

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

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

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

THE

Canadian Agriculturist,

OR

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
OF UPPER CANADA.

OL. XIII.

TORONTO, JUNE 16, 1861.

No. 12.

The Provincial Exhibition.

In another part of this number of our Journal will be found the Rules and regulations, together with the list of Prizes offered, for the sixteenth annual Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of Upper Canada, to be held at the Crystal Palace of London in the last week of September next. It will be seen that the Prize list is similar in its main features to that of former years, competition being invited in the same classes of products, with a few items added. The aggregate amount offered in prizes is about \$12,000, which is more than in any former year, except the last year, 1860, when special efforts were made to bring out a very extensive competition. The amount is exceedingly liberal and ought to encourage a spirited competition. It is greater than that at any other exhibition, except possibly one or two, in any of the neighboring provinces or states.

Although the amount of prizes is not quite so large as last year, yet some new features, which were introduced for the first time last year, and which added considerable interest to the exhibition, as for instance the prizes for herds of cattle, prizes for the best animal of any age in a class, &c., have been retained, and will doubtless be again well contested. Prizes have also been offered for a machine for sinking drains and laying tiles, and for a steam plough or cultivator for manual operation, both of which we have good reason to expect will be competed for, and will doubtless prove a great source of attraction at the

exhibition. Although no implement of the kind first named has yet been produced to work quite satisfactorily, industry and perseverance may yet succeed in overcoming the difficulties experienced in producing a machine which will effect a great saving of labor and expense in the execution of the important improvement of Land Drainage. The second implement mentioned has now got beyond the mere experimental stage, and is in actual use to a large extent in England, where land is ploughed and cultivated by it considerably cheaper and more advantageously than by the ordinary method. We have not yet seen anything of the kind in Canada, but we fully anticipate that we shall have an opportunity of doing so at our show at London this autumn.

Hon. Adam Fergusson, one of the first presidents of the Association, a member of the Board of Agriculture from its commencement, and whose name is familiarly associated with the progress of agriculture in this province in the minds of all its inhabitants, has very liberally offered some handsome special prizes, which will doubtless prove gratifying mementos to whoever may be the winners of them.

We should have alluded somewhat earlier, in these remarks, to the handsome prize of Sixty Dollars, given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is derived from his princely donation of Two Hundred Pounds to the Association on the occasion of his visit last autumn, and will be continued annually, the object for which it is given being changed from year to

year as the Board may consider desirable. This prize will be one of the most coveted honours to be gained at the Show.

The Legislature did not deem it proper to accede to the petition of the Board of Agriculture, during last session of Parliament, to grant a sum of money from the public funds, in aid of the proper representation of Canada at the Grea World's Exhibition at London, England, in 1862. The Board may possibly be able to make some preparation for that event, in connection with our approaching Exhibition, and it is partly with this object that the County Societies are requested to send to it specimens of fall wheat from every county in the province. At any rate, if this invitation is freely responded to by the Societies, a collection will be obtained, which will form a most valuable and interesting representation, for various purposes, of the capabilities of every part of the country in regard to the production of this great staple.

The Canada Company continue their liberal prizes for Wheat, Flax, and Hemp, which have always, especially the first named, been amongst the most highly valued and interesting prizes competed for at our shows.

We need not enter, however, any further into details. It is sufficient to refer to the list itself, and to cordially invite all, agriculturists, horticulturists, mechanics, manufacturers, and artizans, each to prepare to exhibit in every class in which they believe they can produce a superior article, and thus contribute to sustain the high position which the Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada has won.

We understand that the local preparations at London are proceeding satisfactorily, and on the whole we have good reason to expect that the Exhibition of this year will not be in any respect unworthy of its predecessors.

Dissolving of Bones for Manure.

In all countries that have been subjected to cultivation for any considerable period of time, it may be considered as an axiom, "that without manure no good farming is profitable." This proverb means that with manure we can do any thing, cultivate every thing, which has been clearly proved by experiment. There are few farms even in the newest parts of the country which would not be benefitted by economising and applying all the manure that is made thereon, or that can be conveniently and cheaply procured. But upon old land that has been subjected to continued cropping, manure of some kind is absolutely indispensable. Bones, when minutely reduced, have been found admirably

adapted for general manurial purposes, being equally well suited to turnips and the cereals. When treated, however, with sulphuric acid, they become more readily taken into the circulation of plants, and their immediate action rendered more certain and effectual. The following method of dissolving bones will be found both simple and effective.

First, turn over and water the bone dust thoroughly with as much water or liquid manure as it will absorb; then shovel it all into a conical heap, and cover up carefully and closely with sods, or any material that will not be too porous; in a few days the temperature of the heap will be so high that the naked hand cannot be inserted in it. The object of the close covering is to prevent as much as possible the escape of the gases thrown off during fermentation. When the heap has cooled down again, turn over with water, and cover up as before; and when the heat is at the greatest mix with the acid. Take off, say two bushels at a time from the side of the heap, spread them out on the floor, or water them well all over; then apply the acid at the rate of one-third the weight of the bones; turn them all over carefully with a shovel, so as to bring the acid in contact with all the pieces of bone. It may be here necessary to mention, in regard to watering the bone-dust, that the affinity of sulphuric acid for water is very great, — much so, that if exposed to the air it will quickly absorb water from the atmosphere, and consequently, when the bones are partially saturated, the acid, from its great affinity for it, rushes, as it were, into the pores of the bones in search of water, and thus the bones become rapidly and perfectly mixed with and acted upon by the acid. When the bones and acid have been thoroughly mixed, shovel them into a corner, and proceed in the same manner with the rest of the heap. From the boiling acid produced by mixing the wet bones with the acid, they are apt to spread all over the floor and cannot be very easily kept together; after the mixture has been left for an hour to cool, there is no difficulty in laying it up compactly next day, a practice that ought always to be adopted, and in which condition it ought to remain till required for use. A considerable quantity of acid is often lost by this method unless the floor on which it is done is laid with

... or some other hard substance, as from
 high specific gravity of the acid, and its af-
 fecting for moisture, it sinks into an earthen
 crust. Dried or charred bog earth put at the
 bottom would tend to absorb it, and also any
 gas matter emitted during decomposition.
 Thus prepared can be drilled with turnip
 and other seeds, and their action is in general
 immediate and powerful. This has been the
 result of experience, whether they have been
 used on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

Land Drainage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.—By publishing the following extract from
 a letter from Mr. John Johnston, near Geneva,
 New York State, in reply to the inquiries of a
 Canadian farmer on the subject of the under-
 draining of land, you will confer a favour on the
 Editor, and a benefit to farmers generally.

Yours, &c., J. W.

King's College, June, 1861.

SIR,—Yours of the 8th inst. is received,
 and I will answer it the best I can. It is impos-
 sible for me to tell how far apart drains should
 be dug, unless I saw the land, and unless I saw some
 of the drainage, and even then I would if I could
 give a general rule. Hence draining in very wet weather, and ex-
 tending to from 33 to 40 feet, until I saw which
 the land driest. It cannot be made too
 deep, your subsoil is very tenacious at 2 to 2½
 feet apart. With regard to depth, that
 depends upon how deep you have to go before
 you reach a hard bottom. Drains ought to be at
 least 2½ feet deep, but if possible you should get
 them until the water comes in at the sides of
 the drains, and does not rise from the bottom of
 the ditch. If you have to go 3½ or four feet
 before you get as deep as the water lies, I
 like it the better. Although it costs a
 deal more to dig it, you save a great deal
 as you might perhaps put your drains 50
 feet more apart. Four inches deeper for your
 drains is enough. I like what is called
 the shoe tile best for side-drains, if the bottom
 is level. Side-drains may be the length of your
 field, no matter how long that is. If much
 uneven, you have to increase the size of the
 drains at the lower end. I have lateral or side-
 drains 150 rods long and more, and I have no
 doubt but they might answer ten times that, if
 the ground were crease the size of the tiles needed; but 2
 or 2½ inches ought to answer in any side-
 drain. There is a drain-plough made some 12
 feet long, called the Thomas Draining-
 plough, costing not over 12 or 15 dollars, that
 several speak well of, and said to be very
 useful. There is another differently con-
 structed, costing some 25 or 30 dollars, that is

also said to be very profitable; but if you can
 get ditches dug as cheap as I hear they get them
 in Whitby and Darlington, C.W., say 8 cents per
 rod for three feet deep, I would never bother
 with ditching-ploughs. I could procure you
 either of the above ploughs if you wish it. I am
 not positive as to price, but it is about the price.
 Farmers have generally enough of work for their
 horses without putting them to digging ditches.
 Paddy and his spade are the only machines I used
 to dig ditches, and I think them better than any
 other thing yet invented. I have not seen either
 of the ploughs at work, but I hear them well
 spoken of by those who have used them. I am
 certain of one thing, that underdraining is very
 profitable when properly done.

Yours, &c., J. J.

The Season—Prognostications of the Weather.

EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—In the
Agriculturist of the 6th of April, I stated in a
 communication to you that your readers may
 look for a cold and backward spring, with the
 wind hanging around the north during the greater
 part of the months of April and May.

You and your readers can now judge how far
 I was correct.

Now then for the summer quarter, what of it?
 Well, you may look for a cold summer, the wind
 will blow mostly from the east and north-east
 during the three months, with many cloudy days;
 June is likely to have a larger share of the
 southerly wind than July or August. From the
 6th of June until the 5th of September there
 will be twenty-six days on which it will rain. By
 that I do not mean to say it will rain all day,
 and it may not even fall a shower just where I
 am, it may pass around either to the north or
 south of me, but it will be seen in that number
 of days somewhere amongst your readers.

The inference from these remarks is, that it
 will be a poor year for corn and a good year for
 buckwheat, and as it will be rather a dry sum-
 mer, I advise farmers who can do it to cover
 the ground with straw or long manure where
 they have planted their potatoes; the ground
 should be covered with the straw to the thick-
 ness of five inches; this will keep the ground
 moist and prevent the growth of grass or weeds;
 will save the trouble of hoeing, and will insure
 a much larger crop than can be produced by any
 other method of cultivation.

The above plan I have adopted for the last
 four years with success. STEPHEN KING.

Ryckman's Corners, June, 1861.

Pea Harvesters:

EDITORS CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.—Just on
 my departure from home the other day, I ob-
 served in your number of the first May, an article
 on "Harvesting Peas," and I have been too
 hurried, since my return, to reply to your re-

spec. and correspondent's letter in time for your last issue. Besides, I had hoped some one more able than myself might have given the desired and satisfactory information on the subject which "Dovercourt" wishes to obtain. That, however, not being the case in your last number, I have taken up my pen to state my own opinion and long experience in the matter.

I do not wonder at "Dovercourt's" desire to possess some more expeditious and less expensive mode of harvesting his peas than by the scythe, having, as he says, forty acres to gather; but I regret to say that I can inform him of none, neither do I know of any implement at all suitable to the purpose. I have, as he has done, tried several methods of harvesting my peas, and have returned after all to the old scythe as the best means of gathering the crop, though much too expensive. The horse-rake I have a great aversion to, on account of the vast amount of dirt and rubbish it sends into your barn, together with the heavy labour it inflicts on the loader and unloader of the peas, through the haulm being so twisted and matted together. In fact, in a heavy crop, I consider it little less than *horse labour!*

There is, however, I think, a great mistake made in using too long a scythe-blade, and in rolling the wads up too large. I prefer a short blade and small wads, as in a wet time you can get the latter dry much quicker, and they are handled with far less trouble every way; and in fine weather you are enabled to get your crop quicker into your barn, with less dew upon your straw, and perhaps without any rain at all. Your straw consequently is of a much better quality, which is a great desideratum at all times. Indeed, I do not think that sufficient attention is given, generally speaking, to the securing of pea-straw in the condition it ought to be, nor is its real value as fodder duly estimated by many who grow it.

This crop is often allowed, as well as clover and timothy-hay, to remain far too long in the field after being cut, and thereby becomes dry, dusty, unpalatable, and unwholesome food! Neither the pea straw nor hay, in my opinion, can be secured too green, so long as the sap is properly killed.

I have been led, Messrs. Editors, to write more on this subject than I had intended on taking up my pen, and I much regret that I cannot give my friend "Dovercourt" more satisfactory information on the matter in question; but the inducement in replying to his communication is, in part, for the purpose of suggesting to the Board of Agriculture the *desirability* of offering a *LIBERAL premium* to the mechanics of Canada for the *best machine* for cutting and gathering the pea crop, which is now so extensively grown in the Province. Surely this would put some of our intelligent and able mechanics on their mettle! There is no question but it can be done if once set about; and I feel confident that it

would prove a very remunerative affair to the successful producers, as I know of no implement so much needed at the present time by the farmer as the one I am now writing about. The sale, I predict, would be beyond all calculation if an effective implement were produced, at a reasonable price, as no sensible farmer would long be without it. LEICESTERENSIS.

Guelpi, 27th May, 1861.

Drain Tile Machines.

Having received some inquiries in relation to the cost of Drain Tile Machines, where they are to be had, the amount of work they will do, &c we insert the following chapter from a work on "Farm Drainage," written by Mr. H. French; published by C. M. Saxton, Barker, Co., New York. We commend this work to those interested in the subject of Drainage. It contains information relating to every detail and is copiously illustrated. It is sold by James Bain, Bookseller, Toronto. We observe that the prices mentioned of tiles in the United States are much higher than those at which tiles of excellent quality are sold in this city. The prices here correspond more nearly to the English rates.

"The prices at which tiles are sold is only, the lawyers say, *prima facie* evidence of the cost. It seems to us, that the prices at which tiles have thus far been sold in this country, very far above those at which they may be, fitably manufactured, when the business is understood, and pursued upon a scale large enough to justify the use of the best machine. The following is a copy of the published prices of tiles at the Albany Tile Works, and these prices prevail throughout New England, as far as known:

Horse-Shoe Tile.—Pieces.

2½ inches rise.....	\$12 per 1
3½ " "	15 "
4½ " "	18 "
5½ " "	40 "
6½ " "	60 "
7½ " "	75 "

Sole-Tile.—Pieces.

2 inches rise.....	\$12 per 1
3 " "	18 "
4 " "	40 "
5 " "	60 "
6 " "	80 "
8 " "	125 "

Few round pipe-tiles have yet been in this country, although they are the kind generally preferred by engineers in England. The prices of round tiles would vary little from those of sole-tiles.

Tiles are usually cut fourteen inches long, and shorten in drying, and burning, to about twelve and a half inches, so that with breaking, and other casualties, they may be calculated to lay about one foot each; that is to say, 1,000 tiles may be expected to lay 1,000 feet of drains.

To assist those who desire to manufacture tiles for sale, or for private use, it is proposed to give such information as has been gathered from various sources as to the cost of making, and the selling prices of tiles, in England. The following is a memorandum made at the residence of Mr. Thomas Crisp, at Butley Abbey, in Suffolk, Eng., from information given the author on the 8th of July, 1857:

"Mr. Crisp makes his own tiles, and also supplies his neighbours who need them. He sells one and a half inch pipes at 12s. (\$3) per 1,000. He pays 5s. (\$1.25) per 1,000 for having them made and burnt. His machine is Waller's patent, No. 22, made by Garret and Son, Leiston, Lakenham, Suffolk. It works by a lever, makes five one and a half inch pipes at once, or three sole-tiles, about two inch. The man at work said, that he, with a man to carry away, could make 4,000 one and a half inch pipes per day. They used no screen, but cut the clay with a wire. The machine cost £25 (about \$125). At the kiln, which is permanent, the tiles are set on end, and bricks with them in the same kiln. They require less heat than bricks, and cost about half as much as bricks ere, which are moulded ten inches by five.

"Two girls were loading bricks into a horse-cart, and two women receiving them, and setting them in the kiln. They made roof-tiles with the same machine, and also moulded large ones by hand. The wages of the women are about 8d. (sixteen cents) per day."

At the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, in England, the author saw Williams' tile Machine in operation, and was there informed by the exhibitor, who said he was a tile-maker, that it requires *five-sevenths as much coal* to make 1,000 two-inch tiles, as 1,000 bricks—the price of bricks being 10 by 5; and he declared, that he, with one boy, could make with the machine, 7,000 two-inch tiles per day, after the clay is prepared. Of course, one other person, at least, must be employed to carry off the tiles. Mr. Denton gives his estimates of the prices at which pipe-tiles may be procured in England, as follows—the prices, which he gives in English money, being translated into our own:

"When ordinary agricultural labor is worth 50 per week, pipes half one and a half inch, or half two-inch, may be taken at an average price of \$4 38 per 1,000. When labor is \$3 00 per week, the pipes will average \$5 00 per 1,000, and when labor is \$3 50, they will rise to \$6 25."

He adds: "In giving the above average cost of materials, those districts are excluded from

consideration, where clay suitable for pipes exists in the immediate vicinity of coal-pits which must necessarily reduce the cost of producing them very considerably."

Taking the averages of several careful estimates of the cost of tiles and bricks, from the 'Cyclopaedia of Agriculture,' we have the prices of tiles in England about \$5 per 1,000, and the price of bricks \$7 87, from which the duty of 5s. 6d. should be deducted, leaving the average price of bricks \$6 50. Upon tiles there is no such duty. Bricks in the United States are made of different sizes, varying from 8 x 4 in. to the English standard 10 x 5 in. Perhaps a fair average price for bricks of the latter size, would be not far from \$6 per 1,000; certainly below \$6 50 per 1,000. There is no reason why tiles may not be manufactured in the United States, as cheaply, compared with the price of bricks, as in England; and it is quite clear that tiles of the sizes named, are far cheaper than common bricks.

What is wanted in this country is, first, a demand sufficient to authorize the establishment of works extensive enough to make tiles at the best advantage; next competent skill to direct and perform the labor; and, finally, the best machinery and fixtures for the purpose. It is confidently predicted, that, whenever the business of tile-making becomes properly established, the ingenuity of American machinists will render it easy to manufacture tiles at English prices, notwithstanding the lower price of labor there; and that we shall be supplied with small tiles in all parts of the country, at about the current prices of bricks, or at about one-half the present Albany prices of tiles, as given at the head of this chapter. It should be mentioned here, perhaps, that in England, it is common to burn bricks and tiles together in the same kiln, placing the tiles away from the hottest part of the furnace; as, being but about half an inch in thickness, they require less heat to burn them than the bricks.

In the estimates of labor in making tiles in England, a small item is usually included for 'rolling.' Round pipes are chiefly used in England. When partly dried, they are taken upon a round stick, and rolled upon a small table to preserve their exact form. Tiles usually flatten somewhat in drying, which is not of much importance in any but round pipes, but those ought to be uniform. By this process of rolling, great exactness of shape, and a great degree of smoothness inside, are preserved."

TILE MACHINES.

Drainage with tiles is a new branch of husbandry in America. The cost of tiles is now a great obstacle in prosecuting much work of this kind which the land owners desire to accomplish. The cost of tiles, and so the cost of drainage, depends very much—it may be said chiefly—upon

on the perfection of the machinery for tile-making; and here, as almost everywhere else, agriculture and the mechanical arts go hand in hand. Labor is much dearer in America than in Europe, and there is therefore, more occasion here than there, for applying mechanical power to agriculture. We can have no cheap drainage until we have cheap tiles; and we can have cheap tiles only by having them made with the most perfect machinery, and at the lowest prices at which competing manufacturers, who understand their business, can afford them.

In the preceding remarks on the cost of tiles, may be found estimates, which will satisfy any thinking man that tiles have not yet been sold in America at reasonably low prices.

To give those who may desire to establish tileries, either for public or private supply, information, which cannot readily be obtained without great expense of English books, as to the prices of tile machines, it is now proposed to give some account of the best English machines, and of such American inventions as have been brought into notice.

It is of importance that American machinists and inventors should be apprised of the progress that has been made abroad in perfecting tile machines; because, as the subject attracts attention, the ingenuity of the universal Yankee nation will soon be directed toward the discovery of improvements in all the processes of tile-making. Tiles were made by hand long before tile machines were invented.

A Mr. Read in the "Royal Agricultural Journal," claims to have used pipe tiles as early as 1795, made by hand and formed on a round stick. No machine for making tiles is described, before that of Mr. Beart's, in 1810, by which 'common tile and sole (not pipes or tubes) were made.' This machine, however, was of simple structure, and not adapted to the varieties of tiles now used.

All tile machines seem to operate on the same general principle—that of forcing wet clay, of the consistency of that used in brick-making through apertures of the desired shape and size. To make the mass thus forced through the aperture, hollow, the hole must have a piece of metal in the centre of it, around which the clay forms, as it is pushed along. This centre piece is kept in position by one or two thin pieces of iron, which of course divide the clay which passes over them, but it unites again as it is forced through the die, and comes out sound, and is then cut off, usually by hand, by means of a small wire, of the required length, about fourteen inches.

The machines work either vertically or horizontally. The most primitive machine which came to the author's notice abroad, was one which we saw on our way from London to Mr. Mechi's place. It was a mere upright cylinder, of some two feet height, and perhaps eight inches in diameter, in which worked a piston. The

clay was thrown into the cylinder, and the piston brought down by means of a brake, like an old-fashioned pump, and a single round pipe tile forced out at the bottom. The force employed was one man and two boys. One boy screened the clay, by passing through it a wire in various directions, holding the wire by the ends, and cutting through the mass till he had found all the small stones contained in it. The man threw the mass thus prepared into the cylinder, and put on the brake, and the other boy received the tile, upon a round stick as they came down through the die at the bottom, and laid them away. The cylinder held clay enough to make several, perhaps twenty, two-inch pipes. The work was going on in a shed, without a floor, and upon a liberal estimate, the whole establishment, including shed and machine, could not cost more than fifty dollars. Yet, on this simple plan, tiles were moulded much more rapidly than bricks were made in the same yard, where they were moulded singly, as they usually are in England. It was said that this force could thus mould about 1,800 small tiles per day.

This little machine seems to be the same described by Mr. Parkes as in general use in 1843, in Kent and Suffolk Counties.

Most of the tile machines now in use in England and America are so constructed, as to force out the tiles on a horizontal frame-work, about five two-inch, or three three-inch pipes abreast. The box to contain the clay may be upright or horizontal, and the power may be applied to a wheel, or by a crank turned by a man, or by horse, steam, or water power, according to the extent of the works.

We saw at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Salisbury, in England, in July, 1857, the 'pipe and clay machine,' of W. Williams, of Bedford. It was in operation for exhibition, and was worked by one man, who said he was a tile maker, and that he and one boy, could make with the machine 7,000 two-inch tiles per day, after the clay was prepared in the pug mill. Four tiles were formed at once, by clay passed through four dies, and the box holds clay enough for thirty-two two-inch tiles, so that thirty-two are formed as quickly as they can be removed, and as many more as soon as the box can be refilled.

The size No. 3, of this machine, such as we then saw in operation, and which is suitable for common use, costs at Bedford, \$88 50, with one set of dies; and the extra dies for making three, four, five and six-inch pipes, and other forms, if desired, with the horses, as they are called, for removing the tiles, cost about five dollars each. This, like most other machines, is adapted to making tiles for roofs, much used in England instead of shingles or slates, as well as for draining purposes.

There are several machines now in use in England, namely: Etheridge's, Clayton's, Serjeant Whitehead's, and Garret's—either of which

could be satisfactory, according to the amount of tile desired.

We have in America several patented machines for making tiles, of the comparative merits of which we are unable to give a satisfactory judgment. We will, however, allude to two or three, advising those who are desirous to purchase, to make personal examination for themselves. We are obliged to rely chiefly on the statements of the manufacturers for our opinions. Daine's American Drain Tile Machine is manufactured at Birmingham, Michigan, by his Daines. This machine is in use in Exeter, N. H. close by the author's residence, and thus proves satisfactory. The price of it is about \$100, and the weight, about five hundred pounds. It occupies no more space than a common three-and-a-half foot table, and is worked by a man at a crank. It is capable of turning out, by man power, about two hundred and fifty two-inch tiles an hour, after the clay is prepared in a pug mill. Horse or water power can be readily attached to it.

Pratt's Tile Machine is manufactured at Canadaville, New York, by Pratt & Brothers, and is in use in various places in that State, as well elsewhere. This machine differs from Daine's in this essential matter, that here the clay is *egged*, or tempered, and formed into tiles at operation, while with Daine's machine, the clay is first passed through a pug mill, as it is making bricks in the common process. Pratt's machine is worked by one or two horses, or by steam or water power, as is convenient. The price of the smaller size, worked by one horse, is \$150, and the price of the larger size, worked by two horses, \$200. Professor Jones says he saw this machine in operation and considers it 'perfect in all its parts.' The makers claim that they can make, with the one machine 5,000 large tiles a day. They also state that 'two horses will make tiles about as cheap as bricks are usually made, and as fast as the large sized machine.'

These somewhat indefinite statements are that we can give, at present, of the capacity of the machines. We should have no hesitation in ordering a Pratt machine were we desirous of going into an extensive business of Tile-making, and we should feel quite safe with a Daine's machine for a more limited manufacture.

J. C. Salsbury, at the Novelty Works, in the city of New York, is manufacturing a machine making tiles and bricks, which exhibits some novel and peculiar features, worthy of attention those who propose to purchase tile machines, and Mr. Mapes expresses the confident opinion that this machine excels all others, in its capacity to make tiles with economy and rapidity. We have examined only a model. It is claimed that this large size, with horse power, will make 20,000 two-inch tiles per day, and the hand-power machine, 3,000 per day. We advise tile-makers to examine all these machines in operation, before purchasing either.

Agricultural Intelligence.

SALT AND ITS OFFICES.—Some modern agricultural writers have doubted the necessity of giving animals salt. The following remarks as to the effect of salt upon health, by Professor Johnston, may be relished by those who still put salt in their own puddings, and allow their cattle now and then :—

The wild buffalo frequents the salt licks of Northwestern America; the wild animals of the central parts of South Africa are a sure prey to the hunter who conceals himself behind a salt spring; and our domestic cattle run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this delicious luxury. From time immemorial, it has been known that, without salt, man would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient or unchemical modern could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt—why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent) consists of common salt, and as this is partially discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor allow the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste.

SALTING FENCE POSTS.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire *Journal of Agriculture*, in speaking of fence posts, says, that thirty years ago he set some fence posts which, upon recent examination, proved to be perfectly sound. This preservation he attributes to the fact of his having bored each post with a two inch auger, about three inches above the ground, filling the hole with salt and plugging it up. The quantity of salt to each post was about half a pint.

Horticultural.

Toronto Horticultural Society.

The first Exhibition of the season of this Society took place in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Thursday, May the 30th, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, it surpassed, in the floral department, both as to magnitude and excellence, any previous Spring Show held in this

city. The number of green and hot-houses in and about the city has of late very much increased, and is still increasing; and a very lively interest is being taken by their owners in adding to the extent and attractiveness of the Horticultural Exhibitions. The number of visitors throughout the day, particularly in the evening, was very much greater than usual, a circumstance that must act beneficially on the income of the Society, which needs, and is highly deserving of augmentation. A few years ago, the Exhibitions mainly depended upon a small number of nurserymen for green-house and store plants, but now by far the largest quantity is contributed by gentlemen resident in the vicinity, who employ gardeners distinguished for skill and ability, whose productions would take rank by the side of those which characterize similar Exhibitions in Europe. We have no space for details, and must content ourselves mainly with a few general remarks. Among the splendid collection of green-house and stove-plants, the following were conspicuous:—*Euphorbia Splendens*, *Swansonia Purpuria*, *Meyeria Erecta*, and *Combretum Purpureum*, from the conservatory of the Hon. S. B. Harrison, who also exhibited some very fine orchids, the singularity of whose growth attracted much attention. The collection of calceolarias was of a very high order of merit, chiefly contributed by Hon. J. C. Morrison, Mr. Killaly, and Mr. McPherson; the latter also sent a magnificent orange-tree in full blossom, with several large and apparently ripe fruit, which elicited universal admiration, and the perfume of which was delicious. Some very fine roses were contributed by Mr. Morrison and Mr. John Gray, of the Lakeview Nursery. Mr. Fleming of the Yonge Street Nursery had some very fine Carnations and Azalias, and his Pansies were said by competent judges to be quite unsurpassed in this country. A peach-tree in full bearing, with some of its fruit well ripened, from the hot-house of Mr. W. H. Boulton, attracted much attention; and there was quite a number of apples, in an excellent state of preservation, chiefly contributed by the President, Hon. Mr. Allan, and Mr. Stibbard. Mr. J. D. Humphreys contributed two large dishes of mushrooms, which could hardly be surpassed anywhere. In early spring vegetables, such as sea-kale, carrots, potatoes, asparagus, &c., the

show was much better than we expected, considering the backwardness of the season; and quantity, if small, was fully compensated by superior quality. A curiosity in its way was a large and well grown specimen of a Chiriyam, (*Dioscorea Batatas*), exhibited by J. Harrison. A few years ago, the Board of Agriculture imported some small tubers of this root and distributed them for trial. Hopes were held out that they would prove a substitute for the potato, but results, as so far obtained, both here and in Europe, go to show that such expectations are not likely to be realized.

Hamilton Horticultural Society's Exhibition.

MR. EDITOR,—Knowing you to be interested in all the Cultures, I cannot allow our late Horticultural Exhibition held here on the Queen's Birth day to pass unnoticed. I can assure you, Sir, the display was an excellent one, particularly of Fuchsias, Geraniums and Calceolarias. There was also forward a good collection of Green House and stove plants, including some very fine new and rare foliage plants. As I have seen the prize list it is unnecessary for me to go into its details. The Begonias from the gardens of John Brown, Esq., and W. P. MacLaren, Esq., were beautiful, Mr. Brown's *Begonia Rex* B. Marshallen, and B. Z. thina, carried off the prize; Mr. MacLaren's varieties, *Begonia Griffithi*, *B. Argenta Ramiflora* from the gardens of the same gentlemen were two collections of very fine foliage plants. The Varieties from Mr. MacLaren's that took the prize were *Coleus Clumei*, *Cissus discolor*, *Maranta bicolor*, *Caladium chantini*, *Aspidistra elatior* and *Croton variegatum*; Mr. Brown's were *Pavetta borbonica*, *Maranta alba* L., *Maranta Tiberina*, *Cissus discolor*, *Mussaenda frondosa* and *Caladium chantini*.

The prize Fuchsias, Geraniums and Calceolarias were from the gardens of John Young, Esq., R. Juson, Esq., W. P. MacLaren, Esq., John Brown, Esq., and were all very creditable to the growers, particularly the Calceolarias which were very fine. The Fuchsias were much admired for their height and profuse bloom. I really think, Mr. Editor, you will have to give our gardeners a wee bit of advice on the care of Fuchsias and Geraniums, for if they get either they have been doing, there will be no ground to account for taste, but I am inclined to think if you could advise them to be satisfied with height, and to go more on the dwarf system, you would bestow on them a favor. Were they to be confined to less and equal sized plants, both for the Fuchsias and Geraniums, I think

of the grower would be much better tested, if they can be by the present unequal sized system. I do not think that it is height and bulk that are wanted, but perfection in form, substance, and beauty in flower.

Many of our citizens take a lively interest in the Horticultural Society, and in general offer a long list of prizes, which on the late occasion were all contested. A Grape vine in a twelve or fifteen inch pot from W. P. MacLaren, Esq., attracted considerable attention, it would be about three feet high and had seven very fine bunches of grapes on it nearly ripe. This mode of fruit culture is one of the best and ought to be encouraged; it is pleasing, profitable and interesting.

In the collection of plants from Messrs Bruce and Murray I observed a fine plant of the *Gzania* in flowers. I think it worthy of its name, and it will make an excellent bedder.

The whole affair went off beautifully. Hamilton may well be proud of her flower shows—her growers in many things would be hard to beat. I had above that I thought our gardeners would be the better of a wee bit of advice from you, and in it, if you could but induce them to pay a little more attention to the Pansy, Geranium, Polyanthus and Chrysanthemum, all florist's plants, the latter excellent for the greenhouse and Conservatory in winter.

And now in conclusion, do you think Mr. MacLaren that you could concoct a plan, whereby all of strength might be had between us Hamiltonians the Toronto brethren; such a plan if you could manage it would, I think tend to much good.

yours, &c.,

HORTUS.

Hamilton, May 31, 1861.

We are happy to hear of the continued prosperity of the Hamilton Horticultural Society. What we observed at one of its exhibitions three years ago we formed a high opinion of the enterprise and skill of its competing members.

The best way probably in which Hamilton and Toronto can promote the interests of the Horticultural art, is to continue the present practice of interchanging kindly feelings and good wishes.—Ed.

Veterinary.

Veterinary Science.

EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—The columns of your valuable journal being ever open to receive all information that pertains to the advancement of agriculture in this fine province, I have the liberty of forwarding to you the following communication upon a most important branch of agriculture, one of vital importance to all having

the care and management of stock; but which I am sorry to say, has hitherto been sadly neglected. By giving the enclosed a place in your next issue, you will confer a favor on a friend of agricultural prosperity.

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

County of Quebec, C. E., May 21th, 1861.

VETERINARY SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through the agency of your widely read column, to address a few words, as a practical farmer, to the agriculturists of Canada, and all who feel a genuine interest in the progressive improvement and consequent prosperity of our noble province.

The subject matter of my remarks will be the necessity existing for the establishment of thoroughly scientific schools for veterinary instructions. The reasons which concur in urging earnest action in this matter are many—too many to be embraced in the space allotted to a newspaper correspondent. One thing, however, is self evident, and that is, that with regard to agricultural progress, no branch of it has hitherto been so sadly neglected as the highly important and most useful one of scientific veterinary surgery. The Province has, from time to time, been overrun by a host of quacks and horse leeches, whose mission it is, not to cure, but to kill and destroy the many valuable animals foolishly intrusted to their care; and in contradistinction to this fact, I would wish to call the particular attention of all interested in this important subject to the rapid strides which veterinary art is making in the British Isles. Already two colleges for veterinary instructions are established, one in London, the other in Edinburgh, the latter patronized by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, both of which institutions send out a number of students every year. Few counties in Canada would, I believe, find any difficulty in providing a sober and intelligent young man, who, with very moderate pecuniary aid, may be enabled to attend one of these colleges, where he would find profitable employment at the forge, and having ultimately obtained his diploma, would return to settle in his own country, thoroughly instructed not only in the treatment of live stock of every description under the effect of accident and disease, but in that important branch, scientific horse-shoeing.

I would earnestly draw the attention of our Board of Agriculture and the legislators of the province to this subject. We need a good veterinary school to educate physicians and surgeons for our cattle of all kinds. When a man has a horse fall sick, whose value may be from two hundred to three hundred dollars, he feels the need of a physician as much, almost, as if he was sick himself. Besides, is it not hard

to stand by and see a fine animal writhing in agony, yet be utterly unable to do anything for its relief? A human being can tell where his pain is, and even a child can give some notion of its ailment, so that, even if we do not get a physician we can do something to relieve it. An animal, however, is helpless. Some practitioners try everything they can think of, others guess at the complaint, and administer just the right thing or just the wrong thing, as they happen to guess rightly or wrongly. Now this is too bad. I know an old cirony of a blacksmith who calls himself a farrier; true he can draw blood and give a ball or glyster, but he cannot tell "when to do it or when to leave it alone."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to state the great benefits enjoyed by farmers and others resident in this city and its neighborhood, in having at command the services of Mr. Waddell, a most distinguished veterinary surgeon, of the London and Edinburgh colleges. His abilities as a physician and surgical operator have been most satisfactorily established by the successful results of his practice, and the performance of several very difficult operations on the horse, such as "neurotomy" and "tracheotomy," operations which until his arrival, had never been successfully performed by any one in this city.

I remain, &c.,

MATTHEW DAVIDSON.

Quebec, April, 1861.

[In regard to the foregoing, we may observe that the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada has been for some time in correspondence with parties with a view of obtaining from Europe a thoroughly qualified veterinary surgeon, to reside in Toronto, give lectures, undertake the treatment of diseased animals, &c., under the sanction of the Board, and establish in fact what would become the nucleus of a veterinary school. We have every expectation that this project will be carried into effect at an early day.—Ed.]

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

SIXTEENTH EXHIBITION OF THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, TO BE HELD AT LONDON, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 25, 26, & 27.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"The members of the Agricultural Societies of the several Townships within the County, or Electoral Division or United Counties, where in the Annual Exhibition may be held, and the members of the said County or Electoral Division Society, shall be also members of the Association for that year, and have member's

tickets accordingly; provided the Agricultural Societies of the said Townships, or the Society of the said County or Electoral Division or United Counties, shall devote their whole fund for the year, including the Government Grant in aid of the Association. The Office-bearers of all County Societies shall have tickets of free entrance during the show.—By-Law."

1. The payment of \$1 and upwards constitute a person a member of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada for one year; and \$100 life, when given for that specific object, and as a contribution to the local funds.

2. No one but a member shall be allowed to compete for prizes except in classes, 29, 39, 48, and 59.

3. All entries must be made on printed forms which may be obtained of the Secretaries Agricultural Societies, or of Mechanics' Institutes, free of charge. These forms are to be filled up and signed by the exhibitor, enclosing a dollar for membership, and sent to the Secretary the Association, Board of Agriculture, Toronto ON or BEFORE SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, after which no entries can be taken except in the Horticultural and Ladies' Departments, and Foreign classes.

Exhibitors in these Departments may enter articles up to Monday Evening of the last week, when the Books will be finally closed.

4. Blood Horses, and thorough-bred Cattle will be entered, and have their full pedigree properly attested and sent to the Secretary in Toronto not later than Saturday, August 24th. No animal will be allowed to compete as pure bred unless they possess regular Stud and Herd Book pedigrees, or satisfactory evidence be produced that they are directly descended from such stock. In the class of Durham Cattle, particularly, no animal will be entered competition, unless the pedigree of the same be first inserted in the English or American Herd Book, or in the Upper Canada Stock Register, kept at the office of the Board of Agriculture.

5. Tickets from the Treasurer's Office will be furnished each exhibiting member, till Monday evening, Sept. 23rd, which will admit him only, free to every department of the exhibition during the Show. Life members admitted throughout the Exhibition.

No members' tickets will be issued after Monday evening, but those issued up to that time will be good till the close of the show.

Necessary attendants upon stock and articles belonging to exhibitors, will be furnished admission tickets with their names written thereon, which ticket will be good at the Expositors' Gate only.

6. The admission fees to non-members, Tuesday and Wednesday, will be half-price and on Thursday and Friday, a quarter-price each time of entering through the gates.

Tickets of admission to those whose members, will be issued on and after Tuesday morning, at 25 cents each,—two such tickets to be given up at the gates each time of admission, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and

such ticket on Thursday and Friday, in accordance with the above rates. Children under fourteen years of age, half-price. Carriages to pay one dollar each admission; each occupant, except the driver, to be also provided with the usual admission ticket. Horsemen half a dollar.

7. Every article, other than live stock, exhibited for competition, must be the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada, except in classes 39 and 59. Live stock, except in class 39, must be the *bona fide* property of persons residing in Canada, and must be exhibited in the name of the owner only.

8. All premiums for Articles, except Stock, are to be awarded to the manufacturers or producers only.

8. Articles for Exhibition must be on the grounds on Monday, Sept. 23, except live stock, which must be there not later than Tuesday afternoon.

9. Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Judges, although not enumerated in the list, and the Directors will determine the amount of premium.

In the Fine Arts and Mechanical Department, diplomas will be awarded—in addition to the money prize—to any specimen evincing great skill in its production, or deemed otherwise worthy of such a distinction, on its being recommended by the Judges and approved of by the Committee to whom all such matters shall be referred.

In the absence of competition in any of the classes, or if the Stock or articles exhibited be of inferior quality, the Judges will exercise their discretion as to the value of the premiums they recommend.

No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges while in the discharge of their duties. Any person so interfering will forfeit any premium which may be awarded them.

A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT will be appointed, who will have the general supervision of the grounds, and the arrangements of the Exhibition. He will have an office upon the ground; and all persons having inquiries to make in relation to the arrangements will apply.

No articles or stock exhibited will be allowed to be removed from the grounds, till the close of the exhibition, under the penalty of losing the premiums. The exhibition will close immediately upon the delivery of the President's address on Friday afternoon. An auctioneer will be on the ground after the premiums are announced, and every facility afforded for the transaction of business.

1. Delegates, Judges and Members of the Association are requested and expected to report themselves at the Secretary's Office, immediately on their arrival.

2. The Judges are to meet at the Secretary's Office on the Grounds, on Tuesday, 24th, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for entering upon their duties.

3. The Annual Meeting of the Directors of

the Association will take place on the grounds on Friday morning, 27th, at 10 o'clock.

15th. While the Directors will take every possible precaution, under the circumstances, to insure the safety of articles sent to the exhibition, yet they wish it to be distinctly understood that the owners must themselves take the risk of exhibiting them; and that should any article be accidentally injured, lost, or stolen, the Directors will give all the assistance in their power towards the recovery of the same, but will not make any payment for the value thereof.

Exhibitors must provide for the delivery of their articles upon the show ground. The Association cannot in any case make provision for their transportation, or be subjected to any expense therefor, either in their delivery at or return from the grounds; all the expenses connected therewith must be provided for by the Exhibitors themselves.

16. The Treasurer will be prepared to commence paying the premiums on Saturday, 28th, at 9 a. m., and parties who shall have prizes awarded them are particularly requested to apply for them before leaving London, or leave a written order with some person to receive them, stating the articles for which prizes are claimed.

N.B.—In case the Directors shall require any particular information in reference to animals or articles taking first prizes, the owners will be expected to transmit it, when requested to do so.

The Local Committee will make arrangements with Steamboat and Railroad proprietors for carrying articles and passengers at reduced rates.

Provender will be provided by the Association for live stock at cost price.

Arrangements will be made with the Customs department for the free entry of articles for competition.

Prize List.

DEPARTMENT FIRST.

Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Products, Implements, &c.

MEDALS.—In all cases the winner of a first prize of \$40 will be entitled to the Association's Gold Medal, value \$40, instead, if he prefer it, and the winner of a first prize of \$20, or upwards will be entitled to the Silver Medal, at \$10, if he prefer it, with the difference in money.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—BLOOD HORSES.

<i>Sect.</i>		<i>\$ c.</i>
1. Best thorough-bred stallion		40 00
2d	do	25 00
3d	do	12 00
2. Best 3 years old stallion		23 00
2d	do	14 00
3d	do	7 00

CLASS V.—HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES, THE PRINCE OF WALES PRIZE.

Best stallion for general purposes,
Prize presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.. \$ c.
60 00

CATTLE.

CLASS VI.—DURHAMS.

	\$ c.
Best bull 4 years old and upwards.	36 00
2d do.....	23 00
3d do.....	16 00
4th do.....	8 00
Best 3 years old bull.....	32 00
2d do.....	20 00
3d do.....	12 00
4th do.....	6 00
Best 2 years old bull.....	24 00
2d do.....	16 00
3d do.....	9 00
4th do.....	5 00
Best 1 year old bull.....	20 00
2d do.....	12 00
3d do.....	8 00
4th do.....	4 00
Best bull calf (under 1 year).....	16 00
2d do.....	10 00
3d do.....	6 00
4th do.....	3 00
Best bull of any age.....	Diploma.
Best cow.....	20 00
2d do.....	12 00
3d do.....	8 00
4th do.....	4 00
Best 3 years old cow.....	16 00
2d do.....	10 00
3d do.....	6 00
4th do.....	4 00
Best 2 years old heifer.....	12 00
2d do.....	8 00
3d do.....	5 00
4th do.....	3 00
Best 1 year old heifer.....	10 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00
4th do.....	2 00
Best heifer calf (under one year) ..	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
3d do.....	2 00
4th do.....	1 00
Best herd of Durhams, consisting of one bull, and not less than four cows or heifers, or cows and heifers, of any age.....	40 00
Extra Entries.	

A. B.—A certificate of HERD BOOK PEDIGREE, a sufficient Reference to the Herd Book in which they are registered, will be required of animals in the Durham class, along with or previous to the application to enter them for exhibition. The pedigrees of others should be full and correct as possible.

CLASS VII.—DEVONS.

List of Prizes the same as in Class vi.

CLASS VIII.—HEREFORDS.

Prizes the same as Class vi.

CLASS IX.—AYRSHIRES.

Prizes the same as Class vi.

CLASS X.—GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Prizes the same as Class vi.

CLASS XI.—BULL OF ANY BREED.

For the best bull of any age or breed, Diploma and Silver Medal.

CLASS XII.—GRADE CATTLE.

Sect.		\$ c.
1.	Best Grade cow.....	20 00
	2d do.....	12 00
	3d do.....	8 00
	4th do.....	5 00
2.	Best 4 year old grade cow.....	20 00
	2d do.....	12 00
	3d do.....	8 00
	4th do.....	5 00
3.	Best 3 years old cow.....	16 00
	2d do.....	10 00
	3d do.....	6 00
	4th do.....	4 00
4.	Best 2 years old heifer.....	12 00
	2d do.....	8 00
	3d do.....	5 00
	4th do.....	3 00
5.	Best 1 year old heifer.....	10 00
	2d do.....	6 00
	3d do.....	4 00
	4th do.....	2 00
6.	Best heifer calf (under 1 year)	6 00
	2d do.....	4 00
	3d do.....	2 00
	4th do.....	1 00

THE FERGUS CUP.

7. Best grade heifer, two years old on March 1, 1861, or under, the produce of a pure bred Durham Bull, and of a cow at least one-half pure bred, Prize presented by Hon. A. Ferguson,—SILVER CUP.

8. Extra Entries.

DIPLOMAS will be awarded to the breeders or importers of bulls and stallions which take first prizes when their names and residences are given.

The Judges shall ascertain, in deciding on bull calves in any of the foregoing classes, whether the animal has been suckled or raised by pail, and make allowances accordingly.—The exact age of young animals must be stated on the cards, and will be taken into consideration by the judges in making their awards; and any person understating the age of an animal will forfeit the premium to which he might otherwise be entitled.

A certificate to be produced to show the breeding of animals in class XII.

Young cattle may compete, if the exhibitor think fit, in an older class than that which they properly belong; but no animal will be allowed to compete in more than one of the foregoing sections.

An animal will not be allowed to compete as a three-year old cow unless it has had a calf, but a two year old animal having had a calf will be allowed to compete as a two-year old heifer, if the owner thinks fit.

Prizes will be awarded to animals of other breeds than those above mentioned, if deemed worthy.

CLASS XIII.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.

<i>Sect.</i>		\$	c.
1.	Best fat ox or steer.....	30	00
	2d do.....	20	00
	3d do.....	12	00
2.	Best fat cow or heifer.....	30	00
	2d do.....	20	00
	3d do.....	12	00
3.	Best yoke of working oxen.....	20	00
	2d do.....	12	00
	3d do.....	8	00
4.	Best yoke 8 years old steers.....	16	00
	2d do.....	10	00
	3d do.....	6	00
5.	Best team of oxen, not less than ten yoke from one township, the property of any number of persons..	40	00
6.	Extra Entries.		

SHEEP.

CLASS XIV.—LEICESTERS.

1.	Best ram, two shears and over...	16	00
	2d do.....	10	00
	3d do.....	4	00
2.	Best shearling ram.....	16	00
	2d do.....	10	00
	3d do.....	4	00
3.	Best ram lamb.....	8	00
	2d do.....	4	00
	3d do.....	2	00
4.	Best 2 ewes, two shears and over...	16	00
	2d do.....	12	00
	3d do.....	6	00
5.	Best 2 shearling ewes.....	12	00
	2d do.....	8	00
	3d do.....	4	00
6.	Best 2 ewe lambs.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
	3d do.....	2	00

CROSS XV.—COTSWOLDS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIV.

CLASS XVI.—CHEVIOTS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIV.

CLASS XVII.—OTHER PURE BRED LONG WOOLED SHEEP, NOT LEICESTERS, COTSWOLD, OR CHEVIOTS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIV.

CLASS XVIII.—SOUTH DOWNS.

Prizes the same as in class XIV.

CLASS XIX.—MERINOS AND SAXONS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIV.

CLASS XX.—OTHER PURE BRED SHORT WOOLED SHEEP, NOT SOUTHDOWNS, MERINOS OR SAXONS.

Prizes the same in Class XIV.

CLASS XXI.—FAT SHEEP.

1.	Best two fat wethers.....	12	00
	2d do.....	8	00
	3d do.....	4	00

<i>Sect.</i>		\$	c.
2.	Best 2 fat ewes.....	12	00
	2d do.....	8	00
	3d do.....	4	00
3.	Extra entries in sheep.		

Sheep that have been shewn in any other class cannot compete as fat sheep.
[Sheep will not be allowed to compete with more than the present year's growth of wool upon them]

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXII.—YORKSHIRES.

1.	Best Boar, 1 year and over.....	15	00
	2d do.....	10	00
	3d do.....	7	00
2.	Best Boar, under 1 year.....	10	00
	2d do.....	6	00
	3d do.....	4	00
3.	Best Breeding Sow 1 year and over.....	10	00
	2d do.....	7	00
	3d do.....	4	00
4.	Best sow, under 1 year old.....	5	00
	2d do.....	4	00
	3d do.....	3	00

CLASS XXIII.—LARGE BERKSHIRES.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

CLASS XXIV.—ALL OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXV.—SUFFOLKS.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

CLASS XXVI.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

CLASS XXVII.—ALL OTHER SMALL BREEDS.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

In the classes of Pigs, the precise age of the animal is to be stated on the cards.

With a view of encouraging largely the importation of improved stock, the exhibitor any male animal imported into this Province from Europe since the last Exhibition, shall take the first prize in any of the above classes, will be paid three times the amount the premium offered in the list; the exhibitor of any female animal imported from Europe, within the same time taking the first prize will be paid double the amount offered; the exhibitor of any male animal imported into the Province from any part of America within the same time, taking the first prize, will be paid double the amount of prize offered; and of any female animal imported within the same time, taking the first prize, one-half additional the amount of prize offered in the list. All animals to be the bona fide property of persons residing in Upper Canada. Satisfactory evidence must have been given at the time making the entry that the animal has been imported within the time named, or the increase prize will not be paid.

CLASS XXVIII.—POULTRY, &C.

Sect.		\$	c.
1.	Best pair of white dorkings.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
2.	Best pair of spangled do.	4	00
2d	do	2	00
3.	Best pair of black Polands.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
4.	Best pair of white Polands	4	00
2d	do	2	00
5.	Best pair of golden Polands	4	00
2d	do	2	00
6.	Best pair of silver Polands.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
7.	Best pair of game fowls.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
8.	Best pair of Jersey blues.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
9.	Best pair of Cochín China, Slianghai, Canton, or Bramah Pootra fowls	4	00
2d	do	2	00
0.	Best pair of black Spanish fowls.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
1.	Best pair of black Java fowls	4	00
2d	do	2	00
2.	Best pair Bolton grays.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
3.	Best pair of Bolton bays.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
4.	Best pair of Hamburg fowls.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
5.	Best pair of Dominique.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
6.	Best pair of feathered-legged ban- tams	2	00
2d	do	1	00
7.	Best pair of smooth-legged bantams	2	00
2d	do	1	00
8.	Best pair of turkeys (white or co- lored)	4	00
2d	do	2	00
9.	Best pair of wild turkeys.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
10.	Best pair of large geese.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
11.	Best pair of Bremen geese.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
12.	Best pair of Chinese geese.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
13.	Best pair of Muscovy ducks.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
14.	Best pair of common ducks.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
15.	Best pair of Aylesbury ducks.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
16.	Best pair of Poland ducks.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
17.	Best pair of Rouen ducks.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
18.	Best pair of Guinea fowls.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
19.	Best pair of pea fowls.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
20.	Best collection of pigeons.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
21.	Best lot of poultry, in one pen, and owned by the exhibitor.....	6	00

Sect.

\$ c.

- 32. Best collection of poultry entered in the various classes by one exhibitor..... 8 00
- 33. Best pair of rabbits..... 2 00
- 34. Best lot of rabbits..... 4 00

THE FERGUS MEDALS.

- 35. Best pair (Cock and Hen) of Domestic Fowls, prize by Hon. Adam Ferguson..... Silver Medal.
- 2d do..... Silver Medal.
- 36. Other entries.

Exhibitors will have to provide their own coops, and are recommended to have them about three feet cube in size, for convenience of arrangement on the grounds.

XXIX.—FOREIGN STOCK.

- 1. Best stallion for agricultural purposes; diploma and..... 12 00
- 2d do..... 12 00
- 2. Best blood stallion, diploma and... 12 00
- 2d do..... 12 00
- 3. Best Durham bull, diploma and... 10 00
- 2d do..... 10 00
- 4. Best Durham cow, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 5. Best Ayrshire bull, diploma and... 10 00
- 2d do..... 10 00
- 6. Best Ayrshire cow, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 7. Best Hereford bull, diploma and... 10 00
- 2d do..... 10 00
- 8. Best Hereford cow, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 9. Best Devon bull, diploma and... 10 00
- 2d do..... 10 00
- 10. Best Devon cow, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 11. Best Leicester ram, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 12. Best 2 Leicester ewes, diploma and 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 13. Best Southdown ram, diploma and 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 14. Best 2 Southdown ewes, dipl. and 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 15. Best Merino or Saxon ram, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 16. Best 2 Merino or Saxon ewes, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 17. Best boar, diploma and..... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 18. Best breeding sow, diploma and... 6 00
- 2d do..... 6 00
- 19. Extra entries in Foreign Stock.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XXX —GRAINS, SEED, &C.

- The Canada Company's prize..... 100 00

Sect.	\$	c
1. For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1861. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and un-mixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the Wheat, which is to be given up and become the property of the Association, for the distribution to the County Societies for SEED.		
2d	do by the Association.	40 00
3d	do	20 00
The winners of the 2d and 3d prizes to retain their wheat.		
This wheat will be ready for distribution after the annual meeting. The delegates from such County Societies as desire to have a portion are requested to apply for it, and take it with them from the show ground, for immediate sowing, where practicable.		
The winners of these prizes will be required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, the variety and quantity of seed, and time of sowing, manures, (if any used), produce per acre of grain, and any other particulars of practical importance, before being paid the amount of premium. Winners of prizes in the succeeding sections of this class will also be expected to furnish information when applied for.		
2.	Best two bushels of winter wheat.	10 00
2d	do	8 00
3d	do	6 00
4th	do	4 00
3.	Best two bushels spring wheat.	10 00
2d	do	8 00
3d	do	6 00
4th	do	4 00
4.	Best 2 bushels of barley (two rowed)	6 00
2d	do	4 00
3d	do	2 00
4th	do	Vol. Transactions.
5.	Best 2 bushels of barley (6 rowed).	6 00
2d	do	4 00
3d	do	2 00
4th	do	Trans.
6.	Best two bushels rye.	6 00
2d	do	4 00
3d	do	2 00
4th	do	Trans.
7.	Best two bushels of oats (wh) . . . ite	6 00
2d	do	4 00
3d	do	2 00
4th	do	Trans.
8.	Best two bushels of oats (black) . . .	6 00
2d	do	4 00
3d	do	2 00
4th	do	Trans.

Sect.	\$	c
9. Best two bushels of field peas.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
4th	do	2 00
10. Best two bus. of marrow fat peas.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
4th	do	2 00
11. Best two bushels tares.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
4th	do	2 00
12. Best bushel of white field beans		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
4th	do	2 00
13. Best two bushels Indian corn in the ear (white).		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
4th	do	2 00
14. Best two do [yellow].		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
4th	do	2 00
15. Best bushel of timothy seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
4th	do	2 00
16. Best bushel clover seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
17. Best half bushel Alsike clover seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
18. Best bushel hemp seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
19. Best bushel flax seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
20. Best bushel mustard seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
21. Best Swedish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
22. Best 14 lbs field carrot seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
23. Best 12 lbs mangel wurzel seed.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	4 00
24. Best bale of hops, not less than 112 lbs.		
2d	do	20 00
3d	do	12 00
25. Best bushel horse or tick beans.		
2d	do	6 00
3d	do	3 00

	\$ c.
1. Best bushel buckwheat.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.
2. Best bushel Millet.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.
3. Best bushel of Hungarian grass seed	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.

29. SPECIAL PRIZES FOR FALL WHEAT FROM COUNTIES.—With the view of obtaining and saving in possession of the Board specimens of all wheat from every quarter of the Province, each County Society is invited to procure and send to the exhibition, one bushel of fall wheat, of the best quality obtainable, the growth of their county in the present year; and for these samples the following prizes are offered:

For the best bushel.....	\$5 00
For the 2nd best.....	4 00
For the 3rd best.....	3 00
For the 4th best.....	2 00
For each of all the other samples....	1 50

The wheat to be the property of the Board. Each County Society to send but one sample; each sample to be marked with the name of the County Society, and with the name of the wheat exhibited, and to compete only in this one section. No entry fee will be charged, and the entry book will be kept open for this purpose till the meeting of delegates, when the samples will be judged.

9. Extra entries.

CLASS XXXI.—ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

1. Best bushel pink-eyed potatoes....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	1 00
2. Best bushel cup potatoes.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	1 00
3. Best bushel goldfinders.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.
4. Best bushel white potatoes.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.
5. Best bushel red do.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.
6. Best bushel blue do.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.
7. Best bushel of any other sort.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.
8. Best bushel Swede turnips.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	1 00
9. Best bushel white globe turnips.....	00
2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	Trans.

	Sect.	\$ c.
10. Best bushel Aberdeen yellow turnips	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
11. Best 20 roots red carrots.....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	1 00	
12. Best 20 roots white or Belgian carrots	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	1 00	
13. Best 12 roots mangel wurzel(long red)	3 00	
2d do.....	2 0 0	
3d do.....	1 00	
14. Best 12 roots red globe mangel wurzel	3 00	
2d do.....	00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
15. Best 12 roots yellow globe mangel wurzel	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	1 00	
16. Best 12 roots long yellow mangel wurzel	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
17. Best 12 roots of khol rabi.....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	1 00	
18. Best 12 roots of sugar beet.....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	1 00	
19. Best 20 roots parsnips.....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
20. Best 20 roots of chicory.....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
21. Best 2 large squashes for cattle....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	1 00	
22. Best two mammoth field pumpkins	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
23. Best four common yellow field do..	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
24. Best 20 lbs of tobacco leaf, growth of Canada West.....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	
25. Best broom corn brush, 28 lbs.....	3 00	
2d do.....	2 00	
3d do.....	Trans.	

The Canada Company's prize for Flax.

26. Best 112 lbs of flax, scutched.....	24 00
2d do. by the Association.....	16 00
3d do do do.....	8 00

The Canada Company's Prize for Hemp.

27. Best 112 lbs. of Hemp.....	16 00
2d do by the Association.....	12 00
3d do do do.....	6 00
28. Other entries.	

[The Roots in the above class to be certified as of field culture by the Exhibitor.]

Roots of other varieties than those above named will receive prizes if worthy.

The names of the different varieties of wheat or other grain, roots, &c., must be inserted by each exhibitor in his list of entries.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXII.—FRUIT.

Sect.		\$ c.
1.	Best 20 varieties of apples, named, [six of each].....	5 00
	2d do.....	4 00
	3d do.....	3 00
2.	Best 12 table apples, named, [Fall sort].....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
3.	Best 12 table apples, named, [winter sort].....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
4.	Best 12 baking apples, named, [fall]	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
5.	Best 12 Bakinfi apples, [Winter].....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
6.	Best 20 varieties of pears, named [three of each].....	5 00
	3d do.....	4 00
	3d do.....	3 00
7.	Best 12 table pears, named [Fall sort]	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
8.	Best 12 table pears, named [Winter sort].....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
9.	Best 12 plums, [Dessert].....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
10.	Best 12 baking plums, named.....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
11.	Best quart of Damsons [English].....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
12.	Best 12 peaches grown in open air, named.....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
13.	Best 10 varieties of peaches, grown in open air (3 of each).....	4 00
	2d do.....	3 00
	3d do.....	2 00
14.	Best 12 quinces.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	Trans.

Sect.

15.	Best 3 clusters of golden or white grapes grown under glass.....	4 00
	2d do.....	3 00
	3d do.....	2 00
16.	Best 3 clusters of black grapes grown under glass.....	4 00
	2d do.....	3 00
	3d do.....	2 00
17.	Best four clusters black grapes, grown in open air.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
19.	Best 4 clusters white grapes, grown in open air.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
19.	Best and heaviest 2 clusters grapes, grown under glass.....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
20.	Best and heaviest two bunches of grapes, (open air).....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
21.	Best collection of grapes, grown in open air, 2 clusters or each sort, named.....	4 00
	2d do.....	3 00
	3d do.....	2 00
22.	Best green flesh melon.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
23.	Best red or scarlet flesh melon.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
24.	Best water melon.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
25.	Best 6 citrons for preserving.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
26.	Best 6 nectarines.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
27.	Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, (distinct from other entries) not more than three specimens of each sort.....	9 00
	2d do.....	6 00
	3d do.....	3 00
28.	Extra entries.....	

CLASS XXXIII.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

1.	Best 12 roots of salsify.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
2.	Best 3 heads brocoli.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
3.	Best 3 heads cauliflower.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00

Cult.		\$ c.	Sect.	\$ c.	
1.	Best 3 heads cabbage (summer).....	2 00	24.	Best 13 yellow turnips, (table).....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50		2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00		3d do.....	1 00
2.	Best 3 heads cabbage (winter).....	2 00	25.	Best 12 ears sweet corn.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50		2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00		3d do.....	1 00
6.	Best 4 sorts winter cabbage, includ- ing savoy's, 1 of each sort.....	3 00	26.	Best and greatest variety of potatoes, half peck of each sort, named....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00		2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00		3d do.....	1 00
7.	Best 3 heads red cabbage.....	2 00	27.	Best 3 squashes, (table).....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50		2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00		3d do.....	1 00
8.	Best 12 carrots for table, long red...	2 00	28.	Best and greatest variety of vegeta- bles, (distinct from other entries) each kind named.....	4 00
	2d do.....	1 50		2d do.....	3 00
	3d do.....	1 00		3d do.....	2 00
9.	Best 12 early horn carrots.....	2 00	29.	Extra entries.	
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
0.	Best 12 table parsnips.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
1.	Best 6 roots of white celery.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
2.	Best 6 roots of red celery.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
3.	Best dozen capsicums (ripe).....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
4.	Best collection of capsicums (ripe), six of each sort.....	3 00			
	2d do.....	2 00			
	3d do.....	1 00			
5.	Best 3 egg plants, purple.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
6.	Best 12 tomatoes, (red).....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
7.	Best 12 tomatoes, (yellow).....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
8.	Best assorted collection of tomatoes, 6 each of large sorts, and 12 each of small sorts.....	3 00			
	2d do.....	2 00			
	3d do.....	1 00			
9.	Best 12 blood beets.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
1.	Best peck of white onions.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
1.	Best peck of yellow onions.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
1.	Best peck of red onions.....	2 00			
	2d do.....	1 50			
	3d do.....	1 00			
Best 12 white turnips (table).....		2 00			
2d do.....		1 50			
3d do.....		1 00			

CLASS XXXIV.—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

1.	Best dozen dahlias, named.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
2.	Best and largest collection of dahlias	5 00
	2d do.....	4 00
	3d do.....	3 00
3.	Best bouquet of cut flowers, (for table)	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
4.	Best hand bouquet.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
5.	Best collection of green-house plants, not less than 12 speci- mens in flower.....	10 00
	2d do.....	6 00
	3d do.....	4 00
6.	Best 12 pansies.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
7.	Best 6 fuchsias, in flower.....	3 00
	2d do.....	2 00
	3d do.....	1 00
8.	Best collection of annuals in bloom	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
9.	Best 6 cockscombs.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
10.	Best 6 balsams in bloom.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
11.	Best collection of asters.....	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
12.	Best collection of 10 weeks' stock.	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
13.	Best collection of hybrid perpetual roses, not less than 12 blooms ...	2 00
	2d do.....	1 50
	3d do.....	1 00
14.	Best floral ornament or design.....	5 00
	2d do.....	4 00
	3d do.....	3 00

Sect.		\$ c.
15.	Best collection of verbenas, not less than 12 varieties	3 00
	2d do	2 00
	3d do	1 00
16.	Best 6 petunias	2 00
	2d do	1 50
	3d do	1 00
17.	Best collection perennial phloxes.	2 00
	2d do	1 50
	3d do	1 00
18.	Best 6 hardy shrubs, (spikes in flower)	2 00
	2d do	1 50
	3d do	1 00
19.	Best collection of hollyhocks.	2 00
	2d do	1 50
	3d do	1 00
20.	Best display of plants in flower, distinct from other entries	10 00
	2d do	6 00
	3d do	4 00
21.	Best collection of native plants, dried and named	5 00
	2d do	3 00
	3d do	2 00
22.	Best specimen of useful and ornamental rustic work for the garden	4 00
	2d do	3 00
	3d do	2 00
23.	Extra entries.	

Competitors in classes 32, 33, and 34, are requested to deliver their various productions in a clean and proper state for exhibition.

CLASS XXXV.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, &C.

1.	Best firkin of butter, in shipping order, not less than 56 lbs	12 00
	2d do	10 00
	3d do	8 00
	4th do	6 00
2.	Best butter, not less than 28 lbs., in firkins, crocks, or tubs	8 00
	2d do	6 00
	3d do	4 00
	4th do	2 00
3.	Best cheese, not less than 30 lbs	10 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	6 00
	4th do	4 00
4.	Best two stilton cheese, not less than 14 lbs. each	10 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	6 00
	4th do	4 00
5.	Best honey, in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
	3d do	1 50
	4th do	Trans
6.	Best jar of clear honey	4 00
	2d do	2 00
	3d do	1 50
	4th do	Trans
7.	Extra entries	

Persons taking premiums on dairy products will be required to furnish statements of the mode of manufacture, including the breed and

number of cows, size of farm, description of dairy premises, treatment of milk, salt, &c., quantity of produce, and any other practical information that they may be able to afford, before being paid the amount of premium.

CLASS XXXVI.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WORKED BY HORSE OR OTHER POWER.

Sect.		\$ c.
1.	Best iron plough, diploma and	12 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00
2.	Best wooden plough, diploma and	12 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00
[The ploughs to be tested on the field on the Tuesday, by a Committee appointed for the purpose, at the Exhibition; ease of draught and efficiency of work to be considered.]		
3.	Best subsoil plough, diploma and	12 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00
4.	Best double shear trench plough	10 00
	2d do	6 00
	3d do	4 00
5.	Best double mould plough	10 00
	2d do	6 00
	3d do	4 00
6.	Best pair of harrows	6 00
	2d do	4 00
	3d do	2 00
7.	Best horse-power thresher and separator, diploma and	20 00
	2d do	12 00
	3d do	8 00
8.	Best grain drill, diploma and	12 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00
9.	Best straw cutter	5 00
	2d do	4 00
	3d do	3 00
10.	Best smut machine	6 00
	2d do	3 00
11.	Best portable grist mill	12 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00
12.	Best grain cracker	8 00
	2d do	6 00
	3d do	4 00
13.	Best corn and cob crusher	4 00
	2d do	3 00
	3d do	2 00
14.	Best clover cleaning machine	12 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00
15.	Best cider mill and press	12 00
	2d do	8 00
16.	Best two-horse waggon	12 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00
17.	Best one-horse light wagon	10 00
	2d do	8 00
	3d do	4 00

	\$ c.	Sect.	\$ c.
1. Best horse cart.....	6 00	5. Best cheese press.....	8 00
2d do.....	4 00	2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	2 00	6. Best churn.....	3 00
1. Best farm sleigh.....	8 00	2d do.....	2 00
2d do.....	4 00	7. Best garden walk or lawn roller...	4 00
3d do.....	2 00	2d do.....	2 00
1. Best horse rake.....	4 00	3d do.....	1 00
2d do.....	3 00	8. Best thistle extractor.....	2 00
3d do.....	2 00	2d do.....	1 00
1. Best metal roller.....	11 00	3d do.....	Trans
2d do.....	8 00	9. Best farm gate.....	3 00
3d do.....	8 00	2d do.....	2 00
2. Best wooden roller.....	10 00	3d do.....	Trans
2d do.....	5 00	10. Best specimen farm fence, of wood.	3 00
3. Best stump extractor.....	8 00	2d do.....	2 00
2d do.....	4 00	3d do.....	Trans
1. Best reaping machine, diploma and.	20 00	11. Best specimen wire fencing, not less than two rods, erected on the ground.....	8 00
2d do.....	12 00	2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	8 00	3d do.....	4 00
1. Best mowing machine, diploma and.	20 00	12. Best wooden pump.....	4 00
2d do.....	12 00	2d do.....	3 00
3d do.....	8 00	13. Best half-dozen hay rakes.....	3 00
1. Best combined mover and reaper, diploma and.....	20 00	2d do.....	2 00
2d do.....	12 00	3d do.....	1 00
3d do.....	8 00	14. Best half-dozen manure forks.....	3 00
1. Best potato digger.....	3 00	2d do.....	2 00
2d do.....	2 00	3d do.....	1 00
3d do.....	Trans	15. Best half-dozen hay forks.....	3 00
2. Best field or two-horse cultivator.....	12 00	2d do.....	2 00
2d do.....	8 00	3d do.....	1 00
3d do.....	4 00	16. Best half-dozen scythe snaths.....	3 00
1. Best horse hoe, or single horse cultivator.....	4 00	2d do.....	2 00
2d do.....	3 00	3d do.....	1 00
1. Best post hole borer.....	12 00	17. Best ox-yoke and bows.....	2 00
2d do.....	8 00	2d do.....	1 00
3d do.....	8 00	3d do.....	Trans
1. Best brick making machine.....	10 00	18. Best grain cradle.....	2 00
2d do.....	6 00	2d do.....	1 00
2. Best flax dressing machine.....	30 00	19. Best half-dozen grain shovels.....	3 00
2d do.....	20 00	2d do.....	2 00
3d do.....	10 00	3d do.....	1 00
1. Best machine for sinking field drains and laying in and covering tiles.	60 00	20. Best half-dozen iron, (flat) shovels.	3 00
2d do.....	40 00	2d do.....	2 00
1. Best Steam Plough or Cultivator, in operation on the ground, (open to foreign competition).....	100 00	3d do.....	1 00
3. Extras.....		21. Best half-dozen spades.....	3 00
		2d do.....	2 00
		3d do.....	1 00
		22. Best half-dozen steel hoes.....	3 00
		2d do.....	2 00
		3d do.....	1 00
		23. Best half-dozen grass scythes.....	3 00
		2d do.....	2 00
		3d do.....	1 00
		24. Best half-dozen cradle scythes.....	3 00
		2d do.....	2 00
		3d do.....	1 00
		25. Best machine for making drain tiles dip. and.....	10 00
		2d do.....	6 00
		26. Best set of draining tools.....	6 00
		2d do.....	4 00
		3d do.....	2 00
		27. Best straw fork, wood.....	2 00
		2d do.....	1 00
		3d do.....	Trans

CLASS XXXVII.—AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

1. Best fanning mill, diploma and.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
3d do.....	2 00
2. Best steel drill or barrow.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
3d do.....	2 00
3. Best straw cutter.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
3d do.....	3 00
4. Best machine for cutting roots for stock.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
3d do.....	2 00

Sect.	\$	c.
28. Best implement or machine for cutting, pulling, or otherwise harvesting peas, hand or horse power	10	00
2d do.....	5	00
29. Extra entries.		
CLASS XXXVIII.—CATTLE FOOD—MANURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.		
1. Best specimen oil cake	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
2. Best specimen prepared food for cattle.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
3. Best specimen ground bonos for manure.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
4. Best specimen other artificial manure	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
5. Extras.		

CLASS XXXIX.—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Foreign manufactured implements will be admitted for exhibition only; but diplomas will be awarded to those of particular merit.

DEPARTMENT SECOND.

Arts, Manufactures, Ladies' Work, &c.

CLASS XL —ARCHITECTURE AND MISCELLANEOUS USEFUL AND DECORATIVE ARTS.		
1. Best Architectural Drawing.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
2. Best Architectural Drawing in perspective	6	00
2d do	4	00
3. Best Composition Drawing of Natural Foliage (Canadian), applicable to architectural details.....	7	00
2d do	5	00
4. Best Modelling in Plaster of Natural Foliage (Canadian), applicable to architectural details.....	7	00
2d do	5	00
5. Best collection of Mathematical, Philosophical, and Surveyor's Instruments	10	00
2d do	6	00
6. Best specimens Stained Glass.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
7. Best model of system of Ventilating, Warming, and distributing the air in Buildings.....	10	00
2d do	6	00
8. Best Banner Painting.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
9. Best Carving and Gilding.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
10. Best Carving in Wood.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
11. Best Carving in Stone.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
12. Best Drawing of Machinery, in perspective.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
13. Best Decorative House Painting.....	5	00
2d do	3	00

Sect.	\$	c.
14. Best specimens Dentistry.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
15. Best Engraving on Wood, with proof	5	00
2d do	3	00
16. Best Engraving on Copper, with proof	5	00
2d do	3	00
17. Best Engraving on Steel, with proof...	5	00
2d do	3	00
18. Best specimens Electrotyping.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
19. Best Goldsmith's Work.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
20. Best Geometrical Drawing of Engine or Millwright Work, coloured.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
21. Best Heraldic Painting.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
22. Best Lithographic Drawing.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
23. Best Lithographic Drawing, colored..	6	00
2d do	4	00
24. Best Lithographic Drawing, on Canadian Stone.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
25. Best Modelling in Plaster.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
26. Best Monumental Tomb or Head Stone	6	00
2d do	4	00
27. Best Painting, in imitation of woods and marbles.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
28. Best Picture Frame, ornamented gilt	5	00
2d do	3	00
29. Best Picture Frame, plain gilt.....	4	00
2d do	2	00
30. Best Seal Engraving, with wax impressions.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
31. Best Silversmith's Work.....	5	00
2d do	3	00
32. Extra entries.....		

CLASS XLI.—CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOODEN MANUFACTURES.

1. Best Set Bed-Room Furniture....	8	00
2d do	6	00
2. Best Centre Table.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
3. Best Drawing-Room Sofa.....	7	00
2d do	5	00
4. Best Set Drawing-Room Chairs....	7	00
2d do	5	00
5. Best Set Dining-Room Furniture..	8	00
2d do	6	00
6. Best Ottoman.....	3	00
2d do	2	00
7. Best Side-Board.....	6	00
2d do	4	00
8. Best School Desk and Chairs....	3	00
2d do	2	00
9. Best Wardrobe.....	4	00
2d do	3	00
10. Best Six Corn Brooms.....	2	00
2d do	1	00
11. Best Cooper's Work.....	3	00
2d do	2	00

Art.		\$ c.
11.	Best Curled Hair, 10 lbs.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
12.	Best Door, 4 or 6 panelled.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
13.	Best three Flour Barrels.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
5.	Best collection Handles for Tools, for carpenters, blacksmiths, gun- smiths, watchmakers, &c.	8 00
	2d do	5 00
16.	Best specimen Joiner's Work.	4 00
	2d do	3 00
17.	Best Machine-wrou't Moulding, 100 ft.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
8.	Best Machine-wrou't Flooring, 100 ft.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
19.	Best Shingles, two bundles split.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
20.	Best specimens Turning in Wood.	5 00
	2d do	3 00
1.	Best Veneers from Canadian Woods	5 00
	2d do	3 00
22.	Best Wash-tubs and Wooden Pails three of each.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
3.	Best Window Sash hung in Frame, 12 lights.	4 00
	2d do	3 00
4.	Best Six Wash-boards, zinc covered	2 00
	2d do	1 00
5.	Best Willow Ware.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
26.	Extra entries	

CLASS XLII.—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, AND PARTS THEREOF.

1.	Best Axle, wrought iron	3 00
	2d do	2 00
2.	Best Six Bent Shafts	3 00
	2d do	2 00
3.	Best Buggy, double seated	6 00
	2d do	4 00
4.	Best Buggy, single seated.	5 00
	2d do	3 00
5.	Best pleasure Carriage, two horse.	10 00
	2d do	6 00
6.	Best pleasure Carriage, one horse.	7 00
	2d do	5 00
7.	Best Child's Carriage.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
8.	Best Dog Cart, single horse.	5 00
	2d do	3 00
9.	Best two pairs of Carriage Hubs.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
10.	Best two pairs of Carriage Rims or Felloes	3 00
	2d do	2 00
11.	Best one dozen machine-made Car- riage Spokes.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
12.	Best pleasure Sleigh, two horse.	7 00
	2d do	5 00

Sect.		\$ c.
13.	Best pleasure Sleigh, one horse.	6 00
	2d do	4 00
14.	Best Set Steel Carriage Springs.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
15.	Best pair of Carriage Wheels, un- painted	4 00
	2d do	3 00
16.	Extras	

CLASS XLIII.—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS.

1.	Best Blacking for Shoes.	2 00
	2d do	1 00
2.	Best assortment Essential Oils.	6 00
	2d do	4 00
3.	Best Glue, 14 lbs.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
4.	Best Isinglass, 1 lb.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
5.	Best Medicinal Herbs, Roots, and Plants, native growth.	7 00
	2d do	5 00
6.	Best Oils, extracted from Plants.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
7.	Best Oils, Linseed and Rape.	3 00
	2d do	2 00
8.	Best Oil, Coal, Shale, or Rock.	4 00
	2d do	3 00
9.	Best assortment Varnishes.	4 00
	3d do	3 00
10.	Extra entries	

CLASS XLIV.—FINE ARTS.

Professional List—Oil.

1.	Best Animals, grouped or single.	10 00
	2d do	6 00
2.	Best Historical Painting, Canadian subject	10 00
	2d do	6 00
3.	Best Landscape, Canadian subject.	10 00
	2d do	6 00
4.	Best Marine Painting, Canadian sub.	10 00
	2d do	6 00
5.	Best Original Composition, any other subject	10 00
	2d do	6 00
6.	Best Portrait	8 00
	2d do	5 00

In Water Colours.

7.	Best Animals, grouped or single.	7 00
	2d do	5 00
8.	Best Flowers, grouped or single.	7 00
	2d do	3 00
9.	Best Landscape, Canadian subject.	7 00
	2d do	5 00
10.	Best Marine View, Canadian subject	7 00
	2d do	5 00
11.	Best Miniature Portrait	6 00
	2d do	4 00
12.	Best other Original Composition.	7 00
	2d do	5 00

Sect.		\$	c.
14.	Best can Preserved Meats	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
15.	Best Sauces for table use.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
16.	Best 25 lbs Soap.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
17.	Best assortment Fancy Soaps.....	4	00
	2d do.....		00
18.	Best Starch, 12 lbs of Corn.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
9.	Best Starch, 12 lbs of Flour.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
20.	Best Starch, 12 lbs of Potato.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
21.	Best Sugar, 20 lbs of Beet Root.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
22.	Best Sugar, 20 lbs of Corn Stalk.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
23.	Best Sugar, 20 lbs Maple.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
24.	Best Sugar, one loaf of refined.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
25.	Best 14 lbs Canadian Manufactured Tobacco.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
26.	Best Wheat Flour.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
7.	Extra entries.....		

CLASS XLVII.—INDIAN WORK.

1.	Best Bark Canoe.....	4	00
	2d do.....	2	00
2.	Best plain Buckskin Mittens.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
3.	Best Clothes Basket.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
4.	Best deer skin, dressed.....	1	00
	2d do.....	2	00
5.	Best fruit basket.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
6.	Best hand basket.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
7.	Best Indian cradle.....	2	00
	2d do.....	2	00
8.	Best pair of plain moccasins.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
9.	Best pair moccasins, worked with porcupine quills.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
10.	Best pair moccasins, worked with beads.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
1.	Best two Paddles.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
2.	Best Pipe of Peace.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
3.	Best 14 lbs Wild Rice.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
4.	Best pair Snow Shoes, common size.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
5.	Best pair Snow Shoes, eight inches long.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00

Sect.		\$	c.
16.	Best 14 lbs. Sugar.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
17.	Best Tobacco Pouch worked with Porcupine quills.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
18.	Extra entries.....		

XLVIII.—LADIES' WORK.

1.	Best Bonnet of Canadian Straw.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
2.	Best Braiding.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
3.	Best Crochet Work.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
4.	Best Embroidery in Musin.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
5.	Best Embroidery in Silk.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
6.	Best Embroidery in Worsted.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
7.	Best three pairs Gloves.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
8.	Best Guipure Work.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
9.	Best Hat of Canadian Straw.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
10.	Best Knitting.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
11.	Best Lace Work.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
12.	Best three pairs Woolen Mittens.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
13.	Best Needle Work, ornamental.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
14.	Best Fancy Netting.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
15.	Best Quilts in Crochet.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
16.	Best Quilts in knitting.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
17.	Best Quilts in Silk.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
18.	Best Quilts in piece work.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
19.	Best Gentleman's shirt.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
20.	Best three pairs Woolen Socks.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
21.	Best three pairs Woolen Stockings.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
22.	Best Tatting.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
23.	Best Wax Fruit.....	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
24.	Best Wax Flowers.....	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
25.	Best Worsted Work.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
26.	Best Worsted Work (raised).....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
27.	Extra entries.....		

AGRICULTURIST, AND JOURNAL

**CLASS XLIX.—MACHINERY AND MODELS THEREOF,
CASTINGS AND TOOLS.**

<i>Sect.</i>	\$ c.
1. Best Castings for General Machinery	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
2. Best Cast Wheel, spur or bevel, not less than 50 lbs.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
3. Best Castings for Railways, Railroad Cars and Locomotives.....	10 00
2d do.....	6 00
4. Best Steam engine, of one to four horse power, in operation on the ground.....	15 00
2d do.....	10 00
5. Best Hot air Engine, one to four horse power, in operation on the ground.....	15 00
2d do.....	10 00
6. Best Fire Engine.....	12 00
2d do.....	8 00
7. Best Model in Metal of Engine, Mill- wright's work, or Machinery....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
8. Best metal Pump.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
9. Best Refrigerator, (prize considered)	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
10. Best Platform Scales.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
11. Best Counter Scales.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
12. Best Smoke consuming Furnace in operation on the ground.....	10 00
2d do.....	6 00
13. Best Turning Lathe.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
14. Best Valves and Gearing for working steam expansively, either in model or otherwise, principle of working to be the point of competition..	12 00
2d do.....	8 00
<i>Tools.</i>	
15. Best assortment of Augers.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
16. Best Earth Augers.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
17. Best six chopping axes.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
18. Best set of Brace Bits.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
19. Best set of Bench Planes.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
20. Best Blacksmith's Bellows.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
21. Best set of Cooper's Tools.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
22. Best assortment of Edge Tools....	12 00
2d do.....	8 00
23. Best Moulding Planes and Plows..	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
24. Best assortment Weaver's Reeds ..	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
25. Extra Entries.	

**L.—METAL WORK, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
INCLUDING STOVES.**

<i>Sect.</i>	\$ c.
1. Best assortment of Coal Oil Lamps.	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
2. Best assortment Coppersmith's Work	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
3. Best assortment of Fire Arms.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
4. Best collection of Cast Steel Files..	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
5. Best Finishing in Iron, vice work...	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
6. Best Fire Proof Office Safe.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
7. Best assortment of Gas-Fittings ..	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
8. Best set of Horse Shoes.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
9. Best Iron Fencing, and Gate, orna- mental.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
10. Best Iron Work from the Hammer.	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
11. Best Iron Work, ornamental cast...	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
12. Best assortment Locksmith's work.	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
13. Best Malleable Iron from the ore..	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
14. Best Malleable Iron from scrap iron.	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
15. Best Nails, 20lbs of pressed.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
16. Best Nails, 20lbs of cut.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
17. Best Ornamental Fencings for Burial Plots in Cemeteries.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
18. Best assortment Plumber's Work..	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
19. Best assortment Screws and Bolts..	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
20. Best assortment Sheet Brass Work.	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
21. Best assortment Tinsmith's Work..	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
22. Best assortment of Tinsmith's Lac- quered Work.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
23. Best assortment of Wire Work.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
<i>Stoves.</i>	
24. Best Cooking Stove for wood, with furniture.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
25. Best Cooking Stove for coal, with furniture.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
26. Best Hall Stove for wood.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
27. Best Hall Stove for coal.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00

	\$ c.
Best Parlor Stove for wood.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
Best Parlor Stove for coal.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
Best Parlor Grate.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Extra Entries.	

CLASS LI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Best assortment of Brushes.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best assortment of Combs.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
Best Model of a Steam Vessel.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best Model of a Sailing Vessel.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
Extra Entries.	

CLASS LII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Best Harmonium.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best Melodeon.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
Best Organ, Church.....	15 00
2d do.....	8 00
Best Piano, Square.....	10 00
2d do.....	6 00
Best Piano, Cottage.....	10 00
2d do.....	6 00
Best Violin.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
Extra entries.	

CLASS LIII.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Best collection of Stuffed Birds of Canada, classified, and common and technical names attached.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best collection of Native Fishes, stuffed or preserved in spirits, and common and technical names attached.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best collection of Native Insects, classified and common and technical names attached.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
Best collection of Stuffed Mammalia of Canada, classified, and common and technical names attached.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best collection of Minerals of Canada, named and classified.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best collection of Native Plants arranged in their natural families, and named.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best collection of Reptiles of Canada, stuffed or preserved in spirits, classified, and common and technical names attached.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00

	\$ c.
8. Best collection of Stuffed Birds and animals of any country.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
9. Best collection of the Woods of Canada, in boards two feet long, one side polished; also, a portion of the tree cut in sections, showing the bark.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00

CLASS LIV.—PAPER, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND THEIR MATERIALS AND TOOLS.

1 Best Bookbinding, (blank-book)...	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
2. Best Bookbinding, (letterpress)...	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
3. Best assortment Bookbinders' leather	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
4. Cartridge Paper.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
5. Best Letterpress Printing, plain...	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
6. Best Letterpress Printing, ornamental	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
7. Best 1 dozen rolls Paper Hangings (Canadian paper,) grounded....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
8. Best 1 dozen rolls Paper Hangings, (Canadian paper,) self-grounded.	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
9. Best assortment paper manufactured from straw.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
10. Best Printing Paper, one ream....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
11. Best Printing Ink.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
12. Best assortment Printing Type....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
14. Best ream of stout Wrapping Paper	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
14. Best ream of fine Wrapping Paper.	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
15. Extra entries.....	

CLASS LV.—POTTERY, BUILDING AND PAVING MATERIALS.

1. Best 1 dozen hollow bricks for building purposes.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
2. Best collection of Canadian Building and Flagging Stones.....	10 00
2d do.....	6 00
3. Best Filterer for water.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
4. Best assortment Pottery.....	8 00
2d do.....	4 00
5. Best Sewerage Pipes, stone ware, assortment of sizes.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
6. Best assortment Stoneware.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
7. Best Slates for roofing.....	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00
8. Extra Entries	

CLASS 56—SADDLE, ENGINE HOSE AND TRUNK MAKERS' WORK, LEATHER, &c.

Sect.		\$	c.
1.	Best Engine Hose and Joints, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, 50 feet of copper rivetted	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
2.	Best set of double Carriage Harness	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
3.	Best set of single carriage Harness	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
4.	Best set of team Harness.....	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
5.	Best six assorted carriage and team Horse Collars.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
6.	Best Ladies' quilted Saddle.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
7.	Best Ladies' quilted safe Saddle....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
8.	Best Gentlemen's full quilted Saddle	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
9.	Best Gentlemen's plain shaftoc Saddle	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
10.	Best solid leather Trunk.....	5	00
	2d do.....	5	01
11.	Best Trunk, millboard, leather cov'rd	3	00
	2d do.....	3	00
12.	Best Trunk, wood, leather covered..	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
13.	Best assortment Valises.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
14.	Best assortment of whips.....	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
15.	Best assortment of Whip Thongs....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
16.	Best Hames, four pairs of iron carriage or gig.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
17.	Best Hames, three pairs of iron cased team or cart.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
18.	Best Hames, six pairs of wooden team.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
19.	Best Ladies' Saddle Tree.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
20.	Best Gentlemen's Saddle Tree.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
<i>Leather.</i>			
21.	Best Belt Leather 30lbs.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
22.	Best Brown Strap, and Bridle, one side of each.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
23.	Best Carriage Covers, two skins....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
24.	Best Deer Skin, dressed.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
25.	Best Harness Leather, two sides....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
26.	Best three Hog Skins for saddles....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00

Sect.		\$	c.
27.	Best Lacing Leather, one hide.....	2	00
	2d do.....	1	00
28.	Best Patent Leather, for carriage or harness work, 20 feet.....	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
29.	Best Skirting for saddles, two sides.	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00

30. Extra entries.

CLASS LVII.—SHOE AND BOOT MAKER'S WORK LEATHER, &c.

1.	Best Balmoral Boots, one pair of Ladies'.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
2.	Best assortment Shoemaker's work..	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
3.	Best Kid Slippers, one pair of Ladies'	4	00
	2d do.....	1	00
4.	Best Lace Boots, one pair of gentlemen's sewed.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
5.	Best Lace Boots, one pair of gentlemen's, pegged.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
6.	Best Wellington Boots, one pair of gentlemen's, sewed.....	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00
7.	Best assortment of Boot and Shoemaker's Tools.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
8.	Best assortment of Boot and Shoemaker's lasts and trees.....	6	00
	2d do.....	4	00
9.	Best assortment of Shoe Pegs.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00

Leather.

10.	Best two Calf Skins.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
11.	Best 2 Morocco Calf Skins.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
12.	Best two skins Cordovan.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
13.	Best 2 dressed Dog Skins.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
14.	Best 2 sides Kip Skins.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
15.	Best six skins Linings.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
16.	Best 20 feet Patent Leather for boots.....	5	00
	2d do.....	3	00
17.	Best six colored Sheep Skins.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
18.	Best two sides Sole Leather.....	3	00
	2d do.....	2	00
19.	Best two sides Upper Leather.....	5	00
	2d do.....	2	00
20.	Extras.....	—	—

CLASS LVIII.—WOOLLEN, FLAX, AND COTTONS

1.	Best 12 Bags from Canadian Flax..	4	00
	2d do.....	3	00

Art.	\$	c.
1. Best 12 Bags, cotton.....	3	00
2d do.....	2	00
3. Best pair woollen Blankets.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
4. Best 12 yards woollen Carpet.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
5. Best 12 yards woollen stair Carpet.....	4	00
2d do.....	3	00
6. Best 12 yards Cloth, fulled.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
7. Best 12 yards broad Cloth.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
8. Best two Counterpanes.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
9. Best 28 lbs Flax or Hemp Cordage.....	5	0
2d do.....	3	00
Best assortment of Cordage and twines from Canadian Flax or Hemp.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best Check for Horse Collars, 12 yards.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
Best pair woollen Drawers, factory made.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
Best 12 yards Flannel, factory made.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 12 yds Flannel, not factory made.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 2 pairs Horse Blankets.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 12 yds. Kersey, for horse clothing.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 12 yards Linen Goods.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 12 yards checked Minsey.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 12 yards Black Satinet.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best 12 yards mixed Satinet.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 3 woollen Shawls.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 3 woollen Shirts, factory made.....	5	00
2d do.....	3	00
Best 3 pairs wollen Stockings, factory made.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
Best 3 pairs woollen Socks, factory made.....	2	00
2d do.....	1	00
Best 3 pairs, mixed woollen and cotton Stockings, factory made.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
Best 3 pairs mixed woollen and cotton, Socks, factory made.....	2	00
2d do.....	1	00
Best 12 yards Winter Tweed.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00
Best 12 yards Summer Tweed.....	6	00
2d do.....	4	00

Sect.	\$	c.
29. Best assortment Linen and Cotton Twines.....	3	00
2d do.....	200	00
30. Best assortment Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, &c.,.....	7	00
2d do.....	4	00
31. Best assortment Woollen Shawls, Stockings, Drawers, Shirts, and Mits.....	7	00
2d do.....	4	00
32. Best 1 lb Woollen Yarn, white.....	2	00
2d do.....	1	00
33. Best 1 lb Woollen yarn, dyed.....	2	00
2d do.....	1	00
34. Extra entries.....		

MUSIC.

The following Prizes are offered for Bands:—
 For the Best Canadian Amateur Band consisting of not less than eight performers, of whom there shall not be more than two professional artists..... 100 00
 2d do..... 75 00
 3d do..... 50 00

Each Band will be required to execute the following pieces of Music, viz:—The National Anthem; Rule Britannia; a Quick Step; Waltz; Song; Polka; Set of Quadrilles, and a Medley or Operatic Piece; and to be on the grounds under the direction of the Committee during the continuance of the Exhibition. Bands intending to compete will communicate their intention to the Secretary of the Association at Toronto, or to the Secretary of the Local Committee, at London, at least a week before the Exhibition commences.

CLASS LIX.—FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

Foreign Articles will be admitted for exhibition only; but Certificates will be awarded to any article of worth or peculiar merit.

Miscellaneous.

A FARMER'S SUNDAY.—We take the following from an long and interesting paper in the *Mark Lane Express*, written by a Practical (English) Farmer. The scenes and duties described we are happy to say are by no means uncommon among the same class in Canada. There is, however, much room for improvement in this important matter; for the Sabbath is too frequently spent in a manner that is conducive neither to the health of the body, the improvement of the mind, nor the welfare of the soul.]

If I might venture to point out my idea of what a farmer's Sunday should be, it would be something like the following. It should begin

on the Saturday by making every provision for it. The straw and provender for the cattle and horses in the fold-yards should be all got in, and be deposited conveniently for serving out in the morning. The turnips and chaff all cut and ready. The meat for the pigs all mixed, and their styes made all clean and comfortable. The sheep in the field should have a double fold, and their turnips should be all cut and placed beside the troughs in readiness for filing. The household work should all be finished up for the week, and everything be made tidy and clean. The shoe-boy's knives and forks, his boots and shoes, to be all shining and in their places; his yards swept and in order. The other servants should contrive their work in their departments to make all look clean and nice, so that all and everything may contribute to make a quiet and peaceful Sabbath. This is a day of rest; therefore the servants should have the indulgence of an extra hour's repose, which is generally much needed after the toils of the busy week; and when they rise, it is to see a smiling morn'g free from care and labour. The necessary business of attending to the stock, &c., should be done as quickly and noiselessly as possible; thus making a marked difference in this respect, so that all shall know it as a day set apart for better purposes. The family assemble for breakfast; the master reverently asking the Divine blessing upon the ample provision, let this meal be partaken with cheerfulness, and sober serious conversation. Immediately afterwards all the available servants ought to be summoned to hear a portion of scripture read, and to engage in family prayer. Then comes the preparation for attendance upon Divine service, to which all that can possibly be spared should have the privilege and be induced to go—the farmer's own family along with him: the servants to those places of worship to which they belong or shall prefer; for no farmer ought to influence or coerce in this respect; his duty is to ascertain that they do attend at some place where divine service is properly conducted, but no further. * * * * *

I have oft pictured to myself the manner in which most plain practical farmers might spend their Sundays. I once visited one of this class, and stayed over the Sunday. We were all up betime in the morning, having some miles to travel to church. After an excellent and substantial breakfast, the servants were summoned into the breakfast-room, and, with Testaments in hand, each readily took his accustomed place. The Scriptures were read as in class, and the master concluded with reading an appropriate prayer. This was an excellent preparation for the religious observances of the day. We attended both the morning and afternoon services, which were conducted by the same clergyman, but in different churches. In the evening all the household were again summoned, and a continuous reading of the Scriptures again took place, extending

over several chapters, followed by family prayer in which we took the responses. This I have never forgotten, and though it occurred more than thirty years ago, I always recur to the scene with lively interest. Here was occupation in which all took part, and that with pleasure. One portion of the evening's engagement I had almost forgotten. The two intelligent servants lads gave us a very good digest of the sermons of the day, which they had written out, upon which we also made our own remarks. I don't name this as a pattern family, but as one specimen to show how the farmer's family may be profitably and agreeably occupied during the whole of the Sunday.

AN AMERICAN WEED IN ENGLAND.—It appears that an aquatic weed of most singular qualities, said to have been imported from America within the last ten years, is producing much trouble and annoyance in England by impeding the current of water, and the progress of boats in many of the larger as well as smaller streams in different parts of the country. The plant is supposed to have been introduced attached to imported timbers. Whether the plant is indigenous to the more northern parts of the American Continent is doubtful; but botanists will probably be able to settle the question.

Mrs. S. C. Hall, writing from Ersham, on the upper Thames, says:—"It is in this neighbourhood we begin to perceive the dangerous result of the recent and rapid growth of the weed, *Anacharis alsinistrum*, commonly called 'the American weed.' It has not been known in England more than ten years; but during that brief period it has spread so extensively—almost universally—through every district of our island, very frequently to affect the traffic of rivers and canals, to impede the currents of minor streams and even to fill up isolated ponds. It has already rendered the Thames, in some parts, almost impassable without difficulty.

A small pamphlet, written by WILLIAM MASHALL, Esq., of Ely, gives its history as far as can be given. The intruder is so unlike any other water-plant, that it may be at once recognized by its leaves growing in threes, round a slender or stringy stem. The color of the plant is a deep green; the leaves are about half an inch long, and an eighth wide, egg shaped at the point, and beset with minute teeth, which cause them to cling. The stems are very brittle, so that whenever the plant is disturbed, fragments are broken off. Although, at present, it cannot propagate itself by seed, (all the flowers being male,) its power to increase is prodigious, as every fragment is capable of becoming an independent plant, producing roots and stems, and extending itself indefinitely in every direction. Most of our water-plants require, in order to their increase, to be rooted.

bottom or the sides of the river or drain in which they are found; but this is independent of that condition, and actually grows in travels slowly down the stream after being "That this weed is "a foreigner" there can be no doubt. We do not very closely resemble, if identical with it, are found in American rivers. Marshall is of opinion that it is an importation from North America; and that, probably, first visit was paid to us in a load of American timber. He considers that all attempts to "get it off" must be futile; *That it never can be eradicated*; and that all we shall be able to do is to "keep it down." Its rapid spread is one of the marvels of nature. It is becoming a serious evil; the Commissioners of the Thames had no time in grappling with the con-emy."

SLAVES IN AUSTRALIA.—Mrs. Meredith in her publication "Over the Straits; a visit to Tasmania" asserts that Australia bears all the rest of the world in the freedom of servitude. It is a scene which she states actually occurred elsewhere:—

"A lady is in want of a servant, and a damsel comes as an applicant for the situation, dresses in everything that can be put on at once; in the lady's drawing-room, she selects the most pleasing 'causes,' and seats herself. The lady gazes with astonishment.

"What are you staring at? Because I'm sitting down? Why you don't suppose I'm going to stand all the while I'm talking to you? What think of such a thing! Oh! I tell you, you don't need to be surprised,—it's quite colonial.

"The question of wages is brought forward. 'Wages? Oh! I suppose you mean my salary. Well, I'll take £150 a year, if the work's light.' The lady walks slowly up and down.

"Do wish you'd sit down. I have talking to do when they're walking about. And now I've got the trouble of coming to speak about business, I must beg you'll sit still."

"Very well,—perhaps I mayn't object to the terms. And you'll understand I like to have friends to tea and supper, and sometimes to go out, and when I've company I can't be running you. And then, I always have two days to do every week!—'sides Sundays.'

"So eminent days! exclaimed the amazed mistress; and who's to do the work?"

"Who's to do the work? Why you, to be sure! else is it likely to do it? Oh, you needn't look away—I assure you it's quite colonial. Then, please, you're clever with your needle? Most is from the old country."

"The lady replies the lady. 'Me clever with my needle? Why, what can that possibly signify to you?"

"Signify? Oh, all in the world; because I have to help me to make my dresses.—Don't think of engaging with anybody as able to do that. It's quite colonial.

Editorial Notices &c.

THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT.—The Treasurers of County Agricultural Societies, who have not already done so, are requested to send forward their affidavits of the amount of subscriptions in their hands of their respective county and township societies for the current year, immediately, so that they may be made available for the procuring of the Government grant at as early a date as possible.

CORRECTION.—In the *Agriculturist* of May 1st, page 284, the number of members of West Northumberland Agricultural Society is stated as 180. The actual number of members at that time was 105.

FRESH GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER Seeds for Spring Sowing.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that his stock of Fresh Seeds is now complete, and very extensive, embracing almost

EVERY VARIETY OF SEED

that is adapted to the country. The stock of Agricultural Seeds is large and well selected, and the vitality of each sort being fully tested, the genuineness of the seeds may be fully relied upon.

Merchants and Agricultural Societies ordering Seeds in bulk will be supplied at wholesale prices. Complete assortments of garden seeds neatly put up in small papers, with directions for sowing, and sold by the box containing 150 papers for \$5. Twenty packages of Flower Seeds, choice sorts, will be sent free by post to any part of the Province, to the address of any party remitting \$1, free of postage, or 25 packages, postage unpaid.

The Subscriber wishing to give parties who reside at a distance an opportunity to test the qualities of his seeds, will on the receipt of \$2, free of postage, send free to any Post Office in Canada, 25 full sized packages of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, many of them containing an ounce of seed, and 12 papers of choice **FLOWER SEEDS** with descriptive catalogue and box included—the seeds to be of my own selection. None but the most useful and desirable varieties will be sent.

Descriptive catalogues of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds furnished gratis to applicants.

JAMES FLEMING,

Seedsman to the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, 350 Yonge Street.

Toronto, April 22, 1861.

9—3t.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

TORONTO SEED STORE,

CORNER OF FRONT STREET AND WEST
MARKET SQUARE.

THE Subscriber would beg to direct the attention of his friends, and the Public to his assortment of

FIELD, GARDEN, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Comprising large quantities of *Turnips, Carrots, Mangel-wurzel, Cabbage, Onion, Parsnip*, and everything worthy of cultivation in this latitude. They are all of the best quality and procured from such sources as to warrant their genuineness.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EDITION OF HIS PRICED
CATALOGUE

Of seeds, contains full directions for the treatment of various Seeds and Crops, together with much valuable information regarding this subject, and may be had gratis on application.

It forms a neat little pamphlet of 45 pages, and a perusal of it will show purchasers the advantage of procuring their supply of Seeds from responsible Seedsmen, instead of from parties having no knowledge whatever of the business.

The satisfaction so generally expressed by those with whom he has had the pleasure of dealing heretofore leads him to hope that he will continue to receive a large share of the Public patronage.

Orders per post or otherwise will receive prompt attention, and are requested to be addressed to

J. A. SIMMERS
Seedsmen.

Toronto, April, 1861.

4-t.

FOR SALE.

A PURE bred young short horn Bull; Sire an Dum imported in 1857, and both took First Prizes at the Provincial Show in Brantford the same year.

Address, R. R. Bown, Brantford.

N. B. Full blooded cow stock taken in exchange, if desired.

Brantford, April 8th, 1861.

4-t

SHORT HORNS.

FOR SALE—FIVE BULLS, all entered in American Herd Book. Prices, from 100 to 400 dollars. Also, a few HEIFERS, at low prices. Apply to

T. L. HARISON, Morley,

St. Lawrence County, New-York,

or at the *Agriculturist* office, Toronto.

March 9, 1861.

6 t

Contents of this Number.

AGRICULTURE :

The Provincial Exhibition	P.
Dissolving of Bones for Manure.....	P.
Land Drainage.....	P.
The Season, Prognostications.....	P.
Pea Harvesters.....	P.
Drain Tile Machines.....	P.
Salt and its effects.....	P.

HORTICULTURAL :

Toronto Horticultural Society.....	P.
Hamilton Horticultural Society.....	P.

VETERINARY :

On Veterinary Schools.....	P.
----------------------------	----

AGRICULTURAL :

Prize List, Provincial Exhibition.....	P.
--	----

MISCELLANEOUS :

A Farmer's Sunday.....	P.
An American Weed in England.....	P.
Servants in Australia.....	P.
EDITORIAL NOTICES, &c.....	P.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.

AN experienced English Agriculturist, several years practically acquainted with the Canadian Farming, wishes to undertake the management of a Farm, either on shares, Bailiff to the owner.

Satisfactory references and testimonials, by addressing AGRICULTURIST, Post Office C. W.

Paris, C. W. June, 1861

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

THE Office of the Board of Agriculture is at the corner of Simcoe and King street Toronto, adjoining the Government House, and any others who may be disposed are invited to call and examine the Library, &c., when convenient.

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Toronto, 1861.

Secret.

The Agriculturist,

OR JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE
OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA

Is published in Toronto on the 1st and 15th 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.