alone is sufficient to turn the scale in its favour, and we have room for thousands of Devonshire labourers, and can promise them more than two dollars and a quarter a week, aye, or its double, and, above all, the prospect of, by and by, cultivating their own land, and in the end dying under their own roof tree, with no fear that their children shall be beggars, or that the only refuge for their widows shall be the pauper's house, with the pauper's fare and the pauper's treatment. Those accustomed to farm service are those specially suited to Ontario, as an agricultural country, and while our agents tell of our resources to the dwellers in crowded cities, let them not forget the many struggling ones in England's rural villages, who know only that they are pinched, but cannot apparently even dream of how the evil is to be remedied.

Arts and Manufactures.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

The annual meeting of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, September 22nd. The President, Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg, in the chair. The following Institutes were represented by delegates, whose names are appended:—Cobourg, Dr. Beatty; Whitby, John Shier; Galt, James Young, M.P., and David Brown; Guelph, David McCrea; Hamilton, Robert Roy and Wm. Brown; Woodstock, W. Edwards; Toronto, J. J. Withrow; Brantford, Wm. Watt; Stratford, W. S. Buckingham; Strathroy, Rev. Mr. Patterson; Woodstock, P. W. Sawtell.

The following report was then read:

The executive Committee of the Association in presenting their first Annual Report, beg to refer to a few particulars connected with public aid to Mechanics' Institutes in Canada.

During the Session of Parliament for the year 1847, the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, through its City Representatives—the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, and W. H. Boulton, Esq.,—made application for and obtained for itself, and each of its sister Institutes, an annual grant of \$200, which was continued up to the year 1859, when all these grants were withdrawn.

In the year 1857, the late Board of Arts and Manufactures were established, by Act of Parliament; and in which provision was made for the affiliation therewith of the several Institutes receiving Legislative assistance. On the withdrawal of the grants to the Institutes, their connection with the Board was but little more than nominal. The Board, however, by the publication of its Monthly Journal, its free Library of reference, its annual examination of pupils of Institute Classes, and by any other available means, continued to render all the aid possible to the Institutes.

In January, 1868, it was made known to the Board, that no further grants would be made for its sustenance, but that its Library would be removed to the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, where it would still remain open to the public for reference. At the close of the last meeting of the Board, the representatives of the several Institutes organized an "Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario," which was subsequently recognized in the Agricultural and Arts Statute, and its functions described in its printed Constitution, and the proceedings of its last Meeting.

Before finally dissolving, the Board of Arts and Manufactures considered the Act introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, which, amongst other things, provided to grant aid to the Mechanics' Institutes to the extent of one dollar for every dollar subscribed, up to a maximum of two hundred dollars, to assist in Evening Class instruction; and appointed a Committee to wait upon the Commissioner, the Hon. John Carling, to represent to him that the aid proposed should also extend to the recognition of the purchase of Technical Works for their Libraries. This was at once acceded to by the Commissioner, and provided in the Statute.

By an amendment of the late Session, these provisions of the bill were still further extended, by recognizing not only the purchase of Technical Works, but of Works on general Literature, other than fiction. These liberal enactments have imparted new life into some of the previously languishing Institutions, enabling them more successfully to pursue their laudable objects.

The Institutes that availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, and the amounts received by them, for the year 1868, were as follows:—

Chatham	\$100 00
Paris	100 00
Toronto	200 00
Bomanville	140 00
Galt	50 00
Streetsville	80 00

Oshawa	\$180 00
Hamilton	100 00
Peterboro'	200 00
Dundas	200 00
Whitby	75 00
Strathroy	75 00
Guelph	100 00

Total

\$1,610 00

The claims already made by Institutes under the Act, for the present year, to this date, are:—

Paris	\$150 00
Seaforth	200 00
Toronto	200 00
Schomberg	30 00
Meaford	107 19
Berlin	103 48
Hamilton	200 00
Bowmanville	125 00
Galt	100 00
Merrickville	63 00
Dundas	200 00
Brantford	100 00
Oshawa	200 00
Newmarket	30 00
Whitby	150 00
Streetsville	197 00
Woodstock	200 00

Total

\$2,356 07

The greater number of these Institutes have complied with the requirements of the Act, in remitting to your Treasurer the five per cent. of the grants received; and the others will, no doubt, comply on being reminded of what the law requires.

During the past year your Secretary has forwarded to the several Institutes copies of a catalogue of technical books, prepared for their use; also copies of other available catalogues, to assist them in the selection of books; and also informed the Institutes, by circular, that he had made arrangements for the supply of the Industrial Works published by H. C. Baird, of Philadelphia, at a reduction of 33½ per cent. off the selling prices; for the Educational Department books at 10 per cent. reduction from its catalogue prices; and for the supply of other English and American books at 20 per cent. of the usual prices.

Since the organization of your Committee, your Secretary has selected and forwarded to eight Institutes thirty-eight invoices of books, a large proportion of which were on practical and useful subjects, amounting in value:—For the

Paris Mechanics' Institute	\$198 29
Strathroy	24 88
Streetsville	121 23
Whitby	44 70
Ayr	41 68
Dundas	34 24
Meaford	214 98
Merrickville	32 86

Your Committee have made arrangements with the publishers for the supply of the Ameri-

can Publishers' Circular for the Institutes, if not less than twelve copies are ordered, at \$2 per copy, in greenbacks, including American postage; and for the English booksellers at \$— per copy, including postage; and would recommend that these works should be obtained and supplied to all Institutes paying their per centage in Legislative grants, at \$1.50 per annum for both works, thereby furnishing them with three issues per month, of lists of British and American new books published, and in course of publication.

Your Committee would strongly urge upon the Institutes the necessity of organizing evening class instruction, in branches of study of the most practical use to their operative members; believing that such means of improvement are among the most important of the several objects contemplated by Mechanics' Institutes.

The Secretary will at all times be ready to give information as to the details and success of evening class instruction, in the Institutes in which such has been established.

The Treasurer's statement shows total receipts to date \$133.38; expenditure, \$120.85; balance on hand, \$12.53; assets by balance in hand and fees due by Institutes, \$86.95; liabilities, \$7; available assets, \$79.95.

Your Committee recommend that clause 3 of the Constitution be so amended that all Institutes paying fees on their annual Legislative grants, shall be deemed affiliating Institutes; and that all other Institutes affiliating shall pay an annual fee of one dollar.

After some discussion on the last clause, the report was adopted. The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; Vice-President, John Shier, Whitby; Secretary, Wm. Edwards, Toronto. Executive Committee, Wm. Buckingham, Stratford; J. J. Withrow, Toronto; David McCrea, Guelph; James Young, M.P., Galt. Mr. Edwards, at the request of a delegate, gave some hints as to the manner of conducting evening classes in Mechanics' Institutes, drawn from his experience while connected with the Toronto Institute. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ARTS' DEPARTMENT AT THE RECENT PROVINCIAL SHOW.

Want of space prohibits the attempt to describe this branch of the recent exhibition in our present issue with any fulness. The manufacturing classes bore testimony to the mechanical skill of our artizans, especially in the lines of carriage-makers' requisites, iron-foundry articles, looms and spindles. The display of sewing machines and musical instruments far exceeded any previous Exhibition. In woollen goods and ladies' work, there was also an excellent display. As, in a sense, manufactured articles, we may mention here, as we have not

done so elsewhere, that cheese, both factory and home-made, butter, maple sugar, honey, bees-wax, &c., were in great profusion, and of excellent quality. In the fine arts, there were specimens enough, such as they were, but many were mere daubs and blotches, though there were not a few of real and great merit.

MANUFACTURE OF OIL-CLOTH.

The manner of making oil-cloth, or, as the vulgar sometimes term it, *oil-skin*, was at one period a mystery. The process is now well understood, and is equally simple and useful.

Dissolve some good resin or gum-lac over the fire in drying linseed oil, till the resin is dissolved, and the oil brought to the thickness of a balsam. If this be spread upon canvas, or any other linen cloth, so as fully to drench and entirely to glaze it over the cloth, if then suffered to dry thoroughly, will be quite impenetrable to wet of every description.

This varnish may either be worked by itself or with some colour added to it: as verdigris for a green; umber for a hair color; white lead and lamp-black for a gray; indigo and white for a light blue, etc. To give the color, you have only to grind it with the last coat of varnish you lay on. You must be as careful as possible to lay on the varnish equally in all parts.

A better method, however, of preparing oil-cloth is first to cover the cloth or canvas with a liquid paste, made with drying oil in the following manner: Take Spanish white or tobacco-pipe clay which has been completely cleaned, by washing and sifting it from all impurities, and mix it up with boiled oil, to which a drying quality has been given by adding a dose of litharge one fourth the weight of the oil. This mixture, being brought to the consistence of thin paste, is spread over the cloth or canvas by means of an iron spatula equal in length to the breadth of the cloth. When the first coating is dry, a second is applied. The unevennesses occasioned by the coarseness of the cloth or the unequal application of the paste, are smoothed down with pumice stone reduced to powder, and rubbed over the cloth with a bit of soft serge or cork dipped in water. When the last coating is dry, the cloth must be well washed in water to clean it; and, after it is dried, a varnish composed of gum-lac dissolved in linseed oil boiled with turpentine, is applied to it, and the process is complete. The colour of the varnished cloth thus produced is yellow; but different tints can be given to it in the manner already pointed out.

An improved description of this article, intended for figured and printed varnished cloths, is obtained by using a finer paste, and cloth of a more delicate texture.—*The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.*

Heath and Home.

A TALK WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS ABOUT THE MONTH.

October is a lovely month. The air is balmy, clear, and fresh. Summer heat has fled. Cool nights make it easy and comfortable to sleep. It is pleasant now to walk abroad. The woods are very beautiful, especially where the maple abounds. Foliage is many-coloured, and all nature is in holiday attire. A sense of rest and quiet seizes you in your rambles, and the hazy atmosphere invites to day-dreams and brown studies. The season of growth and increase is over, and all things are getting ready for the sleep of winter.

The apples are now ripe and must be gathered. Our picture shews two young apple gatherers busily at work. They appear to be picking the fruit carefully. If apples are to be kept even for a few days it is not well to bruise them. Wherever there is a bruise, decay begins. Rough, thoughtless folks are very apt to shake a fruit tree and then pick up what has fallen on the ground. This is a wasteful, bad way of doing things. Fruit should be hand-picked, and carefully stored for use. It will not only be nicer when thus attended to, but it will keep much longer.

This is a good fruit country, and every year increases the yield of apples, pears, plums, cherries, and grapes. If people would only plant good kinds and nurse the young trees properly, there might soon be abundance of fruit for everybody. It is an excellent thing for boys and girls to plant each a tree of their own. How pleasant to watch its growth, and how nice to eat fruit of your own tree, *your very own*. If young people were taught to plant trees for themselves, they would be more careful of other people's trees, and they would not be so likely to steal fruit. It is a very bad practice which some boys have, of breaking down young trees. In some places it is almost impossible to get shade trees growing, because the boys are so mischievous. If they had trees of their own, they would value them, and know how it feels to have them injured or destroyed.



OCTOBER.

Stealing fruit is another very bad practice which would not be so common if everybody, old and young, planted and owned trees.

What a valuable fruit the apple is. It is indeed as one has called it the "King of fruits." It is everybody's fruit. It is in season longer than any other fruit. Like the potato among vegetables, it spans the year. We have early Harvests and early Joes that are fit to eat in August, and we have Northern Spys and Russets that will keep till August comes again. How wonderful is the power and wisdom of God as displayed in the growth of these fruits. If a magician were to change water into all manner of fruit-juice—strawberries, cherries, plums, apples and pears—how astonished we should be. But God does this every year. All fruit-juices are made from water, which passing through the pores of the plant or tree is changed by the power of the Creator from a tasteless fluid, into a luscious juice. Let us adore the wisdom and love of the Great Father, who in such wonderful ways, provides for the enjoyment of his creatures. He paints the lily and adorns the rose. He gives the flowers their beauty and the fruits their sweet. From Him cometh every good and perfect gift. Unworthy of his least bestowments, how grateful we should be. "For mercies, countless as the sands, which daily we receive."

Poetry.

OCTOBER.

By JOEL BARTON.

The scholar drops his book and pen
To mix with visions sober
The gorgeous tints of hill and glen—
The pallet of October!

For, Jacob-like, the waning year,
With patriarchal passion
Gives to the month supremely dear
His many coloured fashion.

To this conspired the buds of Spring,
And all the months and seasons:
Their sheaves to his the cloven bring
In dutiful obeisance

Earth finds no bluer, fairer skies,
Since June's the gentle-hearted:
Each bow suspends some sweet surprise,
In pay for gifts depart^d

'Tis sweet when May's young leaves unfold
To drink her charmed caresses;
To day the forest's fire and gold
Our inmost being blesses.

So, scholar, let thy dream fulfil
Add blissful thought to sober;
And greet, when Life and Joy o'er spill,
The gorgeous-hued October!

Annex.

HIGHER THAN I.

1. In seasons of grief to my God I'll re-pair, When my heart is overwhelmed with sorrow and care; From the
2. When Sa-tan, my foe, dares come in like a flood, To drive my poor soul from the fountain of good, I'll pray
3. And while as a stranger I sojourn be-low, All thy covenant blessings, Lord, freely be-stow; In af-

ends of the earth un- to thee will I cry, Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than I, High-er than I,
to the Sa- viour who mock- ed did die, Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than I, High-er than I,
fic-tion's dark night to thy throne let me fly, Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than I, High-er than I,

High-er than I; Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than I.

4 When thou, Lord, shalt close my frail pi-grimage here,
In the likeness of Jesus then let me an-swer;
In the swiftings of Jordan on thee I'll rely,
Look! go to the Rock that is higher than I,

5 And when the last trumpet shall sound thro' the skies,
When the dead in Christ Jesus immortal shall rise,
With thee ransomed I'll praise him above yonder sky,
Fixed firm on the Rock that is higher than I.