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The Feeding of Cows for the Production of Butter.

In the last year's *Scottish Journal of Agriculture* appeared a very interesting and suggestive article on the dairy, giving a minute account of Mr. Horsfall's practice in the feeding and management of cows for the production of butter. That gentleman is regarded as a high authority at home in these matters, and his serious experiments, conducted with much skill and care, together with a long and extensive practice, give to his conclusions great weight.

The production of butter, both as to quantity and quality, depends in some degree on the age and natural constitution of the cow, as well as on the system of feeding and general management. And in Canada, as everywhere else, there will be found considerable diversity of opinion on these points. Among all the principal breeds good milkers no doubt are to be found; but the Ayreshire and selected crosses of our native cattle are regarded by us as the most profitable dairy stock, adapted to the wants and climate of this country. Whatever breed or varieties of breeds may be selected, for laying the foundation of a dairy, success must mainly depend on a liberal system of feeding, cleanliness, warmth, and ventilation; conditions too often but very imperfectly understood or observed by those who are interested. It is to be strictly guided by

them. Dairy, like all agricultural practices, have to be modified to suit the varying conditions of climate, seasons, markets, &c., and the discriminating farmer will never fail to find in any well established system of management, something that will be suggestive of improvement in his own. It is by thus comparing the practice of others, and adopting such points as appear adapted to special local conditions, that improvement can be with certainty promoted. With this view the reader's attention is called to the following condensed account of Mr. Horsfall's mode of management, in reference to feeding:

In May his cows are turned out on rich pasture near the homestead; towards evening they are housed for the night, when they are supplied with a mess of steamed mixture, to be afterwards described, and a little hay each morning and evening. During June more grass is given to them instead of hay, and they are also allowed two feeds of steamed mixture. This treatment is continued till October, when they are again wholly housed. After this they receive steamed food *ad libitum* three times a day. After each meal cabbages are given, from October till December, kohlrabi till February, and mangels till grass time; the supply of each of these varieties of green food being limited to 30 or 35 lbs. per day for each cow; 4 lbs. of hay are also allowed after each meal, or 12 lbs. per day for each cow, and water is placed before them thrice a day, of which they partake,

as much as they feel inclined for. The steamed food spoken of above consists of five lbs. of rape-cake, two lbs. of bran for each cow, mixed with a sufficient quantity of bean-straw, oat-straw, and shells of oats, in equal proportions, to supply them three times a day with as much as they will eat. The whole of the materials are moistened and blended together, and, after being well strained, are given to the animals in a warm state. The attendant is allowed 1 lb. to 1½ lb. of bean meal per cow according to circumstances, which is charged to each cow in proportion to the yield of milk; those in full milk getting 2 lbs. each per day, others but little. It is dry, and mixed with steamed food on its being dealt out separately. This is certainly high feeding, but it appears to be amply repaid by the results; for while cows fed in the ordinary way seldom produce milk which yields more than 1 oz. to every quart, Mr. Horsfall's milk gives upwards of 1½ oz. for every quart. It is also an important part of his system never to allow his cows to fall off in condition. He considers the maintenance of the condition essential to a large yield of milk. And there can be no doubt of the soundness of this opinion. A cow low in condition cannot give the same quantity of milk, as much of the nourishment of the food is drawn off to make up the condition of the animal. And when a very lean cow is put on rich food, it is some weeks before the full benefit of the food can be obtained in milk, for the reason before stated. Another useful deduction made by Mr. Horsfall from his experiments is, that albuminous matter is the most essential element in the food of the milch cow, and that any deficiency in the supply of this will be attended by a loss of condition, and a consequent diminution in the quantity of the milk.

It will be seen that bran forms an important ingredient in Mr. Horsfall's mixture, and this substance is often used in Canada in feeding milch cows with profitable results. Brewers' grains, and the refuse of the distilleries, tend largely to increase the quantity of milk, but deteriorate its quality. The particular state in which the food is given has also a great effect in the production of both milk and butter. It is stated, after a series of trials, that the yield of these products was never so great when cows

were fed with turnips and beans boiled to into a soft state, as when they got the turnips and the same weight of beans made to meal, and mixed raw with them. A that there is more milk, and no taste of turnip in it, when the turnips are pulped mixed with cut straw or chaff, and fermented than if the same weight of turnips is whole and raw. A warm, equable temper and consequent avoidance of cold dra perfect cleanliness, and strict punctuality guards the times for feeding and milking; known to exercise the greatest influence on health of the animals, and the amount quality of their milk.

An English Journal's Opinion of Ca

The following editorial article in a number of *The Mark Lane Express*, our most valuable exchanges, cannot interest our readers. The *Express*, it most unnecessary to state, is a weekly agricultural paper, published in London, and general market intelligence, and acquaintance both with British and agriculture, it has no rival. Its opinion all such matters are well considered as fully expressed, so as to be regarded as authority among farmers and a large commercial men.—[Ed.]

“The tour of His Royal Highness the of Wales in Canada, with the ample details of his journeyings and of the visited, are calculated to attract attention now to Canada, to familiarize the public its scenery, capabilities, and resources; move many misconceptions and prejudices respecting that country. The tide of travel as well as settlers is likely to turn that way that steam communication is so frequent so cheap, and even the British farmer his holiday trip in that direction, as we jaded member of Parliament, or circus-clerk. The emigration to Canada of late has been very small, as compared with periods; indeed, scarcely one-third of the numbers of some previous seasons. The amount of emigration is now indeed only one-half what it was on the average past years.

Without touching upon the more picturesque features of Canada, such as may attract the mere tourist or pleasure-seeker—we note at the present condition and productive sources of this fine British colony, to draw attention prominently about

Two years in a British colony, especially enterprising one like Canada, are marked great strides, and several events of prominent importance have to be chronicled. Among these are the completion of the magnificent way bridge of two miles crossing the St. Lawrence, of the gigantic works of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, upwards of 1,000 miles in length, connecting the American railway system west of the Great Lakes with the ocean at Portland in winter, and at Montreal, Quebec and Riviere du Loup in summer. This is probably the most complete and comprehensive railway system in the world; and, in connection with the unequalled inland navigation of the St. Lawrence, it cannot fail to attract a large share of the vast and increasing traffic of the west, while it affords to the whole province of Canada the greatest possible facilities for inter-communication. The province is now traversed by upwards of 2,100 miles of railway. By means of its canal and navigation, vessels drawing ten feet water be taken from Fond du Lac in Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of twenty-two hundred miles. The plank road, which had pushed the venerable "corduroy" into the woods, has retired before the roads, with which the province is now traversed. The lakes and rivers are covered by steam-boats, and every year is adding to their strength and beauty.

The towns and cities are something more than mere colonial villages now; and their public buildings will compare favourably with those of any of the European States, while the improvements that will be made in the new capital, Quebec, will draw population thither, admirably adapted as it is in the centre of the two provinces, and readily accessible from all quarters. Canada may properly be said to have but three seasons—summer, autumn, and winter. Were it not for the change of the appearance of the foliage, it would be difficult to divide these summer ends and autumn commences. Usually, as soon as the snow disappears, warm weather sets in; and vegetation is exceedingly so much so, that, although the spring is a month later than in England, by the middle of June vegetation of all kinds is as far advanced as it is here. Corn, on an average, is ready for cutting about a fortnight or three weeks earlier than in this country, and the grain once ripe dries so fast, that it is not at all difficult for corn to be cut and carried on the same day.

In many years the agriculture of the province generally was at a very low standard, but the last few years it has made great advances and is beginning to keep pace with the improvements introduced into England and Ireland. The emigration to the colony of skilled agriculturists, with the extended establishment of agricultural societies, has been instrumental in producing this great

change. Stock of a different and better description has been imported, and much land that was previously considered by the old proprietors worn out, has been improved and brought back, by means of judicious treatment, to its old capabilities.

The following shows the exports of wheat and flour for Canada for three years:

1855 . . .	3,193,748 bush.	. . .	643,936 brls.
1856 . . .	4,997,656 "	. . .	878,775 "
1857 . . .	2,762,654 "	. . .	743,949 "

The productiveness of the soil, and the high price of wheat in some years, have tended unduly to encourage the growth of this cereal to the neglect of other products of the soil. Hence by the rapid fall in the price of wheat the value of the agricultural exports from Canada fell from £4,384,083 in 1856 to £2,747,516 in 1857.

The farmers of Canada ought certainly to turn their attention more to the raising of live stock, particularly in those sections of the country where the risk of the wheat crop is the greatest. We have seen on the bleak hills of Scotland several thousand sheep in a single flock, and while the long winters of Canada may present a great obstacle to the successful raising of cattle, there can be no doubt, from the success of some of the most intelligent Canadian agriculturists, that sheep farming could be largely and profitably engaged in. We have no late returns of the live stock; but in January, 1852, there were but 1,697,633 sheep in the whole province, and 1,336,111 horned cattle. There were in Upper Canada in 1842 575,730 sheep, and 504,963 cattle, and in 1848 833,807 sheep and 565,845 neat cattle. In Lower Canada there were 602,821 sheep, and 469,851 neat cattle. The decennial increase was, therefore, 519,082 sheep, and 361,297 head of cattle.

Canada, and especially Western Canada, is essentially an agricultural country. Three-fourths of her people are engaged in agriculture, and the other fourth is mainly dependent upon these. Whatever, therefore, contributes to the prosperity of the former tends to advance the interests of all classes in the community. The facilities afforded to the agriculturist by the introduction of railways into Canada have added to the value of real estate in the colony an amount almost incredible. In many parts of the province land has risen from six to forty dollars per acre. This increase in value, however, can only be rendered profitable by a fuller development of the various products of the soil. The experience of the past eight years shows the risks to which the wheat crop is exposed. The chances of the crop itself, and the fluctuations in the price, are greater than those of any other commodity. The labour of the mechanic yields a certain return, but the return of the farmer is dependent on many contingencies.

Within three years wheat sold at 11s. 9d. and 4s. 2d. per bushel in the Toronto market. To the ordinary risks of the crop and the fluctuations in the market must be added the undeniable fact, that continuous cropping must speedily so deteriorate the soil, that the wheat culture will be abandoned in Upper Canada. Like the once fertile valley of the Richelieu in Lower Canada, which in 1790 yielded 40 bush. per acre, the wheat fields of Western Canada, under this present system, will become exhausted, and their owners dependent upon the Western prairies for their daily bread. In this we are but echoing the sentiments of well-informed colonists on the subject. For most other products of the soil there is a steady market, and fair prices, if the Canadians would but turn their attention to their production, instead of allowing their American neighbours to supply the leading cities of the Province with the common necessaries of life. Animals and dairy produce, poultry and eggs, lard, tallow, and meat, hops, seeds, fruit, vegetables, plants and shrubs are all easily supplied by the Americans. With a soil and climate adapted for raising the best fruit in the world, why should the Canadians import a large quantity of apples from the United States?

Much as has already been done, the agricultural resources of Canada have yet to be developed, and dairy produce and the rearing of stock, and attention to the noble river and lake fisheries, will hereafter constitute a considerable source of wealth.

New York State Fair.

The evening discussions form a prominent and interesting feature at the New York State shows. On Wednesday evening the subject for discussion was "Sheep and Wool growing." We copy a part of the discussion touching the comparative merits of long and fine woolled sheep, in which Mr. Wade, President of our Agricultural Association took part.

"WADE, of Port Hope C. W.—Canadian farmers prefer the long-wooled mutton sheep, as a general thing, because they can make more money by keeping them than the fine-wooled. They are more healthy, and though the wool sells for less per pound, the larger fleece brings a higher price to the farmer. Feed well, winter and summer. Grow great quantities of roots, and find them almost indispensable in sheep-keeping, but give anything they relish and all they will eat. It is nonsense to keep any animal poor. In winter principally feed turnips, hay and a few oats. The fleece averages eight pounds each, when well washed. Prefer the Leicester crossed with the Costwold. The Costwold has a heavier carcass and better

constitution. The sheep, however, that now have are modifications of the old breed whose name they bear. The Leicesters were much modified and improved by BAKEWELL, bred in-and-in for the purpose of improving form, which he accomplished, but in doing so sacrificed the constitution to a certain extent. It is therefore well for the grower of long-wooled sheep to gain constitution in the way I have mentioned.

JOHN S. PETTIBONE, Vermont.—I have always recommended the farmer who has a land enough for fifty or a hundred sheep, to buy those best for mutton. But, under other circumstances, fine-wooled are most profitable. I commenced raising Merinos forty years ago and have continued to this time without admixture or cross. The greatest difficulty sheep-raisers is that they let their flocks down in October when the pastures get poor. Unless a person is a good judge, he cannot tell when his sheep are losing flesh, and many are deceived and their flocks get in low condition before they are aware of it. One can judge of the value of a sheep when the wool is off. Once I selected two ewes which I considered as near alike as possible, but at shearing time one gave five pounds and the other three. Always examine them in January and when I find a ewe with long, sotty wool, I mark it for myself, and no one can tell it.

A FARMER.—Do Vermont sheep range graze their sheep?

PETTIBONE.—I have no doubt there is a deal of fraud practised, but I never grew greasy sheep in my life. Merino wool will be what greasy, but there is a great difference in this respect. I know a gentleman who had a ewe which sheared thirteen pounds of greasy wool. One of mine sheared five pounds and yet, when cleaned, my five pound fleece one pound the heaviest. Those sheep with extremely greasy fleeces, should be discarded. The wool becomes cold, and the sheep chilled. They will freeze almost as quick as a calf, and need blanketing in the barn. A careful selection of ewes, I am enabled to get a hundred good lambs from a hundred ewes, and can do this every year. A perfect in length by 15 in width, is room enough for a hundred sheep in winter, and they are better than where more room is provided.

HARMON, of Monroe Co.—Some 40 years ago commenced with Merino sheep. After years trial of these, obtained an imported winter buck, which resulted in detriment to the flock, and this cross I soon abandoned. I let my ewes have lambs until three years. The range of average weight of fleece in four years is from four to five and one-fourth. Last year the product of 328 sheep in was \$707; the year before, from 330, was \$700. Feed but little hay; use straw, corn, or

some ran. Put about 50 in a stable 14 by 40, and keep from fall to spring. Wash in running water until it ceases to be discolored. Let sheep run from five to eight days after washing before shearing. The wool is not gummy, but thick and fine. Feed in racks. Have some low land, which produces a grass that will keep sheep alive, but make no tallow. Believe long-wooled sheep tender. The wool is long and open, and parts, leaving portions of the skin almost bare. The water gets in, and take cold and die. I lost several by consumption.

ALLEN, of Black Rock.—Have kept sheep 25 years. My land is a clay loam; lies well up, with good surface drainage; natural to timothy, blue-grass, oats, and corn. The best Canada farmers are mostly foreigners, and are somewhat prejudiced in favor of breeds of sheep popular in Europe. They certainly have most careful and magnificent animals of enormous size. They find them profitable, no doubt, but no man can eat them any more than he can eat a cake of tallow. Have seen the sheep in New York, and they are bought by the keepers of large hotels, like the St. Nicholas, to grace the tables, but only a few ounces are eaten. The long-wooled sheep need shelter, for the wool parts, and in wet weather they get cold. They need grain in winter, and some oats; but in our climate, too many roots are fit to scour. The climate of England is different, and there roots are a necessity. Here corn takes the place of roots. They are beautiful sheep, shearing from five to eight pounds of wool.

BOWEN, of Orleans Co.—I can hardly sit still and hear such remarks about long-wooled sheep. I live only about thirty miles from the last maker. I have yearlings that weigh 150 pounds. Don't know anything about the tendency of long-wooled sheep to take cold, but now they are harder than the Merinos. Have a sheep all my life. Long-wooled sheep in New York will bring \$8 to \$10, while Merinos sell at from \$1 50 to \$3. There have been long, gaunt, worthless long-wooled sheep in Western New York, and perhaps to these objections stated will apply. My sheep are bred Costwold, though perhaps they are not the best of this breed.

ALLEN.—I acknowledge the long-wooled is a bad sheep, but it is not suited to all farmers under all circumstances. When farmers live near a railroad, where mutton sheep are in demand for market, it is better to raise mutton sheep. But when they are distant from market, it is better to grow for wool. I have fed and raised a great number of South-Downs, and it is best to get them pretty fat on grain. They mature earlier than most any other sort, and bring more profit. At my place I find it most profitable to raise mutton sheep. Can raise as many lambs from the South-Downs as from others, and they make the best mutton.

Correspondence.

Orchard Cultivation.

[The following interesting communication, originally addressed to the Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture, has been in hand for some time, but in the pressure of other business has been overlooked. We now give it insertion with pleasure.]

APPLE CROFT, CAYUGA, }
7th September, 1860. }

SIR,—If every farmer in the Upper Province cannot, like Robert Shallow, Esquire, in the County of Gloster, Justice of the Peace, and Coram, have a goodly dwelling and a rich, yet he ought, at all events, to have one of the squire's comforts, that of sitting in his own orchard, in an arbor, and eating a last year's pippin, although it were not of his own grafting. This, I confess, I felt it my duty to aspire to, and in attaining to that dignified part of rural independence, I have had to struggle hard, and those difficulties furnish me with the subject of this paper.

You cannot but be aware that the apple tree has its peculiar parasite, which threatens its existence, as the midge does the wheat, and that not many years count its first appearance in this Province, and in the neighbouring republic, and that the insect commonly called the apple louse scale, or the Coccus (Malus), one of those numerous class of insects, Gallinsecta, redeemed from utter uselessness alone, by having amongst them the famous Cochineal insect, and others useful in dyeing, is the one I now speak of—this plague of recent appearance cannot be traced to the place of commencement; but about 25 years ago, it was almost unknown, and now from Florida to Maine, from the great lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is notorious, and so common that it cannot be easily got rid of or avoided, and can only be kept in a sort of a way under by incessant care. Once in an orchard the unfortunate proprietor may certainly bid good bye to the thought of eating and not working, for their name is legion. The insect appears as a small scale, adhering firmly to the bark of the tree, not larger than a timothy seed, of the colour of Buckwheat, and, if examined in the spring, will, under that scale, exactly a miniature muscle shell, be found filled with round white eggs, which can be easily separated and counted to the number of forty or fifty; these, by June, are hatched out, and, if watched, appear as nimble, small, white, insects, capable of quick movements, and the next change the observer finds is, that all over the bark new whitish red blotches or dots are seen, which, if examined, prove to be the new insect in its shell, the product of one of those white eggs,

found in the old scale, the outward covering of the female insect, which, authorities say, after certain changes, fixes itself to the tree, deposits its eggs, dies, and leaves its shell as the abode of its young, which, like the parent, in due time quit that shelter to go through the changes peculiar to insect life, to be a torment and a perpetual annoyance in the unceasing round of insect transformations.

It is true we read of this insect infesting the orange groves of Florida, and effecting their ruin, and that at certain periods they can by "shaking violently a tree infested with these insects, myriads and myriads of them may be seen flying between the observer and the rising sun." (Browne.) But I must confess I never saw them in the winged state, although this sets me down as rather a careless observer, yet I cannot account for their moving from one tree to another in any other way, if the slight thread-like filament which is found attached to them at certain times does not, as that of the gossamer spider is known to do, aid their removal; and the earliest state I found them in was, as I said, in that of minute blotches, analogous to the spawn of the oyster, and that they are capable of motion is clear, for you find them, not only on the highest and newest twigs, but even on the fruit; and the insect I saw ran most nimbly, and it was of the same size and colour as the egg. How many broods they have in a season I cannot say, I am inclined to think only one, but all commonplace notions of change and numbers completely fall before the wondrous transformations of insect life; and the facts regarding the insect now under notice, being very few, and its history obscure, makes one suspend all conjecture and forbear all conclusions.

The main questions therefore, with the Pomologist, under these circumstances, are, what can be done to withstand its ravages, and stay its progress; for truly that its power, like the famous Whig notion of the influence of the Crown, in the days when George the third was King, "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished," is certain. I used to be an advocate of the idea that ill-drained wet clay soils were the great causes of the evil, but I find that all soils are liable to the plague, and on high loamy, dry land, the trees are as bad as ever I saw them on the wettest, stiffest clay; and that locality, or climate, or situation, or land, has nothing to do with the keeping away or increasing the insect; and that an orchard once having it, all the draining and advantages will not prevent the mischief spreading, and that once there, all that can be done is to keep it under, and how to do that is certainly a most momentous question.

I went lately into an orchard, standing on undrained, cold wet clay, laying under grass for years, the trees untrimmed, mossed and gnarled, fully expecting that there the plague would be revelling in perfection, but, to my astonishment, it was annoyingly clean,—I visited another,

growing on elevated land, a capital loamy soil, not needing draining, possessing all the advantages I craved, the trees full of fruit, and yet there I saw the evil in its glory, the limbs encrusted with the shelly insects as black as a stove pipe, and entirely beyond control, so I concluded that however brought, soil or kind, has no great influence in causing or retarding the evil, and that it lives on all trees, in every situation, and in every condition, and that it will play on the crab, on the poorest, as well as the grafted apple, on the richest land. Now as the Coccus alone infect the apple, it is found on the pear, and on the useful common currant, (*Ribes Rubrum*.)

It has been stated to me as a reason for its increase, that our winters are now more severe on the fruit trees than when the country was not so open, thereby enfeebling the tree, rendering it unthrifty and, like an unhealthy ox, more congenial to insect growth. How this I cannot say, it may be so here, but in the States, mostly all over, the same annoyance prevails, and there they do not attribute the disease to that cause, so that reason does not hold. Simply the matter is this, the insect came to us, and it thrives abundantly everywhere, for certainly our climate is admirably adapted to insect life.

When I began to plant an orchard some ten years ago, I had no difficulty with my trees they thrived like willows; but an addition made some years after never prospered right well, taking many times the attention the first got, all from the parasite increasing in abundance, still I never gave in. I dug and delved, I manured and dressed, kept away weeds, as permitted nothing but root crops to grow amongst them, and that even seldom; I scraped and diligently washed bole, limb, and twig, as I may say truly, painted with all the wash recommended, tobacco juice, soft soap, Bleachers' soda, but in vain; I could not exterminate only keep under, in a sort of a way, the innumerable insects. Latterly I abandoned that and have only used Bleachers' soda, calcined soda, diluted with lime water, yet they beat and this spring you may conceive how diligent I must have been, when, with my own hands, washed away 20 lbs. of that soda, and now this present moment many of the branches make me think of the expression of the Duke of James of Scotland, when wooing the gentleman's daughter:—

"An' oh, quo' he, an' zee war as black
As eiv the crown o' your daddy's hat!"

And, certainly, they are as black as any home-made or imported. Now from this I deduce the disease has rapidly increased, and cannot keep it down, for the first trees were free from it, but the latter planting were, and very deeply injured; they do not thrive, and suffering alone from that cause.

The land they grow on is not, it is true, to

boasted of, being rather a tenacious clay, but it has been carefully drained and kept dry, richly manured, every weed dug away from the roots in spring, and no expense or trouble been spared to make the orchard thrive; indeed, looking at it from the public road it is as good as you will see in fifty miles; but come to examine the trees, the finest are blotched and marred by the scale, and if they had been left to themselves they would have been by this time in the condition of the trees of a German friend, who said they were "joost like scrubby oaks," a state which fairly describes many an orchard in this country as well as that of my kind Rainham friend, and have no doubt is fully applicable to many a poor yard elsewhere.

A neighbour planted his trees at the same time I did, never pruned or dressed them, allowed the ground to be put down to grass, now they are poor dwarfy things, and have no fruit, whereas mine *are* trees, broken down in many places with apples.

Are we then to abandon our trees to their fate, from examples like mine? Certainly not. The disease may abate; they may outgrow it; the cause may be unknown, as yet, check may arise to keep down the evil; something may occur, or still better, your department offering due encouragement, a remedy may be found for the disease, and we get freed from it altogether. This last holds to be the best hope to rely on; for, were we to wash to be had that would destroy the insect and the egg completely, a solvent destructive animal but not to the vegetable principle, the tree would be freed from the parasite; as it is, the well known applications do not do this, and may prevent in some measure, but, most fortunately, they do not cure.

The washing, however, keeps down the disease, which would otherwise destroy the trees, and the further good occurs, the caterpillar is sure to be eradicated during the process. It also destroys moss, and I am certain it keeps the formidable borer from doing mischief, as any workings occurring with me, arise directly from beginning its gallery in the trunk beneath the surface of the ground, where the tree is not likely to touch, and not, as is usual, to rise up. Again, the vegetable principle wonderfully stimulated by the washing, the bark seems completely renovated; and, the outer skin is scraped off, you will see the other coat of a dark green hue, the whole tree, after a shower, looks clean, oily, and glistening. Without microscopic observations it is impossible accurately to describe the way the insect feeds on tree. The damage done is readily seen, how the whole twig and limb become affected by the more outward puncturing is evident. You break, and it breaks too easily, and all through it is brown, and evidently unhealthy. The part swells, and the bark grows corrugated and tumefied, the branch loses the clean, healthy appearance that it

ought to have, and all this from the operation of a small minute scale, only stuck, as it were, to the bark. Evidently the circulation is impeded, and a process of decay has commenced.

There is surely an error in the common way of planting an Orchard, and that is in putting the trees too far apart. The proprietor grudges the ground: it looks so wasteful to see a few small twigs sticking up here and there in a field, to the exclusion of all else, and he must have the land to yield something. So he sows it with grain, lays it down to grass,—especially clover, turns in the cattle to have the pasturage, and so farewell to the trees. The grain is sure to stint them, the clover to kill by degrees, the cattle to destroy; whereas if he had contented himself with an acre round his house, devoted entirely to the one object, *that* would be surely gained in a few years. His house would be beautified by the trees; a flower garden and kitchen plot combined, would yield immediate pleasure and profit; and better ten good trees than fifty miserable scrubs. If the insect can only be kept down by incessant care, surely the fewer to attend to the better. If the trees are too thick, cut out the bad kinds, and replace by dwarf pears. I always see trees too thinly planted than otherwise.

I pity the man who is no lover of flowers; evidently he has not been bred amongst decent people. The veriest savage loves these vegetable gems; and apart from their subduing influence, not a book, that is and ought to be a household one, but has multiform images derived from these children of the sun. The Christian cannot but remember that the finest illustration of the goodness of Providence is derived from the "Lillies of the Field," and that they furnish to secular learning a thousand similes, and descriptions of every pleasing beauty. The time is not far distant, I trust, when every Common School will have its flower patch around that nursery of Canadian greatness, that the opening minds there taught may, through them, be both instructed and delighted, and acquire a taste that will last through life for the cheapest, the most innocent of out-door pleasures. The flower garden is a necessary adjunct to the orchard.

It strikes me that dwarfing fruit trees would be a handy means of having a clean orchard; they would never grow out of command, and could always be kept in order. Few can arrive at the dignity of growing these dwarfs after the fashion of the highly-favoured inhabitants of the Parish of Dreepdale, who raise long Kale, under glass, as affirmed by the singular and learned gardener of Osbaldistone Hall; yet, nevertheless, even in the usual open air way, they would be admirably adapted for suburban grounds.

The importance of Orchard growing to Canada cannot be too much enforced, not only as a source of profit to the farmer, but as one of the means of adorning the country, and creating

a taste for a rural pleasure that never fails to delight, and bring forth all the softening influence of domestic virtue, arising from a comfortable home. But even to the way-farer it is a perpetual pleasure, as ornamenting the road he travels; and were flower gardens, neat door yards, and orchards more common, I am of opinion that much of the evils which beset society from tavern haunting and idle hours would be done away with, and what is now a poor naked country, with its listless inhabitants, would in a few years be a boast and a pride, and an example.

In our pursuit after riches, let us not forget the moral riches which spring from sources such as these. Why shall not every Canadian Romeo exclaim to his village Juliet, with passion, truth, and taste,—

“By yon blessed moon, I swear,
That tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops,”

as well as the world-known lover of fair Verona? Herein, then, consists the advantage of such a department as yours; herein, from under your direction, much that is practical may come, for it cannot rationally be expected that any individual or society can give such an impetus to any movement for a certain object, as a Governmental Department, in pointing out the ways and means to avoid or destroy the evil I write of, of stimulating research, and forwarding improvement: in fine, by aiding in every way a branch of rural economy just dawning, and which we see in a neighbouring country as one very remunerative and praise-worthy.

Partly from this motive I address this to you, and partly as the means of expressing my appreciation of your kindness in the official intercourse I have had the honour of holding with you. Truly, Sir, “the insolence of office” was never found in you, and as I intend, having accomplished in a great measure my aims, to relinquish for a while honours such as this, I adopt this mode of testifying my respect.

ALEX. WIMAN.

To William Hutton, Esq.,
Secretary of the
Bureau of Agriculture, Quebec.

How to Destroy Thistles.

MR. EDITORS,—In your *Agriculturist* of Sept. 1st, I observe under the head of queries, questions as to the best modes of destroying thistles, which I will endeavour to answer, as I have had a good deal of experience in (I will not say totally destroying them), but in stopping their growth for two or three years.

We have 150 acres under cultivation, all of which is more or less troubled with those pests of the Canadian farmers. Our land is a rich soil—clay loams, with a solid clay bottom, which appears to be as well adapted for the growth of thistles as it is for grain.

Our method of killing them as follows: which is, I think, the only effectual way. We plough our fallows four or five times in a summer. We used to plough the fallows in the fall; but, I think it is no advantage to do so, when we have to fallow almost entirely for the purpose of killing thistles, as the land is clear of anything else, and rich enough for further cropping. When the land for fallow is left all spring before it is ploughed, the thistles may be allowed to grow until the end of May or the first of June, when the thistles will then be six inches or a foot above the ground. When if the land was ploughed in the fall, they would have to be allowed the same growth in the spring before ploughing.

We then plough them down the first time, harrow the land twice, which will kill any grass or weeds that may be in it. After it has lain about three weeks, the thistles will again make their appearance, when we plough them again and harrow as before.

Repeat this process four times, or five if necessary; the fifth time will be effectual unless it be a very wet summer. A man may get accustomed to hanging, but thistles will never get accustomed to ploughing—they cannot starve it. The first and second years they will not be much seen, but the third year they will be nearly as thick as ever, unless the land be in a hoe crop, which will keep them back a little, but it is a difficult matter to kill them in good land; in bad land they will not grow. I think by repeated fallowing they may be killed, for some of our fields there used to be great patches that are now not half as thick.

I find also that two years' mowing in meadow land would prevent their growth for a year or two, but I do not think it will kill them altogether.

With regard to protecting fall wheat from frost by top dressing, I think on dry land it is great protection. We sowed twenty-six acres of fall wheat last year, in the first week of September. Before ridging it up we covered it with five acres with long manure, which in hanging was pulled up a good deal, and left on top of the ground; this was on a dry clay soil. In the spring, after the other wheat was nearly all killed, we found the wheat under this quite green and good; and at harvest it was best wheat in the field. Draining, I think, is a great benefit to fall wheat, as it is essentially necessary to preserve it; to keep it dry.

As to the best time for ploughing land, spring or fall, for spring wheat, we have tried both, and find that the fall-ploughed land is the best. Plough all our spring wheat land, now, in the fall, and cultivate it in the spring to the depth of about three inches. On dry land it is affected by the summer drought; on wet fall ploughing is not so much consequent. Respectfully, yours,

T. H. GIBSON.

Clarke, Nov., 1860.

Winter Cabbage.

MR. EDITOR,—Please let me know, through your next *Agriculturist*, the best kinds of Cabbage to keep through winter, and the best method of keeping them.

J. H. T.

Nov. 9th, 1860.

[The most approved kinds of Winter Cabbage are the Drumhead, Flat Dutch, French Quintal, and St. Denis. The first often attains to a very large size, and is not of so fine a quality as the other sorts.

Cabbage can be kept in a well-ventilated cellar, if not too dry, either by suspending them by the roots to the ceiling; or, which is perhaps better, planting them in a little moist, shallow earth on the floor. Air should be freely admitted night and day, except in severe weather, or cabbage will commence decomposing, thereby causing their destruction, and emitting gaseous matter of a very offensive and injurious character. Indeed the keeping of cabbage in large quantity in the basement of inhabited houses is not to be generally recommended. A root-house, specially adapted to such purposes, is always preferable.

But cabbage may generally be well secured the open air, and will keep till the spring, by placing them in trenches in a dry soil, in a manner similar to that in which they grew, and slightly covering them with straw or leaves and little earth. They can likewise be put into long, narrow piles, on the surface, with their ends outermost, and slightly covering them as before mentioned. The piles should be low and tapering at the top, and holes, filled with torn straw, made through the mass, from the bottom of the top, to prevent heating. A little practice in these matters will generally secure success. In keeping cabbage, and vegetables generally, through winter, the principal thing to be regarded is to prevent their heating as well as freezing. The former often occasions as much loss as the latter.]—Ed.

Agricultural Intelligence.

York Township Carrot Competition.

A very agreeable little party of some score of persons partook of dinner in Mr. McBride's barn on Yonge Street, about four miles from Toronto, on the evening of October 22nd. Mr. Philip Armstrong, the President of York Township Agricultural Society, occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Judges, Messrs. George Leslie, Mowat, and G. P. Dickson, who had carefully weighed and measured a portion of the carrots from the fields of the different competitors. The evening was spent in a very agreeable and in-

structive manner, the following gentlemen spoke on the importance of root culture in Canada, and gave some account of their modes of management, of the carrot in particular: The Chairman, Professor Buckland, Messrs. Dickson, Mowat, G. Leslie, Fleming, James, Ross, Bull, Jacques and Lea. All the speakers agreed that the cultivation of carrots, turnips, and mangels, was most beneficially extending in the country.

The subjoined tabular statement, will give our readers an idea of the results of the competition. The variety of the carrots was the *Belgian*, and the weight was calculated at the rate of 60 lbs. of carrots to the bushel. It was understood that the judges would prepare a more detailed report, embodying some account of the character of the soil, mode of cultivation, manures applied, &c; which report will probably be submitted, as part of that of the society, to the Board of Agriculture. A similar competition took place a few days ago in the Township of Markham, with very favourable results, but of particulars we have not been informed.

	Es. lb.	Tons,	C. qr.	lbs.
First Prize, J. P. Ross.	1269	20	or 38	1 2 10
2nd Prize, W.R. Bartlett	1202	40	36	1 2 10
3rd Prize, Wm. Burgess	1178	40	35	7 0 20
William Jacques	1048	00	31	8 3 05
Philip Armstrong	1038	20	31	3 0 00
James Leslie....	994	40	29	16 3 05
Joseph Ross....	986	40	29	12 0 00
Robert James..	968	00	29	0 3 05
George Ward..	744	00	22	6 1 15

The above statement, showing that from thirty to nearly forty tons of carrots can be grown per acre, clearly indicates, in connection with the large growths of turnips now almost every where to be found, that Canada has both a soil and climate admirably suited for root culture, and that our farmers are beginning to give the subject an earnest and practical consideration.

Horticultural.

Garden Memoranda.

The operations of out of door gardening may now be considered as terminated, and not a moment should be lost in finally completing winter preparations. So far the season has been remarkably fine and warm, with, up to the middle of the month, very little to remind us of the near advent of winter, but fallen leaves and an occasional white frost.

The soil, both of the flower and kitchen garden, requires annual attention as regards both manuring and cultivating, and nothing should

now be left unfinished that can possibly be performed. Stiff soils are generally benefited by digging them deeply and roughly before winter sets in, so as to expose as great a surface as possible to the action of air, frost, and snow; those important and indispensable agents of amelioration, whose combined action is both mechanical and chemical. In wet soils deep underdraining is an essential requisite, both in the flower and vegetable garden. Most kinds of flowers are greatly improved by an occasional change of soil—such as Verbenas and Petunias in particular—and much may often be done without much labour or expense, in collecting fresh earth and decomposed vegetable matter, thoroughly mixed up with a little quick lime, to incorporate with the flower beds during the fall digging, or in the spring.

The green-house will now require careful attention, and all the various arrangements completed. Care should be taken not to give newly introduced plants in particular, too much heat, which will be sure to injure them permanently. Artificial heat should be very cautiously and gradually applied, with due regard to the nature and habits of plants, and the conditions of the external atmosphere. Ventilation, or the frequent admission of fresh air, should be carefully attended to, avoiding colds or sudden draughts. Plants with well ripened or matured wood will require, through the season, less heat than such as are not properly ripened, which, with whatever amount of attention given them, will never equal the former in hardiness, size, and beauty of development. Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc., prefer a situation in the house somewhat shaded, while others, including the majority, are greatly benefited by the more direct action of the sun's rays. Plants, to be kept in a growing state, must have free access to light, warmth, and moisture; and much care and judgment is needed in conducting such matters properly: regularity of treatment being the grand secret of success. Such as have their young roots growing freely around a ball require repotting; and to obtain fine specimens every leaf and bud should be carefully protected and allowed to mature, otherwise the plants will suffer. Camellias require to have their buds thinned whenever too thickly set, two or three buds to each shoot being quite enough in every

instance; and on more weakly shoots one or, at the most, two should be allowed. In order to increase the number of blossoms on flowering annuals, for decoration in winter, their tops should now be pinched off,—a practice which though it may somewhat diminish the size multiplies the number of individual flowers, and promotes the general beauty and appearance of the plant.

Many of our readers are no doubt often disappointed in keeping their plants through or long and severe winters, without a regular green-house: their only alternative being either the cellar or the sitting-room. If put in the latter, they should be kept cool, only a few degrees above the freezing point is sufficient with a degree of moisture not amounting to positive dampness, and plenty of air should be allowed when the weather is moderate. Plants in rooms are sometimes subjected to injurious transitions from heat to cold; the desideratum being as equable a temperature as possible. House plants being in general surrounded by a much dryer air than usually obtains in a cellar or a green-house, and also dust, they will be greatly beautified by frequent syringings. By the exercise of attention founded on a knowledge of the character and habits of plants, many of the most beautiful Flora's productions may be kept through Canadian winters without much trouble or expense.

List of Prizes awarded.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HAMILTON, SE

(Concluded from page 576.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

CLASS XXXI.—GRAINS, SEEDS, &c.—(Entries.)

Judges—E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke; Sam Wilmott, Clarke; John Gibs, Lind John Cullis, Ops; John Stiles, Long D. G. Macdonald, Glengarry; The Bowes, Trafalgar.

The Canada Company's prize for the 25 bushels of Fall wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the 1860; the wheat given up to the As

tion for distribution for seed, H. Moyle, Brantford, \$100; 2d do, by the Association, J. Sutton, South Dumfries, \$50; 3d do, T. Turnbull, Glenmorris, \$40; 4th do, I. Anderson, West Flamboro', \$30; 5th do, T. T. Turnbu'l, Glenmorris, \$20.

Best two bushels winter wheat, T. T. Turnbull, Glenmorris, \$14; 2nd do, H. Brown, Niagara Township, \$11; 3d do, Geo. Oliver, N. Dumfries, \$8; 4th do, J. Smith, W. Flamboro', \$6; 5th do, W. Freeman, Windham, 3 vols. Trans.

Best two bushels spring wheat, H. P. Zimmerman, Nelson, \$14; 2d do, J. Hamilton, W. Flamboro', \$11; 3d do, J. Grant, W. Flamboro', \$8; 4th do, W. Phin, Eramosa, \$6; 5th do, D. Bastedo, Nelson, 3 vols. Trans.

Best two bushels of barley, (two rowed,) G. Gerrie, Ancaster, \$8; 2d do, I. H. Anderson, W. Flamboro', \$5; 3d do, A. M. Eckhart, Sherbrooke, Co. Haldimand, \$3; 4th do, A. Marshall, Ryckman's Corners, \$2; 5th do, R. Dinwoodie, Seymour, vol. ans.

Best two bushels of barley, (6 rowed), C. Beck, Nelson, \$8; 2d do, J. Nicholson, E. Flamboro', \$5; 3d do, I. H. Anderson, W. Flamboro', \$3; 4th do, J. Binkley, Ancaster, \$2; 5th do, J. Bates, Glanford, vol. ans.

Best two bushels rye, J. D. Lafferty, W. Flamboro', \$7; 2d do, G. S. Burrell, Cramahe, \$5; 3d do, W. F. Weese, Rednorsville, \$4; 4th do, G. S. Burrell, Cramahe, \$2; 5th do, J. Terryberry, Barton, vol. Trans.

Best two bushels oats (white,) A. Young, Barton, \$8; 2d do, T. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$5; 3d do, R. Dinwoodie, Seymour, \$4; 4th do, D. Bastedo, Nelson, \$2; 5th do, A. Gerrie, Ancaster, vol. Trans.

Best two bushels oats (black) W. Benham, Laph township, \$8; 2d do, P. Hioman, Haldimand, \$5; 3d do, W. Tolton, Eramosa, \$4; 4th do, A. Gerrie, Ancaster, \$2; 5th do, J. Sutton, W. Flamboro', vol. Trans.

Best two bushels of field peas, J. Story, W. Flamboro', \$8; 2d do, W. F. Weese, Rednorsville, \$6; 3d do, J. Belwood, jun., Newburg, \$4; 4th do, W. Wilson, Etobicoke, \$3; 5th do, J. DeCloss, Barton, vol. Trans.

Best two bushels of marrowfat peas, C. Gerrie, Nelson, \$8; 2d do, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$6; 3rd do, T. Dunbar, Ancaster, \$4; 4th do, A. Shaw, Toronto, \$3; 5th do, R. C. Gill, Cramahe, vol. Trans.

Best two bushels tares, J. Norrish, Nassau, \$8; 2d do, Z. B. Choate, Glanford,

\$6; 3d do, Joseph Rymal, Barton, \$4; 4th do, Joseph Rymal, Barton, \$3; 5th do, W. Riddell, Cobourg, vol. Trans.

Best bushel of white field beans, J. Dynes, Hamilton, \$8; 2d do, David Ghent, Nelson, \$6; 3d do, C. W. Thompson, Grantham, \$4; 4th do, M. C. Nickerson, Woodhouse, \$3; 5th do, G. W. Miller, Grantham, vol. Trans.

Best two bushels Indian corn in ear [white] A. F. Pettit, Nelson, \$9; 2d do, J. R. Pettit, Grimsby, \$7; 3d do, M. Aikman, Barton, \$4; 4th do, S. J. J. Brown, Niagara, vol. Trans.

Best two do, [yellow], G. Davis, Nelson, Trafalgar, \$9; 2d do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$7; 3d do, H. J. Brown, Niagara, \$4; 4th do, W. A. F. Currie, vol. Trans.

Best bushel of Timothy seed, G. Tolton, Erin, \$12; 2d do, J. Moore, Etobicoke, \$8; 3d do, Wm. Gage, Barton, \$8; 4th do, G. Somerville, Clarke, \$4; 5th do, T. Guy, Whitby, \$2.

Best bushel clover seed, P. R. Palmer, Thurlow, \$12; 2d do, J. B. Carpenter, Townsend, \$8; 3d do, J. M. Bussell, Trafalgar, \$4; 4th do, D. Gibson, N. Dumfries, \$2.

Best bushel hemp seed, F. G. Nash, Niagara, \$9; 2d do, R. C. Gill, Cramahe, \$6; 3d do, J. B. Aylesworth, Newburg, \$3; 4th do, do, vol. Trans.

Best bushel flax seed, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$9; 2d do, J. Hamilton, West Flamboro', \$6; 3d do, D. Alton, Nelson, \$3; 4th do, W. Benham, Guelph Tp., vol. Trans.

Best Swedish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs., R. Dinwoodie, Seymour, \$9; 2d do, R. C. Gill, Cramahe, \$6; 3d do, N. Bethel, St. Catharines, \$3; 4th do, H. Wright, South Dumfries, vol. Trans.

Best 14 lbs. field carrot seed, R. Dinwoodie, Seymour, \$9; 2d do, R. Dinwoodie, Seymour, \$6; 3d do, R. C. Gill, Cramahe, \$3; 4th do, C. Holt, Darlington, vol. Trans.

Best 12 lbs. red or yellow mangel wurzel seed, H. Girouard, Hamilton, \$9; 2d do, D. Faulkner, Fullarton, \$6; 3d do, R. C. Gill, \$3; 4th do, Thomas Hatt, Ancaster, vol. Trans.

Best bale of hops, not less than 112 lbs., W. Woods, Dorchester, \$30; 2d do, H. Davis, Brantford, \$18; 3d do, do, \$12; 4th do, do, \$6.

Best bushel horse beans, R. Ibson, Malton,

\$7; 2d do, W. Riddell, Cobourg, \$4; 3d do, do, \$2; 4th do, W. Roddick, Port Hope, vol. Trans.

Best bushel buckwheat, J. Carey, West Flamboro', \$4; 2d do, P. Bartholomew, Markham, \$3; 3d do, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$2; 4th do, H. Lutz, Saltfleet, vol. Trans.

Best bushel Chinese millet, James Pile, Whitby, \$4; 2d do, J. G. Teneyck, Binbrook, \$3; 3d do, I. Mills, West Flamboro', \$2; 4th do, M. C. Nickerson, Woodhouse, vol. Trans.

EXTRAS.—John Renton, Glanford, two bushels winter barley, \$3; Frances Kennedy, Hamilton, winter barley, \$3; H. J. Brown, Niagara, specimen winter barley, \$3; H. P. Wilson, Caistor, Hungarian grass, \$3; P. R. Palmer, Thurlow, black-eyed peas, \$2; M. C. Nickerson, Woodhouse, marrowfat beans, \$1; D. Faulkner, Fullarton, variety garden seeds, \$4.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—The judges have much pleasure in stating that the quantity and quality of the wheat exhibited far exceeded that of any former exhibition of the Association, and also in purity of sample surpassed any former year. The judges had very much trouble in deciding upon those samples to which they adjudged the prizes, and regret that many samples of a very superior quality, and which on most occasions would have received a first prize had to be passed over. The judges also beg to state that while they have awarded the first prize to that description known as "Blue Stem," from the fact of its purity of sample and greater weight, they would not by any means recommend this variety of wheat as superior for all purposes.

CLASS XXXII.—ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.—[546 Entries.]

Judges—Messrs. Geo. Roddick, Cobourg; James Thorndike, Victoria; Horatio Williams, Frankville; Patrick R. Wright, Cobourg.

Best bushel pink-eyed potatoes, S. Wood, Etobicoke, \$4; 2d do, S. Taylor, Barton, \$3; 3d do, A. Robertson, West Flamboro', \$2; 4th do, S. King, Glanford, vol. trans.

Best bushel cup potatoes, W. Wilson, Etobicoke, \$4; 2d do, J. Hamilton, West Flamboro', \$3.

Best bushel goldfinders, Rev. T. Green, Nelson, \$4; 2d do, W. A. F. Currie, Niagara,

\$3; 3d do, H. J. Browne, Niagara, \$2; 4th do, J. Beman, Newcastle, vol. trans.

Best bushel white potatoes, E. Hubbard, Guelph, \$4; 2d do, J. E. Beman, Newcastle, \$3; 3d do, S. Taylor, Barton, \$2; 4th do, J. J. Flatt, West Flamboro', vol. trans.

Best bushel red potatoes, R. L. Denison, Toronto, \$4; 2d do, C. Harvey, Ancaster, \$3; 3d do, S. Taylor, Barton, \$2; 4th do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, vol. trans.

Best bushel blue potatoes, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$4; 2d do, G. S. Armstrong, Nichol, \$3; 3d do, Stephen King, Glanford, \$2; 4th do, A. Robertson, West Flamboro', vol. trans.

Best bushel of any other sort, Georg Abrey, Barton, \$4; 2d do, Jacob Binkley, Ancaster, \$3; 3d do, Dr. Bown, Branford, \$2; 4th do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, vol. trans.

Best bushel Swede turnips, J. Pratt, Cobourg, \$4; 2d do, W. Burgess Toronto, \$3; 3d do, J. Clayton, Etobicoke, \$2; 4th do, G. W. Green, Etobicoke, vol. trans.

Best bushel of white globe turnips, A. Gerrie, Ancaster, \$4; 2d do, D. Basted Nelson, \$3; 3d do, P. Hughes, Puslinch, \$2; 4th do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, vol. trans.

Best bushel Aberdeen turnips, J. Jardine, Saltfleet, \$4.

Best 20 roots red carrots, E. Hubbard, Guelph, \$4; 2d do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$3; 3d do, J. Bates, Glanford, \$2; 4th do, A. W. Taylor, vol. trans.

Best 20 roots white or Belgian do, J. Pratt, Cobourg, \$4; 2d do, J. Carey, West Flamboro', \$3; 3d do, W. Lindsay, Hamman Township, \$2; 4th do, T. Lotteridge, Barton, vol. trans.

Best 12 roots mangel wurzel, (long) W. Burgess, Toronto, \$4; 2d do, G. Dan Nelson, \$3; 3d do, J. Carey, West Flamboro', \$2; 4th do, P. Fisher, Port Nelson, vol. trans.

Best 12 roots yellow globe mangel wurzel, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$4; 2d do, T. Smith, Islington, \$3; 3d do, W. Riddell, Cobourg, \$2; 4th do, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, vol. trans.

Best 12 roots long yellow mangel wurzel, J. Jardine, Saltfleet, \$4; 2d do, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$3; 3d do, W. Cooley, Ancaster, \$2; 4th do, E. Melville, Guelph, vol. trans. Special, equal to sample having been overlooked, but considered best, Wm. Burgess, Toronto, \$4.

Best 12 roots kohlrabi, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$4; 2d do, J. G. Keefer, Thorold, do. trans.

Best 12 roots sugar beet, John Pratt, Cobourg, \$4; 2d do, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$3; 3d do, D. M. Lee, Ancaster, \$2; 4th do, W. Riddell, Cobourg, vol. trans.

Best 20 roots parsnips, Wm. Burgess, Toronto, \$4; 2d do, Wm. Benham, Guelph, \$3; 3d do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$2; 4th do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, vol. trans.

Best 20 roots chicory, R. C. Gill, Cramaie, \$4; 2d do, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$3; 3d do, D. Crawford, & Co. Toronto, \$2.

Best 2 large squashes for cattle, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$4; 2d do, A. Peachey, Barton, \$3; 3d do, W. Carey, West Flamboro', \$2; 4th do, Mrs. G. Land, Hamilton, vol. trans.

Best 4 common yellow field pumpkins, P. Gage, Barton, \$4; 2d do, Rev. T. Green, Nelson, \$3; 3d do, J. Hamilton, West Flamboro', \$2; 4th do, W. Lea, York township, vol. trans.

Best 20 lb tobacco leaf, growth of Canada West, A. C. Quimby, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, A. Peachey, Barton, \$3; 3d do, C. W. Thompson, Grantham, \$2; 4th do, A. Peachey, vol. trans.

Best broom corn brush, W. F. Weese, Adnorsville, \$4; 2d do, do, \$3; 3d do, J. Gage, Barton, \$2; 4th do, P. Gage, Saltet, vol. trans.

the Canada Company's Prize for Flax.

Best 112 lbs of Flax, scutched, D. Campbell, Charlottenburg, \$24. No other specimen found.

EXTRAS.—Case of Cigars, F. Schwartz, Milton, \$2; Assorted Tobacco, do, do; Mammoth Squash, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$2.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXIII.—FRUIT.—[690 Entries.]

Judges—Messrs. Robert Warren, Niagara; William Grey, Woodstock; H. Field, London.

Best 20 varieties of apples, named (six of which) H. J. Brown, Niagara, \$8; 2d do G. Slie, Toronto, \$6; 3d do C. Beadle, St

Catherines, \$4; 4th do, J. F. Jones, Brantford, set trans.

Best 12 table apples, named, (Fall sort) S. Wood, Etobicoke, \$4; 2d do, W. Carey, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, W. Carey, Hamilton, \$1.50; do, W. Reid Hamilton, \$1.50; 4th do do, C. Arnold, Paris, \$1.

Best 12 table apples, named, [Winter sort] W. Reid, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, J. Heslop, West Flamboro', \$2.50; 3d do, P. Gage, Barton, \$1.50; 4th do, W. Reed, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 12 baking apples, named, S. Burner, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, R. Murray, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, L. Mullock, Flamboro' East, \$1.50; 4th do, J. Haigh, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 20 varieties of pears, named, (three of each) C. Beadle, Grantham, \$8; 2d do, J. Freed, Barton, \$6; 3d do, A. Case, Barton, \$4; 4th do, C. Arnold, Paris, 3 vols. Trans.

Best 12 table pears, named, (Fall sort) J. Brown, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, J. C. Kilborn, Beamsville, \$2.50; 3d do, C. O. Benedict, Clifton, \$1.50; 4th do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 12 table pears, named, (winter sort,) C. Beadle, St. Catherines, \$4; 2d do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$2.50; 3d do, J. Brown, Hamilton, \$1.50; 4th do, A. Leslie, London, \$1.

Best 12 plums, named, (dessert,) J. D. Humphreys, Toronto, \$4; 2d do, Mrs. Hancock, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, C. Arnold, Paris, \$1; 4th do, J. C. Kilborn, volume Transactions.

Best 12 baking plums, named, J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$4; 2d do, C. Arnold, Paris, \$2.50; 3d do, J. Haigh, Hamilton, \$1.50; 4th do, J. Galbraith, Hamilton, \$1.

Best quart damsons, (English,) T. Hatt, Dundas, \$4; 2d do, W. Reid, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, F. G. Nash, Niagara, \$1.50.

Best 12 peaches, grown in open air, named, T. Smith, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$2.50; 3d do, J. Freed, Barton, \$1.50; 4th do, C. O. Benedict, Clifton, \$1; Extra, Captain Nicolls, Hamilton, \$2; do, J. Freed, Barton, \$1.

Best 10 varieties of peaches, grown in open air, 3 of each, J. Freed, Barton, \$5; 2d do, C. Beadle, St. Catherines, \$4; 3d do, J. F. Barron, Barton, \$2; 4th do, Wolverton & Smith, Grimsby, \$2.

Best 12 quinces, W. A. F. Currie, Niagara,

\$3; 2d do. C. W. Thompson, Grantham, \$2; 3d do, S. J. J. Brown, Niagara, \$1.50.

Best 3 clusters of golden or white grapes, hot house, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, A. Hutchison, Hamilton, \$3; 3d do, J. O. Hatt, Hamilton, \$2.

Best 3 clusters black grapes, hot house, J. O. Hatt, Hamilton, \$4; 2d do, A. Hutchison, Hamilton, \$3; 3d do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$2.

Best 4 clusters black grapes, grown in open air, J. C. Kilborn, Beamsville, \$3; 2d do, J. G. Keefer, Thorold, \$2.50; 3d do, J. C. Kilborn, Beamsville, \$1.50; 4th do, S. M. Switzer, Palermo, \$1.

Best 4 clusters white grapes, grown in open air, W. H. Read, Port Dalhousie, \$3; 2d do, C. Howard, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, M. Kenna, Hamilton, \$1.50.

Best and heaviest 2 clusters of grapes [hot-house,] C. Arnold, Paris, \$3; 2d do, A. Hutchison, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, J. O. Hatt, Hamilton, \$1.50.

Best and heaviest 2 bunches grapes, [open air,] W. H. Read, Port Dalhousie, \$3; 2d do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$2.50.

Best collection of grapes, grown in open air, 2 clusters of each sort, W. H. Read, Port Dalhousie, \$5.

Best green flesh melon, W. Reid, Hamilton, \$3; 2d do, R. Evans, Barton, \$2.50; 3d do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$1.50; 4th do, J. Wilds, Barton, \$1.

Best red or scarlet flesh melon, J. Wilds, Barton, \$3; 2d do, W. Reid, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, C. Mills, Barton, \$1.50; 4th do, J. Haigh, Hamilton, vol. Trans.

Best water melon, Capt. Nicolls, Barton, \$3; 2d do, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$2.50; 3d do, Capt. Nicolls, Barton, \$1.50; 4th do, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 6 citrons for preserving, M. Field, Niagara, \$3; 2d do, D. M. Lee, Ancaster, \$2.50; 3d do, W. Reid, Hamilton, \$1.50; 4th do, Jas. Wilds, Barton, Vol. Trans.

Best 6 nectarines, J. Binkley, Ancaster, \$3.

Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, distinct from other entries, Charles Arnold, Paris, \$10; 2nd do, George Leslie, Toronto, \$8; 3rd do, C. Beadle, Grantham, \$6; 4th do, J. Binkley, Ancaster, \$4.

The exhibitor taking the largest number of first prizes for fruit, W. Reid, Port Dalhousie, 4 first prizes, silver medal.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—Messrs. Ell-

wanger and Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., made a very fine show of fruits, consisting of some 45 varieties of plums, 80 of pears, and 20 of apples, besides a general display, well worthy of a discretionary prize.

Mr. W. Coons, of Illinois, also displayed a few good varieties, particularly in peaches named White Heath Cling, which weighed 14 ounces and measured 11 inches in circumference—Diploma.

A. F. Presbrey, of Buffalo, exhibited seven bottles of very excellent wine, manufactured from native grapes, which deserve particular mention.

The judges regret to complain of the arrangement of fruits in their department, which rendered their task much more difficult, and almost impossible to pass a fair judgment, particularly in so large and beautiful a collection, and from their experience they find they cannot be too urgent in recommending the importance of having the fruits properly classified at such an exhibition.

CLASS XXXIV.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.— (644 Entries.)

Judges—Professor Hincks, Toronto; Hon. G. W. Allan, Toronto; Geo. Laird, Hamilton.

Best 12 roots of salsify, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$2 50; 2nd do, Thos. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, R. Evans, Barton, \$1 50; 4th do, W. Reid, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 4 heads cauliflower, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, John Freed, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, Robert Murray, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, James Wilds, Barton, \$1.

Best 4 heads cabbage, (summer) John Barron, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, Jas. Gay, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$1 50; 4th do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, vol. Trans.

Best 4 heads cabbage, (winter), J. Brown, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, Burgess, Toronto, \$2; 3rd do, E. Fearnside, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, Peachey, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 4 sorts winter cabbage, including savoy, two of each sort, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$4; 2nd do, J. F. Barron, Barton, \$3; 3rd do, James Wilds, Barton, \$2; 4th do, C. Mills, Barton, \$1.

Best 4 heads red cabbage, A. A. Secor, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$2; 3rd do, G. J. Miller, Niag-

\$1 50; 4th do, W. Chapman, Hamilton, vol. Trans.

Best 12 carrots for table, long red, G. S. Armstrong, Nichol, \$2 50; 2nd do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, S. Taylor, Barton, \$1 50; 4th do, G. Hubbard, Guelph, \$1.

Best 12 early horn carrots, R. Evans, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, J. Wilds, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, Matt. Kerr, Hungerford, \$1 50; 4th do, A. A. Baker, Guelph, \$1.

Best 12 table parsnips, R. Evans, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, G. S. Armstrong, Nichol, \$2; 3rd do, W. Reid, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, James Wilds, Barton, vol. Trans.

Best 6 roots of white celery, John Freed, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, do, \$2; 3rd do, James Wilds, \$1 50; 4th do, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$1.

Best 6 roots of red celery, John Freed, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, W. Burgess, Toronto, \$1 50; 4th do, James Wilds, Barton, \$1.

Best dozen capsicums (ripe), T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$2; 3rd do, J. A. Woodruff, Niagara, \$1 50; 4th do, James Baker, Hamilton, vol. Trans.

Best collection of capsicums (ripe), six each sort, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$2 50; 3rd do, J. D. Humphreys, Toronto, \$2; 4th do, John Haigh, Hamilton, \$1 50.

Best 6 egg plants, purple, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, do, \$2; 3rd do, \$1 50; 4th do, John Haigh, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 12 tomatoes, red, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, R. Evans, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, R. Murray, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, J. Baker, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 12 tomatoes, yellow, Thomas Ironfield, Toronto, \$2 50; 2nd do, W. Burns, Toronto, \$2; 3rd do, James Sinclair, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton, vol. Trans.

Best assorted collection of tomatoes, 6 each of large sorts, and 12 each of small sorts, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$2 50; 3rd do, Thomas Ironfield, Toronto, \$1 50; 4th do, S. Wood, Frankford, \$1.

Best 12 blood beets, W. Reid, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, H. Battel, Grafton, \$1 50; 4th do, J. Carey, West Flamboro', \$1.

Best peck of white onions, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, R. Bugler, London, \$2; 3rd do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$1 50; 4th do, W. Benham, Guelph, \$1.

Best peck yellow onions, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, J. F. Barron, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, A. Peachey, vol. Trans.

Best peck of red onions, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, do, \$2; 3rd do, M. Norris, Nelson, \$1 50; 4th do, James Gay, Barton, \$1.

Best 12 white turnips (table) R. Evans, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, R. C. Gill, Cra-mahe, \$2; 3rd do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$1 50; 4th do, J. F. Barron, Barton, \$1.

Best 12 ears sweet corn, James Harvey, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$1 50; 4th do, James Harvey, vol. Trans.

Best and greatest variety of potatoes, half peck of each sort, named, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$3; 3rd do, Rev. T. Green, Nelson, \$2; 4th do, Robert Inksetter, Beverley, \$1.

Best 4 squashes, (table), Thomas Ironfield, Toronto, \$2 50; 2nd do, James Harvey, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, John Freed, Barton, \$1 50; 4th do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$1.

Best and greatest variety of vegetables, (distinct from other entries), each kind named, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, A. W. Taylor, Barton, \$4; 3rd do, R. Bugler, London, \$3.

The exhibitor taking the greatest number of first prizes for garden vegetables, A. Peachey, Hamilton, six first prizes, Silver Medal.

EXTRAS IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Z. B. Lewis, Clifton, Siberian crab apples, 50c. C. Beadle, Grantham, collection of fruit trees, and display of fruit grown upon such trees, highly commended, diploma. H. Girouard, Hamilton, potato onions, \$1. Andrew Stephens, gardener to Col. Gourlay, Barton Lodge, Hamilton, Siberian crabs, 50c; New Zealand spinach, 50c; turnip beet, \$1; Havana tobacco, 50c; early potatoes, \$1. Mattaniah Kerr, Hungerford, black cherries, \$1. Hendershot and Wilkins, Ancaster, cranberries, \$1. C. O. Benedict, Clifton, transcendant crab apple, 50c; Siberian do, 50c. Leonard Salmon, Binbrook, top onions, 50c; E. C.

Fearnside, Hamilton, Siberian crab, \$1; James McManus, East Flamboro, Scotch Kale, \$1. J. D. Humphreys, Toronto, Siberian crabs, golden beauty, \$1; do. Montreal beauty, \$2; capsicums in pots, \$2; collection egg plants, \$1; kidney beans, 50c; collection gourds, \$1; mushroom, 50c. A. A. Baker, Guelph, Madeira onions, 50c. J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, asparagus beans, 50c. A. Hutchison, Hamilton, variety of grapes, \$1. R. Evans, Barton, French beans, 50c. Jno. F. Barron, Barton, pop corn, 50; cucumbers, 50c. J. Haigh, Hamilton, brace cucumbers, 50c; pickling onions, 50c. Thos. Hatt, Ancaster, Japan apple pie water melon, 50c. A. W. Taylor, Barton, leeks, 50c; lettuce and radishes, commended. John Freed, Barton, Lawton blackberries, \$1. John Brown, Hamilton, collection of plants, \$6; collection of native ferns, \$2; red currant cherries, \$1; collection of currants, \$1. A. Peachey, Hamilton, French beans, 50c; curled parsley, 50c; collection of egg fruit, \$1; cranberries, commended. James Wilds, Barton, radishes, commended. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., 42 varieties apples, 42 varieties pears, varieties of plums, (see note, extras, class 35,) diploma and \$20.

REMARKS.—The collection of fruits shown by Dr. Beadle of St. Catharines, is most remarkably fine, including some new varieties and preserved summer fruits, as well as all those of the season. From its value and the style in which it is exhibited it deserves conspicuous notice.

CLASS XXXV.—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—
(142 Entries.)

Judges—Professor Hincks, Toronto; Hon. G. W. Allan, Toronto; George Laing, Hamilton.

Best dozen dahlias, named, George Leslie, Toronto, \$2 50; 2nd do, T. C. Hagerman, Trafalgar, \$2.

Best and largest collection of dahlias, Bruce & Murray, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, G. Leslie, Toronto, \$5.

Best bouquet of cut flowers, (for table) J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$2 50; 2nd do, ———— \$2; 3rd do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$1.

Best hand bouquet, J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$2 50; 2nd do, Bruce & Murray, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, ————, \$1 50; 4th do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$1.

Best collection of green house plants, not

less than 12 specimens, in flower, John Brown, Hamilton, \$12; 2nd do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$8; 3rd do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$6.

Best 12 pansies, W. Chapman, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, M. Kenna, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$1 50.

Best 6 fuchsias, in flower, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$2 50; 3rd do, A. Peachey, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, do, \$1.

Best collection of annuals in bloom, R. Murray, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$1 50; 4th do, W. Chapman, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 6 cockscombs, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, R. Murray, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, G. J. Miller, Niagara, \$1 50.

Best 6 balsams in bloom, A. Hutchinson, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, R. C. Gill, Cramahe, \$2; 3rd do, W. Chapman, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$1.

Best collection of asters, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, R. Murray, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, W. Riddell, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$1.

Best collection of hybrid perpetual rose not less than 12 blooms, H. Girouard, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, Bruce & Murray, Hamilton, \$2.

Best floral ornament or design, J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$6; 2nd do, P. Bugler, London, \$5; 3rd do, A. Hutchinson, Hamilton, \$4; 4th do, J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$3.

Best collection verbenas, not less than 1 varieties, Bruce & Murray, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, R. Murray, Hamilton, \$2 50; 3rd do, H. Shaw, Hamilton, \$1 50; 4th do, W. Chapman, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 6 petunias, J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$2 50; 2nd do, T. Sinclair, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, J. M. Hirschfelder, Toronto, \$1 50; 4th do, F. G. Nash, Niagara, \$1.

Best collection perennial phloxes, Bruce & Murray, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, John Freed, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, George Leslie, Toronto, \$1 50.

Best 6 hardy shrubs, John Freed, Barton, \$2 50; 2nd do, H. Girouard, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd do, G. Leslie, Toronto, \$1 50.

Best collection hollyhocks, Bruce & Murray, Hamilton, \$2 50; 2nd do, T. Sinclair,

ham, Burford, 2nd prize, \$8; 2nd do. do, do, 3rd prize, \$5.

Best double mould plow, George Morley, Thorold, \$12; 2nd do, J. Wishart, Waterdown, \$8; 3rd do, J. Robertson, Barton, \$5.

Best pair of harrows, William Howard, Streetsville, \$7; 2nd do, P. Mallaby, Weston, \$5; 3rd do, P. Thomson, Galt, \$3.

EXTRA.—Wm. Crowe, Guelph, wood harrow, \$3; G. J. Brown, Belleville, new land harrow, \$3.

Best horse-power thresher and separator, Joseph Hall, Oshawa, diploma, and \$25; 2nd do, John Watson, Ayr, \$15; 3rd do, Samuel Morse, Milton, \$10.

Best grain drill, Maxwell & Connell, Paris, diploma and \$15; 2nd do, John Watson, Ayr, \$10; 3rd do, J. Bingham, Burford, \$5.

Best straw cutter, J. W. McLaren, Lowville, \$7; 2nd do, Maxwell & Connell, Paris, \$5; 3rd do, Lutz, Cook & Co., Galt, \$3.

Best smut machine, John Gartshore, Dundas, \$6; 2nd do, Goldie & Co., Galt, \$4.

Best portable grist mill, H. A. Massey, Newcastle, \$15; extra, John Gartshore, Dundas, \$10; do, Goldie & Co., Galt, \$5.

NOTE.—Nos. 1 and 4, (Messrs. Gartshore and Goldie's) the Judges do not consider real portable mills, being too cumbersome and expensive for the farmer's use, and recommend extra prizes as above, instead of awarding the prizes according to the list.

Best grain cracker, A. Harris, Beamsville, \$10; 2nd do, J. Brown, Belleville, \$8.

Best clover cleaning machine, George H. Wilkes, Brantford, \$15; 2nd do, A. Harris, Beamsville, \$10; 3rd do, A. Harris, Beamsville, \$5.

Best cider mill and press, Sampson & Sons, St. Catharines, \$15; 2nd do, Sampson & Sons, do, \$10; 3rd do, Levi Howell, Jerseyville, \$5.

Best two-horse wagon, Martin & Passmore, Goderich, \$15; J. W. Weber, Conestoga, \$10; 3rd do, W. Snowball, St. George, \$5.

Best one horse light market wagon, Samuel Lake, Camden East, \$12; 2nd do, W. Kerr, Beamsville, \$9.

Best farm sleigh, James Kennedy, Toronto Township, \$9; 2nd do, George F. Howell, Ancaster, \$6.

Best horse-rake, Alex. Williams, Ancaster, \$5; 2nd do, W. Freeman, Saltfleet, \$4; 3rd do, Hewitt & McKay, Beamsville, \$3.

Best metal roller, H. A. Massey, Newcastle, \$12; 2nd do, I. Lefflar, Toronto Township, \$8.

Best wooden roller, A. Murdock, Ancaster, \$8; 2nd do, H. Leonard, Township of Kingston, \$6; 3d do, P. Shaver, Ancaster, \$4.

Best stump extractor, John Thomas, Barton, \$12; 2nd do, John Thomas, Barton, \$8; 3rd do, J. W. McLaren, Lowville, \$4.

Best reaping machine, I. Lefflar, Toronto Township, diploma and \$25; 2nd do, I. Modeland, Brampton, \$15; 3rd do, Billington & Forsyth, Dundas, \$10.

Best mowing machine, I. Lefflar, Toronto Township, diploma and \$25; 2nd do, Palmer & Grant, Grimsby, \$15; 3rd do, Billington & Forsyth, Dundas, \$10.

Best combined mower and reaper, Nelson Green, Waterford, diploma and \$25; 2nd do, R. & R. S. Patterson, Belleville, \$15; 3rd do, Bell & Lawrason, Dumfries, \$10.

Best field or two-horse cultivator, S. Eckhart, Markham, \$15; 2nd do, George Robinson, Markham, \$10; 3rd do, J. W. McLaren, Lowville, \$5.

Best horse hoe, or single cultivator, Geo. Prentice, Columbus, \$4; 2nd do, G. & J. Brown, Belleville, \$3; 3rd do, Francis Benest, Grantham, \$2.

Most valuable machine or implement for the farmer, either newly invented, or an improvement on any one in use, P. C. Van Brocklin, Brantford, Silver Medal.

EXTRAS.—Wm. Wells, Barton, hay rack, \$1; Matthew Wiard, Ancaster, seed drill, horse-power, \$2; gang plough for three horses, \$3. E. Wilmot, Kingston, chain harrow, \$5. Alanson Harris, Beamsville, corn sheller and root cutter combined, \$1; horse hoe and cultivator combined, \$2; Hewitt & McKay, Beamsville, cylinder corn sheller, \$3. Samson & Son, St. Catharines, gang plough, \$2; Wilson & Adams, Paris, two horse wheel plough, \$10. Joseph Lourie, Sarnia, mole drain plough, \$2. Alex. Williams, Ancaster, hay rack, \$4. Stephen Lyons, Ancaster, hay rack, \$2. Gideon Huntingdon, Norwich, combined gang plough and seed sower, \$10. Goldie & Co., Galt, bran duster, \$2; proof staff, \$1; central discharge water wheel, \$2; bun mill stones, \$2. W. Beemer, Brantford, bee house, \$1. A. S. Whiting, Oshawa, weeding hoe, \$3. M. Wiard, Ancaster, seed drill for sowing small seeds, \$5. Harison & Son, Nelson, two horse market waggon, \$5. Henry Kerr, Beamsville, two horse market waggon, \$2.

CLASS XXXVIII.—AGRICULTURAL TOOLS
AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND
USE.—(153 Entries.)

Judges—Thos. Allin, Oshawa; James Noble, Amherstburgh; John Watson, Eglington,

Best fanning mill, D. E. Norton, Toronto, diploma and \$7; 2nd do, J. Mitchell, Paris, \$5; 3rd do, W. Tout, Hamilton, \$3.

Best seed drill or harrow, J. W. Greene, Greensville, \$5; 2nd do, W. Crowe, Guelph, \$4; 3rd do, Matthew Wiard, Ancaster, \$3; 4th do, Emmanuel Rockey, Ancaster, \$2.

EXTRA.—Best seed drill for sowing small seeds, (horse power,) James Berry, Nelson, \$5; 2nd do, James Frazer, Puslinch, \$4; 3rd do, John Watson, Ayr, \$3.

Best straw cutter, Lutz, Smith & Co., Galt, \$6; 2nd do, G. Robinson, Markham, \$5; 3rd do, J. W. McLaren, Lowville, \$4.

Best machine for cutting roots for stock, J. Bingham, Burford, \$6; 2nd do, Billington & Forsyth, Dundas, \$5; 3rd do, Samson & Sons, St. Catharines, \$4.

Best cheese press, J. A. Green, Saltfleet, \$8; 2nd do, John Ames, Hamilton, \$6.

Best churn, J. James, Newmarket, \$4; 2nd do, Harker & Co., Paris, \$3; 3rd do, J. A. Green, Saltfleet, \$2.

Best farm gate, S. Parmenter, West Lamboro', \$4; 2nd do, S. Hall, Toronto, \$3.

Best farm fence of wood, S. Hall, Toronto, \$6.

Best wooden pump, W. B. Markle, Ancaster, \$4; 2nd do, A. Land, Saltfleet, \$3; 3rd do, J. Brokenshire, Bowmanville, \$2. EXTRA.—J. Brokenshire, Bowmanville, ship pump, \$4.

Best half dozen hay rakes, W. Tait & Co., Orford, \$3; 2nd do, S. H. Bishop, Moulton, \$2; 3rd do, W. Tait & Co, Orford, \$1.

Best half dozen manure forks, A. S. Whiting, Oshawa, \$4.

Best half dozen hay forks, A. S. Whiting, Oshawa, \$4.

Best half dozen scythe snaiths, W. Tait Co., Orford, \$4; 2nd do, W. Tait & Co., Orford, \$3.

Best ox-yoke and bows, J. Baker, East Lamboro', \$3; 2nd do, P. Hinman, Haldimand, \$2; 3rd do, J. Norrish, Nassagaweya, 1. Trans.

Best grain cradle, H. Young, Nassagaweya, \$3; 2nd do, W. Tait & Co., Orford, \$2; 3rd do, W. Tait & Co., vol. Trans.

Best half dozen steel hoes, A. S. Whiting, Oshawa, \$4.

Best half-dozen grass scythes, A. S. Whiting, Oshawa, \$4.

Best half-dozen cradle scythes, A. S. Whiting, Oshawa, \$4.

Best straw fork, wood, Hewitt & McKay, Grantham, \$3; 2nd do, W. Lottridge, Barton, \$2; 3rd do, D. McGregor, Nelson, vol. Trans.

EXTRAS.—A. S. Whiting, Oshawa, spading forks, \$1; potato hooks, \$1; cast steel rakes, \$1; malleable steel rakes, \$1; garden rakes, 50c. Jas. A. Green, Saltfleet, corn sheller, \$2. J. W. McLaren, Lowville, \$5. H. & P. Combs, Saltfleet, model of barn door fastening, \$1. M. Wiard, Ancaster, compensation yoke for three horses, \$1; set of swing trees, new principle, \$1. W. Walker, Westminster, \$1; land scraper, \$1. John Ames, Hamilton, street cleaning machine, \$2. Abel Land, Saltfleet, pump suckers, \$1; G. H. Meakins, Hamilton, machine for testing eggs, \$1. D. McGregor, Nelson, ring beetle, 50c.; maul, 50c.; stone cutter's maul, 50c; fork of wood, \$1. John Wilson, Nelson, Tinsmith's maul, 50c. Cameron & Harris, Kingsmill, force pump, \$4. T. L. Kilborn, Kettleby, washing machine, \$2; do, with double acting crank, \$2. James Cinnamon, Oshawa, washing machine, \$2.

CLASS XXXIX.—CATTLE FOOD—MANURES
AND MISCELLANEOUS.—(6 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. Joseph Kerby, Guelph, and John McKerlie, Eramosa.

Best specimen ground bones for manure, John Gartshore, Dundas, \$4.

Best specimen other artificial manure, Duncan Bruce, Cornwall, \$4.

EXTRAS.—Barrel of land plaster, Thos. Martindale, Oneida, \$4; barrel of prepared plaster, Thos. Martindale, Oneida, \$3.

REMARK OF JUDGES.—The specimens on exhibition in this class are very good, but we regret to see so few entries.

CLASS XL.—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL IM-
PLEMENTS.—(2 Entries.)

Judges.—The same as for Class 39.

Patent root cutter, F. Fidler, Batavia, New York, \$6; clover machine model, J. C. Birdsell, West Henrietta, New York, \$4.

DEPARTMENT SECOND.

CLASS XLI.—ARCHITECTURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS USEFUL ARTS.—(70 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. George Bickle, David Allen and D. Way.

Best specimen of modelling in plaster, of natural foliage, (Canadian) applicable to architectural details, James G. Dow, Hamilton, \$8 and silver medal.

Best collection of mathematical, philosophical, and surveyor's instruments, A. Potter, Toronto, \$8.

Best carving in wood, E. Roper, Hamilton, \$8.

Best carving in stone, N. Steiner, Toronto, \$8 and diploma; 2nd do, John Walker, Hamilton, \$4.

Best monumental head-stone, (price and design considered,) James Pollock, Toronto, \$6; 2nd do, J. Pollock, Toronto, \$4.

Best modelling in plaster, J. G. Dow, Hamilton, \$8.

Best engraving on wood (block with proof) E. Roper, Hamilton, \$6.

Best lithographic drawing, H. Gregory, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, Gillespie & Robertson, Hamilton, \$4.

Best lithographic drawing, colored, H. Gregory, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, Fuller & Bencke, Toronto, \$3.

Best geometrical drawing of engine or mill-wright work, colored, John Kennedy, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, F. G. Beckett & Co. do, \$4.

Best ornamental penmanship, D. Morgan, Beamsville, \$4; 2nd do, John Robertson, Galt, \$2.

Best painting, imitation of woods and marbles, George Wait, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, J. McFarlane, Galt, \$4.

Best heraldic painting, John O'Keane, Montreal, \$6.

Best specimen of dentistry, T. F. Brown, Dundas, \$6.

Best specimen of silversmith's work, C. H. VanNorman, Hamilton, \$6.

EXTRAS.—Fuller & Bencke, Toronto, engraving on stone, \$4. T. F. Brown, Dundas, vulcanizing machine, \$4. A. Wither- spoon, Dundas, skeleton time keeper for astronomical purposes, \$6. Herman Lohrman, Smithville, regulator clock, \$6; pocket chronometer, \$4. C. H. VanNorman, Hamilton, patent lever watch movement, \$4.

David Greenhill, Hamilton, thread winding machine, \$2. H. Gregory, Hamilton, lithographic portrait, \$6.

CLASS XLII.—CABINET WARE AND OTHER MANUFACTURES, &c.—(120 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. George Stephens, Ce- bourg, W. Bowman, London; William Watt, Brantford.

Best centre table, W. Bevis, Hamilton \$6; 2nd do, James Reid do, \$4.

Best drawing room sofa, James Reid Hamilton, \$8.

Best set of drawing room chairs, James Reid, Hamilton, \$8; 2nd do, Oshawa Cabinet Manufactory, Oshawa, \$5.

Best set of dining room chairs, James Reid, Hamilton, \$5.

Best side-board, Oshawa Cabinet Manufactory, \$6; 2nd do, James Reid, Hamilton, \$4.

Best bedstead, Jas. Reid, Hamilton, \$4.

Best specimen of cooper's work, C. Lewis, Salford, \$3; 2nd do, Andrew Bridg West Brook, \$2.

Best three wash-tubs, C. Lewis, Salford \$2; 2nd do, do, \$1.

Best three wooden pails, C. Lewis, Salford, \$2; 2nd do, do, \$1.

Best three flour barrels, C. Lewis, Salford, \$3; 2nd do, John Stein, Puslinch, \$3.

Best 100 feet of machine wrought flooring, McLean & Clark, Puslinch, \$4.

Best picture frame, veneered, W. Bevis, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, Robert O'Brien, do, \$4.

Best veneers from Canadian woods, H. Rose, Hamilton, \$6.

Best collection of specimens of turn- ing in wood, John Beaty, Streetsville, \$6; 2nd do, Wm. Bevis, Hamilton, \$4.

Best 12 turned broom handles, W. T. & Co., Orford, \$2.

Best 6 corn brooms, M. B. Beasley, Hamilton, \$2; 2nd do, Allen Eason, do, \$1.

Best 6 zinc covered wash boards, Hearle, Beamsville, \$3; 2nd do, O. Bevan, Yorkville, \$2.

Best 6 specimens of willow ware, T. P. Lecki, East Flamboro', \$3; 2nd do, Jacob Compton, Dundas, \$2.

SPECIAL.

Best set of dining room furniture, Reid, Hamilton, \$15.

Best set of bed room furniture, J. Reid, Hamilton, \$10.

Best Canadian woods, suitable for the purposes of wood engravers, block engraved, with proof, E. Roper, Hamilton, \$5.

EXTRAS.—A. Booker, Hamilton, Canadian willow cricket bats, \$1. Richardson & Milliker, Otterville, patent roofing and siding, \$3. Miss Shaver, Ancaster, picture frame, \$2. McLean & Clark, Puslinch, specimens of machine planing, \$3; specimen ear pine, \$3. W. Tait & Co., Orford, mop rakes of brass, \$2; do, of iron, \$1. Gottfreu Fischer, Morriston, cabinet of Canadian wood, \$10 and silver medal. Wilkin Bros., West Flamboro', cut shingles, \$3. C. Chilman, Hamilton, model gun and carriage, \$2. Salem Eckhardt, Markham, fire alarm, \$8. Mrs. C. Kimbly, Markham, picture frame, \$1. John Beaty, Westville, specimens turning in ivory, \$4. S. Thompson, Mount Vernon, matches, \$2. J. McIlroy, Brampton, invalid bedstead, \$6 and silver medal; swing cradle, \$2. J. Leonard, Kingston, collection Canadian woods, \$2. Charles Heise, Preston, specimens of wave moulding, \$10. R. Strickland, Dourno, canoe, \$5. Oshawa Cabinet Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, pier table, \$5; dressing table, \$4. Geo. Curran, Hamilton, chest, \$4. M. B. Beasley, Hamilton, hearth brooms, \$1. P. Rapp, Hamilton, copal varnishing on Canadian walnut, \$1. A. Booker, Hamilton, willow cricket bats, \$1; do, cane handles, \$1. W. A. Verner, Dundas, turning in ivory, \$2; newell set, \$2.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—In submitting our report we beg to call attention to the following, viz: the necessity of some better mode of classifying the goods. We found our search after the articles we had to judge, (for it was a search, they being scattered over all parts of the building and grounds,) that articles of the same description were placed in different classes. We might enumerate the following, viz: wash-machines, specimens of Canadian woods, picture frames, &c. We also found that in many instances the same party entered five or six articles exactly the same but differently numbered, taking up room and delaying the judges; for if we had not made inquiry we might have given two prizes to the same individual, supposing there had been competition. We would also call attention to the fact that different articles were entered in two classes, or for two separate

prizes, say one for veneered work, and one as a complete piece of furniture, which would not be perfect without the veneer. Some of the special prizes are in our opinion too high in comparison with some other prizes in the list. We would specify section 36 in special list. We have taken the liberty of reducing it from \$15 to \$5, judging this ample for the sample shown. The whole of which we respectfully submit.

CLASS XLIII.—CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

(47 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. M. C. Lutz, Galt; A. G. McCracken, Newmarket; W. McBride, London.

Best bent shafts, half dozen, R. C. Jardine, Greensville, second prize, \$2.

Best buggy, double seated, McCabe & Co. Hamilton, 2nd prize, \$4.

Best buggy, single seated, Matthew Kemp, Dundas, \$5; 2nd do, McCabe & Co., Hamilton, \$3.

Best two horse pleasure carriage, J. Hagerman, Oakville, \$10; 2nd do, McCabe & Co., Hamilton, \$6.

Best one horse pleasure carriage, Matthew Kemp, Dundas, \$8; 2nd do, Samuel Lake, Newburgh, \$5.

Best child's carriage, (price considered,) McCabe & Co., Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, Samuel Lake, Newburgh, \$2.

Best dog cart, single, McCabe & Co., Hamilton, \$5.

Best two pair of carriage hubs, Robert C. Jardine, Greensville, \$3.

Best two horse pleasure sleigh, D. Ford, Whitby, \$8.

Best one horse pleasure sleigh, Samuel Lake, Camden East, \$6.

Best pair of steel carriage springs, Wood & Leggett, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, Thomas Todd, Galt, \$2.

Best pair of carriage wheels (unpainted,) Thomas Todd, Galt, \$4; 2nd do, McCabe & Co., Hamilton, \$3.

EXTRAS.—McCabe & Co., Hamilton, trotting sulky, \$4; Matthew Kemp, Dundas, hand-made spokes, \$2.

CLASS XLIV.—FURS AND WEARING APPAREL.—(28 Entries.)

Judges—Geo. Harcourt, Toronto, and Wm. Roberts, Dundas.

Best business coat, Lawson Brothers & Co., Hamilton, \$4.

Best fur gloves, mits or gauntlets, P. Hinman, Haldimand, \$3.

Best fur sleigh robe, J. Hagerman, Oakville, \$4; 2nd do, do, \$3.

Best gloves and mits, buckskin, Green, DeWitt & Co., Montreal, \$2; 2nd do, do, \$1.

Best gloves and mits of any other leather, Green, DeWitt & Co., Montreal, \$2; 2nd do, do, \$1.

Best gloves and mits, lined with wool, Green, DeWitt & Co., Montreal, \$2.

Best pantaloons, Lawson Brothers & Co., Hamilton, \$3.

CLASS XLV.—FINE ARTS.—(262 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. Thos. Reynolds, W. M. Wilson, Simcoe; and Hon. G. W. Allan, Toronto.

Professional List—Oil.

Best animals (grouped or single,) Robert Whale, Burford, \$12; 2nd do, W. N. Cresswell, Harpurhey, \$6.

Best historical painting, Canadian subject, Alexander Davidson, Hamilton, \$12; 2nd do, Robert Whale, Burford, \$6.

Best landscape, Canadian subject, Robert Whale, Burford, \$12; 2nd do, A. Davidson, Hamilton, \$6.

Best marine painting, Canadian subject, W. N. Cresswell, Harpurhey, \$12; 2nd do, do, \$6.

Best other original composition, W. N. Cresswell, Harpurhey, \$12; 2nd do, Robert Whale, Burford, \$6.

Best portrait, Robert Whale, Burford, \$10; 2nd do, do, \$6.

Water Colors.

Best landscape, Canadian subject, John H. Caddy, Hamilton, \$8; 2nd do, do, \$5.

Best marine views, Canadian subject, J. H. Caddy, Hamilton, \$8; 2nd do, do, \$5.

Best other original composition, Miss Gibbon, London, \$8; 2nd do, John H. Caddy, Hamilton, \$5.

Pencil, Crayon, &c.

Best pencil drawing, Miss Wilmott, Toronto, \$5; 2nd do, Miss Gibbon, London, \$3.

Best pen and ink sketch, Mrs. C. Walker, St. Thomas, \$5.

Amateur List.—Oil.

Best animals (grouped or single,) Mrs. Gourlay, Barton Lodge, Hamilton, \$8; 2nd do, Robert Whale, Burford, \$5.

Best landscape, Canadian subject, W. L.

Kinmond, Dundas, \$8; 2nd do, Thomas Connor, Elora, \$5.

Best marine painting, Canadian subject, J. H. Whale, Burford, \$5.

Best portrait, J. H. Whale, Burford, \$5; 2nd do, Mrs. L. J. Olmstead, Saltfleet, \$3.

In Water Colors.

Best flowers, Mrs. A. McFarland, Thorold, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. A. Wightman, Toronto, \$3.

Best landscape, Canadian subject, Edward Roper, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, William Ambrose, Hamilton, \$4.

Best marine view, Canadian subject, Edward Roper, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, Edward Roper, Hamilton, \$4.

Best portrait, Miss Martha Thompson, Toronto, \$5; 2nd do, Mrs. Hurlburt, Hamilton, \$3.

Pencil, Crayon, &c.

Second best colored crayon, Miss Boice, Hamilton, \$3.

Best crayon drawing, Miss M. Lindsay, Caltonia, \$4.

Best pen and ink sketch, Mrs. C. Walker, St. Thomas, \$4; 2nd do, John Gouinlock, Preston, \$3.

Best crayon portrait, Miss M. Thompson, Toronto, \$4.

Photography.

Best collection of ambrotypes, Jas. Rawe, Toronto, \$6.

Best collection of plain photographs, G. C. Pell, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, Robert Milne, Hamilton, \$4.

Best collection of colored photographs, T. Fitzgerald, Toronto, \$6.

Best photograph portrait in oil, Carso Bros., Toronto, \$6; 2nd do, Robert Milne, Hamilton, \$4.

EXTRAS.—Miss Gibbon, London, paintings of Canadian butterflies, from nature, \$3; John O'Keane, Montreal, fruit in oil, \$4.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—In making the awards the judges in Class 45 beg to remark that their labors have been rendered more laborious and unsatisfactory to themselves by reason of the total absence of any arrangement of the subjects requiring the examination, which were found mixed together in a state of confusion. Much time has been consumed in fruitless efforts to discover some of the objects entered in the book. The judges wish to refer to the defects, because as they have in several cases

not been able to find the whole of the objects entered in the book, they may in awarding the prizes have done injustice, and also with a view to some arrangement being made on future occasions for the prevention of similar defects. The judges would also most strongly recommend that all pictures sent in as "original compositions," and being nothing more than servile copies of old drawings or engravings, should *not be received*; and they would further suggest that some positive rule should be adopted for the future guidance of the judges, authorising them to withhold premiums altogether, even in cases where there is no competition, should they deem the picture entered not of sufficient merit to receive one.

CLAS XLVI.—GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, OILS,
 &c. (194 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. R. Davis, Toronto, and B. Clement.

Best barley, pot and pearl, D. Campbell, Hengary, \$3; 2nd do, Robert King, Hamilton, \$2; do, extra, \$1.

Best collection of biscuits, J. C. Chilman, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, W. Christie, Toronto, \$2.

Best collection bottled fruit, Mrs. John Triller, Wellington Square, \$3.

Best collection of bottled pickles, Mrs. John Triller, Wellington Square, \$3; 2nd do, Henry Hannon, Barton, \$2.

Best buckwheat flour, John Morden, West Flamboro', \$3; 2nd do, H. P. Zimmerman, Nelson, \$2.

Best collection of candles, John A. Montague, Dunville, \$3.

Best cayenne pepper, one jar, (from capsums grown in the Province,) W. Nicolls, Hamilton, \$2; 2nd do, H. Girouard, Hamilton, \$1.

Best 20 lbs. of chicory, D. Crawford & Co., Toronto, \$4; 2nd do, Samuel Cann, Hamilton, \$2.

Best collection of confectionery, W. Eccleston, Hamilton, \$5.

Best sample of wheat flour, E. A. McNaughton, Newcastle, \$6; 2nd do, D. M. Osborne, Hamilton, \$4.

Best glue, 14 lbs., U. Brinzer, Berlin, \$4; 2nd do, do, \$2.

Best Indian corn meal, F. G. Nash, Niagara, \$3; 2nd do, McLean & Clark, Pushto, \$2.

Best collection of medicinal herbs, roots and plants, native growth, H. Girouard, Hamilton, \$8; 2nd do, W. McGregor, Lowville, \$4.

Best jar of mustard, D. Crawford & Co., Toronto, \$3; 2nd do, H. Girouard, Hamilton, \$2.

Best sample of oatmeal, James Wilson, Fergus, \$3; 2nd do, Jas. Wilson, Fergus, \$2.

Best coal or shale oil, J. M. Williams, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, do, \$2.

Best preserves, six kinds, H. Hannon, Barton, \$3; 2nd do, J. S. Wetenhall, Hamilton, \$2.

Best soap, box 28 lbs., D. Morton, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, do, D. Morton, do, \$2.

Best collection of assorted soaps, R. Pomeroy, Toronto, \$5; 2nd do, J. J. Montague, Dunnville, \$3.

Best corn starch, 12 lbs., E. A. McNaughton Newcastle, \$3.

Best flour starch, 12 lbs., E. A. McNaughton, Newcastle, \$3.

Best potato starch, 12 lbs., George Colclough, Ayr, \$3.

Best maple sugar, 20 lbs., D. Tiffany, Delaware, \$4; 2nd do, W. Phin, Eramosa, \$2.

Best tobacco, 14 lbs., Canadian manufacture, H. Girouard, Hamilton, \$4.

Best collection of dyeing or coloring substances, the products of Canada, R. S. Evans & Co., Hamilton, \$15.

EXTRAS.—Stephen King, Glanford, soft soap, \$1; loaf of bread, \$1; W. C. Ecclestone, Hamilton, bride cake, \$2; show cake, \$2. W. Robertson, Fergus, barrel groats, \$2. John Campbell, Hamilton, cured pork and hams, \$2. Miss S. A. Jones, Blooming Grove, Jordan, apple brandy, \$1. McLean & Clark, Puslinch, split peas, \$1. Wm. Freeman, Hamilton, syrup from Chinese sugar cane, \$2; dried cherries and plums, \$1. E. A. McNaughton, Newcastle, arrow root, \$2. Robert Pomeroy, Toronto, refined whale and lard oil, \$4. John C. Kilborn, Beamsville, home-made wine, \$3. John Nasmith, Toronto, assortment of biscuits, \$3. S. Cann, Hamilton, spices, \$2. R. Bickle, Dundas, specimens of ale, \$3. Luther Grover, Hamilton, cigars of Canada growth and manufacture, \$2. Geo. Rose, Preston, barrel lager beer, \$2. James Kennedy, Hamilton, patent medicines, \$3. J. C. Kemp, Beamsville, pea meal, for soup, \$1.

CLASS XLVII.—INDIAN PRIZES.

(4 Entries.)

Judges.—Dr. Hurlburt, Hamilton, and Dr. Craigie, do.

Best pair snow shoes, R. C. McCuaig, Hamilton, \$3.

EXTRAS.—J. F. Jones, Brantford, sundry articles, \$3.

CLASS XLVIII.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

(535 Entries.)

Judges.—Mrs. Hurlburt, Hamilton; Mrs. Beatty, Cobourg; Mrs. Burnham, Cobourg; Mrs. Carroll, Woodstock; and Mrs. G. Munro, Toronto.

Best bonnet of Canadian straw, Miss Morgan, Scarborough, \$4; 2nd do, A. Afleck, Middleville, \$3.

Best specimen of braiding, Miss J. Graham, Streetsville, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. Bates, Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimen of crochet work, Miss E. Moore, London, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. W. Griffin, Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimen of embroidery in muslin, Mrs. A. Taylor, York, Grand River, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. W. H. Inlack, Stratford, \$3; 3rd do, Mrs. G. F. Holland, Barton, \$2.

Best specimen of embroidery in silk, Miss Agnes Gemmell, Etobicoke, \$4; 2nd do, do, \$3.

Best specimen of embroidery in worsted, Mrs. Jno. Young, Dundas, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. John Brown, Hamilton, \$3.

Best three pairs of gloves, P. Hinman, Haldimand, \$3.

Best specimen of guipure work, Miss Harriet Bidwell, Colborne, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. G. F. Holland, Barton, \$3.

Best hat of Canadian straw, Mrs. E. Swamill, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, do, \$3.

Best fancy knitting, Miss Racey, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, Miss M. Strickland, Oshawa, \$3.

Best specimen of lace work, Miss Harriet Bidwell, Colborne, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. Colbeck, Hamilton, \$3; 3rd do, Miss Gilkinson, St. Catherines, \$2.

Best three pairs of woollen mittens, E. Jackson, Kingston Township, \$3; 2nd do, L. Salmon, Binbrook, \$2.

Best specimen of ornamental needle work, Mrs. Bates, Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, Miss J. A. Ramsay, Kingston, \$3.

Best specimen of fancy netting, Miss A.

Strickland, Oshawa, \$4; 2nd do, Miss Applegarth, Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimen of quilts in crochet, Miss H. Brecon, Nelson, \$4; 2nd do, Miss J. Eckholt, Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimen of quilts in knitting, Mrs. W. Alcorn, Port Hope, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. M. Kerr, Hungerford, \$3.

Best specimen of quilts in silk, Miss Morgan, Scarboro', \$4; 2nd do, do, \$2.

Best specimen of quilts, in piece work, Mrs. John Cramm, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. C. T. Hill, Esquesing, \$3.

Best specimen of gentlemen's shirts, Mrs. E. Jackson, Kingston, \$3; 2nd do, Mrs. E. Martle, Greensville, \$2.

Best three pairs of woollen socks, Mrs. E. Haight, Mount Pleasant, \$3; 2nd do, Mrs. P. Hinman, Haldimand Township, \$2.

Best two pairs of woollen stockings, Mrs. Haight, Mount Pleasant, \$3; 2nd do, do, \$2.

Best specimen of tatting, Miss Hamilton Dundas, \$4; 2nd do, Miss Bidwell, Colborne, \$3.

Best specimen of wax fruit, Mrs. T. Sparrow Galt, \$6; 2nd do, Miss Niven, Niagara, \$4.

Best specimen of wax flowers, Miss Niven Niagara, \$6; 2nd do, Miss Carmichael, Fingal, \$4.

Best specimen of worsted work, Mrs. D. Taylor, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, Mrs. Colbeck, Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimen of worsted work, (raised), Miss J. A. Ramsay, Kingston, \$4; 2nd do, Miss N. Hoover, Ancaster, \$3.

EXTRAS.—Miss Isabella Graham, Streetsville, wreath of ornamental hair work, \$2 wax shells, \$5. Miss Sophia Graham, Streetsville, wreath of hair flowers, \$1. Mr. Gouinlock, Preston, wax figures, \$2; in paper flowers, \$2. Mrs. G. F. Holland, Barton, \$1. Geo. Fokes, Hamilton, specimens of work in hair, \$3. Mrs. H. J. Richards, Hamilton, beadwork collar, \$1. Miss Applegarth, Hamilton, embroidered cap, \$1. Miss S. J. Keenan, Hamilton, paper flowers, \$2. Mrs. J. Pien Niagara Falls, bead work, \$2. Mrs. McQuesten, vase of crystalized grasses, \$1. Mrs. M. Phillipps, Hamilton, potichomate vases, \$1. Miss M. Lawlor, Hamilton, embroidered leather work, \$1. Miss E. Colbeck, Hamilton, wax flowers, \$4; paper flowers, \$2. Miss E. Strickland, Oshawa, bead work, \$1. Miss Carmichael, Fingal, fancy skirt, \$1. Miss A. Rodgers, Hamilton, rustic basket, \$1. Mrs. Coulson, Greensville, ga-

flowers, \$3. Mrs. Kimbley, Newcastle, picture frames, \$2. Mrs. Chapman, Brantford, feather flowers, \$4.

CLASS XLIX—MACHINERY, MODELS, CASTINGS, TOOLS, &C.—(140 Entries.

Judges.—Messrs. John Doty, J. Crossen, and T. Northy.

Best iron castings for general machinery, John Gartshore, Dundas, \$6.

Best cast wheel, spur or bevel, not less than 50 lbs weight, John Gartshore, Dundas, \$4.

Best fire engine, A. Parrott, Hamilton, \$15.

Best model in metal, of engine, mill-right's work, or machinery, Arthur Ayers, R. W. R. R., \$8; 2nd do, Alexander Calder, London, \$5.

Best steam engine, in operation on the ground, John Gartshore, Dundas, \$40.

Best steam engine, 4 to 6 horse-power, portable, open to foreign competition, F. G. Beckett, Hamilton, \$30.

Best specimen of valves and gearing for working steam expansively, either in model or otherwise, (principle of working to be the point of competition,) R. Eaton, Hamilton, \$2 and gold medal.

Best two cast jaws and boxes for cars, R. Eaton, Hamilton, \$4.

Best cooking stove, with furniture, John Roper, Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, D. Moore Co., Hamilton, \$3.

Best Hall Stove for Coal, Charles Adams, Acton, \$4.

Best hall stove for wood, Gurney & Carpenter, Hamilton, \$4.

Best parlor stove for wood, D. Moore & Co., Hamilton, \$4.

Best parlor grate, Gurney & Carpenter, Hamilton, \$5.

Best earth auger, Hiram Leonard, Kingston, \$2.

Best six narrow axes, J. Hourigan, Dundas, \$4; 2nd do, S. J. Tongue & Co., Ottawa, \$3.

Best blacksmith's bellows, James Dallyn, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, James Dallyn, Hamilton, \$2.

Best assortment of edge tools, S. J. Tongue & Co., Ottawa, \$12; 2nd do, J. Hourigan, Dundas, \$8.

Best metal pump, F. G. Beckett & Co., Hamilton, \$4.

Best platform scales, Carpenter, Ware & Co., Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, Carpenter & Co., Hamilton, \$2.

Best counter scales, Carpenter, Ware & Co., Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, Carpenter, Ware & Co., \$2.

SPECIAL.—Best engine in operation on the ground, being new application of motive power, or application of new motive power, Charles Pierson, Niagara, \$30.

Best newspaper addressing machine, in operation, James A. Campbell, Georgetown; do, (by special committee,) Rev. Jas. Spencer, Brampton, gold medal.

EXTRAS.—John Gartshore, Dundas, dry sand casting, locomotive cylinder, \$4, dry loam casting, still for manufacturing coal oil, \$2; iron water wheel, \$4; run of mill stones, \$4; bran duster, \$2; grain separator, \$2; machine for biscuit making, \$6; coffee mill, \$2. Carpenter Ware & Co., Hamilton, improved scales, \$1; other scales, \$1. Gurney & Carpenter, Hamilton, agricultural furnace, \$2; thimble skeins and waggon boxes, \$2; lawn vase, \$1. G. Campbell, Toronto, portable forge, \$3. John Cunningham, Kingston, family sewing machine, \$5. Mrs. Ruth Adams, Acton, baking oven, \$3. Fowles & Levy Peterboro', claw hatchet, \$1; broad axe, \$2; ship carpenters' axe, \$2; carpenters' adzes, \$3. B. F. Smith, Hamilton, moulding machine \$2. C. Meadows, East Zorra, improved sewing machine, diploma and \$10. L. N. Soper, Woodstock, sewing machine, \$2. A. Kerby, Brantford, self acting car coupling, \$2. C. W. Oliver, Clifton, sewing machine, \$3; do, \$3; do, \$3. J. Marks, Hamilton, apparatus for impregnating steam, air, gas, or vapor, with lubricating material, \$5 and diploma. D. More & Co., Hamilton, set of Japanned grain measures, \$1; pressed tin ware, \$1. R. Eaton, Hamilton, locomotive boiler, \$25; engine frame, \$10; wrought iron wheel, \$5; do, \$3; do, \$2; axle box, \$2. Wm. Fryer, Hamilton, watch wheel cutting machine, \$2; jewellery lathe, \$2. E. J. Nagle, Montreal, sewing machine, \$3. S. Linfield, Barton, assortment of hinges, \$4. Louis Cohn, Toronto, self-binder for papers, \$4; Metaligraphic gilt signs, \$2; Specimens artificial maple leaves, \$1.

REMARKS OF JUDGES.—The judges in class 49 cannot refrain from expressing their admiration of the different articles entered in the locomotive engine department, consisting in part of the following articles: three wrought iron wheels, and one wrought iron locomotive engine frame forged under the superintendence of Mr. James Stephens,

at the Great Western locomotive works, Hamilton; one locomotive boiler of steel plates, very heavy, well designed and double or chain rivetted, the first of its kind ever made, manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. John McIntyre at the same works; an apparatus invented and manufactured by Mr. Joseph Marks, for impregnating steam, air, gas, or vapor, with a lubricating material in a very finely divided state, for the lubricating of valves, pistons, piston rods and valve spindles, &c., of locomotive and other engines, by which means a very great reduction will be made in the wear and tear of surfaces working in contact with steam; also an improved valve motion, which we regard as an important improvement on the common link motion, invented and manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Eaton, local superintendent of the Great Western Railway, assisted by Mr. Forsyth. The character of the whole work is such as to reflect great credit upon the managers of the Great Western Railway for their spirit of enterprise in the encouragement of the ingenuity and skill displayed in all the work exhibited by them.

CLASS L.—METAL WORK, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.—(89 Entries.)

Judges.—Murray Anderson, London; Robt. Melvin, and Alex. Wood, Smiths' Falls.

Best specimen tin-smith's work, D. Moore & Co., Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, do, do, \$3; Best iron bedstead, John Deans, Hamilton, \$3.

Best collection of cast-steel files, Hays & Hart, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, W. Kinmond, Dundas, \$2.

Best set of horse shoes, James Berry, Nelson, \$3; 2nd do, W. Weeks, Woodstock, \$2.

Best iron work from the hammer, ornamental, W. Millford, Ottawa, \$5; 2nd do, John Deans, Hamilton, \$3.

Best iron fire proof safe door, (price considered,) J. & J. Taylor, Toronto, \$5; 2nd do, J. & J. Taylor, Toronto, \$3.

Best malleable iron from scrap iron, A. C. Chewett & Co., Kingston, \$6.

Best cut nails, 20 lbs., Mitchell Murray, Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, Mitchell Murray, Hamilton, \$3.

Best refrigerator, (price considered,) Jas. Mellroy, St. Catharines, \$4, and diploma.

EXTRAS.—Wm. Hearle, Beamsville, fire proof stove pipe tube, \$3. H. & R. Young,

Hamilton, assortment of finished brass work, \$5. E. McGivern, Hamilton, elect plated spoons, \$3; do, knives and forks, \$ plated stirrups, \$2; bits, \$2; hames, \$ pole cross, \$2; silver shell rosettes, \$2; silver plated harness buckles, \$2. W. C. Morrison, Toronto, silversmith's work, \$6. Per & Kendall, Toronto, lightning conductors, \$2.

CLASS LI.—MISCELLANEOUS.—(24 Entries.)
Judges.—Messrs. J. Wallace, Whitby, and J. McIntyre, Hamilton.

Best assortment of brushes, R. Hust Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, A. Green, Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimens of varnishes, Canadian made, E. Atwater & Co., Montreal, \$4.

Best model of a steam vessel, S. Symon Hamilton, \$4; 2nd do, S. Symons, Hamilton, \$3.

Best model of a sailing vessel, J. Bulmer Brantford, \$4; 2nd do, S. Symons, Hamilton, \$3. Extra—model yacht, —, —, —.

EXTRAS.—Norris Black, Toronto, artificial limbs, \$4. Robert O'Brien, Hamilton, Captain's gig, 22 feet in length, \$4. Hugh McKee, Norwich, collection of Canadian Indian antiquities, \$3. Canada Powder Company, Hamilton, sporting gunpowder \$3, blasting powder, \$2. John Symonson, Hamilton, model life boat, \$3. J. Condell, Brockville, artificial limbs, \$6.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—On several of the articles we have examined, we find exhibitors' names inscribed. This is a practice that cannot be too strongly condemned; and we trust the directors will take steps to prevent such a course being followed in future, at least until the judges have examined and awarded the several prizes.

CLASS LII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (26 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. A. W. Everett, Dundas; Professor Chalaupka, Cobourg; and J. Humphreys, Toronto.

Best harmoniums, T. White, Hamilton, \$

Best melodeon, T. White, Hamilton, \$

Best square piano, C. L. Thomas, Hamilton, \$15, and silver medal; 2nd do, Thomas & Co., Toronto, \$10.

Best cottage piano, John Knott, Hamilton, \$15; 2nd do, do, \$10.

Best collection of musical instruments, Thomas & Co., Toronto, \$25, and silver medal

EXTRA.—B. F. Mosher, Nelson, assortment of dulcimers, \$4.

REMARKS OF JUDGES.—The judges on piano fortes and musical instruments, have at gratification in noticing the very marked improvement made in the manufacture of piano fortes during the past year. With the exception of one from Hallett & Davis, Boston, the whole of those on exhibition were made in Canada, and reflect at credit upon the skill and taste of the different exhibitors. In fact the instruments of beauty of tone, as well as exterior and interior finish, will bear favorable comparison with many of those imported from the United States at a large cost. Ere long there will be no occasion to go beyond domestic manufacture" in this department.

CLASS LIII.—NATURAL HISTORY.
(50 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. T. J. Cottle, Woodstock; Dr. Craigie, Hamilton, and W. N. Alger, Toronto.

Best collection of stuffed birds and animals, of any country, E. Roper, Hamilton,

SPECIAL.—Best collection of stuffed mammals of Canada, classified, and common and technical names attached, S. W. Passmore, Toronto, \$20.

Best typical collection of stuffed birds of Canada, classified and common and technical names attached, Thos. Mellwraith, Hamilton, \$40; 2nd do, P. H. Gibbs, Oshawa, \$20; 3rd do, S. W. Passmore, Toronto,

Best collection of reptiles of Canada, (stuffed or preserved in spirits,) classified, common and technical names attached, S. W. Passmore, Toronto, \$10.

Best collection of live fishes, with names attached—the prize offered, \$40, divided between Jacob Binkley, Ancaster, \$20, and J. H. Dynes, Hamilton, \$20.

Best collection of native fishes, (stuffed or preserved in spirits) with common and technical names attached, S. W. Passmore, Toronto, \$15.

Best collection of native insects, classified, common and technical names attached, J. H. Crombie, Hamilton, \$15; 2nd do, J. H. Gourlay, Barton Lodge, Hamilton, \$8.

Best collection of the woods of Canada, in sections, and showing the bark—the prize of \$30 divided between J. Lyons, West

Flamboro', \$10; McClean & Clark, Puslinch, \$10; David Collins, Port Credit, \$10; the specimens being nearly equal.

Best collection of woods of Canada, in plank or boards, 3 feet long, one half the length to be polished, prize divided between McClean & Clark, Puslinch, \$15, and H. Leonard, Kingston, \$15.

EXTRAS.—Samuel Passmore, Toronto, for his whole collection of mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes, silver medal. Judge Logie, Hamilton, collection of native plants and flowers, \$10; James Granfall, Hamilton, bird and cage, \$1.

NOTES BY JUDGES.—Several of the prizes in this class are reduced from the amounts offered in the list, the amounts offered being, in the opinion of the Judges, too large for the specimens exhibited. Several of the special prizes offered have also been divided between two or more exhibitors in a section, the specimens offered in such cases being equal or nearly so. Section 3, stuffed birds of Canada, had eight entries, and some very fine and extensive collections, particularly No. 2, (Mellwraith's) which contained over 180 specimens, and No. 3, (Gibbs') containing over 90 specimens. No. 5, (Passmore's) contained 65 specimens. Section 5, "live fishes;" the Judges are not ashamed to confess their inability to decide in this class on animals imperfectly seen in the water. If a prize of this kind is again offered they would suggest that it should be for fishes raised by artificial means. The Judges deem it but a matter of justice to Mr. Binkley to state that all his fish: black bass, rock bass, pike, suckers, perch, shiners, and five other kinds, were bred in a private pond, and were a very excellent collection of fish. The other collections, embracing some twenty varieties, were also excellent. There were sturgeon, herring, white-fish, pickerel, pike, bass, (several varieties) &c. In the "extras" the only really valuable entry is a collection of very fine botanical specimens, (Judge Logie's) carefully and beautifully preserved and correctly named, for which an ample prize should be given.

CLASS LIV.—PAPER, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, &c.—(61 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. E. McPhail, Toronto; J. Somerville, and J. Edwards, Toronto.

Best specimen of blank book bookbinding, Brown & Brothers, Toronto, \$5; 2nd do, Barnes & Co., Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimen of ornamental letter-press book-binding, Brown & Brothers, Toronto, \$5; 2nd do, Gillespie & Robertson, Hamilton, \$3.

Best specimen of writing ink, W. Wells, Barton, \$2.

Best specimen of plain letter-press printing, Gillespie & Robertson, Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, J. Glass, Globe office, Toronto, \$3.

Best specimen of ornamental letter-press printing, John Glass, Toronto, \$5; 2nd do, do, do, \$3.

Best ream of printing paper, J. Buntin & Co., Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, James Buntin & Co., Hamilton, \$3.

Best dozen rolls of paper hangings, grounded, (on Canadian paper,) M. Staunton, Toronto, \$6.

Best dozen rolls of paper hangings, self-grounded, (on Canadian paper,) M. Staunton, Toronto, \$4.

Best specimen of printing type, C. T. Palsgrave, Montreal, \$6.

Best ream of writing paper, James Buntin & Co., Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, James Buntin & Co., \$3.

Best and cheapest ream of wrapping paper, James Buntin & Co., Hamilton, \$4.

Best specimen of stout wrapping paper, James Buntin & Co., Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, James Buntin & Co., \$2.

Best specimen of fine wrapping paper, James Buntin & Co., Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, James Buntin & Co., \$2.

EXTRAS.—John Glass, Toronto, posters, plain and colored, \$3. Gillespie & Robertson, Hamilton, specimens of binding, \$2. James Buntin & Co., Hamilton, assortment of blotting papers, \$3; assortment of coloured printing papers, \$3.

CLASS LV.—POTTERY.—(53 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. G. K. Chisholm, Oakville, and F. Ballantyne.

Best specimens of draining pipes, ordinary kind, different sizes, W. & R. Campbell, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, Joseph Brown, York Township, \$4.

Best 6 specimens of different sized sewerage pipes, stone ware, W. & R. Campbell, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, Joseph Brown, York Township, \$4.

Best water-filterer, W. & R. Campbell, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd do, John Burns, York Township, \$2.

Best assortment of pottery, John M. Marlatt, Paris, \$8; 2nd do, John Burns, York Township, \$4.

Best assortment of stoneware, F. Goold & Co., Brantford, \$8; 2nd do, J. Marlatt, Paris, \$4.

Best fire-proof tiles, Isaac Mills, Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, Isaac Mills, Hamilton,

Best collection of the various clay, the Province, adapted to the manufacture of pottery, tiles, and stoneware, with specimens of articles manufactured therefrom, W. & R. Campbell, Hamilton, \$25.

Best dozen hollow bricks for building purposes, W. & R. Campbell, Hamilton, \$4.

EXTRAS.—Jos. Close, Woodstock, pressed brick, \$4. J. M. Marlatt, Paris, earthenware, \$5. Daniel New, Hamilton, bricks, \$5. W. & R. Campbell, flower pot, \$5; chimney tops, \$3; Bath bricks, J. Brown, Carlton, York Township, bricks, \$2; patent clay stove lining, Daniel Campbell, Glengary, red bricks, Alfred Little, Hamilton, pressed bricks, Benjamin Walton, Toronto, roofing shingles, \$5. James New, Hamilton, white pressed bricks, \$4.

CLASS LVI.—SADDLERY DEPARTMENT.—(72 Entries.)

Judges—Messrs. D. McKay, Brantford, Thomas Morrow, and John Douglas.

Best set of double carriage harness, Becker, Port Dover, 2nd prize, \$5.

Best set of single carriage harness, McGivern, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, E. McGivern, Hamilton, \$4.

Best set of team harness, James Jolly, Hamilton, \$5.

Best lady's saddle, James Jolly, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, W. Steward, Jr., Toronto,

Best gentleman's saddle, W. Steward, Jr., Toronto, \$6; 2nd do, Alexander McMichael, Dundas, \$4.

Best solid leather trunk, W. Steward, Jr., Toronto, \$6; 2nd do, James Jolly, Hamilton, \$4.

Best leather covered trunk, (millboard), James Jolly, Hamilton, \$6.

Best leather covered trunk, (wood), Steward, Hamilton, \$4.

Best assortment of whip thongs, McMichael, Hamilton, \$3.

Best 4 pairs iron carriage or gig harness, E. McGivern, Hamilton, \$5; 2nd do, Skinner, Gananoque, \$3.

Best 3 pairs iron cased team harness, S. Skinner, Gananoque, \$5.

Best 6 pairs of wooden team harness, Skinner, Gananoque, \$5.

Best assorted collection of hames, E. Mc-
 ivern, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd do, \$4.

Best cart saddle tree, Wm. Crowe,
 ulph, \$2.

Best 30 lbs. of belt leather, Wilson &
 lyth, Ancaster, \$4; 2nd do, James Cairnes,
 t. Catherines, \$2.

Best 3 sides of brown strap, Wilson &
 lyth, Ancaster, \$4; 2nd do, James Cairnes,
 t. Catherines, \$2.

Best 3 sides of brown bridle, Jas. Cairnes,
 t. Catherines, \$4; 2nd do, Wilson &
 lyth, Ancaster, \$2.

Best 2 skins of leather for carriage covers,
 ames Cairnes, St. Catherines, \$4.

Best dressed deer skin, Henry Ferdinand,
 aterloo, \$2; 2nd do, Green, DeWitt & Co.,
 ontreal, \$1.

Best 3 sides of harness leather, W. M.
 acklem, Chippewa, \$4; 2nd do, Thomas
 owe, Dundas, \$2.

Best hides of lacing leather, Jas. Cairnes,
 t. Catherines, \$2.

Best patent leather for carriage or har-
 ss work, 20 feet, James Carines, St. Ca-
 rines, \$6.

Best 3 sides skirting for saddles, Wilson
 Blyth, Ancaster, \$5; 2nd do, Thomas
 we, Dundas, \$3.

EXTRAS.—W. M. Macklem, Chippewa,
 sides of bassett or unblacked harness
 ther, \$2. Jas. Jolley, Hamilton, brown
 ther gig harness, \$2. Green, DeWitt &
 , Montreal, dressed kid, \$1. J. W. H.
 ancider, Hamilton, model safety check
 vicious horses, \$2. C. Doering, Phil-
 sburgh, black bridle leather, \$2; grain
 eked calf skins, \$2.

CLASS LVII.—SHOE & BOOT DEPARTMENT.
 (67 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. Alex. Gemmell, Toronto;
 ohn Billington, and David Abel.

Best pair of lady's Balmoral boots, S.
 s, Toronto, \$3.

Best pair of lady's cloth boots, S. Sims,
 onto, \$3.

Best pair of lady's kid slippers, S. Sims,
 onto, \$2.

Best pair of gentleman's lace boots, (sew-
 S. Sims, Toronto, \$4.

Best pair of gentleman's lace boot's (pegg-
 S. Sims, Toronto, \$3.

Best pair of Wellington boots (sewed,)
 ims, Toronto, \$4; 2nd do, C. McCabe,
 is, \$3.

Best assortment of boot and shoe makers'
 lasts and trees, Matt. Selway, Toronto, \$6;
 2nd do, M. Young, Dundas, \$4.

Best assortment of shoe pegs, G. Col-
 cleugh, Ayr, \$3; 2nd do, M. Young, Dun-
 das, \$2.

Best three morocco calf skins, James
 Cairnes, St. Catherines, \$4.

Best three calf skins, W. M. Macklem,
 Chippewa, \$4; 2nd do, Thomas Howe, Dun-
 das, \$2.

Best three skins of cordovan, Thomas
 Fowke, Darlington, \$4; 2nd do, James
 Cairnes, St. Catherines, \$2.

Best three dressed dog skins, Thomas
 Fowke, Darlington, \$4; 2nd do, James
 Cairnes, St. Catherines, \$2.

Best three sides of kip skin, Thomas
 Howe, Dundas, \$4; 2nd do, Thomas Fowke,
 Darlington, \$2.

Best 20 feet of patent leather for boot-
 makers, J. Millbourne & Co., Oakville, \$6;
 2nd do, James Cairnes, St. Catherines, \$4.

Best three sides of sole leather, Thomas
 Howe, Dundas, \$4; 2nd do, J. Cairnes, St.
 Catherines, \$2.

Best three sides of upper leather, Chas.
 Doering, Phillipsburg, \$4; 2nd do, W. Dol-
 by, Elora, \$2.

EXTRAS.—W. M. Macklem, Chippewa
 grain blacked calf skins, \$2; grain blacked
 upper leather, \$2; J. Millbourne & Co.,
 Oakville, enameled calf skins, \$2. Green,
 DeWitt & Co., Montreal, wool dressed sheep
 skins, \$2. Thos. Howe, Dundas, grain calf
 skins, \$1; grain upper leather, \$1. W.
 Young, Dundas, crimping machine, \$2.

REMARKS OF JUDGES.—We would re-
 commend that a distinction be made between
 oak and hemlock tanned leather. We
 would also recommend a distinction between
 spanish and slaughter hides.

CLASS LVIII.—WOOLLEN, FLAX, AND COT-
 TON GOODS.—(159 Entries.)

Judges.—Messrs. Joseph J. Clutton and
 George Harcourt, Toronto.

Best 12 bags manufactured from flax, the
 growth of Canada, D. Campbell, Charlotten-
 burg, \$5; 2nd do, Thos. Muir, Grimsby, \$3.

Best pair of woollen blankets, B. McNab,
 Dundas, \$8; 2nd do, B. McNab, do, \$6.

Best 12 yards woollen carpet, James J.
 Farley, Thurlow, \$8; 2nd do, W. M. Mack-
 em, Hamilton, \$6.

Best 12 yards woollen stair carpet, E. Snider, Brockville, \$6 and diploma.

Best 12 yards fulled cloth, Frazer & Co., Cobourg, \$6; 2nd do, Disher & Haight, Grantham, \$4.

Best piece woollen Canadian cloth, Hunt & Elliott, Preston, \$8; 2nd do, Disher & Haight, Grantham, \$5.

Best two counterpanes, Hiram Ranney, Dereham, \$5; 2nd do, D. Campbell, Charlottenburgh, \$3.

Best 28 lbs. of flax or hemp cordage, A. Main & Co., Hamilton, \$6.

Best pair of woollen factory drawers, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$4; 2nd do, Hodgson & Anderson, Galt, \$3.

Best 12 yards of flannel, factory made, Disher & Haight, Grantham, \$6; 2nd do, do, \$4.

Best 12 yards of flannel, not factory made, D. Campbell, Glengary, \$5; 2nd do, Mrs. Bartholomew, Markham, \$3.

Best 12 yards of Kersy for horse clothing, J. J. Farley, Thurlow, \$6; 2nd do, Hiram Leonard, Kingston, \$4.

Best piece of linen goods, D. Campbell, Charlottenburgh, \$5; 2nd do, D. Campbell, Charlottenburgh, \$3.

Best 12 yards of satinete, Disher & Haight, St. Catherines, \$6; 2nd do, do, \$4.

Best 3 shawls, P. Hinman, Haldimand Township, \$5; 2nd do, Mrs. Hancock, Hamilton, \$3.

Best 6 woollen shirts, factory made, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$5; 2nd do, Hodgson & Anderson, Galt, \$3.

Best 3 pairs of knitted woollen stockings, factory made, Hodgson & Anderson, Galt, \$4; 2nd do, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$2.

Best 3 pairs of knitted woollen socks, factory made, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$2; 2nd do, Hodgson & Anderson, Galt, \$1.

Best 3 pairs of mixed woollen and cotton stockings, factory made, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$4.

Best 3 pairs of mixed woollen and cotton socks, factory made, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$2.

Best 12 yards of winter tweed, Disher & Haight, St. Catherines, \$6; 2nd do, Disher & Haight, do, \$4.

Best samples of twines, linen and cotton, A. Main & Co., Hamilton, \$2.

Best 1 lb. of white woollen yarn, Disher & Haight, St. Catherines, \$2; 2nd do, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$1.

Best 1 lb. of dyed woollen yarn, J. G.

Crane, Ancaster, \$2; 2nd do, Disher & Haight, St. Catherines, \$1.

SPECIAL.—Best collection of the fibres of the Province, adapted to manufactures, with information as to cost, &c., Alexander & Co., Norval, \$20.

Best assortment of woollen manufactures, Frazer & Co., Cobourg, \$20; do, Disher & Haight, St. Catherines, commended.

Best assortment of Guernsey shirts, shawls, stockings, socks, drawers and mits, J. G. Crane, Ancaster, \$20; do, G. H. Sedden, Barton, commended.

Best assortment of cordage and twines from Canadian flax or hemp, A. Main & Co. Hamilton, \$15.

EXTRAS.—G. H. Sedden, Barton, silk shirts, drawers, stockings, &c., factory made, \$3. David Main & Co., Beverly, tartan plaid, \$4. James Munro, Thorold, six rolls cotton batting, \$2. J. G. Teneyck, Binbrook, men's wool shawl, \$1. D. Campbell, Glengary, home-made linen sheets and table cloths, \$2; two pairs woollen blankets, \$4.

CLASS LIX.—FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

(21 Entries.)

Judges.—Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; Wm. Edwards, Toronto, and J. E. Pell, Toronto.

Clemons & Reddington, Ogdensburg, N. Y., organ harmonium, certificate for valuable improvement; melodeon with piano attachment, certificate for improvement. C. I. VanNorman, Hamilton, sundry articles of plate and fancy goods, certificate for beautiful collection. Duryee & Forsyth, Rochester, two fire proof safes, diploma for very superior quality. J. Ranney, Rochester, t. Horning pump, with India rubber valves, diploma. Alfred Hale, Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., specimens of pure oil of peppermint, very fine quality, honorable mention and certificate.

AMATEUR MUSICAL BANDS.

(Three Bands in Competition.)

Judges.—Messrs. J. D. Humphreys, Toronto, and W. Lawrason, London.

First prize.—The Cobourg Band, H. Chalauka, leader, \$150.

Second prize.—Boettger's Band, Hamilton, \$100.

Third prize.—The Artillery Band, Hamilton, \$75.

Miscellaneous.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.—I shall not attempt to describe the fall of the bright waters over a bed of shelving rocks, which just pent them up sufficiently at the head of the basin to give their progress through the whole of its depths a visible impetus. I shall not vainly essay to make present to the mind's eye of my reader the deep, clear, sandy bottomed cove, which was worn into the rocks on the right-hand side of the river, nor the dancing stream which leaped and kissed the overhanging alders on the left, nor the island of glittering gravel which, about a hundred yards down from the fall, divided the river into two streams, and thus enabled the angler to fish every portion of it perfectly. Cautiously, lest he should disturb a fin, my frightful friend paddled his canoe through the still water on the right side of the river, motioned to me by signs—for we could not exchange a word, Trinity College, Dublin, not having educated me in the Indian tongues—that I should disembark and proceed to fish, which I was previously burning to do. Soon was the single splice in my 18 feet of Irish ash; with one foot of hickory and two inches of tortoise shell at the top, tied together with a strong and well waxed thread of hemp. Quickly was my gold tinselled a fiery brown, with claret hackle and mixed wings, attached to my single gut casting-line; for very rarely have I used any other. Rapidly did I make my first three throws in the very jaws of the gorge, and just as rapidly, on the third throw, did an animated mass of molten silver, as it appeared, rush along the surface of the water, engulfed my fiery brown in his wide-spread jaws, and turn to descend into the depths beneath him, when he received, from some involuntary and indescribable turn of wrist, which is called the "strike," such a twinge in the lower part of his tongue, as made him believe that he was held fast by something amazingly hot, which it was his duty to extinguish and resist by every means that was afforded to him by water, tail, and fins. His rushes to and fro, his dives deep and long, his leaps many and rapidly repeated; the adroitness with which the Indian received me into his frail and unsteady canoe, at the very moment when the last foot of line was rolling off my reel; the steadiness and quietude with which he brought me over my fish; the celerity with which he followed him in all his manœuvres; the skill with which he enabled me, coaxingly, to draw him into the still water at the head of the pool; and the deadly certainty with which, on the first opportunity, he fixed the cruel gaff in his side; all this I spare the reader, contenting myself with stating, that, at the end of about 25 minutes, the "water angel," as a Yankee writer calls the salmon, was tested to weight, and found to be rather more than twelve pounds.—*Salmon fishing in Upper Canada; by a Resident. Edited by Colonel Sir James Edward Alexander.*

DRY FOOD.—Through Milan runs a canal, on the bridges over which one is reminded of a curious passage in the history of the city. One of its old dukes, being placed under excommunication by the Pope, received the bull by the hands of two delegates. He heard it, and had them driven in state until they reached the bridge. They did not know why, but found their carriage suddenly stopped on the bridge, with the water at hand, while they were surrounded by the guards of the duke, who was a tyrant and a desperado. "My lords," said the duke, "whether would you prefer to eat or drink?" They looked at the water, looked at the guards, and said, "Here is too much water to drink; we shall prefer to eat." "Very well, you shall have your choice," he said. The bull was produced, its parchment cut up in pieces, and the dignitaries of Rome were forced to eat it, and also the leaden seals by which it was authenticated. Yet this rebellious duke and the Pope were afterwards good friends.—*Italy in Transition; by Wm Arthur, A. M.*

AN IGENIOUS CAT.—Cats in general are said to die hard; but De la Croix tells of one that escaped a wretched death by outwitting a philosophical professor: "I once saw," he relates, "a lecturer upon experimental philosophy place a cat under the glass receiver of an air pump for the purpose of demonstrating that life cannot be supported without air and respiration. The lecturer had already made several strokes with the piston in order to exhaust the receiver of air, when the cat, who began to feel herself very uncomfortable in the rarified atmosphere, was fortunate enough to discover the source from whence her uneasiness proceeded. She placed her paw upon the hole through which the air escaped, and thus prevented any more from passing out of the receiver. All the exertions of the philosopher were now unavailing. In vain he drew the piston; the cat's paw effectually prevented its operation. Hoping to effect his purpose, he again let air into the receiver, which, as soon as she cat perceived, she withdrew her paw from the aperture; but whenever he attempted to exhaust the receiver, she applied her paw as before. The spectators clapped their hands in admiration of the cat's sagacity, and the lecturer was compelled to remove her, and substitute another cat that possessed less penetration, for the cruel and inexcusable experiment."

Editorial Notices, &c.

We have received through Mr. Rowsell, of this city, the three British Reviews for October, viz: the *Quarterly*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Westminster*, reprinted by LEONARD SCOTT, & Co., NEW YORK.

The following are the subjects treated of:

The Quarterly:—Brazilian Empire; Deaconesses; Public School Education; Wills and Will-making, ancient and modern; Eliot's Novels; Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.; Iron Sides and Wooden Walls; Competitive Examinations.

The Edinburgh:—Recent Geographical Researches; Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair; Muller's Ancient Sanscrit Literature; Grotius and the sources of International Law; The Churches of the Holy Land; The Grand Remonstrance; Scottish County Histories; Brain Difficulties; The United States under Mr. Buchanan.

The Westminster:—Neo-Christianity; North American Indians, Robert Owen; The Organization of Italy; The Antiquity of the Human Race; Russia—present and future; Our National Defence; Thackeray as a Novelist and Photographer; Contemporary Literature.

It is quite unnecessary to speak of the high literary merits of these Reviews, which have long enjoyed a world renowned reputation. The subscription price for each Review is only \$3 a year; and the above three, with the *North British Review*, a Quarterly having already attained a high standing in the world of letters, with Blackwood's celebrated Monthly Magazine, may all be had for the unprecedentedly low price of \$10; being less than a fourth of the amount for which they are charged in Britain! We cannot but regard it as a happy circumstance that so large an amount of the highest literature, imbued with a genuine British spirit, is thus placed within the reach of the reading classes in these Provinces. Our agricultural readers will often find elaborate articles on some particular branches of their art; and we should be glad to know that these invaluable periodicals were more largely patronized by our rural population.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS for 1861. Edited by J. J. Thomas. Albany, N. Y. Luther Tucker & Son.

This little Annual continues to maintain its high character for useful and interesting information, specially adapted to the agricultural and rural population. Among other matters of importance may be mentioned, *Hints for the Month*, contained in the Calendar; the article

on *Working Men's Cottages*, with illustrative designs; *Roses and Greenhouse Structures*, with beautiful illustrations; *Poultry, Weeds, &c.* No farmer or gardener, who has any aspirations for improvement, ought to be without this useful and beautifully got up Annual. Price only 25 cents a copy, and in clubs only \$2 for one dozen.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST adapted to the Farm, Garden, and Household. Edited by Orange Judd, A. M.,—monthly. New York.

This is decidedly among the best of the numerous agricultural periodicals of the United States. It is a large and beautiful got up paper, edited with great ability and care, and ably supported by a number of experienced writers of good standing. The *American Agriculturist* is well deserving the extensive circulation it has already attained, and our Canadian farmer would find it a very valuable acquisition. Single copies only \$1 a year, which can be remitted by mail to the Editor and Proprietor, Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York.

MAPE'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, &c. &c. New York. 1860.

This is a beautifully printed and illustrated Catalogue, extending to about 250 pages, highly creditable to Professor Mape's well known enterprising spirit in all matters relating to agriculture, and its sister art. The price affixed to each article, and the more important articles are illustrated by well-executed engravings, with descriptive letter-press.

The Agriculturist,

OR JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA,

IS published in Toronto on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Subscription—Half a dollar per annum single copies; Eleven copies for Five Dollars. Twenty-two copies for Ten Dollars, &c.

Editors—Professor Buckland, of University College, Toronto, and Hugh C. Thomson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, whom all orders and remittances are to be addressed.

Printed at the "Guardian" Steam Press, King St. East, Toronto.

Not being now able to supply the first nine numbers of the current volume, the subscription price of the "Agriculturist" from 15th May to the end of the year, will be 50 cents per copy, with bonus at the same rate as previously: viz: one additional copy with every ten orders, and paid in advance.

For the half year commencing 1st July the price will be 25 cents. Nine copies for \$2.