

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

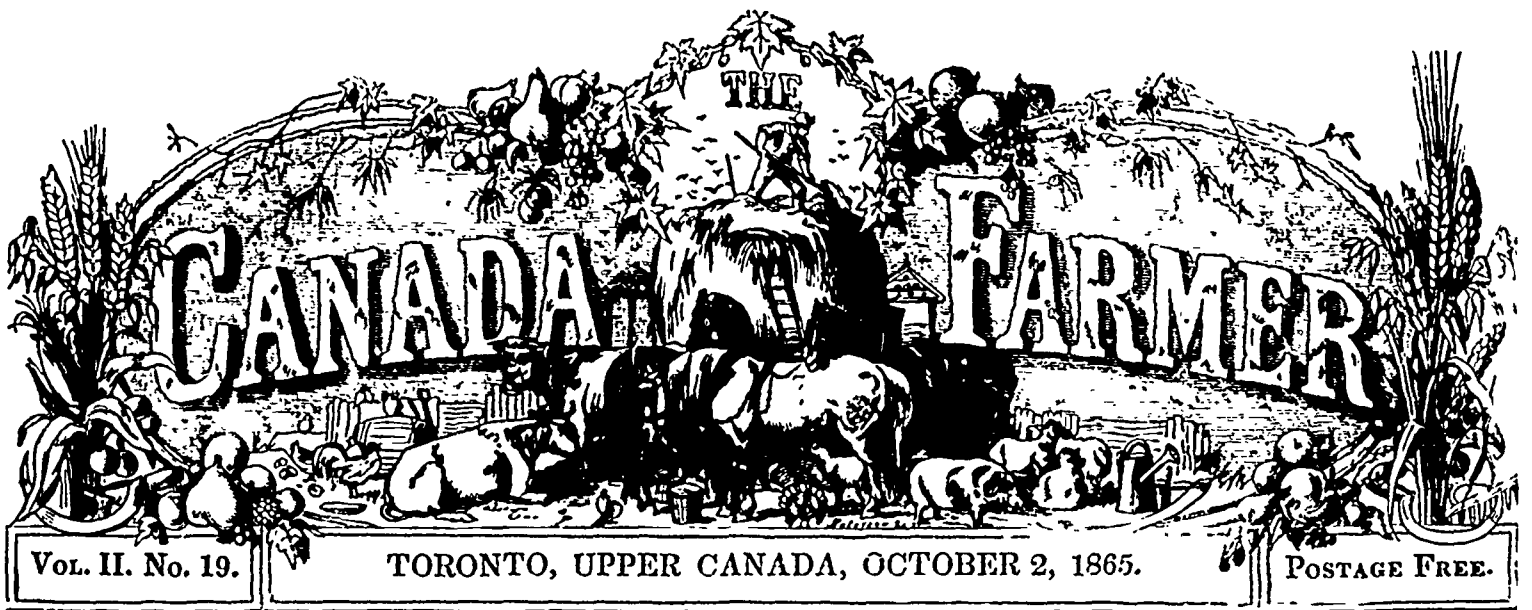
Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



The Field.

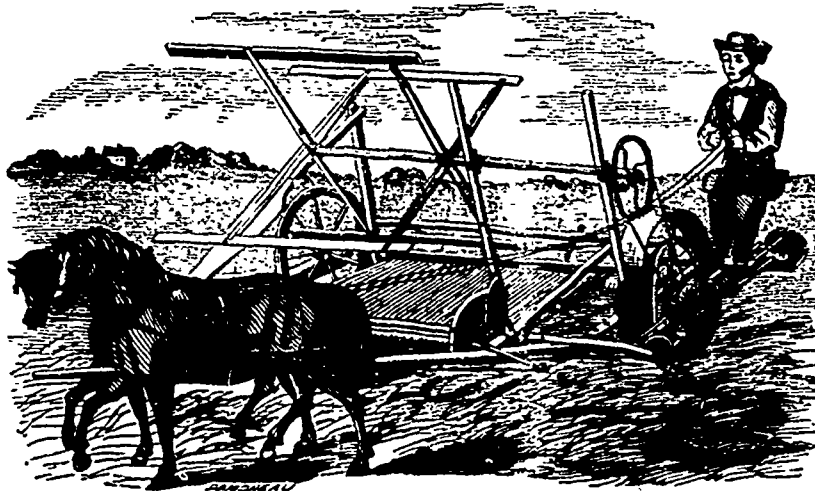
"The Wellington" Mower and Reaper.

INVENTIVE genius has been busily engaged for some time past in contriving some improvement in the mowing-machine to secure an effective method of raking and binding the cut grain. Self-rakers, droppers, and sheaf-makers have in various styles been offered for public approval and patronage. Of course a machine that makes and binds its own sheaves would be a most desirable acquisition to the farmer, but while there are at least two or three that profess to do this, we have not met one that seemed really the thing. The binding machinery is too delicate and complicated for the rough handling of field work. We need not, however, despair of this being ultimately accomplished. In the meantime, there are machines well worthy of attention which, by means of a self-raking attachment, dispense with the labour of a man to bind in the harvest field. We present herewith an engraving somewhat novel in its construction and working. Its chief peculiarity consists in an endless bed delivery, by means of which the grain, after cutting, is adroitly shuffled into the form of a sheaf. This arrangement is entirely subject to the will of the driver, who, by a slight pressure of his foot while the machine is in motion, sets the endless bed going, and delivers the grain instantly in a shape fit for binding, at the side of the machine, and quite out of its way on the next round. The open slat-work shown in the place usually forming the platform, constitutes the bed, and revolves when over the necessary pressure is applied. This machine was invented by James Collins, of Guelph, County of Wellington, and was patented by him Nov. 22, 1864. Having seen it at work, and carefully watched its performance, we regard the principle of its construction as a good one, and think the machine one of the best among the numerous harvesters now competing for public favor. Parties desirous of more particular information in regard to this implement, can obtain it by addressing or visiting Mr. Collins, the proprietor and patentee, at Guelph. "The Wellington" won no honours at the recent Provincial Exhibition. This, however, is fully accounted for by two circumstances; first, that the sample on exhibition had been considerably used, and was in looks much the worse for it, and secondly, that only when in operation can its real merit be seen.

Farm Implements at the Provincial Show.

This branch of the Exhibition was not, on the whole, so full and varied as usual; nevertheless, a few of the classes were filled almost to repletion, while others were scarcely represented at all. There was, for some cause or other, a great deal of tardiness in the arrival of a number of implements, thus retarding the work of the judges, and rendering it difficult to get a full account of the articles actually shown. Manufacturers are too slow about finishing and shipping their wares; and hence, at the eleventh hour, the railroad depots are glatted with freight, and annoyance is caused to all concerned by the non-arrival of entered and expected articles. To begin with that fundamental implement—the plough—we are glad to say that in this important class, a large number of really good specimens were on hand. A finer

mentioned those of Messrs Milloy, of Erin; Runciman, of Goderich; and Gray, of Egmondville. The last-named manufacturer had also a double-mould board plough, of excellent pattern and make. Another, though not so good, a double-mould board plough was shown by Geo. Morley, of Thorold, who had also a stout sub-soiler. George Bryce, of Mohawk, also showed a subsoil plough. Both of these last-named implements appeared to us too heavy and clumsy for general adoption in Canada. They are made after the model of the subsoilers used in Britain, where four or six stout horses are employed to draw them. We want a rather light subsoil plough for this country, one that an ordinary team can work. Among the wooden ploughs on the ground were two of the "Curtis" pattern shown by W. Bissell, London; also variously shaped ploughs from the shops of George Morley, Thorold; G. Jackson, London; Jas. Wright, Westminster; Jos. Lowrie, Sarnia; A. Gibson, Burford; (this is a short Scotch plough, with a wheel in the rear of the mould-board to lighten the draft); John Elliot, London, long Scotch plough; Jo. G. McInnes, Fergus; R. Runciman, Goderich; and J. Walker, Westminster; H. A. Massey of Newcastle; and J. W. Nead's, of Bowmanville; each showed a double Michigan plough, an implement we should like to see in more general use. It is unequalled for breaking up sod ground, and for deepening the seed bed by gradually bringing the subsoil up to the surface. It is due to the exhibitors in this class to state that several "cack" ploughs were absent at the match at the time we inspected the im-



assortment of iron ploughs could hardly be desired, and a fair lot of wooden ones were on the ground. Iron ploughs were exhibited by R. Beattie & Co., Westminster; A. Boyle, Eden Mills; John Elliott, London; James McPherrrie, St. David's; H. Milloy, Erin; T. Stacy, St. Thomas; Geo. McInnes, Fergus; A. Kirkbride, and R. Runciman, Goderich; George Prentice, Columbus; John Gray, Egmondville; Geo. Morley, Thorold; and W. Alexander, Falkirk. From the foregoing array of makers' names, it will be seen how numerous the iron ploughs mustered. It would be almost invidious to single any out—the entire collection was one of manifest excellence; and unless they were compared in the field, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to judge of their respective merits. A few of very superior workmanship and fine finish attracted special attention. They will work no better for their neat appearance and high polish, but they are, nevertheless, very creditable to their makers. Among the highly finished ploughs may be

plements, and on this account some deserving names may fail to appear in our enumeration. Cultivators were shown in considerable variety by J. and J. Noxon Ingersoll, Thomas Webster, Strathroy; who had a revolving cultivator with spiked wheels, a good looking affair, Jos. Lowrie, Sarnia; R. Shoff, Birr, who exhibited one with braced teeth and effective lever attachment; A. Anderson, London, one with pivoted frame and triple leverage, which looked as if it might work admirably; F. J. Payne, Southwold, a rather clumsy tool, but with a double set of well-braced teeth. McPherson, Glasgow & Co., Fingal, a two-horse triangular cultivator; R. Runciman, Goderich, a well braced small tooth implement; John Elliot, London; Isaac Westcott, Bowmanville, an all-iron small-wheeled cultivator; W. Armstrong, Lobo, a rather heavy affair with large iron wheels; W. Alexander, Falkirk, an iron one with medium sized wheels, and small braced teeth; J. Reid, Glenwith, one all iron; Pavey & Sons, London, ditto, A.

C. Bruce, Guelph, a well braced cultivator, with wooden frame and iron levers. A rather curious tool appeared in this class, "J. K. Griffin's Universal Soiler," shown by D. Paulin & Co., Woodstock. It is all iron except the tongue, and is either a cultivator, a gang plough, or a scraper, according as teeth, plough-shares, or a scoop are attached to the frame. It was originally designed as a street-cleaner and road-leveller: work which it is said to do to perfection. The scoop will carry dirt or manure, loading and unloading itself with great facility. It is changed with great facility from a cultivator to a plough, and from a plough to a scraper, and *vice versa*. A number of one-horse cultivators and hoes were to be seen. J. Stacey, St. Thomas, had one with small teeth and all iron. H. Collard, Gananoque, and R. Kimmman, Goderich, showed rather heavy ones. J. Westcott, Bowmanville, had one that seems light and good, while Parvey & Sons, London, J. Watson, Ayr, and E. Ritchey, Salem, showed some that look capable of stirring the soil and tearing out weeds very effectively. A varied collection of harrows was to be seen. Iron ones were shown by John Morrison, Ballymott; G. McInnes, Fergus; R. Kimmman, Goderich, (a zig-zag harrow); H. Collard, Gananoque; W. Robson, Telfer; George Prentice, Columbus, (a diamond-shaped harrow); R. Ramsey, Brooklyn; W. Alexander Falkirk, (a curvilinear harrow); and George Bryce, Mohawk. Harrows with wooden frames were exhibited by A. Anderson, London, (a jointed one of peculiar construction); Parvey & Sons, London, (an A shaped harrow); E. W. Rodwell, Queenston, (one that turns with remarkable ease); Geo. McInnes, Fergus, (a triple harrow); and Mr. Bruce, Guelph, (similar to last-named). Only two field rollers were on the ground, one a very ordinary double roller by J. G. "Shoeb" at Bryanston, and the other a triple one, two rollers ahead, and a central roller following in the wake, by E. H. Cooper, London. A pretty hand lawn-roller (of iron) was exhibited by H. N. Massey, Newcastle. Four grain drills were shown: one with nine spouts, introduced by the late lamented Joseph Hall, of Oshawa, and shown by his executor, F. W. Glen, another with ten spouts and grass seed attachment, by Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris; a third by Scott & Houghton, Dundas, with eight spouts, grass seed attachment, and of simple regulation; and a fourth, a combined wheat drill cultivator, by J. Elliott & Co., London. A number of turnip drills were on hand. One shown by James Clayton, Whitby, sows and rolls two rows, is drawn by one horse, and will sow fine manure along with the seed. If this will do what is promised in its name, it is a cheap boon to farmers at the price asked for it, viz: \$20. We confess to a slight doubt as to its satisfactory working, and think, from the construction of the rollers, it will be heavy for one horse, and apt to clog in tenacious soils. Another turnip and manure drill was shown by W. & T. Walker, Brampton, also for one horse; price, \$35—more likely we should say than the other to do fair work. These manufacturers exhibited a hand drill, said to sow both manure and seed, price only \$6.50—worth universal attention, if it will do what it professes. They also showed a hand drill for sowing seed only. Similar seed sowers constructed on various principles were shown by D. Darvill, London; J. Watson, Ayr; J. Walker, Westminster; W. Alexander, Falkirk; and George Murray, London. A rough bush-made drill was exhibited by J. R. Morden, Hyde Park, apparently as a specimen of what a bushwhacker can do, in the way of contriving and constructing a turnip-sower. T. Hurst, Avon, exhibited a broad-cast seed-sower. Geo. Murray, of London, showed a seed drill, eleven feet wide, chiefly meant for sowing grass seed, but capable also of sowing the cereals. The "Wethersfield Seed Sower" kept for sale by Mr. Fleming, of Toronto, was also on the ground, and we know it to be a very effective implement for sowing all manner of small seeds. Hay rakes, drawn by horse power, were shown by E. Rokey, Salem; Plummer & Pacey, London; George Flint, Stouffville; and D. Corbin & Bro., Burgessville. A model revolving rake, for harvesting peas, was exhibited by C. E. Anderson, London. T. Bryan, jr., of London, showed a pea scythe of novel construction, and a horse machine, also for harvesting peas. Reapers and mowers did not muster so strongly as last year. The "Wellington," by J. Collins & Co., of Guelph, has an attachment by which a sheaf is made and deposited ready for binding, and this machine attracted much attention. Joseph Sharman, of Stratford, an enterprising young manufacturer, had a "Ball's Ohio" with several improvements, the chief of which are an arrangement for raising and lowering the platform, and a binding apparatus, which with a reel of wire attached, binds the sheaf and leaves it ready for shocking or carrying. L. and P. Sawyer, of Hamilton, showed a "Ball's Ohio" with a flexible automatic sweep rake of their invention. W. Eastwood, of Ingersoll, showed a combined mower and reaper. The "Ayr Combined" was on the ground with fresh improvements added by its enterprising maker, J.

Watson, Ayr. It is a "dropper" after the manner of the "Excelsior" but a change from dropper to platform almost in a twinkling. The "Excelsior" was shown by J. Scott & Co., Dundas. H. A. Massey, of Newcastle, exhibited the "Woods" machine. The "St. George Reaper and Mower" was shown by its maker, B. Bell, St. George. Horse-powers and threshers were exhibited by Hon. E. Leonard, London; H. A. Massey, Newcastle; Haggert Bros., Brampton; McPherson, Glasgow & Company, Fingal; and last, but not least, F. W. Glen, (late Joseph Hall), Oshawa. There were only two exhibitors of fanning-mills, both resident in London—John Stewart and J. M. Cousins. The latter presented one of his mills as a prize to be competed for by the boys at the Grand Provincial Ploughing Match. A flax-seed cleaner and separator was exhibited by James Ballagh, of Jamestown. Farm carts were shown by Castle & Wade, London. Waggon by Plummer & Pacey, London; N. Sheerill, Chatham, (an exceedingly well made and highly finished one); Sam. Day, St. Thomas; and J. Kay, Galt; both the latter being beautiful specimens of mechanical skill. Root-cutters were shown by Thos. Robson, Telfer; D. Dawson, Woodstock; and Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris. Straw-cutters of various kinds were on hand, the chief exhibitors being Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris; N. M. Jamsom, St. Catharines; N. Vahn, Preston; J. M. Cousins, London; and A. Anderson, London, who showed a peculiar tooth-edged cutter, and a hay-knife of the same description of edge. A "Farmers' Hay Press" was on the ground, which it is claimed will press hops, cheese, wool, and tobacco, as well as hay. It is made by A. H. Huggins, Oshawa. A "Grain-cracking Mill" was exhibited by A. Harris & Son, Beamsville, and a cider-mill by J. Scott & Co., Dundas. Hugh McLaren, of the Lowville Foundry, showed a stump-machine, constructed on the spiral screw principle. There were two drain-tile machines on the ground, one made by E. Rokey, Salem, and the other by W. Lindsay, Newcastle. The latter makes half-round pipes of from 2 to 6 inches bore, and will turn out from six thousand to eight thousand per day. A model of a drain digging machine was exhibited by John Wainsley, Berlin. It is claimed for it, that when perfected, it will dig a tile drain $\frac{3}{4}$ feet deep and 8 inches wide, and will do from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile per day. May it fulfil all this and more! But we have known promising models to turn out non performing when put to the brunt of real work, and we fear it may be so with this. The smaller farm implements were pretty well represented. T. Bryant, jr., London, exhibited hay rakes, scythes, snaths, grain cradles, stubble rakes, straw forks, and thistle extractors. H. Patterson, of St. Mary's, showed a grain cradle; so also did Hugh Campbell, of Aberfoyle; Robert Small of Exeter; and Wm. Dinner, of Lumley. James B. Lezier, of Port Perry, exhibited a grain cradle and a straw fork. A. S. Whiting & Co., of Oshawa, showed a fine lot of toras, scythes, iron rakes, hoes, &c. Shanks & Sons, of Scotland, exhibited a lawn mowing machine. M. L. Roberts, of Smithville, exhibited a post and stake spade. J. Harrington, of Woodstock, exhibited a model of a flax puller, concerning which we can but express the hope that it may work well, and relieve flax growers of the most back breaking part of their business.

FENCES.

Quite a variety of fencing was shown at the recent Exhibition. S. Hall was on hand as usual with his "Patent Farm Fence," and around him were several rivals. John Johnston, Morpeth; W. Robson, Ilderton; Charles Jones, London; and S. Washburn, St. George, showed different styles of self-supporting and easily-moveable farm fence. Wire fences were exhibited by T. & W. Walker, Brampton, and E. H. Cooper, London. The latter had a section of fencing made with hoop iron instead of wire. He also exhibited a square of ornamental fencing with a gate attached. We cannot say that we have much faith either in self-supporting or wire fences, and should hardly be inclined to adopt either until fence timber becomes more scarce and dear.

WOOD SAWING MACHINES.

The axe is becoming obsolete as a tool for making cord-wood and store-wood. Nicer work can now be done, and at a cheaper rate, withal saving the chips, by means of the sawing machines. Several were on exhibition, and in actual operation at the late Show, cutting their slices of big beech logs to the astonishment of old men who remember the days of their hard toil chopping wood, and to the delight of the young men who rejoice in exemption from the labours of their ancestors. Haggert Bros., Brampton; J. & S. Noxon, Ingersoll; D. Bruce, London; W. Eastwood, Ingersoll; D. Darvill, and Hon. E. Leonard, London, showed these machines. All seem to do good work, but we should be inclined to give the preference to Mr. Leonard's, from its having a very

effective saw-lifting arrangement; also an eccentric rotary motion by which the track of the saw is kept clear of saw-dust, thereby preventing all clogging and sticking.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

These were shown in actual operation by several exhibitors. C. H. Waterous & Co., Brantford, had both a stationary and portable engine; so had Hyslop & Rynard, of Chatham. F. G. Beckett, of Hamilton, showed two stationary and two portable engines of various sizes. Henry Carter, of Bayham, showed a curious hydrostatic engine, for the economical application of water-power. The portable engine shown by the first named firm was of 20 nominal horse-power, though capable of being worked up to 25. There can be no question that this was the largest and best engine of the kind ever exhibited in the Province. The steam chest is constructed on the steam expansion principle, with a "cut off," thus securing great power, with a saving of at least one-half in the consumption of fuel. It was rightly awarded the first prize by the judges, a distinction which it eminently deserved. We understand that this enterprising firm employ upwards of a hundred men in their implement manufactory, and turn out, in addition to other machinery of various kinds, two steam engines per week. Their machines are highly appreciated all over the Province for their sound workmanship and superior finish.

Field Products at the Provincial Show.

CONSIDERING the season we have had, this department of the recent Exhibition was very well filled. The show of wheat was large, and the samples were very good. The leading exhibitors were: Fall Wheat—J. O. Sullivan, Campbellford; D. McEvers, Cobourg; and T. Turnbull, Glenmorris. White Winter Wheat—J. O. Sullivan, Campbellford; D. McEvers, Cobourg; W. Thompson, Raglan. Red Winter Wheat—J. O. Sullivan, Campbellford; M. Perden, Campbell's Croft; J. C. Kibbin, Beamsville. Spring Wheat—J. L. Courtier, Pickering; Thomas Gray, Ottawa; R. O. Gill, Colborne; W. Thompson, Raglan. Club Spring Wheat—John Callis, Camborne; Patrick Carrol, Goderich; John Courtier, Pickering; C. Walker, Ilderton. In other seeds there was a good show and excellent competition.

Peas and Indian corn were very plentiful, the entries in both classes numbering over twenty. We were particularly struck with the excellence of the samples of corn. All were good, and the collection furnished proof positive that, despite its northern climate, Canada can raise in perfection this excellent grain.

The Canada Land and Emigration Company exhibited agricultural products from Dysart, in the County of Peterboro'. This is one of the townships recently opened up. The samples of wheat and produce plainly tell that there is land as good in the back townships as in any that have been opened up for years.

Several bales of nicely-cured hops were on exhibition, most of the samples being furnished by growers in the vicinity of London. Amongst the exhibitors were the following.—John Tackabury, A. Brown, J. Farley, R. Stevenson, R. Alexander, W. C. Carter, John Russell, Alex. Russell, J. Wheaton, John Stevenson, and R. Reid, all of London; J. Risley, Preston; M. A. Abbey, Preston; A. Shaw, Lakeside; E. Foote, Aylmer; Albert Loddell, Aylmer, and S. S. Beecher, Frankfort. A number of remarkably fine specimens of flax were shown. The exhibition of roots was not nearly so good as it was in Hamilton, last year; indeed, it was not up to the usual mark. This is not at all surprising, when the dryness of the summer is taken into account. Insects, too, have been more than ordinarily troublesome the present year, so much so that, in many cases, it has been almost impossible to get a good plant. The turnip crop has been seriously damaged in many localities from these causes, and we fear, in some quarters, there will be a scarcity of roots the coming winter. Huge cabbages and monster squashes were shown; these, however, were in all probability raised in gardens, where they got artificial watering and extra attention.

The Breeder and Grazier.

The Display of Stock at the Recent Exhibition.

CATTLE.

This was one of the most interesting and satisfactory departments of the exhibition. In point of numbers it was certainly somewhat below that of Hamilton last year. This circumstance, however, finds its natural explanation in the fact that London is, comparatively speaking, on the border of the Province, and remote breeders were deterred from competing, from the fact that animals suffer materially in appearance and condition by being conveyed long distances in hot weather. Still, there can be no dispute of the fact that the quality of the animals on the ground would compare favourably with those of any previous exhibition, while the interest that was evinced in the more remarkable specimens by the large numbers of farmers who surrounded their pens, augurs well for the future stock of the country.—Owing to some unaccountable reason, many lots of live stock entered for competition did not reach the show ground up to the time of closing on Tuesday night. Whether this unpardonable delay was to be attributed to the exhibitors themselves, or to an insufficient supply of trucks on the part of the railway management, for promptly forwarding the animals from the various points, must be left for a future chapter of incidents to explain. The onus of the blame, in all probability, rested somewhere between both parties; but in the meantime we think it would have been well if the directors and superintendents of the Fair had excluded animals or anything else entered for competition that did not arrive within the limits of the specified time. As it was, the original programme was set at naught, and something very much resembling disorganization, if not chaos, reigned supreme. Instead of the judges of live stock meeting in the committee room at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, and commencing their duties forthwith, as the official arrangements enacted, these gentlemen never began at all during the entire day. Towards noon the attendants on the respective pens of animals began to suspect that the quadrupeds under their charge would not be judged that day, and with a laudable feeling of independence and curiosity, forthwith felt it an incumbent duty to vacate their posts and see the sights of the Fair. In the meantime, fully two-thirds of the animals shown had no exhibition tickets—setting forth the class, section, article and exhibitor—attached. They had either not been procured from the Secretary, or, if they had, they were neither "fastened securely to the article," according to the printed instructions, nor to the stalls themselves.—With the attendants *non sunt*, it can readily be imagined that any attempt to evolve particulars respecting the animals might fitly be characterized as a pursuit of knowledge under almost insuperable difficulties. The arrangement of the animals in the show grounds we thought objectionable. In the case of the Durhams especially, animals exhibited by individuals of position and influence were allowed privileges—on payment—which are not within the reach of ordinary agriculturists. We forbear to mention names; but will merely state that some cattle were entirely separated from the class in which they were exhibited, and located in the more comfortable lodgings of a horse box, under lock and key. The fact that any exhibitor might have had the same accommodation for extra valuable specimens of his cattle, by paying for it, is not a sufficient justification of this practice. Most of the animals entered to compete for prizes are deemed highly valuable by their respective owners; and so long as a range of stalls are constructed for the lodgment of the competing animals in each class, all the cattle entered in that class should be compelled to occupy them. It is for the managers to see that the comfort and safety of the animals are secured by the buildings reared for their accommodation; but if they appear defective in either of these particulars, let the whole class be located in horse boxes on an equal footing, without taxing the pockets of exhibitors to many of whom a few additional dollars may be a great consideration.—The present practice establishes an entirely mischievous precedent, and will ultimately tend, if persevered in, to banish all but agricultural capitalists from the lists of competition, and thus sap the vitality of a valuable institution.

When the judges of the various sections of animals commenced their labours at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, it soon became evident that the postponement until that day was unfortunate. Crowds of spectators surrounded every exhibiting arena, and tended materially to retard progress, while any attempt to elbow a passage through the dense encircling mass to inspect the animals, or to obtain from the judges their respective awards, was a sheer

impossibility. Biped inexpressibles, and bipeds in erminette of the most preposterous dimensions—formed a barrier that required some courage and much perseverance to squeeze through. There was nothing for it but to dodge round and round, stretch the neck to its maximum length, and cautiously insert the head at the end of it into some loop-hole left between a bonnet and a hat. By means of a series of determined insinuations of this nature we contrived to see what was going on, and on some occasions actually managed to pass the living barrier, and triumphantly plant ourselves among the judges and animals in the centre. Our facilities for inspection, and for gathering particulars of the various animals, were not, however, so satisfactory as we could have desired, and our criticism must, therefore, necessarily be somewhat imperfect. Thus much premised, we proceed to record our general impressions.

DURHAMS.

The principal exhibitors in this class were the Hon. David Christie, Mr. Snell, Edmonton; and Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph. The former showed eight animals, and the boxes in which they were located were continually surrounded by eager crowds of wondering admirers. The immense proportions of the two celebrated cows, "Queen of Athelstane" and "Pride of Athelstane," evoked some amusing criticisms from the spectators, and the possibility, not to mention the fact of either of them breeding, seemed to be regarded as still another addition to the many wonders of the age. Mr. Christie's other six animals were "Princess of Athelstane;" a finely formed mild-eyed heifer named "Placada;" another well-developed heifer with a good-humoured expression of eye, rightly christened "May Queen;" and "Crown Princess of Athelstane," one of the handsomest little roan animals we ever beheld. It is almost superfluous to add that all of these animals were shown in fine form, and were splendid representatives of their class. Two bulls—"Crown Prince," fifteen months old, and "Oxford Lad," five years old—completed the list of Mr. Christie's entries. The former is a fine deep-chested animal, and exhibits symptoms of great promise. He has good loins and thighs and well sprung ribs, and just such an animal as one would like to breed from. "Oxford Lad" is an animal of magnificent proportions, of good colour, with a fine long level carcase and a beautiful head, which he carries with considerable gaiety. Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, exhibited no less than twenty-two animals in this class. With hardly an exception, they were magnificent specimens of this fine breed, and reflected the highest credit on their enterprising proprietor. We may state that this splendid herd was composed of nine bulls, four cows, one three year old heifer, two year old do, two one year old and two heifer calves. Mr. F. W. Stone exhibited nine superior animals in this class.—They were comprised of two aged cows, one of which, a red and white one, is a square symmetrically proportioned animal, kindly to the touch, and possessing a bright gentle eye—five heifers of various ages, and a year old bull, and a bull calf. Mr. Thos. Stock, of Waterdown, C. W., exhibited six very creditable animals. His red and white aged cow is an attractive dame, with a sweet eye and finely rounded carcase, although her horns are rather long. One or two of the remaining animals shown by Mr. Stock were rather coarse in the hair, and were not so inviting to the touch as we could desire. Mr. B. Charlton showed a year old roan bull, twenty months old, with fine glossy skin and splendid shape. Mr. James Davison, Paris, showed a fine bull four years old. He was not so large as some others on the ground, but he possessed some fine points. Robert Routledge, London, competed with a four year old white bull. He is somewhat coarse in the horn, and altogether hardly up to the mark with respect to condition. An equal division of the fat of this bull and one of the most corpulent of Mr. Christie's animals, could the operation have been satisfactorily accomplished, would have been mutually beneficial. Other exhibitors in this class were Mr. Jos. Salkeld, Stratford, a fine 3 year old roan bull; Mr. Thompson, Whitby, a white bull 2 years old, and a roan heifer of the same age; Mr. John Irwin, Dorchester, showed a superior two year old white bull, and Mr. Thomas Nichol, Westminster, a red and white three year old cow; Mr. John Mason's two year old roan bull was a promising animal, and a dark roan bull shown by Mr. Francis Nichol, possessed great depth of chest, well sprung ribs and fine level back; Mr. Geo. Black, Nisouri, exhibited a light roan bull, three year old, which is another of the many well developed animals in this class; Mr. Alex. Grant showed a red bull calf which we regard as a very promising animal.

In the section of aged bulls, eight splendid animals entered the competition lists.

It is not exaggerating the merits of these animals when we say that scarcely one of them was second rate. Seldom have we seen a group of finer animals to-

gether. Every feature of perfection and point of excellence that characterize this magnificent breed was represented. The judges spent the greater portion of an hour in determining the animal to which the first prize should be awarded. They were evidently impressed with the responsibility of the duty assigned to them. After the most minute examination, both by sight and touch, they finally assigned the place of honour to the Hon. David Christie's fine red bull "Oxford Lad." We noticed that this animal was somewhat lame, but as we have already remarked, he is a splendid beast, and notwithstanding that many persons on the ground would have placed him in an inferior position on the prize list, a careful examination disposes us to coincide in the judges' award. The second honours rightly fell on "Marion Duke," a splendid roan, and the property of the veteran breeder Mr. Miller. He is a very sweet roan bull, and distinguished by great substance, good loins and thighs, and well sprung ribs. The third prize was awarded to Mr. Stephen Moffatt's bull, "Nichol," another meritorious animal, also a roan.

For the other awards in this class, we must refer our readers to the prize list.

HEREFORDS.

The competition in this class was entirely monopolized by Mr. F. W. Stone, Guelph. No competitor presumed to enter the lists against the twenty-five splendid animals that he exhibited in this class. He therefore made a clean sweep of the prizes; and few who observed the fine form and substance of the picturesque animals composing this fine herd but would agree that he eminently deserved the honours and emoluments arising from the distinction. If any further evidence were necessary to establish Mr. Stone's skill and judgment as a breeder, it was abundantly furnished by the appearance of his Herefords.

DEVONS.

In this attractive and useful class a considerable falling off was noticeable in the entries in comparison with last year's show. The animals were, however, almost uniformly excellent. The fine herd of twenty-eight, shown by Mr. J. Pincomb, comprised some really splendid specimens of the breed. Mr. Spooner, Kingston, exhibited a splendid three-year old bull. The other principal exhibitors in this class were Messrs. John Hart, Exeter; Isaac Saul, London; John Peters, London, and Michael Purdue, Campbell's Cross.

As our readers will observe our illustration represents Mr. John Pincombe's bull to whom the judges rightly awarded the diploma as being the best of any age in this class.

AYRSHIRES.

In this class were comprised some fine animals, more especially the heifers, which were uniformly good. The principal exhibitors were: Messrs. W. Wheeler, Woburn, W. Weld, Delaware; W. H. Cassery, London, and John Miller, Pickering. Two remarkably sweet looking heifers were also shown by Mr. H. C. Thompson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture; and Colonel Denison also exhibited seven very fine animals in this class.

GALLOWAYS.

These were a most interesting lot of animals. Some of the bulls were really beautiful creatures, with bright soft skins, finely shaped carcasses and heads, and the glossy hair of their necks curled as beautifully as that on the back of a water spaniel. The principal exhibitor in this class was Mr. Snell, of Edmonton; and his aged bull which carried off the first honours was a fine model of a beast, and an excellent representative of this interesting breed. Mr. Alexander Kerr, of Westminster, also showed some fine animals, and deservedly carried off a fair share of the prizes. Messrs. William Hood and Thomas McCrae, of Guelph; A. McNeill, of Vaughan; and D. Youle, of Stanley, also obtained prizes for animals exhibited in this class.

ANGUS CATTLE.

There were but few entries in this class; but the animals shown were very fair specimens of the breed. As in the case of the Herefords the prizes in this class all fell to the share of one exhibitor—Mr. James Nimmo, of Camden.

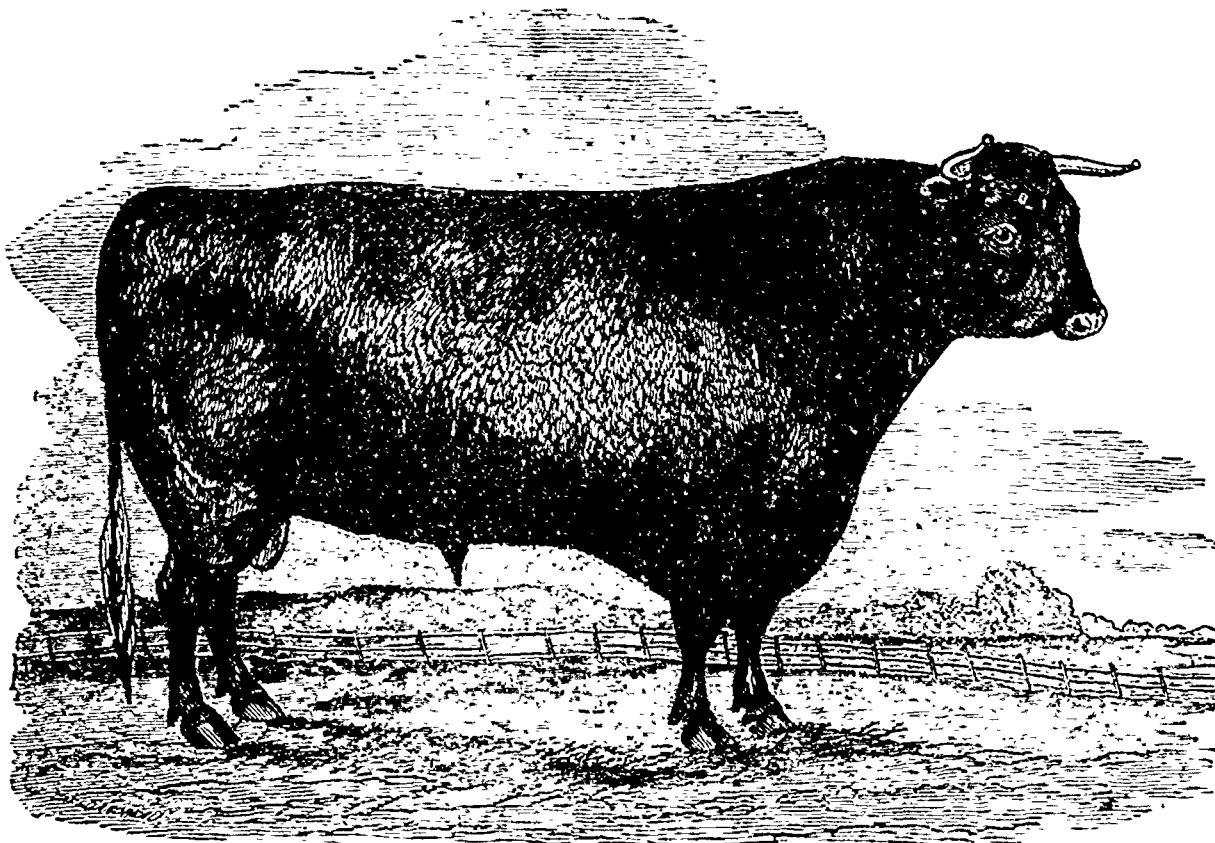
GRADE CATTLE.

Some very fine animals were exhibited in this class. The cow shown by Mr. Thomas Stock, of Waterdown, and which obtained the first prize in her section, was well deserving the distinction. The same exhibitor carried off some other prizes in this class. Other successful competitors were Messrs. William Irwin, Westminster; G. Shipley, London; W. and J. Peters, London; John Stiles, London; and W. J. Hill, Gladstone.

WORKING OXEN.

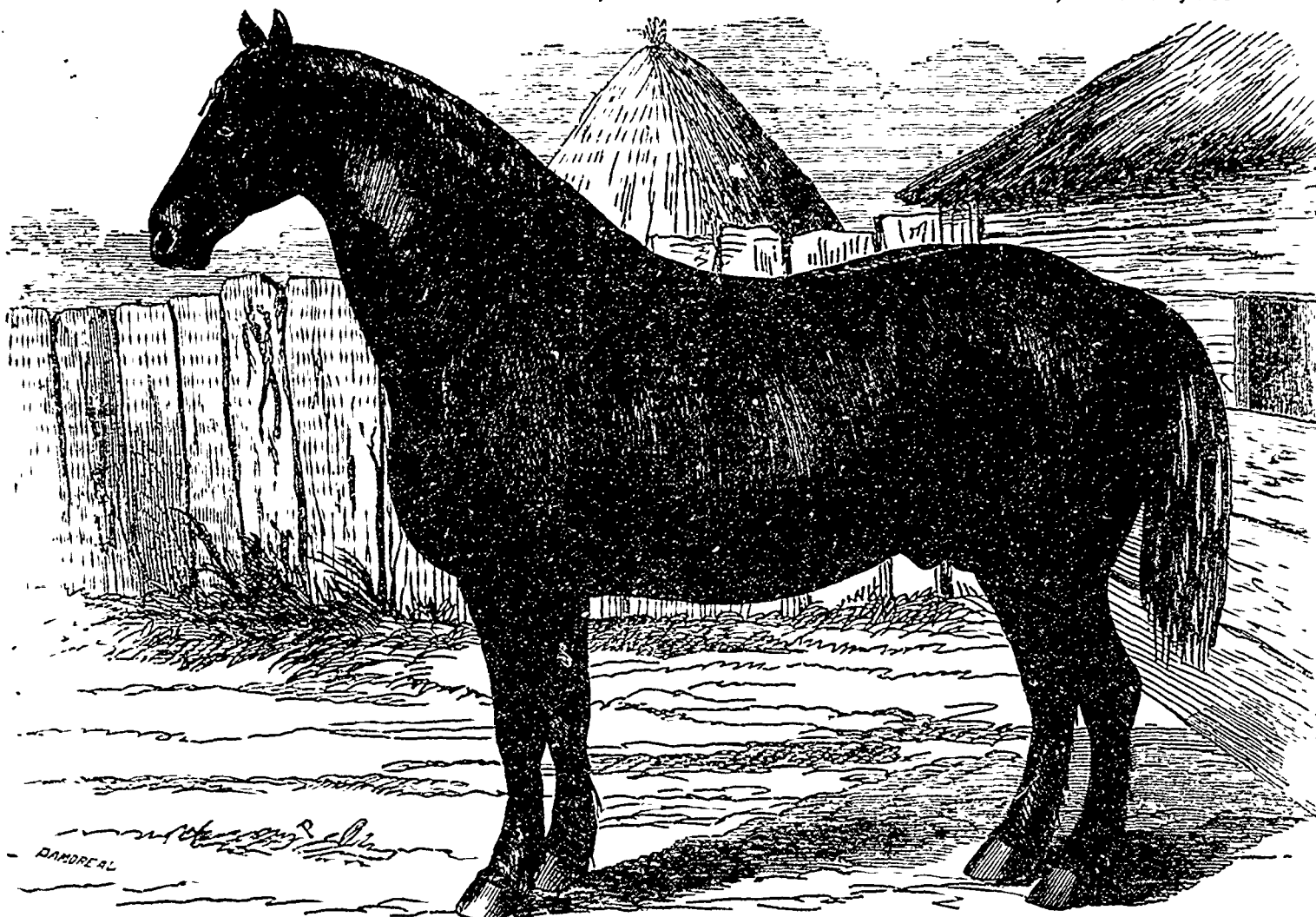
These huge animals were an interesting feature of the Fair. As some of the yokes stood quietly and

THE BEST DEVON BULL OF ANY AGE, AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1865



The Property of Mr. J. FINCOMBE, London.

BEST DRAUGHT STALLION OF ANY AGE, AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1865.



"LORD CLYDE," the Property of Mr. SIMON BEATTIE, Markham.

meekly together and exhibited their immense development of bone and muscle, one could not refrain from entertaining the idea that they could move a mountain were they securely fastened to it, by sheer strength. Talk of machines for extracting stumps! A pair of those bovine elephants seem qualified to tear even a living "monarch of the forest" "slick" out of the soil. Mr. Charles Tuckey, London, carried off first honours for the best fat ox or steer, the second place being assigned to Mr. R. Whetts, of the same place. For the best yoke Mr. Tuckey again occupied the first place. Messrs. Nickson, Westminster; Thompson, Whitby; J. Pincomb, Westminster; and George Robson, London, were also successful exhibitors in this class.

HORSES.

This department was well represented. Many of the horses shown were really handsome animals, exhibiting fine bone, muscle, and action. The spacious ring in which they were "trotted out" to show their mettle and going abilities on Wednesday morning, was surrounded by some thousands of admiring spectators. Everybody for the time being felt it an incumbent duty to constitute himself a most consummately accurate judge of horse-flesh. Men, women, and children were pervaded by a general sentiment, which might be aptly characterized as "horsey." Here an honest countenanced sun burnt farmer would be exclaiming "ay, but that's a grand horse!" There a bevy of youngsters would be in ecstasies, and giving free vent to their ideas in such expressions as "my! see how he gallops!" or, "oh! what a long tail!" Even the ladies were moved to speech, and darkly hinted to one another that such and such a horse would look fine "in our buggy." In the thorough-bred classes some splendid animals were shown, and the perfect form, graceful action, and sprightly prancing of many of them elicited murmurs of admiration from the crowd. In the class of thorough-bred stallions of four years' old and upward, six animals entered the lists for competition. Seldom have a finer group of blood horses been seen together on this continent. The development of muscle, the graceful sweep of the limb, the fine bone, and the handsome feet of some of the animals would have constituted them formidable competitors for honours, even on an English race course. The judges had considerable difficulty in determining their respective positions on the prize list. The three posts of honour, however, were ultimately assigned to Mr. Arkland's "Kennett;" Mr. Beattie's "Star Davis;" and Mr. Grand's "Captain Buford." In the thorough-bred two year old colts there was only one entry. The owner was Mr. Beattie, and as the animal was a fine one and gave evidence of great promise, he was awarded the premium. In the yearling colts, in the same class, there were two competitors, Captain Cole, of St. Thomas, and Mr. Shedden, of Toronto. The two animals exhibited by these gentlemen were very equally matched, and it was only after much careful consideration by the judges that the first place was assigned to Capt. Cole's animal. Mr. Shedden also exhibited a two year old thorough-bred filley, for which he obtained the first prize, without competition. In the class of carriage-horses in pairs, somewhere about 24 couples appeared in the competition ring. Many of the pairs were beautifully matched, and looked altogether as if they had been twins. The action of some was particularly graceful and commanding. Most of them were characterized by a fineness of hock, and a perfect soundness of wind and limb. In the latter points the judges took care that they should be thoroughly tested by causing the respective exhibitors to drive their pairs briskly round the ring for quite a number of times. The spectacle produced by the large concourse of "buggies" thus being whirled around at the same time was most animated. The outside ring was surrounded by a dense wall of human beings, and the centre stand was closely packed. It is almost superfluous to add that the judges had great difficulty in deciding

which pair was the most excellent. For our part, had we been suddenly offered our choice of any "span" as a gift, we would have almost scouted the idea of selection and decided by lottery. In showing the same class of animals for single carriages, another large and exciting competition ensued. In exhibiting their "going" qualifications we thought they were driven more frequently round the ring, and at a greater speed than was at all requisite. Some of the drivers urged their poor animals along by means of reins, whip and voice, as if a thousand dollars were at stake, or their lives in jeopardy from the pursuit of a witch like "Tam O'Shanter," and they were madly bounding along to gain "the keystone o' the brig." Horses for agricultural purposes appeared in good form, and exceeded in numbers those exhibited last year. They were generally fair representatives of their class, and a few might be characterized as excellent. Some of them were shown in another part of the ground instead of the "ring," and, as a rule, their levees were not so numerously attended as those of the more aristocratic thorough-breds. In some sections the competition was unusually close, and much time was consumed by the judges in deciding which was deserving of honours. Indeed, with the horses as well as the cattle, an almost level uniformity of excellence rendered the duties of those gentlemen anything but a sinecure. Every Canadian must feel his heart swell with feelings of pride and satisfaction when he contemplates the faultless symmetry and condition of a large majority of the noble animals which grace this exhibition. We give herewith an engraving of the Clydesdale horse, "Lord Clyde," the property of Mr. Simon Beattie, of Markham, to which was awarded the premium for the best draught stallion of any age.

PIGS.

RARELY have we had a better display of swine than on the recent occasion. The Yorkshires have sometimes been more numerous, but in most of the other classes, there were plenty of specimens. From the application of this remark we must except the Essex breed. Mr. Thomas McCrae, of Guelph, was about the only exhibitor of pure Essex pigs. A very handsome small breed boar, owned by Mr. Cowing, St. Catharines—which deservedly took the first prize for the best small-breed animal—was plainly an Essex grade, but seems to have a dash of Berkshire or some other blood in his veins. He is, however, a splendid animal. We were sorry to see the Essex pigs so poorly represented, both because we believe them to be the best of the small breeds, and also because we know that there are choice specimens of them owned in the Province. Messrs. Cowan, of Galt; D. Tye, of Wilmot; Collis, of Durham; and H. J. Boulton, of Thistletown, have all of them good pigs of this breed, and we cannot help thinking that the confused state of the prize list operated as a hindrance to their exhibiting their excellent stock. There ought to be a distinct class for small Berkshires, Suffolks and Essex. It is not fair to the breeders of our choicer small varieties of hogs to lump them all into a "small-breed class," as though a small-breed hog were a contemptible animal. The fact is, that a fine-boned pig of either of the three sorts first-named is the true type of the original genus "Sus" as it came from the hands of the Creator; while the big-boned mammoths are monstrosities. The true test of goodness in a pig is that he looks tempting before he is killed, suggesting thoughts of fried bacon, ham and eggs, and sandwiches. A big brute of a hog from which you turn away in disgust, asking is it possible that human beings ever eat such coarse flesh? is not the right sort of animal to breed, even though he will bring twenty-five cents per cwt. more in the market. Mr. McCrae showed several very nice pigs of various sizes; and the Suffolks also were well represented. Jas. Main, of Trafalgar, had the best samples of this breed on the show-ground. A pair of six months old of his can hardly be excelled. They were admirably developed every way, and show

the best points of the Suffolks to perfection. We know of but one objection to this breed of hogs, and that is a certain tenderness of skin, which makes them liable to blister or crack in this climate. If this tendency could be overcome, they would rank "A No. 1." Mr. Main had other good specimens of this breed, besides the pair just mentioned. An aged boar of his headed the prize list, and deservedly. J. Main, Trafalgar, had also some good Suffolks. So had Thos. Person, Nilestown; J. E. Crouse, St. Thomas; R. Stephens, Westminster; M. McArthur, Lobo; Geo. Wilson, Belmont; Geo. Parker, Strathroy; Geo. Jarvis and E. Isaac, London. Small Berkshires were shown by J. Main, Trafalgar; J. Symonds, London; Geo. Roach, Hamilton, and others. There was a little confusion in the Berkshire classes, from the fact that some were entered simply as Berkshires, others as small Berkshires, others as improved Berkshires, and others still as large Berkshires. To increase the trouble, they were considerably scattered, rendering comparison difficult. This was, however, a well-filled class, and among the exhibitors of variously entitled Berkshires may be mentioned, W. Buttery, Strathroy; J. W. Robson, Telfer; J. Main, Trafalgar; Geo. Carmock, Brooksdale; Hugh Dempsey, Downie; W. Weld, Delaware; J. Routledge, Hyde Park; W. Cowing, St. Catharines; Geo. Crawford, Brockville; R. L. Denison, Toronto; A. Gerrie, Dundas; and Chas. Gifford, Cobourg. It would be easy from this long list to particularize several uncommonly good animals. Although there were not many Yorkshires, some of them were of more than ordinary merit. Jas. Main, Trafalgar; John Cowie, Culloden; John Farrell, London; S. H. Rewe, Derry West; James Ford, Trafalgar; Geo. Crawford, Brockville; and B. Sampson, Wardsville, were the principal Yorkshire exhibitors. Evidence of increased interest in the hog tribe was furnished by the number of persons who thronged the pens containing the choicer animals, and also by the high figures obtained for some of the stock offered for sale. We are glad to say that the small, fine breeds appeared to be the favourites. Pork, bacon and hams, have been bringing better prices of late, and are likely to rule high for some time to come. Our farmers will do well, first, to improve their breeds of pigs, and then increase and multiply the "porkers."

Young Stock.

Calves and lambs, well treated, will make better cows and sheep than if neglected and allowed to shift for themselves. We know that sheep improve a good deal both in wool and mutton on good keeping. The same is especially the case with calves. What you want is not to fatten, but to keep up a strong, healthy growth. At this season, good, tender grass and a little milk, no matter if it is not all sweet, and a little oat meal mixed in, will pay for itself in the thrifty growth which it will induce. A little extra care at this period of growth, is sure to be rewarded at a later age. The treatment of calves which we have often seen, such as turning them out to grass before they are old enough, and requiring them to eat what they know little about, or die, is cruel and wasteful in the extreme. There is no economy in neglecting young stock. They may live through it, but nature will demand her reckoning.

The same may be said of colts. Sweet, pure pasture grass is the best, but if this is short, a little oat meal is excellent for them. Oats make muscle rapidly, and this gives strength and power, and growth, and this is what all young stock needs to thrive upon. It is a great mistake to keep any stock short of feed, but especially young growing stock.—*Ploughman.*

LARGE SALES OF STOCK.—We learn that Mr. John Snell of Edmonton, has lately effected large sales of Stock, having sold animals to the amount of \$1,700, at the Provincial Show in London, and to the amount of \$1,000, at the Toronto Union and Electoral Division Exhibition in this city.

The Dairy.

Dairy Products and Requisites at the Provincial Exhibition.

VERY fine samples of butter and cheese were shown, but from the crowded condition of the room in which they were placed, and the disorderly state in which the various articles presented themselves, they did not appear to much advantage, and there was no good opportunity of comparison. Butter was exhibited in roll, crock, and keg, and the judges must have been puzzled to decide how to award the premiums. The Oxford dairymen were present in force, bringing both home and factory-made cheese. Not only was cheese of the ordinary kind exhibited, but Pineapples and Stiltons tempted epicurean tastes. Many specimens of factory-made cheese, ready for shipment to the English market, were exhibited. The factories now in operation in the County of Oxford, proved their successful working, and competed for the honours of the dairy department. The uniform quality of factory-cheese, while one great recommendation of it for the market, renders it a difficult matter to award prizes at Exhibitions. Our Canadian dairy patriarch, Mr. Ramsey, was on hand, looking hale and well, but his honours have been unceremoniously stolen away from him. A wide awake neighbour in Norwich has, it appears, got the start of the Dereham celebrities. Mr. Andes Smith slyly manufactured a cheese weighing upwards of 4000 lbs., and after astonishing the dairymen of Herkimer and Oneida Counties with it, at the recent New York State Fairs, has eclipsed all Canadian makers. The mammoth cheese did not make its appearance within the precincts of the fair ground owing, we understand, to the unwillingness of the officers of the Provincial Society to allow Mr. Smith a sufficient sum toward the expense of bringing it to the show. The New York Society was, we are informed, very liberal, and voted a handsome amount by way of inducing Mr. Smith to bring his dairy monster to their show. But though not exhibited on the fair ground, it was close by, and formed a "side-show" of considerable attractiveness. It appeared to get a large number of visitors, at a charge of ten cents for admission to the building where its huge proportions were hid from vulgar gaze. The big cheese stood upon an open wagon, and filled up the space between the wheels, weighed 4,000 lbs., was 16 feet in circumference, and 5 feet 4 inches in diameter. There was nothing to keep it together except a "binder" of cloth. This proves that the cheese was made in the proper way, especially when we consider the fact that it had been conveyed from Norwich to Utica, N. Y., where it took the first prize, both for size and quality, although it was pitted against about a million pounds of Herkimer and Oneida county cheese, and then again teamed to Toronto. Five hundred and fifty dollars have been offered for the possession of this cheese, but Mr. Smith is waiting for a higher offer before he parts with it. We believe this is the biggest cheese ever made. Some years ago Mr. Ranney made one that weighed 1,200 lbs., and away in New England somewhere a cheese weighing 1,800 lbs. is said to have been made, so that Mr. Smith has far out-distanced all preceding big cheeses. His mammoth product, after displaying itself here, is to go to England, and astonish the mother country with the dairy doings of our Canadian children.

Vats, curd-knives, strainers, cans, and other dairy requisites were exhibited by Mr. L. F. Bungay, of Norwichville, and a vat was also shown by Buchanan & Gordon, of Ingersoll. Cheese-presses for small dairies were shown by A. Boyle, Eden Mills, and F. S. Clench, Cobourg; and a large jack-screw factory cheese press was exhibited by Whitehead & Muirhead, Beachville. Our dairy people can now obtain all the utensils needed in the manipulation of cheese, from Canadian manufacturers. A bewildering variety of churns was on hand, and we cannot pretend to describe them minutely. D. Darvall, of London, exhibited two; a "screw-concave dash and thermometer churn" was shown by J. M. Lim, Scotland, C. W.; a "flap-dash churn" by J. McGregor, Widder; "The ladies' friend" by E. Bevier, Hamilton; a churn with horizontal balance wheel, and air-tube, warranted to bring butter generally in one minute, and always in less than ten minutes, by A. C. Mackenbush, Port Dalhousie; and lastly, what is by no means to be

despised, a common churn with a revolving dasher, which for ease of working is a decided improvement on the old dasher, while it only costs a trifle, by H. A. Coombs, Stony Creek. Henry Parker, of Mirrickville, showed a hand-power double-crank churning and horizontal boring machine, which the exhibitor says will not only make butter, but bore holes, saw wood, turn the grindstone, or cut straw—all for the moderate sum of \$12.

Goultry Yard.

The Poultry at the recent Exhibition.

THERE can be but one opinion in reference to this department; it was first class. All competent judges expressed themselves as highly delighted with it. Much difficulty must have been felt in deciding as to the prizes in some breeds, in consequence of the number of birds of nearly equal excellence. This remark especially applies to the Black Spanish, Grey Dorkings, Aylesbury Ducks, and Bremen Geese. The chief exhibitors of Black Spanish were J. Lamb, London; M. Porter, Bowmanville; J. Bogue, London; and W. R. Vandusen, Paris. Besides the really superior birds exhibited by the parties just named, a number of coops of moderately good fowls of this breed were shown by others. The chief competitors in the Poking classes were J. Lamb, London; Jno. Waddel, Sarnia; W. & J. Peters, London; and John Bogue, London. J. Farrel, London, showed good Black Polands and Pencilled Hamburgs. Golden and Silver Polands were shown by J. Lamb, London; J. Patterson, Lambeth; J. Bogue, London, and C. C. Comb, London. Mr. Lamb showed some beautiful white Polands, and the Messrs. Peters had some splendid Pencilled Hamburgs. Jos. Rowat, of Niles-town, showed good silver-spangled Hamburgs; so also did Messrs. Peters, Lamb, and G. Z. Rykert, of St. Catharines. The games mustered strong, and were some of them very fine; the chief exhibitors in this class being Messrs. Peters, Geary, Wilson, Long, and Keyser. Bolton Grays were shown by A. Kbblethwaite and Peters, London. A coop of Dominiques were shown by A. W. Smith, Simcoe. No true Cochins were on the ground. Messrs. Lamb, Peters, and J. P. Wood, of Davenport, showed some "oops" labelled "Cochin Chinas, or Brahma Pootras," but they were scarcely the one or the other. They looked very like a cross between the Chittagongs and Braamas, or White Shanghaes. The absence of the Cochins and Braamas was one of the few defects in the poultry branch of the show. Bantams, black, white, spangled, and Chinese, were shown by Messrs. Peters; A. G. Deadman, Lambeth; J. Bogue, and G. Z. Rykert, St. Catharines. Beautiful pairs of white turkeys were exhibited by the Messrs. Peters, Lamb, and Alex. Kerr, Westminster. Coloured turkeys were shown by Messrs. Lamb, R. Dowling, London; and A. W. Smith, Simcoe. Wild turkeys, and very good, were shown by Jos. Johnston, London; J. Lamb, and Messrs. Peters. Messrs. Lamb and Peters had each pairs of Guinea fowl. Thos. Archer, of Westminster, exhibited a coop of Pea fowl. Mr. Lamb's Bremen geese were magnificent, and he took both first and second prizes for them. He had also the best coloured geese on the ground, but was nearly equalled by Messrs. Peters, and Thos. Jackson, Arva. J. Routledge, of Hyde Park, showed some fine China geese. The Aylesbury ducks might, without much risk, challenge the world. We believe we are safe in saying that both in build and weight, the best of them surpassed the British prize birds recently illustrated in the *London News*. Messrs. Bogue, Lamb, and Peters, of London; and J. Routledge of Hyde Park, were the chief exhibitors of Aylesburys. Rouen ducks, of prime quality, were shown by Messrs. Peters, who swept the course, and took all the prizes in this class. Muscovy ducks were exhibited by J. B. Wood, Davenport; Thos. Person, Dorchester; and J. Bogue, London. Several coops of common ducks were shown; Messrs. Peters and Bogue having, without question, the best. Messrs. Lamb, Bogue, and Peters had the best lots of poultry on the ground, and although they had special local advantages, residing at the place of Exhibition they only maintained the position earned by them in former years. They have made London famous for choice poultry, and may they wear their laurels long. We must not omit mention of a very select collection of pigeons, shown by W. J. Bailey, London. It consisted of 13 pairs. After coming to the show-ground a beautiful hen pigeon died, and left her loving mate disconsolate. She fell, we fear, a sacrifice to the cold of Monday night, which was unusual, and must have been keenly felt by birds in open coops.

The Apiary.

Bees and Bee Requisites at the Provincial Show.

AMONG the many improvements going on in this country, as developed in the late Exhibition, we were much interested in those presented in connexion with the keeping of bees. Twenty-five years ago the humming of the honey bee was seldom heard, and honey in the comb was nowhere to be obtained; but now we cannot travel many miles without meeting with the apiarian, and learning lessons of industry and skill from his ingenious and persevering family. Thanks to the new "Bee Observing Hives," fast multiplying among us, we can familiarise ourselves with the previously hidden mysteries of the hive, while we appropriately sing with Dr. Watts:—

"How doth the little busy bee,
Improve each shining hour."

A variety of these hives, by which we are enabled to take a peep at their doings, were shown, among which are some that deserve special commendation. The first is that of the Messrs. Thomas, of Brooklyn, a hive which we have tried and found that it fulfils all the promises made by its makers. We put a swarm into one of their hives on the last day of June, and never was a family more pleased with a new and commodious dwelling than were they with theirs. On the 16th of September they had a good winter's store of honey in the lower box, and the top box, containing twenty pounds, was nearly full. Let a young married couple commence their matrimonial life with one of these hives, well filled with bees, and let them study "The Canadian Bee-keeper's Guide," and we are sure they will have plenty of both sweets and wealth. The Messrs. Thomas had bee hats, gloves impervious to the bee-sting, and other bee requisites for sale, giving an opportunity for intending apiarians thoroughly to equip themselves for the business. They also exhibited a hive of Italian bees, and expounded the secrets of bee-keeping to crowds of eager listeners.

The hive of Mr. Bacon, of Aylmer, we have not sufficient acquaintance with to say much about; but from our examination of it, and conversation with its ingenious maker, it struck us as forming a valuable acquisition to the apiary.

The singular-looking hive of Mr. Fuller, of London township, containing, as he says, 150 lbs. of honey, the work of a single month, is worthy of special notice. He is an old, experienced bee-keeper, and possesses a secret by which he can more than double the quantity of honey in a given hive, which he kindly permits us to make known for the benefit of all lovers of this branch of the insect tribes. The secret of his success is to keep a hive up to its full quantum of bees, and to its requisite heat of 90 degrees, by the addition of small swarms. Thus he put a good swarm into his large hive—and afterwards added three small swarms. This hive is surrounded by seven boxes, all of which are well filled, and the whole weighing, in a single season, as we have said, 150 lbs.

In addition to the foregoing, we were pleased to see another hive, which will soon be patented, called the "People's Hive." This is a moveable comb hive, which indeed has become an essential feature of any really good hive, giving, as it does, full control of both comb and bees. It is made by Mr. A. N. Henry, of Oshawa, C. W., and has some arrangements, such as the comb guide, the wicker attachment, and other peculiarities, which give it a fair claim to the consideration of intelligent apiarians.

These hives, with the large and small boxes of beautiful honey shown in other departments of the Exhibition, cannot fail to have given an impetus to this branch of rural economy. It is manifest that the keeping of bees is becoming more general in Canada, and we take some credit to ourselves for this, as being to some extent, at least, the result of the constant and urgent recommendation of bee-keeping in these columns.

The Household.

Domestic Fabrics, &c., at the Late Exhibition.

In this department a variety of useful articles were shown, among which enumeration may be made of the following:—

Valentino Wahn, of Preston, exhibited a wearing loom, a very elaborate piece of machinery.

E. Belton, of London, showed a fine assortment of furs of all kinds, including ladies' furs, sleigh robes, hats, caps, and a stuffed black bear.

John Broadhurst, of Buxton, showed a dressed and coloured sheepskin mat.

A. C. Attwood, Duneriff, showed a lambskin overcoat.

Edward Marshall, of London; Charles Tuckey, of London; and Mrs. Havaland, Ingersoll, exhibited specimens of platted Canadian Straw. The latter showed some straw hats.

D. C. Clark, Morriston, had an assortment of woollen shawls, socks, &c.

J. J. Clinton & Co., of Aylmer, showed several samples of cloth, including winceys, jeans, summer tweeds and winter tweeds.

Stephens, Dutton & Co., of London, exhibited summer and winter tweeds, and factory flannel.

James Waterhouse & Co., of Port Stanley, and John Day, of Thamesford, exhibited factory flannel.

There were a good many woollen blankets. The exhibitors were Alex. McArthur, of Lobo; John Clunas, of Springfeld; John Cameron, of London; Mrs. C. Powell, of London; John Day, of Thamesford; John Broadbent, Buxton; Jas. Waterhouse & Co., Port Stanley; Mrs. C. Ellison, Byron; and John Woodhull, Komoka.

Thomas Peel, of London, showed a suit from Canadian cloth, as also did Mrs. C. Powell, of London, and Alex. Williamson, Strathroy. The latter also exhibited an overcoat of Canadian cloth.

J. T. Hoed, of Coldstream, exhibited a fine sleigh robe.

S. Richardson, of Grafton, showed gloves and mitts.

W. Peice, of Wallacetown; John Rea, of Port Stanley; L. Aldrich, of Thamesford; and John Pearce, of Tyreonnell, exhibited linen yarns. The latter also exhibited table linen.

L. Aldrich, of Thamesford, exhibited six varieties of linen goods, and some hemp bags. A number of other pieces of linen were exhibited. The exhibitors were John Rea, Port Stanley; Jno. Healey, Springfeld; Mrs. James McBride, Toronto Township; and R. Small, St. Thomas; John Healey, Springford, exhibited bags made from Canadian flax.

There were a good many samples of woollen yarn, white and coloured, most of it pretty good. The exhibitors were W. J. Collier, St. Thomas; Mrs. C. Powell, London; W. Armstrong, Lambeth; Samuel Hunt, Lambeth; Jas. Waterhouse & Co., Port Stanley; G. S. Barnes, St. Thomas; Stephen Dutton & Co., London; Mrs. C. Ellison, Byron; and A. A. McArthur, Lobo.

There were fourteen exhibitors of filled cloth. They are: L. Trover, Belmont; Stephen Dutton & Co., London; Mrs. Elson, Delaware; A. A. McArthur, Lobo; Geo. Barnes, Ballymott; John Shaw, Kintore; W. J. Cotton, St. Thomas; Miss E. White, Beaverton; Alex. McDonald, Hyde Park; Collin McKellar, Arva; W. B. Langrick, Brockville; A. McD. House, Beamsville; John Day, Thamesford; and A. C. Hughes, Ilderton.

There was considerable competition in home-made flannels, and some good samples were shown, but a number of the specimens were by no means superior. The exhibitors were P. Hinman, Grafton; John Tuckey, Lobo; Mrs. C. Elliot, Bryanton; John Healey, Springford; L. Trover, Belmont; Mrs. S. Misener, St. Thomas; A. Carmichael, Nairn; John Shaw, of Kintore; W. Armstrong, of Lambeth; Alex. McDonald, of Hyde Park; Miss E. White, Beaverton; and Samuel Riddell, London.

Stephens, Dutton & Co., London, had striped flannel for ladies' skirts, and flannel for ladies' work.

W. B. Langrick, Brockville, showed union flannel, all-wool-flannel, and woollen shirting.

D. Shaw, Belmont, showed checked wincey.

Mrs. Pearce, Wallacetown, exhibited scarlet flannel, as also did Stephen, Dutton & Co., London.

Miss E. White, Beaverton, exhibited a woollen dress plaid.

There was a good many pieces of rag carpeting exhibited. The exhibitors were Geo. Owens, Ballymott; Duncan Graham, Lobo; W. J. Collier, St. Thomas; C. Howell, Cathcart; W. C. Lillon, Byron; Charles Tuckey, London; Mrs. Geo. Misener, St. Thomas; W. J. Collier, London; Miss S. Misener, St. Thomas; Geo. Wilson, Belmont; Miss E. A. Ingh-

ston, of London, exhibited a very heavy figured and woollen carpet, worked on linen, so also did Mrs. Henry Fish, London. Mr. Tuckey also exhibited a piece of rag stair carpeting. There is another piece of home-made stair carpeting shown by D. Shaw of Belmont.

John Mortimer, of the London dye-house, showed numerous specimens of dyeing.

Armstrong, Anderson & Co., Guelph, showed a fine lot of samples of woollen shirts, drawers, socks, stockings, &c.

Joseph Wight & Son, of Dundas, showed cotton yarn, cotton bags, and some unbleached cotton.

Gordon & Mackay, of Thorold, showed twenty pieces of factory cotton. These specimens of Canadian manufacture are exceedingly creditable.

Henry Coombs, of London, showed some drawing-room furniture.

D. T. Ware, London, exhibited a large variety of sewing machines, and a quantity of work executed by them.

There was a large variety of quilts, from fancy light ones to heavy winter ones. The ladies of London seem to have turned much of their attention to this class of work, and many have succeeded in executing pieces of work very beautiful as well as substantial.

Mr. Wm. Pope had on exhibition a collection of straw work, made from Canadian straw.

Miss Jane Hay, London, exhibited a case of millinery, which was a great centre of attraction to the "fair" visitors.

There was the usual amount of home-made hosiery, consisting of socks, stockings, mitts, &c., all of which remind one of the coming winter. There was also a large amount of fancy work and embroidery.

The Fine Arts Department of the late Provincial Show.

Great delay occurred in the arrival and arrangement of the articles belonging to this department of the Exhibition, and at last, they were not placed in an orderly or properly classified state, so as to facilitate the work of examination and comparison.

A lot of envelopes, in almost endless variety, as also writing, printing and wrapping papers, manufactured by Buntin, Gillies & Co., of Hamilton, were shown by that firm. Otto B. Graves, Gordon, and Barber Brothers, Georgetown, also exhibited samples of the same description.

There were many samples of elegant and plain bookbinding. The exhibitors in this department were Robert Reid, E. H. Kords and Chas. Chapman, all of London, and Thomas Maddock, of Stratford. The binding exhibited by Mr. Kordes, was very elegant in design, and combined with stability. Mr. Chapman exhibited samples manufactured from Canadian material, and there was no apparent difference from that which was imported, it seemed just as substantial and as elegant.

There were only two exhibitors of letter-press work on exhibition. Samples were exhibited by Mr. Charles H. Mackintosh, of the Strathroy Dispatch, which, for a country office, were very creditable, but those exhibited by Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, were quite as good as what have heretofore taken prizes year after year. Posters, cards, books and fancy printing were in great variety.

A case of imported watches was exhibited by Thomas Russell and Son, of London and Liverpool, England. This case is the same that took the prize in London in 1861. Messrs. Russell and Son, exhibited the original warrants by which they were appointed chronometer makers to the Queen.

Mr. Robinson, of Toronto, had a parlour croquet board of home manufacture, which must be a boon to those who are compelled to pass a rainy day in doors.

Mr. R. Campbell, Dentist, of Guelph, had on exhibition a case of teeth, which looked as natural as life.

John Robertson, of Clifton, had some very good samples of wood carving.

Mr. Bissell, London, exhibited an assortment of printing type.

C. H. Hubbard, Toronto, had on exhibition a fine assortment of gold and silver leaf.

R. J. Seddon, London, exhibited a variety of picture frames, carved and plain. In this department there seemed to be no competition.

J. Wolfenden, Whitby, had a beautiful representation of a sleeping child, sculptured in marble, and Wilkins and Bunning, London, had also a similar work on exhibition. That of the former seemed to be of finer finish and whiter marble.

J. W. Jones, London, had a variety of samples of writing.

Mrs. E. J. Miller, Ingersoll, had a most carefully written copy of the Declaration of Independence, around which are medallions which represent George Washington, and also the different coats of arms of the various States that originally composed the United States. Over this work the lady must have spent a great deal of time.

Wilkins and Bunning exhibited specimens of modelling in plaster which were well executed.

Photographic art was tolerably well represented. The first exhibitor was Mr. J. H. Griffin, London, who had on view thirteen mammoth photographs, as well as a series of small ones. The most striking picture perhaps, is that of the members of the London City Council. The plate of this photograph is 47 inches by 28, the largest, perhaps, ever made in Canada.

James Egan, of London, had an excellent collection of life-like photographs, and there is no mistaking who the pictures are intended to represent. He had also a number of views of the oil wells, which gave to outsiders a good idea of their workings; amongst them we find "Lock & Colwell's," "Pepper," "Pope" wells, a "Land Office," and the "Oil Exchange."

D. C. Butchart, Toronto, exhibited some excellent photographs in ink, the best of which was, perhaps, the likeness of Mr. Rollo, of Toronto.

W. C. Chewett & Co., of Toronto, exhibited a great variety of labels in colours.

Mr. C. F. Damoreau showed a specimen of his skill in wood engraving, the Canadian Horse "Anglo-Saxon."

A large group of paintings executed by Mr. G. A. Gilbert, of Toronto, were shown by that gentleman.

Four pencil drawings were exhibited by Mr. C. F. Parkley, of Lucan.

Mr. J. K. Kerr, Toronto, exhibited a collection of plain and colored crayons, which attracted much attention.

Miss J. Hendrie, London, displayed much taste in four landscape paintings.

Mr. E. M. Chadwick, Toronto, showed the illuminated title page and vignette of a book, which were very well done, and show artistic taste.

A candlestick made of alum, exhibited by Mr. A. Rutledge, of Lambeth, attracted much attention as a novelty.

Mr. J. W. Phelps showed a watch of his own manufacture. It is well got up, and seems to answer all the requirements of a good watch.

PAINTINGS.

This department was largely supplied, but there were few pictures exhibiting any real talent, the greater portion of them being daubs of the worst description. There were, however, a few worth looking at. In this department, the want of order was most noticeable, works by amateurs and professionals being placed side by side, and oil paintings mixed amongst those in water in the most indiscriminate manner. This, of course, was unfair to all parties, but more especially to the amateur—Amongst the exhibitors were J. Thompson, Ingersoll, marine view; H. Edwards, Toronto; Miss A. L. H. Gibbon, Sarnia, had a variety of oil paintings, and that which represented a group of deer, was especially worthy of notice. W. H. Cresswell, Harpurhay, had a very large assortment of many different subjects, many of which were views from life, and were very natural. R. Whale, Bradford, exhibited a number of paintings on almost every subject; his forte, however, seems to be landscapes; a few of which showed that he is an adept with his pencil and brush; one representing a view on the Furford side of the Grand River, was very natural and well executed. Miss Eward, of Toronto, one of Mr. Gilbert's pupils, had on exhibition a landscape which was alike creditable to pupil and teacher. Miss J. Dixon, Toronto, gave evidence of the possession of some artistic taste in representing a "charger's" head. Miss E. Berrell, London, contributed a very natural representation of the Rideau Falls; it was a coloured crayon, and executed in very good taste. Mrs. Walker, Bothwell, showed two very nice sepia drawings of the 'Boston' and 'Gordon' oil wells at Bothwell. D. Fowler, Emerald, had on exhibition two of the best finished pictures in the whole collection. These were executed with that boldness so seldom seen, but which enhances greatly the beauty of the picture. He had chosen a couple of ducks as his subject, and so natural were they that sportsmen must at once see their beautiful points. Portrait painting was not largely represented, Mr. R. Wale, Burford, exhibiting the only two pictures that seemed to possess merit as works of art. A large number of other pictures were lying round loose, having apparently no peg whereon to hang. Sparks, Brown & Co., showed a copy of the Battle of the Boyne, a chromo-lithograph, which must have delighted the eyes of all belonging to the order of Orangemen.

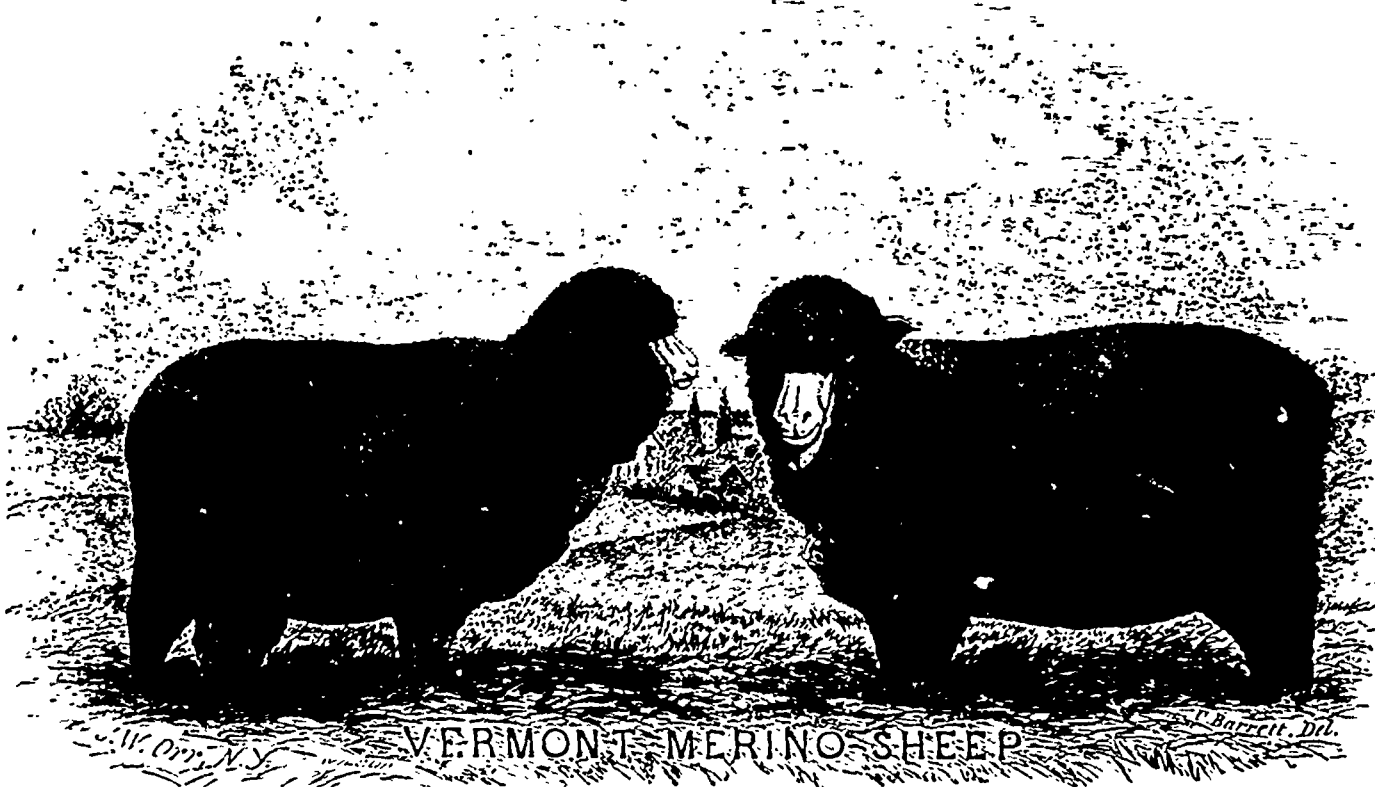
Sheep Husbandry.

The Sheep Department of the Provincial Show.

There can be no question but that with the glaring exception of the Merinoes, all classes of sheep were really well represented. We question whether many of the first-class British exhibitors can bring together a lot of more splendidly-proportioned and well-developed animals than were shown in the classes of Leicesters, Cotswolds, Shropshires and South Downs. The Cotswolds and Southdowns were especially fine. Some of the former were of immense size, beautiful form and splendid proportions; while a large number of the latter were animals of faultless symmetry, and would have gladdened the heart of the renowned and lamented Jonas Webb himself, had he been permitted to have seen them. It was amusing to witness the assiduous and pains-taking efforts of some of the exhibitors and their assistants to enhance the size and appearance of their sheep. In some in-

ing itself from their vest pockets: while our venerable friend, Mr. George Miller, had his conscientiously concealed from inspection altogether, and it was only after some remonstrance that he presented to our view quite a pack of prize cards. By means of these and some information evolved from himself, we managed to make pretty fair progress in our critical inspection, although there were some pens that we visited at least a dozen times, and still remain in blissful ignorance of their owners. In the class of Leicesters, Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton, and George Miller, bore off the greater number of the prizes. The aged ram and ewes of the latter were magnificent animals, and would have done credit to any flockmaster in any country. Several others of his prize sheep were distinguished by their fine forms and their beautiful clean fleece. Mr. Snell's Leicesters, too, were characterized by a uniformly high order of excellence. We observed that Mr. F. W. Stone, Guelph, was also a successful competitor in this class, and some fine animals to which prizes were not awarded were shown by Messrs. Hendrie of Hamilton and J. B. C. Frank, of London.

matter of course, this gentleman made a clean sweep of the prizes. In the Cotswold class there was a keen competition; the honours and emoluments being about equally shared between Mr. Stone and Mr. Snell. The former received seven prizes, of which three were first; while the latter was awarded four first positions. Some splendid sheep were shown in this class, and some of the prize animals were perfect models of excellence. In the Lincoln breed some extra prizes were awarded by the judges to Mr. Thomas Derry. In the Saxon and Spanish Merino class, the greater part of the competition and the whole of the prizes were appropriated by Mr. L. Lapin, of Paris; while Mr. Rymal, of Ryckman's Corner, had the same distinction in the case of the French Merinoes. The appearance of these fine-woolled sheep presented a marked contrast to that of the other large breeds on the ground. Their ungainly shape, lank sides, dirty matted fleece, and absence of caudal appendage, rendered them, to our eyes at least, the reverse of attractive. Of course, in the case of perfect specimens of the breed, many of these deformities are partially removed. The claims of



BRED BY GEORGE CAMPBELL, OF WEST WESTMINSTER, VERMONT.

stances the wool of the poor animals was industriously combed for hours together, in the mistaken attempt to enlarge the proportions and increase the attractions of the animals. Like most misdirected labour, it signally failed in producing the result contemplated by the zealous manipulator. A strange "tatty" appearance was imparted to the fleece, and the unfortunate "muttons" that had been submitted to the combing operation looked very much like as if they had been hounded for an hour or two through a thick bush, or had been compelled to act the part of fox-hounds, and "drive" a fox cover. While exhibitors were thus careful in attempting to enhance the appearance of the sheep themselves, they were not at all anxious that the public should be enlightened as to the owners. Even after the judges' awards had been made known, many of the prize animals bore no evidence of their success either on their carcasses, or on their pens; while a considerable number had not even an entrance ticket visible. When we visited the show ground early on Thursday morning we found several of their owners and attendants capably walking about with the end of a red, blue or yellow ticket, as the case might be, modestly obtrud-

There was only a very limited number of entries in the Cheviot class—only six pens in all. With the exception of two or three of the prize sheep, it may be observed that the majority shown were rather poor and characterless. The successful exhibitors were Messrs. W. Weld, Delaware; James O. Guy, and A. & C. Sharrand. The three pens of Shropshire Downs comprised some particularly fine specimens. The principal exhibitor in this class, as usual, was Mr. Geo. Miller, of Markham. We remember to have seen nothing finer than his prize rams in this class. With the exception of two second prizes awarded to John Miller, Pickering, and Wm. Donaldson, East Zorra, our veteran friend George swept the whole of the awards offered for competition in the Shropshires. Of the South Downs there was a moderate number of entries. A large proportion of them did not possess merit sufficient to justify any one who is a judge of these fine animals in entertaining the idea, for a moment, that they could possibly receive a prize. The pens shown by Mr. Stone, however, were composed of some superb animals. As we have before remarked, their splendid appearance would have delighted the most critical and enthusiastic admirer of the breed. As a

such an animal as "Gold Drop," for distinction and favourable mention may be tolerated, but as compared with that famous defunct ram, or with the average samples of such Vermont Merinoes as are shown in the above spirited engraving, the specimens exhibited at the late fair could be regarded as little better than abject caricatures—unprofitable alike in an ornamental or utilitarian point of view.

Vermont Merino Sheep.

The choice animals which we herewith illustrate have attained an almost world-wide reputation.—They were taken across the Atlantic, and exhibited by their spirited proprietor at the great World's Fair held at Hamburg in 1863. This effort of Mr. Campbell, to have the results of American and European breeding compared, was naturally attended with great expense and risk. He was, however, well rewarded in the satisfaction which he experienced in gaining for America the honour of breeding the heaviest fleeced Merinoes of any in the world.—The Merino breed is not a favorite of ours. We

would at any time prefer the Leicesters, and the Cotswolds. Still as the fine-woolled breed is to some extent patronized by our farmers, and prizes are offered for the class in our Provincial Fair, we deem it well to illustrate some of the more perfect specimens, in order that our flockmasters who affect this breed may contrast their results, as shown at our recent exhibition with those of our cousins across the lines.

Lupines are much cultivated on the continent, they are considered to be specially valuable for sheep-feeding. The great authority on their cultivation in England is Mr. Crisp, who wrote an essay in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*. The following is an analysis, showing their nutritive properties: Nitrogenous or flesh-forming substances 33 to 36 per cent., carbonaceous or fat-producing substances 32 to 37, woody fibre 11 to 12, water 14 to 15, ash 3 to 4.

SHEEP TERMS.—"W. W. H., Cascade, Dubuque Co., Iowa, approves of our use of the term "teg," because "it has a definite meaning and fills a gap" in sheep nomenclature—but regrets that we "sometimes, though not often" call a ram a buck. We beg his pardon. We believe we never, when speaking for ourselves, commit that solecism in good English, though we generally allow correspondents to do as they please in the matter, and in making abstracts of their remarks usually use the name they do. Our correspondent says "the ram and bull are both tabooed by genteel people." We again beg his pardon. We understand this to be exactly the reverse. We understand that among educated and cultivated people—"among genteel people"—there are no more objections to using the words *ram* and *bull* than the words *man* or *horse* in any place or in any company. There are people, it is true, who are more squeamish. They don't walk on good old-fashioned legs, but on limbs. They don't wear shirts, using as a substitute linen or undergarments. They even look distressingly conscious when they read of rams and bulls in the Bible. But these are not "genteel people." They belong in the same category with that interesting young Scotch gentleman who "came out of the West." "A good looking unaltered fellow was he."—*Rural New Yorker*.

Entomology.

Walking-Stick Insect.

A SPECIMEN of this singular insect was recently sent to us by Mr. William Paterson, of Ramsay, C. W., with the desire that we should "favour him with some history of it." It belongs to the division called "walkers" (*Ambulatoria*) of the order *Orthoptera*, in which are included a great variety of very extraordinary insects; the ordinary names of walking-leaves, *spiders*, walking-sticks, etc., have been given to them on account of the singular resemblance they bear to vegetable structures in their form and substance: sometimes, indeed, this imitation is so perfect that a casual observer would readily mistake them for inanimate leaves or twigs.

The specimen before us (*Spectrum femoratum*, Say; or, more properly, *Dacuncululus Sayi*, Burmeister), is about two inches and a half in length, of a long and cylindrical shape, and wholly destitute of wings; it is dark shining brown in colour, and with its long, thin, pale green legs, almost exactly resembles a leafless twig. Its whole structure indicates that it is of a sluggish and inactive disposition, remaining for a long time immoveable, or slowly crawling amongst the leaves and branches of low shrubs, upon the young gummy shoots and buds, of which it subsists. It is very solitary in its habits, being generally found alone, or with its mate. It may be considered a perfectly non-injurious insect, as it is never numerous, and only devours a very small quantity of vegetable matter; its favourite food being wild shrubs that are of no particular service to mankind.

Wheat-Joint Fly.

A CORRESPONDENT in Cobourg is desirous of some information respecting an insect which has proved rather injurious to his early sown wheat, particularly that on dry knolls; he has sent us two small sections of wheat-straw, in which are embedded the pupæ of the insect that has committed the depredations, and also some similar pupæ of last year's production, from which one or two tiny little flies have made their escape by eating a hole in the side. Out of these scanty materials, it is, of course, impossible to determine with any certainty to what genus or species the insect enemy belongs; it is probable, however, from its generally attacking the second joint of the straw, that it is a species of *Eureptoma*, a small four-winged insect that has occasionally proved very injurious to the straw-crop in the United States. In cases where much damage has been inflicted upon a crop, as the attack is made in the second joint of the straw, and so near the base of the plant, the only mode of preventing a recurrence of the injury is to burn the stubble containing the insect; for, of course, the greater part of the diseased portions will be left in the stubble when the grain is reaped.

The tiny little flies which had eaten their way out of the sides of the pupæ of this insect are ichneumon or parasites, whose larvæ had preyed upon the grubs of the injurious fly. They are less than the twentieth part of an inch in length, of a dark metallic green colour, and furnished with four transparent wings. These little flies and their congeners, which belong to one of the most extensive groups of insects, are of vast importance in the economy of nature, being designed by Providence for the prevention of too great an increase in the various species of insects, especially those that are of an injurious character; a superabundance of any particular kind being almost invariably attended with an increased production of its parasitic enemies.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, OCT. 1, 1865.

The Recent Exhibition.

THE farmers of Upper Canada may fairly be congratulated upon the success of the recent Exhibition at London. No doubt there were drawbacks—things which might have been managed better, no doubt, in some particular respects, one or two former shows were better than this one. But, as a whole, the show at London must be claimed as a great success. There were more entries, we believe, than at any preceding show, if we except the Exhibition at Hamilton in 1860, at which the Prince of Wales was present. From some cause, there was not the usual promptitude in getting the articles on the ground and properly arranged. On this account, the tone of conversation at London, on the Monday and Tuesday, was a little despondent; but after the arrangements were completed, it seemed certain that after all, there was to be a fine show—an anticipation which was in the fullest degree realized. In the numbers of people attending it, the Exhibition was a grand success, and the finances of the Association, of course, profited in a corresponding degree. The fine weather—and never, certainly, has Fair week been more pleasant—undoubtedly contributed to swell the attendance. But, making allowance for that, we can still claim the immense crowds which thronged the Exhibition grounds and buildings as the strongest evidence that the public interest in these annual exhibitions is not waning, but, on the contrary, increasing. On the two principal days of the Exhibition, the crowding in the building was fearful—positively dangerous to human life—while the extensive grounds outside were thronged in every direction with sight-seers. Even on the closing day very large crowds visited the

grounds and buildings. Indeed, if the interest taken in these exhibitions continues to increase in the future as in the past, it will soon become a serious question, how to make the present buildings—large as they are—answer the purpose for which they are used. Even at the London Exhibition it was many times necessary to stop the dense current of humanity rushing into the building and up the stairway.

Without discussing the various opinions expressed in reference to particular departments of the show, we are quite safe in saying that the display of those articles which are more particularly indicative of the progress of the Canadian farmer was such as to give the greatest encouragement. The display of stock, if it did not include quite so many animals as last year, was considered by nearly all to be decidedly superior as regards the excellence of the stock shown. The grain department, too, was what the bountiful harvest should have led us to expect. But, perhaps, the most satisfactory feature of the Exhibition was the display of agricultural implements. A few years since, no large agricultural implements were made in Canada at all, and very few were imported. Now we find at the Provincial Exhibitions, many parties competing as manufacturers of the most costly agricultural implements. When we remember that these manufacturers are almost wholly confined to Upper Canada, with its million and a half of people as a market for their implements we marvel how they can sell machines enough to sustain their establishments. But the fact is before us that not only one but many men in the Province find it profitable to employ large amounts of capital in producing the largest descriptions of agricultural machines—machines, too, that are well-made, substantial, and provided with all the modern improvements. There could be no stronger proof of the prosperity and enterprise of the Canadian farmer, than the display of agricultural implements at the Exhibition affords, especially to any one who has noted it from year to year. The articles exhibited in this department indicate much more certainly than those in some other departments do, the improvement making in Canadian agriculture. The exhibition of twenty bags of the best wheat, while of value as testimony to the character of our soil, represents simply the good farming of twenty men. But the exhibition of many such expensive machines as the combined reaper and mower, each by a different maker, indicates that there is a large number of farmers in the country sufficiently enterprising, and sufficiently successful in their business, to become purchasers of these costly implements.

The excellence of the Exhibition was such as to take the visitors from the Lower Provinces completely by surprise, and to win from them the strongest praise. Intelligent American agriculturists, who were at the Exhibition, too, expressed themselves in most favorable language. We are sure that both classes went away with new ideas of the merits of Canadian farming. It must, of course, be freely admitted that much of our farming is not at all what it should be. The men who exhibited at London include the picked farmers, if not of the Province, at all events of the counties adjacent to the city. Still, we believe, that the farmers of the country, as a class, deserve more credit than they generally get. If we compare them with the farmers of the United States, the Canadians will not suffer by the comparison. Our farmers are more patient and steady than their American brethren. They may not make any wonderful advance in a single year, but gradually their industry tells, and their patience is in due time rewarded with substantial progress. They did not, because the weevil came, or because for three years or so their crops partially failed, despair of ever raising wheat and abandon the great staple of the Province. And though it is time that it might be well for them to turn a little of the attention now given to wheat to something else, we confess that we like the trait in their character, which has prevented

them from being too easily discouraged, and from giving up too soon to reverses. That characteristic is sure to be associated with ultimate success. The farmer's occupation does not, in the nature of things, admit of the rapid accumulation of wealth which occasionally falls to the lot of a lucky speculator, and the farmer has no need of the uneasy disposition which makes contentment and moderate success incompatible. Far better for him is it to be satisfied with the gradual advancement which his occupation, if properly attended to, is so nearly certain to afford. By comparing the position of our farmers in any section of the country with the state of matters in the same section ten years ago; or by comparing our Provincial Exhibition for 1865 with that held ten years ago, any one can satisfy himself how great has been the advance in that comparatively short period. With the same steadiness and industry in the future, our farmers can still advance. The country is getting older, and the progress of the next decade may be less rapid than the past; but the same energy which has been enriching the country must continue to enrich it. If our farmers are only true to themselves, prosperity must, in the main, still be theirs—despite temporary reverses, and despite the croakings of a few restless and disaffected persons.

The Grounds and Buildings.

This ground used for the Exhibition was about 26 acres in extent, and was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Barracks, about half a mile north of the centre of the city. With the exception of the north side—which was bounded by the little "Lake Horn"—the grounds were enclosed by a close board fence about eight feet high. The small sheet of water just mentioned, covers an area of about five acres, and so far as the live stock was concerned, the supply of clean wholesome water, thus conveniently provided, was an admirable feature of the arrangement. The extent of the sheds erected for the accommodation of cattle, machinery, &c., exceeded 3,000 feet in length. The Crystal Palace occupied the most commanding position in the centre of the ground. The building was in the shape of a regular octagon, its dimensions from opposite angles being 135 feet. The available space thus provided somewhat exceeded 24,000 square feet, while the galleries gave an additional area of 4,000 feet more. The external wall was built of white brick, like most of the public buildings in London, and was twenty-one feet in height. The building was entered by means of eight door-ways, each eight feet wide, and fourteen feet high, being one on each side. The second tier of the structure contained the gallery, and rose to the height of thirty-two feet above the base, and was 114 feet in diameter from opposite angles. It thus afforded a wall accommodation of more than 300 feet, and was lighted with forty-eight windows.—The ascent and descent to this portion of the building was provided for by two stairways, one being used for the entrance, and the other for the exit of the public. The full height of the Palace to the top of the flag-staff was 114 feet. The sheeting of the roof was of blue colour, while the timbers were coloured drab. The architect was a citizen of London, and for the moderate cost of somewhat under \$9,000, the structure he reared did him much credit.

The first story was occupied by the various kinds of superior manufactures, musical instruments, and the choicer horticultural products. The second story was more especially devoted to the works of art. The grain, roots, dairy produce, &c., were not exhibited in the Palace, but in a frame building near adjoining it. A similar edifice on the north side of the grounds, bordering the lake, was appropriated for carriages, sleighs, and some of the smaller agricultural implements, such as cradles, grapes, &c.

ENTRIES.

The following is a pretty complete list of the entries in the various classes:

Horses—Blood horses, 26; agricultural horses, 112; road or carriage horses, 255; heavy draught horses, 31; total, 404.

CATTLE—For the Prince of Wales' Prize, for the best bull of any age or breed, 25. Durhams, 110;

Devons, 77; Herefords, 25; Ayrshires, 81; Galloways 69; Angus, 10; Grade Cattle, 79; for the Fergus Cup, 6; fat and working cattle, any breed, 41; total, 523

SHEEP—Leicesters, 348; Cotswolds, 102; South-downs, 81; Shropshire downs, 14; Cheviots, 30; Spanish Merinos, 49; French Merinos, 21; Saxon and Salsian Merinos, 18; fat sheep, 35; total, 698.

SWINE—Yorkshire, 17; large Berkshires, 17; all other large breeds, 12; Suffolks, 45; improved Berkshires, 51; all other small breeds, 35; total, 210.

Poultry—White Dorkings, 5; coloured Dorkings, 12; black Polands, 8; golden Polands, 10; silver Polands, 9; white Polands, 5; game fowls—black breasted and other reds, 15; game fowls and other variety, 13; Cochins China or Bramah Pouter, 9; black Spanish, 16; black Hamburgs, 6; golden pencilled Hamburgs, 5; golden spangled Hamburgs, 6; silver pencilled Hamburgs, 8; silver spangled Hamburgs, 14; Sebright bantams, 7; white bantams, 10; black bantams, 2; turkeys (white), 6; turkeys (coloured), 13; wild turkeys, 8; geese (white), 8; geese (coloured), 7; Chinese geese, 2; Muscovy ducks, 8; Aylesbury ducks, 11; Rouen ducks, 7; other ducks, 16; Guinea fowls, 12; pea fowls, 11; pigeons, 1; lot of poultry in pen, 5; extra prizes—Chickens of 1865—Dorkings, either variety, 12; game fowls, any variety, 9; Spanish fowls, 12; Cochins China, any variety, 6; extra entries, 18; total, 352.

GRAINS, SMALL FIELD SEEDS, HOPS, &c.—Canada Company and Association's prizes; for 25 bushels fall wheat, 21; white winter wheat, 59; red winter wheat, 24; Fifespring wheat, 62; club spring wheat, 23; spring wheat of any other variety, 40; barley (2 rowed,) 14; barley (6 rowed,) 56; winter rye, 5; spring rye, 0; oats (white,) 52; oats (black,) 44; small field pease, 91; white marrowfat pease, 17; black-eyed marrowfat pease, 13; any other kind of field pease, 24; small white field beans, 28; large white field beans, 11; Indian corn in the ear (white,) 23; do (yellow,) 43; timothy seed, 38; clover seed, 6; Alsike clover seed, 2; hemp seed, 3; flax seed, 27; mustard seed, 2; Swedish turnip seed, transplanted bulbs, 3; white Belgian field carrot, 6; long red mangel wurzel seed, 1; yellow globe mangel wurzel seed, 4; bale of hops, 21; tares, 4; buck-wheat, 9; millet, 5; Hungarian grass seed, 4; extras, 10; roots, and other hood field crops, 547; Canada Company's prize for flax, 4; do, for hemp, 3.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Fruit, 580; garden vegetables, 529; plants and flowers, 164.

DAILY PRODUCTS—Honey, bacon, &c., 222.

IMPLEMENTS—Agricultural implements, worked by horse or other power, portable steam engine, 4; iron plough, 25; wooden plough, 15; subsoil plough, 3; shear trench plough, 2; double mould plough, 2; iron harrows, 9; wood harrows, 7; horse-power thrasher and separator, 5; grain drill, 3; turnip drill, 2; straw cutter, 7; portable grist mill, 1; grain cracker, 3; corn and cob crusher, 1; cider mill and press, 3; two-horse team waggon, 5; two-horsespring market waggon, 1; horse cart, 7; farm sleigh, 1; horse rake, 5; metal roller, 1; wooden roller, 1; stump extractor, 3; mowing machine, 10; combined mower and reaper, 10; potato digger, 11; field or horse cultivator, iron, 5; two-horse cultivator, wood, 4; horse hoc, or single horse cultivator, 1; flax-dressing machine, 3; liquid manure drill, 1; extras, 16.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Fanning mill, 6; seed drill, 11; straw cutter, 7; machine for cutting roots for stock, 7; cheese press, 3; churn, 11; garden, walk, or lawn roller, 1; thistle extractor, 2; farm gate, 2; specimen farm fence, wood, 6; specimen wire fencing, 4; wooden pump, 5; hay rakes, 3; manure forks, 5; hay forks, 3; scythes, 3; ox-yoke and bows, 5; grain cradle, 13; steel hoes, 3; grass scythes, 3; cradle scythes, 3; machine for making drain tiles, 2; drain tiles, 3; straw forks, wood, 4; implement or machine for cutting, pulling or harvesting pease, 5; chopping axes, 1; horse shoes, 13; axe handles, 5; beehive, 1; extras, 12.

Ploughing match—entries, 51, boys, 21.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Cabinetware and other wood manufactures, 63; carriages and sleighs and parts thereof, 68; chemical manufactures and preparations, 43. Decorative and useful arts—drawing and designs, 69; fine arts, 305; groceries and provisions, 32; ladies' work, 186; machinery castings and tools, 52; metal work (miscellaneous) including stoves, 97; miscellaneous, including pottery, Indian work, 33; musical instruments, 25; natural history, 23; paper, printing, and bookbinding, 23; saddle, engine-hose, trunk-maker's work, and leather, 38; shoe and boot-maker's work, and leather, 71; woollen, flax, and

cotton goods, and furs, and wearing apparel, 192; foreign manufactures, 16.

The Canada Company's Prize was, as usual, a subject of a good deal of interest. The sums offered were \$100, \$40, and \$20, for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat. The wheat winning the first prize becomes the property of the Association, and is distributed to the various country societies. The winners of these prizes have to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, variety and quantity of seed, time of sowing, manures (if any used), yield per acre, and any other particulars of importance before being paid their money.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of entries in the various departments, at this as compared with the two preceding Exhibitions:—

	1863	1864	1865
Horses	381	416	401
Cattle	401	541	623
Sheep	484	593	698
Swine	106	150	210
Poultry	189	284	332
Grain, &c.	512	580	801
Roots, &c.	285	388	551
Fruit			
Garden Vegetables	582	1109	1273
Plants and Flowers			
Dairy, &c.			222
Impplements for horse and other power	140	172	184
Hand Implements	167	128	153
Ploughing Match		71	102
Arts and Manufactures	1142		1628
Total	4338	6138	7084

The Ploughing Match.

The great event of Thursday was the grand ploughing match, for which 81 men entered and 21 boys—84 competitors altogether started. The grounds selected for the purpose were on the farms of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Beattie, and Mr. Burch, at Lambeth, about six miles from the city. Notwithstanding the distance, a large number of spectators from the city, as well as the surrounding country, (including the delegates from the Lower Provinces,) assembled on the different fields. But very few of the fair sex, however, ventured out. The day was one of the fairest that could be desired, and the ground, after the recent rain, was in good condition. A good deal of inconvenience arose from the ground not being all together, and it was quite late before the signals for starting were given. The ploughmen were as fine a lot of men as could be found anywhere. The horses were of all sorts, but, as a general rule, were in good working condition, showing that the district around London can still hold its position in regard to its agricultural horses. Very few heavy horses were on the ground, the majority being half breeds, a cross between the Clydesdale, or Suffolk, and the carriage horse, fitted either the field or road. The ploughs on the field were mostly of iron—the wooden plough seems not to be so much in vogue now-a-days, only two being on the field. Several of them had improvements for special advantages; one man had a small lever on the front of his plough, by the turning of which he could raise or depress the coulter at his will. Another (the only one on the field) had a circular or revolving coulter, but there was some defect in connection with the mould-board, as the furrows as they were laid over were deeply indented on each side. The space allotted to each man or boy was a third of an acre in two lots, so as to give the judges a better idea how a man could start and finish his work, and consisted of two crown ridges and two open furrows. Each ploughman was allowed to choose the dimensions of his furrow slice, but was bound to cut to an angle of not more than 90 degrees, and set to an angle of not less than forty-five degrees. In case of any two competitors being considered equal in merit, the preference was to be given to the man who finished in the shortest time. The time allowed for the performance of the work was at the rate of an acre in twelve hours. Some of the other rules were very good, but it would have been well had the judges gone over the fields and inspected them. One or two of the side lots were not very good for ploughing, at least in the match, where every man should have the same chance as his neighbour, roots and other obstacles standing in the way of the men either cutting so evenly or working their horses at

the rate they would wish. One rule would have good effect—that is, a preference to the man who shouted least to his horses, and tugged little at the reins. Some men seemed to take a particular delight in "wo-ing" and "ha-ing," and others in pulling at their horses. It is quite possible to drive the animals without shouting and dragging, and it is much pleasanter to spectators when the work is done quietly and well. The prizes offered this year were very large—the first prize in the men's class being a clover machine valued at \$300, presented by the executors of the late Joseph Hall, of Oshawa. It was exhibited in the show-yard, was got up in a very superior style, and attracted a good deal of attention. The first prize in the boys' class was a prize of \$100, subscribed by the citizens of London and the farmers of Middlesex. Among the other prizes were a "gray" iron plough, presented by Mr. Geo. Jackson; a cultivator presented by Mr. John Elliot; a sleigh by Messrs. W. & J. Platt; a cutter by Mr. John Campbell; a drill cultivator and boards by Messrs. Pavey & Sons, two ploughs, a fanning mill, &c., so that the prize list was one of the best, and offered considerable inducements to the competitors.

The judges were Messrs. James Johnson, Sunnyside; R. Pratt, Cobourg; Neil Black, St. Catharines; D. Bone, Gananoque; James Davidson, Paris, and Jas. Colder, of Ancaster. Their duties were arduous, and rendered even more so by their having to go a distance over half a mile between the fields.

The ploughing, on the whole, might have been greatly improved. Some of the men seemed to think that by putting all their weight on the shafts, they would make the best furrows. Others were too light, and would fain have skipped over the ground, turning the sod, but nothing more. There were, however, a few thorough ploughmen on the field; they could be picked out at once by the easy grace with which they held the shafts, working their hands and arms without ungainly stooping; guiding their implements with unerring certainty, and in one particular having their horses so trained as to step out well and keep their places, never requiring to cry "keep out," at the pith of their lungs, or to stop every few minutes to adjust some part of the horse gear or plough. The field where the boys were at work was not a very stiff soil, and crumbles down a good deal when turned up; but taking into account the youth of the competitors, the work was well done.

Failure of the Public Meeting at London.

Much disappointment was expressed by a number of parties at the summary setting aside of the public meeting for the discussion of agricultural topics, which had been announced for the Wednesday evening of Exhibition week. It was decided by the officers of the Association, at a meeting the previous evening, to dispense with the public discussion, in consequence of the ball appointed in honour of the delegates from the Eastern Provinces, but that decision had not been duly announced, and hence was not generally known. No intimation even was sent to the door-keeper, and so the Hall was lighted up and in readiness for an assembly. A goodly number of persons congregated, and while waiting for somebody to commence proceedings, a gentleman made his appearance at the door, and, on behalf of the authorities of the Association, proclaimed the meeting defunct. In our judgment, all this was ill-advised. There was really no need whatever to set aside the meeting because of the ball, since the latter was not expected to begin until toward ten o'clock; and, moreover, it is hardly likely that any considerable number of the parties really interested in the discussion would care to attend the ball. Inasmuch as the meeting had been announced in various ways for weeks, and even months, prior to the exhibition, it was hardly keeping faith with the public to set it aside. By so doing a degree of encouragement was given to the idea, which already pervades the minds of not a few of our farmers, that those who rule in the Provincial Association and Board of Agriculture wish to keep them in the back-ground and make them act only the part of mutes and dummies. Surely it would have been safe enough to have let the farmers have a talk among themselves, even if the officials could not attend to watch over and shape the fair. And though the composition and doings of the Board had been somewhat discussed, no harm could have come of it. Some minds might have felt relieved,

and the report would have been "nobody hurt." Besides, the manifest utility of such a meeting makes it most desirable that it should assume the character of a permanent institution in connection with the Exhibition, and instead of setting it aside on slight grounds, every effort should be made to render it effective and useful. Such discussions form a prominent feature in the Annual Exhibitions across the lines, and from what we have witnessed of their beneficial results, we should like to see them regularly held in this country, and feel confident that they would do an immense deal of good.

New England Agricultural Exhibition.

(OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Sept. 8, 1865.

THE second Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society, opened in this place on Tuesday last, and closes to-day. Until recently, each of the New England States had an independent show, but there was no general exhibition for the whole of them. Now, however, the whole of "Yankeeedom" properly so called, concentrates its energies and resources in one great exhibition, which consequently is an occasion of no little interest to a stranger and foreigner, giving as it does a sort of bird's eye view of the peculiarities of "Yankee farming." Having spent some little time about a year since, in making observations at the West, we are struck with the diversities and even contrasts between the agriculture of the two regions. Illinois and New Hampshire are widely dissimilar in soil, capabilities, products, modes of culture, and above all in the personal habits of those who till the soil. The Western farmer is a pushing, dashing, free-and-easy, lavish, and even careless mortal; while the Eastern farmer is a careful, plodding, particular, and economical being. The former gets on in the world in spite of negligence and waste; the latter would be ruined by such habits as are indulged with impunity by the Western man, and only gets on by dint of hard industry and careful frugality. It will at once occur to our readers in how many ways these characteristics will mould the agriculture of the two sections of one and the same country.

Concord is the capital of "the old granite state." It is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Merrimack river, 59 miles N. N. W. from Boston. The town extends about two miles along the river, and three-quarters of a mile back. Its streets are nicely laid out, and like those of most New England towns fringed with beautiful shade-trees. Main Street is about 100 feet wide, and 2 miles long. The State House is a large structure, built of heavy granite, and stands in the midst of a handsome common, planted with maples and elms. The State Prison, Methodist Biblical Institute, and several churches, are conspicuous buildings. Concord possesses a fine water-power, afforded by the falls of the Merrimack, and made available for manufacturing purposes by the aid of locks. The business of the place is large and increasing. It chiefly centres in Boston.

The Exhibition grounds are about a mile out of town just far enough to afford a decent pretext for riding, and it really seems as if every vehicle in all the country round, from a four-horse coach to a rickety market waggon, has been for the time converted into a source of profit. Every thing has been favourable for the show, except the heat and dust. The latter was almost intolerable, consisting of a fine, light, gritty sand, which was carried by the wind everywhere. An unusual term of dry weather has been experienced all over this region. The Connecticut river at Hartford, Ct., was forded by a team on Saturday last, a thing never known before. The excessive drouth has affected the pastures, fields, and gardens, to such an extent that stock, and the various products of the soil, do not appear nearly so well as they might otherwise have done. The site chosen for the fair is a very convenient and eligible one, and the accommodations for stock, especially for horses, are extremely comfortable. A large hall in town, (Eagle Hall) contains the fruits, flowers, and fancy articles, but with this exception, everything is within the one enclosure.

The Exhibition is considered by the officers of the Society, and by the New Englanders generally, a

great success. As an impartial outsider, we freely acknowledge that the show is on the whole, a very good one, though we must dissent from the opinion of the President publicly expressed, that "it is the best ever got up on this continent," and still more from the enthusiastic declaration of the Secretary, that it is "in every department, *par excellence*." The New York State Fair last year, was in many respects superior to it, and our average Provincial Exhibitions in Canada far exceed it, except in the two particulars of Merino sheep, and agricultural implements. The display of horses is a very fine one, and forms, perhaps, the leading feature of the exhibition. It is rather extraordinary that this should be so just after a four years' war, which has been supposed to have drained the country pretty thoroughly of good horses. Plainly, however, the best breeding stock has been carefully held by its owners. The entire number of entries of horses is 181. Among these six only are shown as thorough-bred, but there are many animals which display high breeding. The matched horses of which there are twenty-four teams, are many of them superb animals, especially two pairs exhibited by Messrs. Carlos and Waldo Pierce. The Americans always put fabulous prices on any thing choice that they happen to have, and hence Mr. C. Pierce asks \$5,000 for his matched teams of Black Hawks! Fifteen brood mares with foals by their sides, are shown, and most of them are certainly very superior animals. Short Horn cattle are pretty well represented, there being 117 entries. Two young animals, "9th Duke of Thorndale," a yearling bull, and "Lady Mary," a yearling heifer, are very choice animals. They are the property of Mr. H. G. White, of South Framingham, Mass. Another young bull, "4th Duke of Oxford," owned by Mr. Burdett Loomis, of Windsor Locks, Conn., was also much and deservedly admired. The latter gentleman, though a young breeder, has already taken a high place among New England stock-men, and at the present show won the first premium for Short-horn herds. The Durham breed of cattle is evidently highly appreciated in this part of the world, and although many ordinary animals were on the ground, there were not a few of superior excellence. The Devons mustered to the number of 62, besides several yokes of oxen that were pure Devons. Two cows of this breed are very fine, one owned by D. Davis & Son, of Windsor, Vt., and another owned by Mr. E. H. Hyde, of Stafford, Ct. Of Ayrshires there are 66, among them a nine-year-old cow, owned by Mr. S. Scammon, of Statham, N. H., which during eleven months of last year yielded 6,016 quarts of milk, and 612 lbs. of butter: average yield of butter during June and July, 23 and 24 lbs. Some good Jersey cows are shown, also a few fine specimens of the large Dutch cattle, a breed, however, which we do not greatly fancy, as though they rival the Short-horns in size, they lack their fineness of texture and silkiness of touch. A number of excellent "native cattle," so called, are exhibited, but though without distinctly marked pedigree, it is evident that many of them have a good dash of improved blood in them. The working oxen are an exceedingly good class. Some Devons are almost faultless specimens of what working cattle ought to be. Most of the animals shown are in quite ordinary condition, and we observed no cases in which fault could be found in the direction of over-feeding for exhibition purposes. Indeed most of the cattle betray rather a want of intimacy with roots, oil-cake, and grooming. Some fine specimens of fat cattle are on the ground: two with the high sounding military names of Generals Grant and Sherman.—let us hope that the generals are not like their bovine namesakes, doomed to be butchered. Sheep are of course displayed in great force, the sheep fever being now at its height in the United States. There are 226 entries of Merinos, the pet breed on this side of the lakes. Mr. Hammond, the great sheep patriarch of Middlebury, Vt., does not show any, and we had the benefit of his company and opinions on the animals exhibited. Mr. W. R. Sanford, of Orwell, Vt., has a number of Merinos, and leads on the prize list. A young sheep-breeder, Mr. L. P. Mead, of Woodstock, Vt., obtained the first prize for buck lambs, and evidently considered himself a fortunate individual, he having lately bought the prize-taking lamb for \$1,000, and now declaring that several thousand dollars would not buy the dear little fellow. We are glad to find that middle and long-woolled sheep are slowly but surely making their way into the affections of the flock-masters in the United States. There are 170 entries of long-woolled sheep, and 181 entries of middle-woolled at this fair. Mr. H. G. White, of South Framingham, Mass., shows some good South-downs, and Mr. Burdett Loomis, of Windsor Locks, Ct., some excellent Cotswolds, among them a ram bred by Mr. F. W. Stone, whom his present proprietor has named "Guelph," in remembrance and honour of his birth-place. Mutton is coming more into demand among Americans as an article of diet, and this is operating to some extent in bringing the

larger and longer-woolled varieties of sheep into request. The exhibition of swine is small, but includes a few very choice animals. The Chester County, grade Berkshire, and Essex pigs are the chief breeds shown. The collection of poultry is hardly so large and varied as we expected it would be, still there are a number of good birds. The Brahmas appear to be a favourite breed in New England, at least judging by this exhibition, for they greatly predominate over the other varieties of fowls. The Pouter and Spanish are not extraordinary. There are some good Hamburgs and Bolton greys. The bantams are quite ordinary. Geese excellent. Ducks rather a poor display. Very few turkeys. Some beautiful pigeons, and a large collection of canary birds are shown. A Scotch sheep-dog and an English coach-dog, appeared quite out of their element among the poultry.

It is quite impossible in this communication to do any sort of justice to the immense and varied display of implements that are on the ground. Reapers and mowers of every variety, including three very nice one-horse machines,—ploughs of all sorts and sizes, including some good subsoilers,—harrows of different kinds, among them a singular but apparently effective rotary harrow,—hand and power grain mills,—ox-walks of superior style and make,—seed-drills, fanning mills, road-shovels, field and hand rollers,—stump machines, and the smaller tools, such as hoes, rakes, forks, spades, for the manufacture of which New England is so famous—are among the leading objects of interest with which the two implement halls are crowded. The Ames Plough Co., successors to Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, of Boston, are the largest exhibitors in this department, having almost all imaginable tools that can be used on a farm, out of doors or indoors, from a reaping machine to a coffee-mill. This enterprising firm alone made 225 entries for this exhibition. It is only fair to say that their implements are beautifully made, and seem to be just what the farmer needs. Showing so many, they just appear as they are ordinarily furnished to customers, and have no extra finish or varnish about them. A hay-spreader with long grasshopper legs flying about in every direction, attracts much attention. An improved force pump, of special adaptation to oil-wells, is on exhibition, and seems to be a valuable thing. The proprietor intends bringing it to our Provincial Show, of which fact our oil-men will please make a note. "Gibbs' patent cattle fastener," is a simple and convenient invention for securing cattle in stalls. A root-cleaner and chopper which takes the dirt off turnips, &c., and then chops them fine, seems like a good machine for its purpose. We observed a wool table and press for doing up fleeces, the operation of which seemed quite effective. A simple distributor of fine fertilizers is shown, which if it will do its work is a valuable affair, and cheap, costing only \$1.50. A hand-cultivator for gardens, of apparently good action, interested us. It will hoe from 7 to 14 inches in width, and do, its exhibitor affirms, the work of five or six men. A patent meat chopper, shown by Sergeant & Chesley, of Boston, will mince up pork, or defunct "how-wow" in short order. Washing machines and wringers are shown in great variety of action. A very effective hay press is on the ground, working away with great assiduity. Only one horse-fork, and only one bee-hive are shown.

In Eagle Hall there are many attractions. A fine display of fruit, among which are very large apples, plums and grapes, has a most tempting appearance. A few choice green-house plants, and a wondrous blaze of cut flowers, charm the eye. The Hadley Co. exhibit their celebrated spool cotton, and a spooling machine in operation, driven by a caloric engine, which spools the thread with marvellous celerity. The Orphean embroidery machine, attracts the ladies, and is apparently the solution of what has hitherto been a difficulty with sewing machines. It will braid as well as it can be done by hand. Some extraordinarily intricate embroidery is shown as done by it. A large variety of farmer's barometers is shown, among them one of curious construction, combining a clock, barometer, thermometer, and calendar. Ladies' fancy work hangs in great profusion about the hall. Some quilts and home-made hearth rugs are very beautiful. Many samples of cleansed wool are shown, also hannels, blankets, and woolen cloths of excellent quality. The show of vegetables is small, and there is nothing extraordinary in it. Some fine samples of upland cranberries encourage a trial of that fruit in ordinary gardens. Immense water melons are on hand. Preserved and jarred fruits are shown in considerable variety. Seeds of all kinds, a fine variety of grasses,—leather, harness, catery of every sort,—melodeons, pianos, photographs, and specimens of ornamental penmanship, meet the gaze as you look about you. Some good samples of cheese from three factories are also shown in the hall.

It is time, however, to draw this communication to a close. In doing so, a few general observations may be made. The arrangement and order of the show

left nothing to be desired. The Adjutant-General of the district, assumed the duties of chief marshal, and, aided by a bevy of Colonels and Captains, kept order with military precision. What would our military gentlemen think of thus turning themselves to useful account in time of peace? The American Telegraph Co. established an office on the ground for the convenience of the Society and visitors, and considerable business seemed to be done in it. Provisions were amply supplied at booths and tents on the ground. No intoxicating drinks were permitted within the precincts, and not an instance of insobriety met our notice. We were surprised, however, to find that whirley-go-rounds, and side shows of bears, snakes, war scenes, fat women and skeleton men, were admitted within the enclosure. Still greater was our astonishment to find that horse-racing formed a most prominent feature in the proceedings, as conducted by the Agricultural Society. There was a "trot" each day, and purses to the amount of \$1,000 were offered by the Society, out of its funds. The excuse for this, made by the Secretary, is that the people will not come out in sufficient numbers to pay expenses, unless racing is provided for. Who would have thought this of sober New England, "the land of steady habits"? On the chief trotting day it is estimated that 25,000 persons were present, and more than half the number were attracted, it is thought, by the racing. Without at all touching the question of the morality of horse-racing, we cannot help thinking that it is wholly out of place at an agricultural exhibition, and if our New England friends are at all inquisitive as to "how it strikes a stranger," they are welcome to our unqualified condemnation of the thing. Especially did it seem to us contradictory to see a rule placarded forbidding all gambling, and then to find that betting was going on quite actively on a horse-race got up under the auspices of the Society. We doubt if the two things can be made to coalesce, and cannot help thinking that in various ways, the horse-racing must in the long run operate unfavourably upon the interests of the Agricultural Society, though for a time it may make it flush of money.

Discussions were held on three evenings during the fair, and addresses delivered at the opening and close of the exhibition, on which we should like to make a few remarks, but must either forego doing so altogether, or postpone them until a better opportunity. We cannot conclude, however, without expressing our grateful sense of the marked kindness with which we were treated by the officers of the Society, and indeed by all to whom we were introduced. The attentions bestowed on us, will make our visit to the N. E. Exhibition, a subject of very pleasant recollection in all time to come.

THE PRIZE LIST.—As the CANADA FARMER is usually filed or bound for future reference, we defer, as we did last year, the publication of the Prize List, until it has received its final corrections.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—In consequence of the pressure upon our columns, resulting from our full reports of the recent Provincial Exhibition, we are reluctantly compelled to postpone an account of our visit to the New York State Fair, held in Utica, Sept. 12 16. The Fair was a decided success, and we gleaned many interesting particulars respecting it, which we hope in our next issue to lay before our readers.

PORTRAITS OF PRIZE ANIMALS.—We commence in this issue a series of engravings which will be found to be faithful, life-like portraits of some of the animals to which premiums were awarded at the recent Provincial Exhibition. In our anxiety to get a couple of them into this number, its issue has been delayed a day or two, a circumstance, which thus explained, we are sure our readers will readily overlook.

DUTCH FLOWERING BULBS.—We would call attention to an advertisement of Mr J. A. Simmers, concerning these, which appears in our present issue. For Fall planting in out-door beds, with a view to Spring flowering, or for in-door culture in glasses or pots, they are very valuable. The outlay of a trifling sum will secure a most gratifying return in the way of floral beauty. We had the opportunity of testing bulbs of Mr. Simmers' importation last winter, and were well satisfied, indeed, highly delighted with them.



The Horticultural Department of the late Exhibition.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

With respect to this department there can be but one opinion. The display was not nearly equal to that at Hamilton last year; neither was it so large as that at Toronto four years ago. Still there were some fine specimens shown by some exhibitors, and the splendid display of fruit by Mr. George Leslie, of Toronto Nurseries, is said to be the largest ever contributed to any Exhibition in Canada, by a single individual. This single collection comprised 122 varieties of apples, 15 varieties of pears, 12 varieties of plums, 10 varieties of hardy grapes, 10 varieties of hot-house grapes, besides a variety of other articles. Somewhere about nine first prizes and a diploma were awarded to Mr. Leslie by the judges. We give a brief summary of other exhibitors and their produce in these classes:

A. W. Taylor, of Barton, exhibited some large loeks.

There were several exhibitions of salsify. J. Griffin, of London, got the first prize.

A. A. Barker, of Guelph, took the first prize for parsnips.

There were six exhibitions of celery. Thomas Racy, of Mount Pleasant, obtained the first prize.

The three prizes in table turnips all remained in London—the first one to R. Rispey.

There were about a dozen samples of parsnips shown, and A. A. Baker, of Guelph, got the first prize.

R. Guthrie, of Toronto, took the first prize for cauliflower.

There were nearly forty exhibitors of carrots, and A. W. Taylor, of Barton, was awarded the first prize for early house carrots, and A. A. Baker, of Guelph, the first for long red.

There were over 20 exhibitors of beets, some of the beets were monstrously large, but smaller samples obtained the prizes. Wm. Bartram and A. A. Baker, both of Guelph, took prizes in these roots.

James Griffin, of London, exhibited a case of garden seeds and a lot of Dutch flowering bulbs.

D. Anderson, R. Bugless, and T. B. Pinnett, all of London, and R. Guthrie, of Toronto, competed for the prize offered for the greatest variety of vegetables. They showed very large lots.

There were about thirty exhibitors of tomatoes. The winners of the first prizes were—for red, A. W. Taylor, of Barton; for yellow, D. Guffrey, of London; and for assorted, R. G. Gill, of Colborne.

In capsicums, J. C. Small, of Toronto, got the prize for the dozen, and A. W. Taylor, of Barton, for the collection.

There were about sixty lots of onions exhibited, and the quality of some of the specimens shown was very superior. The first prizes were distributed as follows:—Pickling, R. Rispey, London; white, S. Z. Rykert, St. Catharines; and yellow, the same.

There were half a dozen exhibitors of egg plants, and S. Girdlestone, of St. Thomas, obtained the first prize.

W. W. Kitchen, of Grimsby, exhibited a large variety of wines made from different kinds of grapes. J. C. Kilbone, of Beamsville, also showed a large lot of wines made from various sorts of grapes. The other exhibitors of grape wines were:—C. Arnold, of Paris; James Taylor, of St. Catharines; P. Hinman, of Grafton; and W. Ackland, of Hamilton.

There were about twenty exhibitors of current wine, and some of cherry, raspberry, rhubarb, elder, &c.

There was a very large show of grapes of every variety. James Farley, of St. Catharines, was awarded the first prize offered for "24 varieties grown in the open air." J. C. Kilbone, of Beamsville, obtained the first prize for the best six varieties grown in the open air—one of his varieties was the large specimen of grapes grown in the open air; grape exhibited.

Charles Hunt, of London, took the first prize offered for the 10 bunches of one variety.

J. C. Small, of Toronto, got two first prizes in grapes grown under glass—one in black, the other in white grapes.

John Gray, of Toronto, obtained the first prize for grapes under glass. Mr. Gray exhibited several lots.

Charles Arnold, of Paris, exhibited a large collection of fine grapes, and took second prizes. He also exhibited apples and other fruit.

John A. Bruce & Co., of Hamilton, exhibited a splendid lot of grapes, and took two first prizes. They had also a lot of pears, and obtained a first prize for them.

The show of apples was large and included a great deal of very fine fruit.

The exhibitors of collections of twenty varieties were:—Wm. Culver, Simcoo; George Buttery, Strathroy; John Stewart, of Ben Miller; Henry Deadman, A. G. Deadman, and A. W. Deadman, all of Lambeth. Mr. A. G. Deadman obtained the first prize.

There were about fifteen exhibitors of ten varieties of apples. Wm. Buttery, of Strathroy, was awarded the first prize.

F. Currie, of Niagara, got a first prize for dessert apples.

In the smaller lots of apples there was a good deal of competition, and some very large specimens were shown. Henry Anderson received the first prize for winter cooking apples; S. G. J. Brown, of Niagara, for winter dessert apples; J. C. Small, of Toronto, for fall cooking apples; John Wilson, of London, for fall dessert apples; and D. Deacon, Belmont, for cooking apples.

There were about twenty exhibitors of plums, A. A. Baker, of Guelph, received the first prize for cooking plums; Wm. Bertram, of the same place, for a collection of plums; and R. Kettlewell, of Frome, for dessert plums.

There were four exhibitors of quinces, and S. G. J. Brown, of Niagara, obtained the first prize.

The show of peaches was not large. S. G. J. Brown, of Niagara, took the first prize for white fleshed peaches; G. J. Millar, of Virgil, for yellow fleshed peaches; and H. J. Brown, of Niagara, for varieties of peaches.

There was a pretty large show of pears, and some very large ones were exhibited. The exhibitors belonged chiefly to Niagara, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Lambeth and Ben Miller.

G. Z. Rykert, St. Catharines, received the first prize on fall pears; Thos. Buchanan, Hamilton, on winter pears; J. C. Small, Toronto, on a collection of four varieties of pears; and John Freed, of Hamilton, on a collection of eight varieties of pears.

Alex. Kerr, of London, F. Currie, of Niagara, and A. W. Taylor, of Barton, exhibited citrons.

There were a large number of melons exhibited. A. W. Taylor, of Barton, took the first prize for scarlet-flesh melons; and D. Campbell, of London, the first for green-fleshed do.

The County of Huron Agricultural Society had a fine collection of fruit at the Fair, including apples, plums, and pears. This fruit was too late to be entered in the usual manner, and was, therefore, exhibited in a lot by the Society. It was, of course, brought from the county exhibition. There was some first-rate fruit in the collection, including some very big plums from the garden of Mr. Cox, of the *Goderich Signal*. The Huronites claim that in some places along the lake, where the frosts are kept off by the tempering winds, they can raise fruit to compete with any section of the country.

There were some good samples of sweet corn exhibited. The owners were T. B. Pinnitt, R. Rispin, and W. A. Warner, of London; A. W. Taylor, Barton; H. J. Brown, Niagara; G. T. Miller, Virgil; G. Z. Rykert, St. Catharines, and R. Guthrie, Toronto.

FLOWERS.

In the floral department there was only a moderate display. It is difficult to obtain a good show of flowers at so late a period of the year. Some of the specimens exhibited were undoubtedly very fine ones; but as a whole many finer displays may be seen at any of our local exhibitions held earlier in the year, than that presented at London. The following are some of the prize exhibitors and their contributions:

Several good balsams were shown, and John Mitchell, of London, obtained the first prize.

A good number of coxcombs were at the Exhibition—no allusion to the human coxcomb—and Thos. Buchanan, of Hamilton, carried off the first prize.

Several fine fuchsias in flower were exhibited, and John Mitchell, of London, received the first prize.

Two or three fine bigonias were on exhibition. There were two or three collections of green house plants. Prof. J. M. Hirschfelder, of Toronto, received the first prize.

A good many verbenas were shown, and some very pretty ones. John Mitchell, of London, took

two first prizes in verbenas. Mr. Mitchell had some other prizes in flowers.

There were plenty of asters of all shades. John Weatherstone, of Hamilton, obtained a first prize.—He received also two first prizes for dabbias.

Several table bouquets were shown. The first prize went to John Weatherstone.

W. T. Goldsmith, of St. Catharines, showed a good many flowers—verbenas, &c. He obtained the first prize for a collection of annuals.

Ford & Hay, of Waterdown, were awarded the prize for collections of asters.

Several hand bouquets were exhibited. Prof. Hirschfelder, of Toronto, obtained the first prize.

There were three fine bouquets made of everlasting flowers and grasses. They all were awarded extra prizes. The exhibitors were S. Girdlestone, St. Thomas; Charles Arnold, Paris; and Thomas Partridge, London.

S. Girdlestone, St. Thomas, who showed a good many flowers received an extra prize for a collection of roses.

John Weatherstone, of Hamilton, exhibited some very pretty hollyhocks, which took a first prize.

James Fleming, of Toronto, obtained an extra on gladioli.

George Leslie, of Toronto nurseries, showed a large lot of flowers, and received several first prizes, on 10 weeks stock, hardy shrubs in flower, and one collection of hybrid roses.

John Mitchell, of London, obtained a first prize for a display of plants in flower; Prof. Hirschfelder, of Toronto, receiving the second prize.

The first prize for floral ornament or design was given to Thomas Partridge, of London, for a nice design of a "horn of plenty." The horn was a very big one, and grain and fruit in profusion were represented as ready to pour out.

Miss A. McIntosh, of London, exhibited a beautiful ornamented model of a cottage. The cottage was moss-covered, and completely furnished in miniature even to the tin-ware in the kitchen. The ground in front was very nicely done, and represented people enjoying themselves upon the lawn.

R. Bigler, of London, showed a floral ornament. The design is a crown, with the motto "God save the Queen."

Thomas Racey, of Mohawk, showed a piece of useful and ornamental rustic work.

Thomas Waterhouse, of London, showed a collection of native plants, dried.

Dr. Flock, of London, was awarded an extra prize for a fine looking English ivy.

Miscellaneous.

The President's Address at the recent Provincial Exhibition.

At two o'clock, on Friday of the Fair week, the retiring President, Mr. Rykert, delivered the following address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION:—

In bringing to a close, the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, the expectations of the public might not be realized were I on this occasion to ignore the custom of my predecessors, of delivering to you an address upon the subject more immediately connected with our Association.

The great importance of these associations was never more clearly manifested than at present; the whole community is interested in their success. We see at these annual gatherings men assembled from every occupation of life to witness the productions of the farms, the mechanical skill, and the inventive genius of the country. They provide the most efficient means for bringing home to a scattered agricultural community, annually, whatever there is to facilitate their work, increase their happiness, and promote their prosperity by improving their condition. It is time when men of every religious denomination, of every nationality and colour, can meet to, either upon one common ground, read from every political or religious bias and opinion, for mutual benefit, for exchanging views and comparing opinions upon the leading and important interests whereby we are mutually improved. They have been the means of introducing and encouraging the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine; the best and most improved kinds of grain, as well as agricultural implements of every form and description; they have created a generous rivalry among the agriculturists and mechanics of the country, and where, may I ask, can we have a better illustration of their beneficial effects than in the wonderful and gigantic strides

which have been made during the last thirty years in the improvement and development of the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of this country? It is at these annual gatherings that more practical knowledge is imparted to the farmer and mechanic than can possibly be attained by years of study and experimenting at home. The farmer is afforded an opportunity of examining the various descriptions of agricultural implements which are working such revolutions in his calling; he examines and sees what wonderful improvements are being made, and how he can best avail himself of them; he there ascertains that the peculiar system of farming, which he has followed, with such satisfactory results to himself, has been improved upon to such an extent that he really wonders how he could have remained so long without discovering that much of his valuable time and labour has been lost. The mechanic, whose natural ambition is so easily roused to equal and surpass his neighbour, has an opportunity afforded him of gaining new ideas of excellence in workmanship, and is able, by his ingenuity and perseverance, to turn to advantage the knowledge which is there imparted to him.

Blessed by Providence with one of the finest countries in the world; a climate which will compare favourably with any other; a variety of soil adapted to all purposes of cultivation; a vast and rich territory, where, for centuries to come, we shall have abundant room to increase; a people characterized for their industry and perseverance—in a word, we have within ourselves all the elements of future greatness. We have institutions of learning, that common school system, the equal of which cannot be found in any country, and which has already driven into the remotest corners of the land the facilities for acquiring knowledge, the fruits of which are daily seen. We have before us in the fertile fields, which are everywhere presented to the view, evidence of what the hardy pioneers of this country have done. In science, in art, literature, and jurisprudence, we have representatives who bear testimony to native genius, and who, whether in the collegiate halls of the Mother Country or in the vast fields of science, or in the pursuit of a less peaceful vocation—that of arms—have shed a lustre upon this country which time cannot efface, and which cannot but prove an incentive to those who come after us. With all these advantages in actual possession, having already accomplished so much, have we not reason to hope that, unless some wonderful misfortune shall overtake us, a bright and glorious future is before us? It but rests with ourselves, by unity of purpose and action, by well-timed efforts and exertion, to place it in a situation to rank as one of the finest agricultural countries of the world.

Agriculture, the foundation stone upon which rests a nation's prosperity, is the most useful of all the arts and sciences; the existence of society and civilization depend entirely upon it. Of all human pursuits, agriculture is the first in order, in necessity and impertence. We learn from history that the most ancient nations, though they had not the great advantages, nor the light of science which we possess, regarded the cultivation of the soil as one of the most noble of pursuits. It is evident that there is no profession or pursuit which more needs the aid of a thorough education than that of farming, and it is equally true that there is no class in the community by whom it is more neglected. It needs reading and thinking minds as well as working hands, and it is a combination of these which has done so much to advance the interests and develop the resources of the Mother Country. It is unfortunate that the feeling should generally exist among the farming community that the boy who intends to be a farmer requires only the mere rudiments of an education. Experience has taught us that whether a person farms for the production of cereals alone, or gives his attention to the improvement of his stock, he is constantly brought in contact with the great laws of nature; and though he may learn much that is valuable or of temporary advantage, how much more might he learn and communicate for the general benefit, if that experience were utilized by a general intelligence and a knowledge of the laws and principles which govern all productions. It is our duty to encourage by every means in our power the young farmer to a more intimate knowledge of the sciences as adapted to agriculture; and I feel persuaded that there is no person in the community who will say that, while other departments of life in this country advance, that which represents interests the most vital to our success, should not share in the progress and should not rise in intelligence, and show itself worthy of a high place among the most successful workings of our future greatness? The advance which has already been made in popular education, the efforts made by our Government to foster educational interests, and the inducements held out by associations like this give us every reason to hope

that many years will not pass before we shall find the agricultural among the most popular of our institutions. It is to a certain extent true as regards the early history of this country, that our ancestors brought up their sons to feel that the farmer belonged to an inferior caste; and many of our fathers and illustrious mothers taught their children that manual labour was dishonourable and degrading, and that in order to be respected in the world, they must have a situation behind the counter, or study theology or jurisprudence. But how marked now is the change; we at the present time teach those under our care that there is no more honourable nor respectable livelihood than that of cultivating the soil, and its kindred arts and sciences. And we point them with pride and satisfaction to men occupying the highest positions in the country as being engaged in the noble pursuit of agriculture. In order to be a thorough-going, energetic and successful farmer, a man must be educated; he must have a good practical knowledge of agricultural, chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, geology, &c., and he cannot reasonably expect to succeed in the thorough cultivation of the soil, and raise good crops on his farm from year to year as long as he lives, unless he is a man of thought, accustomed to devise the best and most practicable arrangements and systems of management, not only for producing, but also for consuming the productivity of the soil. The most successful cultivators of the soil, whose opinions on agricultural subjects and whose practices are widely disseminated and adopted, are generally men who are not ashamed nor mortified to be seen holding the plough, swaring the cradle or digging the soil. Reason and experience teach us that manual labour is not incompatible with the growth and vigour of our intellects. Long experience has furnished us with the most undoubted proof that active and energetic physical employment imparts vigour to the system, and that vigour of body also invigorates the brain. Although a farmer's business is so extensive that he can find no time for anything but planning and superintending, still he ought to have a good understanding of manual operations, so as to be able to instruct those in his employ to handle their tools with skill and efficiency. It is also essentially necessary that a farmer should understand mechanics, not only theoretically but practically—there being such a variety of labour-saving machines annually invented and adapted to the pursuit of agriculture, that without that knowledge it would be almost impossible for him to reap the benefits which they are intended to confer upon him.

While we have accomplished much in the past, and gained for ourselves a proud position among agricultural countries, we must not forget that the future will demand our energies if we wish to keep pace with the rest of the world in the advance made in agriculture and in those manufactures in which, from our geographical position, we are capable of competing with other countries, we must to a great extent place our reliance upon the education of the rising generation. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that while our Common School system has conferred inestimable benefits upon this country, and has done much to advance its material welfare, there has not been that attention given to the study of agriculture which our position demands. Our schools derive the greatest support from the rural districts, yet in how few instances do we find the youth receiving an elementary training in the theory of agriculture, and as a natural consequence a growing reluctance among them to continue the pursuit of agriculture as a means of existence? Many persons occupying high positions in the country have pointed out this defect in our common schools, and although those who are the public guardians of our youth may have in a measure endeavored to supply this great desideratum by the introduction into our school libraries of approved works upon agriculture, yet we have undoubted evidence of the fact that in but few instances is that knowledge which they are intended to convey imparted to the children in attendance at the schools. It is probable that these remarks may not be quite palatable to those to whose care is entrusted the education of our children, yet I would ask them to bear in mind the fact that a knowledge of the theory of agriculture is no test in the granting of certificates of qualification, and must continue to be so long as that prerogative is in the hands of boards of examiners who have not the remotest idea of either theory or practice of agriculture. In dismissing this subject, I cannot offer better proof of its importance than by quoting the language of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, who is reported to have said—

It is admitted by all that the changes in the commercial policy of the Mother Country should induce us to put forth extraordinary exertions, that all must put forth their efforts to demonstrate that two ears of corn could be grown where we now raise one. And what so important a means to this end as educa-

tion? The difference that has grown up results from the different ideas of education. Finding their sons return knowing nothing of what belongs to their future career, engenders dissatisfaction with farmers. When educated properly, with the same view to their future engagements as the students-at-law, medicine and theology for their respective offices; when regard should be had to their feelings, self-respect, and virtuous habits, then agricultural pursuits would rank as high as legal studies. Looking at these points, who could be unaware how important it was they should be carried out? It is not only with practical knowledge the farmer has to do, the seasons, &c., but it is also necessary he should know something of the constituents of the soil; some may be defective, some prolific. With plants, he should know how each is the best-suited to the ground; and this knowledge should extend to every kind and every soil. A proper knowledge of manures will require that he should inform himself of the first principles of chemistry and their application.

In reviewing the progress of our Association since its first organization, one cannot fail to see a growing disposition among all classes of the community to vie with each other in furthering the object which its earliest promoters had in view. A quarter of a century has passed, yet we find we have progressed in a ratio exceeding that of any other organization of a similar character in any country; we have established for ourselves a position, and gained an influence and importance which cannot but augur well for the future. This rapid growth is to be attributed to the fostering care of its early promoters, many of whom still lend their influence, and by their presence encourage those upon whom the responsibility of the future must rest, and many have gone to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." Year by year we are called upon to witness the removal of many of the old landmarks of our Association, and upon me devolves the melancholy duty of paying our last tribute of respect to the memory of one who has been associated with this institution from its first organization, and who, by his presence at every annual celebration, did so much to inspire those connected with it with confidence. I allude to the late President of the Board of Agriculture, the late E. W. Thompson, a man who, by his untiring energy, zeal, and devotion to the interests of agriculture in this his own native country, did more than any other to popularize these annual gatherings; who has shown to the young farmers of Canada an example which cannot but have a wonderful and beneficial effect in the future, and who, as a self-taught man, afforded us an illustration of what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance. Little did I think, when, as a youth, I saw him at the first Provincial Exhibition in 1846, that it would fall to my lot as its future President to witness his last and crowning efforts in behalf of the farmers of this country. His place at the head of the Board of Agriculture has been supplied by a gentleman who has always taken a deep and lively interest in everything which pertains to the prosperity of this country, and who is in every way eminently qualified to discharge the duties now devolving upon him.

Within a few years there has been a growing dissatisfaction in the country relative to the general management of this Association. Repeated efforts have been made to adopt measures which would prove beneficial, and have the effect of reconciling all differences; but, notwithstanding the suggestions which have repeatedly been made, we find ourselves in the same position. It is to be regretted that a matter so vitally important to the interests of agriculture in this Province should not have engaged the attention of the Government, upon whom must ultimately devolve the responsibility of passing such enactments as will harmonize with the feelings of those interested in our prosperity.

Surrounded by men thoroughly acquainted with the science and practice of agriculture, and who certainly have a more intimate knowledge of the culture of the earth than I have, it might be considered presumptuous were I to attempt in an address like this to propound to you scientific theories, or to show that some other system of farming might be adopted with more beneficial results. I shall, therefore, only offer a few suggestions, which I trust may not be altogether unproductive of good. The system of farming so long adopted and practised in this country, and which culminated in the production of the standard variety of grain, has had its effect upon the almost inexhaustible fertility of the soil; and combined with the annual visitation of these scourges, the weevil and other insects, the natural consequence in my opinion, of a system of farming which has had a tendency to impoverish the soil, has forced the farmers to experiment upon other crops, and in most instances not only successfully but profitably.

It is highly important that the farmer should bear in mind the great differences in climate, and found no important nor expensive operations upon the

practices and results of other countries, save with these modifications rendered necessary by difference of soils and climate; and these can only be determined safely and surely by experimental operations or trials, which should be at first on a small scale. Probably there is no country where a greater variety of soil exists than in Canada, hence the necessity for a thorough investigation by the farmers into its component parts. The crop which in one section of the country flourishes luxuriantly, is found totally unadapted to the soil in another section. One of our great causes of complaint is the loss annually sustained by the young wheat and clover being thrown out of the ground in the early spring, which, no doubt, is occasioned by the ground being at that season of the year saturated with moisture, which renders it more susceptible of expansion and contraction by the alternate process of freezing and thawing. Then, again, owing to the severity of our winters, the ground is frozen to so great a depth that before the frost is drawn out by the warmth of spring, the surface is robbed of its richness by the great quantity of water released by the thaw, but which is unable to find its way through the frozen mass beneath. These evils can be cured by the soil being kept dry beneath, and this can only be accomplished by a proper system of underdraining. There is nothing which so greatly tends to assimilate the different varieties of soil, and so thoroughly adapts them to the growth of vegetable matter as the practice of underdraining. The dark blue clay, the sandy soil, the vast marsh lands have all been recovered from their natural sterility by a proper system of draining. Land may be made unfit for cultivation by the superabundant water coming out of the earth, or by its being retained by a retentive subsoil. Where the super-soil lies upon a retentive sub-soil, water will often collect in ponds in small places, and so long a time will be required before it will disappear that a crop would be destroyed. Knowing the natural enterprise of our people, and the growing disposition to adopt the system best calculated to improve their condition, it is quite unnecessary and out of place to enter into details as to the best system of draining, as there are so many valuable works and treatises upon it, which it would be well for every person to study before commencing operations of any considerable extent. I am fully aware that the careful farmer, though of a reflective turn of mind, is not usually inclined to experiment, except on a very limited scale; but it is only necessary to show him a fair show of profit to enlist his acquiescence in a new enterprise of this description. If the system of underdraining were more generally adopted in this country, we would not annually be greeted with the common complaint that the fall crops have been frozen out, and we would be spared the infliction of witnessing vast fields of wheat rendered almost worthless by water standing in the furrows until it evaporates, leaving the land barren and impoverished and the crops entirely worthless. The plea put forth by many, that the expense of underdraining is not counterbalanced by the increase of the crops, is no longer tenable, since the facilities afforded to every farmer for making drains are so great. It is true that those who have experimented so much and with such beneficial results, and to whom we are indebted for a system which is certain to work a revolution in the practice of agriculture, have adopted the more expensive plan of drainage, yet it is a well-known fact that drains made of stones, timber and rubbish, a superabundance of which is to be found on every farm, will answer all practical purposes, and will endure for years.

The custom hitherto prevailing to a very great extent among our farmers of year after year, cropping the same soil with wheat, trusting to its natural fertility, without in any way nourishing the same, has been found to be highly injurious, and as a natural consequence, they have been compelled, in order to gain even a subsistence, to experiment upon a rotation of crops which in other countries has been found to be the true source of agricultural wealth. We no longer find the main dependence of the cultivators of the soil to be the wheat crop. Experience has taught them that while one crop has a tendency to impoverish, another will add to the fertility of the soil. Hence we find that during the last few years there has been a wonderful increase in the production of the coarser vegetables which afford nourishment to the stock, and thus increase the supply of manure, than which nothing is more essential to the farm. That a regular system of rotation should be introduced on all farms is what no intelligent farmer will deny; but at the same time it is impossible to recommend any system of rotation which would answer equally well upon all lands, on account of the difference of soils and situation in reference to markets. The plants which grow luxuriantly upon some soils could not be raised without expense and trouble in others of a different nature, and crops grown near a large town may return a large profit, owing to the little expense in-

curring in sending them to market, and by being able to keep the land in a fertile condition with manure purchased at a low price, when, if the same system were followed at a considerable distance from a market, it would be ruinous. It may be laid down as a general rule, that crops consisting of plants whose mode of growth and cultivation tend to the production of weeds, should not follow in succession; that crops whose culture admits of the destruction of weeds should be cultivated where we cultivate plants, which favour the production of weeds; and further, crops whose consumption returns to the soil a sufficient quantity of manure, should be cultivated at intervals, sufficient to maintain or increase the fertility of the farm; that crops consisting of the same or similar species should not follow in succession, but should return at distant intervals, as the case will allow; that when land is to be laid to grass, this should be done when the soil is fertile and clean.

The cultivation of the soil, like every other occupation of life, is subject to its reverses, and it would seem, judging by the past few years, that the patience of the farmer has been put to a test equally as severe as that of any other class. His main dependence, that which most readily afforded him the ready means, the wheat crop, has almost failed, and the question has been seriously asked whether it would not be advantageous to abandon its cultivation for a limited period, with a view to extirpate that much dreaded enemy, the weevil? Before deciding in the affirmative upon a question which so vitally affects our very existence, would it not be well to inquire whether the farmer himself does not in a great measure contribute to the result by not pursuing the best system calculated to check the ravages of those insects, which threaten that crop with universal destruction. It is well known that early sown wheat is less liable to the ravages of the midge than that which matures later, and it is equally well known that the weevil and other insects commit the greatest depredations on low, wet land. Hence the necessity for a proper system of draining, which will enable the farmer to select the most advantageous season for sowing his seed, and to make every effort to increase its early maturity. The soil of this country is well adapted to the growth of wheat, although there are some fields in every far more suitable than others, and it is to them we must confine our attention. Let that portion of the farm least favourable to wheat be cultivated with other crops, which, when consumed on the farm, furnishes the most valuable manure. This must be used to enrich the soil for wheat. If this course were adopted, I have no hesitation in saying that Canada, as a wheat-producing country cannot be excelled. Many adopt the plan of ploughing in their clover, preparatory to the wheat crop, but it is a well-ascertained fact, that manure furnished by decayed clover is not as appropriate a food for wheat as the excrements of animals living on clover. It contains too much carbonaceous matter, and while the nitrogen of the clover furnishes by decay the required ammonia, which not only increases the crop but accelerates its maturity, the carbonaceous matter, which greatly preponderates in clover, is of little value, and has a great tendency to retard the growth.

Another great source of evil to the farmer, and one which could readily be removed were proper efforts to be made, is the increasing growth of that scourge, the Canada thistle, which seems particularly indigenous to our soil. Year after year we are compelled to witness its gradual increase, and in many parts of the country we find it has become master of the soil. It is needless to attempt to point out a remedy for the extirpation of so great an evil, which so long as it can find one farmer in a community who will not wage war against it, is sure to increase and multiply. Nothing but Legislative enactments with unlimited power will check its onward progress. It is to be hoped that the Act lately passed will be rigidly enforced by every friend of the farmer.

Our attention has lately been called to a disease of a highly infectious character, which has exhibited itself among the cattle of the mother country. It has already assumed immense proportions, and is spreading itself in every direction. Like that dreadful scourge, the cholera, it has aroused the energies of the people and forced them to adopt every possible remedy to arrest its onward progress. As to its origin, whether imported from other countries or otherwise, it is impossible to speak of any degree of certainty. The attention of the Government has been directed to it, and measures are being adopted to ascertain how far the disease at present prevails, and every effort is being made to arrest its progress. Happily we have so far escaped so dreadful a plague, but it behoves us to guard against it in every possible way, and I am pleased to be able to state that already our Legislature by the wise forethought of the President of the Board of Agriculture, have opened its eyes to the importance of the matter, and passed an Act which it will be our duty to see strictly enforced. The symptoms of the disease are now clearly

understood, and as they manifest themselves in a decided manner in its early stages, no farmer, however ill-informed in other respects, can plead ignorance in this case. The symptoms are thus described, and of the orders issued by the Privy Council.

Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw slinking places in the inner side of the lips and out of the mouth; diarrhoea or dysenteric purging."

While this country has suffered much in the past by the failure of the wheat crop, and a succession of unfavourable seasons, it cannot but be observed that the people have not relaxed their energies, but, on the contrary, have experimented greatly in other branches of industry, from which they are reaping the most satisfactory results. But a few years ago the cultivation of flax was looked upon as an experiment which must result in loss, but the industry and perseverance of its early pioneers have overcome all the difficulties by which they were surrounded during its first introduction, and we at the present time see it ranking among the first of our staple productions, not only in extent but also in profit. The cultivation of flax bids fair to mark an important era in the history of this country, as a new field of profitable industry to our farmers, and as a means of increasing the prosperity of the country, we have the most satisfactory proofs from the reports which are annually made by the gentlemen who have made it their particular study. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Donaldson for the great interest manifested by him in pointing out to our people generally throughout the country the great advantage to be derived from its cultivation; and from the elaborate and very satisfactory reports made by him to the Board of Agriculture, we have abundant evidence that the farmers are becoming alive to its great importance. The best proof that I can offer is the fact that in 1863, there were 3,000 acres under cultivation in Canada, while in 1865, from authentic returns, we find there are upwards of 10,000 acres. An impression has heretofore prevailed, that it would be impossible to produce that finer kind of flax which could be brought into competition with that of other countries. The impression has been entirely removed by a comparison of that grown in Canada, with that of other countries, and at the present time we can produce articles manufactured from it which cannot be excelled. It is clearly ascertained that the flax plant will grow to perfection where cereal crops can be cultivated, and with even less exhausting effects to the soil than wheat. With a soil generally adapted to its cultivation, with all the facilities of modern machinery, and with a market for the sale of the manufactured article, we have every reason to hope that our farmers will look forward to the cultivation of flax as one of the most profitable occupations. The leading points to be observed in the successful culture of flax, having been so fully and ably discussed in THE CANADA FARMER and other periodicals, I would be but taxing your indulgence by attempting to offer any suggestions.

There is another branch of industry which has within a few years been found productive of great benefit to the farmer, the magnitude and rapid extension of which few are aware of. I refer to the manufacture of cheese. It has been the custom to manufacture only that which was required for the consumption of the farm, but the great demand for exportation, and the facilities which are afforded for its manufacture, have encouraged the establishment of factories in many of the townships in Western Canada. That these factories have been found profitable in the United States, we have positive proof in their rapid increase and with a large extent of country peculiarly adapted to the dairy business, we have every reason to hope that they will be found equally so in this country.

We have reason to feel grateful that the harvest just secured is the best we have had for a number of years, and that the prospects of the farmer, which have so long been anything but hopeful, are brightening. For this, no doubt we are indebted to the propitious season, which has brought the crops to early maturity. There is danger, however, that this sudden prosperity may be productive of evil results. It is to be feared that the husbandman, elated by the success of the present season, may be induced to try the experiment of sowing a greater extent of land than he has done in previous years, relying upon having similar success in years to come. So much being dependent on the success or failure of crops, and every branch of business being affected by the prosperity of the agriculturist, it is a matter of regret that we have not some valuable means of ascertaining the true position of the country? The Grand Trunk Railway Company has already, as in former years, made a very satisfactory report on that portion of the country contiguous to its line, and it would be well if some similar plan could be devised by which

a report could be made to embrace the whole Province.

No person, not even the casual observer, can have examined the Exhibition thoroughly without having been struck with the abundant evidence of the wonderful growth of the manufactures of this Province. Much has already been said of agriculture and of the beneficial results flowing from the improvements therein, but it is almost impossible to conceive that manufactures could have made such extraordinary and rapid strides as they have during the last few years. Everywhere we see the mechanical skill and genius of the country being constantly developed. Whether we examine minutely the large and ponderous machinery of the steam engine, or admire the ingenuity and skill exhibited in the construction of the sewing machine, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the mechanics of this country are destined to play conspicuous parts in the future of this country. The immense water privileges, the abundant supply of fuel, the extraordinary and rapidly increasing demand for every kind of agricultural implement, the great growth of home manufactures and the cheapness of the labour, all offer such inducements to the mechanic, that we cannot but become a great manufacturing country.

While congratulating ourselves upon the advance made in agriculture and manufactures in the past, we cannot lose sight of the fact that our continued prosperity is threatened by the interruption of that treaty with our neighbours, which must be admitted by all, has conferred inestimable benefits upon the agriculturist of Canada. It is impossible to estimate the evil consequences which may be entailed upon us by its abrogation; and while it may be advisable to use every legitimate means to effect a renewal thereof, even by mutual concession, it still behoves us to be prepared to meet the emergency by opening up new channels of commerce, and seeking a market where we can advantageously place the productions of our soil in competition with our neighbours.

The visit of our neighbours from the Maritime Provinces at this opportune time has added much to the interest of the Exhibition. They have had a favourable opportunity for taking a bird's-eye view of Upper Canada from an agricultural and mechanical point of view; and it is to be hoped that the accumulation of the products of the enterprise and industry of our people will not only have removed any unfavourable opinion they may have heretofore formed of us but have fully convinced them that their brethren of the Inland Provinces have within themselves all the elements necessary to the fulfilment of their noble destiny.

I cannot close this address without expressing my heartfelt thanks to the members of this association for the kindness they have shown me during the time I have held the distinguished position of President, and in retiring from that office it is pleasant to know that the mantle will fall upon a most worthy successor.

Mr. Rykert as retiring President introduced the President for next year, Mr. McGillivray, Glengarry. Hon. D. CHRISTIE, Brantford, then called for three cheers for the retiring President, the new President for the Queen, &c., which were heartily responded to, and the meeting then dispersed.

Manufactures and Machinery at the recent Exhibition.

The Great Western Railway people showed a fine lot of railway machinery. They had a very nice skeleton or working diagram of an engine, several axles, a large driving wheel, a pair of cylinders, car and engine springs, a couple of domes—one of them of very pretty polished brass—a variety of gunges, bolts, nuts, &c. Perhaps the most interesting article in their assortment was a duplex safety valve—a contrivance which makes it impossible to "lock" the safety valve—the fastening down of one valve leaving the other free to act.

In stores, there were not many competitors. J. G. Beard & Sons, of Toronto, had a large assortment—probably a score. Some of their cooking stores were furnished with very fine copper furniture. They also showed a portable forge, a verandah chair, and some ornamental castings.

Copp Brothers, of Hamilton, had also a fine assortment of stores here. They showed a large hotel stove, weighing over half a ton, and a fine cooking stove from a Canadian pattern.

Joseph Martel, of Carlisle, exhibited a handsome spinning wheel. Adam Stratthroy showed an improved spinning wheel, which seemed a neat piece of machinery. William Glendillon, of Ingersoll, also exhibited a spinning wheel.

Joseph Sharman, of Stratford, showed an iron crimping machine. Selway & Iredale, of Toronto, exhibited a quantity of hoof lasts.

Robert Blain, of London, exhibited some ornamental iron work, as also did Alexander Thompson, of the same place. The latter had on exhibition some fancy brass work.

T. Spence, of Arrprior, exhibited some specimens of Arrprior marble, in a marble water tank, table and stand. This is the beautiful marble of which so much is used for pillars, &c., in the public buildings at Ottawa.

There was a good show of carriages. H. H. Dart, W. & J. McBride, McKellar & Hodgins, and W. & F. Platt, of London, were the exhibitors. They showed carriages that were nicely made, and finely painted and varnished. W. S. Eimer and W. J. Thompson, of London, were competitors in the article of child's carriages.

McKinley & Saunders, of London, exhibited carriage hubs, rims, &c., bent work for buggies, bent shafts, cutter stuff, buggy seat rails, and bows for buggy tops.

W. W. Kitchen, of Grimsby, showed a patent "double-tree," intended to serve instead of the ordinary whippetree of double waggon.

H. H. Date, of Galt, showed a fine assortment of edge tools of all kinds—including axes, and carpenters' and joiners' tools of all sorts.

Eyre Throsson, of Wentworth county, showed "card clothing" for cotton and woollen machines. The wire used was of various sizes.

J. P. Billington, of Dundas, showed a case of screws.

Valentine Whan, of Preston, exhibited a weaving loom, which was a very elaborate piece of machinery.

PEARS, &c.

Iron pumps were shown by C. J. Holmes, Hamilton; and wooden ones by W. Reynolds, London, and J. M. Cousins, London. The latter exhibited a self acting cattle pump, by means of which the animals help themselves when thirsty to a drink of water. Geo. A. Wilson, of Warwick, placarded the assertion that there is no need whatever to dig wells in order to get water, but by driving an apparatus (which he exhibited) into the earth, and forming a cavity at the surface for the water, you accomplish the desired result with much less trouble and expense.

J. W. Martindale, of York, (Grand River) showed specimens of artificial manure, of ground gypsum, for manure, and of ground bones for the same purposes. T. Marindale, of the same place, also exhibited ground bones, and ground gypsum.

Poetry.

Make Your Mark.

In the quarries should you toil
Make your mark,
Do you delve upon the soil,
Make your mark;
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand
Moving, swift or moving slow—
With a firm but honest hand
Make your mark

Life is fleeting as a shadow—
Make your mark;
Marks of some kind must be made—
Make your mark;
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of Truth—
Make your mark.

—A CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, Oct. 2, 1865.

The produce market for the last fortnight has been very large and a supply of grain has been an increase on that of the day previous, the staple being of course barley, now the season leading grain of the Canadian farmer. Increased receipts, however, rather stimulated than depressed prices. The more grain offered, the higher were the bids of the buyers, and the keener was the contest amongst them to purchase. It is computed that at least 100,000 bushels of barley were delivered at this point alone on our great market during the past week, to pay for which at least \$300,000 must have gone into the country. We hear that proportionately large payments have been made at all the points in the north-west where grain is sold. Prices now rule as high, if not higher, than we think they will for some time. The present dearth of the crops in England, France, and the Western States, and the consequent demand for breadstuffs in these places, doubtless, influences the market to a great extent in its upward tendency. We think, however, that over-speculation in our own market has much to do with the present unusually high prices. Dealers, we think, will soon begin to find their transactions unprofitable, and a decline in prices will be the consequence.

Flour—market nominal, no stocks and few transactions, inquiry good. No. 1 superior at \$3 00 to \$3 50, extra do. at \$3 75 to \$3 00; superior extra at \$3 50 to \$3 75, and higher.
Fall Wheat in fair demand and steady, at \$1 42 to \$1 50 on the street; smutty, \$1 30 to \$1 32.
Spring Wheat—quiet, selling on street, at \$1 08 to \$1 10, and higher.
Barley active at 70c to 80c per bushel; 107,000 bushels in during past fortnight.
Pease steady, at 63c to 70c.
Oats in good demand, at 52c to 55c.
Corn unchanged.
Provisions—improving; Butter good supply at 20c to 22c per lb. for rolls wholesale; dairy, in tubs 10c to 12c per lb.
Cheese—more plentiful, wholesale 11½ to 12½c per lb; retail 14c to 15c per lb.
Eggs—market steady, with fair supply; fresh 13c per dozen on the street.
Potatoes (new)—Plentiful, and of excellent quality, with fair demand; wholesale, 25c; retail, 30c.
Beef—in demand, but slightly higher, prime cuts 8c to 12c per lb.; stew and corn pieces 6c to 9c per lb.
Mutton—Fair supply and in less demand; at 6c to 12c per lb.; hind quarters 12c per lb.; fore quarters 8c per lb.
Live Stock—dressed weight, 1st class \$5 to \$5 50, 2nd class \$4 to \$4 50, inferior, \$3 to \$3 50, calves, small supply, \$4 to \$5 each, fair quantity in the market, sheep, \$3 50 to \$4 00 each per car load; lambs, \$2 to \$3.
Hay—in good supply at from \$9 to \$11 per ton for new, old scarce and higher.

London Markets, Sept 28.—The market to-day was rather unsteady, and prices which at first opened very lively and firm, by noon were decidedly easier. Barley in large supply, and the deliveries were the heaviest of the season. Wholesale Market prices.—Fall Wheat, ordinary samples, \$1 05 to \$1 12½; prime to extra, \$1 25 to \$1 40. Spring Wheat, \$1 to \$1 06, but at noon 2c lower. Barley, 65c to 70c. Oats, 26c to 28c. Peas, 62½c to 65c.—Free Press.

Hamilton Markets, Sept 26.—Wheat—winter receipts light, at \$1 25 to \$1 35; red winter—receipts about 600 bushels at \$1 15 to \$1 25. Spring Wheat—little offering, nominally quoted at \$1 05 to \$1 10. Barley, slight decline; sold steadily all day at 76c. Pease, sold at 69c to 63c; a few carloads of good Western Pease brought 68c. Oats, quotations unchanged, receipts light, worth from 25c to 30c. Potatoes, plentiful at 40c to 50c. Corn—meal, retail at \$1 75 to \$1 87½. Bran, 50c to 62½c. Fresh Butter, selling at from 23c to 25c per lb.; dairy tub worth from 17c to 15c. Pork, mess, \$23 to \$24, prime mess, none offering. Hay, \$8 to \$10 per ton. Wood, good coming would bring 40c, pulled lamb's wool at 40c.—Spectator.

Guelph Markets, Sept 25.—Fall Wheat, per bushel, \$1 12 to \$1 27. Spring Wheat, \$1 15 to \$1 08. Oats, 26c to 27c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Barley, 60c. Hides per 100 lbs \$3 50. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4 to \$5.00. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$4 to \$4 50. Straw, per load, \$3 to \$3 50. Hay, per ton, \$7 to \$8. Wool, per lb., 35c to 40c. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 12c. Butter, per lb., 15c to 20c. Apples, per bushel, 75c to \$1.—Herald.

Galt Markets, Sept 27.—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$2 50 to \$3. Fall Wheat, per bushel, \$1 20 to \$1 30. Spring Wheat, per bushel, \$1 to \$1 08. Barley, per bushel, 60c to 68c. Oats, per bushel, 25c to 30c. Peas, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$1 75. Butter, per lb., 15c to 20c. Straw, per load, \$2 to \$2 50. Pease, do., 60c to 55c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4 to \$5. Pork, per lb., 10c to 12½c; Pork, per 100 lbs, \$5 50 to \$6 10. Cheese, per lb., 6c to 8c. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to \$3 50. Calveskins, over 8 lbs, 8c. Lambskins, 75c. Hay, per ton, \$8 to \$10.—Reformer.

New York Markets, Sept 29.—Flour—Receipts 13,719 barrels; market 5c to 10c lower, sales 14,000 barrels at \$7 50 to \$7 60 for superfine state; \$7 90 to \$8 10 for extra state; \$8 15 to \$8 35 for choice do.; \$7 50 to \$7 80 for superfine Western; \$8 to \$8 60 for common to medium extra Western, and \$8 65 to \$9 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour 6c to 10c better; sales 400 barrels at \$8 to \$8 50 for common, and \$8 60 to \$11 40 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 69,000 bushels; market 1c to 2c better; sales 65,000 bushels, at \$1 58 to \$1 66 for Chicago Spring; \$1 60 to \$1 68 for Milwaukee club; \$1 65 to \$1 70 for amber Milwaukee, the latter for choice, \$2 12 to \$2 15 for red winter red western, and \$2 10 to \$2 20 for new amber state. Rye, firm, at \$1 to \$1 02 for western, sales 400 bushels state, at \$1 05. Barley firm, sales 8,000 bushels Canada white, at \$1 25. Corn—Receipts, 195,741 bushels, market firmer for sound and heavy, for unsound, sales 73,000 bushels, at 8c to 9c for unsound, and 91c to 92½c for sound mixed Western.

Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE OF

FARM PROPERTY, MILL PRIVILEGES, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, by Public Auction, at his Auction Rooms, in Brantford,

ON 21st OCTOBER, 1865, AT NOON,

That valuable Property known as the

"STRATHMORE FARM,"

Consisting of parts of Lots 13, 14, and 15, in the 2nd and 3rd Concessions, in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, containing about 210 acres, of which upwards of 116 acres are cleared.

The Property is beautifully situated on the banks of the Grand River, about midway between Brantford and Paris.

There is a good House on the premises, and Stables, Barn, &c., &c. A large sum has recently been expended on Fences and Buildings. There are valuable Mill Privileges on the Property, and also a large Stone Building intended for a Mill.

The Farm is now leased to Messrs CAMPBELL, but by the terms of the lease possession can be obtained in the event of making a sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—\$200 at time of sale; \$600 more within one month and the balance secured by mortgage, in eight equal yearly instalments, with interest on each instalment only as paid.

For further particulars apply to MESSRS. MARTIN & BRUCE, Barristers at Law, in Hamilton, W. TULLIS, Esq., D. BROOKS, Esq., and the Auctioneer, Brantford, where a plan of the Property may be seen.
HENRY RACEY.
BRANTFORD, 2nd Oct., 1865.

DAIRY PACKED BUTTER.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.

Will be prepared during the coming season to pay the highest market price for any quantity of really

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER,

Packed after 1st September, and delivered at their Establishment,

Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts., TORONTO.

v2-19-11

DUTCH FLOWERING BULBS.

THE subscriber has just received from Holland his annual importation of Bulbs for autumn planting, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies, &c., &c. They are all first-class Bulbs, and have arrived in excellent condition. He would call especial attention to the fact that the selection he offers this time is unusually large and varied. A special descriptive Catalogue may be had gratis on application.

J. A. SIMMERS, Seedman.

Toronto, September 15, v2-18-21.

West Market Place.

MONEY.

Loans given on Security of Improved Farms

Mortgages purchased.

Debentures—County Debentures wanted.

Stocks—Bank and other Stocks bought and sold.

BLAIRIE & ALEXANDER, Corner of King and Jordan Streets.

v2-19-11

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED FARMS, at 8 and 10 per cent. INTEREST. Mortgages Bought.

Apply to BEATTY & CHADWICK,

TORONTO EXCHANGE,

TORONTO.

v2-19-11

LANDS FOR SALE.

TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, both wild and improved, and at all prices, for sale in various townships throughout Upper Canada, cheap and on easy terms.

For lists and particulars, apply to the proprietor,

T. D. LEDYARD, Barrister, &c.,

South-west cor. of King and Yonge-sts., Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 2, 1864. v2-19-11

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS Dairy and Grain Farm of 500 acres, complete, or in parts to suit the applicant, elegantly located on the Bay of Quinte, seven miles from Picton, Township of Sophiasburgh, C. W. Extensive improvements, well watered with living springs. Price, \$25 per acre. A small farm with good improvements, or Village Property, will be taken in part payment. Address,

H. HAZARD, Picton, C. W.

v2-19-11

100,000 APPLE TREES.

PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, &c., of large size, suitable for planting this fall and next spring, for sale at the Hamilton Nurseries, C. W. Dealers and Planters on a large scale, will be dealt with liberally. Correspondence invited, and descriptive Catalogues furnished on application.

v2-19-11

W. HOLTON.

THE CANADA FARMER is printed and published on the 1st and 15th of each month, by GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor, at his Office, No. 26 and 28 King Street East, Toronto, U. C. where all communications for the paper must be addressed.

Subscription Price \$1 per annum, (POSTAGE FREE) payable in advance. Bound volumes for 1864 may be had for \$1.30. Subscribers may either begin with No. 1, receiving the back No. for 1864, or with the first No. for 1865. No subscriptions received for less than a year, and all commence with the first number for the respective years.

CLIPS will be furnished at the following rates:—

TEN COPIES FOR NINE DOLLARS
TWENTY COPIES FOR SIXTEEN DOLLARS
FORTY COPIES FOR THIRTY DOLLARS
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS

To Agricultural Societies ordering more than 125 copies, the FARMER will be sent at SIXTY CENTS.

THE CANADA FARMER presents a first class medium for Agricultural advertisement. Terms of advertising, 20 cents per line of space occupied, each insertion—one inch space being equal to 12 lines. No advertisement charged less than \$2, being ten lines of space.

Communications on Agricultural subjects are invited, addressed to "The Editor of the Canada Farmer," and all orders for the paper are to be sent to GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor and Publisher.