

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

Agriculture and Arts Association

OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.

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To the HON. A. M. ROSS,
Commissioner of Agriculture, etc.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, to present a concise Report of their proceedings for 1883, the Treasurer's Report as Audited for 1882, the Report on Prize Farms for 1883, the Report on Essays to which prizes have been awarded for 1883, the Results of the Thirty-eighth Provincial Exhibition for 1883, the Prize Awards of the Thirty-eighth Provincial Exhibition, the Secretary and Treasurer's Report of the First Fat-Stock Show, and the Report of the Veterinary College for 1882-83.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY WADE,
Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

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CONTENTS.

I.

	PAGE.
Report of November Meeting of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association, with list of Officers at that date	3
Estimates for 1883	8
Essay prizes for 1883	10
Report of Annual March Meeting of Council	10
List of newly-elected Members for Divisions 5, 6, 7 and 8	10
Fat Stock Show Officers	13
List of Committees for 1883	13
Auditor's Report, Abstract for 1882	15
Assets and Liabilities, from Treasurer's Report	16
Report of April Meeting of Council, in Guelph	17
Report of Educational Committee	17
General Superintendent's Report at Guelph	21
Report of Executive Committee at Guelph, in August	22
Report of September Meeting at 38th Provincial Exhibition	22
President's Address to Lieutenant-Governor	24
Lieutenant-Governor's Address—Opening of Exhibition	25
Report of Annual Meeting at Guelph	27
Delegates from Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	28
President's Address at Annual Meeting	28

II.

Report of Judges on Prize Farms, 1883	33
County of Peel, Mr. T. J. Black's Farm	34
County of Durham, Mr. Albert Tamblyn's Farm	35
County of York, Mr. David Smellie's Farm	37
" Wm. Rennie's Farm	38
" Wm. Milliken's Farm	41
" Simpson Rennie's Farm	43
" George Morgan's Farm	46
County of Simcoe, Mr. Wm. Robinson's Farm	47
Counties to which Prizes will be given in 1884	49

III.

Report of Judges on Prize Essays	49
Essay on Increasing Tendency of the Time for Farmers' Sons Going to other Pursuits, by Thos. Shaw, of Woodburn, First Prize	49
Essay on same subject, by H. F. Housberger, Springfield, Second Prize	61
Essay on same subject, by Richard Drury, Barrie	68
Essay on same subject, by F. C. Wade, Toronto	73
Essay on Improving the Quality of Butter, by David Nicol, Cataraqui, First Prize	82
Essay on same subject, by John Smith, Ratho, Second Prize	101

III.

	PAGE.
Results of 38th Provincial Exhibition at Guelph	114
Financial results of do	115
Comparative Statement of do	116
Comparative Table of Progress of do	118
List of Premiums Awarded, Horses	119
do Cattle	126
do Sheep	136
do Pigs	139
do Poultry	141
do Agricultural Implements, etc.	144
do Carriages and Sleighs	145
do Agricultural Products	147
do Dairy Products	150
do Fruit, Vegetables, etc.	153
do Arts and Manufacturers' Department	161
do Ladies' Work ..	164
do Machinery, and parts thereof, etc.	167
do Wearing Apparel, Furs, etc.	170
do Groceries and Provisions	172

IV.

Report of Council Meeting for December	173
Report of Ploughing Match Committee for District No. 4	177
“ “ “ 1	179
“ “ “ 2	181
“ “ “ 2	183

V.

Report of Christmas Fat Stock Show, by Secretary	186
“ “ by Treasurer	202
Report of Judges on Essays on Fat Stock Show, by Students at Ontario Agricultural College	202
Report on Fat Stock Show, by Wm. Little, First Prize	203
“ “ W. W. Hubbard, Second Prize	209
“ “ John B. McKay, Third Prize	215
Report of Ontario Veterinary College, 1882-83	219

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PAGE.
114
115
116
118
119
126
136
139
141
144
145
147
150
153
161
164
167
170
172

173
177
179
181
183

186
202
202
203
209
215
219

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario FOR 1883.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1883.

To the HON. A. M. ROSS,
Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., etc.

I have the honour again, on behalf of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, to present to you their Annual Report, commencing with the month of December, 1882, at which date our last Report closed.

The Council at that date consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Elected Members of the Council.—District No. 1, D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; No. 4, J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh; No. 5, John Carnegie, Peterborough; No. 6, George Graham, Brampton; No. 7, George Moore, Waterloo; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines; No. 9, Henry Parker, Woodstock; No. 10, J. Hunter, Eden Grove; No. 11, L. E. Shipley, Greystead; No. 12, Stephen White, Chatham; No. 13, Charles Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

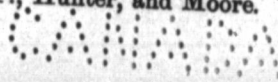
Ex-officio Member.—Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., Toronto.

Officers.—President—J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Vice-President—C. Drury, Crown Hill; Treasurer—George Graham, Brampton; Secretary—Henry Wade, Toronto; Auditors—John I. Hobson, Mosborough, and J. A. Widdifield, M.D., Newmarket.

Thursday, December 7th, 1882.

The Council met to-day at the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, at 2 p.m. Members present—The President, C. Drury, M.P.P., and Messrs. Carnegie, Legge, Parker, White, Graham, Shipley, Aylesworth, Morgan, Rykert, M.P., Hunter, and Moore.

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At the President's request, the regular proceedings were suspended, to allow the Hon. S. C. Wood to address the Council. Mr. Wood informed the Council that the Government had been considering the advisability of establishing three creameries in different parts of the Province, for the purpose of giving instruction in butter-making. He wished the Council to consider the matter and report to him. The amount of butter annually manufactured in the Province was fifty millions of pounds, a great proportion of which was inferior in quality; to improve the general quality of the butter would be to add greatly to the wealth of the Province. After commenting favourably on the Hon. Mr. Wood's remarks, the President suggested the appointment of a small committee to consider the subject.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the meetings held in Kingston during the Exhibition, which, on motion, were confirmed and signed by the President.

Numerous communications were then read and considered in order:—A letter was read from Thomas McCrae, Esq., of Guelph, presenting to the Association the series of volumes of the "Galloway Herd Book," of Scotland, as far as published. Mr. White moved, seconded by Mr. Legge, That the thanks of the Council are due, and are hereby tendered to Thomas McCrae, Esq., of Guelph, for the volumes of the "Galloway Herd Book," so kindly presented. Carried.

A communication was read from Mr. E. W. Perry, of Chicago, presenting the Secretary with four volumes of the "American Berkshire Record," and the Secretary presented them to the Council, whereupon it was moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Hunter, That the thanks of the Council be hereby tendered to the Secretary and Mr. E. W. Perry, for the handsome gift, and that a set of volumes containing the transactions of this Board, so far as can be made complete, be sent to Mr. Perry forthwith. Carried.

A letter was read from Henry Longworth, Esq., Chairman of Government Farm, P. E. Island, thanking the Council for the set of Herd Books presented him.

A communication was read from John I. Hobson, Esq., Mosborough, thanking the Council for their extra grant of fifty dollars given him on the Prize Farms' Report.

Several unimportant communications were read and considered.

A circular was then read from the Mayor of Toronto, asking the Council to appoint a delegate to represent the Board at the Semi-Centennial Celebration to be held in Toronto, in the month of March, 1884. H. Parker, Esq., moved, seconded by Mr. S. White, that the Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, be the delegate appointed by the Council. Carried.

A lease, prepared by the firm of Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge & Hoyles, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Council, March 24th, 1882, was then read, the lease being to Mr. P. Jamieson of that part of the building belonging to the Association and now occupied by him, he agreeing to pay two hundred dollars a year more for the heating of the same. Lease dated August 1st, 1882, for ten years. Mr. Jamieson executed the lease, and it is deposited in the safe of the Association.

A letter was read from H. J. Hill, Secretary of the Industrial Exhibition, asking the Council to fix the time for holding the Provincial for next year.

The Secretary then read a report of his visit to the Chicago Fat Stock Show, and of his interviews with the various Breeders' Associations. He recommended the Council to establish a similar show in Toronto, and also made some suggestions regarding Galloway and Ayrshire Herd Books, a full report of which is published in our report to the Commissioner for 1882.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Moore, that the Secretary be instructed to forthwith call the attention of the several Electoral Agricultural Societies in the several divisions in which elections of members of this Council are to be held next month, to sub-section 4 of section 20 of the Agricultural Act of last session, relating to such elections. Carried.

It was at this juncture that H. Parker, Esq., moved, seconded by Geo. Moore, Esq., that the next Provincial Exhibition be held in the city of Guelph, provided the proper guarantee be still given. Mr. Morgan thought that Ottawa had superior claims to this Exhibition; the Ottawa people had expended large sums of money upon their grounds, and would do all that was required. He moved that the vote be held over till next day.



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Mr. Aylsworth agreed with Mr. Morgan, in favour of Ottawa, and seconded his resolution. Messrs. Carnegie and Parker both spoke strongly in favour of Guelph, as also Messrs. Graham and White. On division, Guelph was carried by a large majority.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Shipley, that the Exhibition be opened on Monday, *September 24th*, next, and that it continue one week. Carried.

By the same mover and seconder, that the Finance Committee be instructed to prepare the estimate for 1882 for the Commissioner of Agriculture. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Parker, that the President, Messrs. Aylsworth, Morgan, and Professor Buckland, be a committee to decide what shall be the subjects for prize essays for 1883. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Legge, that the committee on the estimates for 1883, ask for five hundred dollars toward the educational scheme of Professor Mills. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the President and Messrs. Rykert, Legge, White, and Hunter, be a committee to report on the questions relating to Forestry. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. White, that the Secretary be instructed to send each member of the existing Council a copy of Vols. V. and VI. of the "Canada Shorthorn Herd Book." Carried.

Meeting adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

Evening Session, 7.30 o'clock.

Same members present ; the President in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Lynch addressed the Council on the subject of creameries, and on the feasibility and advisability of educating the people up to a better knowledge of the dairy interest and processes. He showed that this might be done by practically illustrating to the farmers in various parts of the Province, the manner of making butter by modern apparatus, and suggested that a manual on the butter interest and butter making might be published and circulated ; also lectures might be delivered to advantage, accompanied by actual butter making with the modern appliances before audiences in different parts of the country. He gave it as his opinion that private dairies would run out creameries in time. As an encouragement to the industry he suggested that dairy utensils be given as prizes at our exhibition.

Mr. J. B. Bessy, of Georgetown, was also heard on the same subject. He, too, thought that a certain number of creameries should be established throughout the country, that they should be fitted up with the best utensils, and that practical lessons should be given to farmers' wives and daughters who would attend for a course of instruction.

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Hunter, That Messrs. Parker, Shipley, Carnegie, and Moore be a committee to report on the dairy interest. Carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Parker, that Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosborough, be one of the auditors for the Association. Carried.

A letter from the Commissioner of Agriculture was now read, stating that he had appointed Mr. John B. Smyth, of London, as the other auditor.

Professor Brown's official report on the Live Stock at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston was then presented, and the Secretary was requested to examine it, and have it published in the Report to the Commissioner.

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Legge, that one hundred dollars be paid to Prof. Brown for his services in the capacity of Live Stock Reporter. Carried.

Mr. Parker then presented the Report on Finance. The report certified the correctness of certain accounts, and recommended the payment of various accounts, given in the detailed report. The Committee also recommended that, in accordance with the amended Act, the following detailed statement, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000, be sub-

mitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as their estimate of the sum required for the purposes of the Association for the ensuing year :—

Prize Farms.....	\$250 00
Council.....	725 00
Veterinary College.....	125 00
Essays.....	100 00
Salaries.....	1,500 00
Exhibition.....	5,000 00
Ploughing Matches or Fat Stock Show.....	1,200 00
Postage and Printing.....	600 00
Education.....	500 00

The Committee recommended that the Secretary be instructed to submit the above estimate before the 15th of the present month.

The report was signed by the Chairman, H. Parker, Esq., and dated *December 7, 1882.*

Moved by H. Parker, seconded by Ira Morgan, that the Report of the Finance Committee, just read, be adopted by this Council. Carried.

Signed. CHARLES DRURY,
President.

Friday, December 8, 1882.

The same members present. The following report of the Herd Book Committee was read by Mr. Carnegie :—

1. That the sixth volume of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book is now ready for the printer, and will be ready for delivery before the end of the year ; and that it be sold at the same price as the fifth volume—namely two dollars and fifty cents. They would also recommend that the seventh volume be placed in the hands of the printer as soon as possible.

2. With regard to the Galloway Herd Book, your Committee would recommend that the first volume be published as soon as possible, under the name of the "North American Galloway Herd Book," and that in future the pedigrees forwarded for registration, in deference to the views of the Galloway Breeders' meeting in Chicago, be submitted to committees appointed by the Galloway Breeders' Association of North America.

3. That, inasmuch as the breeders of Ayrshires have been long promised the publication of their Herd Book, and as it can be accomplished for a very reasonable amount, your Committee would recommend that the first volume be published, under the name of the "Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book," as soon as possible.

4. In publishing the Galloway, Ayrshire, and Shorthorn Herd Books (after the seventh volume), your Committee would recommend that the males be entered numerically, instead of alphabetically, as heretofore.

5. Your Committee, recognizing the importance of encouraging those engaged in the production of fat stock—especially with the view to early maturity—would endorse the recommendation of your Secretary as to the expediency of holding a Fat Stock Show annually in the city of Toronto; and would recommend that representatives of the Toronto Electoral Division Agricultural Society and breeders of fat stock be invited to meet with the members of the Council on the evening of the March meeting, with a view to perfecting arrangements for holding such an exhibition in December, 1883.

December 8, 1882. Signed. JOHN CARNEGIE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. White, that the Herd Book Committee's report be adopted. Carried.

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The Committee on Forestry then presented the following report:—

To the President and Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of Forestry beg leave to report as follows:—

They have considered the question of planting forest trees throughout the Province, and are of the opinion that the Government should be memorialized to pass some enactment whereby municipalities may be empowered to encourage the planting of trees through the means of municipal aid, and also supplement the same by Government aid.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the arguments in favour of the restoration of the forests are so great that it only requires the attention of the Government being directed thereto, to induce them to provide the necessary legislation to give it encouragement.

Your Committee beg leave to submit a memorial for presentation to the Government. All of which is respectfully submitted.

December 8, 1882.

Signed.

J. C. RYKERT,
Chairman.

COPY OF MEMORIAL.

"To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

"The Petition of the Agricultural and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario humbly sheweth:

"That, in view of the rapid destruction of the forests of Ontario, your Petitioners are of the opinion that an effort should be immediately made to encourage the planting of trees by municipalities throughout the Province.

"That, with this object in view, it would be advisable to amend the Municipal Act, so as to remove all doubt as to the power of municipalities to encourage the planting of trees, by granting aid thereto, and to provide means for the protection of the same.

"Your Petitioners would also suggest the advisability of the Government supplementing municipal aid by an annual grant from the public funds."

Upon the reading of the above, it was moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Hunter, that the above report and memorial be adopted and engrossed on the minutes. Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

Friday, Dec. 8, 2 o'clock p.m.

Business having been resumed, a telegram was read from the Mayor of Guelph, Geo. Sleeman, Esq., to a member of the Council, Geo. Moore, Esq., stating that Guelph would furnish all accommodation necessary for the Exhibition.

At this meeting important reports were made by the Committees on Creameries and Essays respectively.

The committee to which was referred the Hon. Mr. Wood's proposal with regard to the establishment of three Provincial Creameries for the education of the people in the art of butter-making begged leave to report:

That while they are thoroughly agreed with Mr. Wood that the subject is one of great importance to the people of this Province, and would justify any reasonable expenditure of the public money for such a purpose, yet that their present information leads them to the conclusion that it would be unwise for the Council of this Association to commit itself to any definite scheme for the attainment of so desirable an object, without further investigation into the merits and demerits of the various schemes suggested to that end.

Moved by Geo. Graham, seconded by Geo. Moore, that the above resolution be adopted. Carried.

The Special Committee on Essays for 1883 also presented their report as follows:—
Your Committee are of opinion that Essays on the following subjects would be of great utility at the present time:—

I. The best and most practicable means of improving the quality of butter in Ontario, both as regards its manufacture in private dairies and in creameries; special attention being paid to the wants and capabilities of the Province in adapting this important article to the present requirements both of the domestic and foreign markets.

1st prize, special, by Provincial Government \$100 00
2nd prize, by Agricultural and Arts Association 50 00

The manuscript not to exceed thirty pages foolscap.

II. The increasing tendency of the times for farmers' sons to leave the occupation of their fathers for other pursuits. Its cause and remedies.

1st prize \$30 00
2nd prize 20 00

The manuscript not to exceed twenty-five pages.

N.B.—No prize to be awarded to essays not up to the standard decided on by the Awarding Committee.

Manuscripts to be sent to the Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, Toronto, with one dollar, member's fee, not later than 1st August, 1883.
The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Tuesday, March 20, 1883.

The Council did not meet again until this date. Summoned to the call of the Secretary, the meeting was held at the Society's Board-room, in Agricultural Hall. Members present—Messrs. C. Drury, M.P.P., G. Moore, D. P. McKinnon, Aylesworth, Hunter, Legge, Parker, White, Snell and Shipley.

The Secretary read a communication from Professor Buckland, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, as follows:—

To HENRY WADE,

Secretary of Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the following gentlemen were elected members of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the next three years, by the members of the Electoral District Societies, at their annual meetings, in accordance with the Statute relating thereto—

Division No. 5 John Carnegie, Esq., M.P.P., Peterborough.
" 6 J. C. Snell, Esq., Edmonton.
" 7 Geo. Moore, Esq., Waterloo.
" 8 J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P., St. Catharines.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BUCKLAND,
Asst. Com. of Agriculture.

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Owing to the absence of several members, the annual election of officers was postponed till the evening session. Mr. Drury presiding at the afternoon meeting.

The minutes of the December meeting were read by the Secretary, confirmed, and signed by the President.

On motion of Mr. Aylesworth, Mr. R. J. Doyle and Mr. McMurchy addressed the Council briefly on the advisability of having a "Grange Day" at the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition. They assured the Council that they would make every effort to ensure the success of the day.

On the suggestion of the President, and on motion, a committee, consisting of the President, Messrs. Parker and Aylesworth, was appointed to confer with the Patrons of Husbandry on the subject.

Alderman Gowdy, of Guelph, was then introduced by Mr. Moore.

Mr. Gowdy explained that the Guelph Council and Agricultural Societies were anxious to know what accommodation would be required, and would like to have the next meeting of the Council held at that city.

On motion of Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Parker, it was resolved that the next meeting of the Council be held at Guelph on the 24th of April next, at two o'clock p.m., to examine the Exhibition Grounds, and ascertain what additions will be required in the way of buildings; also to revise the Prize List for the present year, and that the Superintendent be notified to attend the meeting with estimates of requirements.

A letter was then read from Mr. H. J. Hine, Secretary of the Shorthorn Society of Britain, thanking the Council for the 5th and 6th vols. of our Herd Book, and stating that the Association was now placed on their exchange list, and that he had just mailed the 25th vol. of Coates' Herd Book to our address.

Also a communication from Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, acknowledging the 6th vol. of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book.

A letter was read from George Leclere, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, thanking the Council for the completion of their set of Herd Books. One from the Hon. Henry Longworth, acknowledging the 6th vol. for the Prince Edward Stock Farm.

A copy of a resolution of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, sent by Julius S. Inches, Secretary, was as follows:—

"Moved by Mr. Fairweather, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario for the timely and valuable present of five volumes of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book. Carried."

A letter was read from the Hon. John Burr Plumb, stating that he had given prizes for farms in Niagara Township, asking leave to present two medals made on the Association's die by paying for them. Request granted.

Letters were read from S. D. Fisher, Secretary of Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and J. D. Smyth, Secretary of Western Fair, saying that they would reciprocate in publishing dates of respective Shows.

A letter was then read from the Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture, to the Secretary.

TORONTO, 12th Dec., 1882.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of 11th inst., enclosing motion carried by the Association to the following effect:—"That the Treasurer be instructed to pay the Ontario Government the sum of \$3,000 in full for the Council's share of the expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the Agricultural Hall."

I have to express my surprise at such a resolution being carried, when it must be borne in mind that the Government Engineer was allowed to take charge of the works going on, at the request of the Association, and that the Government were asked to advance the money to complete the works, such money to be refunded before the end of the year. It now turns out that the cost has been more than anticipated, the Engineer furnishing accounts showing that something near \$7,000 is the proportion which the Association should pay, and that all that should be charged to the offices, which the Association kindly allowed the Government to have, is a little over \$3,000. Upon what grounds the Association can claim that the Government, who, wishing to meet the views

of the Association, allowed their Engineer to take charge of the works, though not under the direction of the Government, should pay anything more than the actual cost connected with the offices improved for their use, I really cannot understand. I must say this, that it is most unfair; and that the terms of the resolution cannot be accepted. We shall expect the Association to pay the amount apportioned to them by the Engineer, and which he says he has the accounts to sustain.

Your obedient servant,

S. C. WOOD,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agricultural and Arts Association, Toronto.

Evening Session, March 20th, 1882.

Members present.—The same as at the afternoon session, with the addition of Mr. Ira Morgan and J. C. Rykert, M.P.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. Wade, the Secretary, who after calling the meeting to order, explained that the election of officers for the coming year was in order.

On motion of C. Drury, M.P.P., the retiring President, seconded by Mr. Ira Morgan, Mr. D. P. McKinnon, the retiring Vice-President, was elected President by acclamation.

Mr. McKinnon then took the chair, and briefly thanked the Council for the high compliment paid him, and was also pleased to see the handsome and commodious rooms now occupied by them.

It was then moved by Mr. Henry Parker, seconded by Mr. J. B. Aylesworth, that Mr. Joshua Legge, of Gananoque, be appointed Vice-President, this was also unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Henry Parker, seconded by Mr. Stephen White, that Mr. George Graham, of Brampton, be re-appointed Treasurer, and that as he was not now a member of the Council, his actual travelling expenses be paid during Exhibition week, in addition to his salary, which was to be the same as before. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Henry Parker, seconded by Mr. Geo. Moore, that Messrs. Aylesworth, Drury and the mover, be appointed a committee to strike the Standing Committees. Carried.

Mr. Drury proposed that steps be taken for a settlement with the Government with regard to the alterations to their building, in answer to Hon. Mr. Wood's letter. It was resolved that Messrs. Drury, White and Morgan, be a committee to wait on the Commissioner for that purpose.

The following gentlemen from the Electoral Division Society, by invitation, then waited on the Council, for the purpose of organizing a Fat Stock Show:—Andrew Smith, V. S., President; Messrs. J. J. Withrow, P. G. Close, Wm. Rennie, J. E. Mitchell, Geo. Vair, Alex. McGregor, D. C. Ridout, and J. C. Edwards, Secretary.

Mr. Drury welcomed the gentlemen, and introduced the matter, and hoped that a show would result that would be an honour to the country. President McKinnon said it had been considered that it would require one thousand dollars in premiums to get up a good show, and that the Council had agreed informally to grant five hundred dollars, if the Electoral Division Society would grant the same amount.

Dr. Smith and Mr. Rennie both thought they could not afford more than three hundred dollars, as they had a Flower Show to run also. Mr. Withrow explained that the Show would be a benefit to the city and the Province at large, and he thought they could raise the additional two hundred dollars. The other gentlemen also thought they could, and it was agreed between them that five hundred dollars would be forthcoming.

It was then moved by President McKinnon, seconded by President Smith, and resolved, "That the Agricultural and Arts Association, and the Toronto Electoral Division Society, do hold a Fat Stock Show in the month of December next, at the city of Toronto,

and that each Association if profits are made they be equally managed and appointed to manage.

It was then moved "That Messrs. Drury with the committee of Stock Show."

A resolution was moved by Mr. Smith, J. J. Withrow, Stock Show.

Moved by Mr. Council appropriate for the Show, to be held in the meeting the

Members present and Smith, Rennie, On resolution, and J. P. Edwards,

It was decided from the 13th and 15th of December them so to do. Meeting

Council met at Members present Carnegie, Snell, Moore Mr. Parker then

The Committee of the following names:

Executive and Finance and Pri Gates and Turns Herd Books.—M Prize Farms.—M

All of wh

On resolution the Mr. Drury then The Committee vincial Grange, in reference report:—

and that each Association grant the sum of five hundred dollars towards that end, and that if profits are made, they be equally divided at the end of the year; or if there are losses, they be equally met; and that a committee of four gentlemen from each Association, be appointed to manage the said Show." The deputation then retired.

It was then moved by Mr. I. Morgan, seconded by Mr. H. Parker, and resolved, "That Messrs. Drury, Moore, Snell and Carnegie, be a committee to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Electoral Division Society, to manage the Fat Stock Show."

A resolution was now read from the Electoral Division Society, stating that D. Smith, J. J. Withrow, Wm. Rennie and J. E. Mitchell were there committee to the Fat Stock Show.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Aylesworth, seconded by Geo. Moore, and resolved, "That this Council appropriate the sum of five hundred dollars towards the getting up of a Fat Stock Show, to be held in Toronto in December next."

The meeting then adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

Tuesday Evening, after Council Meeting.

Members present.—Messrs. Drury, Moore, Snell, Carnegie and Wade, from Council; and Smith, Rennie, Withrow, Mitchell and Edwards, from city.

On resolution, Dr. Smith, V. S., was elected Chairman; Henry Wade, Secretary, and J. P. Edwards, Treasurer.

It was decided that if the Guelph Fat Cattle Club would alter the date of their Show from the 13th and 14th of December, that the Toronto Show should be held on the 14th and 15th of December, and Mr. Moore and Mr. Snell were appointed a committee to ask them so to do. Meeting then adjourned.

Wednesday, 21st March, 10 a. m.

Council met at Board-room, pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.—President McKinnon, Messrs. Morgan, Legge, Aylesworth, Carnegie, Snell, Moore, Rykert, Parker, Hunter, Shipley, White and Drury.

Mr. Parker then read the following report:—

The Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees for 1883, beg to report the following names for said committees:—

Executive and Building.—Messrs. Parker, Moore, Rykert, Aylesworth and Shipley.

Finance and Printing.—Messrs. Drury, White, Carnegie and Morgan.

Gates and Turnstiles.—Messrs. Aylesworth, Legge, Hunter and White.

Herd Books.—Messrs. Carnegie, Drury, Snell and Wade.

Prize Farms.—Messrs. Drury, Snell and Carnegie.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. PARKER,
C. DRURY,
J. B. AYLESWORTH.

On resolution the report was adopted.

Mr. Drury then presented the following Report, which was also adopted:—

The Committee appointed to arrange with the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, in reference to a "Farmer's Day," at the Guelph Exhibition, beg to report:—

That subject to the approval of the Council, your Committee have made an agreement with the Grange to pay to them twenty per cent. of the excess of gate receipts of Thursday, over that of the previous day, and that the whole expense of advertising be paid by the Grange.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Toronto, March 21st, 1883.

CHARLES DRURY, *Chairman.*

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. White, and resolved, That the divisions of the Ploughing Matches be as follows:—

No. 1	Districts 1, 2 and 3.
" 2	" 4, 5 and 6, and 13.
" 3	" 7, 8 and 9.
" 4	" 10, 11 and 12.

And that the sum of \$300 be appropriated to each of the divisions, and that the Committees for the respective divisions consist of three members of each division.

Mr. Aylesworth moved, that in view of the large extent of territory comprised in the second division, one hundred dollars additional be given to that division. This resolution was lost.

On motion of Mr. S. White, seconded by Mr. Carnegie, it was resolved, That the several Committees on Ploughing Matches make their own arrangements, and the Electoral Agricultural Societies be asked to contribute, and any county society granting twenty-five dollars or upwards, the President will become *ex-officio* a member of the Committee.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, and resolved, That in view of the great importance of the dairy interest to the farmers of the Province of Ontario, and the necessity of encouraging the production of an improved quality of butter, this Council desires to express its hearty approval of the measure passed in the late session of the Legislature, making provision for the establishment of public creameries in the Province, for instruction in all the processes of butter-making, both in the dairy and the creamery system; and that the Council will cheerfully co-operate with the Commissioner of Agriculture in giving practical effect to the proposed object of the Creamery Act. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st March, 2 p.m.

Same members present.—President McKinnon in the chair.

Mr. Moore moved, seconded by Mr. S. White, That Messrs. Drury, Carnegie, Prof. Buckland and Prof. Mills, of Guelph, be a committee to report at the next meeting a plan for carrying out the Educational scheme, for which five hundred dollars is appropriated in the estimates of the current year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. White, and resolved, That the Secretary advertise for tenders for the printing of the Association for the coming year.

Mr. A. Smith, V. S., was also allowed to pay an account of one hundred and eighty dollars out of the Veterinary Grant in the hands of the Association.

Mr. Drury then presented the Financial Statement as submitted by the Treasurer, for 1882, as below, and the Report of the Auditors thereon, shewing that on the 1st of January, 1882, there was cash in the bank amounting to \$4,608.36; that since then there has been received \$28,499.36, and expended, \$26,073.56, leaving a balance on hand on the 1st of January, 1883, of \$6,984.16, as per abstract below:—

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Agricultural and Arts Association, as classed by the Auditors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Agricultural and Arts Association, as classed by the Auditors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance on hand, January 1st, 1882.....	4,608 36
" Prince of Wales Fund, Special Deposit.....	800 00
" Interest.....	189 93
" Rents.....	1,332 00
" Herd Book, Sales and Registration Fees.....	2,368 60
" Dominion Grant.....	5,000 00
" Legislative Grant.....	10,000 00
" Prize Account.....	480 00
" Exhibition Receipts—Members' Fees.....	723 00
" " Turnstiles and Gates.....	6,054 65
" " Booth Sales.....	462 00
" " Licenses.....	153 00
" " Stable Fees.....	179 50
" " Poultry Fees.....	54 50
" " Cattle Feed.....	168 00
" " Lumber Sold.....	34 00
" Furniture Sold.....	127 75
" J. R. Craig, balance.....	289 54
" Miscellaneous.....	24 16
" Refund, error in Postage \$2; error in Exhibition Expenses \$6.73.....	8 73
	\$33,057 72

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Prizes.....	11,735 50
" " Medals.....	1,083 45
" " Miscellaneous, Insurance, etc.....	1,185 30
" " Postage.....	407 50
" " Salaries, A. & A. Association.....	1,280 00
" " Interest.....	350 00
" " Petty Cash, Secretary's office.....	43 87
" " Office expenses, Stationery, etc.....	87 50
" " Prize Farms.....	209 00
" " Herd Book, including Printing, Stationery and proportion of Salaries.....	2,087 41
" " Ordinary Stationery and Printing.....	76 85
" " Furniture (Safe and Stove).....	240 40
" " Council Expenses—Ordinary.....	764 70
" " " Exhibition.....	737 12
" " Library.....	13 50
" " Veterinary College.....	125 00
" " Legal Expenses.....	23 00
" " Manitoba Exhibit.....	1,525 00
" " Exhibition Expenses including Printing and Stationery.....	5,048 76
" " Balance, Cash on hand, including Prince of Wales' Fund.....	6,984 16
	\$33,057 72

Audited and found correct,

JOHN I. HOBSON,
JOHN B. SMYTH. } Auditors.

TORONTO, January 12th, 1883.

STATEMENT.—Assets and Liabilities of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, 31st December, 1882.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
To Cash in Bank and in Treasurer's hand	6,184 17	By Mortgage on Real Estate	5,000 00
“ Real Estate, corner Queen and Yonge Streets	30,000 00	“ Balance due Veterinary College Museum	514 81
“ Special Deposit Bank of Commerce, Prince of Wales' Fund	800 00	“ Dominion Grant, Nova Scotia	327 14
“ Library, 1,628 volumes	3,000 00		
“ Herd Books: 22 copies of Vol. I.	44 00		
“ “ 76 “ “ II	190 00		
“ “ 16 “ “ III	40 00		
“ “ 362 “ “ IV., 1st part	543 00		
“ “ 126 “ “ IV., 2nd part	189 00		
“ “ 134 “ “ V	201 00		
“ Office Furniture, Safe, etc.	500 00	“ Balance of assets over liabilities	35,849 22
	\$41,691 17		\$41,691 17

Audited and found correct,

JOHN I. HOBSON,
JOHN B. SMYTH, }
Auditors.

TORONTO, January 12th, 1883

The Treasurer passed, which comp to meet again at G

The Council m D. P. McKinnon ; Morgan, Legge, and intendant.

Previous to the Local Committee. tional Committee, w of Chatham, was als

The minutes of read from John Dry that animals register This was allowed. of the Provincial Pl and stating that the dollars towards it.

to district No. 2, wi one in East York, a tary of the Ontario reapers on one of the School of Agriculture be furrowed.

A committee co report on the matte leave to present som read from the Nation to be given as a spec from the Empire Ho from James Rennie, prize for Timothy see cate, offering \$100 fo ing Dr. Smith's accou thirty-four dollars an The Printing Commit Globe the first eleven Meeting then ad

Council Chamber A letter was rea one of the days of the head of cattle, two hu consideration, granted Mr. Drury then The committee ap culture beg to recomm 1. That a course annually.

The Treasurer's Report, as tabulated, was adopted, and a number of accounts were passed, which completed the business before the Council. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at Guelph on the 24th of April, at 2 o'clock.

Guelph, April 24th, 1883.

The Council met at the City Hall at 3 o'clock p.m. Members present.—President, D. P. McKinnon; Messrs. Drury, Parker, Snell, White, Shipley, Aylesworth, Moore, Morgan, Legge, and Hunter; H. Wade, Secretary; and A. H. White, General Superintendent.

Previous to the meeting most of the Council visited the Fair-grounds along with the Local Committee. Mr. Carnegie, who had come up the day before to meet the Educational Committee, was telegraphed for and had to leave before the meeting. Mr. White, of Chatham, was also telegraphed for, and had to leave during the afternoon.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and confirmed. A communication was read from John Dryden, M.P.P., President of the Shorthorn Breeders' Convention, asking that animals registered in their book be allowed to exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition. This was allowed. A letter was read from J. Crawford and F. Malvern, asking that one of the Provincial Ploughing Matches be held in the East Riding of the county of York, and stating that their Agricultural Society would contribute the sum of three hundred dollars towards it. At a later date of the meeting another one hundred dollars was voted to district No. 2, with the condition that two matches would be held in that division—one in East York, and one in Peterborough. A letter was read from A. Gifford, secretary of the Ontario Provincial Grange, asking the Council to have a trial of self-binding reapers on one of the days of the Exhibition, and to ask the manager of the Ontario School of Agriculture to sow a field late with three kinds of grain if possible, the land to be furrowed.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Aylesworth, Hunter and Legge were appointed to report on the matter. A letter was read from Mr. Thos. Shaw, of Hamilton, asking leave to present some special prizes at the Provincial Exhibition; granted. A letter was read from the National Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, offering a tent valued at fifty dollars, to be given as a special prize, without conditions; this was accepted. A letter was read from the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., offering special prizes; accepted. A letter from James Rennie, of the Market Seed Store, was read, offering a Chill Plow as a special prize for Timothy seed; accepted. A letter was read from Wm. Weld, of the *Farmers' Advocate*, offering \$100 for special prizes; also accepted. Mr. Drury reported that after paying Dr. Smith's account for microscopes, etc., there was a balance of three hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-one cents at the credit of the Veterinary Museum Fund. The Printing Committee reported that after examining the tenders they had awarded the *Globe* the first eleven items, and the remaining items to the *Mail*.

Meeting then adjourned until 7 p.m.

Tuesday Evening, April 24th. 7 p.m.

Council Chamber, Guelph. Same members present.

A letter was read from Prof. Brown asking the privilege of holding a public sale one of the days of the Exhibition, and that accommodation be provided for about sixty head of cattle, two hundred sheep, and twenty swine. The Executive Committee, after consideration, granted that, and allowed Friday for the day.

Mr. Drury then presented the report of the Educational Committee:
The committee appointed to report on the proposed scheme of examinations in Agriculture beg to recommend as follows:—

1. That a course of reading be prescribed, examinations held, and certificates granted annually.

JOHN I. HOBSON,
JOHN B. SMYTH,
Auditors.

TORONTO, January 12th, 1883

2. That the first examination be held towards the end of June, or early in July, 1884.
3. That, the Minister of Education having expressed his willingness to assist the Council in carrying out the object in view, the examinations be held at the same time and places as the High School Intermediate Examinations, presided over by the same persons, and subject to the same rules and regulations as said Intermediate Examinations.
4. That the examination papers be prepared by persons to be chosen by the Council, be submitted to a special committee of not more than three, and after approval, be printed and sent out with the Intermediate papers.
5. That the answers of the candidates be returned to the Department of Education in sealed envelopes with the answers of Intermediate candidates, to be afterwards taken charge of and examined under the direction of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.
6. That the sum of two hundred and ten dollars be offered in prizes, as follows:—
For third-class candidates, four prizes of \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$15, open only to those who have never been in attendance at any agricultural school or college here or elsewhere.
For second-class candidates, three prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, open only to those who have never been in attendance at any agricultural school or college; and three more of the same value open to all candidates.
7. That the course of reading be as follows :

COURSE OF READING FOR THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

1. Different kinds of soils ; their properties ; variations in their composition, texture, and condition ; essential differences between good and poor soils. Substances found in plants ; and sources whence they are obtained. Exhaustion of land ; causes ; how prevented ; best modes of restoring exhausted lands. Necessity for manure ; production and waste of farmyard manure ; use of artificial manures ; lime, salt, gypsum, bone dust, and mineral superphosphates as manures.
2. *Tillage Operations.*—Ploughing, harrowing, rolling, etc. ; respective advantages and disadvantages of deep and shallow fall and spring ploughing ; subsoiling ; fallowing ; drainage, where necessary and how done ; effects of thorough tillage on lands ; times and methods of sowing ; after cultivation ; harvesting.
3. The crops which each kind of soil is best adapted to produce ; succession or rotation of crops ; importation and necessity of rotation ; rotations suitable to different soils and climates in Ontario ; good courses of cropping ; bad courses of cropping.
4. *Live Stock.*—Best kinds of stock for various farms and localities ; summer and winter management ; economy of good management ; general rules for guidance in breeding ; conditions and circumstances favourable to cattle farming, sheep farming, dairy farming, and mixed husbandry.
5. *Food.*—Chemical elements and compounds found in the most important kinds of feed and fodder which can be successfully grown in Ontario ; different materials necessary for growth, maintenance of heat, and laying on flesh ; feeding and fattening of animals.

COURSE OF READING FOR SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

1. *The Plant.*—Relations of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms to each other ; nature and sources of plant food ; composition of the most important crops grown in Ontario ; period of highest nutritive value ; chemical changes in the ripening of fruit, grain, and fodder crops ; influence of climate on perfection of growth.
2. *The Soil.*—Physical and chemical properties of soils ; classification of soils as determined by these properties ; comparative fertility of different varieties of soil ; active and dormant ingredients of soils ; best means of converting dormant into active.
Chemical and physical conditions affecting the barrenness and fertility of soils ; causes of unproductiveness ; power of different soils to hold manures ; influence of frost, aspect, elevation and climate on the productiveness of soils.

3. *Manures.*—Conditions which influence manures ; green crop manures ; Properties and superphosphates as used ; times and manner of use ; their action on soil ; their action on different stages in cereals, roots and grasses with other manures
Night-soil and manures which improve with different crops

4. *Tillage Operations.*—Soiling, rolling, fallowing, etc. ; effects on land for different crops ; differences in cultivation

5. *Seed and Soil.*—Effect of age on the quantity of seed per bushel

6. *Roots.*—Cultivation of potatoes.

7. *Green Fodder.*—etc. ; their comparative value of pastures.

8. *Rotation of Crops.*—Succession or rotation of crops ; rotations suitable to different soils and effects on the land.

9. *Drainage.*—Construction of drains

10. *Exhausted Soils.*—and enriching improved

11. *Breeding of Cattle.*—powers—how strength is lost in pedigree ; loss of size in pedigree ; constitutional vigour ; characteristics of certain breeds for special peculiarities. Growth of wool, etc.

Horses.—Most important characteristics of each ; type of management ; common

Cattle.—Characteristics of Angus, Ayrshires, etc. ; breeding in the line ; general management ; quality of milk. Common

Sheep.—Characteristics of woolled sheep ; crossbreeding ; food, soil, and shelter ; uses of fibre, felting power of wools before, during,

3. *Manures*.—Production, management and application of farmyard manure ; conditions which influence its quality ; comparative values of cattle, sheep, and horse manures ; green crop manuring ; composts.

Properties and uses of artificial manures ; lime, plaster, salt, bonedust and mineral superphosphates as manures ; circumstances under which each should and should not be used ; times and modes of application ; how to avoid the waste of such manures in the soil ; their action on seeds and young plants ; favourable and unfavourable action at different stages in the growth of crops ; action of nitrates and ammoniacal manures on cereals, roots and grasses ; special action of salt when used alone, and also in connection with other manures.

Night-soil and animal manures ; combinations of manures for certain purposes ; manures which impoverish the soil ; quantities of manures to be used on various soils with different crops ; general principles regulating the selection of manures.

4. *Tillage Operations*.—Deep and shallow ploughing, fall and spring ploughing, sub-soiling, rolling, fallowing, etc. ; advantages and disadvantages of each ; preparation of land for different crops, as fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, peas, and maize ; differences in cultivation of light and heavy soils.

5. *Seed and Sowing*.—Quality of seed ; importance of using clean and pure seed ; effect of age on the character of crop, its rapidity of growth, and liability to disease ; quantity of seed per acre ; methods and depth of sowing ; change of seed, why necessary.

6. *Roots*.—Cultivation of roots and tubers—turnips, mangolds, carrots, beets, and potatoes.

7. *Green Fodders*.—Oats and peas, tares, lucerne, sainfoin, prickly confrey, clovers, etc. ; their comparative values ; the management most appropriate for each ; management of pastures.

8. *Rotation of Crops*.—Crops which each kind of soil is adapted to produce ; succession or rotation of crops ; importance and necessity of rotation ; principles underlying it ; rotations suitable to different soils, climates, and systems of farming in Ontario ; their effects on the land.

9. *Drainage*.—Principles of drainage ; effects on soil and subsoil ; laying out and construction of drains.

10. *Exhausted Lands*.—Causes of exhaustion ; how avoided ; best means of restoring and enriching impoverished land.

11. *Breeding of Animals*.—Principles for guidance in stock-breeding ; reproductive powers—how strengthened or weakened ; pedigree influence—how intensified or reduced ; loss of size in pedigree stock ; how to control good or bad qualities ; maintenance of constitutional vigour ; common causes of barrenness in male and in female ; special aptitudes of certain breeds for different conditions of soil and climate ; principles which regulate special peculiarities, such as early maturity, rapid production of flesh, production of milk, growth of wool, etc.

Horses.—Most valuable breeds of horses for this Province ; the leading characteristics of each ; type of horse required for farm-work ; breeding, feeding and general management ; common diseases and their treatment.

Cattle.—Characteristic points—merits and demerits of Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Devons, Galloways and Holsteins ; in and in breeding ; breeding in the line ; results of each system ; milch cows—points of a good milk cow ; general management ; economy of good management ; conditions affecting quantity and quality of milk. Common diseases and remedies. Dairy management.

Sheep.—Characteristics of different breeds ; long-wooled, medium-wooled, and short-wooled sheep ; crosses between different breeds compared ; influence of breed, climate, food, soil, and shelter on the quantity and quality of wool—evenness, lustre, yolk, fineness of fibre, felting power, etc. ; feeding ; winter and summer management ; management of ewes before, during, and after lambing season ; rearing of lambs.

Swine.—Characteristics of the most important breeds of pigs ; management of sows and stores.

12. *Food and Feeding.*—Composition and properties of the most important varieties of feed and fodder available to the Ontario farmer ; classification of foods ; chemical results in the use of different foods ; “heat-producing” and “flesh-forming” ingredients in food ; best methods of combining these in feeding, so as to secure desired results ; points to be observed in order to obtain the full value of natural and artificial foods ; increase of value by preparation of food ; shelter and warmth as means of economising food ; “good and bad systems of feeding.”

13. *Diseases of Crops.*—When plants are most liable to disease ; causes of disease ; chlorosis ; fungoid diseases, as bunt, smut, rust and mildew ; remedies.

14. *Orchards.*—Planting, cultivation, pruning, grafting, etc. ; best varieties of fruit-trees for different soils and climates of Ontario ; diseases, and insect pests.

15. *Forestry.*—Planting and cultivation of forest trees, shade and ornamental trees, etc.

16. *Entomology.*—Common insects injurious to vegetation ; their habits and the best means of checking and preventing their ravages.

8. That a special committee be appointed, with power to select books of reference, appoint examiners, and arrange details as to notice to be given by candidates, printing and numbering of examination papers, and all other matters necessary for carrying out the scheme.

CHARLES DRURY,
JOHN CARNEGIE,
GEO. W. BUCKLAND,
JAS. MILLS.

Speeches were made by Mr. Drury, Prof. Mills and Prof. Brown, on the subject of the Report, and it was laid on the table to be discussed to-morrow. The Council then adjourned.

Guelph, Wednesday, 25th April, 9 a.m.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment in the Council Chamber. A discussion took place on the management of the Exhibition.

Mr. Parker then presented the following Report:—

To the President and Members of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

GENTLEMEN,—The Executive and Building Committee to whom was referred the report of the Superintendent, beg to report that they have made a personal examination of the grounds and buildings of the city of Guelph, and find them in good order, with good buildings as far as they go. We have also examined the report of Mr. White, and agree that it covers the wants of the Board fully, with the additional pens that we have recommended him to fill in the report ; which now enlarges the accommodation to 302 stalls for horses, 280 stalls for cattle, 184 pens for sheep, and 184 pens for pigs. With the above additions, we would recommend that the report of Mr. White be adopted by the Council, and that the Secretary be requested to inform the Mayor of Guelph of the requirements of the Council, in accordance with the said report.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

H. PARKER,
Chairman.

To the President

GENTLEMEN,—
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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Officers of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Having visited the grounds of the Agricultural Society in Guelph this day, for the purpose of reporting to your honourable body the necessary accommodation required for the purpose of holding your Provincial Show, beg leave to report,—

1st. That the grounds are very nicely situated, clean, and very convenient for visitors attending it. Also for exhibitors bringing stock, machinery, and other heavy articles to the show; a spur from the railway line running into the grounds, with platform erected for the purpose of unloading and reloading.

2nd. The main building is large, having four wings, 40 by 60 feet each, with a centre, 84 by 84 feet. Also a gallery above, all around which will have ample space for an art gallery and ladies' department. Another office inside will be required, similar to the one now there, for the Secretary of Arts.

3rd. I found 172 horse stables, thirty-six of which are wide stalls, all of which need to be floored, and berths made overhead for storing feed and for grooms to sleep. Also fence battening on back, which forms front of stables. I would say you will require fifty more wide stalls, 10 by 14 feet, and eighty more, 7 by 14 feet, making a total of 302, all floored and provided as aforesaid; and with proper mangers and feed boxes. The doors of all cut square across the centre, so as the lower one can be locked, and the upper one left open when required to do so.

4th. I found one large cattle shed, containing 186 stalls, 10 by 12 feet, and another to the north of the pig pens, fifty-two stalls. You will require forty-two more, making 280 stalls.

5th. I found only eighty-four sheep pens, 6 by 6 feet each. You will require 100 more 8 by 10 feet each, the old and the new, each pen to be provided with troughs for feeding.

6th. I found only eighty-four pig pens 6 by 6 each. You will require 100 more 8 by 8 feet each; the old and new to be floored, and each pen provided with a trough for feeding.

7th. I found the poultry shed too small. I would recommend the closing up of the gate at the north end of the poultry shed, and removing said gate to the north corner of the Show-ground, opposite the railway landing; and lengthening the poultry shed as far north as the cattle shed. The poultry shed to contain 400 coops, which are now made; said coops to be repaired and cleaned for use.

8th. For the stove building I would recommend using one of the wings of the Palace, there being ample space therein.

9th. For horticultural hall a new building will be needed, 125 by 40 feet, with floor above and below; or twice the length, single storey, which we would recommend to be built on the north end of the Show-ground. Said building to be provided with necessary tables and railings as required.

10th. For carriages there is now a building on the ground, 96 by 24 feet, which can be repaired and used. There will also be required an additional building of 150 by 24 feet, for holding carriages.

11th. A new building will be required for hay barn and granary, 40 by 25 feet, including granary; with bins for holding oats, chop, etc., erected on one end.

12th. There will be required a small building for Superintendent's office, to be erected near the centre of the grounds, 16 by 24 feet, fitted as required by Superintendent.

13th. There will be required a new building for dairy, 60 by 30 feet. Would recommend it to be erected on the north end of the Show-ground.

14th. The building at the gate will need to be refitted for Secretary and Treasurer's office; and the building formerly used for a refreshment building fitted for the use of the members of the Board.

15th. The water supply I found good, and would recommend that a few cyphons be attached to the water-works, with taps for supplying drink to visitors.

There would also be required a tank or hole being dug and covered for the purpose of showing pumps; location down in the flats, to prevent making grounds muddy. There would also be required two more cattle rings, making six in all. Water closets to be put in good repair, and an additional one built.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I remain, your obedient servant,

April 23, 1883.

A. H. WHITE.

At this stage of the meeting the Council were waited upon by the local committees from the City Council and the South Wellington Agricultural Societies, the report of requirements as above was read to them, and after a brief discussion was unanimously adopted by them.

The Secretary was authorized to purchase a calagraph for use in writing pedigrees. Mr. Aylesworth then read the following report:—

Mr. PRESIDENT,—Your Committee appointed to take into consideration the advisability of having a practical test of reapers and binders during the exhibition week at Guelph, respectfully recommend that the same take place at the Experimental Farm, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Government, on the suggestion of Prof. Brown, manager of the Farm, have kindly offered to provide a piece of grain of about ten acres for the testing of said machines.

Signed,

J. B. AYLESWORTH.
J. LEGGE,
J. HUNTER.

Guelph, April 25, 1883

The Educational scheme laid over yesterday, was then discussed, and on motion of C. Drury, seconded by Henry Parker, was carried unanimously; and on motion of Ira Morgan, seconded by J. Legge, Messrs. Drury, Carnegie, Prof. Mills and Prof. Buckland, were appointed a committee to put it in action. The prize list was then taken up, and as much as possible was amended, the rest to be finished by a committee to meet at Toronto at an early date. The Finance Committee reported that they had passed the accounts rendered to date, and the meeting then adjourned.

Guelph, August 22, 1883.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at the Wellington Hotel.

Members present.—Henry Parker, Chairman; D. P. McKinnon, Geo. Moore, J. B. Aylesworth, L. E. Shipley, also Geo. Graham, Treasurer, and H. Wade, Secretary. The Committee visited the grounds and inspected the buildings; the booths were auctioned by the treasurer, and during the day were disposed of. At the meeting in the afternoon, it was decided to allow Prof. Brown, of the Ontario School of Agriculture, the two cattle sheds at the north end for their cattle for the sale. It was also moved by Geo. Moore, seconded by D. P. McKinnon, and resolved, That the Association grant the sum of eight hundred dollars to the Local Committee of the city of Guelph towards lighting the Grounds during the Exhibition with electric light, and the holding of a band tournament on the Grounds during the evenings of the show. The Committee were well pleased with the advanced state of the buildings.

The next meeting of the Council took place in the city of Guelph, on the 22nd of September, the Saturday previous to the opening of the Thirty-eighth Provincial Exhibition, at their Board-room on the grounds, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Members present
Parker, Shipley, M
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To the President and

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It was resolved
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Meeting adjourned

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Meeting adjourned
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HENRY WADE, Esq.
Secretary

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Members present.—D. P. McKinnon, President; Messrs. Legge, Snell, Moore, Parker, Shipley, Morgan, Aylesworth, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting held in Guelph were read and adopted.

A communication was read from W. P. Lett, the Clerk of the City of Ottawa:—

To the President and Directors:

GENTLEMEN,—I have been instructed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to request you to hold your next Provincial Exhibition at the city of Ottawa, and to assure you that if the city is favoured with the Exhibition the Council will do everything in their power to make it a grand success. Letter laid over.

The Secretary explained that he had invited his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to open the Exhibition, and he had been pleased to accept; and had notified him that he would be up on Wednesday the 26th, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Moved by Ira Morgan, seconded by L. Shipley, and resolved, That the President, D. P. McKinnon, Messrs. Carnegie, Moore, Aylesworth, and the Secretary, be a committee to draft an address to his Honour, and adopt what means they think necessary for his reception and entertainment.

It was resolved, That the Mayor and Council of the city of Guelph, and the Directors of the South Riding of Wellington Agricultural Society, be given badges of admittance to the Exhibition; also, that the school children be admitted on Wednesday and Friday at a reduced rate.

It was resolved, That the council meetings for the coming week be at 10 a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m.

Meeting adjourned.

Monday, September 24, 1883, 10 a.m.

Council met at Board-room pursuant to adjournment.—All the members present.

Mr. Carnegie submitted a copy of the address to the Lieutenant-Governor, which was accepted, and a copy ordered to be engrossed for presentation.

It was resolved, That Messrs. Drury, Aylesworth and Moore be a committee to take charge of the trial of self-binding reapers, and to make all the arrangements necessary for properly conducting the same.

Meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock. The President in the chair. The following letter was read:

September 22, 1883.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agricultural and Arts Association, Guelph.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the proposed field trial of binders on Model Farm during Provincial Exhibition, the manufacturers met in Toronto this week, and decided that such a trial would only cause unnecessary trouble and expense, and accomplish no good end. They have, therefore, decided that none would go. Will you, therefore, please notify the public, through the press in London, that for above reasons there will be no trial.

Yours truly,

JAS. KERR OSBORNE.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Moore, That with reference to the communication of Mr. Jas. Kerr Osborne, of Brantford, addressed to the Secretary, and informing him that the manufacturers of self-binding reapers had held a meeting in Toronto, and had decided not to enter their machines for competition at the proposed field trial of the same, advertised to take place at the Model Farm on Friday next, the

public press be requested to state that such trial having been duly advertised, and the Model Farm having grown a field of grain for this special purpose, this Council is determined, so far as it is in their power, to carry out the said trial, and that, although they are aware that some manufacturers are endeavouring to prevent such a trial from taking place, they have reason to believe that the efforts of the manufacturers represented by Mr. Osborne will prove abortive, and that the owner of more than one self-binder has sufficient confidence in the merits of his machine to submit it to public inspection at work along side of its rivals. Carried.
Meeting adjourned.

Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 1883, 10 a.m.

Council met; all the members present. The Judges were notified to meet at two o'clock to commence work in all the classes that were ready.
A communication from the Hon. James Young was read in reference to the unsettled account *re* Agricultural Hall. Moved by J. B. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Rykert, and resolved, That Messrs. Drury, Carnegie, Parker, and the President be a committee to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture in reference to his communication.
It was ordered that all horse stalls not occupied at eleven a.m. to-day be allotted to others requiring them.

Afternoon Session.

It was resolved that class 35, agricultural implements, be referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Drury and Aylesworth.
Meeting adjourned.

Wednesday, 26th September, 10 a.m.

Council met, and were busy starting judges in their different classes. The President and some members of the Council, with the City Council, took the Lieutenant-Governor and party to a lunch, provided at the Ontario Experimental Farm.
At two o'clock p.m. the Official opening of the Thirty-eighth Provincial Exhibition took place on the Grounds.

The President's address of welcome was read by the Secretary, and was as follows:—

To His Honour, JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

We, the President and members of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the Province of Ontario, desire to express the gratification afforded us by your Honour's consenting to open this, the first Provincial Exhibition held in the royal city of Guelph, and the thirty-eighth successive annual exhibition held under the auspices of this Association.

Great and manifest has been the advancement of that part of the Dominion now constituting the Province of Ontario, during the last thirty-seven years, in all that contributes to render a people intelligent, prosperous, and happy. Among no class of the community has that progress been greater than among those engaged in agricultural pursuits. And we venture to think that this result has been contributed to in no mean degree by the exhibitions held under the auspices of the Association, and by the other means it has adopted from time to time to promote the interests especially committed to its care.

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To those, unfortunately now few and far between, who can go back in mind to the first Provincial Exhibition, held in Toronto thirty-seven years ago, the changes which have taken place must seem almost marvellous, and have been far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of those days. Then a thorough-bred animal of any kind was the exception. Now thorough-breds are not only to be found in almost every local municipality, but on this Show-ground are to be found numerous—too numerous for our accommodations, extensive as they are—representatives of every important breed of domestic animal; whilst among their number—as a result of the private enterprise, stimulated and fostered by such gatherings as these—are to be seen the best animals of their kind to be found, perhaps, in the world.

Thirty-seven years ago, with the sickle and the cradle, our harvests were literally reaped by the sweat of the brow; now, thanks to the intelligent and inventive skill and the enterprise of our merchants, the laborious sickle and cradle have disappeared before the reaper; while the latter is now being displaced by a combination of mechanism which not only cuts but binds our grain.

There are examples, but only two out of the many, which might be cited as proof of the great progress which Ontario Agriculture has made during these thirty-seven years; and we venture to think it is a record of which the people of this Province has a right to be proud, and which should stimulate them to even greater efforts in the same direction.

The farmer's calling is, or should be, one of continual progress; and with a view of stimulating that intelligent enquiry into the why and wherefore of things—from which all true progress springs—this Association begs to inform your Honour that they have decided to inaugurate a scheme of annual examinations in subjects pertaining to agriculture, somewhat similar to those already in progress in England and Scotland, in the hope that they may be the means of inducing young men, engaged in the active work of the farm to devote a portion of their time to that continued advancement in Canadian agriculture which is so essential to the continued growth and prosperity of both this Province and the Dominion.

HENRY WADE,

Secretary.

D. P. MCKINNON,

President.

Guelph, September 26, 1883.

His Honour then replied as follows:

To the President and Members of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—It has afforded me much pleasure to be able to accede to your request to open the first Provincial Exhibition held in the royal city of Guelph.

The rapid advance of which you speak, in all that appertains to agriculture, throughout this Province, nowhere more marked than in this country, is indeed most gratifying; telling, as it does, of the future greatness of this Province.

To those, alas now too few, who can remember the first Provincial Exhibition, held in Toronto, the vast changes to which you allude must indeed appear marvellous.

What satisfaction it must be to the remaining founders of your Association to know, while the contrast the first meeting with the present grand display, that they have contributed so largely to this great result, and pointed out a path, which, cultivated by such gatherings as these, has made this Province what we see it to-day—famous in many lands for its agricultural products, and its thorough-bred herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. All honour to those men; their names should never be forgotten in a country for which they have done so much.

It is gratifying to hear you say that the enterprise and skill of our mechanics and manufacturers have kept pace with the agriculturalist, relieving him greatly from the toil and trouble of former days, jointly and together, making a record of which the people of this Province may justly feel proud.

I learn with pleasure that your Association has decided to inaugurate a scheme of annual examination in subjects pertaining to agriculture, somewhat similar to those already in vogue in England and Scotland; and trust that your anticipation of benefit to the young farmer may be fully realized.

The Dominion of Canada, with its vast agricultural resources and enterprise, is attracting the attention of many abroad, who live by the cultivation of the soil. We have ample room for millions yet to come.

As these make their sojourn here, I hope they may find, thanks greatly to the stimulus given by the exertions of your Association, that the native-born Canadian farmer, upon whose industry and intelligence the future welfare of our country so greatly depends, is in no way inferior in agricultural knowledge, thrift, and management to those who may come to share, in the early future, our great inheritance.

His Honour then briefly declared that the Thirty-eighth Provincial Exhibition was open.

Thursday, September 27, 10 a.m.

Council met and attended to protests; the same at afternoon session; and again at eight o'clock in the evening, at which a number of extra prizes were awarded. They will be found in the official prize list in this report.

A letter was read from Henry Anderson, the late Superintendent, asking the Council for a silver medal for long services, which was granted.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Snell, and resolved, That the President, Messrs. Parker, Carnegie, and Drury, be a committee to settle the claim of the Ontario Government *re* Agricultural Hall; or failing a settlement, to arrange for an arbitration; also, that the committee be authorized to pass such accounts as they think proper, without reference to the Council, and to meet shortly at Toronto.

Meeting adjourned.

Friday, September 28.

Council met as usual. A number of diplomas and medals were awarded. The weather being very cold and wet, it was arranged to hold a meeting of the Council at the Wellington Hotel, at eight o'clock. At that hour the President took the chair. Messrs. Legge, Aylesworth, Parker, Snell, Moore, Carnegie, Shipley and the Secretary, were present.

Mr. Drury reported that the share of gate receipts due the Provincial Grange was two hundred and ninety-eight dollars. On motion this amount was ordered to be paid. After some other detail business, a very pleasing testimonial was handed in by the exhibitors of the main building, which read as follows:—

GUELPH, September 29.

To ERASTUS JACKSON, Esq.,

Superintendent of Main Buildings, Provincial Exhibition, Guelph.

DEAR SIR,—As the time of the closing of the Provincial Exhibition draws near, we, the undersigned exhibitors, cannot allow it to pass without acknowledging your many kindnesses. Your genial, hearty manner has affected your whole staff, so that work has been pushed through, business facilitated, dull care driven away, and the remembrance of our relations together will long remain in our minds in pleasant retrospect.

Allow us to return our thanks to yourself and Mr. Kay, Secretary of the Arts Department, for not only discharging the duties of your respective offices to our more

than satisfaction associations.

On behalf of

James Clarke, for

representing the

Q. R. Cooke, for

Manufacturing Co.,

Thomas Dunn,

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than satisfaction, but also with such tact and kindness as is rarely met with in business associations.

On behalf of exhibitors,

James Clarke, for John M. Bond & Co., representing thirty-seven manufacturers.	N. P. Benning, Paris.
Q. R. Cooke, for The J. H. Stone Man- ufacturing Co., Hamilton.	F. W. Unitt, Toronto.
Thomas Dunn, for Risley & Kerrigan, Toronto.	J. E. Taylor, Toronto.
Isaac Anderson, Manufacturing Superin- tendent Queen City Oil Co.	T. S. Aspinall & Co.
Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto.	T. James & Co.
Paul Kelly, representative of Bryce Bros. Climax Refrigerator, Toronto.	Geo. McBroom.
Withrow & Hillock, Toronto.	W. H. Marcon.
Chas. Raymond, Sewing Machine Co., Guelph.	London Feed Co.
C. A. Fleming, Principal Northern Busi- ness College, Owen Sound,	Miller Bros. & Co.
W. D. Hamilton, for Singer Manuf'g Co.	The Chippawa Tannery Leather Belting Co., Chippawa, Ont.
Mrs. Wm. Ker.	Joseph Hopkins.
C. C. Pomeroy, for Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	McCrae & Co., per Wm. H. Naylor.
Rainer, Sweetnam & Hazleton, Piano Manufacturers.	Mr. Joseph Cartledge, per Wm. H. Nay- lor.
W. Bell & Co., per J. C. M. T.	P. Worden, per Wm. H. Naylor.
Md. Dubois & Fils, L. Dubois, Toronto.	Petley & Petley, Toronto.
	Authors & Cox.
	Jos. A. Tovell.
	Wm. Russell.
	Iredale & Hickerson.
	E. & C. Gurney Co., per Van Taigh.
	Gurney & Ware, Scale Manufacturers.
	Burrow, Stewart & Milne, per M. H. Oliver.

After the business was over, the Mayor and a number of the Council of the city of Guelph waited on the Board, and a sort of mutual admiration society meeting was held, short speeches being made by every one.

Meeting adjourned.

Saturday, September 29, 10 o'clock a.m.

Council met. Members present.—Messrs. McKinnon, President, White, Aylesworth, Legge, Snell, Shipley and Moore.

At this meeting several accounts were passed, and the meeting adjourned, to meet in Toronto on the 13th of December next.

The Secretary and Treasurer were busy all day paying out premiums.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

This took place at the Council Chamber of the City Hall, on the evening of Wednesday the 26th of September, at 8 o'clock p.m., D. P. McKinnon, President, in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, then called the roll; first the members of the Council, then the delegates from the various societies; the following gentlemen answering to their names, viz.:—

Members of Council.—District No. 1, D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalf; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; No. 4, J. B. Aylesworth, New-

burgh; No. 5, John Carnegie, M.P.P., Peterborough; No. 6, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; No. 7, G. Moore, Waterloo; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines; No. 9, Henry Parker, Woodstock; No. 10, Joseph Hunter, Eden Grove; No. 11, L. E. Shipley, Greystead; No. 12, Stephen White, Chatham; No. 13, Charles Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

Ex-Presidents.—Thos. Stock, Waterdown; F. W. Stone, Guelph.

Delegates from Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.—Addington, D. A. Burdett and H. W. Casey; Algoma, Wm. Saunders; Bruce North, Wm. Scott; Cornwall, Samuel Wood; Bruce South, James Tolton, Robert Gowanlock; Durham West, Levi Van Camp; Frontenac, John Simpson, Joseph Walkelm; Halton, Alexander Waldie; Hastings East, G. M. Caldwell, Thomas Martin; Huron West, Wm. Varcoe, John Varcoe; Huron South, Hugh Love; Kent East, R. Lancaster, John Balmer; Kent West, Samuel Glenn, John Paxton; Lambton East, Leonard Huffman; Lanark North, Andrew Wilson; Lennox, Benjamin Briscoe, Jr., John Sharp; Leeds South, John Cook; London, Thomas Partridge, Charles Taylor; Middlesex West, James Healey; Middlesex East, John Kennedy; Middlesex, Henry Anderson; Monck, Hugh Crawford; Niagara, Joseph Walker; Norfolk North, Oliver Jarvis; Northumberland East, Anthony Terrill; Northumberland West, James Barnum; Oxford North, Wm. Donaldson; Oxford South, James Ryan; Peel, Alex. Armour, Luther Cheyne; Perth South, J. T. Wright; Perth North, Jas. Ballantyne; Peterborough East, James Moore; Peterborough West, Samuel McKibbin, Joseph Walton; Prince Edward, N. O. Peterson, Benjamin Storey; Renfrew North, Jas. Park, Edward Bulmer; Renfrew South, Geo. B. Cardiff, Thomas Barr; Russell, Judge Daniel, Robert Cummings; Simcoe South, R. J. Bunting, John Ross; Wellington North, Walker Turner, John Main; Wellington South, Richard Bird, Thomas Waters; Wellington West, John Drummond; York North, E. Semlary, E. Jackson; York East, Thomas Hood, Alex. Pringle.

Horticultural Societies.—Brantford, J. B. Hay; Owen Sound, John Mills; Goderich, Charles Blake; Berlin, John S. Huffman; Palmerston, W. Quenell.

The PRESIDENT then read the following address:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—The return of another annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association, imposes upon your President the task of delivering an address, and I avail myself of this privilege of addressing you, to call your attention to matters which appear to me to be of importance to the great agricultural interests of Ontario.

We rejoice in the continued prosperity of our farmers, and, as a natural consequence, in the prosperity of all classes of our people, as it is now pretty generally conceded on all hands, that the prosperity of the country depends mainly upon the success attending the labours of the husbandmen. The harvest is now completed, and while in some localities there are complaints of failure, yet on the whole, with the exception of fall wheat, there is reason to believe that the results of the year's operations will be satisfactory.

It is with great satisfaction that I refer to the continued development of the export trade in live stock with the motherland; everything seems to point to the permanency of this trade, and it should be a matter of prime concern with our people and Government, to guard it from any drawbacks. It must be remembered that this Dominion possesses a climate unsurpassed anywhere in the world (and I might even say it is doubtful if any other country possesses so healthy a climate) for the preservation of the health of our flocks and herds. A traveller in Europe will find almost everywhere traces of those troublesome and destructive diseases, which occasionally break out with serious results. How is it with us? Positively no disease has yet found a home among our flocks and herds.

The country was startled a few weeks since, by a despatch from England, that foot and mouth disease had broken out in a cargo of Canadian cattle; although I believe it was found that the disease had not been brought from a Canadian port, yet the alarm created by the despatch referred to, shows how serious a matter it is considered by the

people of Ontario, being the most stringently exist at the present

It is manifest that other stock into Great Britain, and the export of our cattle at a price of money to our farmers in other countries at the present time. It is pleasing to see the export trade in Ontario, bred by the use of improved stock in this direction, the present country.

At the last session, the planting of trees on the part of twenty-five cents per acre. This sum is paid out of the Act, and one-half the cost is borne by the Government.

This is a step in the right direction, and the country are almost entirely dependent on a few years longer, we are in other countries, as the result of a very able and practical man in the hands of every farmer.

I may express my hope that the farms, by taking advantage of the

I desire to call your attention to the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, which will first describe the present state of the then give what I think will be those in whose interest

A course of studies has been recommended, in practical agriculture, held at the same time as the present it is supposed that the course of (July) will avail themselves of the course of reading.

The examination will be held to two members of the Department of Education for the Intermediate and Secondary counties of the Province.

Notices of the Department of the country. Upon the Department at Toronto, this Association, who are candidates for certification.

It will be seen that the scheme will carry out our scheme, and reference to papers published.

A large number of applications have been received through the country.

And now permit me to refer from this scheme. The farmer could be as successful as all heard instances cited.

people of Ontario. It is our duty to urge upon the Government the necessity of adopting the most stringent measures to prevent the introduction of those diseases known to exist at the present time in the United States.

It is manifest that the interests injuriously affected by the importation of cattle and other stock into Great Britain are only awaiting an opportunity to compel the slaughtering of our cattle at the port of debarkation. This would mean the loss of a large amount of money to our farmers, and the destruction of the vantage ground held by us over other countries at the present time.

It is pleasing to note the improvements in the class of animals now offering for the export trade in Ontario. The high price has induced a general effort to improve the breed by the use of well-bred bulls, and although much yet remains to be accomplished in this direction, the progress already made cannot fail to be of immense advantage to the country.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature, an Act was passed to encourage the planting of trees on public highways, by granting by way of bonus, a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents per tree, to parties planting such trees on highways and boundary lines. This sum is paid out of the funds of the municipality choosing to take advantage of the Act, and one-half the sum so paid is recouped to the municipality by the Provincial Government.

This is a step in the right direction. It is well known that many parts of the country are almost entirely stripped of its timber, and should this course be continued for a few years longer, we may expect to suffer the evil consequences experienced by other countries, as the result of the destruction of their forests. This subject is dealt with in a very able and practical manner by Mr. Phipps, of Toronto, whose pamphlet should be in the hands of every owner of land in the Province.

I may express the hope that there will be a general endeavour to beautify our roads and farms, by taking advantage of the Act, at least in all the older parts of the country.

I desire to call your particular attention to the Educational scheme, now prepared by the Council of the Association, and ready to be put into operation the coming year. I will first describe the scheme and the manner in which it is proposed to carry it out, and then give what I think are good reasons, why this effort should be cordially received by those in whose interests it is desired.

A course of study has been prepared, and text-books designated, or rather recommended, in practical agricultural subjects. An examination on these subjects will be held at the same time and place as the usual Departmental examination for teachers, and it is supposed that those who intend to go up for this examination (which takes place in July) will avail themselves of the comparatively leisure period of winter to take this course of reading.

The examination papers will be prepared by gentlemen of ability, and submitted to two members of the Council for approval. They will then be handed over to the Department of Education, and transmitted with the other papers prepared for candidates for the Intermediate and Teacher's Examination, to the presiding examiners in the several counties of the Province.

Notices of the dates of the examination will appear in the local papers throughout the country. Upon the completion of the examinations, the papers will be returned to the Department at Toronto, to be handed over to examiners appointed by the Council of this Association, who shall examine and mark the papers, and recommend the successful candidates for certificates.

It will be seen that, by permission of the Minister of Education, we are enabled to carry out our scheme with the same safeguards as to secrecy, etc., as now obtains in reference to papers prepared and sent out by the Education Department.

A large number of circulars containing full particulars are now being distributed through the country.

And now permit me to say a few words in reference to the benefits to be derived from this scheme. There was a time when many people thought that the calling of a farmer could be as successfully carried on without education as with it; and we have all heard instances cited of successful farming operations being carried on by men who

could neither read nor write. That there are such instances cannot be denied. At the same time, it is, I think, quite evident that in even these cases education would have helped them to a more speed, and perhaps less laborious realization of success.

Our public school system in this Province is, perhaps, second to none in the world. We are all proud of it and of its results in the general dissemination of at least a moderate share of education among the great masses of the people. Very few farmers' sons are now without the means of obtaining a share of what is available in the way of education, and the question may be asked: What more is required? I contend that as the lawyer, the doctor, etc., requires a special training to fit him for the avocation of his choice, so the farmer needs a special training in his calling, if the best results of which he is capable are to be obtained. The Government of Ontario, as well as the Governments of many other countries, recognizes this fact in the establishment of agricultural colleges and experimental farms, where the students are specially trained and educated in matters pertaining to the pursuit of agriculture. The fact that the people of this Province, through its Legislature, freely grants a large sum of money annually to carry on the operations of the college and farm in the neighbourhood of this city, is sufficient proof that the great majority of the people favour the expenditure, and are convinced that the country gets value for the money.

But it must be remembered that comparatively a small number only of the rising generation who intend to devote their lives to farming are able to attend the College, and the object and aim of the Association is to induce the young men of the farming community to engage in a course of reading at their homes, by which they may obtain a knowledge of the laws of nature, and of the reasons of their operations in practical husbandry.

I have said that in a financial aspect the man who is trained in the knowledge of his calling has a position of advantage over one who is not so trained, but this is only one of many advantages. True! we all like to feel that our business, whatever it may be, is profitable to us, but the accumulation of money should not be (as it too often is) the great aim and end of existence. How much more pleasure there is in the life of the farmer who *intelligently* adopts certain means to secure certain results, whose actions are guided by his knowledge of the laws of nature, and whose mind has been expanded and strengthened by study, than in the life of him who while employing certain means to secure certain ends has no knowledge of the laws governing his operations. No man should be content to be a mere machine, he should be able to find a source of pleasure in his calling, and I know of no better way to attach the young man of active and clever mind to the pursuit of farming, than by showing him that as a farmer his mind may find active and pleasurable employment in his pursuit. I have only to add that I sincerely trust that our efforts in this direction will meet with a hearty response.

We all feel proud of the progress made by Ontario in the lifetime of our Association. We have four times the population of forty years ago; three times the area of occupied land; and nearly seven times the area of land under cultivation. Within that period our system of husbandry has undergone a revolution. Great improvement is noticeable in the tillage of the soil. To drain well and to manure well are regarded as essentials of good farming. Labour-saving implements are in use everywhere, of kinds never dreamed of by our fathers here or in the old world. A much larger variety of crops are grown for home and foreign markets. Our dairy interests have been wonderfully developed, and a large foreign trade in animals and animal products has been built up. The introduction of improved breeds of live stock may be said to have followed the forming of our Association, and perhaps in no other department of agriculture has the Association exercised a better influence. These annual exhibitions have been so many schools for the education of farmers, and the display of products, live stock, and implements has had, I have no doubt, a more beneficial effect than the spirit of competition worked by our prize system. Every observant man who spends a day, or two or three days, in looking through the exhibits is sure to carry home some ideas that will be valuable in the practical work of the farm.

But it must be confessed that a good deal remains to be done before it can be said that farm culture has reached a good or satisfactory status. There are after all not man

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farms in the Province of which more might not have been made. Let any man look through his own township and see how many, or rather how few homesteads there are which may be said to be well tilled, fenced, and stocked, with suitable buildings, and free from noxious weeds. I am not sure, but it is a fact, that there is not on an average, one farm in each township in the Province, the owner of which has conceit enough of it to enter it in competition for the premiums for "best farms," which our Association annually offers, and I think that the great fault of our farmers, the one generally noticeable, is the neglect to subdue and destroy noxious weeds. This year has been exceptionally favourable for weeds; for while the heavy and frequent rains of early summer promoted a rank growth, farmers were unable for want of time to keep them in check, but this good result may follow—that greater attention is called to these pests of the farm, and that the necessity for more repressive measures will be forced upon the country.

We have had for about fifteen years a special Act in the Statute books of the Province, to prevent the spread of Canada thistles. The provisions of that Act seem to be stringent enough, but no one will venture to say that the object has been obtained. The Act has not prevented the spread of Canada thistles. On the contrary their area is extending every year, and farmers almost begin to despair of the contest with so pertinacious an enemy. They say that the Act is a failure, and that it is folly to think of fighting Canada thistles by legislation. They tell you that the only way to destroy these thistles is to adopt a thorough system of tillage. If the infested land is well summer fallowed and then seeded liberally with clover, the thistle will be choked out. The method is an excellent one, but unfortunately every farmer cannot be persuaded to adopt it, and one careless man can grow enough thistles in a season to seed a whole township. I am convinced that to meet such a case as this—and it is far from being a rare one—legislation of some kind is essentially necessary. The great defect of the present Act is in the machinery for enforcing it. The overseers of highways are good enough men for their special work, but it was a mistake to place on them the duty of putting the thistle statute in motion.

The reason is obvious; no man can be expected to prosecute his neighbour for a general offence. It seems to me that the Act for preventing the spread of Canada thistles can only be rendered effective by entrusting the duty of its enforcement to some person who will not be hampered in his work by considerations of a personal character. One inspector for the whole township would answer the purpose much better, and it should be imperative on every municipality to appoint such an officer.

I would also respectfully suggest to our legislators the importance of enlarging the scope of the Act. There are other weeds, such as wild oats, oxeye daisy, pigeon weed, wild mustard and others almost as hard to cope with as the Canada thistle itself. These are spreading rapidly throughout the country, and if not dealt with speedily, they will in a short time get beyond control. We need good tillage to exterminate them, but we also need some wholesome and thorough legislation to reach the negligent farmer; no man should be permitted to use his land for the propagation of noxious weeds.

During the past year the Council of our Association has endeavoured to awaken an interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture, by the employment of various means found effectual in other parts of the world.

The interest in the competition for prizes offered for the best managed farms has been well sustained, and the valuable reports prepared by the judges have been widely read. The report and award of the judges will be made at the meeting to-night, and the names of the successful competitors made known.

Prizes of the value of \$200.00 have been offered for essays on subjects of great practical importance; \$100.00 of which is contributed by the Provincial Government. I am informed that an unusually large number have been sent in, and no doubt possess great merit, and will be published in the Annual Report.

I would venture to suggest to the Council of our Association the advisability of employing a competent gentleman to deliver a series of lectures throughout the country, upon agricultural subjects. This has been found of great value in arousing interest in other countries and there seems no reason why it should not be successful here.

You will no doubt have observed that our Association, in conjunction with the

Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society, has arranged for the holding of a Fat Stock Show at the City of Toronto on the 14th and 15th days of December next. Our able and energetic secretary, Mr. H. Wade, was last year sent as our representative to the Chicago Fat Stock Show, and on his return laid, before the Council a full report of his observations, and strongly recommended the inauguration of a Provincial Fat Stock Show, to be held annually at the City of Toronto. Upon this report the Council took action, contributing one-half of the funds, and appointing three of its members, with the Secretary, on the joint Committee of Management. The prize list amounts to nearly \$1,200.00, and we have every reason to believe this new departure will be abundantly successful.

A large sum has been set apart for ploughing matches, to be held in various parts of the Province the present year; the Council believing this expenditure to be a judicious one.

In conclusion permit me to say that during the past year we have endeavoured to enter every open door of usefulness, to observe the strictest economy in the running expenses of the Association, and to make the best possible use of every dollar entrusted to us by the liberality of the Legislature.

Signed,

D. P. MCKINNON,
President.

Moved by J. B. Aylesworth, Esq., of Newburgh, seconded by Ira Morgan, Esq., of Metcalf, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the President, D. P. McKinnon, Esq., for his very able address.

Mayor Chase, of Guelph, kindly put the motion and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Drury, in a few well-chosen remarks, then explained to the meeting that the delegates had not, as formerly, the power of voting for the next place of holding the Exhibition. The Council would, however, be glad to have expressions of opinion, both as to the propriety of continuing the Exhibition for another year, and holding it in any particular place. An official invitation had been received to hold it in Ottawa next year. Would be glad to hear a general discussion on the subject.

Mr. Carnegie explained that the Council had to decide by the 15th of December whether they ask for the grant or not.

Mr. Aylesworth also said he would be pleased to hear the opinion of the meeting.

Thomas Stock, Esq., of Waterdown, in a short and forcible speech, spoke of the good done by the Provincial Exhibition, and moved that the Council ask the Government to supply the usual grant for holding the annual Exhibition, and that such be held next year. Also, that the thanks of the community be tendered to the Council for their admirable management.

This was seconded by Mr. Clark, of Ottawa.

Mr. Cummings, of the county of Russell, spoke in favour of the perambulating system.

The President thanked the audience for their appreciation of his address, and explained that it seemed a little anomalous that they should be congratulating themselves upon having the best and largest show of live stock that had ever been held on this continent, and that at the same time they should have to ask the assembly whether they were to continue or not holding exhibitions. For his part he heartily agreed with the audience, that they should continue the Provincial, and let the farmers see that one exhibition at the least could be carried on in the old fashioned way, without teaching their children horse-racing, etc. A great many farmers would not allow their sons to go to a horse race, but they could go to an exhibition, and see them and other special features just as objectionable.

It was then moved by John Carnegie, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Ira Morgan, Esq., and resolved, That a vote of thanks be offered to the Mayor, and Council, and Local Committee of the city of Guelph for their valuable aid to the Association in holding the present exhibition.

Mayor Chase responded in a suitable manner.

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The Secretary then read the report of the Judges on Prize Farms, in group No. 4 consisting of the following counties, viz :

Peel, Cardwell, York North, York East, York West, Simcoe West, Simcoe East, Simcoe South, Algoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ontario North, Ontario South, Durham East, Durham West.

Award of judges appointed to inspect farms entered for competition in Group Four :
Gold Medal.—Simpson Rennie, Milliken P.O. First Silver Medal.—Wm. Rennie, Toronto P.O. Second Silver Medal.—David Smellie, Concord P.O. Bronze Medal.—Thomas J. Black, Brampton P.O. Bronze Medal.—Wm. Robinson, Stayner. Bronze Medal.—Albert Tamblin, Orono P.O.

JOHN I. HOBSON, }
WM. DONALDSON, } Judges.

REPORT OF PRIZE FARM COMPETITION IN GROUP NO. 4.

The District in which the competition for farm prizes took place this year was Group No. 4, comprising the counties of Cardwell, Peel, York, Ontario, Durham, Simcoe, and Muskoka and Algoma.

The instructions we received were the same as those given to the judges who carried out similar work during the past three years, but for the benefit of those who may not have seen former reports it may not be amiss to state them again.

In addition to any other points that may be thought desirable by the judges, the following shall be taken into consideration in estimating what is "the best managed farm."

- (1) The competing farm to be not less than one hundred acres, two-thirds of which must be under cultivation.
- (2) The nature of the farming—whether mixed dairy or any other mode—to be the most suitable under conditions affected by local circumstances.
- (3) The proper position of the buildings in relation to the whole farm.
- (4) The attention paid to the preservation of timber, and shelter, by planting of trees.
- (5) The condition of any private roads.
- (6) The character, sufficiency and condition of fences ; and the manner in which the farm is subdivided into fields.
- (7) Improvements by removal of obstacles to cultivation, including drainage.
- (8) General condition of buildings, including dwelling-house, and their adaptability to the wants of the farm and family.
- (9) The management, character, suitability, condition and number of live stock kept.
- (10) The number, condition and suitability of implements and machinery.
- (11) State of the garden and orchard.
- (12) Management of farm-yard manure.
- (13) The cultivation of crops, to embrace manuring, clearing, produce per acre in relation to management, and character of soil and climate.
- (14) General order, economy and water supply.
- (15) Cost of production and relative profits.

Having been notified of our appointment we arranged to begin our work on the 2nd of July. The owners of the different farms entered for competition were in the meantime written to inform them of the time we would likely be at their respective places.

Owing to the death of a near relation of one of our judges on the morning previous to our arranged meeting, we were unable to carry out our plan. And not being able to communicate with each other before the trains left in the morning, nothing else could be done than to meet as agreed, and to set another day for commencing. Accordingly the work was put off for a week, the different parties were again written to, informing them

of the change, and we met the following Monday morning in Brampton, and drove out to the farm of Mr. Thos. J. Black—going by the way of Huttonsville through a fairly well-farmed section.

MR. THOMAS J. BLACK'S FARM.—BRONZE MEDAL.

This farm is situated on the fourth line of the township of Chinguacousy in the county of Peel, four miles from Brampton on the Brampton and Milton road. It comprises 270 acres, consisting of two separate farms with a full set of buildings on each. The nature of the soil on a large part of the farm may be termed sandy, the balance partly clay loam, and a small portion sandy loam. The whole farm is underlaid with a very free subsoil. As might be expected from the nature of the soil and the wetness of the season, on well-tilled land the crops looked remarkably well. Haying had been commenced the week before and a considerable quantity had been housed in fairly good order (weather considered). A quantity of clover, which was partly cured, had got the heavy rains of the Saturday previous and was badly discoloured. On the day of our visit hay making was going on lively. One field of heavy clover was being rapidly cut down by a son of Mr. Black's with a pair of very fine horses. Another was at work in an adjoining one with a horse rake, and a set of men with two teams were busily drawing into the barn from a third. The work all proceeding in that smooth, systematic style which plainly denotes the good manager, and in itself is sufficient to often account for the reason why one man on a large farm will succeed without doing much of the hard work himself, and yet make money, and another on a similar one may work like a slave and not get much ahead. In fact it is a question whether a farmer on a large farm can afford to take hold of the ordinary farm work at all, and whether it is not much more to his advantage to keep a close personal supervision over the whole business of the farm, and devote his time to seeing that everything is running smoothly.

Mr. Black's farm was originally timbered with pine, and before it was brought into its present shape required an expenditure of from \$25 to \$40 an acre for stumping. So many stumps were on the land that after a large quantity were burnt, enough were left to fence the whole of the farm on which he is now living.

We may remark that these pine stump fences to some people may look rough, but from our way of looking at it we think, when they are properly built, that it is the best possible thing to do with them, and on a pine farm seems an easy way for the owner, as far as he is concerned, to solve the problem, "what is to be the fence of the future."

Mr. Black has not only made use of them for fences, but gate-posts as well, and whatever others may think of the idea who have not seen it carried out, we would pronounce the plan an excellent one. When it is seen not only does it look all right, but as Mr. Black remarked, there is no trouble with the gate-posts heaving. Of course this is to be borne in mind, that although there was nothing clumsy or awkward-looking about it, as the work had been carried out by Mr. Black, yet if it was done by one of those sort of men who never do anything right, it would be a rough-looking affair, all depends on how it is done.

What has been said about the stump fences only refers to the fields, the small enclosures around the buildings being all fenced with neat straight fences, and those around the house and garden nicely painted. The fences on the other farm are mostly the ordinary rail fence.

The buildings on both farms are well constructed, useful, and well kept. On the farm on which Mr. Black lives the main barn was enlarged some years ago by taking off the roof and siding, and adding ten feet in width to each side and another bent to the end.

The buildings on this farm are on the level, and consists of all the necessary buildings required, and may be classed as a very good lot, but in the opinion of your judges who come from cattle raising sections of the country, not at all comparable with the well constructed bank-barn, neither as regards economy or convenience. Meaning by that, that suitable buildings for stock can be put up at less cost, and the labour required in attending to a given quantity of stock is much less than when the buildings are constructed without stabling and feed rooms, etc., beneath.

On the other farm, or what Mr. Black terms the "old homestead," it being the home

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Mr. Tamblyn's f road. It has a fine west side; this, whil From the highest pa

of his boyhood, there is a large bank-barn 105 feet by 60 feet. Under this barn, besides sheds, is stabling for forty-five cattle, and also a large root-house. The stables are paved with stone, and altogether it is pretty well fixed up. The buildings are all supplied with fine strong eave troughs. The water supply at the yards is from a well, and from water collected from the roofs.

As already said, the crops were uniformly good at the time of our visit in July. They consisted of 50 acres of wheat; 30 acres of oats; 15 acres of peas; 40 acres of barley; hay, 63 acres, about half of this was clover; and 11 acres of roots. The balance pasture and woodland.

Three teams and a driving horse are required for the work of the farm; besides these there is some fine young stock. Altogether there was at the time of our visit fifteen horses, including three Clear Grits, two Terrors, and a very fine pair of two-year-old Concordes. The horses are a splendid lot.

Forty or fifty cattle are usually kept, including a few pretty good pedigree Durhams. About fifteen head are annually stall-fed. Ninety sheep is about the average flock, the oldest of which are fattened every year and sold.

The system of cropping is to break up sod for peas. Sometimes barley is sown in place of peas, wheat after barley and peas, oats after barley, summer-fallow oat stubble for fall wheat, manure and seed down.

From ten to sixteen acres of roots, including turnips, carrots and mangolds are grown.

The general style of Mr. Black's farming is good, making a specialty of no one thing, but carrying out a system of mixed husbandry in an intelligent and profitable manner.

Leaving Mr. Black's we reached Brampton in time to catch the evening train for Toronto, where we stayed over night, leaving for Newcastle next morning, arriving about 10 a.m.

MR. ALBERT TAMBLYN'S FARM.—BRONZE MEDAL.

Our first business on reaching Newcastle was to find out where Mr. Tamblyn lived. This we found was five and a-half miles north of the village. Next in order was to interview the livery stable man. On this being done, we found he had only one horse that was not out, and as we wanted two, and a man to drive us who knew all about the road, the business was soon settled by the proprietor of the hotel lending his horse. Now perhaps it might be as well to explain why we wanted two horses and a man to drive us, or otherwise we might be charged with putting on unnecessary airs. Well, the reason was this, if we did not make good time we could not have got back to Toronto the same night, and that would have thrown us back a whole day, besides making us a day later in reaching all the other farms, and would no doubt have put some to inconvenience in waiting a day longer for us than was expected.

The road to this farm passes through a magnificent farming country. From the time we left the town we did not pass a single bad or ill-kept farm. The indication all along either side would lead us to suppose that the farms were owned by men who well understood the correct principles of farming, and who had means to carry out their ideas. And while the farmers in that section apparently well understand their business, it is also to be borne in mind that the land is of an exceptionally good quality, and other things being equal, the man possessing a farm which will, with equal labour and outlay, produce as much on two acres as his neighbour can on three, has an immense advantage. Perhaps there is no better way of giving an idea of the value of the land, comparatively speaking, than to state the price which can be realized for farms in the township of Clarke. We were informed that a fair average would not be less than \$80 an acre for ordinary well improved farms, and when rented, \$5 an acre is easily obtained, and \$6 is no uncommon figure.

Mr. Tamblyn's farm lies north of Newcastle, on the Newcastle and Lindsay old toll road. It has a fine southern aspect. A deep ravine with wooded banks runs along the west side; this, while beautiful to the eye, adds nothing to the value of the property. From the highest part a very fine view of the country to the south and east can be

obtained. Looking to the south, at the distance of ten miles can be seen Bowmanville; turning to the east, the whole country to Newcastle is in full view.

But to proceed to more relevant topics; this farm comprises 150 acres, the greater part being a good clay loam, the balance of fifteen acres on the north-west side being sandy.

The crops grown this year are spring wheat, twenty-four acres of two varieties, Defiance and White Fyfe, the former having done much the best. The land appears to be specially well adapted for the growth of spring wheat, a failure, we are informed, being very rare. Twenty-four acres of barley having all the appearance of being likely to give a large yield. Oats, eleven acres; twenty-nine acres of Red and Alsike Clover for hay. seven acres of roots; nine acres summer fallow; balance wood land.

The usual course of cropping is to break up sod; sow one-half with barley, the remainder with peas and roots. It will be noticed that Mr. Tamblyn's practice of growing barley and roots on sod is not in accordance with the system which is commonly followed by farmers. However, this may be said, that whether the plan is a good one or not, on this particular farm the barley was a very good crop. In regard to the roots, it being so early in the season, nothing could be said about them; but it is quite safe to venture the statement that to try and grow roots after sod would, generally speaking, be very apt to result in comparative failure. The second year spring wheat is grown. In preparing the land for it, the barley stubble is ploughed deeply first thing after harvest, then manured at the rate of fifteen loads to the acre, and ploughed-in shallow. Before sowing, it is well worked with cultivator and harrows. With the spring wheat the land is seeded down with eight pounds red clover, one pound of Alsike, and four pounds of timothy, per acre. In harvesting, the stubble is cut high to protect the clover in winter. The following season about 100 pounds of plaster is used to the acre, and it is cut for hay. Occasionally a crop of clover seed is taken off, but Mr. Tamblyn does not make this a general practice, considering it too exhaustive. The clover sod is then ploughed in the fall for barley, cultivated and harrowed in the spring; then sow the barley and cultivate in.

The preparation for turnips is, after the sheep have pastured some time on the clover in the spring, to plough up deeply, then harrow and roll, and afterwards cultivate and harrow. About the middle of June, cross plough and work well, then manure and drill up. The roots grown are turnips and carrots.

It will be observed that the land has been only one year in clover, which makes it a very different thing to prepare for a crop than if dealing with a field which had been down in grass two or three years. In the rotation just described, there is no room left for oats. This was explained: about fifty acres on the west side of the farm is inclined to be flat; on this land oats and grass are principally grown, with an occasional catch crop of oats on the first mentioned 100 acres.

The farm is laid out into fifteen-acre fields. The fences are nothing to boast of, rugged and not very well kept. The buildings roomy enough, but lacking in that general nice appearance which is so noticeable in the best descriptions of homesteads.

The private road narrow, and not quite in keeping with a model farm. The surroundings of the barn and outbuildings rather untidy. The dwelling-house is a fine, substantial stone building. Between the house and road is quite a deep dell, with a little stream winding along the bottom. On the side of the steep hill running down from the house, an orchard is planted. On the opposite side and along the sides of the stream, trees and shrubs are growing, the whole forming a very pretty little scene.

About twenty cattle are usually kept, and four or five are fattened in the winter. The average flock of sheep is twenty ewes with their lambs. These are Lincoln and Leicester, and are a very fine lot. The lambs are always sold for breeding purposes, and bring a high figure, the sales since last August amounting to \$400. It struck us that if Mr. Tamblyn was as careful in the management of his cattle as he is with his sheep there would be something nicer to look at, and the profit would be considerably greater. We did not, however, see the cattle, with the exception of the calves, and as they certainly were not very much to look at, we supposed the older cattle would be just like them.

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After making all due allowances for weak points, Mr. Tamblyn may be classed as a good farmer, a man, apparently, of a good deal of energy, which is displayed in the direction of making large profits from his farm.

In driving back to Newcastle we passed through the thriving little village of Orono, a village chiefly noticeable on account of its well-constructed buildings. There is a uniformity in this village more marked than we ever remember seeing before in any village in Canada. The uniformity consists in neatness of design, the superior way in which the buildings are kept, and the tidy and well ordered premises. There appears to be a fitness about it when we consider that it is just in keeping with the well appointed farms already referred to, and from which the village draws its support.

As there was only one farm entered in the county of Durham, we left the same evening for Toronto. Next morning, accompanied by Mr. H. Wade, the Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and Mr. William Rennie, Vice-President of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, we made an early start for the farms in the county of York. Going by the way of Yonge street as far as Thornhill, we turned to the west and travelled two and a half miles to the farm of Mr. David Smellie.

MR. DAVID SMELLIE'S FARM.—SECOND SILVER MEDAL.

This farm comprises 175 acres; is situated in the township of Vaughan, in the West Riding of the county of York. It is, everything included, the most beautifully fitted-up farm we ever remember seeing. From the rail fences to the last touch of the painter on the front door, everything is absolutely perfect, as far as appearance goes, and in most cases the useful has not been neglected.

The soil is a strong clay loam, with a retentive subsoil; as the nature of the subsoil would indicate the farm was originally a wet one. A large amount of draining has been done, and with the exception of one field, which at the time of our visit was very soft, being undrained, it may be termed a dry one, and can be worked at any season of the year when the frost is out.

The farm has a frontage of eighty rods on the public road, and running back a mile and a-quarter to the next concession.

A private road in capital shape runs from front to rear in the centre of the farm, leaving the fields the same width on each side. These fields are of a uniform size of twelve acres, and opening, as they all do, into the private road, makes the field arrangement perfect.

The fencing has been well done. The fields are mostly fenced with pine rails, well put up and perfectly straight, not a rail to be seen out of place on the whole farm. A board fence runs along the front of the farm next the road, and on each side of the private road to the house.

There are quite a number of small enclosures around the buildings, including orchards, gardens, etc. These are all surrounded with either board or neatly put up picket fences. The latter all well-painted and well-made, and with well-painted gates wherever required.

The homestead is composed of a lot of the finest-looking farm buildings that are to be seen in the county, and must in the aggregate have cost a large amount of money. The main barn is 85 by 60 feet. Included in this is a cattle stable with six stalls and a horse stable for seven horses. These buildings form one side of the yard—on the other three are open sheds and a loose stable. Convenient to the stable is a first-class root-house. There are also excellent pig pens well arranged for convenience in feeding. The cost of this lot of buildings, exclusive of teaming and some other work done by the proprietor outside of the contract, was \$4,300, and while exceedingly showy, well-constructed, and thoroughly well-finished in every respect does not, in our way of looking at it, fill the bill of a first-class homestead. The weak point being a lack of stable accommodation. When taking exception to this, Mr. Smellie says he prefers to let most of his cattle

run in the yards and open sheds. But that is clearly at variance with the opinions of the best authorities on stock management in this country.

It is to be borne in mind that our winters are very severe, and what might hold good in a country where the climate is more genial will not answer here. Besides this set of buildings there is at a short distance a large hay-barn, 45 by 60 feet, which at our second visit was well-filled with hay.

In connection with this is a large sheep-house with a yard surrounded with a high well-built board fence, perfectly dog-proof.

We almost forgot to mention another building which faces on the private road, midway between the front and rear of the farm. Like the others, this is frame and is 60 by 26 feet, two storeys high, the lower part being an open shed and the upper part used for storing hay. A pump and well being here makes it very convenient for feeding the horses at noon, when working in the back fields. As there is always during summer a supply of water kept in the trough at this place, and as the fields all open into the private road, it is in this way accessible for cattle pasturing in any part of the farm, and answers a good purpose as a shelter in hot weather. It is also sometimes found convenient for putting implements in when not in use.

The dwelling-house is a fine brick building on which a large expenditure was made a few years ago. In fact, an old building remodelled—always an expensive matter, and often in the end not very satisfactory. However, in this case Mr. Smellie has the satisfaction of having a beautiful residence, with every convenience required in a farmer's home. The best way to describe the orchard, garden, and grounds generally about the house is simply to say they are perfect in every respect. No one but a person possessed of a high appreciation of the beautiful could ever have made such a pretty place. In carrying out his ideas of what was beautiful and useful, Mr. Smellie has done a great deal of planting on the road side. On each side of the private road, as well as here and there about the grounds and yards, trees have been planted wherever they would be useful or ornamental. Around the orchard Norway spruce have been planted. Those on the roadsides are chiefly the American silver maple. These have all been planted a number of years and evidently have been well attended to.

The woodland, comprising thirty acres, is a fairly good piece of hardwood bush, kept in pretty fair shape.

The acreage of the different crops this year is:—Fall wheat, 24 acres—at the time of our second visit this had been partly threshed, and was a fair sample for this season; 24 acres of oats, of these one field had been cut, in the other the reaper was at work, both were very heavy, and although very much tangled and lain were neatly taken off, showing the advantage of having the surface of the fields smooth and free from any obstruction; Mr. Smellie being able to work his machine in lying grain with perfect freedom, knowing that over his whole farm there was nothing left on the surface to hurt a reaper, no matter how low he liked to cut; 58 acres of hay, this like the other crops was very heavy; summer fallow, 24 acres; balance, pasture and yards.

A course of cropping which Mr. Smellie usually follows, is to break up sod for peas, then fall or spring wheat followed by oats; after oats, barley or summer fallow, then fall wheat. The land sown with fall wheat is always seeded down—timothy being sown in the fall and clover in the spring.

The mode of working the summer fallow is to break up deeply in the fall, then work thoroughly with plough, cultivator and harrow, always giving at least one deep ploughing in the summer—summer fallow is always manured. Fifteen cattle are usually kept, and not much done in winter feeding. There were no sheep at the time we were there, having sold out his entire flock some time ago. He, however, intends to buy again.

Six horses are required for the work of the farm. The farm servants kept are: one man for the year, one for eight months, and two extra hands for a couple of months.

MR. WILLIAM RENNIE'S FARM.—FIRST SILVER MEDAL.

The next farm to be inspected was Mr. Wm. Rennie's, one and a-quarter miles east of Yonge street and fifteen miles from Toronto—it is lot fourteen, second concession of

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Markham, in the East Riding of York, and contains 120 acres, of which 107 acres are under cultivation, the balance being woodland. The soil like that on most of the adjoining farms is clay, with a clay subsoil which becomes more retentive towards the west side of the farm. Before it could be worked to any advantage a great deal of draining required to be done—some portions of it being springy, and most of the remainder inclined to hold water unless artificially taken off.

Before commencing, Mr. Rennie studiously planned and mapped out a complete system of drainage—this had been wisely done, and as a result this is a thoroughly well-drained farm. In carrying it out, Mr. Rennie aimed as far as possible to do without open ditches, there being only one on the farm, and into this a large part of the covered drains empty. Too much cannot be said in favour of covered drains, over open ditches, where the latter can at all be avoided—the ditches are a constant source of expense in keeping them open. If on the side of a fence, they are too often perfect hot beds for the production of all sorts of foul seeds, and if in the fields away from the fences, they are an annoyance in working the land; besides the land which they occupy is in a great measure useless; and lastly, the land on either side is not nearly so free from water as when covered drains can take their place.

If any evidence had been wanted of the thorough way in which the work had been performed, none better could have been offered than our going over the farm at the time we did; this was immediately after the heavy June rains, when anything like imperfect drainage would have been at once noticeable.

The fences are mostly straight rail very nicely and evenly put up; they are built by sinking strong cedar posts deeply into the ground, nine feet apart; the sides of the posts next to the rails are set perfectly straight; scantlings are then fastened against the posts with wire at top and bottom, wide enough to admit the ends of the rails—the rails being pine are more uniform in size and shape (being nearly square) than those made from any other timber. Fences put up in the way Mr. Rennie's are look well, and for a good useful fence are very hard to beat. The exception to this fence is, a short piece on the eastern boundary, which is the common stake-and-ridered; and the short fences about the gardens, yards, and grounds around the house, these are neat board and picket. The quantity of inside fencing on this farm is small, compared with that on most farms of an equal average—the reason for which will appear when Mr. Rennie's system of farming is described. As might be expected on such a well-appointed farm, there are well made and substantial gates wherever required, and like all the other improvements carried out, this part of the work has been well done; no lifting or pulling when you want to open or shut a gate. This may appear a small matter—but after all the fact remains the same—that many farmers' gates don't work as nicely as they ought to do.

The private roads are well made: nicely graded and turnpiked; neat and smooth. One of these roads runs from the public highway to the buildings (these buildings are situated exactly midway from front to rear of the farm), another from the buildings to the north side, gives access to that side of the farm and also to the bush land, in which is running water during the whole season. Besides the two already mentioned, there is a third roadway running to the rear of the farm, thus making the arrangement for reaching all parts of the farm from the homestead complete in every respect.

The buildings consist of main barn which is chiefly used for storing grain, this is 56 by 36 feet; in addition to which is a cow stable at one end, and a sheep house at the other. At right angles to this is hay and feed barn 74 by 34 feet; included in this is a horse stable fitted up for six horses. On the opposite side of the yard is another building of the same length; this is used for cattle stables and pig house—these are all well fitted up. In this way the yard is surrounded on three sides, the south side being open. Under the main barn is a cellar 36 by 20 feet, used for storing roots. Besides the buildings already mentioned there is a driving shed 30 by 40 feet, with cellar the full size of the building, and an implement shed 36 by 24 feet. These buildings are all frame, well-painted, and the roofs covered with a composition of coal tar. It may be mentioned that all the painting, and a great deal of the general improving is done in spare time, without getting outside assistance. There is still another little building which must not be forgotten, that is a small one in which is a blacksmith's forge. This, Mr. Rennie claims, is

a great convenience, often saving the time required in sending a considerable distance to a shop to have some trifling thing mended or made, which can be done as well at home, and in utilizing the time on wet days when it is sometimes difficult to find useful employment for the hands. Now, this may hold good to a certain extent, in occasionally doing some simple job; but it is questionable if, as a rule, much is made by a farmer doing much of that sort of work.

The dwelling-house is a nice, snug-looking, well-painted frame building, and is a useful-looking farmhouse.

We should have said, when speaking of the stables, that they are fitted up for twenty-eight cattle and seventy-five sheep.

The general surroundings are in keeping with the homestead—order and good taste displayed at every point. In the course of a few years the appearance of this place will be very much improved, through extensive planting, which has been done during the past season. A thousand Norway spruce having been imported and planted about the grounds—the principal part of which are planted around the experimental plot of two acres and the orchard. These, in the course of a few years, will form a close and beautiful wind-brake, and will be very attractive in appearance. Along the road side is also a fine row of Silver maples of five or six years' growth.

The acreage of the different crops is: barley, 15 acres; oats, 12 acres; 4 acres of white clover, this is raised for seed; 15 acres chiefly in hoed crops, 2 acres of this is in potatoes of numerous varieties, grown for seed; half an acre of onions, and 2 acres of beans; an acre of Sugar beet; the balance, mangolds of different varieties, of which the Long Red appears to be the heaviest crop. A few drills of turnips had been sown, but were a total failure. Mr. Rennie informs us that the land around there is not all suitable for turnips, and but few are grown. The roots are a remarkably fine crop and will produce a very large quantity of feed. This crop, judging from the appearance, both at our first and second visit, gave evidence of having been well managed from first to last. We may here state, Mr. Rennie's system of preparing land for roots:—As soon as he can get time, after harvest, the land is heavily manured and ploughed under with a shallow furrow; afterwards deeply cross-ploughed, with a subsoil plough following—in this way stirring and breaking up the soil to a considerable depth. The land is harrowed and well worked up, and towards the latter end of the season it is drilled up with a double-mould plough, and left in that shape until the spring, when all that is required to prepare the land for sowing is, to harrow down the drills and remake and sow on the freshly drilled soil. Previous to drilling up the last time, 200 lbs. each of salt, plaster, and bone dust is sown to the acre. Fifty-three acres was cut for hay this year. The noticeable feature about this was not only the large quantity to the acre, but the closeness of the grasses. This, like the root crop, being something experimental, it may be well to state the plan followed in seeding down, at least in seeding down for this particular field, which we are speaking of—for it may be mentioned that Mr. Rennie does considerable in the way of testing the value of different grasses—and as he appears to have succeeded in what we saw, we will give what was sown; altogether, twenty-seven and a-half pounds per acre was the quantity used, divided as follows:—Red clover, 6 lbs.; Alsike, 3 lbs.; timothy, 4 lbs.; white clover, 1 lb.; sweet vernal, 1 lb.; yellow oat grass, half lb.; and 2 lbs. each of the following grasses: Orchard grass, perennial rye grass, Italian rye grass, red-top, blue-grass and meadow fescue. Now this seems a great deal of seed to sow, and a great many varieties, and we don't give any advice on the matter, but just simply state that it was one of the finest bottoms of grass we ever saw, and from the unusual closeness was very much finer in quality than an ordinary rank crop of clover. At our second visit another heavy crop could have been taken off, but Mr. Rennie wisely, we think, preferred to feed it on the land—and at that time there was in pasture fifty sheep and lambs, three cows, and six steers just brought in. Since then twenty more steers have been bought. All the steers and sheep being intended for winter fattening, as well as more sheep yet to be purchased. Woodland and pasture comprise eighteen acres.

The fattening cattle and sheep are kept on until the spring and are heavily fed. The

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After finishing to Hagerman's Cor evening was pretty work, and for the morning. This ad tramping through any means the mos morning, when eve

theory carried out on this farm being to lay on flesh as rapidly as possible. All fodder is cut, this is fed with meal, bran and oil cake; roots are cut or pulped.

The rotation followed varies with the nature of the soil on the different parts of the farm. One portion of this farm lying well up and a large part being flat. The course is usually in grass two years, then grain, the variety depending on the nature of the soil; this followed by roots, chiefly mangolds, for the reason already stated, that turnips are not suitable for this soil; the next year, grain seeded down, usually spring wheat or barley.

Two teams are required, these are grand animals, one pair having been sold after we were there in July, for \$650, and another pair bought in their place. They are kept in the stable summer and winter, Mr. Rennie thinking that they stand the work much better than when allowed to run on the grass. The working force is two men all the year, and extra help when required.

In connection with this farm is an experimental plot of two acres. This is used almost exclusively for testing the various grasses and seeds. Here is to be seen numerous rows of potatoes carefully labelled; over twenty different varieties of fall wheat; mangolds of all varieties, and seeds of innumerable sorts are here tested before being offered for use in other men's gardens or farms. This plot is entirely under the management of one man, and is in no way connected with the farm. In dealing with the farm management we took this in no way into account; we just simply mention it as being connected with the farm.

The men are all boarded in the house by the foreman, at so much per week as agreed upon.

The farm account is kept in the office in Toronto, where Mr. Rennie carries on a large business as a seedsman. It is simply a ledger account; everything paid is charged, and all receipts are credited; this account is balanced annually. Although buildings, fences, etc., were considerably out of repair when Mr. Rennie took the farm three years ago (it having been rented for eleven years), and a large amount required to be expended to put them in proper shape, it has, taking the present cost value of stock, etc., paid him seven per cent. for the capital invested for the three years.

Now, we are quite well aware, that our awards will be sharply criticized, and not unlikely, more so on account of our awarding one of the highest prizes to a city man. But we would just say this, that it is a pretty difficult matter to find a weak point in the system carried out on this farm. It is a very high style of farming, carried out in a thoroughly practical manner. It may be said by some that there is too much paid out for labour for the size of the farm, but it is to be borne in mind, that when Mr. Rennie took hold of this farm three years ago, a great deal required to be done, and a very great deal has been done. Another thing to be considered is this, that a man whose time is largely taken up in a city business, fifteen miles from his farm, and yet possesses that executive ability, as well as that thorough knowledge of the practice and theory of agriculture, so necessary to make farming remunerative, is an exception rarely met with, and we have no hesitation in saying, that men like Mr. Rennie do much to advance the interests of agriculture; they do much towards raising the status of farmers by ennobling the calling; and they set an example, which, if carried out by farmers generally, would add enormously to the material wealth of the land.

MR. WILLIAM MILLIKEN'S FARM.

After finishing our inspection of Mr. Rennie's farm, we drove east about seven miles to Hagerman's Corners, where is situated the farm of Mr. Wm. Milliken. Although the evening was pretty well advanced before we got there, we concluded to go at once to work, and for the next two hours we made good use of our time going over the farm; leaving the buildings, stock and fields adjacent to the buildings, to be gone over in the morning. This advanced our work considerably, as well as being more pleasant than tramping through wet fields for two or three hours in the morning. In fact, it is not by any means the most enjoyable part of farm-judging, to be asked in the early part of the morning, when every green thing is hanging with moisture, to walk across a clover field,

and a ploughed field just beyond, to see something that did not at all bear upon the work in hand. When this sort of thing did occur, one of your judges always managed to slip out of it, in some easy way, never failing to find some plausible excuse, leaving his more obliging associate to go through the ordeal with a pleasant countenance, making the proprietor believe that he just enjoyed that sort of thing.

Well, to go on with the description of the farm, it is situated on the 6th Concession of Markham, and comprises 175 acres; the soil being a strong clay loam. The Midland railroad runs through the back part, cutting off about thirty-five acres; twenty-two of which is woodland, with a fine growth of young timber, the cattle having been kept out of it for a number of years. The public road bounds the farm on the north and east sides. Along the road side on the north, are planted a row of maples, and inside of that row, at a distance of five feet, is a row of healthy young spruces. Also, along the north side of the garden and lawns, is a fine row of pines, about twenty feet high, these look very nice and answers a good purpose in breaking the cold north winds. A well-kept cedar hedge divides the kitchen garden from the lawn. On the road side in front of the orchard on the east side, spruces are planted with a view to beauty and effect.

The fences are partly board, straight rail, and a number of the inside fences are the common rail, and not in very good shape; taken altogether it is hardly what would be classed as a well-fenced farm. A private road runs from the homestead to the back part of the farm, as far as the railway. This road, while it answers the purpose quite well, does not show to such good advantage as others we had seen, being marred a little by some stone heaps at different places. As above said, this road only runs to the railway; the railway company have refused either to make a crossing or build a bridge at this point. The land at the other side of the track is in this way inconvenient to reach, requiring either to go round by the public road at one end, or across the farm to a level crossing at the other; for this reason this part of the farm is mostly left in pasture. There is also a lack of convenience for reaching some of the fields on the south side. At the time the private road was made it was put in the centre of the farm, but since then and about eight years ago, Mr. Milliken purchased the adjoining farm, so that now the road is forty rods from one side, and a hundred and ten from the other, thus making the field arrangement somewhat awkward.

There was grown this season, ten acres of fall wheat, and eighteen acres of spring; this was a heavy crop. At our second visit one field was still uncut, and was badly battered and broken down, partly owing to being allowed to stand too long before being harvested; seventeen acres of six-rowed barley, and five acres of Russian, the latter is said to be yielding very heavily in that section. Oats, twenty acres of black Tartarian, and five acres of Provister; peas, six acres. The spring grain, with the exception of peas on this farm, like all others we had visited, was good in quality, and will yield well. For hay, thirty acres. Seven acres of roots, consisting of mangolds, turnips, sugar beets, carrots and potatoes. The root crop has been specially well put in and has been well attended to since. The balance, summer fallow and pasture.

As far as possible Mr. Milliken tries to carry out a regular rotation. When sod is broken up, peas or oats, or both, are usually sown, followed by barley, then root crops, with a pretty heavy coating of manure put on the land the fall previous. After roots comes spring wheat. Considerable salt is used on the spring crops, and with marked benefit. Mr. Milliken claims to have often tested it, and invariably found the straw brighter and stiffer, and also he finds that it very materially benefits the root crops.

The number of cattle usually kept is about twenty, of which sixteen are pretty fair Durhams, with a capital bull at the head of the herd. Formerly a few cattle were stall-fed; but last season none were fed, owing to the difficulty of procuring the right class for feeding. Twenty breeding ewes is about the average flock; these are pretty fair Cotswolds. A good many pigs are ordinarily kept—at this time sixteen are in the pens.

The buildings are a fairly good set, and equal to the requirements of the farm where not much stall-feeding is done. There are stalls for twenty cattle, besides calf stable, and stabling for ten horses. The mares are a specially fine lot, and with the young

stock are worth a coming shows.

The dwelling including a clean,

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stock are worth a lot of money. Some of these, no doubt, will be heard from at the coming shows.

The dwelling-house is a well-built, nice looking farmhouse, with good surroundings, including a clean, well kept garden, and a good orchard.

This may be classed as a fairly well managed farm, carrying a better class of stock than appeared to be common on the farms we had passed; and the only one that was entered for the county of York on which anything like breeding good cattle was attended to.

The absence of a better class of cattle on the farms which we passed, when driving through the townships, rather surprised us. It is certainly not because good cattle are not bred in this part of the country, for on the contrary some of the most noted breeders in Ontario live not a great way from here. Among others are Messrs. Russel, near Richmond Hill, whose splendid herds and flocks we had the pleasure of seeing the day before; and if we had not remembered their success as breeders we would have been left in no doubt after entering the house, and seeing the numerous diplomas received in many a close competition with the best herds and flocks in Ontario.

We would attribute the little attention apparently bestowed on cattle-raising and feeding by many of the farmers adjacent to Toronto, to the excellent market there is in that city for nearly everything grown on the farm. And it would appear to us that if this exhausting system is carried on much longer that the bad effects will assuredly be felt. Even the rich lands of Vaughan, Scarborough and Markham will give out under a constant system of cropping, when but comparatively little is returned to the land.

Before leaving Mr. Milliken's farm we would notice a splendid view to be obtained from the high part of one of the fields. From this point, looking north-east, can be seen the villages of Markham, Stouffville and Bloomington, and a portion of the township of Uxbridge. The eastern view takes in the township of Pickering, and as far away as the hills in the township of Reart—thirty miles distant. To the south is Scarborough, with its heights ten miles away. On the west is Vaughan and the little village of Thornhill; and the north takes in Unionville and part of the township of Whitechurch. This view probably takes in the finest section of farming land that is seen from any point in Ontario. The sight is a magnificent one. To give an idea of the extended view, we may mention that fifteen churches are to be seen from where we were standing. We felt when looking over this grand farming country, with its thriving villages, that it was a fitting background to the great metropolis of Western Canada.

MR. SIMPSON RENNIE'S FARM.—GOLD MEDAL.

Leaving Mr. Milliken's early in the forenoon, we soon reached the farm of Mr. Simpson Rennie, lots twenty-nine and thirty in the Gore of Scarborough, lying on the north-west end of the Canada road, three and a-half miles south of Unionville, and fifteen miles north of Toronto. It contains 102½ acres, of which six acres is woodland. It is bounded on two sides by the public road, and is also divided by another road running east and west, cutting off twenty-four acres on the south side, including the six acres of bush. The soil is a strong clay loam, with a clay subsoil; and before Mr. Rennie carried out a complete system of drainage was what would be termed a wet farm. An accurate map of the drains has been made, showing the exact position of each, thus enabling Mr. Rennie at any time to locate the exact direction of any drain in case of a stoppage. On the farm we are now describing, there have been 3,200 rods of drains laid. Tile has been used in all cases, and the work has been so thoroughly well done, that although, as the reader will remember, our inspection was made at a time, when, if there had been anything faulty, it would have been readily seen; but after the most careful examination not a wet spot was found on the farm. There are three open ditches, which in the aggregate amount to 128 rods. These are unavoidable owing to the large body of water which passes down them in the wet season. We were forcibly reminded when on this and some other well drained farms in the same section, of the close relation there is between drainage and successful agriculture. There is many a farmer in Canada, after hard years of toil, who has now money lent out, and is drawing his dividends, who

would be thousands of dollars richer if the money had been spent years ago in draining his own farm. We are led to speak in this way, for we know of many farms owned by well-to-do men who are drawing six or seven per cent. for their money, when twenty could be obtained by spending it on their own land.

Perhaps after all, the loss sustained by excessive rains of this season may result in good; it will, if it only teaches farmers that the one great improvement of all now required in Canadian farming, is a system of thorough tile drainage. If every farmer in Canada had seen the Messrs. Rennie's farms as we saw them, many a thousand dollars would be drawn from the bank deposits during the next twelve months, and invested in drain tools, tiles and draining.

Not much requires to be said about the fences, further than that it is chiefly fenced with straight rail fences, exceptionally well put up. The description of similar fences on the first farm visited in the East Riding, applying to these. All the fences around the grounds adjacent to the homestead, are board or picket; wherever required there are first-rate gates, these are well hung on substantial posts, nicely rounded at top, and well painted to preserve them from the weather. It may be as well here to speak of the planting, as part of it has been done with a view of having a close and beautiful hedge around the orchard. This has been planted partly for ornament as well as to serve for a wind break. The orchard comprises two and a-half acres of healthy young trees. On three sides is a row of Norway spruce planted three feet apart, these are now about ten or twelve feet high, and having been carefully attended too, not the slightest break is to be seen anywhere. They are trimmed on the top and sides perfectly straight, and are as even as a board. For ornament and effect we never saw this equalled. On the south side and next the house there is a nice little grove of pines. Besides this, considerable planting has been done in other ways. Near the house we saw a nice little lot of horse chestnuts. These had been grown on the farm for transplanting when required. In connection with the planting we may also speak of the woodland. This comprises six acres, lying on the high part of the east side of the farm, and shows to good advantage. It has been well managed, nothing but dead or decaying timber being cut. This causes it to have a healthy, fresh look, and from the position it occupies on the farm, adds to the general appearance.

Owing to the highway dividing the farm, not very much is required in the way of a private road, but what there is, is in excellent shape.

The homestead like those on the last two farms, forms three sides of a square, and consists of a main barn 74 by 40 feet; included in this is a stable for feeding cattle, with stalls for eleven at one end, and at the other end is a cow stable, with barn mows above each; underneath the barn and between the two stables is a root-house 30 by 40 feet, with short stairs up to each stable. We think that there is something wrong in any place that requires roots to be carried upstairs, that is, where any considerable quantity is fed. In constructing a homestead this should always be avoided if it can be done without too much cost. This carrying upstairs is laborious work. Another barn stands on the north side and at right angles to the first-mentioned; this is 60 by 32 feet, with a sheep house at one end, 32 by 20 feet, and on the west side of the yard is a building 74 by 26 feet, this is used for various purposes. Included in this is the pig pens, and one of those useful places which should be at every homestead, generally called a loose stable. Besides these buildings is a horse stable, waggon shop and carpenter's shop; this is divided from the main barn by a driving shed, and between these buildings and the dwelling-house is a carriage house, implement and woodshed. This is a neat, roomy, and well-painted building, 30 by 46 feet, and shows to advantage between the dwelling-house and barns.

The dwelling-house and surroundings need not be particularly described, further than to say, that the house is in every way suitable to the requirements of the farm. There is a snugness and an air of comfort about it, with its neat trim garden and sheltering trees, which would be likely to cause the passing traveller to say "what a cosy place."

The different crops this year comprise 12 acres of fall wheat, 22 acres of barley, 17 acres of oats, 21 acres of hay; 8 acres of roots and hoed crops, chiefly mangolds, the balance being carrots, potatoes; 1½ acres of corn; and 3 acres of summer fallow. These

crops without a well-drained land

The root crop made good progress had got badly hurt and as we had of knowing that more dealt in theory.

sums up in this wheat, although not even when they are harder to pull and

The few rows much at our second

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Mr. Rennie's bug began to be too sod was ploughed through the winter will be followed for next year's root

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Manure is ploughed winter sets in. The horse hoe had and the land was to have a good effect

Mr. Rennie's annually eleven he straw yard. The first grown is consumed cheaper quality but and some of the pigs are also fatten

A statement of of feeding in 1882 it is used, as well as

The following

Wheat	.....
Barley	.....
Oats	.....
Peas	.....
Corn	.....
Mangolds	.....
Carrots	.....
Potatoes	.....
Hay	.....

crops without an exception were all good, showing an evenness, which indicated not only well-drained land, but first-class tillage.

The root crop had been especially well put in, and at our second visit, we found, had made good progress. The potatoes, however, were affected with the rot, and the corn had got badly hurt with the frost. As well as mangolds, Mr. Rennie grows sugar beets, and as we had often heard them compared with mangold, we asked Mr. Rennie's opinion, knowing that more reliance could be placed on his experience, than of a dozen men who dealt in theory. After carefully testing them, he gives the preference to mangolds, and sums up in this way: The mangolds are slightly the heaviest croppers, while the sugar beet, although not quite so heavy, are more nutritious, this making them stand about even when they are housed, but the latter gives considerably more work to harvest, being harder to pull and a good deal worse to top.

The few rows of turnips which looked rather poor at our first visit, had not gained much at our second.

On the last occasion when we were there, harvest was finished with the exception of drawing in two loads of oats. Considerable ploughing had been done, and manure was being drawn out.

Mr. Rennie has, like other farmers, sometimes to vary his rotation—until the pea bug began to be too troublesome, peas used to be sown on sod—for the first time clover-sod was ploughed up last fall just about harvest, and sown with fall wheat; this had come through the winter well, and had all the appearance of being a good heavy crop. This will be followed with barley, then oats; and the oat stubble heavily manured in the fall for next year's root crops—afterwards comes barley seeded down.

The system of tillage with all first-class farmers is so similar, that we hardly need to go to any length in describing it; it means plough deep, and to work thoroughly.

Manure is ploughed in in the fall with a shallow furrow, and again deeply before winter sets in. In working the roots we saw what appeared to us a good idea; after the horse hoe had been pretty freely used, a single narrow share was fitted on to the frame, and the land was deeply broken up between the drills. This benefits the land, and must have a good effect on the growing crop.

Mr. Rennie does very little in raising cattle, but buys after harvest and fattens annually eleven heavy steers, and generally has half-a-dozen lighter ones running in the straw yard. The first lot had just been brought home when we were there; most of the fodder grown is consumed on the farm, and most of the grain grown is sold, and that of a cheaper quality bought for feeding. It may be remarked, that the barley grown in this and some of the adjoining townships, is much above the average quality. A number of pigs are also fattened.

A statement of the produce grown on the farm, and also what was done in the way of feeding in 1882, will give a good idea of what the farm produces, and the way in which it is used, as well as the profits of the system.

The following is the statement received from Mr. Rennie:—

	Number of Acres.	Yield in Bushels.	Received per Bushel when Sold.	Amount Received.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat	10	350	1 10	385 00
Barley	18½	993	75	774 75
Oats	15½	920	50	460 00
Peas	6	125	72	90 00
Corn	1½	in cob 250	35	87 50
Mangolds	2½	2000	10	200 00
Carrots	½	250	10	25 00
Potatoes	1	160	50	76 00
Hay	22	tons 35	per ton 14 00	490 00
				2,587 75

Result of Feeding Eleven Cattle.

Cost of cattle.....		\$460 00
Ground pea and barley meal.....		145 00
Uncut hay.....		125 00
Roots.....		125 00
Total.....		\$855 00
Received for cattle when sold.....	\$920 00	
Cost of six young cattle, which ran in straw yard.....		160 00
When sold, brought.....	190 00	
Cost of seventeen pigs \$85 00, meal and other feeds \$93 00.....		178 00
When sold, brought.....	208 00	
Showing a difference between buying and selling price of.....		\$613 00

MR. GEORGE MORGAN'S FARM.

The last farm in the county of York to be gone over was that of Mr. George Morgan, lot 32 in the 3rd concession of Scarborough. The farm comprises 123 acres, all cleared except three acres in the south-east corner. The soil is a rather heavy clay with a tenacious subsoil. On this farm like the last we were on, a great deal of draining had been done, not less than 3,000 rods of tile draining having been laid down. Mr. Morgan informed us that when he commenced to drain his farm twenty-three years ago, it was almost worthless. Many farmers might take a lesson from the results which have followed, it is enough to say that it is one of the finest farms that is in the township in which he lives, and that is a good deal to say when speaking of the township of Scarborough. There is no question whatever that there is hardly any outlay which is made upon the farm, with a view to permanent improvement, that brings such a quick return for the money expended, or gives so much satisfaction for the work done, as there is in the money expended, and the labour performed in draining the wet lands on the farm. We were informed by intelligent farmers, who had done considerable draining, that it was no uncommon thing to be fully recouped for the whole outlay in the increase on two years' crops.

The fences are straight rail over all the farm, those around the dwelling-house and homestead board and picket—well made gates everywhere.

The barn buildings are extensive, well-constructed—standing on stone foundations well off the ground—eave troughs wherever required, and although not so showy as Mr. Smellie's, are, taking all things into consideration, the best set of barn buildings we had seen on any of the farms entered for competition in the county of York. The dwelling-house is a large, roomy, well-constructed farmhouse, built of brick, with large back kitchen and woodshed, frame, nicely painted. The surroundings tastefully arranged and everything in good shape.

The yards on this farm had all the manure drawn out and everywhere tidiness and order were noticeable—we may here remark that nothing has been said about the management of the manure on the other farms for the reason that in all cases it appeared to be managed in the same way, at least up to the time we were there—that is, all that had been made during the winter was still in the yards, and in most cases it was no easy matter getting about them—the unusual rainfall having made them as soft as a sponge. It seemed to us that however much we may differ about the theory of turning manure—we might all agree as to the advantage of keeping the yards in a little better shape in the summer, if it was only to the extent of throwing up a few feet wide around the outside into the centre so as to make it more convenient in getting about.

In regard to rotation or tillage there is nothing calling for special mention, it is

farmed very much. The number of cattle. The private road should be made.

Everything about a successful farmer—his farm, and we would say so excellent.

Having got the train to catch the train for well tired. Next thing in the had come to inspect rig that it was a man anyone who knew who is somewhat of a stayer—and from that imposed an extra charge we thought it was a charge us extra bec

This is known in the township of Scarborough which 140 are cleared watered with a stream.

The general character nature that it takes water. But even in the country, has found proper shape.

In many respects the private roads is Along part of the fence and board; the general way, but so well put place. The orchard planted along the fence road to the house.

The crops are fairly badly injured; the hay as we would have expected of mangolds this year.

The homestead is on the level. The drainage fitted up, and in the point.

In conclusion, we saw would lead us to a diligent farmer. That regard to permanent land and the management ordinary line of good consider that from that are carried out, including should be awarded the

farmed very much in the same way as the other well-managed farms in the same section. The number of cattle is about twelve—this seems to us very few for a farm of that extent. The private road divides the farm into two rows of fields and is as convenient as it can be made.

Everything about this farm bears evidence that Mr. Morgan is an intelligent and successful farmer—and that system and order prevail in carrying out every detail of the farm, and we would just say that it is no disgrace to be beaten where the farming is all so excellent.

Having got through with this farm we started for Toronto reaching there just in time to catch the train for Collingwood, reaching that stirring little town about 11 p.m., pretty well tired. Next morning we took the train for Stayner, reaching there about 8 a.m. Next thing in the programme was to arrange for some way of getting out to the farm we had come to inspect—and in a short time we started with such a mean looking horse and rig that it was a matter of satisfaction for us to think that we were not likely to meet anyone who knew us. However, before our five miles was got over, one of your judges, who is somewhat of a horseman, came to the conclusion that the animal was a splendid stayer—and from that fact when we got back to town our friend, the livery-stable man, imposed an extra charge. We might have viewed the matter from a wrong standpoint, for we thought it was rather sharp practice to give us a horse that could not go, and then charge us extra because we did not get back in time; but for peace sake we paid it.

MR. WILLIAM ROBINSON'S FARM.—BRONZE MEDAL.

This is known as Maple Grove, and is situated two and a-half miles from Stayner, in the township of Sunnidale, in the West Riding of Simcoe. It comprises 284 acres, of which 140 are cleared the balance being woodland. This farm is exceptionally well watered with a stream both at the front and back.

The general character of the soil is clay loam with a somewhat free subsoil of such a nature that it takes but a short time after heavy rainfalls for the land to be free from water. But even while that is the case, Mr. Robinson, like farmers in all parts of the country, has found a difficulty this season in getting his root crop and summer fallow in proper shape.

In many respects this is an exceptionally well fixed up farm. The plan of arranging the private roads is as convenient as it can be made. The roads are also in good shape. Along part of the front of the farm and all the short fences about the buildings are post and board; the general fences are of strong cedar rails staked and ridged in the ordinary way, but so well put up that it would be difficult to improve on them, not a rail out of place. The orchard consists of five acres of well kept fruit trees. A row of maples is planted along the front of the farm and on each side of the private road leading from the road to the house.

The crops are fairly good—one field of barley very heavy; the fall wheat had been badly injured; the hay crop, with the exception of one field of clover, not quite so heavy as we would have expected on such a soil; not many roots are grown, only a small piece of mangolds this year.

The homestead consists of a lot of well constructed, well kept, useful buildings, built on the level. The dwelling-house, while not by any means a costly building, is neatly fitted up, and in the internal arrangements neatness and good taste is observable at every point.

In conclusion, we would say regarding Mr. Robinson's farm management that all we saw would lead us to consider that Mr. Robinson is an industrious, prosperous and intelligent farmer. That a great deal of the work done on the farm—more especially in regard to permanent improvements—is well done. But as regards the working of the land and the management of stock we do not consider that there is anything out of the ordinary line of good farming which would call for special notice. We would, however, consider that from the superior manner in which many of the permanent improvements are carried out, including the construction of buildings, fences, private roads, etc., that he should be awarded the riding prize and would recommend accordingly.

In conclusion, we would say that in making the awards we have been earnestly desirous that no mistake should be made in placing the different farms. The difficulty of the task we had in hand will be understood when it is known that in the East Riding of York five were entered, and it being necessary that three of these should be selected, competent men were appointed to make the selection, but failed to agree (at least in striking out more than one), and after failing, left us to decide the matter. Besides the closeness of the competition in the county of York, it is to be remembered that every farm entered this year had points of great merit—notably, Mr. Black's, in the county of Peel, which made an exceedingly close fourth. Where the competition was so close it can readily be understood the difficulty of the task we had to perform in offsetting and balancing the strong and weak points in the management of the different competitors.

In regard to the first prize we had little difficulty in settling, that we consider the management of Mr. Simpson Rennie's almost faultless. To begin with: he owns a farm originally a very wet one, which he has underdrained in such a thorough manner that he can work it with comparative ease in the wettest season, and get his crops well put in while many of his neighbours are waiting for the surface water to go off their fields. The system of tillage is so thorough that hardly such a thing as a thistle or weed is to be seen on the whole farm. This exceptional freeness from weeds is equally noticeable in the garden and every out of way spot around the buildings. Owing to the land being so well drained it can be and is worked deeply, giving a much greater depth for the growing crops to draw plant food from; the crops, as we saw them, giving ample evidence of the productiveness of the land under the system of farming carried out. It may be here remarked that Mr. Rennie possesses more than local fame for the quality of grain and roots produced on his farm; and we are quite willing to venture the assertion that he will rank very high as a prize taker in these classes during the present season.

And although Mr. Rennie is not a breeder of either sheep or cattle, he fully understands the connection between heavy manuring and high farming; the statement of last year's feeding showing that this important source of a farmer's wealth is not by any means neglected. This, coupled with the deep and excellent tillage, appears to be sufficient to keep his land in a high state of fertility.

The awarding of the first silver medal gave us some trouble. The great difficulty, however, was in settling the third prize. Here we had to deal with four farms, and each in a way well managed, yet each had decidedly its weak points.

In the case of Mr. Smellie we take decided objection to the small quantity of stock kept, yet in almost every other respect it ranked high. It is true, no doubt, as he says, that his land produces heavy crops; at all events, judging from what we saw this year, that is the case. But we cannot believe but what this style, however well the land may be worked, will have a tendency to lessen the yield. And that it is only a question of time when many of the farmers in these splendid townships will find they have been drawing too heavily on the soil. However, with these objections, and after the most careful consideration, we believe his to be third-best managed farm in Group No. 4, and award to him the third prize:

In closing, we would just say that the district in which our work lay this year, generally speaking, was noticeable for its good farming. And from our own observation we believe that influences are at work which are rapidly raising the standard of agriculture in Canada. That this should go on will be the wish of all those who have our country's prosperity at heart. And that however much we may differ politically, that we will agree in supporting our Legislators in all measures which will have for their object the advancement of the great agricultural interests of the land. To this end we trust that the scheme which is now being developed, which has for its object the giving of farmers' sons an opportunity of acquiring more knowledge in the common schools of matters pertaining to their own particular calling, will result in great good.

Before closing, we would take this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgment of courtesy and kindness to each and all of the families of the competitors. Wherever we went we met with kind-hearted hospitality.

JOHN I. HOBSON, }
WM. DONALDSON, } Judges.

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REPORT

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Prizes will be awarded in 1884 in Group No. 5, consisting of the following Counties, viz., Victoria, North and South; Peterborough, East and West; Northumberland, East and West; Hastings, North, East and West; Prince Edward; Lennox; Addington; Renfrew, North and South, and Frontenac.

REPORT OF JUDGES ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

To the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—As Judges appointed to examine the Essays written upon the subjects prescribed by the Agricultural and Arts Association for the present year, 1883, we beg leave to report as follows upon the first subject:—"The increasing tendency of the times for Farmers' Sons to leave the occupation of their fathers for other pursuits: its cause and remedies," we have been handed sixteen Essays. Of these we arrange the two which we consider the best, in the following order of merit:—

1st. Signed by Thomas Shaw, Woodburn, Ont.

2nd. " by H. F. Honsberger, Springfield, Ont.

Others on this subject are highly commended, and are well worthy of publication.

Upon the second subject, "The best and most practical means of improving the quality of the Butter produced in Ontario, both as regards its manufacture in private dairies and in creameries," we have been handed five Essays. Of these we arrange the two which we consider the best, in the following order of merit:—

1st. Signed by David Nicoll, Cataraqui.

2nd. " by J. Smith, jun., Ratho.

That of Mr. J. B. Bessey we commended next, but as there was no third prize it, at least, deserves to be highly commended.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

WM. JOHNSTON, Toronto.
JAMES MILLS, Guelph.

ESSAY.

BY THOMAS SHAW, RIVERSIDE FARM, WOODBURN.

To which was awarded the First Prize by the Agricultural and Arts Association.

That there is an "Increasing Tendency of the times for Farmers' Sons to Leave the Occupation of their Fathers for other pursuits" is assumed in the proposition that forms the subject of this essay. We have only, therefore, to demonstrate the "cause" or causes, and the "remedies."

We assign eight distinct causes, all our space will allow, but which by no means exhausts the list. These are:—

1. A false estimate of the requirements of farming.
2. A false impression regarding its unremunerativeness.
3. A false estimate of the dignity of labour.
4. The professions offer a premium on talent.

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5. Farmers can give a profession to their sons at a less cost than they can purchase for them a farm.
6. Many are dazzled by the false glitter of appearances.
7. Undue fettering on the part of parents.
8. Lack of home attractions.

†. A first reason we assign then for the tendency to leave the farm, is a *false estimate of its requirements*, in regard not only to the intellectual and educational capacities required to carry it on successfully, but also in regard to business tact.

One of the most common delusions of country homes is the erroneous idea that any man, no matter what his intellect, or rather no matter what the lack of this, will do for a farmer, a delusion most calamitous to the country at large. While it is true that almost any man may scratch the soil and live at farming (semi-barbarous nations do this), the number now fitted to farm in the proper sense of the term is comparatively limited.

View its *intellectual* requirements.—Agriculture is not only the oldest and noblest of the sciences, but it is by far the profoundest, and most endlessly progressive. We assume this position, and only regret that limited space will not allow us to establish it beyond the possibility of overthrow. Is it too much to assert that long ages after the geologist has most fully established the settled order of the rocks, the precise pre-historic age or otherwise to which each belongs, and even the exact nature of the elements originally that compose them, and that even long after the man of science may have settled what seems insolvable—the precise nature of the element or elements that compose the electric fluid—no two men will even then be fully agreed as to the best method in all its details of raising wheat, even under the same conditions. The field, then, that lies here invitingly open for progressive research and experiment is literally boundless; and though England has her Sir J. B. Lawes, America her progressive rural scientists, and Ontario and the Provinces their Schools of Agriculture, this field as yet has scarcely had her virgin soils disturbed, though men have toiled on her borders from the days of Adam onward. Notwithstanding, young men of the highest intellect will turn their backs on this splendid arena, where research can be inspiringly carried on amid the light and glory of the sunshine of heaven, and immure themselves within dingy walls, enjoying but the cheerless shades of an opening skylight, to spend life walking shadows, in measuring tape or weighing out teas, amid the turbulent billows that incessantly unsettle commercial life, with their harassing wail.

We believe, however, that the parents are here more to blame than their sons, often encouraging the exodus rather than otherwise, under the erroneous idea that business life is usually more grandly prosperous.

View its *educational* requirements.—“This lad was always fond of study,” says the farmer, “I must make a lawyer of him, but this other boy never cared for school, he will do for a farmer.” Strange logic. Law may and does require that men be intellectually gifted to be successful, but scientific farming more so. To be able to grasp readily all the important points of an intricate case, and weigh them carefully in the balances of deliberate judgment, may require keen perception, a wide grasp of view, and the matured advantages of most careful training, but surely not more so than the husbandman, who analyses the elements that feed his crops, and the soils in which these grow, determining the favourable conditions most conducive to success in each department, and meeting promptly and to advantage every emergency of wind and weather. The proportion of farmers thus equipped for business is not perhaps one to one thousand.

The idea was popular some years ago, less so happily now, that educated farmers were less successful in their calling than others. It originated, perhaps, in the fact that educated farmers have been comparatively rare, and usually of that incapable class who had tried their hands at other things and failed. If careful education is absolutely necessary to the highest success in every professional line, why not more so in that science that towers head and shoulders above them all? We hold that no man is fully equipped for any business, who has not mastered all its important principles theoretically, and who has not made himself fully acquainted with the practical working of all its details, even the most minute of them. No farmer is thus equipped who is not well educated. Without this he narrows his field of usefulness, and hedges in his sphere of

success, just in proportion to the education here, we argue then, that farmers should see to it that their sons should again to the farm.

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Our remedy for the press, the general means even a limited number become contagious.

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Without first them, deceived by the of equipage, that even man, the farmer youthness or professional and the Allans, and looks behind that so that busy army of supremacy, *one-half* shore, while, of the achme of their wish and their household ripenings of old age themselves.

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success, just in proportion to his lack of education in the true sense of the term. By education here, we mean thorough enlightenment in everything that relates to his own business, and acquainted with the principles that govern business in the general. We argue then, that farmers cannot educate too many of their sons, and when educated, they should see to it that a very large proportion of them, including the most gifted, return again to the farm. Nor do we see any propriety in farmers giving their sons a finish at a Commercial College, or some place of higher education, who have never taken a course at an Agricultural College, with a view of perfecting themselves in their profession.

Look at the *business tact* it requires. Why should the farmer require less of business tact than other men? While we admit that business tact may be more absolutely essential to prevent early failure in some lines than in farming, we feel assured that only a circumscribed success can be secured where this is deficient, or even limited. The lines are widening. The avenues for extensive farming are on the increase. Henceforth agriculture will be run more and more in lines, judging by present tendencies, and these constantly extending. One man will manage a creamery, another a cheese factory, a third will fatten largely for the export trade, and a fourth will import and breed pure-bred stock, a fifth will become a wholesale producer of bees, and a sixth will have a seed farm, etc., presenting fields of the widest scope for the exercise of the highest business talent—talent that has been hitherto much absorbed in the business world.

Our remedy for the above is, correct these false impressions by means of the printing press, the general newspaper, agricultural papers, and the platform. Secure the return of even a limited number of educated young men to the farm and the example will soon become contagious. The power of fashion is omnipotent.

2. One of the most powerful persuasives in drawing the young men from the farm arises from false impressions regarding its comparative unremunerativeness.

Without first patiently ascertaining facts, and then even more carefully weighing them, deceived by the false glitter of appearances, one delusive result of that vain show of equipage, that exacting custom extorts from the successful mercantile or professional man, the farmer youth leaps to the conclusion that princely fortunes are the lot of business or professional men only. He reads of Vanderbilt and Rothschild, of the Redpaths and the Allans, and vaguely dreams of fabled wealth almost within his grasp. He never looks behind that screen of mental sorrow, where, with aching hearts and troubled brain, that busy army of 61,133 men of business in our Dominion are bravely struggling for supremacy, *one-half* of whom, alas, are almost certain to go down before they reach the shore, while, of those who do reach land, but a straggling remnant will ever attain to the achme of their wishes, that is, affluence. Most of their comrades will only give themselves and their households the bread of honesty, and will lie down, most likely, without the ripenings of old age, to have their children commence the race much as they began it themselves.

We state it on the authority, and through the kindness of Mr. Williams, the obliging representative of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., of the Mercantile Agency in Hamilton, whose sixteen years' experience in this line entitle his statements on those topics to respectful consideration, that about *fifty* per cent., or one out of every two of the whole number who start in business, fail at some period of their business career, while the proportion of farmers who fail to pay one hundred cents in the dollar is not more than *five* per cent., or one out of every twenty. From this calculation it is clear that the chances of failure in business are as *ten to one* when pitted against farming. That the above estimate is near the mark will be apparent when we state (we quote from the published reports of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.) that the proportion of failures in 1881, one of the most favourable years for business, was one in every ninety-three. In 1875, one of the most disastrous seasons commercially, it was one in every twenty-nine. From this we get the average of failures as one to every sixty-one annually. Assuming the average business career to be thirty years, then, at the end of thirty years one-half the whole number of men in business will have become bankrupt. Of course, if the above average of the duration of each business career is too long, the average of failures will be proportionately lessened; but, in any case, the proportion of insolvents in business life is very great. A prominent Canadian journalist, long conversant with this feature of business life, gives it

as his opinion that the proportion of unfortunates in business is more than *one-half*. Mr. Williams is quite decided in his conviction that of those who leave the farm for mercantile pursuits, without having had a previous business training, *nine* out of every ten of them are precipitated into financial ruin.

Surely, if young men on the farm were convinced, that perhaps one out of every two of them who left the farm must go to the wall, they would pause before making so hazardous a venture.

The same authority assures us that the proportion of men in business in the Dominion is far too large. Let our young men weigh this. Herein lies the reason that business is a constant elbowing for supremacy. The gardener's lesson of thinning is the part of wisdom here, a process that disaster will accomplish if human foresight will not. The Dominion has abundant room both for a more extended, and for a far higher system of agriculture, for long years to come.

While we admit that men do not usually accumulate fortunes rapidly at farming (nor is it well to rise thus), we do not admit that farming is unremunerative. In proportion to the numbers engaged in it, observation surely tells us that it is the most remunerative of all the callings. While the average farmer cannot usually make useless dandies of his sons, nor painted butterflies of his daughters, he generally can bestow upon them more valuable legacies. A fair education, untainted morals, a vigorous constitution, something substantial by way of material aid to encourage them in the battle of life at the outset, are legacies within his reach, and why should any young man of spirit require more?

But why should not farming be made more remunerative than it is? Wherein is the limit to the productiveness of any farm but in the wisdom and energies of him who tills it? We make bold to state that there is no farm in Ontario (and there are some admirably managed) that could not be made at least one-half more productive than at present. We feel assured that the owners of the best of these will feel most free to admit the truth of our statement. It is just the extra few bushels per acre, and the extra cents per pound for meat, in which the handsome profit consists; results which a higher system of farming will produce, and which will just make the business remunerative in proportion as it is practised.

That man is rash who, as yet, would presume to fix the limit of productiveness in any soil, in this age of experiment and of garnering the elements of productiveness from the earth and from the air. So long, however, as the present ruinous system of continuous cropping (practised to an alarming extent, and driving the proceeds direct to market) continues, just so long will the idea of comparative unremunerativeness exist. The men who, by giving their lands fair play, by stocking them heavily with animals either for the shambles or for dairy purposes, and who feed them liberally through the product of these, or with judiciously selected fertilizers, are the men who will come to the front. Those who have practised this system have come to the front already, as the stock-feeding and dairying sections of the Province abundantly prove.

Our remedy here, then, is by every legitimate means to give to the youth of the farm the plain unvarnished truth in regard to the vastly superior remunerativeness of farming, in the aggregate, over other business pursuits, and to encourage in every possible way a higher system of agriculture; that it may be made patent to all that the chances for accumulating on the farm are, on an average, vastly in advance of those in other walks of life. Men do not require urging to choose that calling that promises the best results, if only assured which it is.

3. Many leave the farm from a false estimate of the *dignity* and *value* of labour.

Numbers associate gentility with idleness; aristocracy with unstained labour marks; and position with the whiteness and softness of the hands. There is too much of this in the estimate which many of the youth of the farm life of to-day place upon both its dignity and value, especially when brought up surrounded by affluence, and we roundly say that the parents are mainly to blame. The father will not allow his son to perform sundry classes of farm labour, the careful toiling at which himself helped to enrich him; and the mother will not allow her daughter to bake bread, nor to enter the dairy, although her own hands have grown strong and useful through the performance of these duties.

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The semblance of this gradation being once established, it becomes infectious. The idea that some classes of farm labour are beneath one, soon rapidly extends in its application, and thus all the labour of farm life is looked upon as undignified. Why should it be considered as undignified to toil, when the first man toiled in sinlessness; and more especially since the irrevocable fiat has gone forth, that man must earn his bread by the "sweat of his brow." Who ever yet reversed high heaven's decree and prospered?

See the true *dignity* of labour. It consists in adjusting itself to the conditions and requirements of its surroundings. If placed by Providence in a counting-house there is great dignity in wielding the pen well; if in a manufacturing shop, in turning out the best article that we can; if on a farm, to perform every duty well, from the cleaning of a stable, when necessary, to superintending the duties of a levee day; and if in a hall of legislation, in using our powers of mind and speech to the utmost in the interests of our country. All the great and the good of olden as well as of modern days, have been dignified by labour, not labour dignified by them. Only in one instance has labour been ennobled by its performance in the world's long history: when it was done by Him who is more than man, around fair Galilee. Who of all that long array of existences that have prided themselves in genteel idleness, has lessened by one drop the world's cup brimful of sorrow, or succeeded in chronicling his oblivious name in the records of enduring story, unless some puppet kings whose remembrance is their shame.

See the *value* of labour. Like the soil that feeds the hand that it tills, labour strengthens the arm that performs it. She imparts to all her sons that enduring vigour that enables them to secure at least a competence, to enjoy aright the hours of repose, and to shun those vices that precipitate the idle into hopeless ruin. Impress the young with the truth that labour is one mark of true nobility, even manual labour, and a great point is gained. Inure our sons and daughters to labour from early years, and they will learn not to despise it; but let us make certain it is labour suited to their capacities. It is inhuman to place young children at work beyond their strength, or even to allow of their toiling thus, as they sometimes wish to do.

The manual labour of the farm is oftentimes severe, but grasping men have made it more so, by urging undue haste, and extending the hours of labour beyond all reasonable requirements, especially in the summer season. The question of *hours* we shall not discuss here, but simply remark that unless some modification in this respect is made, the difficulty in securing workhands will continually increase, and also the difficulty in retaining the services of even willing sons. Thus it is that many labourers leave the country, as the shorter hours of toil in the town are definitely fixed. This scarcity of labour throws an additional burden on the farmer's sons; hence, in a measure, their anxiety to escape what to them seems a species of slavery. The curse of manual labour consists in protracting toil till it becomes positive painful weariness, which matter is usually in the farmer's own hands. The severity of this species of labour is very much lessened by the improvements of recent years in farm machinery. These improvements are still being carried on in a geometrical ratio of progression, insomuch that one hundred years hence all the more laborious parts of farm labour will in all probability be performed by horses and machinery.

In the meantime let farmers impress upon their sons that moderate labour is not oppressive nor undignified, but a source of positive pleasure and gain in many ways, giving to its votaries a satisfactory enjoyment such as the idler never knows; and especially let mothers make them feel that they esteem labour on the farm quite equal in dignity to labour behind the counter, or in the workshop of the machinist.

But is the labour of the business man more dignified than that of the farmer? We say no, emphatically no! We have already shewn that farming is the noblest even of the sciences, and by far the most exhaustive in the scope it gives to the highest use of intellect. Which of the sciences may not be profitably used in prosecuting its researches, and when will that day have arrived when men shall have learned the alphabet even of its highest attainments? We answer, not till long centuries have rolled away. Why, then, should the toil of a purely mechanical performance, such as weighing tea, always by the same rule and under the same conditions, be placed in point of dignity ahead of this fair science, where giants lose their depth often at a first plunge in their researches? Or, why should even the toils of the wholesale dry goods merchant, whose skill mainly consists in buying

goods and selling them at a margin, be looked upon as being more honourable? The successful speculator accumulates much more rapidly than the farmer, but this by no means proves that his efforts to get gain are more dignified. The truth is, that as a public benefactor, the farmer is a king compared with him.

Is the labour of the business man lighter? In one sense it may be. It may require less of physical toil, but think of the offset—worry, care, the constant, ceaseless exertion called forth by close competition. Hence it is that farmers usually outwear men of business.

How amusing the breastworks of position behind which mankind entrench themselves, and which are allowed to stand by the sanctions of society. The housemaid deems herself above the cook, the cook looks down upon the shopgirl who has fled the farm to live upon starvation wages, while the shopgirl in turn looks down upon the lass who still labours on the farm, although in regard to true comforts the latter is a queen compared to her. So in the various other lines. The drygoods man is beyond the grocer, the grocer beyond the man with second-hand wares, and the bank clerk beyond them all; while these make common cause in looking down from their self-exalted pedestals upon the patient plodding sons of toil on the farm. Never mind, ye sons of labour, lift up your heads; face duty bravely, and your worth will be acknowledged when all scorers shall have met a merited oblivion.

4. The professions offer a *premium* on *talent*, and thus lure those from the farm who can least be spared—the brightest of her youthful sons.

While it is true that in the forest the tallest trees are found, so in the city the giant minds, yet, were not these in almost every instance nurtured in the country, and transplanted, when young and vigorous, within the limits of the town. The fresh air and manual toil of the country seem to produce a vigour of constitution, and correspondent inherent strength of intellect, such as the city usually fails to yield. Hence it is the professions are mainly fed from the ranks of the sons of the soil. Inducement leads them to go, but sadder still, they are too often urged to go, by those who should advise them to remain. The high fees paid professional men of the first rank, and their rapid accumulations form an irresistible attraction. The mass of these are lost sight of amid the dazzling glare, as they toil and struggle for respectable position and a piece of bread, which is eaten with that carefulness that a farmer seldom knows.

The professions hitherto (less so now), have formed the stepping stones to preferment. Almost every public office was for a time conferred upon some professional man, not only in the town but also in the country itself. Not only in the Legislature, but even in the departments of Agriculture, representative men were chosen from the professions. With this splendid bribe before him, why should the ambitious farmer's son be blamed for treading the short-cut to position, rather than wait long years to wrench public respect from men, through inherent strength of talent, in a channel where this was seldom sought or given.

The idea of position, whether true or not true, forms a powerful attraction. The number in the professions must always, from the nature of the case, be comparatively limited, therefore, the most successful men will always, prove a centre of attraction. For instance, the individuality of a young man of good parts who takes up his position in a village, as its only physician, must be a different thing from the individuality of the same man—a farmer—surrounded by a hundred other farmers, many of them equally talented with himself. Mothers, in the country, feel the force of this, and, when ambitious, urge their sons to leave the calling of their fathers for some professional line.

This idea grows up with them from infancy, since their earliest maternal lessons point in this direction. It forms the constant dream of their youth. Their brothers, less favoured by nature, grow at the same time with the idea that they are only fitted for the hard labour of the farm. These latter step over the threshold of home, with their self-reliance corroded by this pernicious teaching. And all this is a sore evil. If agriculture is the most important interest in the country—and this is acknowledged on all hands—it is clear then, that the very highest order of talent should direct it, and that whatever tends to divert this into another channel, is nothing short of a public calamity.

The remedy here, though clear enough, is not so easily applied; for so long as the

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professions offer a premium on talent in the directions indicated, they will command it. So long as these are the stepping-stones to preferment, the brightest of our youthful rural sons will look in that direction; and so long as the present views obtain regarding position amongst our farmers' wives, and even amongst too many of our farmers, the flower of their sons will look in that direction.

A partial remedy, at least, will be found, in public opinion crying against that species of exaction, that enables professional men to extort from the party seeking his services, an unreasonable fee. Public opinion is a mighty lever when rightly wielded. Of course professional men should be well paid, but why extravagantly? Another consists in so educating farmers' sons, that they will be less dependant on the professions, for the minor details of professional work, although we do not strongly advocate the diverting of one man's attention into too many channels. Highest excellence is only attained by concentrating the powers. In regard to preferment the remedy is in the hands of farmers themselves. Of course it would not be wise to make a representative man of an incapable farmer, to the exclusion of a capable professional man; but, it is only reasonable that of two men equally capable, farmers should give the preference to the capable man from their own ranks.

Some may object that the proportion of capable farmers is relatively small. This we do not believe. The proportion of obtrusive office-seekers amongst farmers is small, but this by no means proves that farmers have relatively few capable men amongst them. If such were true, it would form no just ground for reproach. The only wonder is that so many capable men are left. Try any calling by the same test, put any one of them through the same crucible, and which of them would long survive the ordeal? With the constant skimming of the past, the wonder is that any cream is left. If it be true that farmers are deficient in representative material, it forms the strongest argument as to why the youthful ornaments of farm life should remain on the farm. It only enhances the likelihood of this class to receive preferment, where the ground is so unoccupied.

In regard to the popular idea of the individuality of position given by the professions and homage paid to this in the past, there is surely something wrong, and the sooner farm matrons perceive this the better. Education will elevate any calling, and secure for it respect, and just so soon as a large proportion of that talent which is now sent to the professions is retained at home, then will that homage be paid to farming, which it has never hitherto secured. Although the present tendency is as yet to drift away from the farm in increasing numbers, there are already indications of a revulsion of public feeling in this respect, the first faint glimmering of a brighter day. Farmers are already reaping the first fruits in the return of a class most sorely needed, the highly educated, as not a few graduates in Arts at our universities are of late years deciding for the farm. The college roll for the year 1882, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, numbers 206 students. Through the kindness of a reliable and painstaking student, we have been enabled to ascertain the callings of the parents of 113 of these. Sixty-six of the 113 came from the farm and forty-seven from other pursuits, showing conclusively, that if farmers do not sufficiently value their own calling, it is becoming highly appreciated by the parents of other classes. Would it not be surprising if, in a few years, farming should become as popular as it is now depreciated?

This, and nothing less, farmers have in their own hands. The evil, however, would in the meantime be much mitigated, if farmers, in choosing callings for their sons, or, better still, in encouraging them to choose for themselves, would urge upon the most brilliant of them at least to stay on the farm. They have widest scope for the exercise of talent without limit on the farm, and in a field that if rightly exercised may secure for them lasting renown, and the deserved gratitude of numbers yet unborn.

5. Farmers can give their sons an education fitting them for professional life, at a less cost than they can purchase for them a farm. Hence the reason for many of them leaving the farm.

The economical young man will require from \$1,200 to \$1,500 to enable him to graduate either in Arts or in any of the professions, after his preliminary course has been completed. This, the father can afford more easily than purchasing a farm of 100 acres, which, in Ontario, will cost from \$3,000 to \$10,000. The graduate is considered equipped

and in a position to shift for himself; the sanctions of society placing him on quite as good a footing socially and otherwise, if not better, than if he had been set up on the farm as above. A well-to-do farmer then, can educate two or three sons for the sum that would be required to place them on a farm. Here, we must confess, comes in a difficulty which it is only fitting that we should frankly acknowledge. So long as farmers can put their sons on what is considered an equally good footing for \$1,200 or \$1,500, as in another line at an expenditure of from \$3,000 to \$10,000, they will be most prone to do so. Why the farmer's son should not require an equally costly education, or nearly so, to make him a brilliant success with the professional man we fail to see. Admitting this only increases the difficulty, for, after the education, the farm is still required, which enhances the cost of equipping the son, by the cost of the education. Some say, "Buy lands cheaply out west." We object that we must meet conditions as they are. Others say, "Let the education go." Decidedly no, for then farmers grope on under the ban of the stigma of past years—that of being "an ignorant people." And yet others, "Give the youth an education and let him earn the farm as did his fathers." We reply, the father purchased land for, it may be, \$2 an acre. He must now pay \$50 per acre. Besides, it would not be seemly for a graduate to labour as a farm hand, at, say \$200 per annum and board, when his services would readily command, in other lines, from \$600 to \$1,200 per annum. Herein lies a difficulty, and, while we have tried to face it, we must acknowledge our inability to get over it gracefully.

A partial remedy, however, we submit, which will most likely be adopted when the country is ripe for it. Where there is but one son there need be no difficulty, as that father would seem to act almost criminally who urged his only son to choose another calling unless for exceptional reasons. Nor need there be great difficulty where there are but two or even three sons; as, in such a case, two or three lines of farming might be carried on, each under the supervision of one son. The workhands employed would then be directly under the eye of an interested party, and the business in this way carried on more energetically and economically than when directed solely by one whose attention was much divided. The only difficulty here is that tendency amongst friends to disagree, especially after having become established in homes of their own. Were it not for this tendency much more could also be realized from carrying on even one line in this same way. No labour need then be done in a slovenly manner from want of proper supervision. The productive capacity of our lands it is not easy to estimate; and, though we do not advocate cutting up stock farms into small parcels, their productiveness might be greatly increased by placing upon them two or more of the same family, who had but the good sense to quit themselves like brethren. Or where the farm is large and suitable, the lines might be more clearly drawn; one portion of it made a fruit farm, another a stock farm, and yet a third portion a grain farm; placed independently in the hands of different sons according to their respective tastes. Where separation is considered better, however, then let the father educate the sons, assist them in getting a start on a farm, and for the rest, let them trust to their own resources of muscle and will.

6. Numbers leave the farm being *dazzled* by the *false glitter of appearances*. "Things are not always what they seem," says one. Doubly true when farm life is compared with life in the town. Usually the most repelling aspects of farm life come to the front, while the most attractive views of city life are found upon its surface. The homely dress, plain equipage, hard, continuous, and sometimes disagreeable labours of the farm, occupy a prominent place in the mind of the observer. The freshness of the air that nerves the farm youth with an iron frame, the capacity for labour, and to enjoy food and rest, and that almost entire absence of worry and vexations that characterize the business life, are all too seldom perceived; while that happy sense of independent freedom is too little valued till it is fled from. The restless youth, accustomed only to the monotony and drudgery of farm life (too many make it thus), cannot fail to have his attention arrested by the constant excitements of the town; the showy equipage, the stately dress, the apparently light labours, and the active, sprightly step of the business man. Longings are awakened within him to exchange all the dull monotony of the past for what seems so much more congenial. As yet he has not perceived the canker-worm of discontent and rivalry, the overstrain of mental wear and of incessant worry and

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anxiety, that so constantly gnaws at the peace of many townsmen. He snaps the cord that tied him to the most comfortable of all the callings, and plunges into the charming whirlpool of business life.

He is dazzled by *equipage* and *dress*. While it is true that the style of a man's equipage and dress has not a little to do with the prestige he carries at the first, it is just as true that it is only one of the accidents of life; and that the true secret of appropriate dress consists in adapting it to one's calling. The farmer does appear somewhat plain besides the shopman, but what of that? He is surely none the less deserving of respect. Folly in dress is never more clearly shown than when in its cost it is out of keeping with the work for which intended. The farmer should not fancy that though he brush against the townsmen in a much richer garb, that the latter esteems him one whit the less, if a sensible man; if not, he then can well afford to do without such regard. If faithless here, we should like to see the farmer try an experiment: Let him dress up as a shopman's clerk, and drive a load of wheat to the market in kid gloves, and in this way ascertain how much respect he will secure. One experiment will suffice. The intelligent townsman knows that one day at farm labour would forever ruin a suit of broadcloth. It is not the plain dress of the farmer at which the townsman smiles. It is the unpardonable lack of neatness and boorishness of manner exhibited in circumstances that do not call for these. In regard to equipage the same rule applies.

And then in regard to light work. Let not the young man of the farm be deceived. The hours that many shopmen spend on duty are longer even than those of the farm, and within the dingy walls of a prison when compared to the glorious light and freedom of labours on the farm.

But look more deeply beneath the surface. Think of that constant mental strain and unceasing tax upon the powers of mind that so often turns the hair of the business man prematurely grey. We have already stated that it is almost certain that one out of every two who embark on the perilous sea of business will go down amid disaster. Think not these usually go down without a struggle. Nothing of the kind. There is usually a brave stand made to keep afloat; a determined gallant fight, which, as the inevitable wreck draws near, reminds one of the heroism of despair. There is, perhaps, in one of those brave struggles, compressed more of anxiety and business worry and mental sorrow than a score of farmers ever know. Even in regard to the successful business man; examine narrowly that visage all aglow with the activities of ceaseless unrest, and you do not fail to see traces of care's deep furrows, coming all before their time. The activities to which successful business men accustom themselves might well lead the average farmer to stand amazed when comparing them with his own. The merchant usually applies himself with an intensity unknown to the farmer. So, too, does the manufacturer and the professional man; and though a different class of faculties are used, these are none the less exhausting. If farmers can but convince their sons of the truth of these statements they will think twice before they leave the farm.

7. Many are driven from the farm because of *undue fettering* on the part of the parents. This may consist in (a) slavish work; (b) not allowing the household a share in the administration of farm affairs; and (c) not making due provision for its members, etc.

Oftentimes an over amount of *slavish* work is exacted. It is a sad reproach on the profession that very many in rural districts seem to consider their own sons and daughters working machines. This is amply testified in the stooping shoulders and stiff ungainly walk of many lads yet in their teens. The buoyant spirits that give elasticity and sprightliness to youthful life is completely crushed by the avarice of parents, shortsighted as it is cruel, and cruel as unjust. Not that we advocate idleness for the youth of the farm, but labour in proportion to their strength and development. These working machines are treated much on the principle of farm machinery, fed on the principle that machinery is oiled, and housed on the principle that machinery is laid away, not resting even as the horses are allowed to rest. This abominable cruelty is most frequent with those who commence life at the foot of the hill, who prosper through the fruits of hard labour and whose insatiable avarice becomes aroused in consequence. But the more firmly the bow is strung the greater its rebound. The more violent the swing of the pendulum the more surely will it oscillate past the perpendicular. Action produces in every

case corresponding reaction, and just in proportion to its strength. So is it with all forms of oppression. The pulses of discontent soon beat so strongly that one by one the inmates of the homestead forsake it for shortened hours and less oppressive toils. The farmer's plans are disarranged. His remaining purposes unfulfilled. Morose, sullen, misanthropic and soured, his sun that might have set amid a flood of evening glories, goes down amid the mutterings of the stormcloud and the blackness of forbidding night. The remedy here is plain: Treat the sons of the farm as such. Cease to make their lives one unremitting grind. Give them not only sufficient relaxation, but provide them with the means of wholesome entertainment during such periods of rest.

Then, many practically refuse their sons a share in the administration of the business of the farm. We think this partially accounts for the not uncommon fact that observation justifies, that the sons of leading farmers not seldom prove inefficient in point of business tact. In unnumbered instances it has proved a source of blessing to the ambitious youth, that he has been early thrown upon his own resources. Where the father has been successful in farm-life this is not a necessity. The more successful the farmer the more he is disposed naturally to keep his hold on the reins, not heeding the lesson of the eagle in teaching her eaglets to fly. The inexperienced youth becomes anxious to try his strength. Through an inherent love of change some other line of business is chosen, past inexperience and the total lack of business culture render him a failure.

The remedy consists in the farmer's showing early *administrative powers* with his sons, not fearing to practice them in buying and selling, and in marketing, nor yet severely chiding them, if in these things they happen to make a mistake. Let him encourage their experimenting in the production and management of all kinds of crops, though, of course on a limited scale. This latter exercise will greatly foster within them an undying love of the calling that has so much absorbed their attention in early life, the calling that thus becomes so intimately connected with their first failures and triumphs. Give them, when sufficiently matured, the management of different lines. Let one for instance oversee the department of stock or at first one line of it. Another the management of the teams, etc. throughout, the father of course rather increasing than relaxing his vigilance in the general oversight; guiding in this respect with a firm rein, kindly admonishing where he observes a blunder, advising where he sees a weak point, curbing where he notices the first tendency to extravagance, and above all temperately commending where commendation is due. The youth of the farm would in this way be trained in the art of management, that best of all schools, experience, and under conditions of such a nature that mistakes might easily be rectified without the danger of incurring financial disaster. The tendency, too, to run away from a calling in which apprenticeship had thus been served would be reduced to a minimum.

The farmer not making *provision* sufficiently early for the future of his family is oftentimes a sore evil. It affects and falls more heavily upon the daughters even than on the sons. The latter are fitted by nature for stern battling, not so the former. Of course this matters little with those who marry early, but is a very different affair with such as choose not to do so. Usually these latter are kept as hangers on in a state of spirit-crushing dependance, to whom a crumb is thrown now and then by father or brother by way of compensation for the devotion of a large share of a life that has been daily sacrificed upon the altar of their comfort. Why not give them their portion when matured, or at least satisfy them as to what this shall be, even though such is not sought by them. The prospect to a young woman looking forward into life's long journey without a protector must be forlorn enough; but the gloom of this prospect is surely much intensified by the knowledge of the fact that their's shall be a state of abject dependance so long as they remain beneath a father's roof. But we have to deal with the sons.

But we have not one particle of faith in a farmer's bribing his son to do a piece of work that lies in the path of duty, simply to get it done. Such is ruinous government. But we have strong faith in the parents encouraging a child to labour by promising him a part of the proceeds. It is the part of wisdom in any farmer to give his son distinctly to understand that for labour expended in taking care of sheep and lambs he shall have a share in the proceeds; to be expended, however, not at the dictation, but with the appro-

val of the parents and of the proceeds and give by increased let the father give enlighten him as to for his not doing a battle of life is cost and wealth have been men toiling on unceasing fail to see. If the attending to this matter father to carry on life anew in some way son than the son the of the goods that father budding youthful hope desire will certainly which we mourn.

8. The lack of away from the farm

It is a difficult Like that singular vicinity of him who point if they dear early years, when the Zenophon's undaunted ranks were sadly the immortal in their which lay their home bind the young to it draw them away. comes; yet where the calling with which chivalry, the heroic father; and so where be the proudest aspect dawning and will be mere labour machine sweep of intellect the floodgates of the excited Talent rightly directed energies.

And how shall Our way of action opposite of monotony roundings, creating proud. One would all been planned by which called for their general design. adornments. Nothing tiveness, place him reflects sadly on the fields, who utterly man". of the Scottish walk solitary amid their own.

val of the parents. So let it be in every department of farm life. Give the son a portion of the proceeds arising from his special department, and he will more than repay the giver by increased diligence and carefulness. Then when manhood arrives, if not before, let the father give him clearly to understand his intentions regarding his outfit. Let him enlighten him as to what the nature of his portion shall be, unless there are strong reasons for his not doing so, and as a matter of right, not of favour simply. When the great battle of life is commencing, then it is that assistance is most required, not after position and wealth have been struggled for and won. The good that results from keeping young men toiling on unenlightened in this matter for long years after manhood is reached, we fail to see. If the son marry, the difficulties of division are increased two-fold. Not attending to this matter sufficiently early often leads to painful separations, leaving the father to carry on feebly a business sadly out of joint, and leading the son to commence life anew in some untried sphere. With how much better grace the father can approach the son than the son the father in all matters of such extreme delicacy. "Give me the portion of the goods that falleth unto me" is the natural desire, expressed or otherwise, of every budding youthful breast, and that father who wisely anticipates the expression of this desire will certainly do something toward preventing that exodus from the farm over which we mourn.

8. The lack of *home attractions* cuts the moorings of many, and allows them to drift away from the farm.

It is a difficult matter to expatriate one from a home or calling that he dearly loves. Like that singular weapon of the savage, that, having done its work, returns to the vicinity of him who hurled it, the excursions of rural youth will all end near their starting point if they dearly love their home. Singular the effects of the loved associations of early years, when these are what they ought to be, even on rugged men. The remnant of Zenophon's undaunted "ten thousand," whom the hordes of Persia could not soften, whose ranks were sadly thinned by the snows of Cappadocia, gaunt famine, and savage foemen, immortal in their retreat, wept like women when they caught sight of the sea, beyond which lay their homes. The loom of a rightly-ordered home weaves silken cords that bind the young to its precincts far stronger than the alluring power of enticements to draw them away. Although, even with most on the farm, the day of home separation comes; yet where the attractions have been deep and strong the inclination is to choose the calling with which such associations have been connected. In the departed days of chivalry, the heroic age, the proudest aspiration of the son was to wear the sword of his father; and so when farming is given its rightful place amongst earth's callings, will it be the proudest aspiration of a son to till the lands of his father. That golden day is dawning and will be ushered in so soon as the farmer convinces the world that he is not a mere labour machine, nay, that his calling gives wider scope to the exercise of the whole sweep of intellect than any calling under heaven. This he will accomplish so soon as the floodgates of the exodus of the most talented of his sons are closed toward the professions. Talent rightly directed will command respect and will elevate any calling claiming its energies.

And how shall these *home attractions* be made deep and strong?

Our way of accomplishing this is by adorning our homes. This implies variety, the opposite of monotonous uniformity, in the construction of our dwellings and their surroundings, creating something distinctive about the place of which each inmate will be proud. One would almost fancy, in passing through some sections, that the houses had all been planned by the one architect, and he by no means an expert, and that the tastes which called for these had been all cast in the same mould, so little is there distinctive in their general design. It is not necessary that there be large outlay to secure these home-adornments. Nothing of the kind! A man of taste will produce neatness and attractiveness, place him where you may. The great difficulty lies in the lack of taste. It reflects sadly on the wisdom of our farmers that so many of them cultivate well their fields, who utterly neglect all culture of the love of the beautiful. Like the "lonely man" of the Scottish bard walking amid the pillars of a once beautiful temple, they walk solitary amid a constant flood of nature's surrounding glories, making none of them their own.

Let there then be neatness in farm-dwellings and out-buildings as well as variety, and also in their surroundings, all of which may be, without necessitating large outlay in one instance. Just a smooth level lawn with a few graceful trees in front adorn any home. If flower beds are added, these of course add to its beauty, but not so much as they usually add to the moral loveliness of the youthful inmates. Indoor plants always speak more or less of refinement within. Every son feels prouder of such a home, than one where the pigs and poultry unite in making common cause in carrying out the destructive propensities of their instincts in the door-yard. This plot should be neatly fenced or hedged. It will be found much more profitable to entertain there the youthful inmates of the dwelling than to turn a spot so sacred into a battle-ground for pigs, dogs, cats and poultry.

A *second* way is to exact less labour from the sons, especially if willing workers. Let time be given them to exercise their powers of mind, as well as powers of muscle, and let them be impressed that the former is equally a duty. Let them be given time to read, as well as opportunity. We hold it is a stigma on the 170,000 farmers of Ontario, who take no farm paper, that such is the case. How do they expect their sons to become intelligent in the calling of their fathers? A young man naturally flees from a calling, especially if he feels that other callings exacts less of labour, and provide more of food for the mental man. Experience has shown the necessity of farmers actively prosecuting labour, and also their households if they wish to be successful, and of exercising a constant vigilance over every department of their affairs. But where, we ask, is the reason or wisdom in exacting from the human body that number of hours of toil which it cannot give? In regard to the matured, this is of more than doubtful wisdom, in regard to the young, it is positive cruelty. We by no means advocate idleness in children. Let service be required of them every day, but of such a nature that its severity will not unduly tax their young limbs, and create within them a loathing of all labour. Let them be allowed time for relaxation, at the same time a close but not fettering eye being kept as to the way this is spent. Foster a love of reading and reflection, especially on agricultural topics. Let a plot of ground be given to every child of the home, however small that child may be, and let the proceeds all be theirs.

A *third* way. Let the farmer stop that everlasting grumble about the evils of his calling, especially in the presence of his wife and children. Why is it that the farmer is proverbial for his grumbling? Why is he constantly fearing drought, or too much rain; too much heat, or too much cold? Why does he so often express the fear that "starvation is coming," or that the "taxes" will not be realized from this year's profit? Why is he slow to learn wisdom from the "lilies" of the field? Like the prince of the Apostles, let him "magnify" his calling in the presence of all his household, and show by his happy contented bearing, that he enjoys himself in it. Who could find fault with a son for bidding an eternal farewell to a calling, that, from the father's own confessions, kept him constantly in hot water.

A *fourth* way. Let the farmer see to it that she who "left the world" for him is not ground down by unremitting labour. After all, the home in all that is most precious within it is the work of the mother. But if her life is a constant struggle with oppressive drudgery, how can she either find time, or command the spirit to make it what it should be? How can she love that calling that is sapping all her strength? And why should she tell her children to love it? Let farmers' wives receive more sympathy and assistance in their too often hard lot, and fewer farmers' sons will flee that calling which needlessly makes drudges of their mothers.

A *fifth* way is for farmers to take their children into their confidence, and talk with them of their affairs in a consulting advisory way, encouraging them in offering suggestions, taking care at the same time to reserve to themselves as heads of the household, the right of decision, even with sons well grown. A well trained son will always gracefully submit in such a case.

Farmers, talk freely to your children about your calling. This will increase their interest in it, and their love for it, and very much enhance the pleasantness of family relations. Never speak disparagingly of it in their presence, when comparing it with other callings, unless there is the clearest necessity for doing so. All this may sound

like trouble, but, in nature that brings all the household.

To farm matrons husbands in the last sons in the presence "doctor," and a third fourth, with feeble your own calling as of your position as your husband's call of this, just so soon their sons to respect consent, they advise societies will advise increasing tendency other pursuits.

ESSAY ON THE SONS TO LE PURSUITS :

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It is a deplorable don agriculture for that there never is a country and all who attention, and, if poverty evil is on the increase every neighbourhood farmers have worked only to be deserted the rest of their day and for which they labours in their old of some persons, who of his father; believe for which he is best all farmers' sons should farmers have gained professions, and as many of young men are left are not adapted, only with a complete failure

As a farmer's son the subject with your and inquired of them fitted by the surrounding brightest prospects of from the replies which that the farmers of to the already overcor

like trouble, but, it is trouble that repays at least a thousand-fold. There is no expenditure that brings along with it so rich a harvest as that which is devoted to the welfare of the household.

To farm matrons we desire to say, and we trust that all the newspapers and all the husbands in the land will re-echo the statement: Do stop saying of the brightest of your sons in the presence of the less bright, that this one must be a "lawyer," that one a "doctor," and a third an "engineer;" then by way of contrast as it were, saying of a fourth, with feebler development, "this one will do for a farmer." You do not respect your own calling sufficiently, or you would not speak thus. You are at least half-ashamed of your position as a farmer's wife, when you thus belittle in the minds of your children your husband's calling. So soon as farm matrons shall have been persuaded of the folly of this, just so soon will the evil be removed in its beginnings. Mothers can persuade their sons to respect which calling they please, hence, till with something like common consent, they advise their sons to choose the calling of their husbands, agricultural societies will advertise in vain for essays that can in any other way effectively check the increasing tendency of the times for farmers' sons to leave the calling of their fathers for other pursuits.

ESSAY ON THE INCREASING TENDENCY OF THE TIMES FOR FARMERS' SONS TO LEAVE THE OCCUPATION OF THEIR FATHERS FOR OTHER PURSUITS: ITS CAUSE AND REMEDIES.

BY H. F. HONSBERGER, SPRINGFIELD.

To which was awarded the Second Prize by the Agricultural and Arts Association.

It is a deplorable fact, that there is a growing tendency among farmers' sons to abandon agriculture for other pursuits. In this, as in everything else, the rule holds good, that there never is an effect without a cause, and it is high time that the farmers of this country and all who are interested in agriculture, should give the subject their serious attention, and, if possible, bring about such a reform as will check the evil. That the evil is on the increase is painfully apparent, and we see the disastrous results in nearly every neighbourhood. Numerous cases have come under my observation where successful farmers have worked hard to pay for farms which they hoped to bequeath to their sons, only to be deserted when the sons became of age, or perhaps even before; and left to pass the rest of their days alone on the old homestead, or sell the property so dear to them, and for which they had laboured so faithfully, expecting to enjoy the reward of their labours in their old age with their children about them. I do not agree with the opinion of some persons, who claim, that the farmer's son should invariably follow the occupation of his father; believing, as I do, that every person should be engaged in that occupation for which he is best adapted mentally and physically. It is unreasonable to think that all farmers' sons should be farmers, for there are many instances where the sons of farmers have gained the greatest distinction, and been most successful in the learned professions, and as merchants and mechanics. But it is a matter of regret that hundreds of young men are leaving the farm every year to engage in other pursuits for which they are not adapted, only to experience that they have made a great mistake after meeting with a complete failure.

As a farmer's son, and a lover of the occupation, I have frequently conversed upon the subject with young men who have abandoned agriculture for various other pursuits, and inquired of them their reasons for leaving the occupation for which they were most fitted by the surroundings of their youthful days, and wherein there appeared to be the brightest prospects of success, to engage in other pursuits. From my own experience, and from the replies which I invariably received to my enquiries, I feel justified in saying, that the farmers of the country are chiefly to blame for the great exodus of farmers' sons to the already overcrowded cities. The following are a few of the chief reasons given by

the sons of farmers for becoming dissatisfied with the occupation, and leaving it for other pursuits which seem to be more in harmony with their tastes and desires, namely: The lack of social advantage in rural districts; the want of ambition and enterprise among farmers, and the small inducements which the occupation offers for the acquiring of wealth.

Now, it is an undeniable fact, that the most intelligent, energetic and ambitious youths of nearly every rural district, are generally the first to abandon agriculture and enter upon some other occupation. The majority of the male teachers of this country are farmers' sons, and it is not an uncommon thing to see a young man leave the farm to prepare himself for teaching, and after following that profession for a few years, to enter upon the study of law or medicine. To their credit be it said, that in many instances the sons of farmers who have worked their way up in this manner, have been very successful in their chosen professions, and occupy prominent positions. But it is a matter of regret that the farmers' sons who possess the greatest abilities, and who are able to achieve such great success in other pursuits, cannot be induced to put forth their energies for the advancement of agriculture; and this fact alone proves the necessity of a change in the mode of agriculture and in the life of a farmer. How often we see a young man leaving a comfortable home on a farm to accept a petty clerkship in an office or store, where, by hard work, he is scarcely enabled to pay for his food and clothing, thus showing that there is something lacking in the life of a farmer, that induces him to undergo such privations. Let us then examine closely the reasons for leaving the farm, which I have already mentioned as being frequently given by farmers' sons, to find if there is not too much truth in them; and if possible, devise means to bring about such a change in the occupation and life of a farmer, as will check the evil which is at present robbing the farming community of its best blood, and causing disappointment to many parents who see their sons leaving the occupation and homes that they love.

Perhaps there is nothing which has a greater tendency to drive a young man from the farm than the lack of social advantages which he experiences, in contrast with the whirl and restless activity of society in the cities. He contrasts his quiet and monotonous life with the never-ceasing bustle and costly pleasure of the city, and imagines, that, if, living amidst such scenes and pleasures, his would be a life of perfect happiness.

Little does he think, until he has learned it by experience, that many who are living in the cities, and whose lot he now envies, are sighing for the rest and quietude which he despises. Although, I admit, that there is danger of falling into the other extreme, as is the case in most cities, where the pleasures of society are indulged in to so great an extent by many persons, as to bring upon them financial ruin, yet it is very apparent that the claims of society are almost forgotten in many rural districts. Many farmers appear to be ignorant of the fact that they and their children have minds as well as bodies; and that in order to insure happiness, and contentment, it is necessary to develop and provide for the wants of the mind as well as for the body. We cannot wonder that the children of many of our farmers are discontented, and resolve to abandon the home of their fathers, when we consider the life they are leading. How often we see farmers who own large farms, and yet deny their children the social advantages for which their hearts yearn, while they are urged to put forth all their energies and powers to add acre to acre, and increase their possessions. We must acknowledge, that the city possesses certain social advantages which are not found in the rural districts, owing to the fact that our farm houses must necessarily be isolated from those of our neighbours. This a drawback to society and has a great tendency to make young persons dissatisfied with country life. Although this advantage is being remedied to a great extent as the country is becoming more thickly settled, yet there is still room for a vast improvement. Farmers and their families need recreation and social enjoyments as much as persons living in the cities; and I am satisfied that this want, as experienced in many localities, has caused many young men to leave the farm. How many farmers and their families work from Monday morning until Saturday night, without anything to break the monotony except the time allotted for meals, sleep and rest. Can we wonder that young people who live in such localities tell us that the life of a farmer is dull and monotonous? We should strive to procure for ourselves the advantages of the city as much as possible, without bringing with them its

vices and sins; and enjoy the advantages in the cities, and who feel the want of

The want of a make agriculture un

Although agric there is a marked in it has not yet attain censure the farmers ambitious youths of farmers, in this enli of every boy—imagi fessions. Now ther are greater opportu take that pride in th suits. Examine the push himself forward the career of the me business, and what e notice with what dil saying that "opposit more opposition and make the calling mo as farmers, do not ke young men abandon will prove the truth

When we consid the inhabitants are e of the advantages wh their occupation, by ambition and enterpr and fame in a profess to prepare himself th wishes to gain a thor is often discouraged a

A reason very fr prospects of becoming there are avocations i time; but a little inv most speedily, the ris cessful comparatively business, and we find many who fail. The show that there is no engaged in it, succeed of life than agricultur

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vices and sins; and there is no reason why the inhabitants of rural districts should not enjoy the advantages of lectures, concerts, and other entertainments, which are so numerous in the cities, and lend to them the charms which entice so many of our farmers' sons, who feel the want of amusements and pronounce country life dull and unattractive.

The want of ambition and enterprise among farmers, also has a great tendency to make agriculture unpopular with the rising generation.

Although agriculture has made rapid strides within the last quarter of a century, and there is a marked improvement in the cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock, yet it has not yet attained that prominent position which it should occupy. Again I must censure the farmers for not looking after their own interests. A great number of the ambitious youths of the present day—and there are not a few of them among the sons of farmers, in this enlightened age, when the advantages of education are within the reach of every boy—imagine that in order to distinguish themselves they must enter the professions. Now there is not a more noble pursuit than agriculture; nor one in which there are greater opportunities for gaining distinction, and yet how few farmers there are who take that pride in their calling which is evinced by persons engaged in many other pursuits. Examine the course pursued by the lawyer or doctor, and see how he strives to push himself forward and gain an honourable position at the head of his profession; watch the career of the merchant and see how closely he applies himself to every detail of his business, and what efforts he makes to surpass his rivals in the strife for wealth and fame; notice with what diligence the mechanic labours to excel in his own calling. It is an old saying that "opposition is the life of trade," and I think it may safely be said that a little more opposition and rivalry among farmers would infuse new life into agriculture, and make the calling more attractive. This is an age of progress and improvement, and if we, as farmers, do not keep pace with the spirit of the times, we need not think it strange that young men abandon agriculture for other pursuits. A glance at our Agricultural College will prove the truth of my statements.

When we consider that this is an agricultural country, and that the great majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, the fact that so few farmers avail themselves of the advantages which that institution offers for imparting a thorough knowledge of their occupation, by sending their sons, is of itself sufficient proof that there is a lack of ambition and enterprise among our farmers. While the young man who aspires for success and fame in a profession, or in mercantile pursuits, is encouraged by his friends, and urged to prepare himself thoroughly for his life's work, the farmer's son, who is ambitious and wishes to gain a thorough knowledge of agriculture by attending an agricultural college, is often discouraged and even ridiculed by his friends and neighbours.

A reason very frequently given by farmers' sons for leaving agriculture is that the prospects of becoming wealthy are greater in many other pursuits. Now I admit that there are avocations in which there are greater possibilities of becoming wealthy in a short time; but a little investigation will prove that in those pursuits where fortunes are made most speedily, the risks are far greater than in agriculture, and the number who are successful comparatively far less. Take for example the persons engaged in the mercantile business, and we find that for every one who is successful and amasses a fortune there are many who fail. The same may be said of professional men. A careful examination will show that there is no occupation in which a greater percentage of the number of persons engaged in it, succeed in making a competency, and surround themselves with the comforts of life than agriculture. It is here that a great many farmers' sons deceive themselves.

They watch the career of some person who is eminently successful in another pursuit, and conclude at once that if engaged in the same occupation, they would meet with the same success, without considering for a moment that for everyone who is successful in that occupation there are many who fail. It is customary with many farmers to give their sons no direct interest in the farm until they become of age. They claim that it is as well to have them work for their maintenance until that time, inasmuch as the property will be theirs at some future period, and therefore give them no interest in the proceeds of the farm, and in many cases very little spending money. Although this plan appears quite reasonable to the farmer, yet it is not without serious objections, as it has a tendency to make the sons dissatisfied with the occupation.

They see other young men earning money for themselves, while they are obliged to ask their fathers even for the smallest amount, and conclude that they are not paid for their labour.

If farmers gave their sons an interest in the farm, or at least in some part of it, and encourage them to produce the greatest results from it, it would create in them a love for the occupation, and would prevent many from leaving it.

Other causes might be mentioned which in many cases are instrumental in driving young men from the farm. Among them are the *long hours* which many farmers devote to their labours, the want of home comforts and enjoyments, and the opinion which appears to be fast gaining ground "that manual labour is degrading."

Although the work of the farmer has been very much lessened, and made comparatively easy by the use of labour-saving machinery, yet there are cases where farmers require too much from their sons and farm-servants, by working too early and late. It is true that at certain seasons the work of the farm is very pressing, and renders it necessary to lengthen the hours of labour.

No reasonable person would object to working longer at such times, but we occasionally find farmers who require too much labour at all seasons of the year. This should be avoided as the farmer needs rest and recreation as much as persons engaged in other pursuits, who have their regular hours of labour.

Perhaps there is no class of young men whose choice of occupation and future careers depend in so great a measure upon the influence and surroundings of their homes, as the sons of farmers. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the farmer's son spends his evenings at home, while the young men of the cities attend some of the numerous places of amusement which invite their attention. How important then, and how essential it is to the happiness of the household, that the farmer's home should possess everything to make it comfortable and attractive. When speaking of *home*, I speak of it in the broadest sense of the word—not only as the spot where the members of the family gather around the table to satisfy the cravings of their appetites, or assemble at night to enjoy the blessings of rest and sleep—but the place where parents and children meet when released from their labours, to enjoy each other's society, to receive parental instruction and advice, to improve their minds by reading and study—in short to share the joys which can only be found in a happy and well-governed home. I think I am safe in saying that the want of a comfortable and attractive home has caused many a young man to leave the farm and engage in something else in the city. A glance at some of our farmers' homes cannot fail to convince us that there is room for improvement in this respect. How often we see wealthy farmers who own large farms, and spare no pains or expense in making any improvements that will increase their gains, and yet pay very little attention to the comfort and beauty of their homes. We cannot sympathize with the farmer, who, after adopting such a course, finds his sons deserting the farm, while he is left alone to repent his folly, as the result is nothing more than what might reasonably be expected.

There is no reason why the farmer's home should not be well furnished with papers, books, music, and everything necessary for the comfort of the family, and the improvement of their minds; and there surely is no excuse for the bleak and unattractive appearance of many of our farm houses and their surroundings, when a few trees and a little time spent in laying out grounds would add so much to the beauty and value of the place.

It is very apparent that there is an increasing tendency for the youth of the present day to look upon manual labour as degrading, and to enter upon those pursuits which require the exercise of the mental powers.

Thus we find that the farm and the workshop are deserted, while the office and counting-house are filled with young men who look upon manual labour with contempt, and tell us "that they intend to earn a living by the labour of their minds, instead of their hands."

This state of affairs has increased to an alarming extent, and it behooves us to inquire into the causes of the evil, and if possible remove them.

Some persons claim that it may easily be accounted for, and tell us that it is owing to the fact that the young men of the present day are more indolent than their forefathers

were. This is a mistake. The farmer's farm where his duties are more varied, and his employment is far more interesting than the

I will venture to say that the monotony of labour in their country home is an erroneous idea that says that their belief is

We answer, No question then arises, the person who is engaged in the person who follows the "faculties"? A careful person tend to foster this error in this respect, the community.

Unlike other classes the farmer's son dissatisfied with the farmers alone, under the powerful influence of the day is passing and it is very evident that it is not necessary that there is no pursuit made by combining the and perseverance, that Farmers, as a rule quite willing to show and intellectually, in their words similar to the wear such fine clothes bill, he is very ready wholly in his hands, occupation."

What does the fact like the above? class of whom his father many instances that in saying that "if you will many farmers might leave No one will deny reform, and a great man labour, and pointing out and the desire of young learned professions. I earnest attention of every generation at heart.

Before giving the change in the life of a for other pursuits, I will claim that it is the direct happily their numbers the causes of this increase in many cases has

were. This is a mistaken idea, for we frequently see a young man leave a home on the farm where his duties are very light, to accept a position in an office or store where his employment is far more confining and wearisome than farm work.

I will venture to say that there are many farmers' sons, engaged in the confining and monotonous labour of some office or store, who long for the freedom which they enjoyed in their country homes, but remain at their chosen work, because they labour under the erroneous idea that their occupation is more noble than that of a farmer. And can we say that their belief is without foundation?

We answer, No! for we must acknowledge that such an opinion does exist. The question then arises, "What is the cause of the foolish idea, entertained by many, that the person who is engaged in manual labour holds a position in society inferior to that of the person who follows a profession, and earns his livelihood by the exercise of his mental faculties?" A careful examination will show that there are a variety of causes which tend to foster this erroneous idea; and the sooner we bring about a complete revolution in this respect, the better for mankind in general, and more especially for the farming community.

Unlike other causes which I have already mentioned as having a tendency to make the farmer's son dissatisfied with the occupation of his father, this cannot be remedied by the farmers alone, unless they receive the co-operation of other agencies that wield a powerful influence in moulding the opinions of the people in regard to the dignity of labour. The day is past when bone and muscle were the great essentials of the farmer, and it is very evident that we must introduce more brain-work into our farming operations, in order to produce the greatest result from our labour, and show our young men that it is not necessary for the mind to remain inactive while engaged in agriculture, but that there is no pursuit in which greater progress and increased financial gains can be made by combining the labours of an active, intelligent and cultivated mind with industry and perseverance, than in farming.

Farmers, as a rule, are not proud enough of their occupation, and many of them are quite willing to show by their actions and words that they consider themselves socially and intellectually, inferior to persons engaged in many other pursuits. How often we hear words similar to the following from the lips of a farmer when buying an article of clothing from the merchant, "This is good enough for a farmer—you know we cannot wear such fine clothes as persons living in the city." In summing up the amount of his bill, he is very ready to acknowledge the merchant's superiority, by leaving the matter wholly in his hands, and adding, "We farmers do not require much education in our occupation."

What does the farmer's son conclude, who is perhaps a silent listener to a conversation like the above? He resolves, that when he is a man he will cast his lot with the class of whom his father speaks in such complimentary terms. The above are a few of many instances that might be given to prove the truth of my assertions. There is an old saying that "if you wish to be respected by others, you must respect yourself," and a great many farmers might learn an important lesson from it.

No one will deny that the "Press" exerts a mighty influence in bringing about any reform, and a great many writers are doing their duty nobly, by speaking of the dignity of labour, and pointing out the evil effects of looking with contempt upon manual labour, and the desire of young men to abandon it for the so-called genteel employment of the learned professions. But there is still a great work before them, which demands the earnest attention of every educator of public opinion who has the welfare of the rising generation at heart.

Before giving the remedies which I would suggest for bringing about the desired change in the life of a farmer, and preventing our young men from leaving the occupation for other pursuits, I wish to correct an erroneous idea which is entertained by many who claim that it is the direct and only cause of the evil. A certain class of persons—but happily their numbers are few—tell us that the progress and diffusion of education are the causes of this increasing tendency. Now, I admit that the possession of a good education in many cases has a tendency to make farmers' sons dissatisfied with the occupation

of their fathers, inasmuch as it opens up the way to them for entering upon some other pursuit, in which a good education is indispensable.

I admit, also, that education and a knowledge of what is going on in the world, excites the ambition of many a farmer's son, and awakens in him a desire to leave the parental roof, and try his fortune in the wide world which appears so bright and promising. It cannot be denied that the farmers' sons who receive the best education are often the first to leave the occupation. Are we then to conclude that the sons of farmers must be kept in ignorance, with minds undeveloped, and without the education which is essential to happiness and success in life, in order to prevent them from leaving the occupation of their fathers? Is the occupation of a farmer so unattractive and unpleasant that none but the ignorant and uncultured can be induced to follow it? Shall we build schools and colleges for the education of the youth of our land, and encourage them to avail themselves of the advantages of learning, and at the same time say to the farmer's son "These advantages are not for you, for while they are of the highest importance to men engaged in other employments, they are a curse to agriculture." Shall we adopt *ignorance* as our motto and the foundation of our success? I feel justified in saying and shall endeavour to prove, not only that education is not detrimental to the agricultural interests, but that the want of it among so many of our farmers, and the lack of that ambition, enterprise, and advancement in the calling, which follow as a result of education, are to a great extent the cause of so many young men leaving the occupation.

I claim that education will in a great measure remove the causes which I have already mentioned as being instrumental in driving young men from the farm. No one will deny that education is the foundation of society, and that it arouses the ambition and energies of the man who possesses it, and enables him to accomplish the greatest results in his calling. A comparison between a rural district where the inhabitants are educated and take a lively interest in their schools, and another where education is neglected, will prove the truth of my statements, for we find that the former possesses the greater social advantages; while the inhabitants are more enterprising and achieve greater success in their occupations. This is so strikingly illustrated in many places as to give origin to the remark that "a neighbourhood may be judged by its schools." Why is it that we find so few farmers among our members of Parliament, and persons in authority? In this country where the great majority of the ratepayers are farmers, it is reasonable to suppose that the majority of the men who make our laws and rule over us should be farmers. We find our halls of legislation filled with lawyers, doctors, and men of various pursuits, but very seldom do we see the faces of the so-called honest farmers among them. Is it because they have not the required ability? We answer in the negative, for the majority of our farmers possess intelligence and judgment of the highest order. It is simply because they have not had the advantages of education. And yet there is a class of farmers who tell us that there is a danger of giving their sons too much education, and thus causing them to abandon agriculture, who will go to the polls and elect a lawyer or a doctor to represent them in Parliament, and grumble until the next election because they are ruled by a class of men who legislate for their own interests, without considering the interests of the farmer.

Let us make agriculture what it *should* be, and the education of farmers' sons will not interfere with the interests of the occupation, but will exert a mighty influence in raising it to that exalted position which it should occupy.

Having pointed out what I consider the chief causes which induce so many farmers' sons to abandon agriculture, I shall give the remedies for the evil which I would suggest, and mark out the course which should be adopted with boys on the farm in order to make them love it. As the impressions formed in youth are very lasting, and exert a life-long influence upon a person, it is very important that the farmer's son should become interested in agriculture and cherish a love for the occupation at an early age, if he is expected to engage in it for his life's work. It appears to be a natural failing with most persons, especially while young, to be dissatisfied with their lot, and imagine that other occupations are more pleasant and profitable.

We cannot wonder then that the young man who has spent all his days on a farm and knows very little about the city except what he hears and reads, has an intense long-

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ing to participate in its scenes and pleasures which appear to him so bright and promising. This natural desire for a change leads him to underrate the advantages of his own surroundings, while he pictures to himself, in glowing colours, the pleasures and prospects of the far-off city, of which he knows comparatively little, but thinks only of that which is pleasing and attractive, for with him "Tis distance lends enchantment to the scene."

Many a farmer's son who has looked only on the bright side of city life, and left his home to engage in something else, has found to his sorrow that he has made a great mistake by over-rating the advantages of the city. We should make agriculture attractive to our youths, and awaken in them an interest in it; while no pains should be spared to surround them with the social advantages which they imagine are so much greater in the cities. Encourage lectures, concerts, farmers' clubs, and other entertainments that will provide social enjoyments for our young men, and show them that it is not necessary to go to the cities in order to share these advantages. Teach them that ours is a noble occupation, and, if possible, give them a thorough knowledge of the most improved methods of agriculture by sending them to an agricultural college. Do not adhere to the old methods because they were practised by our forefathers in years gone by, but avail yourselves of every improvement, and show our young men that we, as farmers, are fully alive to our own interests, and ambitious to excel in our calling. Encourage agricultural societies, and urge your sons to produce the greatest results from the farms, and compete for honours.

Our agricultural societies are not encouraged by farmers as they should be. What is the cause of this? It is simply because many farmers do not take enough pride in their calling.

Give the boys an interest in the farm, or at least in some part of it, at an early age—set apart a piece of ground to be cultivated by them, and encourage them in their labours by giving them the proceeds of the crop. This will not only create a love for the occupation, but will give them experience in managing for themselves, and banish the idea which is entertained by many farmers' sons, who work until they become of age without receiving any direct compensation for their labours, and therefore conclude that "farming don't pay." Many of our most successful merchants who see the wisdom of adopting such a course, give their employees a certain interest in the profits of their business, and find that it is to their advantage to do so, as it encourages them to make greater efforts in the discharge of their duties.

Make your homes pleasant and attractive. Many a young man has left the farm who would have remained contented and happy if he had been surrounded by the influences which are found in every happy and attractive home. The comfort and beauty of the farmer's home depend in a great measure upon his wife and daughters, who are generally quite willing to perform their part if they receive the co-operation of the husband and father. The farmer's library should be well supplied with books, among which works on agriculture should occupy a prominent position; while every family should have a paper devoted to agriculture.

Give the farmer's son a good education, which will qualify him to fill any position in the management of our public affairs, paying particular attention to these subjects which are most essential to success in his occupation. Teach him that Agriculture is one of the most noble, independent, and profitable pursuits, and by the adoption of new and improved methods, and by enterprise and ambition in your calling, raise the occupation to that exalted position which it should occupy, and make your influence felt among men engaged in other pursuits. Educate our young men to the fact that manual labour is not degrading, and that the man who toils with his hands may possess as great a mind, and as much culture and refinement, as the man whose occupation requires only the exercise of the mental faculties.

Show the rising generation that the farmers are fully alive to their own interests, and in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times, and we shall soon see our young men aspiring for success and fame in our noble occupation, and hear no more the cry that our farms are being deserted, or see the sad countenances of parents whose sons have left their homes on the farm to engage in other pursuits.

THE INCREASING TENDENCY OF THE TIMES FOR FARMERS' SONS TO
LEAVE THE OCCUPATION OF THEIR FATHERS FOR OTHER
PURSUITS: ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

BY RICHARD DRURY, BARRIE.

(This Essay was highly commended by the Judges.)

In considering this subject it may be well to ask ourselves first, what it is that has prompted the Directors of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario to award prizes for essays, the purposes of which are, firstly, to discover the causes of so many farmers' sons forsaking the occupation of their fathers; and, secondly, to prescribe the remedies; or let us endeavour to ascertain the consequences that are likely to follow if nothing is done to impede this growing evil. Let us consider what results are most to be feared if the depletion of our agricultural ranks continues without an effectual effort being made to check it. Is there any reason to fear that the youths of our country, who have been born and reared on the farm, who know its advantages and disadvantages, its amenities and its hardships, and who it is only natural to suppose would choose the calling of their fathers, all things being equal—is there any foundation, we say, for the fear that these youths will continue to desert the agricultural pursuits until this Dominion, which is destined by nature to occupy a foremost position in the world as a competitor in the products of the soil, instead of being exalted to that high standard which her capabilities warrant, is allowed to decline to a fourth or fifth-rate position (speaking comparatively), and there remain for an extended period of time? We do not believe that there is any great danger of the evil reaching such proportions, because we think that one of the chief causes is of a temporary character, and that in the course of time the evil will to a great extent remedy itself.

We know that in all commercial relations the law of supply and demand governs the markets; so in the labour market when in any particular branch of industry there is a scarcity of labour, the inevitable result is that wages are raised to a figure commensurate with the demand. So also in regard to professions, such as school-teaching, law, or medicine; or in mercantile pursuits there are times when special inducements are held out to young men to enter these callings, and young men are quick to take advantage of these stages. The result is that there is soon an overplus instead of a scarcity of professional men, and the avidity with which these callings have been pursued is for a time quenched.

Again, we know that in all spheres of life that the selection or choice of a pursuit by any individual is largely dependent upon the earlier circumstances of his life. The majority of the youth of our country are engaged during the years of their minority in assisting their fathers at whatever occupation they may chance to be engaged in; this is especially true with regard to farmers, and when they come to enter the world on their own responsibility the great probabilities, as we have already intimated, are that they will choose the occupation of their fathers. Such, also, are the facts as a general rule. That there is sometimes a great deviation from this rule is due to two general causes; either there are disagreeable or repugnant features connected with the pursuit that is forsaken, or else there are greater pecuniary inducements held out in other directions.

Both these influences are at work among farmers' sons in Ontario, and are to a great extent accountable for the exodus that is going on.

There are many things connected with farm life that are uncongenial to their disposition, and there have been also many things to allure their attention to other pursuits.

Now, according to the principle we have laid down in a preceding paragraph, the time must come when there will no longer be good opportunities for farmers' sons to enter other trades and professions, which will be over-run, and they will be obliged to content themselves on the farm, even should nothing be done to make it more attractive. Choice will have to give way to the demands of necessity, and, therefore, as we have

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already stated, the evil will in time largely regulate itself ; many who have deserted the farm will be compelled to retrace their steps, and a reaction will take place.

But would it not be a matter for serious regret if people should be forced by necessity to do that to which they are averse. If farmers are to be looked upon as the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and instead of being happy and contented to be always on the alert to spy some opening in the hedge of adversity, with which they are surrounded, through which they may count themselves fortunate to escape.

Moreover, we have pointed out that the exodus that is going on is in a sense temporary ; and we must remember that such a cure as time alone could effect must necessarily be temporary, too, and if no permanent remedy could be found, the country would be liable to recurrences of agricultural dearths, which would materially injure the national credit, because our agricultural products are our principal exports.

Our object therefore, will be to endeavour to show how farming can be made both a *pleasant and profitable* vocation ; and how the growth and development of this all-important industry may be made sure and steady, so that men, instead of avoiding it, will be led to embrace it. And he who devotes himself to farming has this great consolation, that he is comparatively free from the rivalry and jealousy which is common in other branches ; for though professional men and merchants may vie with each other, and though one's welfare may mean another's woe, not so with the farmer, for the prosperity of one cannot affect that of his neighbour to any perceptible degree ; making exception of course, for the commodities that depend upon local consumption, the price of farm products are quite independent of the quantity grown by any individual farmer, which is but a drop of water in the ocean of commerce.

We will now specify what, in our opinion, are the prominent and common causes in Ontario of the evil which we are discussing, and enumerate them as follows :—

(1) The speculative tendency of the age, coupled with a want of a more thorough and systematic class of farming, which will render it more lucrative, and thus counteract this outside influence.

(2) The laboriousness and hard toil attending farm life.

(3) The effects of education.

(4) A want of attractiveness and the social condition of farmers as a class.

(5) Inability of farmers' sons to obtain farms.

We will deal with them one by one in the order in which they are set out :—

With regard to the first named cause there is, without a doubt, a very prevalent disposition or desire among men in this age to accumulate wealth hurriedly ; not only the young, but men in middle life are seen abandoning the farm because it is too slow a way of making money ; they leave it to speculate in land, lumber, grain, or to enter mercantile life. Many of them, like the prodigal son, are anxious to receive their portion of inheritance, and when they do receive it, they plunge into some speculating scheme, expecting soon to realize a fortune, but alas ! for their hopes, how many are doomed to disappointment and financial ruin. It would be a difficult thing to suggest anything that would banish or destroy this evil tendency, nor do we believe, looking only at the interests of agriculture, that we would be serving the purposes of this essay if we attempted to do so. We read in mythology of the Sirens who sat on the shores of a certain island and sang so bewitchingly, as to allure the passing sailor, but only to meet with death, their attraction was irresistible. The Argonauts, we read, *only* succeeded in passing. The method pursued, was to provide better music in the singing of Orpheus, whose singing was so enchanting as to overcome the effect of the Sirens' music.

Now, we say, that a similar method must be used in dealing with this matter, it is an outside influence that cannot be removed, but may be overcome, and the only thing that can be done to remedy it, is to devise means of *making farming more lucrative*. If farming is a slow way of making money, what is the reason of it ? To discover this, it will be necessary to examine the causes, and it will not therefore be out of our province to point out what are in our opinion some of the most palpable defects in the present system of farming as carried on in Ontario, and suggests improvements.

To commence with : We believe that too *much attention* has been given to *cereals*, we want more varieties. The great ambition of many farmers has been to raise tremendous

crops of wheat, because that article commands a good price generally, and the yield too compares favourably with that of other grains; they do not seem to care that the soil is impoverished by a continued strain upon it. The consequence of this is, that many farms are "run out," they want manure, and must have it before they can be made to yield as formerly; *more stock must be kept* on our farms, more attendance given to raising cattle. Special inducements are now held out in this department, this branch can be made to pay well now; a foreign market for Canadian beef has been established, and making allowances for slight fluctuations, we believe a permanent one. While we are speaking about cattle, another thing suggests itself, namely, the character or breed of the cattle with which most of our farms are stocked. Making every allowance for the great improvement in this line, we do feel after all that the advancement has been slow.

It is surprising how many people still retain those miserable, dwarfish, scrubby cattle. Let every encouragement then be given to infuse "royal" blood into our cattle herds. We believe that many farmers are not fully alive to the importance of this matter. Our own personal observations have led us to this conclusion, and have led us to wonder whether Government aid should not be given to encourage the introduction of a better class of cattle, or rather the diffusion of that class of which many already are the proud possessors; would it, we ask, be any more out of place than setting prices on wolves heads (speaking of the past), or offering bonuses for tree-planting, not seeking to disparage such a worthy object. Again we would say to our farmers double your live stock, and let them be a superior quality.

Reverting again to the cultivation of the soil, there has been a great deal of looseness in this respect; our farmers want to learn, that by a proper and thorough cultivation of the soil they could produce as good results from one-half the land they are trying to till.

We have said that too much attention has been given to cereals, and we think that in these themselves, greater variety, a regular system of rotation of crops similar to English methods is needed. The method in England of pasturing land in turn, would, we think, be worthy of imitation in Canada.

Seed time and harvest are with many the only seasons of the year they deem of any importance. They would rather allow things to suffer neglect than pay for the services of a man, except in the busy time of harvest when they are forced, if they can secure help at all, to pay exorbitant wages. If they would consider, they would see that by engaging men permanently they would procure them at a more reasonable figure, and the difference they would have to disburse in the long run, would be more than made up by the attention that would be bestowed upon other departments of the farm. One thing this country is suffering from at present is an insufficiency of farm labourers. It seems to us that a feasible plan to remedy this, would be the importation of agricultural labourers from European countries which are overcrowded with people. It is true that they might not prove to be as useful at first as desired, being uninured to our methods; but they could be engaged at very moderate wages, and would soon become valuable servants. It would be a great blessing to them as well to be transplanted in Canadian soil; immigration agents should be zealous to carry out this project.

Another thing that requires attention is a more rigid enforcement of the laws to prevent the spread of Canada thistles. This may seem to be somewhat too practical but the fact cannot be hid, that they are becoming enormously prevalent; they are not only prodigiously destructive to the crops, but painfully so to the comfort of the individuals harvesting them. Summer-fallowing is the most effectual way of extirpating them, but it is very little use of one man doing this if his neighbour allows them to flourish; one person suffers through another's negligence, hence it is a case that requires the interference of the authorities. Strict compliance with the law in regard to this matter, which has been most grossly neglected, is of the most importance.

Another thing that would strike one very forcibly in visiting a number of farms in almost any section of this Province, is the great lack of conveniences in the arrangements of the outbuildings and throughout the entire premises. There is also a manifest carelessness in the use of implements and general farm apparatus.

It has been well said "how great a part of life is made up of trifles," and though these defects may seem trifling, it can hardly be believed how much they affect the pros-

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perity of the farmer, and what a wide influence they exert upon the youth, what is needed is *more system*. We have striking instances of merchants turning their attention to farming and being eminently successful; this is attributable, in a large measure, to the fact, that they have acquired systematic habits when in business, and that they exercised the same principles on the farm.

Now, some of these improvements we have suggested can be effected by Government agencies and agricultural societies, but, for the most part, it depends upon the farmers themselves, and it is really difficult to know how to bring about a radical change; but we believe, the most effectual method is to furnish them gratuitously (if it can be done in no other way) with reading and information bearing on these subjects; let them know what can be accomplished by improved methods, let them have the benefit of every experiment; let pamphlets be compiled and published containing practical information, accompanied by figures and facts to prove the theories. Literature of this kind will have a good influence, it will quicken their interest and arouse their curiosity. This means has been found to be the most potent agency in other spheres, and why should it not prove so here.

Our touching on the matters we have been discussing may seem irrelevant, but after all, much of the trouble lies there; bad farming must have a great tendency to drive farmers' sons away from the occupation.

We will take up the next cause:—*The laboriousness and hard toil attending farm-life*. Farmers are looked upon by most outsiders as nothing less than slaves, and many of themselves believe that their's is the most toilsome occupation there is. The sons too share this feeling and are anxious to get into some sedentary business, or one that will require less physical labour. Machinery has done away with much of the hard work on the farm and will do more; we will not stop to comment on this, not because it is unimportant in the least degree, but because it is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that those engaged in this department have performed their part nobly. *Scarcity of farm labourers* is the cause of much of the complaint at present. We want in Canada a permanent class of farm labourers. How would English farmers succeed if labour was as dear there as it is in Canada? We have already touched upon this, but would just say again, that if we are to have that, farmers must stop making temporary engagements. One thing we notice, which is a conspicuous and common failing among farmers, namely, the *length of their working hours*, they have no regular hours; undoubtedly it is difficult and perhaps imprudent to adhere to any castiron rule as is done in cities and towns. There are seasons of the year when emergencies require special efforts, but it is a notable fact, that throughout the entire summer farmers make their hours extremely long as compared with men in other pursuits, when, instead of which they could achieve nearly as much in the end, by working reasonable hours, and would not impair their physical system.

This, we say again, is an egregious error which ought to be rectified, and remembering then that farmers are so largely dependant upon the assistance of their sons, is it any wonder that farmers' sons should contrast their position with that of mechanics and others who are afforded some opportunity for recreation? Is it to be wondered at that many of them become utterly disgusted with farm life? And if men do not wish to drive their sons away from the farm, they must give them *less work and more recreation*.

We now come to the third part of the subject:—

The effects of education.—Much progress has been made in education in Ontario during the last decade. Farmers' sons and daughters have flocked to our high schools and collegiate institutes, and it has been the history of all ages that any marked advancement of literature or science and art has not been unaccompanied by its effects upon the masses of the people. A feeling of unsettledness has been created among a large portion of the youth of our farming population. A fire of ambition and aspiration for higher intellectual attainments has been kindled. We can truthfully make the assertion without any undue disparagement that as a class farmers in Ontario are wanting in education. When farmers' sons have had opportunities, they have shown themselves able to cope with any other class. In our high schools and collegiate institutes they have not only held their own but surpassed others. But how few of those who have been given an education such as these institutes can afford, and—we speak now of those who have not had

any particular end in view when they entered these schools—how few of them, we say, who have proved themselves to be possessed of high intellectual capabilities, have returned to the farm. They enter pursuits simply because they can't satisfy the mental *crave* on the farm. What then is to be done, deprive them of education? We have actually heard some people suggest this plan. What we want is to have such a system of farming as will call into requisition the mental faculties as much as any other profession, so that the study of agriculture can be made the object of the highest ambitions, and one worthy of the attention of the very best talent that can be secured. If science has made such rapid strides in other branches, why of all pursuits should agriculture be behind. Many people have thought and still think that it is entirely unnecessary for farmers to possess anything more than the mere rudiments of education. What a mistake this is when we consider in how many instances a knowledge of different subjects is called into requisition. A farmer wants to be a chemist, a veterinary surgeon; he wants to have a knowledge of geology, and to be acquainted with the principles of natural philosophy. We want educational institutions that will furnish suitable instruction for agriculturists. It must not be thought that a revolution can be brought about in a day, it will require long years of industrious effort to make our system of farming a more scientific one. The progress must be slow, but it may be sure. It is our duty to posterity to lay the foundation, the corner-stone has already been laid in the founding of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and other like institutions; these are steps in the right direction. It will not be long indeed, we believe, before the benefits that will flow from them will be visible, but the ultimate good they can accomplish will not be felt till long after those at present conducting them have passed off the scene.

The fourth cause we have enumerated is:—*A want of attractiveness and the social conditions of farmers as a class.*

An inspection of farmers' dwellings and their surroundings will reveal the fact that there is a great lack of attractiveness about them, many possess nothing ornamental, and even nature is prohibited from doing her part. Some men are not satisfied unless in the front of their house they have a potato patch, and in the immediate rear a trough for feeding swine. There is a stimulant in cities and towns to adorn and beautify a residence that is wanting in the inhabitants of the rural districts. Without entering into detail, we say that it is a notorious fact that farmers, who are well able to beautify their places, have them in such a condition that it is simply disgraceful; and if parents think that this does not exert an influence over their children, if they think that a home void of attractiveness will not have a tendency to exchange their fondness for the farm, then they must be destitute of every lofty impulse to which humanity is susceptible.

In the inner domestic circle too, a change is needed. Farmers do not do their children justice; they are not treated as well as children of people who live in the cities and towns. They want to be supplied with a collection of *good books*, and also with means of healthful amusements. There is a great contrast between the homes of city and country people which ought not to be.

The last cause we have mentioned, namely:—*"Inability of farmers' sons to obtain farms"* is not a very general one, but there are undoubtedly instances where there are half-a-dozen sons or more on one farm, some of them must *exist*, and many young men in this situation are really desirous of farming, but have not the means to buy a farm and there is little inducement in Canada to rent one. They are not content to hire as farm labourers, and they enter business life, many emigrate to other parts where they can obtain land for a nominal figure. Now it is Ontario that we are chiefly concerned in, whether men farm or not when they leave Ontario is of no interest to us, they are lost to Ontario. Now with regard to this we would say that everything possible should be done to retain those young men in our own Province. There is a considerable area of valuable land still at the disposal of the Crown, and while endeavouring to induce immigrants to settle in this territory, we ought to do everything necessary to furnish our own youth with information respecting it. Anything that will keep one citizen from leaving us is worth more than that which will bring us two foreigners. Let every encouragement then be given to our young men to settle in those districts, rather than allow them to go

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THE INCREASING TENDENCY TO LEAVE THE FARM FOR OTHER PURSUITS

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to other parts or enter other callings, on account of not being able to obtain farms in the older and more settled parts of the Province.

There is another cause which we have not mentioned, that is the disposition on the part of the *urban population to look down on the farmers*, they are denied a place in high society; this sort of thing is keenly felt by some, but it is becoming a thing of the past; farmers will be recognized as they should be. The farmer is the most necessary man, the merchants are the drones who live on the difference between the amounts received by the producer and paid by the consumer. Any feeling of disrespect for a farmer on account of his occupation should simply be ignored. There is, however, room for culture among farmers, this is largely due to a want of association, a farmer from the nature of his occupation is not thrown much into the company of others, his is to a great extent an isolated life; this would be greatly relieved if farmers would meet together often and discuss their business.

We think that too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of education. In countries where farmers are more educated than they are in Canada they hold a different position; and it must not be forgotten that any tendency that education might have to draw farmers' sons into other channels will be counteracted and regulated by laws that we have already enunciated. We contend that education expands a man's understanding and qualifies him better to cope with the difficulties of life in whatever position he is placed.

The attention of our educational authorities ought to be directed to the comparatively small attendance at our common schools in the rural districts. When education is more widely diffused among our farming population, they will be ready to make greater progress in agriculture, they will not be content to allow any hindrances of an obscure nature to obstruct their advancement, but will rise to that high standard of social and political relations which it is their privilege to enjoy.

THE INCREASING TENDENCY OF THE TIMES FOR FARMERS' SONS TO LEAVE THE OCCUPATION OF THEIR FATHERS FOR OTHER PURSUITS. ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

BY FRED. C. WADE, TORONTO.

This Report was Highly Commended by the Judges.

No fact is more evident among farming communities in Ontario than the yearly increasing tendency among farmers' sons to leave the occupation of their fathers for other pursuits in life. The existence and growth of the tendency arrest one's attention more violently after the lapse of a decade or longer period, yet the increase is so rapid that it can be easily observed in a much shorter time; it commences to become evident as soon as a country begins to develop its commerce and manufactures, and grows as rapidly as the avenues for employment in those industries increase in number and variety. While our Province was young, and agriculture remained the exclusive employment of the great proportion of the population, farmers' sons remained at the plough handle, because as yet the circumstances of the country did not permit them to select any other occupation; they were given a Hobson's choice and had about as much power to choose other vocations in preference to agriculture as the cottiers of Ireland have had hitherto, of selecting one of the learned professions as their bread-winner. But the growth of the country was rapid, and population, as is always the case, gathered itself about localities possessing natural local advantages—such as good water connections with other centres of population; rich, fertile land, an abundance of clear-grained timber, within easy reach of carrying streams; or large and easily available supplies of minerals and metals useful in manufacture and for export. With the rise of towns and the elaboration of that practice of division of labour which always goes hand-in-hand with their

development, the avenues in which men might direct their energies were immensely multiplied. Of course it was plain that, under such circumstances, the ranks of the farmers' sons must be drawn upon for brain and sinew to support all other trades and professions to some extent. And this was, no doubt, beneficial within certain limits; every boy is not physically and mentally qualified for a farmer's life, merely because he has grown up upon a farm, and such a vast multiplication of other callings was sure to weed out many bad farmers who would subsequently direct their energies into channels of labour more congenial to themselves, and in which they could accomplish more for the welfare of the community.

Nothing could be better or more desirable. But the contribution of the sons of farmers to the occupations has not stopped at the natural limit. Not only those people who are strikingly unfit for a farming life have renounced it, but thousands who are peculiarly adapted for agricultural pursuits, and even others unsuited to anything but farming, have swarmed into the trades and professions, until, now, this custom of leaving the country for the towns is yearly becoming so much more marked that it is with no little anxiety that patriotic Canadians are seeking to bring all the causes of the tendency into full view, as the first requisite towards checking and destroying the evil.

Though the growth of commerce and manufactures had at first the effect of diverting many from farming, yet nothing is more evident than that this alone will not account for the great increase of the tendency to-day. On the contrary, but two causes can legitimately promote agriculture; and where unassisted commerce and manufactures flourish, there those causes are to be found most vigorously at work; where there is the greatest variety of manufactures, the best home market will always be found; while an extensive commerce benefits farmers, by relieving them of their surplus products. Commerce and manufactures, then, although they may in the first place injure agriculture, by enticing away many of her strongest sons, should in the sequel repair the damage, conducing as they do above everything to making it a prosperous pursuit. Though many boys leave their country homes to help the development of manufacture and commerce, that very development is what makes farming most prosperous, and should attract many into the paths of agriculture, adding, as it tends to do, financial success to the unrivalled charms of a wisely lived country life—not the life of a Virgil at a Tusculum, but that of an ordinarily reasonable man, in the midst of a good average number of physical comforts, and with leisure for the cultivation of his mind as well.

It is a remarkable fact, nevertheless, that almost any one of the trades and professions is coming to be preferred to agriculture. At the same time it is impossible to believe that farming, conducted suitably to the enlightenment of the times, would have fewer votaries than the best of the trades or professions. It is far from being an employment intrinsically distasteful or repelling. It is not necessary to draw highly-coloured pictures of farm life. Many wrong impressions must have been stamped upon the minds of those whose idea of a bucolic existence have been derived from the contemplation of quiet country scenes, such as those painted by Birkett Forster. A healthy idea of farming includes plenty of work; all classes have to labour, and especially the great producing class; it is a significant fact that from the time that our first parents were driven from the only spontaneous garden that ever existed, the stubborn soil had to be tilled by the "sweat of their brow." This, however, only puts farming on the same plane with every other kind of work, and does not prevent its being equal or superior to every other occupation as a business. No experience seems better suited for the development of the finest type of man. His—the farmer's—surroundings and everyday work are sure to make him physically "a good animal," and that, as Mr. Spencer says, is certainly the first and indispensable step towards becoming a good man; he can hardly help acquiring a sound physical constitution, and health is invariably the way to comfort and happiness. At the same time no one has better opportunities for the cultivation of his mind than the farmer has; during the long winter months, when seeders and harvesters have been stowed away, and there is little anxiety and less work, he commands more leisure than he could pleasantly endure without the aid of books and magazines. He has an immense field for study. The man whose business it is to deal directly with the great forces of nature and the productive powers of the soil can

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always study to advantage. Gentlemen, in high reputation as educationists, hold that over-education is driving boys from the farm. Over-application may unfit many for physical exertion, but not over-education. It seems a narrow view to hold that a man could be over-educated for such an employment—a narrow view to take of farming. Nor is inordinate application necessary to the attainment of the best education. *Mis-directed* education, however, is no doubt a great cause of the tendency, and with that it is that reformers have to deal. In the meantime, our position is that a farmer cannot be over-educated; from time immemorial the rustic has been the clown and the clod-hopper; and it is an outrage to hold that he must be kept in a state of mental nothingness in order that he may be retained in bondage on the farm. Education is always useful to the farmer, gives him pleasure, saves him labour, and lends dignity to his profession. Nor is there anything to hinder his becoming a man of fine tastes and culture. As Keats truly says, the country swain is conscious of "the form of beauty smiling at his heart" and his life in the fields and woods—"among the green things and the singing things of nature"—will not destroy his sense of beauty. On the whole, then, a farming life, in the best sense, provided that boys have received the proper training and education, ought to have great attractions for them.

And, yet, our farmers' sons are yearly dropping out of the ranks in greater numbers. Something is most radically wrong, and something must be done to retain them. The agricultural returns for Ontario for the month of May last, show that, of the 20,445,597 acres of land assessed in our counties, but 10,459,518 acres—or a little more than half—are cleared, while 7,880,661 acres remain in woodland, and 2,105,418 acres have yet to be reclaimed, being at present waste lands. But part of all the Province is cultivated up to any degree of perfection. Our agriculture, like that of all young countries, extends lightly over a vast area, and is more or less inferior; millions of acres have yet to be brought under cultivation, the whole Province can be better farmed, and thousands of acres, which have been killed out by over-cropping, can only be restored by better treatment in the future. Besides this, the complexion of the agriculture of the Province is about to change. We are upon the threshold of a new era in agriculture. With the opening up and settling of the vast prairie stretches extending in three plateaux from the western boundaries of Kewatin to the sheltered pastures at the base of the Rocky Mountains, immense areas, before untouched, will furnish such an abundance of grain for the markets of the world that our farmers, in self-defence, will be driven, ever more and more, to stock-raising, and concentrated systems of agriculture, demanding more farmers and increased attention. The salvation of our agriculture depends to a great extent upon our farmers' sons being retained upon the farm. They are, as a general rule, much better fitted by experience for the work than the most enthusiastic novice from the town could ever be; in fact, men educated upon the farm can never be adequately replaced by men who have not received that training. How are they to be retained? Owing to the alarm of the Romans, when, by constant wars, the people had lost their taste for agriculture, and a military and city life was preferred so uniformly that the fields were allowed to run wild and go to waste, Mæcenus is said to have implored Virgil to try to entice them back by writing a poem picturing the delights of a country life. The "Georgics" was of course written, but had not the desired effect at that time, nor is it likely that poems would be of much practical use now-a-days. Far different steps must be taken. All other things being equal, the charms of farming are not inferior to the attractions of any kind of life; boys are not driven from home by farming, but by *bad farming*. They leave home because the farm life is such as to create in them, sooner or later, a rooted distaste for it. They go, not because other occupations are a little better, but often because, for various reasons, farming has become unbearable. As long as farming is intrinsically a fine life, this should not be the case. Undoubtedly it is a way of spending life inferior to no other in usefulness, dignity, health, and happiness, but only, provided that it is rightly lived. But it is, in very many cases, wrongly lived, and continues to remain at the same level, while other employments are increasing in variety and attractiveness. No profession must be allowed to fall behind the times, and if farmers don't choose to catch the spirit of the age and act up to it, if farming is not enlightened and scientific, the superior

charms of enlightenment in everything else will attract the boys from their fathers' farms.

Great radical changes must be made in various directions, and firstly, in the treatment of our farmers' boys

AT HOME.

The best treatment will not, of course, make all boys, indiscriminately, farmers. Nevertheless, it will help to retain many boys at home who would be sure to be good farmers, if they did not rapidly acquire a distaste for farming and everything connected with it. Perhaps no boy feels the need of an attractive home more strongly than the farmer's son does. With city boys and town boys it is different. They can always have plenty of companions. There is hardly any limit to the entertainment they can derive from what they see and hear. A town boy can take part in many kinds of athletic amusements, become a member of societies of a social nature, in fact, as far as his means will permit him to do so, to that extent he can enjoy pleasures in an almost unending variety. In that way *his happiness becomes less dependent upon his home*. With the farmer's son, however, the pleasures of home are all-important. After the work is finished in the fields, he has only his home to go to; there he must find his pleasures, and if there are no comforts there, his life must inevitably become a dreary existence. It does not take long for the farmer's son to compare his own life with that of his friends in town, and if he finds his town cousins doing less work and yet enjoying life much more than himself, in spite of all the preaching as to the superiority of a farmer's life, in the long run he will leave the farm. The necessity, then, of examining his treatment at home, with the conviction that some of the causes of the tendency in question may be found there, is apparent. His home—so called—is what in far too many cases drives the farmer's boy away. Home influences are felt first, and it is only right that, in an essay like this, they should be first considered. The influences of the home circle are not the most powerful in determining a lad's career; in the case of farmers' sons, perhaps, more reform is required in education, but reform, like generosity, in this case can best begin at *home*, and afterwards radiate into education and the fields, and for this reason it may be first considered as regards the daily intercourse in the farmhouse and its objectionable features. Let us take a glimpse at the everyday life of many a farmer's son. A mistake which is often painfully apparent in farmhouses is the custom of *treating the boys as inferiors*. It is not an uncommon thing among farmers in Ontario to see great partiality shown to the girls in the house. This is carried to such an extreme in some cases that one would almost be led to believe that the sisters and brothers must be distinct classes of beings. If there is anything that farmers' boys should enjoy it is the advantage of all the society that is available in farm life; as a rule, their social side is very inadequately developed. Now, what is the status of farmers' sons socially? If "company" calls, the daughters of the house alone are seen. No one is expected to wish to see the boys. They, poor fellows, would be gawky and ill-at-ease, and out of accord with the gorgeous patterns of the parlour carpet and the dresses of their sisters. *The parlour* of many a homestead, like the tomb of a saint, is opened only upon special occasions; and instead of being a place of ease and leisure after each day's work, where all the family may assemble and enjoy one another's society, it is during the greater part of the year a darkened room—because an influx of sunshine would fade the carpet. When it is opened it smells like a musty casket, and the boys are kept out of it almost with a flaming sword, lest their presence should defile it. This may at first sight seem a trivial objection, but a farmhouse is not a *home* till this sort of thing is done away with. A comfortable parlour is all-important in making a farmhouse attractive. Take, next, *the boys' room*. While his sister's room is often like a boudoir, anything, or next to nothing is considered sufficient for him. She may have a carpet woven in warm, cheerful colours, a handsome bedroom set, and other things that go to make a room inviting, but those who are "only the boys" are often furnished with nothing beyond the barest necessities; from the first they are regarded as young ruffians, and no attempt is made to improve their condition; associations of a pleasant kind will not cluster about a wash hand-basin and a bootjack, but they will connect

themselves with a home immediately fore to stay upon t considered themselves has reached a certa and "every boy" i within certain lim respect himself, an farmers' sons neat, one was more aver and there is a good sons—not all, by a care about their ap jeered out of it by the same time, the ever so little of his respect for his prof room, and, at the s homestead is home

There are two to the comfort and deal of the drudger families. One of t Ontario Governmen offered two prizes c essays on "Creame the farming commu the worry and dru cheese-making was wives, of which the why butter should cheese should not b sense are all the ot the United States h as well as in every ciently great to all indeed, the verdict c as grist used to be and over, any mon while, at the same homes has been m Bureau of Industri out the Province du success; they secur they accomplish its that notoriously ov unnecessary toil, gi for their husbands wards making farm

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themselves with a neat, pleasant room. In fine, give a boy a room that he likes, his home immediately becomes pleasanter, and he is just so much more likely than he was before to stay upon the farm. Take next *his dress*. It is a long time since the ancient Britons considered themselves presentable in woad and the stains of berries. After every boy has reached a certain age, he begins to be more anxious about his personal appearance, and "every boy" includes farmers' sons. Nothing is more deserving of encouragement within certain limits than this very anxiety; it shows that the boy is beginning to respect himself, and a little encouragement at this point would in many cases make farmers' sons neat, cleanly, and careful in their habits for life. Carlyle, than whom no one was more averse to unnecessary dress, has said, "clothes have made men of us;" and there is a good deal of truth in the statement. But unfortunately for the farmers' sons—not all, by any means, but a good many—as soon as they begin to show unusual care about their appearance, their self-respect is interpreted as vanity, and they are often jeered out of it by others; they then fall back into careless, slovenly habits, losing, at the same time, the self-respect which they were just beginning to gain; with the loss of ever so little of his self-respect, he loses, at the same time, no inconsiderable amount of respect for his profession—farming. Let him, then, take a pride in himself and in his room, and, at the same time, the boy should be made to feel that every part of the homestead is home indeed.

There are two other most important reforms, which, if made, would add immensely to the comfort and attractions of many a farm home, as they would remove a great deal of the drudgery, which at present seems to be necessary with farmers and their families. One of these changes is already being rapidly brought about; and, that the Ontario Government and the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association should have offered two prizes of one hundred dollars and fifty dollars, respectively, for the two best essays on "Creameries" is proof of the importance of that industry, in their eyes, to the farming communities of Ontario. To butter-making is to be traced a great deal of the worry and drudgery of farmers' wives. Before cheese factories became general, cheese-making was to blame for a great deal of labour on the part of farmers' wives, of which they have since been relieved. There is not the shadow of a reason why butter should not be made on the "creamery" system, any more than there is that cheese should not be made on the factory system. Indeed, the dictates of common-sense are all the other way, and the wide adoption of the creamery system throughout the United States has demonstrated its success. It stands to reason, in butter-making, as well as in every other process, that manufacturing on a large scale—on a scale sufficiently great to allow of the most complete division of labour—is by far the cheapest; indeed, the verdict of those who have adopted the plan of sending their milk to creameries, as grist used to be sent to the mill, is that they have saved time enough to restore, over and over, any money they might lose through not selling the manufactured article, while, at the same time, rest has been secured for their wives, and the comfort of their homes has been most materially added to. The agricultural returns to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, show that sixteen of these creameries were in operation throughout the Province during the season of 1882; they are, without exception, a pronounced success; they secure uniformity and excellency in the quality of table and tub butter; they accomplish its manufacture in the least expensive way; and finally, they relieve that notoriously over-worked class, farmers' wives, of a great and oppressive load of unnecessary toil, giving them a chance to be cheerful, and make their homes cheerful for their husbands and their families. Such a reform would accomplish its quatum towards making farm life agreeable, and retaining farmers' sons upon the farm.

Still another reform, which would greatly better the nature of life upon the farm, remains to be alluded to. Like all the foregoing changes submitted as advisable, this, too, has to do immediately with *home* and its influences. It is customary among a great proportion of our farmers to hire men by the week or month in busy seasons, boarding them at the homestead. These men, as a rule, dine at the same table with the farmers' family, sharing exactly the same fare as long as they remain in their employment. Of course, there is nothing objectionable in this in itself. The spirit that welcomes them to the same board is exactly right, as it is broad and humanitarian in its nature. That,

of course, is not what any sensible person would object to. But the custom is undoubtedly harmful, and has a great deal to do with making the farm life distasteful. In the first place, it destroys the privacy of the home; in the second place, it gives the farmer's wife and family mountains of work, altogether unremunerative and thankless; and, thirdly, by converting the farmhouse into a boarding-house during a great part of the year, it takes away the home element—its greatest attraction—and the removal of which cannot but help to strengthen the tendency among farmers' sons to forsake the old homestead. The practice is a necessary incident to the custom of engaging men to work by the month, or for shorter periods. In some cases this is necessary, but often there is not the slightest reason for it, and it certainly ought to be given up wherever that is possible. Any man, who has one hundred and fifty acres in good working order, needs permanent help in managing his estate, and should engage his men by the year. The system of hiring families, and locating them in tastefully-built cottages on the farm, has many advantages, and is certainly the surest way to retain labour. Men hired by the year can be secured at less salary; they feel much more interest in the work in hand than a temporary helper ever does, and when extra hands are needed they can be engaged without board, obtaining it at the man's cottage, instead of at the farm-house. The following correspondence is taken from the May report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries:—Writing from Zorra township, Oxford county, one correspondent says: "The only way that farmers can secure sufficient labour is to build comfortable cottages on their farms, with a piece of land attached, and employ their men by the year." The other, writing from Ekfrid township, in Middlesex, says: "I consider that one of the greatest drawbacks and hindrances to good husbandry in Ontario is the scarcity of labour and the consequent high price. But may not the man who suffers most (the farmer) be somewhat to blame in the case? We hire single men for a few months only, who feel no interest in our business, have to be paid in cash, and leave when the contract has expired. This also adds a heap of work on our wives and the whole household, overworked before. If this labour was performed as in the Old Country, by a married man, all this would be changed. Every man owning and cultivating, say, one hundred and fifty acres, should build a cottage for such a family, for the house must be built before the occupants can be received."

So much for the causes tending to make a farm-boy's home unattractive, and so much for the remedies. A boy should never be treated as a pack-horse, but should be regarded as a good citizen in the rudimentary stages at least. All the light that society, kind treatment, and attentions that he can appreciate are capable of allowing to flow in upon his life, should be allowed him ungrudgingly. He should be kept wide awake, and not allowed to grow dull like the clods. A great deal is to be expected from the home influences with which farmers' sons are surrounded. These are certainly not beyond improvement, and the writer is convinced that what has been said on this head is not valueless, but contains suggestions which, if followed out, would effect much towards making farm life more attractive and retaining farmers' sons upon the farm.

But much as home influences may be instrumental in driving boys away from, or retaining them upon, the farm, there is no doubt but that our present system of education is to blame in a great measure for the increasing tendency among farmers' sons to relinquish the occupations of their fathers for other pursuits.

EDUCATION.

If the causes of the tendency lie mostly in the system of education, when once they are detected, the remedies can be applied at once, and uniformly. Faults at the homestead cannot be corrected by public interference, as each private family must effect its own reforms, but a flaw in our educational system can be remedied without delay, not only here and there, but in every school-house, in every farming community and township in the Province. There is hardly any limit, then, to the extent to which an educational reform may become widespread, when once we have ascertained what changes are required. It is a well-known fact that an immense proportion of our farmers' sons become school teachers. Our educational system is such that, by working in the sum-

mer in the fields, can become advancements as teachers. law, medicine, and able stepping-stone is absurd to say that many good men are farm as anywhere else selves could not but enter the profession arranging the destination of the farm, there is necessary to lead them by all that home influence undone; on the other a boy in his occupation Agesilaus, King of Sparta was the best educated has to do through life and yet to-day people the best. Scholastic powers of an education that every-day student instance, store the our perception of a pleasing and cultured of the ancient class with a great modern that a popular system educational system boys theoretical farming of their practical experience in this way, and that instead of the barrier of their attainment, sons would respect a false pride which makes for them.

The fact is that their fathers' farm. man is very great. and the man a slave themselves with the study most what is in law the more he the doctor with his farming. There are mastering a subject lectual pleasures and reason in the world with the study of advanced portions of the science of life, the laws of vegetation, instances the waste of substance, extra food—a purely

mer in the fields, and during the winter at the Public, High and Model Schools, they can become advanced by easy gradients from third-class to second and first-class positions as teachers. No doubt immense numbers of them enter other professions, such as law, medicine, and theology; but it is quite manifest that teaching is the almost invariable stepping-stone, and the stepping-off point for many from the farm to the town. It is absurd to say that these men are required in the professions. No doubt there are many good men amongst them, but a really good man is required just as much upon a farm as anywhere else; others could take their places in the professions, but they themselves could not be replaced upon the farm. This tendency among farmers' sons to enter the professions is a remarkable proof of the power which lies in education of arranging the destinies of great numbers of people, and as education leads so many from the farm, there is not the slightest doubt that a change in the system is all that is necessary to lead them back again. Without some change in the education of farmers' sons, all that home influences might do towards retaining them upon the farm, is sure to be undone; on the other hand, an education bearing strongly upon his work may so interest a boy in his occupation that a great deal would be required to cause him to forsake it. Agesilaus, King of Sparta (pardon the reference to so ancient a person), when asked what was the best education for a woman, replied, "that which will prepare her for what she has to do through life." Centuries have passed since this practical advice was given, and yet to-day people seem to be but half awake to the fact that a practical education is the best. Scholastic branches which have hitherto been regarded as possessing superior powers of an educating kind are losing their popularity, and people are commencing to see that every-day studies in science—natural science—and the practices of farming, for instance, store the mind with more useful facts, train the memory as well, and sharpen our perception of cause and effect as much, or more, than any amount of delving in pleasing and cultured, but not equally useful studies. No one would say that the study of the ancient classics, and other such studies, are of little use, but surely all will agree with a great modern educationist, that they partake of the nature of top-dressing, and that a popular system of education must be first and foremost, *practical*. Now, our educational system in Ontario, to be practical, must contain a course in farming. Teach boys theoretical farming at school, and their parents at home will give them the benefit of their practical experience; fathers and sons can render one another reciprocal benefit in this way, and their common ground will create between them a bond of sympathy instead of the bar of disunion which at present arises in no small part from the diversity of their attainments. The "old folks" would no longer be unsophisticated, but their sons would respect their opinions, and there would be little room for the growth of that false pride which makes many farmers' sons think that their homes are not good enough for them.

The fact is that education at present is a great power in directing boys away from their fathers' farm. The effect which study has in making a pursuit interesting to a man is very great. Let it but be carried to excess, and the pursuit becomes a hobby and the man a slave to it. The pleasures of study are deep and great, and associate themselves with the subjects studied. It becomes all important then that a man should study most what is to be his life's work. As the lawyer becomes more deeply interested in law the more he studies it, and in the same way the engineer with engineering, and the doctor with his profession, so the farmer, to be a single-hearted farmer, must study farming. There are two pleasures in study, the momentary pleasure of conquest in mastering a subject, and the subsequent sense of power, with, of course, other intellectual pleasures accompanying the perception of cause and effect. Now, there is no reason in the world why these pleasures should not be allowed to associate themselves with the study of natural sciences and farming rather than with languages and the more advanced portions of Euclid, algebra, etc. Speaking of the benefits which biology, or the science of life, has conferred upon farming, which must necessarily conform itself to the laws of vegetable and animal life, Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his pamphlet on "Education," instances the following:—"The truth that the production of animal heat implies waste of substance, and that, therefore, preventing loss of heat prevents the need for extra food—a purely theoretical conclusion—now guides the fattening of cattle; it is

found that by keeping cattle warm fodder is saved. Similarly with respect to variety of food. The experiments of physiologists have shown that not only is change of diet beneficial, but that digestion is facilitated by a mixture of ingredients in each meal, both which truths are now influencing cattle-feeding. The discovery that a disorder known as 'the staggers,' of which many thousands of sheep have died annually, is caused by an entozoon which presses on the brain, and that if the creature is extracted through the softened place in the skull which marks its position, the sheep usually recovers, is another debt which agriculture owes to biology."

And much as chemistry, biology and the other sciences have done towards developing agriculture in the higher paths of research and discovery, much more remains to be done in teaching the results of these researches. An intellectual and scientific interest must be imparted to the work. Mr. Ruskin says that the only true workman is he whose mind works with his chisel; as the true sculptor must be a designer, so the true farmer must be an intellectual farmer. Educate a farmer's son, as King Agisilaus says, with "a view to his future employment." Once we have a race of educated farmers, and the dignity of the profession is established, and this in itself will be a great incentive to many to become farmers. At the same time the profession will become modernized, and life upon the farm less hum-drum; this will do much towards retaining the more restless spirits whose appetite for "life" leads them away to the towns. Some poet has said:—

"Life's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made."

But there is a race of farmers who seem to become, nevertheless, less receptive of light the older they become. Their farms are often at least a generation behind the times, and nothing will lead them to adopt modern improvements; this is absurd, for the age is first, and farming must catch up to it to be popular.

But it is little use talking of a change in education which will remedy all these things, unless some definite idea of the change required can be advanced. Fortunately, a scheme has already been proposed which would seem to meet the requirements exactly. The scheme to which allusion is made will be found in the Report of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario for the year 1881, and was adopted in 1882 (pages 547). It is a part of our educational system to hold annual examinations, called the Intermediate, Third Class, and Second Class Examinations respectively. The two latter examinations are tests for the granting of non-professional certificates to young men and women, by aid of which, and after spending the prescribed term at a Model or Normal School, they are equipped as teachers. Now this is the point where there is the greatest exodus of farmers' sons from the farm, and the scheme above alluded to seems to be just what is wanted not only to retain them, but to create an unparalleled interest in farming. It is proposed to hold, side by side with the graduation course in teaching, a similar course in agriculture, making use of exactly the same machinery for examination, returning results, etc., which is used in connection with those other examinations. The Minister of Education has signified his willingness to assist the Association, and the Committee appointed by the Association to report upon the scheme, has recommended that the first examination be held towards the end of June or early in July, 1884, and that \$210 be appropriated annually, to be spent by the Association in giving prizes.

A course of reading has also been prescribed for third and second class certificates. The questions to be presented to Third Class candidates will be such as could be answered from a knowledge of the first principles of agriculture, "such," the report says, "as can be learned from a general course of reading on the subject, or from elementary lectures, without special study of the natural sciences. In the Second Class Examination," the report continues, "a broader and more exact knowledge will be required, and the questions will be of such a character as to test the general attainments of the candidate, and at the same time enable him to give proof of excellence in those branches of the subject to which he may have devoted his special attention."

The popularity of such a course is assured. It is unnecessary, even for the sake of definiteness, to quote the syllabus incorporated in the report. It has been published in

various forms, and sufficient to convince

In future, if through the summer months for graduation farming supports a does. It will stand pound of physical, man before referred

In the meantime to do. We look up and stock-raising. offer superior education obtained in no other

The preponderance of the past has rural country. All will be required to a little knowledge of country been controlled indiscriminately; in thousands of acres.

but the growth of wheat burned away through the charred by the regulating influence places the rains no that the farmers of return of the old state over the country to nish wood for the m

Farmers have treats of the weather that the men who a machinery, soils and Meteorological reports wider spread of weather and fore-handed. It will become a profitable state of the crops where to sell and where by the aid of a farmer as any other of the ambition to boast of amount of pleasure rupted drudgery, as not go together. P

—such as men stoop them, and they give boys care to take up

There remain either of the above training and education when farmers' sons sibility of accomplishment from the farm. This things has no doubt

various forms, and is familiar to all farmers. Even a cursory consideration of it is sufficient to convince every farmer that it is sure to do incalculable good to agriculture.

In future, if this scheme is put into practical working, farmers' sons while working through the summer upon the farm, can prepare themselves during the long winter months for graduation in the great producing profession. They will soon find that farming supports and requires the dignity of intellect as well as any other profession does. It will stand inferior to no other pursuit in life as fostering that peculiar compound of physical, intellectual and other qualities that go to make up the best type of man before referred to.

In the meantime there is no reason why the Agricultural College should have less to do. We look upon it in Ontario as the seat of experiment and research in farming and stock-raising. For those who can spare the time away from home it will always offer superior educational and training advantages of a practical nature, which can be obtained in no other way, and there is no doubt it has a great future before it.

The preponderance of muscle and some absence of thought in the farming operations of the past have had much to do in partially ruining our Province as an agricultural country. All the energy and knowledge of her farmers for the next hundred years will be required to restore the good part of the old state of things. What havoc would a little knowledge of forestry and the value of timber growths have prevented, had the country been controlled in accordance therewith. The great forests have been cut away indiscriminately; in many cases the only reward being a rocky or sandy surface of thousands of acres. Great sand ridges have been laid bare, useless for no other purpose but the growth of wood; forests, square miles of fleckless and flawless timber have been burned away through carelessness or folly, and all the soil that supported them has been charred by the same flames. By the burning and destruction of our forests, the regulating influences that foliage exerts on climate have been lost, and in many places the rains no longer come "in due season" as they once did. It is to be hoped that the farmers of the future will be educated in forestry, as, then, we may look for a return of the old state of things—for the growth of new patches of forest at intervals all over the country to break the force of the winds, attract the summer showers, and furnish wood for the many purposes for which it is valuable.

Farmers have much to expect from meteorology, or that branch of science which treats of the weather; in fact, the sciences have so much that is useful to tell farmers, that the men who are best able to take advantage of what they say in regard to breeding, machinery, soils and weather, are the men who alone can be the successful farmers. Meteorological reports, through the instrumentality of perfected appliances, and the wider spread of weather observations, are year by year becoming much more valuable, and fore-handed. Statistics, too, such as those furnished by the Bureau of Industries, will become a profitable subject of studies for farmers, giving them, at a glance, the state of the crops throughout the Province, and pointing out to their common sense where to sell and where to buy, and when to do so. Farming must soon be carried on by the aid of a farm literature, and by the exercise of the greatest intelligence, as well as any other of the professions. To become a sterling, good farmer, will soon be an ambition to boast of; it will, at the same time, be a task attended with the greatest amount of pleasurable and profitable interest. It will no longer be a life of uninterrupted drudgery, as some people make it at present, for intelligence and drudgery do not go together. Perhaps, then, we shall see some of those anomalies done away with—such as men stooped and decrepid, slaving away on their farms till old age comes upon them, and they give up in despair, after selling the old homestead, because none of the boys care to take up the work where it has been left off.

There remain some other suggestions which cannot conveniently be classed under either of the above headings, but which are, nevertheless, of great importance. Home-training and education are all very well as far as they go, but a time is sure to come when farmers' sons wish to have farms of their own. The difficulty, and often the impossibility of accomplishing this, is another cause which drives many despairing boys away from the farm. This is worthy of every farmer's consideration. The condition of things has no doubt greatly improved in this respect during the last generation, but

there are yet not a few farmers who work their sons to the limit of endurance during the early part of their lives, until they arrive at a time when they begin to look after their own welfare, only to find that they have nothing to face life with after many years of hard work. Unless a farmer is able to make provision for his son by furnishing him with a farm when he becomes of age, he should pay him in some regular way, and encourage him to save his earnings and invest them in a good piece of land. If the boy has no land, and no money to buy it with, he will, in most cases, leave the farm from sheer necessity, becoming a sewing-machine agent, or book agent, and often something much worse. The number of men who leave in this way is perhaps not so great as it was some years ago, but it is certainly great enough to-day to make it a subject of serious consideration with every farmer.

One of Horace Greely's twelve admonitions to farmers was, "never go in debt." Young men who have not been set well on their feet financially are only too likely to rush into debt and secure a mortgage at their first entrance on life. The extent to which farm mortgages have multiplied during the last decade is astonishing. The mortgage does not look like a great encumbrance at first—it even looks inviting—but there is an inside to every false face, and there are such things as whitened sepulchres. A life struggle against debt is one of these. The facility with which debts are incurred is at the root of a great deal of distress among farming communities. Farmers should give their sons the help of their advice in these matters, not forgetting to reward them amply for their former work at the old homestead.

Many improvements of a minor nature might still be suggested, but the writer trusts that the salient points of the mistakes which are commonly made have been brought carefully and fully under review. He is convinced that if the precautions which have been advised were fully attended to, much would be done to check that tendency, yearly on the increase among farmers' sons, namely, the practice of forsaking the occupations of their fathers for other pursuits. The boy has been watched in his home life, and at school, and substantial reasons have been found why his farm life should become distasteful; at the same time remedies have been suggested which seem to meet the requirements in each case. A little more space might be taken up with advocating the establishment of societies of various kinds of a social and entertaining nature, in each neighbourhood, but it is a question whether this would be as great a success now as it would some years hence, when farmers' sons will be better educated; at any rate they will come as an outgrowth incidental to a better state of things intellectually.

ESSAY ON THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL MEANS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF BUTTER IN ONTARIO; BOTH AS REGARDS ITS MANUFACTURE IN PRIVATE DAIRIES AND IN CREAMERIES.

BY DAVID NICOL, CATARAQUI.—FIRST PRIZE.

Awarded by the Ontario Government.

It is impossible to obtain anything like a correct estimate of the quantity of butter made in Ontario. Statistics bearing on all agricultural products are very incomplete; but more so on butter than on any other. There are in the Province about 680,000 milch cows, and although they may not all be considered as first-class dairy cows, capable of each producing annually 300 lbs. of butter, I think 200 lbs. for each cow would not be an extravagant calculation, so that if their product was all manufactured into butter it would aggregate 136,000,000 lbs., which, if worth twenty cents per pound, would amount to \$27,000,000. But latterly by far the greater part of the milk has been manufactured into cheese, generally of a quality which brings the highest market price. While with Canadian butter, on account of its indifferent character, in foreign markets the price has been almost at a minimum. Therefore the manufacture of cheese of good quality at high price, has proved more profitable than the manufacture of an inferior quality of butter at a low price.

When in conversation with the gentleman with the extensive butter deal which is purchased good, and that more first-class and very low as low as fifteen cents alone handles could dairymen of the country that others engaged about 50,000,000 pounds cents per pound less \$5,000,000 which fact knowledge of such fact Arts Association to ment in this import

The manufacture last ten years by the mechanical apparatus will help to bring all readily when it is for at present prices of

I learn from the pounds of milk, and required; so that cost about the same cash milk for the raising the production of butter is the highest price commands thirty to 400 pounds of cheese of butter at thirty cents third per cent; two

If a larger number the scale would produce great complaint is not but that so great a quantity of poor butter the two industries would profits with other countries the one purpose the

Cows pastured natural grasses and produces the best quality growth of the natural produces a fair quality article of butter. As grasses prevail, which good cheese or butter the production of a some degree, for lammet with in creamery of milk on the same

It is said that necessarily the case advantages over the That the milk, from

When in conversation a short time ago with A. A. Ayer, Esq., of Montreal, a gentleman with the highest reputation for integrity, and who is said to be the most extensive butter dealer in Canada, handling over 2,000 tubs weekly, a large portion of which is purchased in Ontario, he stated to me that only about ten per cent. was really good, and that more than ten per cent. of it was decidedly bad, with all grades between first-class and very bad. He was selling butter by the tub as high as thirty cents and as low as fifteen cents per pound. He calculates that if all the poor butter which he alone handles could be made of a superior quality, there would be an annual gain to the dairymen of the country of not less than \$250,000, and we have no reason to suppose that others engaged in the business could give a more favourable report. There are about 50,000,000 pounds of butter exported annually, which, being poor, is worth ten cents per pound less than of superior quality, this causes an annual money loss of \$5,000,000 which falls directly upon the dairymen of the country. It is, doubtless, a knowledge of such facts that has led the Government as well as the Agricultural and Arts Association to adopt active measures with a view to the very much needed improvement in this important branch of agricultural industry.

The manufacture of cheese has, in a great measure, been revolutionized within the last ten years by the adoption of scientific methods, and with the help of improved mechanical apparatus and a better system of marketing. The use of the same means will help to bring about a reform in butter-making, and it will come about the more readily when it is found to be the more profitable of the two manufactures, as is the case at present prices of first-rate produce.

I learn from the best authority that to make one pound of cheese nine to thirteen pounds of milk, and one pound of butter eighteen to twenty-six pounds of milk, is required; so that cheese at ten cents and butter at twenty cents per pound would bring about the same cash receipts with this difference, that the butter-maker has the skim-milk for the raising of calves, which is a very important consideration; and also that the production of butter is not so exhaustive of the land. But while ten to twelve cents is the highest price for the best quality of cheese, a first-rate article of butter readily commands thirty to forty cents per pound. So that if the cow which annually produces 400 pounds of cheese at ten cents can be made to produce in the same time 200 pounds of butter at thirty cents per pound, the advantage in cash receipts is thirty-three and one third per cent; twenty dollars per cow.

If a larger number of dairymen were to engage in butter instead of cheese-making, the scale would probably turn and cheese become higher and butter of lower price. The great complaint is not that our dairies do not make enough butter to supply the demand but that so great an amount of money is lost to the trade on account of the large quantity of poor butter which burdens the market. Doubtless the time will soon come when the two industries will be regulated according to facilities and advantages, so that the profits with other considerations will be equalized. Some farms are better adapted for the one purpose than for the other.

Cows pastured on upland or hilly farms, with calcareous lands abounding with rich natural grasses and white clover, and with pure spring water, furnishes milk which produces the best quality of long-keeping butter; whereas low flat clayey lands, where the growth of the natural grasses is much more luxuriant, furnish abundance of milk which produces a fair quality of cheese, but from which it is impossible to obtain a first-class article of butter. And from cows pastured in low, wet localities, where coarse swamp grasses prevail, where the water, stagnant, putrid and foul, is full of organic life, neither good cheese or butter can be obtained. Purity of food is one of the first essentials in the production of a prime article. The want of attention to this particular accounts, in some degree, for large quantities of inferior butter. This is one of the difficulties to be met with in creameries, where the makers are expected to accept the different qualities of milk on the same conditions.

It is said that the great bulk of poor butter comes from farm dairies. This is not necessarily the case, and it should not be so, for although creameries may have some advantages over the farm dairy, the farm dairy has this advantage over the creamery: That the milk, from the time it is drawn from the cow until the butter is obtained, is

under the immediate control of the manufacturer, and also that its condition is not affected by transportation of long distance in unfavourable weather.

Gilt-edged butter can be, and is in many instances, produced in farm dairies, and where poor butter is the rule there must certainly be defective management, and in most cases this arises from a lack of knowledge of the proper process of manufacture and the want of the needful appliances.

It is hardly to be expected that the creamery or factory system will ever be the means of accomplishing quite as much for the butter as it has done for the cheese industry. Factories of either butter or cheese can only be worked six or seven months of the year, so the farmer, in order to get the full benefit of his cows throughout the season, must have his home dairy for the making of butter before the factory opens and after it closes.

The transportation of milk to the cheese-factory does not seem to injuriously affect it for that purpose, but for butter-making the contrary is the case.

The "cream gathering plan," in which only the cream is taken to the factory, would seem to, in a measure obviate this difficulty. But one pail of tainted cream affects the whole mass, and it is almost impossible to have a large number of contributors in which there are not some who have erred in the manipulation or neglected the requisite cleanliness.

Creameries can only be successful when the perfect purity of every single contribution of cream is fully assured. So it is quite probable that, for some time to come, private dairies will require special attention.

Co-operative butter factories are not without advantages when properly managed. There is a great saving of labour to the farmer and his family.

There are farmers to whom the needful facilities for home dairying are inconvenient. There is sometimes scarcity of pure and cold water, and much trouble in procuring ice, difficulty in procuring hired help when needed. To the small farmer the creameries are a decided advantage, because the labour is proportionately more with a small number of cows than with a number which gives constant employment to one or more hands; and there are many localities in which they could hardly fail to be a general benefit. It is claimed for the centrifugal apparatus that, besides thoroughly skimming the milk, it frees it from impurities. So to creameries conducted on this system the purity of the milk when delivered is not of so much importance, thus removing one of the principal objections. But this does not do away with the fact that, if a great reform is to be brought about in this branch of industry, the watchword must ever be

CLEANLINESS.

There are some points in the process of manufacturing butter which admit of diversity of opinion, hence I will add to my own experience extracts from the various opinions of professional dairymen. Circumstances sometimes necessitate different treatment under the same method. But there is one point on which all who have succeeded in making good long-keeping butter are agreed, and that is that absolute cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Natural facilities combined with proper effort are generally followed with success. Energy and determination will often overcome natural obstacles, but when slovenly habits and ignorance combine with natural disadvantages, poor butter always results.

Without perfect cleanliness in everything pertaining to the business, it is impossible to make butter that will keep in good condition. The cow-house must be kept clean and thoroughly ventilated, so that no foul odours shall be absorbed by the milk, and that the animals may be kept in healthy condition in order to give pure and wholesome milk, the udders must be cleaned before milking, so that no filth may drop into the pail; the hands when milking must be clean and dry, the practice of wetting the fingers with the milk is abominable, and must not be allowed, because it is impossible to use it without defiling the milk. The milking-pails, which should be of tinned iron, the milk pans, cream pails and churns must all be thoroughly scalded and cleaned from every particle of impurity, so that no taint may be communicated to the milk or cream. The milk-room must be

kept perfectly clean with the dairy, after and then exposed to

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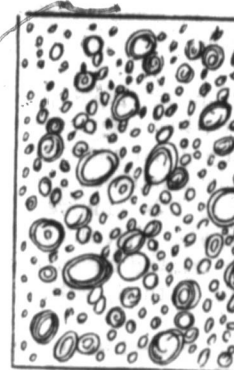


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kept perfectly clean and free from all impure odours. All utensils used in connection with the dairy, after being thoroughly scalded, should be rinsed with pure spring water, and then exposed to the sun for a time, that they may be purified.

CREAM RAISING.

There is no part of the process of butter-making about which there has been so much controversy; and, on reading the various articles contributed to the leading agricultural journals by practical dairymen, giving the result of their experience and the deductions therefrom, I find so much diversity of opinion, that I am forced to conclude that some of the experimental tests are wanting in accuracy.

According to practical analysis, the constituents of cows' milk are as follows: subject however, to slight variations, depending upon the food and condition of the animal. The estimates is upon the basis of 100 parts.

Water.	Butter,	Sugar and Salts.	Casins and ins. Salts.
87.4	4.0	5.0	3.6

Milk then, as a whole, is a compound solution, and for the purpose of separating the oily part or cream from the residue, there has been obtained in the United States and Canada within less than a quarter of a century, patents for about fifty different inventions, with a view of obtaining, from a given quantity of milk, at the least cost of labour and time, the largest amount of cream in the best possible condition, and very generally it is claimed by each inventor that his apparatus will accomplish the most, giving the best results in every respect. Many of the inventions, however are only variations of some applied method, without attraction of principle; and although each of them may have something worthy of recommendation, and many of them are well adapted to the purpose, I fail to see that anyone of them could be considered the best under all circumstances.

The cream of milk exists in small fatty globules invested in a thin membrane of caseous matter. These fatty globules vary in size from 1,2000th to 1,4000th part of an inch, and again they vary in size in milk of different animals of the same breed. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 1) gives the ordinary appearance of healthy milk when examined by a highly magnifying power. In proportion as milk is rich in butter, so are the fat globules present in increased size and numbers.

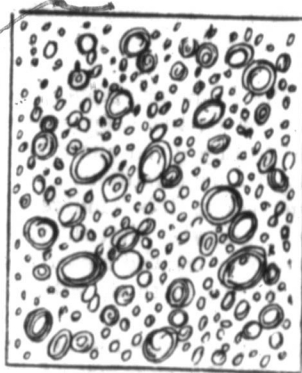


Fig 1.

In the process of cream rising these fat globules go to the surface, because oil is lighter than water. The largest globules are the lightest, and consequently rise to the surface first, they contain the greatest amount of liquid fats, butyric and oleic and consequently churn the most readily, and make the richest and most highly flavoured butter, as is proved by the high colour and flavour of the butter churned from the first skimming of ordinary milk.

The fact finds still further proof in the fact that such butter has a more oily appearance and will not retain its high character long after being made.

The small fat globules have a greater specific gravity because of being more largely composed of stearin, a fat common to tallow, suet and lard. Stearin is one of the solid fats and therefore more dense. That the small fat globules contain more of this fat and less butyric (a fat peculiar to butter) finds proof in their greater specific gravity, and of the butter being made from them being pale, deficient in flavour and incipid, and keeping better than the gilt-edged butter made from the large fat globules.

The difference in the specific gravity of cream and skimmed milk is but little, not more than two per cent. at a temperature of 98° F. We can increase the difference by taking advantage of the fact of water being a better conductor of heat than oil, and of oil

expanding more than water by heat. Cream rising is aided more by increasing the natural temperature of the milk than by lowering it, because the fat globules expand on being heated in greater proportion than the particles of water. In a falling temperature the water cools faster than the fat globules, and thus in either a falling or a rising temperature we increase the difference between the specific gravity of cream and milk. Although an artificially heated temperature is most conducive to cream rising because of the greater expansion of the fat globules from heat, it being impractical on a large scale, we are forced to take the other course, that of cooling the milk, because in a falling temperature water cools faster than oil, and thus favours the cream rising process. In a very low temperature the quantity set in a vessel, must be greater in order to keep the varying sufficiently long to give time for the cream to rise. Consequently it is necessary to set shallow at a high, and deep at a low, temperature.

To many minds the long continued discussion of deep and shallow setting has been delusive, because of the conflicting accounts of the results obtained from the different methods. Some inventors attach much importance to ventilation, while others contend that it is quite unnecessary. Some of the contrivances are quite simple, others are complex and require quite a knowledge of the laws of heat and cold in order to fully comprehend and control their workings.

Limited space prevents a full discussion of all the different phases of the various apparatus. So only a brief description of a few of the most important can be given. That choice butter is made from cream raised in the common shallow pans, will hardly be gainsayed, for it is continually being verified in thousands of instances. But on account of the difficulty in maintaining an equable temperature throughout the season, there will and does occur frequent misgivings, especially in extreme hot or cold weather. When milk is set in shallow pans in a moderate temperature the cream rises, but slowly, hence we are compelled to let it stand twenty-four to thirty-six hours, in favourable climates with favourable surroundings, the butter made by this process is not impaired in quality by the necessarily long exposure. But the fact that only under specially favourable circumstances is such the case, gave rise to the inquiry after some mode of accomplishing more positive results. And now from years of experience in many of the best creameries in the United States and Canada, as well as by many of the most practical private dairymen who have practised the deep-setting system, it has been satisfactorily proved that so far from exposure being necessary or desirable, it is absolutely injurious unless the conditions are quite favourable.

All the different methods of deep-setting are based upon the same principle; that of cooling the milk rapidly, and although it is doubtful whether by the deep-setting, rapid-cooling process a larger amount of butter can be secured from a given quantity of milk, than from the same milk set in shallow pans under favourable conditions; it is certain that taken one month with another throughout the year in this changeable climate, a large per cent. of cream and butter can be obtained; and also that the milk being kept at a uniform temperature by the use of cold water or ice, the butter product is more uniform in quality than that made from the open-setting method, with the milk exposed to the fluctuations of hot and cold air.

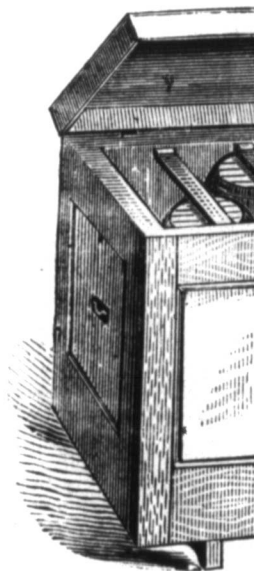
The large-pan system with its cooling attachments has not long remained in favour; because, although it has the merit of saving labour, there is still the exposure of the milk to atmospheric influences; and the milk by this method being made colder than the surrounding air, it the more readily absorbs any foul odours or gases which may be in the air.

It is well known to most people that either water or milk which is colder than the air in the room in which it is exposed, will absorb a large amount of whatever impurities there may be in the air, and the colder the milk or water the greater is the absorption; and that is the reason that butter made from cream raised by this method is often of inferior quality. And the fact that many sets of these pans, which were in use but a short time are now for sale, at but a trifle of what they cost, leads me to the conclusion that they were utterly impracticable.

I am not certain to whom is due the credit of introducing the deep-setting system into this country, but I think it was L. L. Hardin, of the United States. In his method



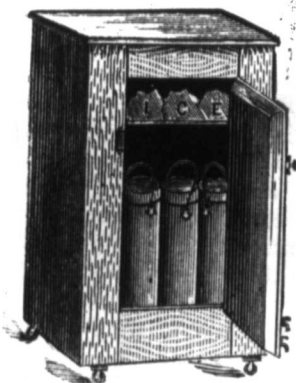
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the cans are set in a box or cabinet with doors in front like a cupboard, as in the accompanying diagram. It has a shelf or rack on top, on which the ice is placed over the milk, and a shallow pan or sink at the bottom, in which the cans are set, and which holds the water, dripping from the melted ice. Although the water from the melting ice falls upon and around the cans, the main reliance for cooling is upon the cold air confined in the cabinet. This system saves a large amount of labour, occupies but little space, and gives an even quality of butter throughout the year. Outside temperature is of no account, except in utilizing ice. Outside odours have no influence on the milk or cream, there is no exposure to flies or dust; the natural aroma of the butter is maintained, the original colour is preserved unchanged; the milk is less exposed to accidents, and the skimmed milk is kept sweet for calves or swine, or for market.

Nothing about it is sour, consequently all is easily cleaned.

Next came the Swedish system of submerging airtight deep cans in cold water.

This system was introduced in the eastern States by Mr. Cooley, hence it is called the

"Cooley System," and now there are numerous imitations and improvements extensively used throughout the country. The accompanying drawing from an American paper is the first pattern of this creamer. It is claimed that cold water is more effective than air in bringing the temperature of the milk down to the desired degree, and that when ice is added to the water in which the cans are submerged, the whole of the cream will be raised in ten hours. The cans have a tap at the bottom for withdrawing the milk, also a glass pannel or window as shown in Figure 2 to show when the milk is drawn from under the cream. In some of the methods in this system the cans are attached to the cooler, so that the milk and cream can be withdrawn without removing the cans, and in one of

them, called the "Champion Creamer," the cans have conical-shaped bottoms protruding through the bottom of the cooler. At the point of these cone-shaped bottoms the outlet tap is fixed, and the window so placed near the tap, that when withdrawing the milk the cream line is easily seen.

The "L'Original Creamer," called the "Double Cooler," has a tube up through the can which stands upon raised bearings on the bottom of the cooler, in order to allow the water to rise in the tube, thus facilitating the cooling process. Where running water could be availed of, and this tube made the inlet, there is no doubt the effect would be considerable.

The "Little Gem" is still another on the same principle. It has cans made in elongated form, so as to break the density of the milk, and present a larger cooling surface. This excellent arrangement, besides being supplied with inlet and over-flow pipes for running water, has outlet pipes for the milk, so that there is no lifting of the cans when full. But the chief improvement in this creamer is the ventilation, as will be observed in the accompanying figure, the cover of the milkcans are raised, and have each an

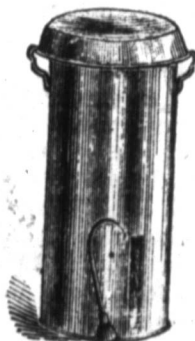
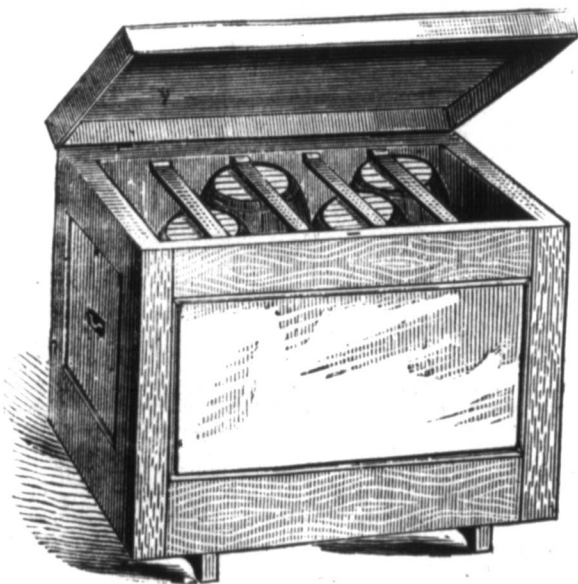
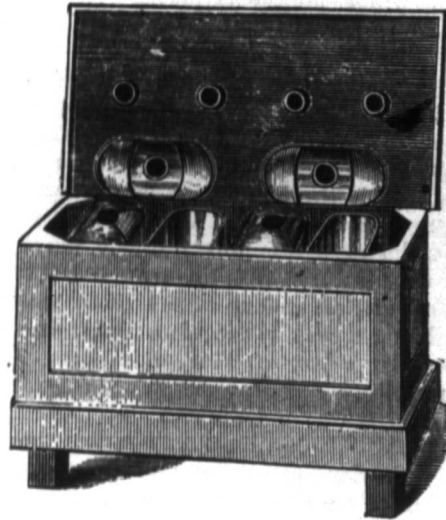


Fig. 2.

aperture on the top to allow the animal heat or rather the animal odour or gases to escape, and I am certain that the keeping quality of the butter is thereby improved. Many of the most practical dairymen in the country have learned by experience with the various deep-setting methods, that it is absolutely necessary to let this foul odour escape before putting on the airtight covers; otherwise the butter is effected in a way which is readily discerned when kept but a short time in warm climates. In the cover of this cooler there are tubes connecting with the covers of the cans, which can be closed by putting on the caps one or two hours after the milk is set, or as soon as the various gases have escaped.

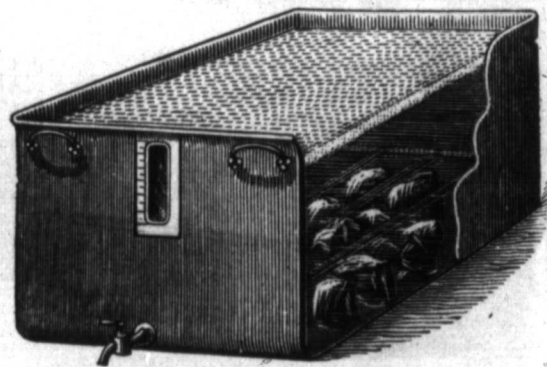


Mr. O. S. Bliss, of Vermont, argues that in order to obtain the best results from deep-setting, the cooling must be applied at or near the surface only, because the watery portions of the milk part more rapidly with their heat than the oily portions, and becoming heavier than those below them, fall down by the action of

gravity, and force up the lighter ones, which reasoning is certainly correct; but as far as the application of the cooling is concerned, it is diametrically opposed by Kellogg's apparatus for raising cream. This is the latest invention of the kind.

It consists of a vat or tank, which is filled about one-quarter of its depth with pure, clean ice in large pieces compactly placed and fixed by bars or grating to the bottom of the vat, as represented in the accompanying engraving, copied from the *Scientific American*. The vat is then filled up with milk, and the cream then may be removed in about forty minutes, leaving the skimmed milk fresh and sweet, to be drawn off by a tap at the bottom. It is claimed that this method works equally well in all climates, and so theorests differ. No man can be certain that his theory is perfect, or that his belief is true, unless he is previously certain that his knowledge is correct. Individuals are sometimes fully satisfied that they are right until new facts prove them wrong. So while the most scientific and practical men differ on essential points, there is little probability of us soon having an apparatus which will be universal. No tailor can make a coat to fit every person, neither, is any experiment equally applicable to all. It is certain however, that this matter as in every other, there is no excellence without care and attention—failure is sure to follow neglect. Much loss has resulted to those who have adopted deep-setting from improper cooling.

An excellent plan where ice is used is to have a cooler built at the end of the dairy room to which is attached the icehouse, and the icebox so arranged that it can be filled from the icehouse through an opening in the wall. If cold running water is to be relied upon for cooling I would adopt the plan of central tubes, having an inlet pipe for each can of a set. With either of these methods there need be no misgivings if properly arranged and attended to. The cream will be sufficiently raised in less than twenty-four hours so that only two sets of cans are necessary. A great saving of labour is affected, and where either ice is convenient or coldwater abundant—and other circumstances not unfavourable success is almost certain, and I do not hesitate to recommend their adoption while cream is to be separated from milk by any method of setting. But Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, is of opinion that the system of separating cream



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By S. M. Barré, Pr



from milk by centrifugal force, is destined to supercede all others in course of time—at least as far as creameries are concerned.

The churning of whole milk has this serious objection, that whatever impurities there may be in the milk, are taken up in the butter, thereby impairing its quality. But there is perhaps no other method (except that of the centrifugal), by which so large a percentage of butter can be obtained.

TUBS AND PACKING.

A great deal of good butter is lost by being improperly packed in poor tubs. Some manufacturers, whose only care it is to get butter off their hands in good condition, know but little of the difficulties which the dealer and exporter has to contend with, caused by want of attention to this particular. For home market, metallic pails and crystal jars answer a very good purpose; but for exportation or for long keeping, it is generally considered that the wooden tub or keg answers the best purpose if properly made of the right material. Tub or kegs made of sawed staves can never be depended upon, because of their tendency to absorb and retain impure taints; hence all tubs or kegs should be made of *split staves* of some timber which will not impart a disagreeable flavour to the butter. *White oak* is certainly the best. *Ash* makes very good tubs when properly seasoned. *Beech* is a clean timber free from odour and makes excellent tubs. Hemlock, when sound, is not objectionable, and spruce answers when better cannot be had. Poorly made cheap tubs must be entirely rejected. Tub, however well made, must be properly prepared; by first being filled with boiling water and left to soak for twenty-four hours. Then filled with strong brine and left to stand for two or three days. After that is turned out they must be rinsed with pure cold water and rubbed all over the inside with fine salt.

The best kind of tub is made somewhat tapering, of heavy staves, with heads provided at both ends, as for a barrel, so as to be perfectly water tight. In packing, the tub is set on the small end, a sack of cotton is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed until it reaches within an inch of the groove for holding the heading. A cloth is laid upon the top of the butter, and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly pressed down. Then the head is put on and the hoops driven home. The package is then turned upon the large end and the sack of butter drops down, leaving a space on the sides and top. Strong brine is then poured in through a hole in the small end until the tub is full; when the hole is tightly corked, and the air is effectually excluded from the butter. Good butter packed in this way will keep in good condition for more than one year.

BUTTER-MAKING BY THE CENTRIFUGAL SYSTEM.

By S. M. Barré, Professor of the Dairy School at St. Marre (Beauce), Province of Quebec.

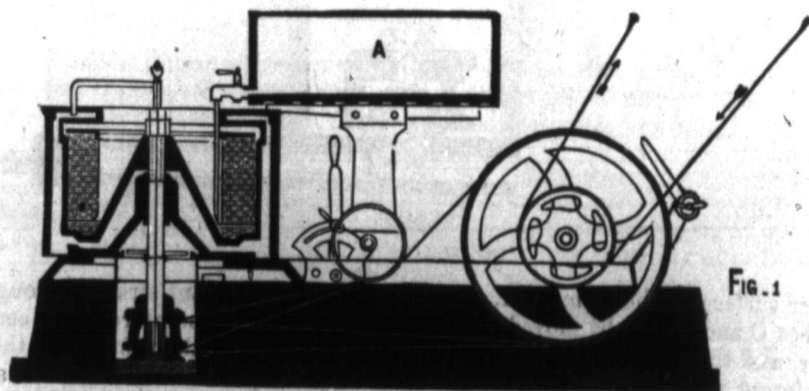
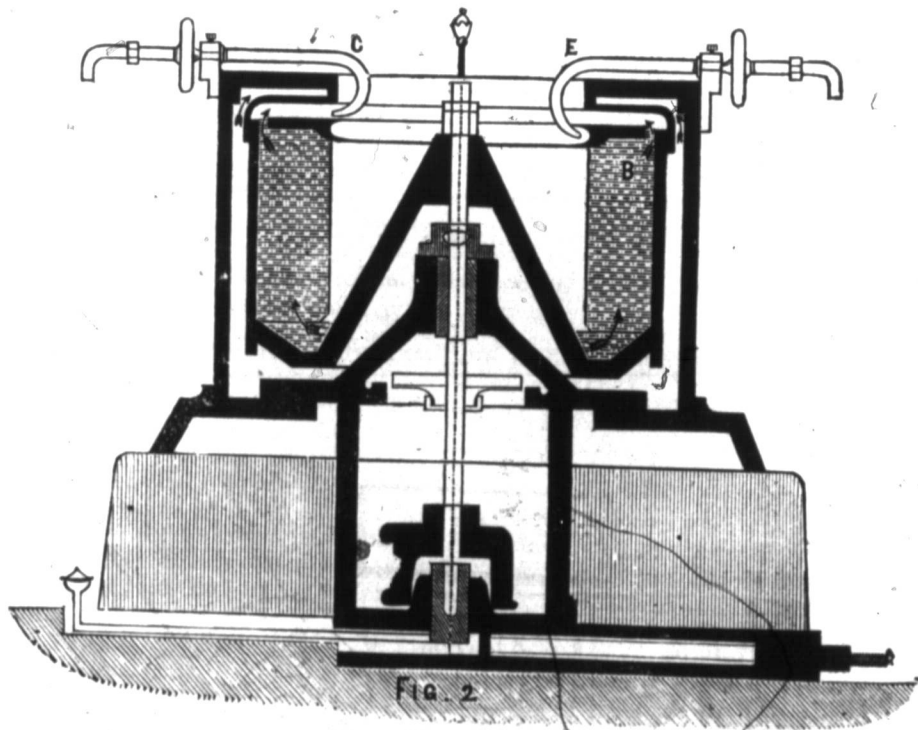


Figure 1.

In explanation to those to whom this subject may be new, I would say that the separation of the cream from the milk, is effected in this machine entirely by centrifugal force. Cream is of less specific gravity than milk, and for this reason in the old system, it gradually separates from the milk and rises to the surface. The action of centrifugal force, is to throw the heaviest materials furthest from the centre; placing the new milk in a cylinder, and revolving rapidly, the heaviest portion (the skim-milk) is thrown to the circumference, and the lighter part (the cream) remains nearest the centre. Cut No. 1, represents the machine ready for use. As it runs at high speed it is necessary to have it set upon a good foundation. The large size machine with twenty-four inch cylinder requires two-horse power to run it, and the small size with fifteen-inch cylinder one-horse power.

The second cut represents a sectional view of the working parts of the centrifugal. It consists of a wrought-steel drum or cylinder fixed upon vertical axes, and in which the milk is separated. A wrought iron casing surrounding the drum to prevent accidents. The tube through which the milk is fed, and the cock to regulate the flow of milk can be seen in Figure 1. E is the tube through which the cream is thrown off. C is the tube through which the milk is drawn off. B represents the plate, above which the skim milk rises through small apertures next to the circumference of the drum. The working of the machine is as follows: The new milk is placed in reservoir A, Fig. 1, and fed through the tube in the cylinder, which, revolving rapidly, the centrifugal force separates the different substances according to their specific gravity. The impurities being the heaviest, collect upon the sides of the cylinder, the skim next in weight collects next, and by constant inflow of new milk, is forced through the apparatus in plate B, and is continuously drawn off through tube C. The cream collects in a wall upon



the inner surface of the skim milk, and flows off in a constant stream through tube E. The tubes C and E can be moved at pleasure, nearer the circumference or centre of the cylinder, and thus the richness of cream can be regulated without stopping the machine or interfering with its working. From the above description it will be seen that after the machine is once started, it works continuously for twenty-four hours, which is as long as

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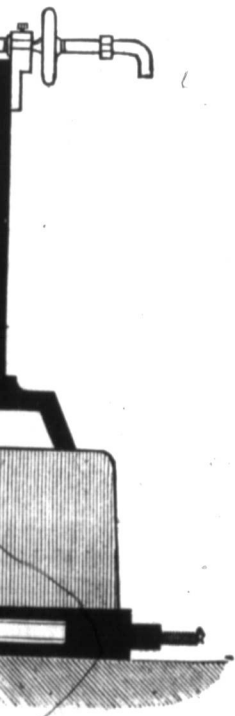
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stream through tube E. ference or centre of the at stopping the machine ill be seen that after the ours, which is as long as

they ordinarily should be run without cleaning. The great advantages and economy of this improved method will be readily seen and appreciated by all dairymen. The milk is brought but once a day to the factory—in the morning. It is put into the Burrell receivers, and by means of cold water, ice or steam is cooled or heated at will. If the milk comes in large quantity, at a temperature above 70° F., and particularly if the morning milk is mixed with the evening milk, which increases the tendency to decomposition, it is better to cool it a little to keep it sweet until the end of the skimming process, and also to give back the residue to the farmers in a sweet state. But nevertheless, in order to obtain thorough skimming it must be heated to a temperature of 85° or 88° F., and only in small quantities at a time, so as not to risk acidulation of the liquid. The milk is then introduced into the machine. By means of two centrifugal apparatus of Danish make the cream of 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. of milk may be separated in an hour. The cream thus obtained is immediately cooled to a temperature at least 44° F.

Professor Barré gives the following as the advantages of the centrifugal system:—

“First.—The transportation of milk but once a day, which so far has been considered impossible in American butter factories. The cost of transportation of the milk is thus decreased by half.

“Second.—A great saving of time in skimming. By the old method the milk required thirty-six hours setting before skimming; by this system 9,000 pounds of milk will yield its cream in four hours, and farmers can carry back their skimmed milk at once.

“Third.—More thorough skimming and greater yield.

“Fourth.—Centrifugal allows of the acidulation of the cream being brought under control.

“Fifth.—The butter obtained is finer and of superior quality. The centrifugal extracts from the milk, from the cream, and consequently from the butter, a large amount of impurities, which adheres to the sides of the apparatus, and which the old method could not remove.

“Sixth.—A great saving of ice.

“Seventh.—Economy of room required and expense in conducting a creamery.”

First.—The economy on milk transportation is no small item. The saving of time is also an important item. Here again is a saving both of time and temperature. The longer the milk has to remain in the creamery, the greater is the risk from the various contingencies to which it is liable. And in proportion as it is quickly rendered marketable and pass out of dairymen's hands are these lessened.

Second.—More thorough skimming. In a report of Prof. Fjord's, dated October 18th, 1882 we find the result of experiments conducted by the Danish Government during the years 1881 and 1882. We make the following extracts:—

“The principal aim of Prof. Fjord's has been to compare the butter yield by the six different systems. The Centrifugal; ‘Ice,’ ten hours' setting; ‘The Ice,’ thirty-four hours' setting; Water at 50° F.; ‘The pans,’ and ‘Churning of milk.’”

From the accompanying table No. 1, we see that the gain of the centrifugal machine during twelve months has been twenty-three per cent. over “ice” ten hours; fourteen per cent. over “ice” thirty-four hours; forty-one per cent. over water at 50° F.; fourteen per cent. over the pan system; and seven per cent. over churning of milk.

TABLE No. 1.

1881 and 1882.	Proportion of Butter yield.						The Centrifugal has given more Butter per cent. than				
	Ice 10 hours.	Ice 34 hours.	Water at 50° Fahrenheit 34 hours.	Pans 34 hours.	Centrifugal.	Churned Milk.	Ice 10 hours.	Ice 34 hours.	Water 50° Fahrenheit.	Pans 34 hours.	Churned Milk.
April	93.1	100	81.1	102.0	113.0	107.7	22.3	19.9	40.5	11.7	5.8
May	92.2	100	81.7	97.5	111.3	98.8	19.8	11.3	36.3	14.2	12.7
June	94.4	100	86.8	98.4	109.6	95.9	16.0	9.6	26.2	11.4	14.2
July		100									
August	94.8	100	86.5	97.2	109.2	101.3	15.1	9.2	26.2	12.3	7.8
September	94.7	100	84.0	97.5	111.6	103.4	17.9	11.6	32.7	14.4	3.3
October	92.4	100	81.8	102.0	117.6	113.6	27.3	17.6	43.7	15.3	4.5
November	91.5	100	77.5	99.0	120.2	115.1	31.4	20.2	55.1	21.4	4.5
December	92.0	100	79.1	101.0	119.6	115.0	29.9	19.6	48.0	18.4	4.0
January	92.3	100	79.7	100.9	118.0	110.9	27.9	18.0	50.1	10.9	6.4
February	92.4	100	83.4	101.3	116.2	110.3	25.2	16.2	39.4	11.8	5.4
March	93.1	100	87.7	100.5	114.0	108.0	22.7	14.2	45.1	13.6	5.6
Average	92.6	100	81.9	99.8	114.6	.....	23.3	14.3	41.0	14.1	7.1

Third.—The churning of milk comes next to the centrifugal as far as obtaining quantity; but analysis showed that butter obtained by the churning of milk contained a little more "foreign matter" than butter obtained by the other systems.

In our centrifugal factory in St. Mary (Beauce), we obtained twelve and a-half per cent. more butter than most factories running on the pan system.

Fourth.—We control the acidulation of the cream. This is one of the most important points in butter-making, and the only means of producing at will a butter sure to keep. It is also the means of obtaining cream of uniform ripeness, and thus enabling us to churn it equally clean.

Fifth.—The butter is purer. Few things absorb impurities and even odors more easily or more readily than milk and cream, and if they are allowed to start with all the impurities, which are revealed by the centrifugal, in them, they must necessarily have their delicacy impaired, and this is without doubt transmitted to the butter.

An important fact lately developed by Dr. Sturevant is its (butter made from the cream separated by the centrifugal) melting point being remarkably high 98° F., the melting point of ordinary butter being 94°.

The same reasons as mentioned above in regard to the butter apply to the skim milk, and renders it remarkably sweet and nice, so that it commands a higher price than the ordinary article.

Sixth.—A great saving in ice an important consideration. As the results from the centrifugal are obtained when the milk is used soon after milking, the saving of ice is very great. As the amount of cream obtained averages about fifteen per cent. of the milk, and as by this method nothing but the cream need be cooled, it is evident that there will be a saving of eighty-five per cent. of the ice used in a creamery where the "Ice system" is employed. This alone renders the machine a valuable one.

Seventh.—As the plant necessary for a successful creamery is expensive, economy

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is an important item. By separating the cream immediately on receipt of the milk, all room necessary for vats or pans is saved, except for a small vat for heating milk, and a creamvat.

The space necessary for the centrifugal is very small, not more than four by eight feet, for the large size machine. The expense of maintenance is also greatly reduced by doing away with the large vats or pans and other appurtenances now necessary.

The Choice of a Skimming Machine.—Mr. Fjords, professor of the Royal Agricultural College of Denmark, having shown by a series of practical experiments carried on with most of known centrifugal apparatus, amongst others those of Burmainster & Wain, Delaval, Lefeldt, Fresca, etc., that the most simple, most effective, and requiring the least motive power relatively to its capacity, was the Danish or Burmainster & Wain, says "I adopted it, and I at present consider it to be the only one adapted to the requirements of our co-operative dairies or butter-factories."

I here reproduce some of Prof. Fjord's figures in this connection:—

	Pounds per hour.	Average speed evolutions a minute.	Average quality of fat left in skim-milk.
Burmainster and Wain, small size, De Laval...	300	{ 2400 6000	0.12% 0.18%
Burmainster and Wain, large size, De Laval...	450	{ 2400 6000	0.22% 0.31%
Burmainster and Wain, small size	870	1950	0.15%
Burmainster and Wain, large size	1280	1950	0.27%

This fact is fully demonstrated, viz.:—That the Danish machine can skim three times as much milk as the De Laval and leave less fat in the skim-milk.

Owing to the cream being sucked by the air into the skim-milk, the Lefeldt centrifugal machine loses nine per cent. of cream.

The Fresca apparatus does not work continuously. At the end of every hour the machine is stopped, the cream taken out of the drum, and the operation begins again.

The Centrifugal Controller.—One advantage which specially distinguishes the centrifugal of Danish make, is that a controlling apparatus has been fitted to it, which shows exactly the quantity of cream contained in milk sent by each farmer to the factory. This point is a very important one for our co-operative dairies, and will enable us to pay for the milk not only according to quantity but according to quality, allotting to each farmer the true proportion of product contained in his milk, and allowing him to profit by the care and good keeping of his stock.

The capacity of the Danish machine has been increased to 1,200 lbs. per hour. It has lately been improved in other directions. The newest improvement consists of an apparatus indicating the speed of the machine, and also the quantity of milk flowing into it. This new contrivance simplifies the work and renders it more efficient. The experiments of Mr. Fjords shows that the Danish machine can easily be driven by horse power. We quote his figures

For 2,000 evolutions a minute and to skim 2 to 800 lbs. per hour it requires $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power.
 " 2,400 " " " 8 to 400 " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
 " 2,800 " " " 4 to 600 " " " 1 " "

All the new improvements referred to above are to be had with the Danish machine only.

The centrifugal system is now the most perfect, most simple, and most rational, and I not only recommend it to dairymen of this country, but I say that any one

Centrifugal has given more Butter per cent. than

Ice 34 hours.	Water 50° Fahrenheit.	Pans 34 hours.	Churned Milk.
19.9	40.5	11.7	5.8
11.3	36.3	14.2	12.7
9.6	26.2	11.4	14.2
9.2	26.2	12.3	7.8
11.6	32.7	14.4	3.3
17.6	43.7	15.3	4.5
20.2	55.1	21.4	4.5
19.6	48.0	18.4	4.0
18.0	50.1	10.9	6.4
16.2	39.4	11.8	5.4
14.2	45.1	13.6	5.6
14.3	41.0	14.1	7.1

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Here is a grand field for scientific investigation. The present generation has made considerable progress in the use of scientific appliances to almost every other branch of agriculture, yet when compared with the progress made in arts and manufacture, navigation and locomotion, we wonder that in this age of telegraphs, telephones and electric light the progress in agriculture has not been more rapid. The centrifuge, however, seems to indicate that in a short time we may expect to see butter of the finest quality in the market in perfect condition, a few minutes after the milk from which it is made is drawn from the cow.

From time immemorial it has been believed by our forefathers that the exposure of the milk to light was the pre-requisite to successful butter-making, and traditional of all things is perhaps the hardest to contend against. Therefore in order to bring about a general improvement in this interesting and important branch of agricultural industry, there must be imparted a more thorough education in the principles which underlie the practice. Education is the only remedy, and the history of the nations clearly teaches us that systems must first be inaugurated through the instrumentality of the government of the country.

SWEET OR SOUR CREAM.

Most of the American professional dairymen incline to the belief that in order to procure a good keeping butter the cream should be sour. The Danes, however, hold to the belief that in order to procure butter suitable for exportation the cream must be churned when sweet, or but very slightly acidified. It seems to be very generally admitted that slight acidulation of the cream produces a desirable aromatic flavour in the butter, but certainly when this acidulation is carried too far, it entirely destroys keeping qualities, therefore, in order to procure a good quality of butter that will keep in good condition, it is necessary to sacrifice that much sought for aroma and churn a sweet cream.

Sour cream cannot make more butter than sweet, because fermentation cannot create fat, but can and does destroy it. The difference in quantity in favour of sour cream is due to curdled casein in the butter; and that is the reason why butter made from sour cream will not keep as well as that made from sweet. The keeping quality of butter depends upon its purity in oil globules, and its freedom from callous and seacharine matter, the more perfect these fat globules remains in the butter the better its keeping quality. Whatever is gained in quantity is at the sacrifice of quality.

Butter cannot be consumed from day to day as it is made, that which will retain its sweetness for months is certainly the more valuable, so except when it is made for immediate use only, sourness must be avoided. That which is called the ripening process is in fact the rotting process. I do not know of any other article of food in common use which would be supposed to keep the better, if the rotting process is commenced before the preservative is applied. There are some people of peculiar tastes, who, before eating their venison prefer to have it buried in the ground for a time, in order that it may become what they are pleased to call ripe. The effect is tenderness of the meat, but it is accompanied by a dreadfully unwholesome odour, and the testimony of the medical profession is almost entirely against the practice.

Many tubs of butter now in store are no less offensive to the sense of smelling. This is certainly not a desired condition, nor is it ever intended, but simply the result of allowing decomposition to commence during the manufacture of the butter.

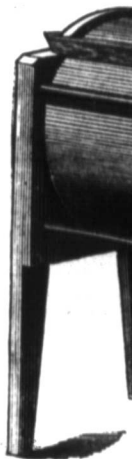
Some considerable time must elapse before Canadian butter can be retailed out of the stores in English towns, therefore its keeping quality is of the utmost importance; and not until it has a good character established for this property, will Canadian dairymen realize the highest obtainable price.

There is no probability of the market ever being over-stocked with first-class butter. Improvement in quality brings increased consumption which is followed by advancement in price.

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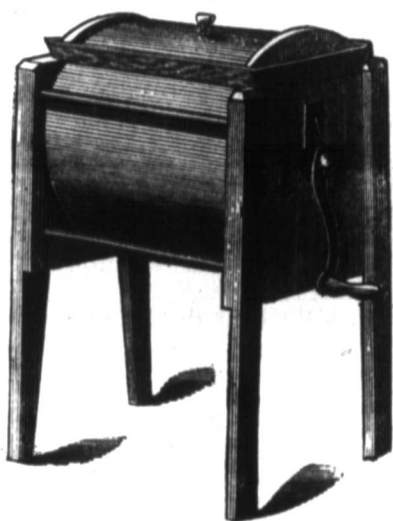
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THE CHURN.

In the model-room at Ottawa, there are several hundreds of models of different patented inventions for the purpose of churning. Most of them are ingeniously contrived with a view to the lessening of manual labour. There has been an immense amount of money expended on patent churns. Some of them seemed to be received with popular favour for a time; but it is a remarkable fact that not one has given general satisfaction. There are but few farmers who have not experimented with several of them; yet almost all have fallen back to the old-fashioned dashchurn. The general conclusion among butter-makers seems to be whatever advantage may be gained in the saving of labour in churning, is more than counter-balanced by the necessary labour of keeping the machine perfectly clean and in good order.

The chief objection to the common dashchurn is, that it requires a considerable amount of power to keep it in motion; many and various means have been devised and adapted for the purpose of supplying the needed power; and now this churn is in more general use than any other, in factories or private dairies.

A few years ago Mr. Blanchard of Concord, N. H., introduced a very practical invention which seems to have superior merits, and has lately been much in use in the eastern States and eastern Provinces. It is now out in an improved form, called the New Blanchard. The special advantage claimed for it is an improved form for the



Blanchard Improved Churn.

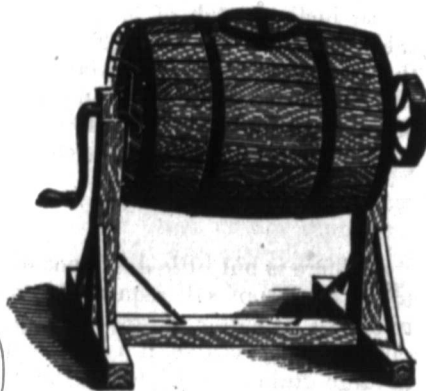
body of the churn. The top is made circular, as well as the bottom, so that all the cream must be churned alike at the same time. It is stronger and more durable than the old form. The new dasher is more simple than the old, requiring much less power to turn it. It is a simple construction having no cogwheels or gearings. The reverse motion of the dasher gives a pressure to the butter by which the buttermilk may be all washed out, and the salt worked in without removing the dasher. The dasher is easily removed, and the body of the churn having no inaccessible angles or corners is kept clean without difficulty.

Mr. A. A. Ayer thinks the purest butter can be obtained by the use of the revolving barrel churn without any machinery or dasher inside, because it can be the more readily kept free from every particle of impurity which might taint the cream, and which is hardly possible with dashers having joints. The barrel churn should be made with very little bulge, as is represented in the accompanying figure, with attachments for either hand or power. In some

factories this gives entire satisfaction. Mr. Haggard, however, after discussing the merits and demerits of the various highly recommended churns, concludes that the best is the simplest—the old-fashioned upright churn, arranged so that the dasher can be worked with horse or other power.

Cream Pails.—For holding the cream tinned iron pails of sufficient capacity to hold each a churning, are the most convenient, because in them the temperature can be regulated by placing them in cold or warm water as required.

Temperature.—In regard to the proper temperature for the most successful churning of cream, there seems to be but little difference of opinion. Indeed it is the only point on which nearly all are agreed. That of from 56° to 64° Fahrenheit varied a little according to the tem-



Barrel Churn.

perature, but if churned above 64°, the grain and colour of the butter will be injured. Rapid churning is often done at a sacrifice of quality. If the cream is in good condition and at the proper temperature, the operation need not occupy more than forty minutes, and to have it done in less than twenty minutes is false economy. In this matter practical experience is essential.

WASHING AND WORKING.

This important point in the process of butter-making has been freely discussed for about half-a-century, and yet the matter seems to be but imperfectly understood. I have read almost everything that has been written on the subject, and am amazed to find so much difference of opinion still existing among those who profess to know the truth of the matter. Some asserting that washing is quite unnecessary, while others believe it to be of the most essential importance. I have had considerable experience in the matter, and am led to the following conclusions:—

First.—That properly worked, unwashed butter, for immediate use, will have more of that delicious aroma so much sought after by those of fine discriminating tastes.

Second.—That in order to make a butter that will keep in good condition, all the casein or curd must be taken off it, and that this can be more effectually done by washing, and in one-fourth of the time that it could be done by working alone and when the performance is properly understood; this important item of saving of time to the farmer's wife is sufficient cause for its mere general adoption.

Third.—That the sooner the casein is taken out of the butter the better will be its keeping quality.

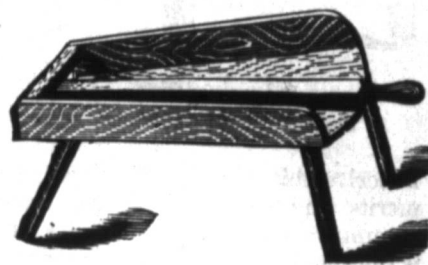
Fourth.—That the best method of washing butter is to separate it from the buttermilk while it is in a granulated state, or before it is gathered into a solid, and put into a weak brine made of pure cold water, and the best quality of Liverpool dairy salt. This can be done with little or no action on the grain of the butter.

Fifth.—That after the casein or curd has become solidified through the influence of lactic fermentation, no amount of working can remove it, without the application of a solvent or menstrum, and that the more the butter is worked, the more thoroughly is the injurious element incorporated with it.

Sixth.—That immediately after the casein is washed out of the butter the salt should be added, and that it cannot be evenly distributed without a certain amount of working, but this need not be done in a way to injure the grain of the butter. Then the butter must be allowed to stand for time that the salt may be dissolved, after which it must be worked a second time to expel the residue of moisture. The working should be done more by a pressing than a drawing process. Much working turns the butter into the consistency of salve.

A very good butter-worker for private dairies is the one in common use, and consists of a lever on an inclined slab of hardwood, with beveled sides about four inches high. At the opening at the narrow end the drippings fall into a pail below.

There are many other inventions for the purpose, but this is the simplest, which bears about the same relation to the others as does the common dash-churn to the complicated arrangements. It is cheap, easily cleaned and convenient.



Butter-worker.

SALTING.

There is but little difference of opinion among the most practical butter-makers, as to the quality of salt required to preserve butter in good condition. About one oz. of salt to one lb. of butter, if properly applied, is enough, but there is a common error in using salt that is too coarse, it does not dissolve quickly when mixed with butter, but remains in large grains, consequently the butter is not salted evenly and its keeping qualities are thereby impaired. The salt should be ground very finely and added to the butter as

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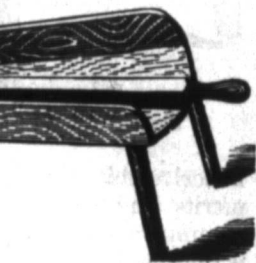
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tical butter-makers, as about one oz. of salt is a common error in using salt butter, but remains in its keeping qualities are added to the butter as

soon as the butter-milk is washed out, and while the butter is yet soft, so that it can be thoroughly mixed without excessive working, which invariably injures the grain of the butter. There are no impurities found in common salt in sufficient quantities to be in any way deleterious. The most common impurity is calcic chloride which is found to some extent in rock salt, and denotes its presence by imparting a peculiarly pungent taste, such salt, however, is not in general use.

MARKETING.

Herein is where creameries or co-operative factories have the greatest advantage; not that the butter produced in them is in any way superior to the best that comes from farm dairies, but that it is much better than the average home-made, under the present defective system; and being of more uniform good quality in large quantities, it more readily finds the best markets at a higher price.

Many of the home dairies have not the necessary facilities for making and preserving a first-rate article, and consequently lots gathered together at the country stores, as under the present system, invariably include many different grades; and a few packages of bad naturally affect the whole. Then, again, in country stores, for want of proper accommodation, the butter collected from makers on a small scale is often exposed to impure surroundings, and sometimes the different grades are mixed together, making what is known as variegated butter.

How will we gain a just reputation for good butter until this mixing, exposing, careless, slipshod, deteriorating practice is discontinued.

The demand for fine butter far exceeds the supply, and the establishment of butter dairies as schools of instruction throughout the Province, will certainly tend to rapid improvement in this industry, both as regards creameries and home dairies; and whatever benefits any branch of agriculture must benefit every individual, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the nation. A hopeful sign of the times is that the Government has resolved on economically stimulating agriculture in its various branches. The development of agricultural wealth in this country has practically an unlimited power of expansion. Many parts are peculiarly suited for butter-making, and with enterprise stimulated it will doubtless become one of the most famous butter-producing countries in the world.

Pastures.—Grass is the most natural food for milch cows, and a long established fact is that the best butter is obtained from old pastures where the natural grasses abound. This is a subject demanding much consideration on account of its importance in production of fine butter, but want of space prevents full discussion here. Timothy, it seems, is supposed to be by some the only grass worthy of cultivation. This is an error, adhered to only by those who do not thoroughly understand the matter. It is an excellent grass for hay, but for pasture is unending.

Permanent pastures should be seeded with a mixture of grasses, which will continue to furnish an abundant supply of fresh green food throughout the season. To insure this the following kinds should be sown and encouraged: Kentucky blue or June grass, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, red top, hard fescue, meadow fescue, sweet vernal, crested dogstail, and white clover. Pastures composed of those grasses improve by age, and it is doubtful whether land can be devoted to any other crop that would be as profitable.

OVER-STOCKING A COMMON ERROR.

As the pasture gets bare the cows must increase their activity, and labour hard, and which, even if by that means they can obtain sufficient food, it tends to decrease the flow of milk. Grass plants, when the hearts are eaten closely out of them, do not reproduce leaves so readily as when allowed a fair chance; and being feeble, are more liable to be injured by drought, and ultimately replaced by noxious weeds. Close cropping of pastures is folly in every way, without any possible advantage.

The most reliable substitute is in lucerne (alfalfa). It is a deep-rooting perennial, which, although not equal to grass for milch cows' food, produces abundance of green feed if properly encouraged, even in times of drought. It is most beneficial when culti-

vated by itself, and cut for use as required when pasture is difficult, but a heavy yield of it need not be expected from land in poor condition.

WINTER FOOD FOR COWS.

Grass for hay should be cut before it is over ripe. There are many things in connection with farming operations, which admit of difference of opinion, and of which one cannot be positive. But of this one thing I long ago became convinced, and am now more confident, that hay made from grass cut in a green state, or just before it comes in bloom, is much better adapted in everyway for animal food than from grass not cut until fully matured. And now I wonder why so many cling to the fallacious notion that grass should be ripe before it is cut for hay. As it ripens it loses its nutritious qualities and turns into woody fibre; then it is not relished by animals, and is harder to digest. Hay properly cured in a green state is much more relished by every kind of grass-eating animal. It is more easily assimilated, and sufficient nutriment is obtained from less bulk consumed. I have proved to my own satisfaction that early cut hay will give as good returns when given without additional food—as late cut with a moderate ration of meal and roots.

For cows in milk good oat straw is preferable to late cut timothy, and when fed along with ordinary rations of meal and roots will give better results than when fed the same amount of meal and roots along with hard timothy hay. Indeed the best method of drying up a milk cow is to feed her solely on ripe timothy hay. While cows fed on properly cured hay, which is nearly equal in nutritive quality to the fresh grass of pastures, and with the addition of a few mangolds or carrots, will produce as much milk and butter as if on good pasture. The principal difference would be that if there is much red clover hay among the timothy the butter will be more oily; but for winter use this is not so much of an objection. But in this business of butter production it is of the utmost importance that cows be brought through the winter in good condition. The cow that is wintered on poor food, and comes out in the spring thin in flesh, will yield but a comparatively small quantity of milk, and that of poor quality.

Wintering cows on a cheap scale is false economy in the extreme. And where the milk of poorly kept cows is delivered at the factory on an equality with good milk produced from well fed and well cared for herds, it is, in fact, the taking of, from the owners of the latter and appropriating by the former, a certain amount of property without accounting for it. And this unfair dealing, of which I have heard complaints, should be regulated either by a testing system, and allowing only value according to quality, or else excluding such milk from the factory. Early cutting of hay gives this other advantage besides that of superior food. The meadows are made more enduring and yield better returns year after year.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

All animals require a certain amount of salt, more or less, according to the character of their food, and milk cows should have free access to it, so that they may regulate their appetites to the daily use of small quantities of it.

But one of the most important essentials is an abundant supply of pure water, so provided for that they may have easy access to it at all times. No cows can reasonably be expected to yield a large quantity of milk of good quality, without consuming a large quantity of good food and drinking an abundance of pure water.

SOILING.

When quantity of milk is the chief object, the plan of keeping the cows in stables and yards throughout the summer and feeding green food in abundance has many advantages. It produces more milk than even good pasturage, it economizes food, saves fencing, and increases immensely the quantity as well as the quality of the manure. But where choice butter is desired, it has this serious objection, that the butter is deficient in flavour and colour, and is more of an oily nature than that made from upland

pasture. The soiling would pasturage is wherever it has the results have gives the early cutting before relished more cutting the sec daily give my good condition tares and hung such quantities gives an excell able to any oth acre of good n giving it a fair

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pasture. There are many small farmers near large cities to whom a judicious system of soiling would give greater advantage than to those situated where abundance of good pasturage is easily obtained. It, of course, involves a large amount of labour, but wherever it has been judiciously followed, if the butter made was for home consumption the results have generally been satisfactory. Rye sown early the previous fall generally gives the earliest green fodder in spring; but here this year the lucerne was ready for cutting before the rye, and was consequently used in preference to the rye, because it is relished more by the stock and gives a better quality of butter. I am now, July 10th, cutting the second crop, which is eighteen inches high; for although I have good pasture I daily give my cows some cut green fodder, because it helps to keep heavy milkers in good condition. Red clover is abundant this year; but when it is likely to be deficient tares and hungarian grass should be sown at different times throughout the season in such quantities as are likely to be needed. Corn sowed thickly the first week in July gives an excellent supply for September. Sweet corn for this purpose is much preferable to any other. There is nothing, however, that will yield nearly so large a bulk per acre of good nutritious green food as lucerne; and anyone may be convinced of this by giving it a fair trial.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

We do not now, nor is it possible that we ever shall possess any breed of cattle that will combine in itself all the good qualities and peculiar advantages which would make them universally desired. The tendency to convert the fat-forming elements of food into adipose tissue, and the tendency to convert the same elements into cream, cannot exist in perfection in the same animal, nor is there any breed entirely uniform either in quantity or quality of milk even on the same feed—indeed there is no breed in which the individuals do not vary much in both respects.

Every breed of cattle we possess owes its origin to a mixture of race. It is possible to improve a race by good feeding, and care, and skill in selecting breeding animals for a particular purpose.

The animal which has the faculty of assimilating a large quantity of food into milk—in other words, the animal which gives the largest quantity of the richest quality of milk, for the amount of food consumed is the most to be desired for this purpose.

Our common cows, as every one is supposed to know, are not indigenous to Canada, but they are called native, because as with the human race, they are considered to be a native of the country in which they were born. But as to what breed or breeds they originally descended from it is now impossible to say with certainty.

The settlement of Champlain in Quebec 275 years ago was, (with the exception of that of Capt. Newport, in Virginia,) the first in America, and it is quite probable that some time elapsed before the first cows were imported from Europe, but it is pretty certain it was from Europe they came. There was not much distinction of breeds at that time, and it is very likely the first importations were some of the best of the common stock which formed the basis of our Canadian cattle.

About fifty years ago, the importation of superior animals of the different improved breeds was commenced, and since then has been very frequent by enterprising agriculturists, with the view of the improvement of the original stock. The offspring of all these animals of the different breeds, has been so widely disseminated throughout the country, that now the common cow may be said to be a mixture of all breeds, but in the eastern part of Ontario they partook most of the Ayrshire because the first importations of pure bred animals were of that breed. The calves raised have not always been selected from the best animals, but a very general practice has been to raise the calves of the best milk cows, so that now upon the whole the common Canadian cow would probably be, (if the same means were adopted for the full developing of her milking qualities, as has been used for the full perfecting of other breeds for special purposes) as well adapted for the dairy as any known particular breed. And now especially for rough pasture lands, because being acclimated, they are hardy—and they industriously search for food.

The Shorthorns, which are now perfection as beef producers, were at one time celebrated for their milking qualities, and the largest amount of butter ever made from individual cows in a given time was obtained from cows of this breed. Thirty years ago it was no uncommon thing to hear of Durham cows producing twenty and as high as twenty and a-half pounds of butter per week. It was on account of their productiveness as dairy cows that they were first celebrated in their native country, but latterly they have been bred so entirely with a view to beef production that now good milkers among them are the exception, and many of them do not give enough milk to raise their own calves, and I know from experience that crossing with bulls of the highest class of this kind does not generally improve the common cow, as a dairy cow, although it invariably adds to her size and appearance.

The Jerseys although never excelling in quantity have long been celebrated for the richness of what milk they give, and in this respect they are yet, and likely to be unsurpassed. Their beautiful head and peculiar appearance recommends them as a fancy animal, to be sought after by the rich and the curious, who readily pay high prices for the gratification of taste. For many years past they have been bred chiefly with a view to points of beauty, and they are now valued according to the degree in which this is possessed, and which consists mainly in a uniform grayish dim colour with the entire absence of white, small fine head with finely crumpled horn, black tongue, orange coloured ears, and tufts of black hair at the end of their tails. Too much deference to fashion has to some extent led to the sacrifice of their productiveness. It is asserted that butter made from their cream is superior to any other, but this is very doubtful, and I know it is not generally so. The quality of butter depends more on the character of the food consumed than of the breeding of the animal. Whoever chooses any particular breed of cows expecting that it will secure to them all good butter, without attention to the essential particulars, will find themselves sadly mistaken. It has been proved by repeated experiments that crossing the Jerseys with the common cows does not improve them either in appearance or productiveness.

The Ayrshire breed of cattle originated in the county of that name in Scotland from a cross of the Dutch cattle upon the native race of the locality, and are related to the Shorthorns through their ancestry a hundred and twenty-five years ago, cattle were brought into Ayrshire from the English county of Durham where the Shorthorns (formerly called Durhams) were originally bred; the progeny of these were soon scattered throughout Ayrshire; care in breeding and management helped to produce what soon became a very valuable breed for the dairy. In the moist pasture country on the south-west coast of Scotland the climate was such, that during the winters some hardships must be endured, such as severe wintery weather, and poor feeding when the pasture was bare. The purpose for which the cattle were used was solely the production of butter and cheese; the production of beef was not an object—only the old and inferior animals being fed for the butcher. The growing demand for these dairy products stimulated the growth and improvement of this breed, and they, after being bred for more than a century with special regard to milking qualities, became noted as producing more milk and butter for the quantity of feed consumed than any other breed in existence. This quality they still possess, and the Ayrshire dairy district still retains its reputation for its superior dairy products. The Ayrshire cattle are one of medium size, compactly built, with such a perfect set of digestive organs that they assimilate food with the least possible waste, thus converting into milk all the available portions of their food. They are not only large, but rich milkers; they are industrious feeders and hold out their flow of milk well to the end of the season; crossing them with the common stock never fails to produce marked improvement, but too early breeding in this country has in some instances had the effect of reducing them in size. That they are not more generally known throughout the country is probably the fault of the breeders, who do not indulge in publishing their merits as much as some of their competitors do; they are more valuable to keep than to sell.

Mr. James Drummond, of Petite Cote, near Montreal, is one of the most practical farmers in Canada, has in connection with his dairy at present, eighteen Ayrshire cows of a large size and of his own raising, from which he realized during the past season,

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for butter and cream, something over \$2,000. One of the herd produced by actual test of seven days' milk eighteen and a-half pounds of butter, and several of them over fifteen pounds, and it is doubtful whether there is on this continent another herd of the same number of cows capable of producing as much butter. Some may doubt this extraordinary statement, but if such will take the trouble I have to find out the facts, they will be perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated.

Herefords, Devons and blacks are all better adapted for beefing than for dairy purposes, so where butter-making is a specialty, the common stock and the Ayrshires afford ample scope for the selecting or raising of choice cows for that purpose; and by proper selecting, careful breeding and raising, a more profitable race of milk cows can be obtained than is yet to be found in the Province of Ontario.

Our climate and much of our land is well adapted for the production of first-class butter, and the whole subject is one of great national importance to Canada, and is entitled to the fullest possible consideration and encouragement from both the Provincial and Dominion parliaments.

THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL MEANS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF BUTTER PRODUCED IN ONTARIO.

BY JOHN SMITH, JUN., RATHO, ONTARIO.

Awarded the Second Prize by the Agricultural and Arts Association.

Although we have reason to be proud of the position attained so rapidly in the quality and quantity of our cheese products, we are still having an unenviable reputation for a great part of the butter we produce. Statistics were given by the Treasurer of Ontario, in his last financial statement, which showed the rapid improvement in the cheese trade in the last decade; but with regard to the sister industry of butter-making, an opposite statement is made, so positive as to leave no room for doubt.

It is often good to be told the truth, however unpleasant, and this is what the Hon. Treasurer does in these words:—

"We make in Ontario over 45,000,000 pounds of butter annually. I regret to say, as Minister of Agriculture, that it is 45,000,000 pounds of a very inferior article. That is the verdict upon it in England, and other foreign markets, and there is no evading the unpleasant fact. It is very evident that with our large annual product, a very small percentage of increase in quality would add a very large amount to the total value."

We may almost be said to have commenced our cheese industry, by the adoption of scientific methods, and improved mechanical appliances, and also a good marketing system. This was owing to the introduction of the associated factory system. The knowledge disseminated among factory men by diarmen's associations (hitherto principally cheese-makers' associations), has also been an important factor in improving our cheese products. These associations have given us the views of gentlemen of large experience and scientific attainments, and have sent from factory to factory the most skilled and ablest practitioners to instruct in the most improved methods; thus enabling us to produce a very uniformly good article, which has now given Canadian cheese an excellent reputation abroad.

Now, the means by which we have succeeded so well in the cheese industry, ought to be suggestive of improvement in the sister industry of butter-making. Although the industries are in several respects dissimilar, there is enough in common in the two processes, and the trade in one is sufficiently like the trade in the other to make reform in butter-making equally attainable. The great requisites for improvement may be briefly stated as, a general knowledge on the part of producers of those principles on which success depends, the adoption of improved appliances, and a better marketing system.

Were I asked what I considered the greatest hindrance to the improvement of our butter trade, I would be apt to say, "It is our present marketing system." This actually discourages each step in advance towards that gradual improvement that might otherwise

be expected. Unlike cheese, of which but little was used amongst us, and that little nearly all imported twenty years ago, butter has always been a staple article of diet, and, as a consequence, has been a staple article of barter between farmers and storekeepers; and the latter have always been so anxious to cultivate a trade with the farmers, that they have been afraid to discriminate in price for fear of offending some of their customers, and thus losing their trade. The two classes of producers—those who know how to make a good article, and those who do not—have thus been kept from that mutual improvement that would speedily result, if butter, like other commodities, were bought and sold on its merits. Just as surely as self-conceit would yield to self-interest, would a knowledge of the conditions requisite for the production of first-class butter then become general, and a first-class product become the rule, and not as at present the exception. As an illustration of the evil effects of the present mode of bartering butter, take the following too common occurrence—unfortunately, only the names are fictitious:—Mrs. Slouch and Mrs. Spry meet at the store to trade their butter. Mrs. Slouch, as her name indicates, is ignorant and slovenly, and knows little about the conditions requisite for producing good butter; as a consequence, she blunders along, once in a long while, perhaps, accidentally, hitting the right conditions, and producing a good article—most likely in June, or September, when the temperature is about right—but generally the opposite of that, a greasy, speckled-looking combination. With great faith in the antiseptic properties of salt, she at least wisely surmises it should be well salted, and acts accordingly. Since salt is ever so much cheaper than butter, why should she be stingy with it, when she has a chance to sell it at the price of butter? So between two and three ounces to the pound are incorporated with the combination. Perhaps it's all necessary—who knows? Well, this is the stuff she has to trade when Mrs. Spry gets a squint at it. "Surely she will never get so much for that 'squash' as I got," she mentally exclaims; but she is mistaken. Mrs. Slouch gets just as much, although Mrs. Spry's is a much superior article. Is it to be wondered at that Mrs. Spry goes away with the conviction that it does not pay to make good butter, and acts accordingly? Instead of churning for about an hour every day, the capacity of the churn is the only limit, and a generous application of warm water, if it does produce rather a greasy-looking stuff, reduces the time of churning to fifteen minutes or less. It's all the same price, and there is thus a great economy of labour by making poor butter! Then with too many dealers, good, bad, and indifferent, are all mixed together—the retail customers first getting the best of it. If the whole is not thus rendered uniformly bad, a musty, ill-ventilated cellar, which it has to share with roots, fruit, meat, vegetables, etc., etc., in various stages of preservation perhaps, will speedily complete the process. Is it to be wondered at, that stuff thus cared for is a drug on the markets, and handled at a loss to all concerned? So much for the existing evils of the trade. In western Ontario the surplus for export is principally made up of "job lots" from country dealers. We notice in Liverpool, quotations for May last, that this "western Ontario" article is quoted at fifty shillings per cwt., while "eastern townships" is quoted at ninety shillings, and Danish at 125 to 127 shillings. These figures ought to be convincing as to the great necessity for improvement in this direction. When we consider what a great effect the price obtained for the exported surplus has in regulating prices to consumers at home, the loss to our Province on this product alone cannot be placed at much less than \$3,000,000 annually.

To remedy such a gigantic loss is certainly a meritorious object, and well worthy the attention of our legislators, who have, or ought to have, the welfare of this country at heart; and it is gratifying to notice that the attention of our Commissioners of Agriculture is being turned to the establishment of creameries as dairy schools, for imparting a knowledge of dairying in all its branches. Although this is not the only means that should be employed, no candid and unbiased mind can fail to see in this project a very important factor in bringing about a great improvement in our butter products. The creamery system possesses the very decided advantages over the private dairies, that superior appliances, undivided attention, and superior storage, and marketing facilities cannot fail to give—not to speak of the superior skill brought to bear on every detail of the process. If a considerable proportion of our butter were manufactured in factories, and could be placed on the market at twenty-five cents per pound at the factory, as some

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already established have been able to do for the entire season's make, it would raise correspondingly what would continue to be made in private dairies, and sold principally for home consumption. The great drawback hitherto, to the spread of the butter factory system amongst us, has been the great expense connected with the handling of the milk, the extra cost of appliances over cheese factories, and the supposed difficulty of disposing of the skim milk cheese in quantities at remunerative prices. Mr. Inglis, who started the Teeswater creamery, in the county of Bruce, stated to the Agricultural Commission, that that he only paid his patrons seven to eight cents per gallon for milk, and this when he was selling his butter at twenty-five cents per pound at the factory. Mr. Johnston, who runs a creamery in Blanchard township, on the Fairlamb system, and who generally obtains twenty-five cents per pound for his butter, was unable to state to the last Dairymen's Convention in Ingersoll, how much he paid his patrons per gallon of milk, but mentioned one patron who had received \$30 per cow for the season. Now in these cases, although about ten cents per pound over the average price of butter was received, they fail to be as remunerative to their patrons as the ordinary run of cheese factories, which would average their patrons about ten cents per gallon during the same period. It is thus apparent that our cheesemaking districts have as yet no inducement to go extensively into butter-making; but there are many of the newer districts of our Province that might advantageously adopt the creamery system, and also a great many older districts, where stock-raising and feeding are leading features of their system of farming. The Fairlamb system would be most likely to meet the requirements of such localities, as, by this system, only the cream requires to be gathered, the skim-milk being left at the farm, where it can be best economized for feeding stock, and conserving the fertility of the farm. In the newer districts where stock is scarce, roads poor, and domestic appliances for butter-making generally very deficient, the establishment of Fairlamb creameries would be especially beneficial. The cost of collection, which would be an insuperable obstacle under the other system, would thus be reduced to a minimum, as a whole township might be rendered tributary to a single factory. The patrons would receive about as much for the cream as they would be likely to receive for the whole of the milk, after deducting the extra cost of collection, under the old system; they would have the skim milk for raising calves or pigs; and lastly, the Fairlamb cans, and cooling trough, and the instruction imparted for the care of the milk and the raising of the cream would furnish them with information, and approved appliances for producing a much superior article at home, both before and after the factory season was over.

As owing to diminished quantities and bad roads, during the early and latter parts of the milking season, butter-making is never likely to be as entirely relegated to factories as cheesemaking, the reasons adduced in favour of the Fairlamb system in the newer sections, would be almost as applicable to other localities where stock raising is the leading feature. In the older dairying regions, where the milk of from 600 to 1,000 cows could be secured within a radius of three or four miles, the older method of collecting the new milk, and setting it at the factory, or what is called the Elgin system is still most to be recommended, as a larger percentage of butter is obtained from a given quantity of milk and also slightly superior in quality,—while the skim milk, if properly manipulated, can be made into quite a marketable quality of cheese. In the States of Ohio, Indiana, and partly in Illinois, this method is found much the most remunerative. Some of the best factories there are able to obtain from thirty-five to forty cents per pound for their butter, and eight cents and upwards per pound for their skim cheese. In Iowa and other western States on the other hand, they have been unable to find a market for their skim cheese, even at prices that would pay only for the cost of making. As a consequence, the Fairlamb system is there superseding the Elgin system. Only a very limited quantity of skim cheese is yet made in Ontario, and a local market has as yet been found for it at about two or three cents less than our full milk cheese, or, say from seven to nine cents per pound. At such figures, there is a margin in favour of combined butter and skim cheese factories. It takes, on the average, about sixteen pounds of skim milk to produce one pound of pork, worth at present, say six cents live weight. The same amount of milk would produce about one and three-fifths pounds of cheese, which, at seven cents a pound, is worth say eleven cents. Allowing one cent per

pound for the extra cost of making the cheese, and another cent per pound for replacing the extra amount of mineral and nitrogenous matter carried off in the cheese, we would have value for eight cents in cheese against six cents in pork. If skim cheese only fetched six cents per pound, then, on the same basis, there would only be a value of six and two-fifths cents on cheese against six cents in pork. Hence we may safely infer that selling skim cheese at less than six cents would result in actual loss to both farm and farmer, compared with the production of pork or beef at six cents live weight. Perhaps it may be thought I am digressing; but as butter and cheesemaking are generally found most profitable combined, I have thought it necessary to adduce these approximate calculations, to show about when their combination might cease to be advantageous, and as a consequence, when the Fairlamb system might supersede with advantage the milk-gathering plan.

But whether our butter factories multiply or not, a very considerable portion of butter will always be likely to be made on the farm, and in either case the first grand requisite for improving the quality is to provide skilful makers. If the factory system is to spread, as it is every way desirable that it should, it would be a great advantage in order to have thoroughly competent factory managers, to have dairy schools, with both practical and scientific teachers, where they could be properly taught and well-grounded in all the principles underlying the art of dairying, and where they could see the finest goods manufactured, reasons given for every stage of the process, and results fully demonstrated. Two or three such schools would supply us with the requisite number of competent makers, and so improve the character of our dairy products that vast sums would be saved to the country, and amply justify the expenditure necessary for the establishment of such schools. It would not be necessary to remain long at these schools; persons of ordinary intelligence would learn all that is practically necessary in a week or two, under competent teachers. By witnessing repeatedly the practical details, the main features of the art would be indelibly fixed in their minds, and they could then with every confidence carry them into practice.

The teaching staff of these schools could be migratory for a considerable part of the dairying season. All accounts agree that this plan has accomplished much good in Ireland. There, a lecturer and dairymaid, together with all the appliances to operate with, go around from one district to another, giving their instructions and showing their methods to all in the neighbourhood who are pleased to assemble. This ocular method of imparting instruction is well calculated to attract attention, and makes a lasting impression, as no matter how clearly a process may be described, it never makes an impression like seeing it. A somewhat similar plan was also resorted to, among others, by Professor Segelcke, of Denmark. When not doing duty in the college, he would arrange to go to some dairyman's, who desired his instructions, and at whose place neighbours could convene daily to listen to his instructions, and execute all the details of the process as he directed. In the course of two weeks one set of pupils would become experts, and no longer need his instruction, when he moved on to another place to repeat the same course.

This very practical way of imparting instruction has resulted in very satisfactory improvement among our cheesemakers. In 1879, under the directions of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, Professor Arnold was sent around among the factory-men, and all in the vicinity of his stopping-place were notified in advance of his arrival, that they might be present to witness his methods and explanations as they occurred. In 1880 and 1881, Mr. J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, N. Y., followed the same course in eastern Ontario. The result was, the product became more uniformly excellent. The small amount expended for this instruction has been of vastly more benefit than all that had been previously expended for prizes at butter and cheese exhibitions.

I have still another suggestion to advance for disseminating a knowledge of the proper conditions for successful butter-making, and that is to take advantage of our Public School system for imparting instruction, in the rural districts, to the advanced classes—particularly the girls—say once a year at least, in the most approved methods of conducting all the details of the process, and contrasting these with whatever defects may prevail in the district. In this way, the rising generation could be very generally

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schooled in the principles on which success depends, and in a short time they would exert a very general influence for good on the entire home production. Such technical instruction anyone qualified to have charge of a public school could prepare himself to impart by a few hours study. This would scarcely interfere with the ordinary work of the school, while it would be likely to confer very material benefit in after life on the individual pupils, and also on the community at large.

Notwithstanding the amount of technical instruction spread abroad by our agricultural press and the dairymen's associations, but little improvement seems to have resulted to the industry under discussion. The reason is, doubtless, that the larger portion of the community that is most in need of instruction fails to be reached in this way. The periodicals referred to circulate principally among the better educated classes, who are least in need of their instruction. According to statistics furnished by Professor Arnold, in the State of New York, which is better supplied with agricultural literature than any other State in the Union, there is but one agricultural paper taken for every twenty farmers. We have no definite statistics to warrant us in assuming, that in this respect we are in advance of our New York neighbours. Hence the paramount importance of adopting every other available means of educating the mass of producers to a much higher standard of technical skill, in order to bring up the quality of our productions to a much higher standard of general excellence.

The finest quality of butter is now supplied to the English market by the Danes, and they are not possessed of superior natural advantages as a dairying country to what we are possessed of. They have only the advantage of us in greater proximity to the English market. In this respect they are equalled, and in all other natural advantages they are excelled by Ireland, with its fine pastures, and equable climate, yet superior skill, and that alone enables them to place a superior product on the market. How this superior skill has been attained is worthy of our consideration, as we can undoubtedly improve our products by similar means, and remedy our defects by imitating their superior management. From an article written by Prof. Segelcke, of the Royal Agricultural College, Copenhagen, and copied from an English paper by the *National Live Stock Journal*, I take the liberty of condensing the following information in regard to the means there adopted for furthering the dairying interests:—"In the year 1836 the first effectual endeavour to improve their dairying was made. The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark then began to pay for the technical education of young women in dairying, and continued to do so up to a few years ago, when it was no longer necessary. In 1860 Prof. Segelcke was employed by this society to occupy himself with the study of milk and its uses, and since has continued to aid in every direction the dairying interests. Within the past few years another scientific gentleman, M. Fjord, has been employed to devote his attention more particularly to the study of ice in its application to dairying. This has greatly tended to the introduction of the 'Swartz' system" of butter-making. Ever since the opening of the Royal Agricultural College, in 1868, lectures have been given on dairying, and since 1874 this branch has had its own professor. By passing two or three months there, every facility is given for taking a practical share in every detail of dairying processes, and about 700 young farmers have already availed themselves of the opportunities here presented. Much practical as well as theoretical instruction is also imparted at the butter shows held every year in different parts of the kingdom. These exhibitions are generally illustrated with appropriate lectures and discussions, to which many hundreds often listen eagerly. By such means the dairying industry has been advanced from a very poor condition to its present proud place.

"Until 1860 the milk was set to cream in shallow dishes, generally of wood, ranged side by side on the floor of the milkroom, where the air was kept as pure and cool as possible. As the milk in these dishes was only about two inches deep, a great extent of floor was necessary in proportion to the quantity of milk. This method requiring much labour, and, during the summer months, subject to no small difficulty, has within the last ten years been superseded by other systems which demand less labour, secure a speedier refrigeration of the milk, and thus facilitate the formation of cream. The two methods which have superseded the old system are known as the 'Orange County' and the 'Swartz' systems. According to both the milk is set for cream in deep tin cans,

immersed in water, which according to the 'Orange County' system, must be as cool as can be obtained, while according to the 'Swartz' system, the water surrounding the cans is cooled down with ice almost to the freezing point.

"The 'Orange County' system was the first adopted, but the preference is now given to the 'Swartz' system, this having gained ground rapidly within the past few years.

"Churning takes place *every day* in every dairy farm in Denmark, even in the smallest. When the churning is done the butter is taken up with a strainer, and the buttermilk worked out of it. This was formerly done with the hands, but the hand lever worker is now generally used.

"The butter is packed in wooden casks, in which it is exported, except what is destined for trans-Atlantic countries or the Mediterranean, which is before exportation re-packed in tins in factories specially adapted to this branch of the trade.

"Careful records are kept of all that takes place in the dairy; not only the weight of the milk, butter, and cheese is recorded, but also the circumstances contingent on the day's work, such as, the weather, the temperature, and particulars of any consequence relating to the method practiced; and by considering such facts, in connection with the quality and quantity of the produce, they are guided to successful results."

In the foregoing paragraphs we have an epitome of the means adopted by the Danes for improving the quality of their dairy products, and also of the improvements successively adopted in the butter-making process. From their experience we learn that the means already recommended for imparting technical skill were eminently successful in their case, and we may, therefore, feel assured of reaching, by the same means, as gratifying results; and we have every reason to hope in a much shorter time.

The best means for the general diffusion of a correct knowledge of dairying processes having been considered, the best methods of conducting every detail connected with the process of butter-making next claim our attention. To begin at the beginning of the process we must start with the cow. Without good, wholesome food, and pure water, she cannot elaborate pure milk for us, and without pure milk it is impossible to produce good butter. However, the cows and their feed are not in any degree responsible for the bad qualities of our butter; with the stock we have, and their present management, the best of butter can be made. It is in the subsequent management, after the milk is drawn from the cow, that the radical defects are to be found. Cleanliness in every detail is of the first importance. If this is not observed in the milking, and at every subsequent stage, a tainted product will result.

THE BEST METHODS OF CREAM SEPARATION.

After the milking the best method of separating the cream is the next detail to discuss. The most exact experiments that I am aware of having been made, to determine the relative merits of the different methods of obtaining the most cream and butter from equal quantities of the same milk, are those of M. Fjord, the Danish gentlemen already referred to. His experiments were continued throughout the year—a number of trials being made each month. The methods investigated were the centrifuge, the ice method of Swartz, and the common shallow pan system of setting the milk.

The milk was taken from a dairy of 200 cows, and after being thoroughly mixed, 600 lbs. were weighed out for each experiment. This quantity was divided out into three parts of 200 lbs. each, one part being treated with the centrifuge, another set in ice water on the Swartz plan, the third 200 lbs. being set shallow in common flat pans. The milk which was set in ice water was placed in pails having a capacity of 50 lbs. each, the average depth being about sixteen inches, and it remained thirty-four hours in the water before skimming. The shallow pans were allowed to set about thirty-four hours; but from the end of May to the middle of September it was allowed to stand only from twenty-two to thirty hours before skimming. Although the conditions were kept as uniform as possible, there were peculiar variations under all the systems in the results, which the science of M. Fjord was unable to explain. These unaccountable variations are shown by the annexed diagram. The figures on the left hand give the quantity of

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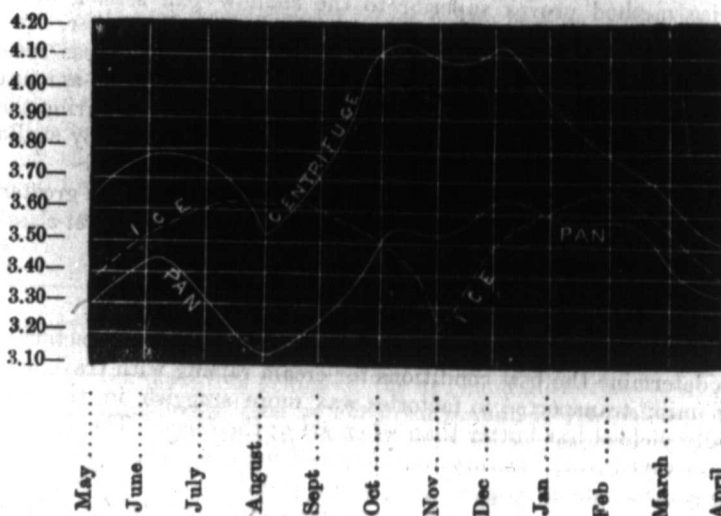
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butter obtained from 100 lbs. of milk by each of the three systems, during the different months of the year.

DIAGRAM.

POUNDS OF BUTTER TO ONE HUNDRED OF MILK.



The following table gives the relative value of the three systems, in figures, for the different months of the year:—

YEAR.	Centrifuge.	Ice.	Shallow Pans.
1879.			
May	27.6	30.0	30.4
June	26.4	28.3	28.8
July	26.8	28.0	30.5
August	28.5	27.7	31.7
September	26.6	27.6	30.9
October	24.3	28.7	27.9
November	24.6	31.5	28.4
December	24.2	28.5	27.4
1880.			
January	25.8	27.8	28.0
February	26.4	27.4	27.8
March	27.8	28.8	29.5
April	28.3	29.4	30.1

Referring to the diagram, it will be seen that the superiority of the centrifuge over both the ice and pan systems, is especially noticeable during October, November and December, while in August it falls below the ice method.

SWARTZ METHOD SUPERIOR TO PAN METHOD.

The Swartz ice method proves superior to the shallow pan setting during every month of the year, except October, November and part of December, its greatest superiority being in July and August. Chemical analysis, by which these results were checked, corresponded closely to the results obtained. The average amount of fat obtained by analysis of the skim milk, out of monthly trials obtained during the year is as follows: by the centrifuge, 0.35 lbs; by ice method, 0.62 lbs; and by shallow pans, 0.68 lbs.

But the superiority of the ice over the pan system is not alone in the greater yield of butter, as it requires less labour, and produces with greater certainty a first-class product.

CREAMING OF TRAVELLED MILK.

Another elaborate series of experiments of great importance to factory men was made by Fjord to determine the best conditions for cream raising with travelled milk. It was observed that milk transported to factories was more sluggish in throwing up its cream, and generally yielded less butter than when set at the farm. The agitation of the milk while being conveyed to the factory was supposed to cause this, as the milk that was transported to the greatest distance gave the poorest results. It was also observed that milk creamed with greater readiness that had not been cooled at the farm before transportation.

By the centrifuge the cream could be separated almost as well from cooled and transported milk as from samples not transported. The loss of butter by this method was only 0.7 per cent. from transported, and 1.2 from milk cooled and transported.

But for milk set for cream on the ice system, the loss of butter on the transported milk and that cooled and transported was considerably more, amounting to 4.4 and 8.8 per cent. respectively. Subsequent experiments determined that the cooling of the milk before and during the drive had more influence in arresting the creaming than the agitation of the milk, and that the longer the time the milk was cooled before and during the drive the greater was the percentage of loss from imperfect creaming, this reaching in one experiment where the milk was cooled for one hour, and then driven for three hours, as high as 29.4 per cent.

To ascertain whether the milk in this condition could be brought to yield about all its cream again, another series of experiments was made, which resulted in discovering that warming up to 104° Fahr. would overcome the resistance to creaming to a very great extent again. The example that yielded only 70.6 per cent. was brought to yield 96.8 per cent. by heating to 104° Fahr.

The important lesson for factory men to learn from this experiment is, that all milk that arrives cold at the factory, say much under 80° Fahr., should be warmed to 104° before setting. As it is essential that milk *should be cooled* at the farm, dairymen should understand, especially those who purchase the milk, than an average gain of about twelve per cent. can be saved by warming such milk before setting. But it should be understood that milk cannot be heated much, if any, above 104° without injury to the keeping qualities of the butter. From not knowing these facts very large amounts are annually lost to the butter factories.

MANAGEMENT OF CREAM FOR CHURNING.

Another point of great practical importance in butter-making is the treatment of cream preparatory to churning. It has long been considered that the proper temperature for cream for churning should be about 60°, just a little under, or a little over in hot and cold weather respectively. Some discoveries of great importance and value to butter-

makers in the world, the centrifuge, from 58° to 57½°, and the cream also ascertained more. While with per cent. of hot weather raise it to takers, an There are s which the

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makers in the treatment of cream for churning have only recently been made known to the world. They have been brought out by the experiments of M. Fjord also. By the centrifuge experiments he noticed that when the temperature of centrifuge cream was from 58° to 60°, and was directly after cooled to the usual temperature for churning of 57½°, and then churned, the yield of butter was about seventeen per cent. less than when the cream was first cooled to 45° and under, and then heated to 57½° and churned. It was also ascertained that cream raised in a temperature under 55° made a yield of 2.3 per cent. more when the cream was cooled by ice before heating to the churning temperature. While with cream raised at a temperature of over 60°, there was a gain of over nineteen per cent. of butter by the cooling process. Hence it would be a very profitable practice in hot weather to cool centrifuge cream, or cream raised in the common way to 45°, and then raise it to the temperature for churning. This is a new and valuable discovery for butter-makers, and shows the value of scientific research in the ordinary details of the dairy. There are still many curious things about milk not yet understood, in the investigation of which the trained scientist can engage with honour to himself and benefit to the world.

CHURNING.

For the process of churning we have an almost endless variety of contrivances. It is an incalculable loss to civilization as well as to the pockets of millions of poor farmers that so much of the inventive genius of the age should have been devoted to churns, for after all, the old contrivance used by our great grandmothers makes as good butter as any yet invented. The old-fashioned up and down dasher, can not *easily* be hurried in the operation, and this is one good point in its favour. It can almost be warranted not to bring butter in less than the most approved period, and it is about a physical impossibility to whip the cream to death in it. Then another good point in its favour is that you can always see when the butter granulates (they should always be big enough to use without a lid), and this is just the time to add ice or cold water to reduce the temperature of the butter to about 55°. With a close box churn you may happen to churn too long before doing this, and the butter will not have as fine a grain, nor can the buttermilk be as entirely separated after. Churning should be continued very gently after chilling the butter, and only till it fairly "gathers" or granulates, when it should be separated from the buttermilk, and washed in pure cold water (some prefer brine), till the water comes off clear. It is now ready for salting and putting up for market.

SALT AND PACKAGES.

Only the best quality of salt should be used. The amount will depend on the market. For the American market one ounce to the pound is considered the right proportion, but for the English market half that quantity suits better. The salt should be worked into the butter in a uniform manner, when it should lie for about twelve hours to allow the salt to dissolve, and then should be again carefully worked over. It is now ready for the packages. If intended for exportation to the English market it suits best in Welsh tubs of a capacity of fifty-six pounds. The tubs should be made of white oak or white ash, and should be thoroughly cleansed and deodorized by soaking in brine for some time before they are used. It is important that they be smooth inside, so that the butter can be got out in nice shape. The butter should be packed down solid to within half-an-inch off the top of the tub, a clean white cloth should be put over it, and over that some salt which should be moistened just enough to make it pasty, and thus exclude the air as completely as possible. As butter never improves with age, the sooner it is sent to market the better. If the butter is intended for the home market the requirements of the trade must be conformed to in the matter of packages. It is important to please the eye as well as the palate of consumers. When the butter can be delivered fresh from the dairy to consumers, it can be most profitably disposed of if put up in attractive prints of half-a-pound or a pound each.

PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS DEDUCED.

We have now considered the relative merits of the different methods of conducting the various processes in butter-making, and the disputed points that scientific investigations have succeeded in deciding. It now only remains for us to draw some practical conclusions therefrom for our guidance in improving upon prevailing practices.

The first serious defect that arrests our attention in the prevailing practice is the difficulty of controlling the temperature sufficiently to obtain anything like an approximation to successful results. Unless the temperature of the milk can be kept under 64° while the cream is rising, a very imperfect separation takes place, and so much cheesy matter adheres to the butter particles, that a white, insipid, greasy looking product is sure to result. This defect can be remedied by immersing the pans in cold water. If water at a low enough temperature, say 50° can be conveniently obtained, there will be little gained by using ice. The cabinet creamery is a very convenient contrivance for the care of milk at this time. Indeed, taking the season through, more uniformly successful results can be obtained, and with less labour by the rapid cooling system employed in these creameries, than by the common shallow pan system. We are aware that under proper conditions as fine a quality of butter can be made by the old method as by any modern innovations; but it is unwise not to discard this when the proper conditions are unattainable, as they rarely are with us during July and August.

Another radical defect, and also a very general one in the practice of our butter-makers, is keeping the cream too long before churning. Only a perceptible acidity should be allowed to develop in the cream before churning, but if this is allowed to develop to rancidity, no subsequent treatment can produce a good flavoured or long-keeping article. In this respect an imitation of Danish management would result in great improvement, for, as Prof. Sigelcke has told us, they churn every day, even in the smallest dairies. In theory, sweet cream ought to produce the longest keeping butter, but as generally made, this is not found to be the case. This is thought to be owing to the laborious process of churning sweet cream being hastened by raising the cream to such a high temperature as to render the separation of the butter more easily effected. The higher the temperature at which churning is done, the more adhesive will be the butter, and the more will the cheesy matter, which has been curdled by churning, stick to it. This renders it white in colour, and leads to rapid decay when exposed to a temperature at which changes can occur.

THE CENTRIFUGE.

We have seen that the centrifugal method effects the most thorough separation of the cream, and there can be no doubt but that the cream that is extracted by the centrifuge is the most perfect that can be obtained from milk; but until its capacity can be increased, or its cost reduced, it cannot be economically introduced into either the private dairy or the factory. It requires a steady power to run it at a uniform velocity of about 1,000 revolutions per minute, and this necessitates the use of a steam engine, which on grounds of economy could only be introduced into large dairies. Then, owing to the rapid revolution required, the capacity of the machine cannot be increased by increasing its diameter, as the increased centrifugal force would overcome the cohesion of the strongest material that could be used in its construction, and the machine would fly to pieces. As milk should be separated from cream within about four hours after milking, it will be seen that in factories of the ordinary capacity a number of them would have to be employed, as 800 pounds per hour is the utmost separating capacity of the largest yet made. On the ground of economy, then, it is found cheaper, as it is more expeditious to use ice as a separating agent in factories that receive the milk of several hundred cows.

All things considered we now come back to the conclusion that the creamery system is what is destined to work the greatest improvement in our butter products in the near future. The undivided attention of the most highly skilled practitioners, provided with the superior appliances that they can apply to every step of the process, never fails in obtaining a product of a uniformly high quality, and their superior storage and marketing

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facilities enables them either to hold their goods or send to market at any time in the best possible condition. The home production will still continue to be necessary, when diminished quantities and bad roads render transporting the milk impracticable; but wherever the milk of 200 cows can be secured, within a radius of a few miles, we think the very best plan for the dairy men of the district is to establish a co-operative butter-factory.

Perhaps this paper would not be complete without an account of how to conduct a butter-factory. Not being able to do this from my own experience or observation, I cannot do better than quote the following admirable description, as contributed to the *Farmers' Advocate*, by the late lamented X. A. Willard, a short time before his death:—

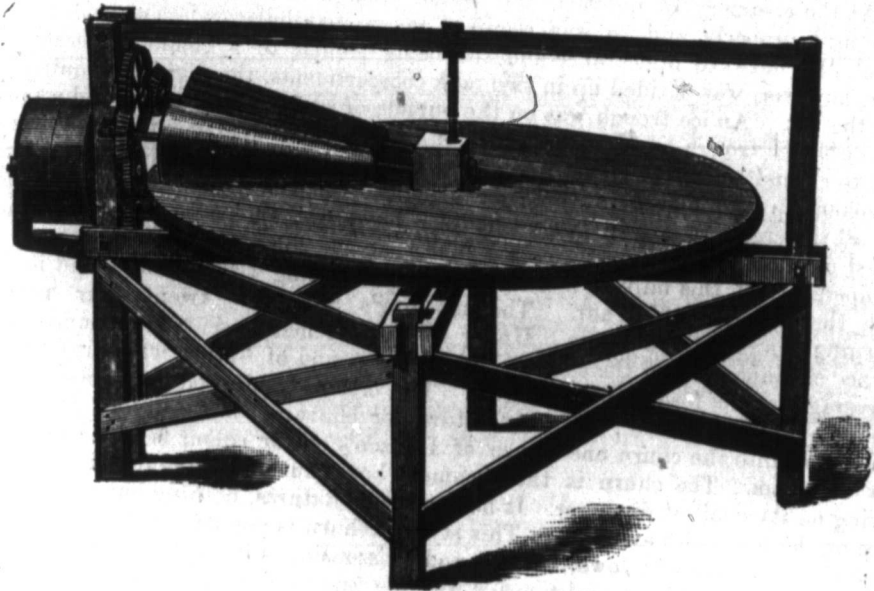
HOW TO MAKE "GILT-EDGE" CREAMERY BUTTER.

"I visited a creamery a few days ago where the finest kind of butter was made, butter that is eagerly sought after, and commands an extra price in market. A description of the process may perhaps be suggestive to the butter-makers in Canada, who find it difficult to make a fine grade of butter during hot weather.

"At the creamery in question the water, though sweet and fresh, is too warm to cool the milk properly, and ice was required in its manipulation. The milk is set in a large vat, the outward appearance and size being similar to a common cheesevat. Its interior, however, was divided up in two milk compartments, the division running lengthwise of the vat. An ice trough was on the outside of each compartment, and a moveable or adjustable ice trough hung in the centre of each milk compartment. They were deep enough to extend below the cream line when the compartments are filled with milk. Ice was broken up and placed in these ice troughs, which speedily cooled the milk, and caused all the cream to rise in twelve hours. There was an arrangement by which the skimmed milk could be drawn through a faucet at the lower part of the vat. I tested the temperature of this milk as it was drawn after setting twelve hours, and it marked on the thermometer 48° Fahr. The morning's milk sets twenty-four hours, and the evening's milk twelve hours. Under this arrangement twenty-six pounds of milk, from the 'common cows of the country,' yield one pound of butter, which is considered a good average for the fore part of August. The cream is allowed to turn slightly acid before going to the churn; its temperature for churning is about 56° to 58° Fahr. When it goes into the churn one ounce of Hansen's butter colour is added to every 168 quarts of cream. The churn is the common box churn, rectangular in shape, and revolving on its smallest diameter. It has no inside fixtures, nothing but a small, smooth surface on the four sides and ends. This style of churn is popular in the west among the makers of fancy butter in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, as it brings the butter in a nice granular shape, in the best condition for washing and freeing it from buttermilk. It is a very plain, simple affair, and no churn among the thousand patent devices for churning can make better butter. It may be remarked here, in passing, that the elaborate and complicated churns of the past are now discarded by the *advanced butter-maker*. He now prefers the simplest kind of arrangement, like that of the box churn, with no inside paddles or fixtures to beat the cream and injure the grain of the butter. The time consumed in churning, in the box churn, ranges from one hour to one hour and a-quarter. Just before the butter begins to granulate ice is broken up and added to the mass in the churn, and when it has fairly come in granules like shot the buttermilk is drawn, then water at a temperature of 50° Fahr. is thrown into the churn, which is revolved several times, when the water is drawn off. This process is repeated two or three times until the water comes off clear, and the buttermilk is thus expelled. The butter is now taken out and weighed in twelve and a-half pound lumps. These lumps go immediately to the butter-worker, are flattened out, and each lump is sprinkled with ten ounces of the best fine English salt. A word may be added here, in passing, that the makers of *fancy butter* are very particular as to the quality and character of salt used. It must be of the best description and from reliable and well-known brands.

"Mason's power butter-worker is used at the creamery. This is said to be *no plus ultra* of all the butter-workers where over 400 pounds of butter are churned per day.

It has a circular and revolving table set on an incline, upon which at one point two revolving and cone-like shafts are placed. One of the rollers is fluted and the other plain. Each roller runs parallel with the table, the corrugated roller brings the butter to an even thickness, and the smooth one does the working. The table makes from twelve to eighteen revolutions per minute. Owing to the revolving table and fluted roller, there is no gliding or rubbing of the butter, and the grain is not injured. Its work is so uniform that the butter needs less working than by the ordinary methods. It is needless, perhaps, to say here that a great deal of butter is spoiled in the working, hence I have deemed it not out of place to give a brief description of a first-class butter-worker. As each salted lump of butter goes through or under the rollers it is in turn thrown up in a heap with a paddle, and then passes under the rollers again. When the lumps have been thus heaped up and passed under the rollers four times, the salt has been evenly mingled through the mass, and the butter is then taken off in tubs and placed in a cool room until next morning; it is then put upon the butter-worker and run under the rollers three or four times in the same way as at the first working; sometimes only once or twice passing under the rollers will suffice, so that it shows no streaks, but is of a uniform and even colour. The butter is then immediately packed in white oak firkins or in ash tubs that



MASON'S POWER BUTTER-WORKER.

have been well soaked in brine to deodorize the wood. Care is taken to have good tight tubs, well hooped so as to allow no leakage, and to exclude as far as possible the admission of air. A clean, white muslin cloth goes on top of the tubs, and is sprinkled with salt when the cover is adjusted, and the butter is ready for market or may be stored in a cool place, say at a temperature of 50° Fahr. Such is briefly the process of manufacturing 'gilt edged' butter in one of the modern creameries of New York. And in conclusion it may be remarked that the most scrupulous cleanliness is observed and maintained in all departments of the establishment. Everything is sweet and clean, and there are no disagreeable odours floating in and about the premises to taint the milk or its product. The butter is of that delicious aroma flavour, and fine texture, that delights consumers, and for which they are willing to pay a high price."

With the exception of the rapid refrigeration of the milk, it will be seen that the process is essentially the same as in the common process that has been practised from "time immemorial" almost. Nothing better than this can be yet recommended, either for the private dairy or the butter-factory; although simple appliances may be used, the process should not differ in any respect from the foregoing.

A distilling in cold water contamination influences, the escape of the after it is drawn they run into contact with p or the complete. In fact the quality of the better results resort to it in products, why price? Until changing the setting, in order "submerging" escape, by having immersing in the same as the in quality need

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As butter degrees, it is temperature. as well as of so also be obtained shippers of butter extra cost of freight trade has all n endeavour to se in some instances able to compete by the Danes, a is there no hope Why then cannot We are shut out

* Those desired Live Stock Journal

"SUBMERGING" DISCUSSED.

A distinguishing feature of the Fairlamb system is the entire submerging of the cans in cold water. The advocates of this system claim that it prevents the milk from contamination by improper surroundings, and is completely protected from atmospheric influences, thus producing what they think is a perfect cream. As no provision for the escape of the "animal odour" is made—the milk being submerged as soon as possible after it is drawn from the cow—it seems to me that in flying from evil in one direction, they run into another, and frequently greater. It is opposed to all experience that contact with pure air should have an injurious influence either on the quality of cream, or the completeness of its separation, unless at a temperature of upwards of 66°. In fact the greater the surface of exposure the greater was the quantity, and the better the quality of the product. Milk set at from one and a-half to two inches, always gave better results than at a greater depth. If the action of the air is injurious why do they resort to it in the ripening of the cream? If it is not to the superior flavour of their products, why is it that butter, made on the open setting system commands the highest price? Until these questions can be satisfactorily answered, I must be excused from changing the opinion formed of the necessity of getting rid of the animal odour by open setting, in order to produce the finest flavoured goods. All the good features of the "submerging system," we think, might be retained and the "animal odour" allowed to escape, by having a conical cover on the cans, with an opening at the apex, and deeply immersing in water sufficiently cold. Then the Fairlamb system would be in every detail, the same as the other, as far as the butter-making process is considered, and no difference in quality need result.

INFLUENCE OF FEED ON PRODUCTS.

Feed exercises a wonderful influence on the quantity of milk yielded, as well as on its quality, consequently also on the quality and quantity of its products. The percentage of cream from a given quantity of milk has been wonderfully increased by proper feed rations, as numerous careful experiments have determined. But as the feeding is not responsible for the bad quality of our butter, and as this subject alone could not be adequately discussed within the limits of a thirty-page essay, I cannot here undertake to consider it. For the sake of those who would like to produce butter of a rich yellow colour, late in the season, we may state that feeding red carrots or pumpkins in sufficient quantity, will accomplish this without resorting to annato.*

OUR MARKETING SYSTEM AND HOW TO IMPROVE IT.

As butter rapidly deteriorates if long exposed to a temperature much over sixty degrees, it is important in marketing to keep it from being exposed to such a high temperature. Hence, at certain seasons, the necessity for shipping in refrigerator cars, as well as of securing cool storage for it when not in transit. Refrigerator rooms can also be obtained on ocean steamers; but, by having it stowed in the coolest parts, our shippers of butter find that it reaches the English market in very good condition, and the extra cost of freight in the refrigerator is thus avoided. We thus see that the wholesale trade has all necessary marketing facilities, and all that remains to suggest is to endeavour to secure better markets. Our butter-factories can, and actually do, produce in some instances at least, as fine butter as can be made anywhere else, and should be able to compete in the best markets. We know that the "West Indies is largely supplied by the Danes, and that they obtain fifty cents per pound there for their butter." There is there no hostile tariff to shut us off from such a fine market in these sister colonies. Why then cannot a "channel of trade" be opened up for our products in this direction? We are shut out by a hostile tariff from the American market, where as fine prices can

* Those desirous of further information on this subject, will find it fully discussed in the *National Live Stock Journal* for 1880, by "Alimentation."

now be obtained for really fine butter as in England; but why cannot other channels of trade be opened up for us? If we have to be content with the English market for our surplus, it is at any rate satisfactory to know that it is not likely to fail us in a hurry, and that we can rely on getting our butter sold on its merits.

We cannot do this in our own markets—at least in the rural districts—owing to the channels the trade in this commodity has got into. The great bulk of our butter is produced in small lots, and as yet a considerable majority perhaps, have poor appliances for conducting dairying operations, which is generally a subordinate branch of their business. They are, therefore, under the necessity of trading it off as it is made, to the nearest storekeeper, in exchange for goods. We have already explained the evils of this system generally, so unsatisfactory to all concerned. The remedy for this is in the hands of producers, we think, through the co-operative factory system, by turning out large lots of a uniformly high quality, the best markets and marketing facilities can always be taken advantage of. But in many districts and for various reasons this may not be presently practicable. The best thing then for the dairyman to do is to procure a "cabinet creamery." This is a very useful article of furniture for every farmer's kitchen, and is not nearly so costly as a "cabinet organ." It will very soon repay the investment in the facilities it affords for producing at all seasons a first-class article as well as in supplying "cool storage" for the same till it is convenient to send it to market. Then having a first-class article that he can put on the market, in first-class condition, let him put on his business coat and take a sample to the city. He will have no difficulty in finding respectable grocers that will be eager to contract for all he can supply—probably at not less than twenty-five cents per pound—if he will only put it up in the attractive way customers are willing to pay for. These fancy prices his "cabinet creamery" enables him to command, will enable him to add a "cabinet organ" to his household furniture in due course. By reducing the drudgery of the butter-making to a minimum, his wife and daughters will secure a little more leisure for intellectual culture, that with its elevating and ennobling influences would render home "the dearest spot on earth" to him and his. There are none more deserving of enjoying the fruits of their labours than those engaged in producing the "bread and butter" for our toiling millions; and if the suggestions some rather desultory studies, at odd minutes of leisure, have enabled me here rather imperfectly to present, for improving the quality of such a staple article of diet, should result in contributing in any way to the prosperity of this great and widely diffused industry, I will always be rewarded with the thought that my labour has not been in vain.

RESULTS OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The following is a statement of the amount of competition in the several classes, as compared with the four previous exhibitions:—

Horses.—The number of entries was 902, for which was paid in prizes \$1,996,—against 348 entries in Kingston in 1882, for which was paid \$1,211 and medals; 749 in London in 1881, for which was paid \$1,653; 740 in Hamilton in 1880, and 492 in Ottawa in 1879. This is the largest number of horses ever entered at any exhibition in Ontario. A new class was made for Canadian grade, Heavy Draught, and was well filled. The show of horses was very fine; a great many were imported the present season, in Heavy Draught and Agricultural classes.

Cattle.—In all classes there were 838 entries, for which was paid in premiums \$3,203 and 15 silver medals,—against in Kingston in 1882, 620 entries, to which were paid \$2,982.50 in cash and 27 medals; 656 entries in London in 1881, for which was paid \$2,798, and 424 entries in Hamilton in 1880, and 618 in Ottawa in 1879; again showing that it was ahead of any other exhibition ever held in Ontario, both in regard to quality and numbers. Never before was so much money paid out in prizes for cattle. Each breed and class was well represented, and Holsteins were exhibited this year for the first time. The Prince of Wales' prize was, this year, given to a herd of Durham cattle.

Sheep.—\$1,548 and paid \$1,279

entries in H exhibition in

Swine.—against in K medals; in Hamilton in lead in num

Poultry.—entries, to v 821 entries i live stock th

Agriculture.—awarded \$64 entries at L and 470 in O

Agriculture.—bacon, wines, at Kingston entries, for v in 1879, 1,49 but not up t success being Association, s

Horticulture.—entries, for w and 12 bron \$1,510 at Lon The show in t

Arts and—classifications ings, statuary and Mineralo printing and building mate and castings, furs, woollen \$1,850 was pa

Kingston in Dominion med 2,571 entries i is decreasing e

On the wh former one in in giving acco a large expens

For furth four former ex amount offered

The total licences, forage 1882, \$20,029. Ottawa in 187

why cannot other channels of the English market for our likely to fail us in a hurry, s.

rural districts—owing to the great bulk of our butter is prepared, have poor appliances for the branch of their business. As it is made, to the nearest of the evils of this system for this is in the hands of them, by turning out large lots of facilities can always be as reasons this may not be a man to do is to procure a for every farmers' kitchen, y soon repay the investment article as well as in supply to market. Then having a condition, let him put on his have no difficulty in finding an supply—probably at not it up in the attractive way "cabinet creamery" enables to his household furniture ing to a minimum, his wife tual culture, that with its arest spot on earth" to him of their labours than those millions; and if the sugges- ure, have enabled me here uch a staple article of diet, of this great and widely ht that my labour has not

IAL EXHIBITION.

in the several classes, as

paid in prizes \$1,996,— 1,211 and medals; 749 in lton in 1880, and 492 in tered at any exhibition in aught, and was well filled. ted the present season, in

paid in premiums \$3,203 ries, to which were paid 1881, for which was paid in 1879; again showing both in regard to quality a prizes for cattle. Each ted this year for the first d of Durham cattle.

Sheep.—868 entries—far ahead of any previous year—to which was paid in premiums \$1,548 and 7 silver medals,—against 354 entries in Kingston in 1882, for which was paid \$1,279 and 8 silver medals; 705 entries in London in 1881—cash paid, \$1,381; 675 entries in Hamilton in 1880; 431 in Ottawa in 1879. Never was there better sheep on exhibition in Ontario.

Swine.—In all classes, 448; for which was awarded \$1,027 and 5 silver medals,—against in Kingston in 1882, 343 entries, to which were paid \$1,031 in prizes and 15 medals; in London in 1881, 386 entries, to which was paid \$1,007; 407 entries in Hamilton in 1880, and 355 in Ottawa in 1879. The Berkshires, this year, taking the lead in numbers, with the Suffolks following very close.

Poultry.—276 entries, to which was paid \$376,—against in Kingston in 1882, 321 entries, to which \$345 was paid; at London in 1881, 632 entries and \$321 in prizes; 821 entries in Hamilton in 1880, and 460 in Ottawa in 1879. This is the only class of live stock that did not exceed the numbers of other years. The display was good.

Agricultural Implements, Tools, Carriages and Sleighs.—581 entries; to which was awarded \$647,—against 377 entries at Kingston in 1882, to which was paid \$387; 615 entries at London in 1881, to which was paid \$665; 370 entries at Hamilton in 1880, and 470 in Ottawa in 1879. This class always varies in size.

Agricultural Products, consisting of grain, seeds, field roots, dairy produce, sugar, bacon, wines, etc.—Total entries, in number, 1,139; for which was paid \$1,269,—against at Kingston in 1882, 933 entries—premiums paid, \$1,518; at London in 1881, 1,078 entries, for which was paid \$1,510; at Hamilton in 1880, 1,301 entries, and at Ottawa in 1879, 1,492 entries. The entries in those classes were ahead of Kingston and London, but not up the year previous. The dairy exhibit was very good; a great deal of the success being attributed to the co-operation of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association, as they each made a grant to the Provincial.

Horticultural Products, consisting of fruit, flowers, and garden vegetables.—3,067 entries, for which was paid \$1,305.50,—against 2,352 entries, for which was paid \$1,207 and 12 bronze medals in Kingston in 1882; against 2,631 entries, for which was paid \$1,510 at London in 1881; 3,999 entries in Hamilton in 1880; 2,252 in Ottawa in 1879. The show in this department was good, but was of course affected by the cold summer.

Arts and Manufactures.—The articles exhibited were arranged under the following classifications:—The *Fine Arts*, in oil paintings, water colours, crayons and pencil drawings, statuary, photography, architectural drawings, etc.; then comes Natural History and Mineralogy; the ladies' work, useful and ornamental; chemical preparations; printing and bookbinding and paper. The *Manufactures*, such as musical instruments, building materials, cabinet ware, machinery, tools, sewing machines, metal work, stoves and castings, saddlery, harness, trunks, shoe and bootmakers' work, wearing apparel, furs, woollen goods, and groceries and provisions. There were 2,117 entries, to which \$1,850 was paid and 4 gold, 8 silver, and 10 bronze medals,—against 1,859 entries, in Kingston in 1882, to which were paid \$1,746.50, 1 gold, 10 silver, and 12 bronze Dominion medals,—against 1,923 entries, to which was paid \$2,381.50 at London in 1881; 2,571 entries at Hamilton in 1880, and 2,402 at Ottawa in 1879. This part of the show is decreasing every year.

On the whole, the thirty-eight Provincial was a grand success, and much ahead of any former one in the live stock departments, and the city of Guelph is to be congratulated in giving accommodation to so many people during the week, as well as for the erection, at a large expense, of the buildings necessary to accommodate so many animals.

For further information in regard to the competition in each class, as compared with four former exhibitions, I beg to refer to a tabulated statement subjoined, showing the amount offered in prizes, the amount awarded, and the number of entries in each class.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The total amount received for members' fees, booths, stables, poultry, prize grants, licences, forage sold, and admission fees, was \$13,179.45,—against \$9,026 in Kingston in 1882, \$20,029.26 in London in 1881, \$13,960 in Hamilton in 1880, and \$11,056 in Ottawa in 1879.

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1883, showing the amount offered in Prizes, the Amount awarded, and the Number of Entries in 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, and 1879.

CLASSES.	Amount Offered 1883.	Amount awarded 1883.	Number of Entries 1883. Guelph.	Number of Entries 1882. Kingston.	Number of Entries 1881. London.	Number of Entries 1880. Hamilton.	Number of Entries 1879. Ottawa.
Thoroughbred Horses	\$ 277 00	\$ c. 233 00	64	6	46	50	39
Roadster Horses	390 00	386 00	170	76	200	196	123
Carriage Horses	471 00	459 00	215	142	245	221	149
Agricultural Horses (exclusive of pure Clydesdales, Percherons and Suffolks)	381 00	360 00	215	59	149	148	122
Heavy Draught Horses (including Clydesdales and Shirebred Horses)	364 00	364 00	161	40			
Heavy Draught Horses, Grade, Canadian bred	113 00	84 00	40	4			
Heavy Draught Suffolk Horses	104 00	45 00	10		109	90	59
Heavy Draught Percheron Horses	89 00	65 00	27	21			
Durham Cattle	523 00	523 00	221	137	174	134	102
Hereford Cattle	413 00	403 00	77	76	62	46	33
Devon Cattle	325 00	290 00	75	56	73	42	51
Ayrshire Cattle	416 00	416 00	111	90	104	103	194
Galloway Cattle	413 00	393 00	68	43	34	37	54
Angus or Polled Aberdeen Cattle	413 00	220 00	36	27	6		
Jersey or Alderney Cattle	413 00	337 00	79	59	51	23	61
Holstein Cattle	90 00	90 00	24				
Grade Cattle	230 00	230 00	90	52	90	29	62
Fat and Working Cattle, (any breed)	280 00	265 00	57	40	62	46	61
Cotswold Sheep	220 00	220 00	89	49	153	155	55
Leicester Sheep	232 00	242 00	190	75	184	204	137
Lincoln Sheep	235 00	235 00	114	53	143	94	54
Southdown Sheep	234 00	236 00	155	80	107	136	105
Shropshire Down Sheep	234 00	234 00	157				
Hampshire and Oxfordshire Down Sheep	148 00	148 00	51	45	55	60	44
Merino Sheep	133 00	133 00	55	32	26		
Fat Sheep	100 00	100 00	57	20	36	26	36
Berkshire Pigs	230 00	230 00	144	93	126	131	123
Suffolk Pigs	228 00	228 00	130	115	105	141	90
Poland China Pigs	190 00	165 00	47	18	57		
Essex Pigs	190 00	190 00	68	50	50	76	35
Yorkshire and other large breeds	238 00	234 00	59	67	48	59	107
Poultry, etc.	269 00	242 00	201	226	319	417	284
Chickens, Ducks, etc., 1883. Pigeons, Rabbits.	162 00	134 00	75	162	313	404	176
Agricultural Implements	347 00	279 00	152	96	160	141	121
Agricultural Implements and Machines (for exhibition only)	355 00	260 00	188	69	195	152	233
Carriages and Sleighs, and parts thereof			156	196	160	150	113

Agricultural Tools and Implements (chiefly for hand use)	187 00	108 00	85	16	100	77	116
Field Grains, Hops, etc.	415 00	396 00	354	324	319	381	506
Small Field Seeds, Flax, Hemp, etc.	167 00	87 00	70	90	85	113	186
Field Roots, etc.	236 00	191 00	375	300	416	462	400
Dairy Products, etc.	463 00	442 00	938	155	172	257	276
Sugar, Bacon, etc.	59 00	29 00	25	10			
Honey and Apiary Supplies	49 00						
Domestic Wines							

Southdown Sheep	114	53	143	94	54
Shropshire Down Sheep	155	80	107	136	105
Hampshire and Oxfordshire Down Sheep	157	45	55	60	44
Merino Sheep	51	32	26	26	36
Fat Sheep	55	20	36	131	123
Berkshire Pigs	57	93	126	141	90
Suffolk Pigs	144	115	105	141	90
Poland China Pigs	130	18	57	76	35
Essex Pigs	47	50	50	59	107
Yorkshire and other large breeds	68	67	48	319	284
Poultry, etc.	59	226	313	404	176
Chickens, Ducks, etc., 1883. Pigeons, Rabbits	201	75	162	141	121
Agricultural Implements and Machines (for exhibition only)	75	152	185	152	233
Agricultural Implements	162	188	160	150	113
Carriages and Sleighs, and parts thereof	347	196	185	160	150
	355	279	260	150	113

Agricultural Tools and Implements (chiefly for hand use)	187 00	108 00	100 00	16 00	77 00	116 00
Field Grains, Hops, etc.	415 00	396 00	319 00	324 00	381 00	506 00
Small Field Seeds, Flax, Hemp, etc.	167 00	87 00	85 00	90 00	118 00	185 00
Field Roots, etc.	235 00	191 00	416 00	300 00	452 00	400 00
Dairy Products, etc.	463 00	442 00	172 00	155 00	257 00	276 00
Sugar, Bacon, etc.	59 00	29 00	44 00	10 00	45 00	78 00
Honey and Apiary Supplies	49 00	43 00	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Domestic Wines	90 00	64 00	33 00	33 00	62 00	47 00
Fruit (Professional Nursermen's List)	200 00	123 00	61 00	35 00	80 00	76 00
Fruit-General List—(Apples and Pears)	383 00	366 00	1283 00	1306 00	1985 00	843 00
Fruit-General List, Continued—(Plums, Peaches, Grapes, etc.)	433 00	360 00	815 00	437 00	943 00	550 00
Garden Vegetables	184 00	165 00	500 00	436 00	611 00	475 00
Plants and Flowers	347 00	291 00	312 00	138 00	380 00	308 00
Fine Arts (in Water-colours, Crayons, etc.)	255 00	229 00	185 00	131 00	191 00	162 00
Fenmanship, Linear Drawing, Photography, Engraving, etc.)	270 00	173 00	237 00	237 00	288 00	319 00
Natural History and Mineralogy	233 00	80 00	69 00	50 00	75 00	119 00
Ladies' Work (Ornamental)	274 00	131 00	45 00	40 00	54 00	86 00
Ladies' Work (Useful)	233 00	217 00	512 00	512 00	628 00	628 00
Chemical Manufactures and Preparations	134 50	126 00	261 00	285 00	216 00	416 00
Printing, Bookbinding, Paper, etc.	92 00	47 00	30 00	12 00	39 00	78 00
Musical Instruments	204 00	39 00	20 00	30 00	33 00	28 00
Building Materials, Painting, Work in Marble, etc.	307 00	85 00	70 00	15 00	19 00	6 00
Cabinet-ware and other Wood and Hair Manufactures	753 00	157 00	100 00	86 00	50 00	61 00
Machinery and parts thereof, and Tools	304 00	91 00	60 00	50 00	86 00	100 00
Sewing Machines (for exhibition only)	194 00	116 00	75 00	50 00	135 00	194 00
Mechanical Metal Work (Miscellaneous)	216 00	102 00	66 00	15 00	48 00	24 00
Stoves and Castings	179 00	51 00	30 00	30 00	73 00	92 00
Saddle, Harness and Trunkmakers' Work, Engine, Hose, etc.	230 00	162 00	89 00	50 00	159 00	152 00
Shoe and Bootmakers' Work and Material	355 00	51 00	32 00	32 00	50 00	54 00
Wearing Apparel and Furs, Flax, Hemp and Cotton Goods	204 00	44 00	36 00	75 00	41 00	72 00
Woollen Goods	200 00	200 00	103 00	95 00	71 00	76 00
Groceries and Provisions	60 00	60 00	66 00	55 00	139 00	190 00
Essays	100 00	100 00	11 00	9 00	72 00	128 00
Dominion Special Prize for cow of any breed for milking purposes	60 00	60 00	5 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Prince of Wales' Annual Special Prize for herd of Durham Cattle	100 00	100 00	48 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Farmers' Advertisements Annual Prize for Fall, Winter, and Spring Wheat	835 00	100 00	2 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Extra Animals	100 00	100 00	1055 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Stone & Wellington's Special Prize for best sample of Pocklington Grapes	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Medals (for Exhibition)	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Medals (for Prize Farms)	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Totals	18494 50	14819 50	10315 00	7916 00	11252 00	9668 00

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Progress of the Provincial Exhibition since its commencement in 1846.

Year.	PLACES OF EXHIBITION.	Total amount offered in Prizes.	Total number of entries.	Total amount awarded.
		\$ c.		\$ c.
1846..	Toronto.....	1600 00	1150	1100 00
1847..	Hamilton.....	3000 00	1600	2400 00
1848..	Cobourg.....	3100 00	1500	2300 00
1849..	Kingston.....	5600 00	1429	2800 00
1850..	Niagara.....	6106 00	1638	3400 00
1851..	Brockville.....	5017 85	1466	3223 75
1852..	Toronto.....	5916 95	4048	4913 00
1853..	Hamilton.....	6410 15	2820	5293 25
1854..	London.....	7176 10	2933	5427 50
1855..	Cobourg.....	9216 30	3077	6941 70
1856..	Kingston.....	9238 00	3791	6799 50
1857..	Brantford.....	10071 40	4337	8136 00
1858..	Toronto.....	10700 50	5572	9215 00
1859..	Kingston.....	10513 00	4830	8067 50
1860..	Hamilton.....	15015 50	7532	12900 00
1861..	London.....	12031 00	6242	10188 00
1862..	Toronto.....	12236 00	6319	10722 00
1863..	Kingston.....	11866 00	4756	9166 00
1864..	Hamilton.....	12559 50	6392	10304 25
1865..	London.....	13434 00	7221	11036 75
1866..	Toronto.....	12712 00	6279	10288 50
1867..	Kingston.....	12731 00	4825	9311 50
1868..	Hamilton.....	13304 50	6620	11120 00
1869..	London.....	13428 00	7649	11459 50
1870..	Toronto.....	14110 00	6847	12441 70
1871..	Kingston.....	15724 50	6682	12951 00
1872..	Hamilton.....	16092 00	7714	13142 00
1873..	London.....	16016 00	8420	13797 00
1874..	Toronto.....	16640 00	8162	14070 00
1875..	Ottawa.....	16996 50	7318	14651 00
1876..	Hamilton.....	18237 00	10011	15631 50
1877..	London.....	16320 60	10618	14387 00
1878..	Toronto.....	17947 40	10292	13980 00
1879..	Ottawa.....	18525 00	9668	14957 50
1880..	Hamilton.....	16994 00	11252	13147 50
1881..	London.....	17154 50	9486	13456 50
1882..	Kingston.....	19927 00	7916	14912 00
1883..	Guelph.....	18494 50	10315	14819 50

OFFICIAL
VINC
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TO 29

JUDGES.

1st Prize, Jan

2nd do Wm

3rd do Joh

1st Prize, B. M

2nd do I. N

James McKerl

1st Prize, John

2nd do John

Jas. Anderson,

1st Prize, John

2nd do John

John Dymont, C

1st Prize, John

2nd do John

1st Prize, John

2nd do John

3rd do Jas. I

Exhibition since its com

Total number of entries.	Total amount awarded.
	\$ c.
1150	1100 00
1600	2400 00
1500	2300 00
1429	2800 00
1638	3400 00
1466	3223 75
4048	4913 00
2820	5293 25
2933	5427 50
3077	6941 70
3791	6799 50
4337	8136 00
5572	9215 00
4830	8067 50
7532	12900 00
6242	10188 00
6319	10722 00
4756	9166 00
6392	10304 25
7221	11036 75
6279	10288 50
4825	9311 50
6620	11120 00
7649	11459 50
6847	12441 70
6682	12951 00
7714	13142 00
8420	13797 00
8162	14070 00
7318	14651 00
10011	15631 50
10618	14387 00
10292	13980 00
9668	14957 50
11252	13147 50
9486	13456 50
7916	14912 00
10315	14819 50

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, HELD AT GUELPH, FROM SEPTEMBER 24TH TO 29TH, 1883.

HORSES.

64 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James Daniels, L'Original; Miles Storms, Colebrook; James Sutton, M.D., McGillivray.

CLASS I.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$24. Third Prize, \$14.

- 1st Prize, James Anderson, V. S., Galt, Ont., "Terror," 17 years old, bred by J. & J. White, Bronte; sire, Ruric; dam, Maritana (imp).
 2nd do Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., "Big Sandy;" sire, Australian (imp.); dam, Gennevar by Lexington.
 3rd do John T. Hicks, Esq., Mitchell.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, B. McQuillan, Guelph, Ont., "Prince Arthur."
 2nd do I. N. Hall, Ingersoll, Ont., "Nobby Milesian Good Enough;" sire, Old Milesian; dam, Nobby.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$10.

- James McKerlie, Nelson, Ont., "Orlo," dark bay; sire, Terror; dam, Lady Buford.

THOROUGHBRED YEARLING COLT.

First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$6.

- 1st Prize, John White, Milton, Ont.
 2nd do John Clark, Alloa, Ont.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, ANY AGE.

Prize, Diploma.

- Jas. Anderson, V.S., Galt, "Terror."

THOROUGHBRED 3-YEAR-OLD FILLY.

First Prize, \$16. Second Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, John White, Milton.
 2nd do John Dymont, Orkney, Ont., "Aunt Alice;" sire, Terror; dam, Ada.

THOROUGHBRED 2-YEAR-OLD FILLY.

First Prize, \$12.

- John Dymont, Orkney, "Lucy Lightfoot;" sire, Big Sandy; dam, Nettie.

THOROUGHBRED YEARLING FILLY.

First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6.

- 1st Prize, John White, Milton.
 2nd do John Dymont, Orkney, "Maggie May;" sire, Big Sandy; dam, Nettie.

THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$7.

- 1st Prize, John White, Milton.
 2nd do John White, Milton.
 3rd do Jas. McKerlie, Nelson.

THOROUGHBRED FEMALE ANY AGE.
Prize, Diploma.
John White, Milton.

THOROUGHBRED FOAL OF 1883.
First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6.
1st Prize, John White, Milton.
2nd do John White, Milton.

CLASS II.

ROADSTER HORSES, FOR DRIVING OR THE SADDLE.—170 ENTRIES.
JUDGES.—J. B. Hughes, Waterloo; James Cross, Cassburn; Charles O'Neal, Paris.

ROADSTER STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.
First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$15.
1st Prize, McMillan Bros., Erin.
2nd do J. J. McLaughlin, Clinton, "Sorel Cloud."
3rd do Aaron Abbott, Everton.

ROADSTER STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.
1st Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.
1st Prize, J. & J. Hainer, Georgetown.
2nd do Levi A. Toole, Bowmanville.
3rd do Geo. Coghlan, Eramosa.

ROADSTER STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.
First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$6.
1st Prize, Maurice O'Connor, Guelph.
2nd do P. P. Barrett, Hespeler.
3rd do Joseph Backer, Cranbrook, "Clear Grit."

ROADSTER YEARLING COLT.
First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$7.
1st Prize, William Hendrie, jr., Hamilton.
2nd do Adam M. Van Sickle, Jerseyville.

ROADSTER STALLION, ANY AGE.
Prize, Diploma.
McMillan Bros., Erin.

ROADSTER FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.
1st Prize, \$16. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$6.
1st Prize, Charles Head, Guelph.
2nd do John McConnell, Guelph.
3rd do R. M. Wilson, Delhi.

ROADSTER FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.
First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, \$5.
1st Prize, James Slemmon, Winfield.
2nd do James Harrison, Georgetown.
3rd do Nelson Standish, Georgetown.

ROADSTER YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.
First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.
1st Prize, Geo. S. Armstrong, Fergus.
2nd do J. & R. McQueen, Salem.
3rd do Nelson Standish, Georgetown.

ROADSTER BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.
First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$6.
1st Prize, Abraham Van Sickle, Jerseyville.
2nd do Matthew Howson, Ashgrove.
3rd do William Johnston, Galt.

1st Prize, Wi
2nd do Ma
3rd do Ab

1st Prize, Jam
2nd do A.
3rd do Joh

1st Prize, Tho
2nd do C. R
3rd do Fre

CARRIAGE H
JUDGES.—

1st Prize, Hart
2nd do Jame
3rd do Jame

1st Prize, Geor
2nd do Steve
3rd do D. M

1st Prize, John
2nd do W. C.
3rd do Owen

1st Prize, Matth
2nd do D. Me

George Whitely,

1st Prize, Hartle
2nd do J. W.
3rd do James

1st Prize, Willia
2nd do Hugh
3rd do Walter

1st Prize, John O
2nd do J. and
3rd do Matthe

ROADSTER FOAL OF 1883.

- First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.
- 1st Prize, William A. Bescoby, Georgetown.
2nd do Matthew Howson, Ashgrove.
3rd do Abram M. Van Sickle, Jerseyville.

PAIR ROADSTER MATCHED HORSES, IN HARNESS (Stallion excluded).

- First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.
- 1st Prize, James Matthew, Acton.
2nd do A. W. Green, Acton.
3rd do John Wideman, Yatton.

ROADSTER SINGLE HORSE, IN HARNESS (Stallion excluded).

- First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.
- 1st Prize, Thomas Gowdy, Guelph.
2nd do C. E. Rymal, Hamilton.
3rd do Fred Wm. Stone, Guelph.

CLASS III.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—ANIMALS 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, TO BE OVER 15½ HANDS.—215 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. R. McGregor, Sarnia; Ira F. Gulp, Beamsville; Joseph Kilgour, Mount Forest.

CARRIAGE STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

- First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$15.
- 1st Prize, Hartley & Ellis, Zimmerman.
2nd do James Irving, Cass Bridge.
3rd do James Drinkwater, Alloa, "Goldleaf."

CARRIAGE STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.
- 1st Prize, George Whitely, Seaforth.
2nd do Steven Farrell, Arthur.
3rd do D. McDiarmid, Mohawk.

CARRIAGE STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$6.
- 1st Prize, John Hayes, Hamilton.
2nd do W. C. Brown, Meadowvale.
3rd do Owen Robertson, Manswood.

CARRIAGE YEARLING COLT.

- First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$7.
- 1st Prize, Matthew Howson, Ashgrove.
2nd do D. McDiarmid, Mohawk.

CARRIAGE STALLION, ANY AGE.
Prize, Diploma.

George Whitely, Seaforth.

CARRIAGE FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$16. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$6.
- 1st Prize, Hartley and Ellis, Zimmerman.
2nd do J. W. Bessey, Georgetown.
3rd do James Starkey, Arkell.

CARRIAGE FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$7. Third Prize, \$4.
- 1st Prize, William Scott, Barnett.
2nd do Hugh Black, Rockwood.
3rd do Walter Laing, Guelph.

CARRIAGE YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

- First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.
- 1st Prize, John Orr, Galt.
2nd do J. and R. Hunter, Alma.
3rd do Matthew Howson, Ashgrove.

CARRIAGE BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$6.
 1st Prize, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale.
 2nd do Matthew Howson, Ashgrove.
 3rd do J. W. Bessey, Georgetown.

CARRIAGE FOAL OF 1883.

First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.
 1st Prize, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale.
 2nd do Matthew Howson, Ashgrove.
 3rd do W. J. Thompson, Orkney.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, IN HARNESS.—(Stallions excluded.)

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.
 1st Prize, J. C. Shannon, Waterford.
 2nd do A. D. McPherson, Glenmorris.
 3rd do Guggisberg Bros. & Co., Preston.

PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (Under 15½ hands, in harness. Stallions excluded).

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.
 1st Prize, R. M. Wilson, Delhi.
 2nd do Philip Miller, Port Rowan.
 3rd do J. W. Bessey, Georgetown.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSE, IN HARNESS (Stallion excluded).

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.
 1st Prize, J. B. Armstrong, Guelph.
 2nd do J. C. Morrow, Fergus.
 3rd do R. Shannon, Brantford.

SADDLE HORSE (Not over 16 hands. Stallion excluded).

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.
 1st Prize, R. Shannon, Brantford.
 2nd do F. B. DeChadenides, Guelph.
 3rd do T. C. Greenside, Guelph.

LADY RIDERS.

Prize, Silver Medal and \$5.
 Miss Laing, Guelph.

HUNTER, IN SADDLE, OVER HURDLES.

First Prize, Silver Medal. Second Prize, Bronze Medal.
 1st Prize, George S. Armstrong, Fergus.
 2nd do Walter Laing, Guelph.

CLASS IV.

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES (Exclusive of Pure Clydesdales, Percherons and Suffolks).
215 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Charles Sealey, Waterdown; John Ross, Cookstown; James Dempster, Gananoque.

AGRICULTURAL STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$15.
 1st Prize, William Sadler, Galt, "St. Elmo."
 2nd do Frederick Shertzberg, Brantford.
 3rd do John Patterson, Port Hope.

AGRICULTURAL STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12.
 1st Prize, Joseph Ricker, Sheffield.
 2nd do Richard Paddock, Kildean.

AGRICULTURAL STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$6.
 1st Prize, George Vance, Ratho.
 2nd do George Vance, Ratho.
 3rd do Joseph Button, Thistle town, "Tom of Etobicoke."

AGRICULTURAL YEARLING COLT.

- First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$7. Third Prize, \$4.
- 1st Prize, John Watson, Winfield.
2nd do Richard Paddock, Kildean.
3rd do John Stewart, Cromarty.

AGRICULTURAL STALLION, ANY AGE.

- Prize, Diploma.
- William Sadler, Galt, "St. Elmo."

AGRICULTURAL FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$16. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$6.
- 1st Prize, Neil Smith, Woodhill.
2nd do William Shafen, Berlin.

AGRICULTURAL FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, \$4.
- 1st Prize, Josiah Oliver, Derry West.
2nd do Frederick Shertzberg, Brantford.
3rd do Thomas Marshall, Galt.

AGRICULTURAL YEARLING, FILLY OR GELDING.

- First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.
- 1st Prize, Jacob Bricker, Roseville.
2nd do T. Chisholm, Manswood.
3rd do John Clark, Alloa.

AGRICULTURAL BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

- First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$6.
- 1st Prize, Andrew Aitchison, Inverhaugh.
2nd do Henry Dunbar, Ospringe.
3rd do M. Kirby, Armstrong's Mills.

AGRICULTURAL FOAL OF 1883.

- First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.
- 1st Prize, Andrew Aitchison, Inverhaugh.
2nd do William N. Scott, Milton.
3rd do M. Kirby, Armstrong's Mills.

MATCHED FARM TEAM, IN HARNESS (Stallions excluded).

- First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.
- 1st Prize, W. J. Dickson, Walton.
2nd do Andrew Turnbull, Galt.
3rd do Alexander McPhail, Galt.

BEST PAIR MATCHED HORSES, GENERAL PURPOSES.

- Special Prize by Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, \$15.
- Andrew Turnbull, Galt.

CLASS V.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE IMPORTED HEAVY DRAUGHT STOCK ON THE SIDE OF BOTH SIRE AND DAM, INCLUDING CLYDESDALES AND SHIREBRED HORSES.—161 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; T. L. Pardo, Buckhorn; Thomas Blezard, Norwood.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

- First Prize, \$40. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$15.
- 1st Prize, James Storey, Markham, "Silent James," (imp.) Shirehorse.
2nd do H. & R. Beith, Bowmanville, "British Commander" (1981), brown, three white feet; bred by R. D. B. Cunningham, New Galloway, Scotland; sire, General Neil (1143); dam, Emerald (710).
3rd do Brooks & Colquhoun, Mitchell, "Glengarry" [18], (imp.), brown, white face and hind feet, bred by George Marr, Cairnbogie, Scotland; sire, Farmer's Glory (see Appendix, vol. I., S.S.B.); dam, Jess, by Glengarry (1444).

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, J. & P. Brooks, Blanchard, John A. " (2182), bright bay; foaled April 20, 1880; bred by James Ross, Titwood, Dunlop, Ayrshire, Scotland; sire, Young Lord Lyon (994); dam, Jean of Titwood (367).
 2nd do The Sydenham and St. Vincent Stock Importing Co., Meaford, "Oak Branch" (2638), dapple bay, imported in 1882 by M. John Palmer, Richmond Hill.
 3rd do John Duff, Everton, (imp.) "Davie Lad" (2051), dark brown, bred by William Craig, Renfrewshire, Scotland; sire, Young Lord Lyon (994); dam, Jess (1144).

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$6.

- 1st Prize, Simon Beattie, Annan, Scotland, imported this season a Clyde.
 2nd do Horton & Innes, Clinton, "Pride of Avon" (2329), imported bay; foaled May, 1881; bred by James Vallance Lanarkshire, Scotland; sire, Cedric (1087); dam, Jean (1818).
 3rd do John McMullan, Colonsay, "Puzzler" (imp.); sire, Ploughboy (590); dam, Bess, by Old Times (578).

HEAVY DRAUGHT YEARLING COLT.

First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$7. Third Prize, \$4.

- 1st Prize, Mr. Davis, Windsor, imported by Simon Beattie, of Annan, Scotland.
 2nd do Horton & Innes, Clinton, "Kinmount Willie" (imported); dam Bell (1335).
 3rd do Alexander Forsythe, Brucefield.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, ANY AGE.

Prize, Diploma.

- James Storey, Markham, "Silent James," Shirehorse; imported.

HEAVY DRAUGHT FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$16. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$6.

- 1st Prize, Gernon White, Dumbarton, "Wee Beauty."
 2nd do Thos. McCrae, Guelph, "Modesty" [12] (imp.), bay, with two white feet, foaled June, 1880; bred by Thos. Wilkin, Dumfries, Scotland; sire, Chancellor of Blackhall (1094); dam, Darling, (1840).
 3rd do William Colquhoun, Mitchell, "Lady Montgomery" (imported); (vol. 6), brown, white face, feet and legs, foaled 1880; bred by Matthew Dunlop, Tannoch, Scotland; sire, Royal George (731), dam, Dunlop Mare, (vol. 6).

HEAVY DRAUGHT FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, \$4.

- 1st Prize, Robt. Young, Galt; imported in 1882, (in vol. 6, S. C. S. B.)
 2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Heather Bell" [10] (imp.), brown, cream mane and tail, and white hind feet, foaled 16th May, 1881; bred by James McQueen, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire, Young Pride of Scotland (1368); dam, Nanny of Crofts (850).
 3rd do Simon Beattie, Annan, Scotland; imported this season.

HEAVY DRAUGHT YEARLING FILLY.

First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.

- 1st Prize, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, "Lady Clare" (vol. 5).
 2nd do J. A. Watson, Eden Mills, Clarinda" [14] "Bright Ray," foaled 12th April, 1882; bred by James Picken, Laigh Langride Craigie, Scotland; sire, Glenlee (363); dam, Clara (1642).
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Glenkin's Princess" [7] (imp.), brown, foaled 5th May, 1882; bred by Captain R. De Barre Cunninghame, Castle Douglas, Scotland; sire, Sir Michael (1530); dam, Esmeralda (730).

THREE HEAVY DRAUGHT FEMALES, ANY AGE.

Prize, Diploma.

- Jno. McMillan, Constance.

HEAVY DRAUGHT BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Mr. Davis, Windsor, imported by Simon Beattie, Annan Scotland.
 2nd do Humphrey Snell & Son, Clinton, "Bessie Lea."
 3rd do Joseph Skinner, Mitchell.

HEAVY DRAUGHT FOAL OF 1883.

First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.

- 1st Prize, Joseph Skinner, Mitchell.
 2nd do Hendrie & Douglass, Hamilton.
 3rd do Humphrey Snell & Son, Clinton.

SPAN OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, IN HARNESS (Stallions excluded.)

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, Wm. Boyd, Toronto.
 2nd do John McMillian, Constance.
 3rd do Thos. McCrae, Guelph, "Nelly Bly" [6] and "Prince" of Kelvie [13].

CLASS VI.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES. Grade—(Canadian Breed.)—40 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Same as in preceding class.

HEAVY DRAUGHT BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE. Grade—(Canadian Breed.)

First Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, George A. Wallace, Ponsonby.
 2nd do John Taylor, Rockwood.

HEAVY DRAUGHT FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD. Grade—(Canadian Breed).

First Prize, \$12.

Joseph Hagen, Eden Mills.

HEAVY DRAUGHT FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD. Grade—(Canadian Breed.)

First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.

1st Prize, James Tabb, Auburn.
 2nd do John McMillian, Constance.
 3rd do Andrew Harvie, Kirkwall.

HEAVY DRAUGHT YEARLING FILLY. Grade—(Canadian Breed).

First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6. Third Prize, \$4.

1st Prize, Andrew Clarke, Orangeville.
 2nd do Alex. Stinson, Glen Allan.
 3rd do Jacob Ricker, Roseville.

HEAVY DRAUGHT FOAL OF 1883. Grade—(Canadian Breed).

First Prize, \$8. Second Prize, \$6.

1st Prize, George A. Wallace, Ponsonby.
 2nd do John Taylor, Rockwood.

CLASS VII.

SUFFOLKS, HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE IMPORTED HEAVY DRAUGHT STOCK ON THE SIDE OF BOTH SIRE AND DAM.—10 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Same as for Class V.

SUFFOLK STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, William Sadler, Galt, "Young Hero."
 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph.

SUFFOLK STALLION, ANY AGE

Prize, Diploma.

William Sadler, Galt, "Young Hero."

CLASS VIII.

PERCHERONS, HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE IMPORTED DRAUGHT STOCK ON THE SIDE OF BOTH SIRE AND DAM.—27 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Charles Sealey, Waterdown; James Dempster, Gananoque; John Ross, Cookstown.

PERCHERON STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.
 2nd do do do do

PERCHEBON STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.

PERCHEBON STALLION, ANY AGE.

Prize, Diploma.

T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills,

PERCHEBON FEMALE, ANY AGE.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills.

2nd do Maurice O'Connor, Guelph.

SPECIAL.—BEST PAIR OF WALKING HORSES FOR THE ROAD OR FARM.

First Prize, Silver Medal. Second Prize, Bronze Medal.

1st Prize, W. J. Dickson, Walton.

2nd do Alex. McPhail, Galt.

SPECIAL PRIZE, OFFERED BY WM. SADLER, GALT, FOR COLT OF 1883, Sired by "ST. ELMO."

First Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, John Phin, Hespeler.

SPECIAL PRIZE, OFFERED BY WM. SADLER, GALT, FOR COLT OF 1883, Sired by "YOUNG HERO."

First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, John Bruce, Galt.

2nd do Patrick Kinsella, Hespeler.

CATTLE.

CLASS IX.

DURHAMS.—221 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James I. Davidson, Balsam; Henry Collins, Peterborough; A. Rawlings, Forest.

DURHAM BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$40. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$15.

1st Prize, J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Barmpton Hero" [6593], roan, calved May 22nd, 1878; bred by John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin; got by Royal Barmpton [3969] (32996); dam, Mimules, by Champion of England (17526), etc.

2nd do Rowland & Scott, Dunblane, "British Prince" [8174], red and white; calved October 26th, 1879; bred by John S. Armstrong, Speedside; got by 2nd Prince of Springwood, [5978]; dam, English Lady II., by Prince Royal [3871].

3rd do J. & R. McQueen, Salem, "Duke of Athol" [4962], red and white; calved October 30th, 1876; bred by Mr. William Douglas, Seneca, got by Lord Languish [3527] 17569; dam, Mirtle, by Lothair [1718] 10393.

DURHAM BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$40. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$15.

1st Prize, Green Brothers, Oakville, "Earl of Marr" (imp.), rich roan, calved May 2nd, 1881; bred by Wm. S. Marr, Upper Mill, Scotland; got by Bentinck (42787); dam, Emma II., by Golden Eagle (26267), etc.

2nd do John Fothergill, Burlington, "Prince James" [10329], roan, calved December 23rd, 1880; bred by J. and R. Hunter, Alma; got by Knight of Warlaby [1634] (29014); dam, Queen of the May V., by Baron Booth of Kilerby [4271], etc.

3rd do John Currie, Everton "Culloden" [8292], red; calved November 28th, 1880; bred by W. T. O'Connor, Guelph; got by Prince Charlie [7639]; dam, Florence, by Clarendon [2491], etc.

DURHAM YEARLING BULL.

First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$12.

1st Prize, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, "Lord Glamis."

2nd do Grant and Campbell, Woodville, "Macduff" [10200], red, calved September 23rd, 1881; bred by J. & W. Watt, Salem; got by Barmpton Hero [6595]; dam, Princess Macula II. by Oxford Prince [1925], etc.

3rd do Alexander McPhail, Galt, "British Flag."

DURHAM BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Challenge."

2nd do J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Marquis of Lansdowne."

3rd do J. & R. Hunter, Alma, "Red Jacket."

J. & W. Watt, Salem
M.P.P.
Englan

1st Prize, J. & W. W.
Johnst
(24928)

2nd do J. & W. W.
by Art
6864.

3rd do J. & R. M.
1876; h
Conrad

1st Prize, T. & A. B.
2nd do J. & W. W.
ember
dam, M

3rd do J. & W. W.

1st Prize, J. & W. W.
2nd do T. & A. B.
3rd do J. & W. W.

1st Prize, J. & W. W.
2nd do J. & W. W.
Barmpt
3rd do T. & A. B.

1st Prize, J. & W. W.
2nd do John S. A.
exhibit
3rd do J. & R. F.
Queen

T. & A. B. Snider, G
FOUR C

J. & W. Watt, Salem
HERD OF DURHAM

J. & W. Watt, Salem
caster,

1st Prize, Fred. Wm.
2nd do Fred. Wm.
3rd do F. A. Fler
Myddle
Thoma

DURHAM BULL ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Barmpton Hero" [6595], roan, calved May 22nd, 1878; bred by John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin; got by Royal Barmpton [3969] (32996); dam, Mimules, by Champion of England (17526), etc.

DURHAM COW.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$15.

1st Prize, J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Crimson Flower 2nd," red, calved April 29th, 1874, bred by Birrell and Johnston, Greenwood; got by Scotsman II.; dam, Crimson Flower (imp.), by Refiner (24928).

2nd do J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Lady Russell," red and very little white, calved April 12th, 1878; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Scotsman III.; dam, Dora, by Highland Chief 6864.

3rd do J. & R. McQueen, Salem, "Agatha" (vol. 4, C. S. H. H. B., p. 3), red and white, calved Nov. 1876; bred 29th, by exhibitors; got by Juno's Mazurka [5444]; dam, Annie Elizabeth, by Conrad [1143] 5478.

DURHAM COW, THREE YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$15.

1st Prize, T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, "Rose of Strathallan 2nd."

2nd do J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Rose of Fairview" (vol. 6, C. H. B., p. 542), red and white, calved December 10th, 1879; bred by Malcolm McTaggart, Clinton; got by Baron Louan III. [4589]; dam, Maggie Hill (vol. 3, p. 606), by 6th Grand Duke of Moreton [1499].

3rd do J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Scarlet Velvet."

DURHAM HEIFER, TWO YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Violet's Lancaster."

2nd do T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, "Gean Blossom" (imp.).

3rd do J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Rose of the Valley."

DURHAM YEARLING HEIFER.

First Prize, \$16. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.

1st Prize, J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Stamford XI."

2nd do J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Rosa Lee," red, calved December 24, 1881; bred by exhibitors; got by Barmpton Hero [6595]; dam, Rose II. by Baron Booth of Killerby [4271].

3rd do T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, "Rose of Strathallan 3rd."

DURHAM HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Hesper."

2nd do John S. Armstrong, Speedside, "Geraldine II.," roan, calved September 19th, 1882; bred by exhibitor; got by Butterfly Duke; dam, Mary Ann X., by Heir of Englishman (24122).

3rd do J. & R. Hunter, Alma, "Queen of the May VII.," got by Socrates [10520] (45640), dam, Queen of the May III. by Knight of Warlaby [1634] (29014).

DURHAM, FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Special Prize by Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, \$10.

T. & A. B. Snider, German Mills, "Rose of Strathallan 2nd."

FOUR CALVES, UNDER 1 YEAR (Owned by Exhibitor, and sired by same Bull).

Prize, Diploma.

J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Challenge" "Hesper," "Prince Albert," and "Kossuth."

HERD OF DURHAM CATTLE, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, OF ANY AGE, OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

Special—Prince of Wales' Prize, \$60.

J. & W. Watt, Salem, "Barmpton Hero" [6595], "Lady Russell," "Rose of Fairview," "Violet's Lancaster," and "Stamford XI."

CLASS X.

HEREFORDS.—77 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—C. Barker, Paris; Thomas Clark, Ottawa; John Sharp, Bath.

HEREFORD BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Duke of Manchester" (5308).

2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Quebec" (6125).

3rd do F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Corporal" (imp.) [38], calved June 18, 1880; bred by Mr. Thomas Myddleton, Shropshire, England; sire, Captain (5238); dam, Violet IV., by Young Sir Thomas (3624).

HEREFORD BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$10.
- 1st Prize, C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, "Serjeant" [109] (imp.), calved June 1st, 1881; bred by Thomas Myddleton, Acton-on-Clun, England; got by Captain (5238); dam, Miss Nobleman V., by Baron IV. (4326).
- 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Bonny Lad IV." (6317).
- 3rd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Picture V." (6600).

HEREFORD BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

- First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$8.
- 1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Victor VII." (7333).
- 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Wilfred."
- 3rd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Bonnie Lad VII."

HEREFORD BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

- First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.
- 1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Bonnie Lad IX."
- 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Grandee VIII."
- 3rd do C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, "Merryman" [105], calved October 30th, 1882; bred by exhibitor; got by Corporal [38] (imp.); dam, Merry III. [37], by Archduke (4312).

HEREFORD BULL, ANY AGE.

- Prize, Silver Medal.
- Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Duke of Manchester" (5308).

HEREFORD COW.

- First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.
- 1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Vesta IX."
- 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Lady Winnifred."
- 3rd do C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, "Merry III." [37], calved March 4th, 1879; bred by E. Grasett, Welmore, England; got by Archduke (4312); dam, Cherry XVIII., by Renown (2719).

HEREFORD COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.
- 1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 22nd."
- 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 33rd."
- 3rd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Peach 11th."

HEREFORD HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

- First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.
- 1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 27th."
- 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 26th."
- 3rd do C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, "Greenslieve 4th" [91] (imp.), calved May 23rd, 1881; bred by E. Grasett, Craven Arms, Eng.; got by Commander (4453); dam, Greenslieve 2nd, by Vanquisher (5102).

HEREFORD HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

- First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, 10. Third Prize, \$5.
- 1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 30th."
- 2nd do C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, "Little Annie" (imp.), [97], calved Jan. 17th, 1882; bred by Thomas Myddleton, Acton-on-Clun, Eng.; got by Regulus (4076); dam, Miss Annie II. [97], by Hartington (5358).
- 3rd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Sweetheart 17th."

HEREFORD HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

- First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, 5.
- 1st Prize, Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Cherry 11th."
- 2nd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Peach 11th."
- 3rd do Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 33rd."

HERD OF HEREFORDS, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

- Prize, Silver Medal.
- Fred. Wm. Stone, Guelph.

JUDGES.—

1st Prize, G. & A. W.
Guelph
Hartl
2nd do William C
Jack's

S. & M. Rudd, Guelph
of the C

1st Prize, S. & M. Ru
The M
2nd do John Haw
Hawes,

1st Prize, John Hawe
sire, The
2nd do S. & M. Ru
Rudd;

G. & A. Wood, Isling

1st Prize, William C
King W
2nd do G. & A. W
Morgan
3rd do Jehn Hawe
Rudd;

1st Prize, G. & A. W
Wood,
2nd do S. & M. R
Rudd;
3rd do William C
Samson

1st Prize, G. & A. W
Royal C
2nd do S. & M. Ru
Guelph

1st Prize, G. & A. W
sire, Lo
2nd do G. & A. W
sire, Lo

CLASS XI.

DEVONS.—75 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Joseph Walker, Niagara; Wm. Lang, St. Mary's; Thos. Haut, Woodalee.

DEVON BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20.

- 1st Prize, G. & A. Wood, Islington, "The Marquis" [773], calved Oct. 20th, 1878; bred by George Rudd, Guelph; sire, Prince Albert Victor; bred by Her Majesty; dam, Lady Eliza [655], by Hartland [363].
- 2nd do William Courtice, Courtice, "John A." [842], calved March, 1880; bred by exhibitor; sire, Jack's Alive [749]; dam, Plumb [792], by King William [417].

DEVON BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20.

- S. & M. Rudd, Guelph, "Napoleon" [868], calved November 7th, 1881; bred by George Rudd; sire, King of the Ocean [727]; dam, Lady Eliza [655] by Hartland [363].

DEVON BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15.

- 1st Prize, S. & M. Rudd, Guelph "Defeater," [867], calved March 28th, 1882; bred by George Rudd; sire, The Marquis [773]; dam, Red Rose [777], by Hartland [363].
- 2nd do John Hawes & Son, Marden, "Professor" [847], calved November 20th, 1882; bred by John Hawes, Marden; sire, King of the Ocean [727]; dam, Thrifty [608] by Monarch [604].

DEVON BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, John Hawes & Son, Marden, "Jumbo" [882], calved January 1st, 1883; bred by exhibitors; sire, The Marquis [773]; dam, Blossom [751] by Dandy [670].
- 2nd do S. & M. Rudd, Guelph, "Hartland III." [866], calved November 20th, 1882; bred by George Rudd; sire, Oxford Lad [804]; dam, Lady Eliza [655] by Hartland [363].

DEVON BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

- G. & A. Wood, Islington, "The Marquis" [773].

DEVON COW.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, William Courtice, Courtice, "Plumb" [792], calved March 3rd, 1876; bred by exhibitor; sire, King William [417]; dam, Queen II. [788] by Gladstone [391].
- 2nd do G. & A. Wood, Islington, "Maggie May" [769], calved March 12th, 1879; bred by Richard Morgan, Islington; sire, Royal George [718]; dam Mossy [681] by Hartland [363].
- 3rd do John Hawes & Son, Marden, "Blossom" [751], calved September 15th, 1877; bred by George Rudd; sire Dandy [670]; dam, Miss Ann [582] by Hartland [363].

DEVON COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, G. & A. Wood, Islington, "Buttercup" [815], calved January 11th, 1880; bred by Samuel Wood, Islington; sire, Kilpatrick [745]; dam, Lady of the Lake [709], by Dandy [670].
- 2nd do S. & M. Rudd, Guelph, "Miss Butterfly" [797], calved April 15th, 1880; bred by George Rudd; sire, Prince Albert Victor; dam, Lady Eliza [655] by Hartland [363].
- 3rd do William Courtice, Courtice "Susan" [793], calved March 17th, 1879; bred by exhibitor; sire, Samson II. [789]; dam, Queen II. [788] by Gladstone [391].

DEVON HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, G. & A. Wood, Islington, "Olivette" [846], calved March 2nd, 1881; bred by exhibitors; sire, Royal George [718]; dam, Moss Rose [711] by Hartland [363].
- 2nd do S. & M. Rudd, Guelph, "Lady Eulalie" [869], calved August 1st, 1881; bred by George Rudd, Guelph; sire, The Marquis [773]; dam, Curly [342] by Samson VI. [310].

DEVON HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, G. & A. Wood, Islington, "Dominion Beauty" [844], calved Feb. 1st, 1882; bred by exhibitors; sire, Lord Lorne [816]; dam, Betsy [710] by Hartland [363].
- 2nd do G. & A. Wood, Islington, "Lady Lorne" [845], calved May 10th, 1882; bred by exhibitors; sire, Lord Lorne [816]; dam, Moss Rose [711] by Hartland [363].

DEVON HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, S. & M. Rudd, Guelph.
2nd do John Hawes & Son, Marden, "Snow Drop" [883].

SPECIAL PRIZE.—DEVON FEMALE, ANY AGE.
(By Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co.), \$10.

John Hawes & Son, Marden.

HERD OF DEVONS, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, Silver Medal.

G. & A. Wood, Islington.

CLASS XII.

AYRSHIRES.—111 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. D. Fulton, Chesterville; T. C. Stark, Gananoque; Thomas Turner, Eden Grove.

AYRSHIRE BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, James McCormick, Rockton, "Frank" [1330], white and brown, calved April 20th, 1880; bred by Thomas Guy, Oshawa; sire, Prince Charley [1273]; dam, Oshawa Belle [777], by Bismarck [500].
2nd do T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Wm Wallace" [1247], dark red and white, calved September 10th, 1879; bred by Jardine & Son; sire, Mars I. [803], 2177; dam, Heather Bell [678], by Wilson [438].
3rd do James McNish & Son, Lyn, "Colonel II." [1402], brown and little white, calved October 12th, 1879; bred by Andrew Allan, Montreal; sire, Colonel [1010]; dam, Blossom II. [1250], by Sir George III. 427.

AYRSHIRE BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Samuel J. Lyons, Norval, "Eureka" [1349].
2nd do T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Sir Garnett" [1408], white, spotted with red, calved September 10th, 1881; sire, Wm. Wallace [1247]; dam, Maggie [1310], by Canada [919].
3rd do T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Robert Bruce" [1447], red and white, calved August 22nd, 1881; bred by John Lawrie, Malvern; sire, Rob Roy [1254]; dam, Wild Flower [466], by Avondale Farmer [116], 422.

AYRSHIRE BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Scottish Chief" [1446], brown with white spots, calved July 20th, 1882; bred by exhibitors; sire, Sultan [1288]; dam, Pansy II, [1378], by Royal Butterfly [1274].
2nd do E. W. Ware, Hamilton, "Garfield" [1361], red and white, calved February 6th, 1882; bred by E. W. Ware, Hamilton; sire, Mars I. [803], 2177; dam, Pansy [1136], by Warrior [780].
3rd do William C. Beaty, Omagh, (imp. in dam) "Conqueror II." [1472], dark red and white, calved October 20th, 1881; bred by J. B. Bessey & Bro., Georgetown; sire, Conqueror in Scotland; dam, Heather Bloom (imp.) [1599], by General, in Scotland.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Wm. C. Beaty, Omagh, "Prince of Ashdale" [1473], red and white; calved March, 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Colin [1259]; dam, May Queen [772] by Bismarck [500].
2nd do T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Victor."
3rd do James McCormick, Rockton, "Tecumseh" [1480], red and white, calved May 20th, 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Frank [1330].

AYRSHIRE BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

- T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Scottish Chief" [1446], brown with white spots, calved July 20th, 1882; bred by exhibitors; sire, Sultan [1288]; dam, Pansy II, [1378], by Royal Butterfly [1274].

AYRSHIRE COW.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Gurta IV." [1181], red and white, calved January 6th, 1878; bred by Thomas Guy; sire, Cyrus [601]; dam, Gurta [64] 1244, by Prince of Wales [17], (135).
2nd do John Gildner, Berlin, "Perfection" [1005], red and white, calved January 27th, 1877; sire, Rocket [602]; dam, Oxford Beauty [853], by Grand Duke [250] etc.
3rd do E. W. Ware, Hamilton, "Pansy" [1136], red and white, calved May 16th, 1878; bred by Mr. John Foott, Port Hope; sire, Warrior [750]; dam, Charlotte 137 [709], by Carrick Farmer, (imp.) [48] 1947, etc.

1st Prize, E. W. Ware, George
2nd do John Gildner, Raglan
3rd do John Gildner, [602];

1st Prize, Wm. C. Beaty, by Jam
lands (i
2nd do T. Guy & S
bred by
3rd do John Gildner, A. Par
[250] et

1st Prize, T. Guy & S
by exhib
2nd do J. B. Drury, Arch. P
3rd do John Gildner, dam, N

1st Prize, T. Guy & S
2nd do do
3rd do do

T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, sire, Cy

HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

T. Guy & Son, Oshawa

JUDGES.—James Fle

1st Prize, Thomas McRoutled, (3030), e
2nd do Thomas McEsq., G

1st Prize, Thomas McRoutled, bred by of Drum
2nd do N. Higginb
3rd do Thomas Mc & T. Sh

AYRSHIRE COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, E. W. Ware, Hamilton, "Daisy" [1400], red and white, calved September 28th, 1879; bred by George Thomson, Bright; sire, Arthur Mars [983]; dam, Oshawa Lass [515] by Burns [513].
 2nd do John Gildner, Berlin, "Beauty 5th" [1368], red and white, calved March 6th, 1881, sire, Lord Raglan [1271]; dam, Oxford Beauty [853], by Grand Duke [250] etc.
 3rd do John Gildner, Berlin, "Nell 2nd" [1327], red and white, calved December 3rd, 1879; sire, Rocket [602]; dam, Little Nell [855] by Spot [127] etc.

AYRSHIRE HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Wm. C. Beaty, Omagh, "Daisy II." (imp.) [1531], red and white, calved December, 1880; bred by James Weir, Sandelands, Lanark, Scotland; sire, Chester Hall; dam, Daisy of Sandelands (imported), (955).
 2nd do T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Model III." [1381], red and white (twin), calved September 5th, 1880; bred by exhibitors; sire, Royal Butterfly [1274]; dam, Model [1179] by Bismarck [500].
 3rd do John Gildner, Berlin, "Beauty 4th" [1326], red and white, calved January 25th, 1880; bred by A. Park, Es., Hollin; sire, Rocket [602]; dam, Oxford Beauty [853] by Grand Duke [250] etc.

AYRSHIRE HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Gurta VI." [1506], brown and white, calved September 5th, 1881; bred by exhibitors; sire William Wallace [1247]; dam, Gurta IV. [1181] by Cyrus [601].
 2nd do J. B. Drury, Listowel, "Beauty VI." [1560], red and white, calved December 1st, 1881; bred by Arch. Park, Hollin; sire, Lord Raglan [1221]; dam, Beauty III. [1325], by Rocket [602].
 3rd do John Gildner, Berlin, "Tidy" [1619], red and white, calved May 20th, 1882; sire, Cadno, [1237]; dam, Nell 2nd [1327] by Rocket [602], etc.

AYRSHIRE HEIFER, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Empress" [1550].
 2nd do do do do "Gurta VII."
 3rd do do do do "Heifer" out of White Tulip [278].

SPECIAL—AYRSHIRE, FEMALE, ANY AGE.

(By Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co.), \$10.

- T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Gurta IV." [1181], red and white, calved Jan. 6th, 1878; bred by Thomas Guy; sire, Cyrus [601], dam, Gurta [64], 1244, by Prince of Wales [17], (185).

HERD OF AYRSHIRES, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, Silver Medal.

- T. Guy & Son, Oshawa.

CLASS XIII.

GALLOWAYS.—68 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James Fleming, Grahamsville; James Fisher, Hyde Park; John H. Carnegie, Peterborough.

GALLOWAY BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$25.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Elrig" [551], (imp.), calved April 10th, 1881; bred by Mr. William Routledge, Scotland; sire, The Baron of Drumlanrig (1158); dam, Maggie II. of Elrig (3030), etc.
 2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Lochiel" [591], (imp.), calved May 6th, 1881; bred by George Greig, Esq., Galloway, Scotland; sire, Maori Chief [592], 1433; dam, Lillias of Milnmark (3503).

GALLOWAY BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$30 Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Macleod II. of Drumlanrig" [553], (1676), calved March 5th, 1881; bred by Duke of Buccleuch, Scotland; sire, Stanley of Drumlanrig (1348), dam, Harriet IV. of Drumlanrig (2622), etc.
 2nd do N. Higginbottom, Guelph, "Mochrum" [554], (imp.), calved February 22nd, 1881; bred by Mr. Routledge, Scotland; sire, The Baron of Drumlanrig (1158); dam, Mary II. of Elrig (2705)
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Autumn" [549], (1698), (imp.), calved April 21st, 1881; bred by W. & T. Shannon, Scotland; sire, Normandy (1533); dam, Miller VI. (3449).

GALLOWAY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Arabi Bey" [548], calved April 21st, 1882; bred by A. Milligan, Scotland; sire, Macleod of Taberoch (1471); dam, Nellie of Cornwall (3888), etc.
 2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Chapelton" [550], calved June 16th, 1882; bred by Mr. S. Moffatt, Scotland; sire, Dick of Walton (2195); dam, Maid of Dumfries [513], (4974).
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Creochs" [673], calved January 2nd, 1883, got in Scotland; bred by exhibitor; sire, Forest Chief (1855); dam, Careful [559], etc.

GALLOWAY BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Bruce" [665], calved May 3rd, 1883; bred by exhibitor; sire, Young Franklin [596]; dam, Young Cherry [609].
 2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Hawarden" [668], calved January 12th, 1883; got in Scotland; sire, Harden (1151); dam, Lucetta (3441), etc.
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Closeburn" [666], calved January 28th, 1883; got in Scotland; sire, Prince Victor (1473); dam, Beauty II. of Troquhain [556], etc.

GALLOWAY BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

- Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Macleod II. of Drumlanrig" [553], (1676), calved March 5th, 1881; bred by Duke of Buccleuch, Scotland; sire, Stanley of Drumlanrig [1348]; dam, Harriet IV. of Drumlanrig (2622), etc.

GALLOWAY COW.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Lucetta" [569], calved October 6th, 1882; bred by Mr. Thomas Fisher, Scotland; sire, Islesman (1590); dam, Belted Lass [557], etc.
 2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Jenny of Tarbreoch" [567], calved March, 1879; bred by William Shennan, Scotland; sire, Sousy John (1238); dam, Jenny II. of Barmoffly (3114), etc.
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Meg of Congeith" [574], calved March 23th, 1879; bred by Mr. John Cannon, Scotland; sire, Lofty (1085); dam, Maggie of Congeith (3086), etc.

GALLOWAY COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Topsy of Tarbreoch" [582] (imp.), calved March 25th, 1880; bred by Earl of Galloway, Garliestown, Scotland; sire, Scottish Borderer (669); dam, Topsy of Garliestown (2843).
 2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Blossom of Tarbreoch" [558] (imp.), calved February 28th, 1880; bred by Earl of Galloway, Garliestown, Scotland; sire, Scottish Borderer (669); dam, Blossom of Garliestown (2846).
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Miss Hope II. of Balgray" [575] (imp.), calved February 13th, 1880; bred by J. Jardine Paterson, Balgray, Scotland; sire, Olden Times (1399); dam, Miss Hope of Balgray (3077) by Bob of Balgray (1092).

GALLOWAY HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Lucetta II." [570] (imp.), calved January, 1881; bred by James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Scotland; sire, Knowsley (1279); dam, Lucetta [569] (3441), by Scottish Borderer (669).
 2nd do William Hearn, Guelph, "Empress" [517], calved December 9th, 1880; bred by Jos. Hickson, Montreal; sire, Laird of Burleigh [516]; dam, Black Swan [328], by Lord Wellington [332].
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Nancy of Tarbreoch" [580] (imp.), calved January, 1881; bred by James Cunningham, Scotland; sire, Knowsley (1279); dam, Mary V. of Tarbreoch (3435), by Chieftain of Drumlanrig (752).

GALLOWAY HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Cherry Blossom" [602] (imp.), calved 1882; bred by Robert Wallace, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; sire, Scotia of Tarbreoch [591]; dam, Cherry of Hensol [603] (3554), by the Major of Hensol (1299).
 2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Nellie" [608], calved April, 1882; bred by James McLean, Annan, Scotland; sire, Maori Chief [592] (1433); dam, a pure bred Galloway cow, from Lord Galloway's stock.
 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, [610] "Nettie" (imp.), calved May, 1882; bred by James McLean, Annan, Scotland; sire, Maori Chief [592] (1433); dam, a pure bred Galloway cow, from Lord Galloway's stock.

GALLOWAY HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Fairy Dell" (imp.) [690], calved January 29th, 1883; bred in Scotland; sire, Macleod of Tarbreoch (1471); dam, Nellie of Cornwall [581], by Dominic Samson (1149).

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1st Prize, Geary Bros
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Geary Bros., London.

JUDGES.—F. K. M

First
1st Prize, Valancey E.
2nd do Mrs. H. M. J.
3rd do Mrs. E. M. J.

10 [A. A.]

- 2nd Prize Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Lady Geills" [568] (imp.), calved October 6th, 1882; bred by Thos. Fisher, Craignorget, Scotland; sire, Islesman (1590); dam, Belted Lass [557] by Craignorget [611].
- 3rd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Maggie Lauder" (imp.) [692]; bred in Scotland; sire, Bob of Congeith (1719); dam, Meg of Congeith [574], by Lofty (1085).

HERD OF GALLOWAYS, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, Silver Medal.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph.

CLASS XIV.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS.—36 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Same as for Galloways.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Geary Bros., London, "Lord of the Forth."
2nd do do do do
3rd do do do do

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$15.

Geary Bros., London, "Laird of Blibro."

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

Geary Bros., London.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN COW.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15.

- 1st Prize, Geary Bros., London, "Agnes of Westside" (4260).
2nd do do do "Maud of Guisachan" (4404).

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15.

- 1st Prize, Geary Bros., London, "Julia of Ythsie."
2nd do do do "Nelly 3rd" (5037).

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$12.

- 1st Prize, Geary Bros., London.
2nd do do do

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Geary Bros., London, "Favourite of Altsare V." (5586).
2nd do do do "Cootie."

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Geary Bros., London, "Mary of Blibro."
2nd do do do "Carena."

HERD OF ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, Silver Medal.

Geary Bros., London.

CLASS XV.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.—79 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—F. K. Moreland, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; David Duncan, Don; H. J. LeFevre, Lakefield.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$35. Second Prize, \$25. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Valancey E. Fuller, Hamilton, "Thalma," 4288 A.J.C.C.
2nd do Mrs. H. M. Jones, Brockville, "Rival" (imp.), 3762.
3rd do Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Wandefair," 8216.

10 [A. A.]

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20.

- 1st Prize, T. Guy & Son, Oshawa, "Boulivot," imported by Simon Beattie in 1881.
2nd do Harold Sorby, Gourock.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$8.

- 1st Prize, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Florist," 8622.
2nd do H. L. Ross, Georgetown, "Hanlan" [?].
3rd do Valancey E. Fuller, Hamilton, "Canada's John Bull," 8388 J.C.C.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Mistletoe's Rival," 5857.
2nd do Harold Sorby, Gourock.
3rd do H. L. Ross, Georgetown, "Eureka."

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

- Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Florist," 8622 A.J.C.C.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY COW.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Valancey E. Fuller, Hamilton, "Faith of Oakland," 19696 J.C.C.
2nd do Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Mistletoe," 5857.
3rd do Valancey E. Fuller, Hamilton, "Epegia," 4631 J.C.C.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$15.

- 1st Prize, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Canada Caroline," 2019.
2nd do Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Maggie Bradley," 1055.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20.

- H. L. Ross, Georgetown.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, Valancey E. Fuller, Hamilton, "Easter Star," 20145 A.J.C.C.
2nd do Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Rival's Favourite," 4645.
3rd do Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Rival's Eugenie," 1623.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, \$5.

- 1st Prize, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Rival's Patience."
2nd do Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Florist's Caroline."
3rd do Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Signalexia."

SPECIAL—FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Prize (by Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co.), \$10.

- Valancey E. Fuller, Hamilton, "Faith of Oakland," 19696 A.J.C.C.

HERD OF JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, Silver Medal.

- Valancey E. Fuller, Hamilton.

CLASS XVI.

HOLSTEINS.—24 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Same as for Jerseys.

HOLSTEIN BULL, ANY AGE.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$10.

- 1st Prize, Cook & Lord, Aultsville.
2nd do do do do (imp. in dam), "Quarantine Chief" (bull calf).

1st Prize, Cook & Lord
2nd do do do

1st Prize, Cook & Lord
2nd do do do

1st Prize, Cook & Lord
2nd do do do

HERD OF HOLSTEIN

Cook & Lord, Aultsville

JUDGES.—E. H. Hillb

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff
2nd do do do
3rd do do do

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff
2nd do do
3rd do Thos. P. C.

1st Prize, John Fother
2nd do H. & I. Groff
3rd do do

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff
2nd do George Keit
3rd do E. Greville

1st Prize, James Slimm
2nd do George Keit
3rd do H. & I. Groff

H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

HOLSTEIN COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, Cook & Lord, Aultsville, (imp.) "Jessie L." (3043) H. H. B.
2nd do do do do "Agate" (1236) H. H. B.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, Cook & Lord, Aultsville, (imp.) "De Jock" (2919).
2nd do do do do (imp.) "Jacoba H." (2946).

HOLSTEIN HEIFER, UNDER 2 YEARS.

First Prize, \$10. Second Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, Cook & Lord, Aultsville, (imp.) "Lena L." (3048).
2nd do do do do (imp.) "Nelly Bell" (3045).

HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE, CONSISTING OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, Silver Medal.

Cook & Lord, Aultsville.

CLASS XVII.

GRADE CATTLE.—90 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—E. H. Hillburn, Uxbridge; George Hyde, Stratford; Wm. Nugent, Newburg.

GRADE COW.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$15.

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
2nd do do do do
3rd do do do do

GRADE COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$25. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$15.

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
2nd do do do do
3rd do Thos. P. Card, Marden.

GRADE HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, John Fothergill, Burlington.
2nd do H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
3rd do do do.

GRADE HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

First Prize, \$15. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
2nd do George Keith, Elora.
3rd do E. Greville Harston, Ilfracombe.

GRADE HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

First Prize, \$12. Second Prize, \$8. Third Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, James Slimmon, Winfield.
2nd do George Keith, Elora.
3rd do H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SPECIAL—GRADE FEMALE, ANY AGE.

(By Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co.), \$10.

H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

FOUR GRADE FEMALES, ANY AGE.

(The property of the exhibitor.)

Prize, Silver Medal.

H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

CLASS XVIII.

FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.—57 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Thomas Alison, Galt; Wm. Donaldson, Woodstock; Peter Kennedy, Dominionville.

FAT STEER, 3 AND UNDER 4 YEARS OLD.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff, Elmira, "Champion."
 2nd do do do do "Young Sherman."
 3rd do J. & R. McQueen, Salem, "Red Duke."

BEST FAT STEER OR HEIFER, UNDER 3 YEARS.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$15. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff, Elmira, "Elmira."
 2nd do do do do "James."
 3rd do do do do "Waterloo."

FAT COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$20. Third Prize, \$10.

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff, Elmira, "Maid of Honour VI."
 2nd do John Russell, Brougham, "Duchess."
 3rd do J. & R. McQueen, Salem, "Lily."

PAIR OF FAT CATTLE, UNDER 4 YEARS.

First Prize, \$30. Second Prize, \$15.

1st Prize, H. & I. Groff, Elmira, "Champion" and "Sherman."
 2nd do do do do "Elmira" and "James."

BEST FAT BEAST FROM ANY OF ABOVE SECTIONS.

Prize, Diploma.

H. & I. Groff, Elmira, "Champion."

YOKE OF WORKING OXEN.

First Prize, \$20. Second Prize, \$10. Third Prize, \$5.

1st Prize, William S. Armstrong, Speedside.
 2nd do Donald Robertson, Action.
 3rd do W. D. Sorby, Guelph.

YOKE OF THREE-YEAR-OLD WORKING STEERS.

First Prize, \$20.

John Brown, Galt.

SHEEP—LONG WOOLLED.

CLASS XIX.

COTSWOLDS.—89 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Bennett, Athol; John Marshall, Doon.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, James Main, Boyne	\$20 00
2nd do do James Main	15 00
Best shearling ram, James Main	20 00
2nd do James Main	15 00
3rd do Henry Arkell, Arkell	10 00
Best ram lamb, James Main	15 00
2nd do James Main	12 00
3rd do James Main	8 00
Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, James Main	16 00
2nd do James Main	12 00
3rd do Henry Arkell	8 00
Best 2 shearling ewes, James Main	16 00
2nd do James Main	12 00
3rd do James Main	8 00
Best 2 ewe lambs, James Main	15 00
2nd do James Main	10 00
3rd do James Main	8 00
Best pen of Cotswolds—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, James Main	Silver Medal.

JUDGES.—James

Best ram, 2 shears and over
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best shearling ram,
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best ram lamb, WILL
 2nd do John
 3rd do John
 Best 2 ewes, 2 shears
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best 2 shearling ewes
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best 2 ewe lambs, W
 2nd do John
 3rd do John
 Best pen of Leicester
 William Sorby

JUDGES.—N.

Best ram, 2 shears and over
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best shearling ram,
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best ram lamb, WILL
 2nd do Earl
 3rd do Earl
 Best 2 ewes, 2 shears
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best 2 shearling ewes
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best 2 ewe lambs, G
 2nd do G.
 3rd do W.
 Best pen of Lincoln
 Geary Bros.

Andrew Murray, Cl
 2nd prize, 200 pound

Best ram, 2 shears and over
 2nd do do
 3rd do do
 Best shearling ram,
 2nd do do
 3rd do do

CLASS XX.

LEICESTERS.—190 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James Rowand, Dunblane; William Crawford, Caledon East; John Crawford, Ottawa.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,	William Somers, St. Mary's	20 00
2nd do	William Whitelaw, Guelph	15 00
3rd do	James S. Smith, Maple Lodge	10 00
Best shearling ram,	E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helen's	20 00
2nd do	William Somers, St. Mary's	15 00
3rd do	William Whitelaw, Guelph	10 00
Best ram lamb,	William Somers, St. Mary's	15 00
2nd do	John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare	12 00
3rd do	John Kelly, jr.	8 00
Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over,	John Kelly, jr.	16 00
2nd do	John Kelly, jr.	12 00
3rd do	William Somers	8 00
Best 2 shearling ewes,	William Whitelaw	16 00
2nd do	William Somers	12 00
3rd do	John Kelly, jr.	8 00
Best 2 ewe lambs,	William Somers	15 00
2nd do	John Kelly, jr.	12 00
3rd do	John Kelly, jr.	8 00
Best pen of Leicesters—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs,	William Somers	Silver Medal.

CLASS XXI.

LINCOLN SHEEP.—114 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—N. A. Peterson, Ameliasburg; Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines; John Allan, Orillia.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,	Geary Bros., London	\$15 00
2nd do	Geary Bros.	10 00
3rd do	John Rowell, Maple Grove	5 00
Best shearling ram,	Geary Bros.	15 00
2nd do	G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa	10 00
3rd do	Earnest Parkinson, Eramosa	5 00
Best ram lamb,	William Walker, Ilderton	12 00
2nd do	Earnest Parkinson	8 00
3rd do	Earnest Parkinson	4 00
Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over,	Geary Bros.	15 00
2nd do	Geary Bros.	10 00
3rd do	Andrew Murray, Clanbrassil	5 00
Best 2 shearling ewes,	William Walker	15 00
2nd do	Geary Bros.	10 00
3rd do	Earnest Parkinson	5 00
Best 2 ewe lambs,	Geary Bros.	12 00
2nd do	G. & W. Parkinson	8 00
3rd do	William Walker	4 00
Best pen of Lincolns—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs,	Geary Bros.	Silver Medal.

SPECIAL.—LONG WOOL SHEEP—ONE MALE AND NINE FEMALES.

(Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Company, Hamilton).

Andrew Murray, Clanbrassil	\$35 00
2nd prize, 200 pounds Food, value, Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph	32 00

SHEEP—MEDIUM WOOLLED.

CLASS XXII.

SOUTHDOWNS.—155 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Clark, Lansdowne; James Edge, Edge Hill.

Best ram, 2 shears and over,	John Jackson, Abingdon	\$20 00
2nd do	Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill	15 00
3rd do	John Jackson	10 00
Best shearling ram,	B. F. Olmsted, Hamilton	20 00
2nd do	John Jackson	15 00
3rd do	Robert Marsh	10 00

Unionville.

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\$20 00
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 15 00
 12 00
 8 00
 16 00
 12 00
 8 00
 16 00
 12 00
 8 00
 15 00
 10 00
 8 00
 2 ewe lambs,
 Silver Medal.

Best ram lamb, B. F. Olmstead	15 00
2nd do T. Wilkinson, Renton	12 00
3rd do Robert Marsh	10 00
Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, Robert Marsh	16 00
2nd do Robert Marsh	12 00
3rd do T. Wilkinson	8 00
Best 2 shearing ewes, B. F. Olmstead	16 00
2nd do Robert Shaw, Renton Station	12 00
3rd do B. F. Olmsted	8 00
Best 2 ewe lambs, T. Wilkinson	15 00
2nd do B. F. Olmsted	12 00
3rd do T. Wilkinson	8 00
Best pen of Southdowns—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearing ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, B. F. Olmsted	Silver Medal.

CLASS XXIII.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.—157 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Rolph, Markham; J. C. Douglas, Galt; James Park, Woodstock.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, Geary Bros., London	\$20 00
2nd do John Miller, Brougham	15 00
3rd do Humphrey Snell & Sons, Clinton	10 00
Best shearing ram, Simon Beattie, Annan, Scotland	20 00
2nd do Geary Bros., London	15 00
3rd do Grant & Campbell, Woodville	10 00
Best ram lamb, Grant & Campbell	15 00
2nd do Grant & Campbell	12 00
3rd do John Miller, Brougham	10 00
Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, John Miller	16 00
2nd do John Miller	12 00
3rd do Humphrey Snell & Sons	8 00
Best 2 shearing ewes, Geary Bros.	16 00
2nd do Grant & Campbell	12 00
3rd do John Miller	8 00
Best 2 ewe lambs, Grant & Campbell	15 00
2nd do James R. Phin, Hespeler	12 00
3rd do Geary Bros.	8 00
Best pen of Shropshires—1 ram, any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearing ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, Geary Bros.	Silver Medal

CLASS XXIV.

HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.—51 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Robert Vance, Bethany; John McDermid, Avonmore; J. Cuppage, Orillia.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, Peter Arkell, Teeswater	\$20 00
2nd do John Miller, Brougham	10 00
Best shearing ram, Henry Arkell, Arkell	20 00
2nd do Peter Arkell, Teeswater	10 00
Best ram lamb, Peter Arkell, Teeswater	10 00
2nd do Peter Arkell, Teeswater	6 00
Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, Peter Arkell, Teeswater	18 00
2nd do Henry Arkell, Arkell	10 00
Best 2 shearing ewes, Peter Arkell, Teeswater	18 00
2nd do Henry Arkell, Arkell	10 00
Best 2 ewe lambs, Peter Arkell, Teeswater	10 00
2nd do Peter Arkell, Teeswater	6 00
Best pen of Hampshire and Oxford Downs—1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearing ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, Peter Arkell, Teeswater	Silver Medal

CLASS XXV.

MERINOS.—55 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Rolph, Markham; J. C. Douglas, Galt; James Park, Woodstock.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, John C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	\$10 00
2nd do Rock Bailey, Union	5 00
Best shearing ram, Rock Bailey, Union	8 00
2nd do John C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00
Best ram lamb, John C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	6 00
2nd do Rock Bailey, Union	3 00
Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, Rock Bailey, Union	8 00
2nd do John C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00

Best 2 shearing
2nd do
Best 2 ewe lambs
2nd do
Pen of Merinos—
Rock Ba

1st Prize, John
2nd do B. F.

Best 2 fat wethers
2nd do
3rd do
Best 2 fat wethers
2nd do
3rd do
Best 2 fat ewes,
2nd do
3rd do

John Rutherford

JUDGES.—R. O.

Best boar, over
2nd do
Best boar, over
2nd do
Best boar, over
2nd do
3rd do
Best boar, under
2nd do
3rd do
Boar, any age,
Best sow, over
2nd do
3rd do
Best sow, over
2nd do
3rd do
Best sow, under
2nd do
3rd do
Best sow, any
Berkshire boar

JUDGES' I
seen.

Best boar, over
2nd do
3rd do

Best 2 shearling ewes, Rock Bailey, Union.....	6 00
2nd do Rock Bailey, Union.....	3 00
Best 2 ewe lambs, John C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.....	6 00
2nd do John C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.....	3 00
Pen of Merinos—1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, Rock Bailey, Union.....	Silver Medal

SPECIAL.—SHORT WOOL SHEEP, ONE MALE AND ONE FEMALE
(Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co., Hamilton.)

1st Prize, John Jackson, Abingdon.....	\$35 00
2nd do B. F. Olmsted, Hamilton, 200 lbs. Food, value.....	32 00

CLASS XXVI.

FAT SHEEP.—57 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Thomas Alison, Galt; Wm. Donaldson, Woodstock; John Rumeay.

Best 2 fat wethers, 2 shears and over, John Rutherford, Roseville.....	\$15 00
2nd do John Rutherford, Roseville.....	10 00
3rd do John Rutherford, Roseville.....	5 00
Best 2 fat wethers under 2 shears, M. Kirby, Armstrong's Mills.....	15 00
2nd do John Rutherford, Roseville.....	10 00
3rd do M. Kirby, Armstrong's Mills.....	5 00
Best 2 fat ewes, 2 shears and over, John Rutherford, Roseville.....	15 00
2nd do James Slimmon, Winfield.....	10 00
3rd do John Rutherford, Roseville.....	5 00

SPECIAL.—BEST FOUR FAT SHEEP.

(Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, \$10 00.)

John Rutherford, Roseville.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXVII.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.—144 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. Currie, Niagara; R. J. Banting, Cookstown; Jos. Cook, Lansdowne; John Paxton, Chatham.

Best boar, over 2 years, Harold Sorbey, Gourock.....	\$15 00
2nd do J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	10 00
Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	15 00
2nd do J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	10 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12 months, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	15 00
2nd do James McNish & Son, Lyn.....	10 00
3rd do Harold Sorbey.....	5 00
Best boar, under 6 months, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	12 00
2nd do Peter Arkell, Teeswater.....	8 00
3rd do John Hewer, Guelph.....	4 00
Boar, any age, Harold Sorbey, Gourock.....	Diploma.
Best sow, over 2 years, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	15 00
2nd do James McNish & Son, Lyn.....	10 00
3rd do John Bunyan, Guelph.....	5 00
Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	15 00
2nd do Harold Sorbey, Gourock.....	10 00
3rd do John Hewer, Guelph.....	5 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12 months, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	15 00
2nd do John Hewer, Guelph.....	10 00
3rd do John Hewer, Guelph.....	5 00
Best sow, under 6 months, Harold Sorbey, Gourock.....	12 00
2nd do J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	8 00
3rd do J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	6 00
Best sow, any age, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	Diploma.
Berkshire boar and 2 sows of any age, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.....	Silver Medal.

CLASS XXVIII.

SUFFOLKS.—130 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. D. Hunter; Amos Marselis, Dunbar; Joseph Dean, Invermay.

JUDGES' REPORT.—We beg to say that the swine on exhibition in this class were the best we have ever

seen.	
Best boar, over two years, Joseph Featherston, Credit.....	\$15 00
2nd do A. Frank & Son, The Grange.....	10 00
3rd do James Main, Boyne.....	5 00

15 00
12 00
10 00
16 00
12 00
8 00
16 00
12 00
8 00
15 00
12 00
8 00
ewes, and 2 ewe
Silver Medal.

Woodstock.
\$20 00
15 00
10 00
20 00
15 00
10 00
15 00
12 00
10 00
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8 00
15 00
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8 00
ewes, and 2 ewe
Silver Medal

page, Orillia.
\$20 00
10 00
20 00
10 00
10 00
6 00
18 00
10 00
18 00
10 00
10 00
6 00
arling ewes, and
Silver Medal

Woodstock.
\$10 00
5 00
8 00
4 00
6 00
3 00
8 00
4 00

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2, James Main	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
3rd do A. Frank & Son	5 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12, Joseph Featherston	15 00
2nd do James Main	10 00
3rd do A. Frank & Son	5 00
Best boar, under 6 months, Joseph Featherston	12 00
2nd do James Main	8 00
3rd do A. Frank & Sons	4 00
Boar, any age, James Main	Diploma.
Best sow, over 2 years, James Main	15 00
2nd do William McClure, Elder's Mills	10 00
3rd do Joseph Featherston	5 00
Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years, James Main	15 00
2nd do A. Frank & Son	10 00
3rd do R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville	5 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12 months, Joseph Featherston	15 00
2nd do James Main	10 00
3rd do E. Dorsey & Son	5 00
Best sow, under 6 months, Joseph Featherston	12 00
2nd do James Main	8 00
3rd do William McClure	4 00
Sow, any age, James Main	Diploma.
Suffolk boar and 2 sows, any age, James Main	Silver Medal.

Best boar, over 2	do
2nd do	do
Best boar, over 1	do
2nd do	do
Best boar, over 6	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best boar, under 6	do
2nd do	do
Best boar, any age	do
Sow, over 2 years,	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best sow, over 1 y	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best sow, over 6 m	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best sow, under 6	do
2nd do	do
rd do	do
Best sow, any age,	do
Yorkshire or other	do

CLASS XXIX.

POLAND CHINA.—47 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James Ryan, Culloden; Simeon Lemon, Kettleby; H. R. Kidd, Warsaw.

Best boar, over 2 years, E. W. Ware, Hamilton	\$15 00
Best boar, over 1 and under 2 years, W. G. Baldwin, Colchester	15 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12, W. G. Baldwin	15 00
Best boar under 6 months, T. & W. Wood, Ospringe	12 00
2nd do W. G. Baldwin	8 00
Boar, any age, W. G. Baldwin	Diploma.
Best sow, over 2 years, W. G. Baldwin	15 00
2nd do W. G. Baldwin	10 00
Best sow, over 1 and under 2 years, W. G. Baldwin	15 00
2nd do W. G. Baldwin	10 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12, W. G. Baldwin	15 00
2nd do W. G. Baldwin	10 00
Best sow, under 6 months, W. G. Baldwin	12 00
2nd do W. G. Baldwin	8 00
Best sow, any age, W. G. Baldwin	Diploma.
Best boar and 2 sows, any age, W. G. Baldwin	Silver Medal.

CLASS XXX.

ESSEX PIGS.—68 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. M. Jones, Bowmanville; John Rutherford, Rugby; A. McKellar, Ottawa.

Best boar, over 2 years, James Anderson, Guelph	\$15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston, Credit	10 00
Best boar, over 1 year and under 2, Joseph Featherston	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12, Joseph Featherston	15 00
2nd do James Anderson	10 00
Best boar, under 6 months, James Anderson	12 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	8 09
Best boar, any age, Joseph Featherston	Diploma.
Best sow, over 2 years, James Anderson	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
Best sow, over 1 and under 2, James Anderson	15 00
2nd do Thomas McCrae, Guelph	10 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12, Joseph Featherston	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
Best sow, under 6 months, Joseph Featherston	12 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	8 00
Sow, any age, Joseph Featherston	Diploma.
Essex boar and 2 sows, any age	Silver Medal.

Best pair Dorkings	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best pair Dorkings	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best pair Dorkings	do
2nd do	do
Best pair Polands,	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best pair Polands,	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best pair Polands,	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best pair Plymouth	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best pair Brahmas,	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do
Best pair Brahmas,	do
2nd do	do
3rd do	do

LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXXI.

YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.—59 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—D. Thompson, M.D., Deans; John Pratt, Cobourg.

Best boar, over 2 years, J. D. Abbott, Everton	\$15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston, Credit	10 00
Best boar, over 1 year and under 2, Joseph Featherston	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12, John Hewer, Guelph	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
3rd do William McClure, Elder's Mills	5 00
Best boar, under 6 months, Joseph Featherston	12 00
2nd do W. H. Matthews, Eramosa	8 00
Best boar, any age, John Hewer	Diploma.
Sow, over 2 years, Joseph Featherston	15 00
2nd do John Hewer	10 00
3rd do J. D. Abbott	5 00
Best sow, over 1 year and under 2, John Hewer	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
3rd do Joseph Featherston	5 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12, John Hewer	15 00
2nd do Joseph Featherston	10 00
3rd do Joseph Featherston	5 00
Best sow, under 6 months, Joseph Featherston	12 00
2nd do W. H. Matthews	8 00
rd do John Hewer	4 00
Best sow, any age, John Hewer	Diploma.
Yorkshire or other large breed boar and 2 sows, any age, John Hewer	Silver Medal.

SPECIAL.—BEST PEN FOUR PIGS, ANY BREED.

John Hewer (Empire Horse and Cattle Food Company of Mitchell), \$10 00.

POULTRY, ETC.

CLASS XXXII.

201 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—E. Kester, Brantford; John Thompson, Gananoque.

Best pair Dorkings, white, Allan Bogue, London	\$3 00
2nd do Allan Bogue	2 00
3rd do W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do James Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd do Joseph Foster, Malton	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, coloured, James Main	3 00
2nd do John Aldons	2 00
Best pair Polands, white, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do Allan Bogue	2 00
3rd do John Aldons	1 00
Best pair Polands, golden, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do Allan Bogue	2 00
Best pair Polands, silver, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do Allan Bogue	2 00
3rd do W. M. Smith	1 00
Best pair Polands, white-crested, black, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do W. H. Hill, Beachville	2 00
3rd do Allan Bogue	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock, Frank Shaw, London	3 00
2nd do William Sunley, Guelph	2 00
3rd do William Sunley	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, light, John Cole, jr., Hamilton	3 00
2nd do John Lyon, Guelph	2 00
3rd do Joseph Foster, Malton	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, dark, John Aldons	3 00
2nd do Joseph Foster	2 00
3rd do W. H. Hill	1 00

Best pair Cochins, buff, W. H. Hill	3 00
2nd do John Aldons	2 00
3rd do Frank Shaw	1 00
Best pair Cochins, white, John Aldous	3 00
2nd do Joseph Foster	2 00
3rd do W. H. Hill	1 00
Best pair Cochins, partridge, Frank Shaw	3 00
2nd do John Aldons	2 00
3rd do Joseph Foster	1 00
Best pair Houdans, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do Joseph Foster	2 00
3rd do Allan Bogue	1 00
Best pair Game fowls, black-breasted or other reds, James Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd do do J. & T. Gibbs, Guelph	2 00
3rd do do William Barber, Toronto	1 00
Best pair Game fowls, duckwing, William Barber	3 00
2nd do William Barber	2 00
3rd do John Campbell, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Game fowls, any other variety, L. C. Ford, Guelph	3 00
2nd do John Campbell	2 00
3rd do L. C. Ford	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown, W. Stahlschmidt, Guelph	3 00
2nd do W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Spanish fowls, J. M. Carson, Orangeville	3 00
2nd do T. & W. Wood, Ospringle	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-pencilled, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do Allan Bogue	2 00
3rd do W. H. Hill	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do Allan Bogue	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled, W. H. Hill	3 00
2nd do H. J. Hill, Beachville	2 00
3rd do W. H. Hill	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled, Joseph Foster	3 00
2nd do John Aldons	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, black, Frank Shaw	3 00
2nd do W. M. Smith	2 00
3rd do Frank Shaw	1 00
Best pair Crevecours, W. M. Smith	3 00
2nd do W. M. Smith	2 00
Best pair Bantams, sebright, W. H. Hill	3 00
2nd do W. H. Hill	2 00
3rd do Joseph Foster	1 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted or other reds, W. J. Harrington, Toronto	3 00
2nd do W. J. Harrington	2 00
3rd do John Campbell	1 00
Best pair Bantams, duckwing game, W. T. Harrington	3 00
2nd do John Campbell	2 00
3rd do Oliver Henry, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Bantams, any other variety, W. H. Hill	3 00
2nd do W. H. Hill	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, any colour, James Main	3 00
2nd do James Anderson	2 00
3rd do James Main	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, wild, Thomas P. Card, Marden	3 00
2nd do W. M. Smith	2 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen, James Main	3 00
2nd do James Main	2 00
3rd do James Main	1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse, James Anderson	3 00
2nd do Joseph Foster	2 00
Best pair English Geese, grey and common, Joseph Foster	3 00
2nd do H. J. Hill	2 00
Best pair Geese, any other kind, W. M. Smith	3 00
2nd do John Hewer	2 00
3rd do W. M. Smith	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury, Allan Bogue	3 00
2nd do W. M. Smith	2 00
3rd do Joseph Foster	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen, James Main	3 00
2nd do Thomas Davies, Guelph	2 00
3rd do James Main	1 00
Best pair Pekin ducks, Joseph Foster	3 00
2nd do H. J. Hill	2 00
3rd do Thos. Merlihan, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Ducks, any other kind, W. M. Smith	3 00
2nd do W. M. Smith	2 00
Best pair Guinea fowl, Joseph Foster	3 00
2nd do Thos. Merlihan	2 00

Best pair Pea fowls,
2nd do
Best pair any other
2nd do
Best collection poultry

W. H. Hill.

JUDGES.—F. B. L.

Best pair Dorkings,
2nd do
Best pair Dorkings,
2nd do
Best pair Dorkings,
2nd do
Best pair Polands, w
2nd do
Best pair Polands, g
2nd do
Best pair Po'ands, si
2nd do
Best pair Polands, w
2nd do
Best pair Plymouth
2nd do
Best pair Brahmas, l
2nd do
Best pair Brahmas, c
2nd do
Best pair Cochins, b
Best pair Cochins, p
2nd do
Best pair Houdams,
2nd do
Best pair Game fowl
2nd do
Best pair Game fowl
2nd do
Best pair Game fowl
2nd do
Best pair Leghorns,
2nd do
Best pair Leghorns, t
Best pair Hamburgs,
2nd do
Best pair Hamburgs,
2nd do
Best pair Hamburgs,
2nd do
Best pair Hamburgs,
2nd do
Best pair Hamburgs,
2nd do
Best pair Crevecours,
Best pair Bantams, S
2nd do
Best pair Bantams, b
2nd do
Best pair Bantams, d
2nd do
Best pair Bantams, a
2nd do
Best pair Turkeys, an
2nd do
Best pair Turkeys, w
2nd do
Best pair Geese, Bre
Best pair Geese, Toul
2nd do

3 00	Best pair Pea fowls, W. M. Smith	3 00
2 00	2nd do Chas. Foster, Millgrove	2 00
1 00	Best pair any other variety of fowls not included in these sections, W. H. Hill	3 00
3 00	2nd do do W. H. Hill	2 00
2 00	Best collection poultry, apart from all other entries, W. H. Hill	Bronze Medal

SPECIAL—BEST PAIR OF FOWLS, COCK AND HEN, ANY BREED
(Empire Horse and Cattle Food Company, Mitchell), \$5 00.

W. H. Hill.

CLASS XXXIII.

CHICKENS, DUCKS, ETC., 1883.—75 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.; G. J. Miller, Virgil; Samuel Wood, Malenet, Co. Stormont.

2 00	Best pair Dorkings, white, Allan Bogue, London	\$2 00
1 00	2nd do Wm. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
3 00	Best pair Dorkings, silver grey, Allan Bogue	2 00
2 00	2nd do James Main, Boyns	1 00
3 00	Best pair Dorkings, coloured, Allan Bogue	2 00
2 00	2nd do James Main	1 00
3 00	Best pair Polands, white, Allan Bogue	2 00
2 00	2nd do	1 00
1 00	Best pair Polands, golden, Allan Bogue	2 00
3 00	2nd do W. H. Hill, Beachville	1 00
2 00	Best pair Po'ands, silver, Allan Bogue	2 00
3 00	2nd do Allan Bogue	1 00
2 00	Best pair Polands, white-crested, black, Allan Bogue	2 00
1 00	2nd do Allan Bogue	1 00
3 00	Best pair Plymouth Rock, William Sunley, Guelph	2 00
2 00	2nd do W. Sanderson, Stratford	1 00
3 00	Best pair Brahmas, light, John Cole, Jr., Hamilton	2 00
2 00	2nd do John Cole, Jr.	1 00
1 00	Best pair Brahmas, dark, Frank Shaw, London	2 00
3 00	2nd do Frank Shaw	1 00
2 00	Best pair Cochins, buff, Frank Shaw	2 00
3 00	Best pair Cochins, partridge, John Aldons, Berlin	2 00
2 00	2nd do W. H. Hill	1 00
1 00	Best pair Houdams, John Aldons	2 00
3 00	2nd do Joseph Foster, Malton	1 00
2 00	Best pair Game fowls, black-breasted and other reds, James Main	2 00
1 00	2nd do William Barber, Toronto	1 00
3 00	Best pair Game fowls, duckwing, William Barber	2 00
2 00	2nd do William Barber	1 00
1 00	Best pair Game fowls, any other variety, L. C. Ford, Guelph	2 00
3 00	2nd do W. M. Smith	1 00
2 00	Best pair Leghorns, white, W. Stohlschmidt, Preston	2 00
3 00	2nd do John Chamberlin, Guelph	1 00
2 00	Best pair Leghorns, brown, Joseph Foster	2 00
1 00	Best pair Hamburgs, golden pencilled, Allan Bogue	2 00
3 00	2nd do Allan Bogue	1 00
2 00	Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled, Allan Bogue	2 00
3 00	2nd do W. H. Hill	1 00
2 00	Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled, W. H. Hill	2 00
1 00	2nd do W. H. Hill	1 00
3 00	Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled, W. H. Hill	2 00
2 00	2nd do W. H. Hill	1 00
3 00	Best pair Hamburgs, black, H. J. Hill	2 00
2 00	2nd do Frank Shaw	1 00
3 00	Best pair Crevecours, W. M. Smith	2 00
2 00	Best pair Bantams, Sebright, W. H. Hill	2 00
1 00	2nd do W. H. Hill	1 00
3 00	Best pair Bantams, black-breasted or other reds, W. T. Harrington, Toronto	2 00
2 00	2nd do James Anderson, Guelph	1 00
1 00	Best pair Bantams, duckwing game, Oliver Henry, Guelph	2 00
3 00	2nd do W. T. Harrington	1 00
2 00	Best pair Bantams, any other variety, H. J. Hill	2 00
1 00	2nd do W. H. Hill	1 00
3 00	Best pair Turkeys, any colour, James Anderson	2 00
2 00	2nd do James Main	1 00
1 00	Best pair Turkeys, wild, James Anderson	2 00
3 00	2nd do Charles Foster	1 00
2 00	Best pair Geese, Bremen, James Main	2 00
3 00	Best pair Geese, Toulouse, James Anderson	2 00
2 00	2nd do Joseph Foster	1 00

Best pair Geese, English grey and common, Joseph Foster	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury, Allan Bogue	2 00
2nd do Allan Bogue	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen, James Main	2 00
2nd do James Main	1 00
Best pair Ducks, any other kind, Allan Bogue	2 00
2nd do Oliver Henry, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Pea fowls, W. M. Smith	2 00
Best pair any other variety not included in these sections, John Aldons, Berlin	2 00

PIGEONS.

Best Pair Carrier pigeons, James O. Weldon, London	2 00
2nd do James O. Weldon	1 00
Best pair Pouter pigeons, James O. Weldon	2 00
2nd do James O. Weldon	1 00
Best pair Tumbler pigeons, James O. Weldon	2 00
2nd do James O. Weldon	1 00
Best pair Jacobins pigeons, James O. Weldon	2 00
2nd do James O. Weldon	1 00
Best pair Fantail pigeons, James O. Weldon	2 00
2nd do Nicol Jeffrey, Guelph	1 00
Best pair Barb pigeons, James O. Weldon	2 00
2nd do William Barber, Toronto	1 00
Best pair Trumpeter pigeons, James O. Weldon	2 00
2nd do James O. Weldon	1 00
Best collection of pigeons, any other kind, James O. Weldon	Bronze Medal

RABBITS.

Best pair Long-eared rabbits, William Barber, Toronto	2 00
2nd do W. H. Hill	1 00
Best pair common rabbits, Alexander Mutrie, Oustic	2 00

CLASS XXXV.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—188 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Joshua Smithson, Graystock; James Moore, Hastings; L. Van Camp, Bowmanville; Jessie Trull, Oshawa.

Best double mould plough, Charles Thain, Guelph	10 00
2nd do Munro & Gerrie, Salem	7 00
3rd do G. Wilkinson, Aurora	4 00
Best gang plough, Beatty Bros., Fergus	10 00
2nd do Cockshutt Plough Co., Brantford	8 00
3rd do Thomas Gowdy & Co., Guelph	4 00
Best horse-hoe or single horse cultivator, iron, Gotthil Bettschen, New Dundee	4 00
2nd do do do B. Bell & Son, St. George	3 00
3rd do do do J. H. Groat & Co., Grimsby	2 00
Best horse-hoe or single horse cultivator, wood, Thomas Gowdy & Co.	4 00
2nd do do do Gotthil Bettschen	3 00
3rd do do do J. H. Groat & Co.	2 00
Best root seed drill, horse, two drills sown, B. Bell & Son	4 00
2nd do do do Thomas Gowdy & Co.	3 00
3rd do do do Charles Thain	2 00
Best iron beam plough, with steel mould board and wood handles, Thomas Gowdy & Co.	10 00
2nd do do do do Beatty Bros., Fergus	6 00
3rd do do do do Tolton Bros., Guelph	4 00
Best iron plough, G. Wilkinson	15 00
2nd do John Bennett, Chatham	10 00
Best chill plough, with jointer attachment, B. Bell & Son	10 00
2nd do do do Thomas Gowdy & Co.	6 00
3rd do do do Ayr American Plough Co.	4 00
Best subsoil plough, Ayr American Plough Co.	10 00
Best wooden plough, Tolton Bros., Guelph	10 00
2nd do Thomas Gowdy & Co.	8 00
3rd do Cockshutt Plough Co.	4 00
Best machine for cutting roots for stock, B. Bell & Son	8 00
2nd do do do P. E. Shantz, Preston	6 00

Best machine for pul
2nd do
Best pair of iron har
2nd do
3rd do
Best wooden roller, H
SPECIAL.—Largest an
turing Compan

This prize was a
on the plea that the
Company. The cour
this season.

Bronze Medal.—
Diplomas.—Exhib
John H. Groat & Co.
Bros., Britannia Agr
trucks, etc., B. Bell
Plough, Cockshutt P
geant's Patent Load
Wilkinson, Aurora.

Highly Commend
Tolton Bros., Guelph

JUDGES.—V

Best axle, wrought ir
Best axle, steel, T. P
2nd do Guel
Best buggy, double se
2nd do
Best buggy, double se
Best buggy, single se
2nd do
Best buggy, single se
2nd do
Best carriage, two-ho
2nd do
Skeleton speeding wa
Carriage and buggy,
2nd do
Two-passenger villag
Pair bob sleighs, Mur
2nd do Cha
One-horse cart, Peter
Hubs, carriage, one d
2nd do
Omnibus, James St. C
Two-horse team wagg
Two-horse team wagg
2nd do
Phæton, uncovered, V
2nd do J
Phæton, covered, W.
2nd do Joh
Best pleasure cutter,
2nd do J
Best sleigh, two-horse
2nd do
Best and largest displ
Best spokes, carriage,
2nd do
Best springs, one set
2nd do
Best one-horse, light
Best two-horse spring
2nd do
Best wheels, one pair
2nd do

2 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
2 00

Best machine for pulping roots, David Maxwell, Paris	8 00
2nd do do B. Bell & Son	6 00
Best pair of iron harrows, Tolton Bros.	10 00
2nd do William Tinney, Cavan	8 00
3rd do John Bennett, Chatham	6 00
Best wooden roller, B. Bell & Son	10 00
SPECIAL.—Largest and best collection of agricultural implements and machines; National Manufacturing Company of Ottawa, a tent, value	50 00

This prize was awarded to the Watson Manufacturing Company of Ayr, but the award was protested on the plea that the Watson exhibit contained a number of ploughs entered by the Ayr American Plough Company. The council, not getting satisfactory information, by resolution decided not to grant the prize this season.

EXTRAS.

Bronze Medal.—Sulky Plough, steel beam, chill board, Syracuse Chill Plough Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
Diplomas.—Exhibit of ploughs, Ayr American Plough Co., Ayr, Ont. Nursery Plough, cast mould John H. Groat & Co., Grimsby. All Steel Harrow, Tolton Bros., Guelph. New Patent Scarifier, Docking Bros., Britannia Agricultural Works, Waterdown. Collection of Ploughs, Scrapers, Wheelbarrows, Bag-trucks, etc., B. Bell & Son, St. George. Corn-sheller, Patterson & Bros., Whitby. Sulky Plough, Gang Plough, Cockshutt Plough Co., Brantford. Onondaga Road Scraper, Gregory & Austin, Hamilton. Sergeant's Patent Load-lifting machine, William Sergeant, Berkeley. Collection of Ploughs and Scraper, G. Wilkinson, Aurora.
Highly Commended.—Two-horse Iron Cultivator, for destroying thistles, One-horse Iron Cultivator, Tolton Bros., Guelph.

2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
2 00
1 00
Bronze Medal

CLASS XXXVI.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS AND PARTS THEREOF.—156 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—William Ramsay, Orillia; L. Graybill, Waterloo; M. McIntyre, Gananoque.

2 00
1 00
2 00
10 00
7 00
4 00
10 00
8 00
4 00
4 00
3 00
2 00
4 00
3 00
2 00
4 00
10 00
6 00
4 00
15 00
10 00
10 00
6 00
4 00
10 00
8 00
4 00
8 00
6 00

Best axle, wrought iron, T. Pepper & Co., per John M. Bond & Co., agents, Guelph	\$4 00
Best axle, steel, T. Pepper & Co., per John M. Bond & Co.	4 00
2nd do Guelph Carriage Goods Co., Guelph	2 00
Best buggy, double seated, covered, W. Gray, Chatham	8 00
2nd do do Gananoque Carriage Works, Gananoque	6 00
Best buggy, double seated, uncovered, John McConnell, Guelph	6 00
Best buggy, single seated, covered, John McConnell	8 00
2nd do do S. & G. Penfold, Guelph	6 00
Best buggy, single seated, uncovered, John McConnell	6 00
2nd do do John McConnell	4 00
Best carriage, two-horse, pleasure, W. Gray, Chatham	12 00
2nd do do John McConnell	8 00
Skeleton speeding waggon, John McConnell	6 00
Carriage and buggy, woodwork, assortment of, Biggs & Watson, Berlin	10 00
2nd do do do John McConnell	6 00
Two-passenger village road cart, Gananoque Carriage Works	6 00
Pair bob sleighs, Munro & Gerrie, Salem	8 00
2nd do Charles Thain, Guelph	4 00
One-horse cart, Peter Adams, Paris	6 00
Hubs, carriage, one dozen, Ohio Wheel Co., Delphor, Ohio, per J. M. Bond & Co., agents, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do F. W. Hore & Son, Hamilton	2 00
Omnibus, James St. Charles, Belleville	12 00
Two-horse team waggon, iron axle, Peter Adams, Paris	12 00
Two-horse team waggon, thimble skein, Peter Adams	12 00
2nd do do do Gananoque Carriage Works	8 00
Phaeton, uncovered, W. Gray	6 00
2nd do do John McConnell	4 00
Phaeton, covered, W. Gray	6 00
2nd do do John McConnell	4 00
Best pleasure cutter, Robert Parker, Guelph	6 00
2nd do do John McConnell	4 00
Best sleigh, two-horse, pleasure, John McConnell	8 00
2nd do do Peter Filman, Hamilton	6 00
Best and largest display of vehicles William Gray & Son, Chatham	Silver Medal
Best spokes, carriage, twelve sets, F. W. Hore & Son, Hamilton	3 00
2nd do do E. H. Phelps & Co., Merritton, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents	2 00
Best springs, one set steel carriage, Warnock & Co., Galt	5 00
2nd do do do Guelph Carriage Goods Co	3 00
Best one-horse, light market waggon, Gananoque Carriage Works	10 00
Best two-horse spring market waggon, Gananoque Carriage Works	10 00
2nd do do W. Gray	5 00
Best wheels, one pair carriage, unpainted, John McConnell	4 00
2nd do do do F. W. Hore & Son	2 00

owmanville; Jessie

- Best collection of carriage material, F. W. Hore & Son..... Bronze Medal.
 2nd do do E. H. Phelps & Co., per J. M. Bond & Co., Agts. 3 00
 Best collection of carriage and waggon hardware, Alexander Smith, London..... Bronze Medal.

EXTRAS

Bronze Medals.—Collection, Axles and Buggy Gear, Harford Ashley, Belleville. Team Lorrie, Peter Adams, Paris.

Diplomas.—Two-horse team Waggon, thimble skein, Chatham Mfg. Co., Chatham. Model Combined Waggon Box and Hay Rack, Model of Patent Covered Democrat, H. Glazebrook, Simcoe. Assortment of Carriage Dashes, McKinnon & Mitchell, St. Catharines. Covered Buggy, single seated, with Armstrong's patent cast steel Eureka Gear. Armstrong's Phaeton Eureka Gear, Guelph Carriage Goods Co. Patent metal buggy Hub, hub and wheel complete, Francis Culham, Princeton. Market Bob-sleighs, Peter Filman, Hamilton. Assortment of Buggy gear, Alexander Smith, London. Assortment Buggy gear drop plates and patent wheels, T. B. Dowsley, Owen Sound. Dumping Waggon, Henry Leggett, Renfrew. Steel Skein waggon, one-horse Sleigh, Peter Adams, Paris. Assortment Gears, Wheels and Bodies, Gananoque Carriage Works.

Highly Commended.—Equalizing Double-tree for waggon, Edward Howe, Hillsburg. W. A. Eddy's patent anti-rabblor, assort. Buggy Tops, Cober & Bechtel, Hespeler. Iron Roller for sleigh tongues, Peter Filman, Hamilton. Patent Buggy, John McConnell, Guelph.

CLASS XXXVII.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.—85 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—D. A. Burdett, Newburgh; J. S. Bates, Smithville.

Best set draining tools, D. F. Jones & Co., Gananoque, per J. M. Bond & Co. Agents.....	\$6 00
Best assortment of drain tiles, Geo. Dellér, Norwich.....	4 00
Best half-dozen spades, D. F. Jones & Co., per J. M. Bond & Co. Agents.....	3 00
2nd do E. A. Barnes & Co., per Risley & Kerrigan, Agents, Toronto.....	2 00
Best half-dozen steel hoes, The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, St. Catharines, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	3 00
2nd do Auburn Manufacturing Company, per Risley & Kerrigan, Agents.....	2 00
3rd do A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, Allandale, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents.....	1 00
Best half-dozen steel shovels, G. A. Baines & Co., per Risley & Kerrigan.....	3 00
2nd do D. F. Jones & Co., Gananoque, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents.....	2 00
Best half-dozen grain scoops, G. A. Baines & Co., per Risley & Kerrigan.....	3 00
2nd do D. F. Jones & Co., per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents.....	2 00
Best half-dozen manure forks, The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	3 00
2nd do Auburn Manufacturing Company, per Risley & Kerrigan.....	2 00
3rd do A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	1 00
Best half-dozen spading forks, The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	3 00
2nd do Auburn Manufacturing Company, per Risley & Kerrigan.....	2 00
3rd do A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	1 00
Best half-dozen scythe snaiths, A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	3 00
Best grain cradle, H. E. Ketchum, Strathroy, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	2 00
Best half-dozen grass scythes, Auburn Manufacturing Company, per Risley & Kerrigan.....	3 00
2nd do Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	2 00
2nd do The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, per Risley & Kerrigan.....	3 00
Best lawn mower, William Russell, Guelph.....	2 00
2nd do Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph.....	6 00
Best half-dozen hay rakes, H. E. Ketchum, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	3 00
Best half-dozen hay forks, Auburn Manufacturing Company, per Risley & Kerrigan.....	4 00
2nd do A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	2 00
3rd do The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	1 00
Best straw or barley fork, wood, H. E. Ketchum, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	2 00
Best half-dozen axe handles, John Kelley, Dartford.....	2 00
2nd do C. Lewis, Salford.....	1 00
Best set heavy horse shoes, Samuel Doak, Hamilton.....	3 00
2nd do Canada Spring Horse Shoe Company, Picton.....	2 00
Best set horse shoes, light, Canada Spring Horse Shoe Company.....	3 00
2nd do Samuel Doak.....	2 00
Best farm gate, Edmund J. W. Helyer, London.....	3 00
Best assortment agricultural tools for hand use, of Canadian manufacture, The A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, per J. M. Bond & Co.....	Diploma.
Best apple parer, William Russell, Guelph.....	3 00
2nd do William Russell.....	2 00
Best fruit evaporator, J. A. & A. Bartholomew, Vanessa.....	8 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—General collection of Canadian Manufactures, William Russell, Guelph.
Diplomas.—Farmer's Bag Barrow, Watson Manufacturing Company, Ayr. Collection Steel Lawn Rakes, Potato Hooks, Hay Knife etc., Auburn Manufacturing Company, per Risley & Kerrigan, Agent, Toronto. Straw Cutter for hand use, R. E. Bush, Berlin.
Highly Commended.—Lorrie or Patent Truck, F. Merner & Co., New Hamburg.

JUDGES.—James B. Nolan, Tottenham

1st Prize, The Canada Province variety, p given up t Agricultural

2nd do By the A
 3rd do do

Best white winter w

2nd do do

3rd do do

4th do do

Best red winter wh

2nd do do

3rd do do

4th do do

Clawson wheat, 2 bu

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best Fyfe spring wh

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best spring wheat of

2nd do do

3rd do do

4th do do

Best barley (2 rowed

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best barley (6 rowed

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best barley, black, C

Best winter rye, 2 bu

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best oats (white), 2

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best oats (black), 2

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best small field peas

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best Marrowfat peas

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best field peas, 2 bu

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best small white field

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best large white field

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best Indian corn in t

2nd do do

Best Indian corn (yel

2nd do do

3rd do do

Best sweet corn, 1 bu

Best bale of hops, no

2nd do do

3rd do do

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXVIII.

FIELD GRAINS, HOPS, ETC.—354 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James Barnum, Grafton; B. W. Wilson, Ridgetown, Neil Cassidy, Port Elgin; George A. Nolan, Tottenham.

1st Prize,	The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, being the growth of 1883. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not be tested merely by weight. The prizes to be awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution in the several Agricultural Districts for seed.—William Harvey, Freeman	\$100 00
2nd do	By the Association	Robert Tuck, Freeman ... 30 00
3rd do	do	William Tuck, Waterdown ... 15 00
Best white winter wheat, 2 bushels,	Robert Tuck	10 00
2nd do	do	W. W. Smith, Fairfield Plains ... 8 00
3rd do	do	James McCrone, Normandale ... 6 00
4th do	do	William Tuck ... 4 00
Best red winter wheat, 2 bushels,	W. M. Smith	8 00
2nd do	do	William Mitchell, Waterloo ... 6 00
3rd do	do	H. L. Ross, Georgetown ... 4 00
4th do	do	Thomas Chisholm, Mansewood ... 2 00
Clawson wheat, 2 bushels,	William Hartley, Freeman	8 00
2nd do	do	Louis Kochler, Waterloo ... 6 00
3rd do	do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle ... 4 00
Best Fyfe spring wheat, 2 bushels,	T. & J. Manderson	8 00
2nd do	do	F. C. Bennet, Clarksburg ... 6 00
3rd do	do	Charles Grant, Thornbury ... 4 00
Best spring wheat of any other variety, 2 bushels,	Robert Tuck	8 00
2nd do	do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle ... 6 00
3rd do	do	E. C. Bennett, Clarksburg ... 4 00
4th do	do	James Crerar, Shakespeare ... 2 00
Best barley (2 rowed), 2 bushels,	Charles Grant, Thornbury	6 00
2nd do	do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle ... 4 00
3rd do	do	Simpson Rennie, Milliken ... 2 00
Best barley (6 rowed), 2 bushels,	Charles Grant, Thornbury	6 00
2nd do	do	Simpson Rennie ... 4 00
3rd do	do	William Tuck ... 2 00
Best barley, black, Charles Ross, Marden		6 00
Best winter rye, 2 bushels,	W. C. Brown, Meadowvale	6 00
2nd do	do	Charles Foster, Milligrave ... 4 00
3rd do	do	Thos. Evans & Bros., Hespeler ... 2 00
Best oats (white), 2 bushels,	Simpson Rennie	6 00
2nd do	do	W. M. Smith ... 4 00
3rd do	do	Enoch Erb, Waterloo ... 2 00
Best oats (black), 2 bushels,	Enoch Erb	6 00
2nd do	do	Conrad Bierman, Waterloo ... 4 00
3rd do	do	Louis Kochler, Waterloo ... 2 00
Best small field peas, 2 bushels,	T. & J. Manderson	6 00
2nd do	do	Robert Talbot, Everton ... 4 00
3rd do	do	Charles Grant, Thornbury ... 2 00
Best Marrowfat peas, 2 bushels,	Charles Scott, Melville Cross	6 00
2nd do	do	Walter Hartman, Clarksburg ... 4 00
3rd do	do	T. & J. Manderson ... 2 00
Best field peas, 2 bushels of any other kind,	Joshua Norrish, Eden Mills	6 00
2nd do	do	Walter Hartman, Clarksburg ... 4 00
5rd do	do	T. & J. Manderson ... 2 00
Best small white field beans, bushel,	C. Lewis, Salford	6 00
2nd do	do	Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek ... 4 00
3rd do	do	J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek ... 2 00
Best large white field beans, bushel,	William Mitchell, Waterloo	6 00
2nd do	do	C. Lewis, Salford ... 4 00
3rd do	do	Henry Lutz ... 2 00
Best Indian corn in the ear (white), 2 bushels,	J. D. Lutz	6 00
2nd do	do	Henry Lutz ... 4 00
Best Indian corn (yellow), 2 bushels,	Henry Lutz	6 00
2nd do	do	J. D. Lutz ... 4 00
3rd do	do	John C. Smith ... 2 00
Best sweet corn, 1 bushel,	George Cairns, Virgil	5 90
Best bale of hops, not less than 160 lbs.,	H. L. Ross, Georgetown	15 00
2nd do	do	William R. Elliot, Guelph ... 10 00
2rd do	do	Samuel Mabey, Grimsby ... 5 00

SPECIAL.—“The Farmer's Advocate” prize of \$100, given annually by Wm. Weld, editor and proprietor of that paper, was awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, for the best samples of wheat.

Best variety of fall or winter wheat for the general farmer to raise, William Tuck, Waterdown..... 30 00
 2nd do do do do H. L. Ross, Georgetown..... 20 00

STATEMENT.

Variety, Deihl, a white winter wheat.—This wheat was introduced into our section of the country in 1876 by Mr. Louis Springer, of Barton. It yields well; last year I had forty bushels to the acre. It was grown on rolling, clay loam land, on summer fallow, ploughed three times, used about five loads of manure to the acre, it surpasses any other kind of wheat for milling purposes.

(Signed.) W. TUCK.

STATEMENT.

Egyptian Amber Wheat.—This is a bearded variety of red fall wheat, a hardy, strong, vigorous grower, and is well adapted for poor and exhausted soils. It is a new wheat, comparatively speaking, and was introduced here some three years ago by Mr. Robert Noble, of Norval Co., Halton, one (if not the most extensive millers west of Toronto) of the most enterprising, who is always ahead in keeping the farmers of his district supplied with the very best kinds of wheat, which proves to be mutually advantageous.

The Egyptian Amber grows with a stiff straw, and presents a fine golden appearance to the eye just before and when ready for the reaper, no variety growing so evenly: hence the work of harvesting can be profitably done.

The sample shown was the growth of 1883, on a clay loam soil, prepared by summer fallow, with barn-yard manure applied to the previous crop, sown in the last week of September, 1882. The situation is exposed and bleak, it had a small top last fall, and when the late frost ceased in the spring the field looked rather bare for a promising crop; but it soon made a change in appearance, shooting up numerous strong, healthy stools, and finally it gave as thick and even a crop as I ever saw. In 1882 it yielded fifty-five bushels per acre, and is now well distributed amongst the farmers in the county of Peel and Halton.

Respectfully submitted,

Georgetown.

(Signed.) H. L. ROSS.

Best variety of spring wheat for the general farmer to raise, Mrs. Charles Tuck, Waterdown..... 30 00
 2nd do do do do W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains..... 20 00

STATEMENT.

Variety, White Russian.—This wheat was first purchased from Mr. Charles McManus, of East Flamboro, about six years ago. It was grown on clay loam, after a root crop. It averaged thirty-one bushels to the acre. It has a good straw, and is not liable to rust. It was very widely sown this year in our neighbourhood, and has good milling qualities.

(Signed.) MRS. CHARLES TUCK.

STATEMENT.

Variety, McKerlie.—Spring wheat, grown on sandy soil with clay and gravel subsoil. Had about thirty bushels per acre, weighing sixty-six pounds per bushel, grown on corn ground. It is a bearded wheat, with plenty of straw, and does the best of any kind of spring wheat grown in the county of Brant, and is liked by the millers.

EXTRAS.

Collection of grain in Straw, Charles Grant, Thornbury..... Diploma.

CLASS XXXIX.

SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, &C.—70 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. L. Denison, Toronto; John Pike, Woodstock.

(A special prize given by Mr. Jas. Rennie, of the Market Seed Store, Toronto.)

Timothy seed, bushel, W. Hartman, Clarksburg.....	Chill Plough.	
2nd do T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle.....		\$4 00
3rd do R. Ibbotson, Arthur.....		2 00
Best clover seed, bushel, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.....		6 00
2nd do Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek.....		4 00
Best Alsike clover seed, half bushel, John C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.....		6 00
2nd do W. M. Smith.....		4 00
Best flax seed, bushel, Charles Grant, Thornbury.....		6 00
2nd do Thomas M. Taylor, Eden Mills.....		4 00
3rd do W. Hartman.....		2 00
Best swedish turnip seed from transplanted bulbs, not less than 12 lbs., John Crumb, Bowmanville.,		4 00
2nd do Alfred Crumb, do.....		3 00
Best grey stone turnip seed, 12 lbs., John Crumb.....		4 00
2nd do Alfred Crumb.....		3 00

Best white Belgian
 2nd do
 Best long red man
 Best yellow globe
 Best tares, bushel
 2nd do
 Best Buckwheat, h
 2nd do
 Best millet, bushel
 2nd do
 Hungarian grass se
 2nd do

Orchard grass seed
 Parsnip seed, Thos

JUDGES.—He

Best Snowflake pot
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best Early Ohio,
 2nd do
 Best Pride of Ame
 Best Magnum Bon
 Best Early Rose po
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best Late Rose pot
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best Hebron potat
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best Brownell's Be
 Best Brownell's Be
 Best Breeze's Peer
 2nd do
 Best White Star, V
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best Burbank See
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best Dempsey pot
 Best any other sort
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best Seedling potat
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best collection of f
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best eight roots Pu
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best eight roots Br
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best eight roots Gr
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best eight roots W
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best eight roots W
 2nd do
 3rd do

Best white Belgian field carrot seed, 12 lbs., Alfred Crumb	\$4 00
2nd do John Crumb	3 00
Best long red mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., Alfred Crumb	4 00
Best yellow globe mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., John Crumb	4 00
Best tares, bushel Charles Grant	3 00
2nd do Charles Grant	2 00
Best Buckwheat, bushel, D. Lutz, Stoney Creek	2 00
2nd do Henry Lutz	1 00
Best millet, bushel, Charles Grant	4 00
2nd do W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Hungarian grass seed, bushel, Charles Grant	4 00
2nd do John C. Smith	2 00

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Orchard grass seed, W. Hartman, Clarksburg	Diploma.
Parnip seed, Thos. Card Marden	Diploma.

CLASS XL.

FIELD ROOTS, &c.—375 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Henry Anderson, Wilton Grove; Robert Lees, Ottawa; Thomas Partridge, London.

Best Snowflake potatoes, bushel, En Erb, Waterloo	\$3 00
2nd do Louis Kochler, Waterloo	2 00
3rd do William Mitchell, do	1 00
Best Early Ohio, Louis Kochler	3 00
2nd do Conrad Bierman, Waterloo	2 00
Best Pride of America, Louis Kochler	2 00
Best Magnum Bonum, Louis Kochler	2 00
Best Early Rose potatoes, bushel, Daniel McMillan, Clarksburg	3 00
2nd do Louis Kochler	2 00
3rd do Enoch Erb	1 00
Best Late Rose potatoes, bushel, Enoch Erb	3 00
2nd do Daniel McMillan	2 00
3rd do Conrad Bierman	1 00
Best Hebron potatoes, bushel, Enoch Erb	3 00
2nd do Conrad Bierman	2 00
3rd do Charles Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best Brownell's Beauty (Third Prize), John Hewer, Guelph	1 00
Best Brownell's Best, Charles Foster, Millgrove	3 00
Best Breeze's Peerless, bushel, Louis Kochler	3 00
2nd do John Hewer, Guelph	2 00
Best White Star, W. M. Smith	3 00
2nd do Louis Kochler	2 00
3rd do Wood Freeman, Freeman	1 00
Best Burbank Seedling, Louis Kochler	3 00
2nd do Daniel McMillan, Hillsburg	2 00
3rd do H. McDougall, Guelph	1 00
Best Dempsey potatoes, bushel, Louis Kochler	3 00
Best any other sort of potatoes, bushel, Louis Kochler	3 00
2nd do George S. Armstrong, Fergus	2 00
3rd do Enoch Erb	1 00
Best Seedling potatoes, Louis Kochler	3 00
2nd do Charles Foster, Millgrove	2 00
3rd do W. H. Maroon, Guelph	1 00
Best collection of field potatoes, peck of each sort, named, Louis Kochler	6 00
2nd do Wood Freeman	4 00
3rd do John Hewer	2 00
Best eight roots Purple Swede turnips, Thos. Talbot, Osprings	3 00
2nd do W. J. Thompson, Orkney	2 00
3rd do F. H. Miller, West Flamboro	1 00
Best eight roots Bronze Swede turnips, F. H. Miller	3 00
2nd do Thomas Talbot	2 00
3rd do W. J. Thompson	1 00
Best eight roots Green Swede turnips, W. J. Thompson	3 00
2nd do F. H. Miller	2 00
3rd do Hugh Black, Rockwood	1 00
Best eight roots White Swede, Thomas Talbot	3 00
2nd do William Young	2 00
3rd do Charles Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best eight roots White Globe turnips, Charles Scott	3 00
2nd do William Young, Orangeville	2 00
3rd do Conrad Biermann	1 00

Best eight roots Greystone turnips, F. H. Miller	.....	\$3 00
2nd do Charles Scott	.....	2 00
3rd do John Bolton, Armstrong's Mill	.....	1 00
Best eight roots Aberdeen Yellows, Charles Scott	.....	1 00
2nd do William Young	.....	2 00
Best eight roots Purple Top Aberdeen, Charles Scott	.....	3 00
Best four varieties turnips, eight of each, Charles Scott	.....	2 00
Best twelve roots red carrots, William Young	.....	3 00
2nd do Louis Kochler	.....	2 00
3rd do John Hewer	.....	1 00
Best twelve roots white or Belgian carrots, John S. Webb, Everton	.....	3 00
2nd do T. Sherwood, Fergus	.....	2 00
3rd do William Mitchell, Waterloo	.....	1 00
Best eight roots mangel-wurzel, long red, Robert Talbot	.....	3 00
2nd do John Ramsay, Eden Mills	.....	2 00
3rd do P. J. Woods, Guelph	.....	1 00
Best eight roots red Globe mangel-wurzel, Simpson Rennie, Milliken	.....	3 00
2nd do P. J. Woods	.....	2 00
Best eight roots yellow Globe mangel-wurzel, Simpson Rennie	.....	3 00
2nd do P. J. Woods	.....	2 00
3rd do William Grierson, Guelph	.....	1 00
Best eight roots long yellow mangel-wurzel, Simpson Rennie	.....	3 00
2nd do William Grierson	.....	2 00
Best eight roots Kohl Rabi, Charles Scott	.....	3 00
2nd do William Young	.....	2 00
3rd do Louis Kochler	.....	1 00
Best eight roots white sugar beet, P. J. Woods	.....	3 00
2nd do W. H. Marcon	.....	2 00
3rd do Charles Scott	.....	1 00
Best twelve roots parsnips, T. Sherwood, Fergus	.....	3 00
2nd do P. J. Woods	.....	2 00
Best twelve roots chicory, Louis Kochler	.....	3 00
2nd do Charles Scott	.....	2 00
Best two large squashes for cattle, Louis Kochler	.....	3 00
2nd do William Mitchell	.....	2 00
Best four common yellow field pumpkins, Conrad Biermann	.....	2 00
For the best and most creditable assortment of field roots, any kind, P. J. Woods	.....	Bronze Medal.

EXTRAS.

Collection "Golden Tankard," "Yellow Intermediate," and "Red Intermediate" mangel-wurzels, P. J. Woods Diploma.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

CLASS XLI.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.—238 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—D. W. McPherson, Lancaster; G. J. Brill, Guelph.

(The following prizes are offered by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and the Dairymen's Association of Western and Eastern Ontario.)

Three firkins of butter, fitted for exportation, not less than 50 lbs. in each firkin, made at any butter factory or creamery, working capacity not less than 100 cows milk, exhibitors to furnish mode of manufacture, including breed and number of cows, description of factory, treatment of milk, quantity, brand, and make of salt used, and other practical information that they may be able to afford before being paid the amount of premium. For exportation.

1st Prize (Dairy), William Flewelling, Barnett	.....	\$20 00
2nd do John Taylor, Rockwood	.....	12 00
3rd do John McClurg, Falkirk	.....	8 00
4th do Mrs. J. Grieve, Oustic	.....	4 00
1st Prize (Creamery), Charles Snedecker, Mayville	.....	25 00
2nd do David Slaughter, Mayville	.....	15 00
3rd do A. R. Good, Ayton	.....	10 00
4th do Moses Good, Formosa	.....	5 00

Best firkin of butter not less than 50 lbs. in shipping order, manufactured at any private dairy, or creamery, capacity and manufacture not over 50 cows. For exportation.

1st Prize (Dairy), Thomas Waters, Rockwood	.....	12 00
2nd do Robert McClure Brampton	.....	8 00
3rd do William Flewelling	.....	6 00
4th do James Lindsay, Fergus	.....	4 00
1st Prize (Creamery), Charles Snedecker	.....	15 00
2nd do Enoch Erb, Waterloo	.....	10 00

Butter, not less than

1st Prize, Robert
2nd Prize, James
3rd do
4th do

Butter not less than

1st Prize, George
2nd do
3rd do
4th do

Three factory Ch
Best Cheese

1st Prize, James
2nd E. J. I
3rd Andrew
4th B. J. C
5th John S

Three factory che
cheese made

1st Prize, G. C. B
2nd do A
3rd do J
4th do C
5th do T

Best three Dairy

1st Prize, James
2nd do M
3rd do B

Best three Stillton

1st Prize, James
2nd do E

Best Gloucester or

1st Prize, Charles
2nd do A
3rd do J

Best collection of

1st Prize, G. S. C
2nd do C

Best five Cheese b

1st Prize, Kalbfeld

Best outfit for man

Harford Ashley, B

James Whitton, W

Silver Medal :-

Diploma :- Our
Russell, Guelph.
Collection Dairy U
Brantford, Union
gersoll, Butter Tu

Highly Commen
Churn, G. A. Con

CLASS XLII.

SUGAR, BACON, ETC.—25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Ed. Roblin, Ameliasburg; Robert King, Barrie; A. Carson, Russell.

Best maple sugar, 15 lbs., cake, William Mitchell, Waterloo.....	\$3 00
2nd do do Enoch Erb, Waterloo.....	2 00
3rd do do Duncan Gillies, Moffatt.....	1 09
Best maple sugar, 15 lbs., stirred, Enoch Erb, Waterloo.....	2 00
Best maple syrup, 1 gallon, Mrs. A. Duffield, Eramosa.....	3 00
2nd do Duncan Gillies, Moffatt.....	2 00
3rd do William Mitchell, Waterloo.....	1 00
Best side of cured bacon, E. J. Brill, Guelph.....	4 00
2nd do E. W. Gollop, Norval.....	3 00
3rd do Thomas B. Card, Marden.....	2 00
Best ham, cured, E. J. Brill.....	3 00
2nd do Conrad Biermann, Waterloo.....	2 00
3rd do William Mitchell.....	1 00

CLASS XLIII.

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.—72 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. H. Price, Welland; T. McIvers, Cobourg.

Largest and best display of extracted honey in marketable condition, G. B. Jones, Brantford.....	\$8 00
2nd do do do Noah Erb, Waterloo.....	4 00
Largest and best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition, G. B. Jones, Brantford.....	8 00
2nd do do do Mrs. W. Tolton, Eramosa.....	4 00
Best honey in comb, not less than 10 lbs., G. B. Jones.....	4 00
2nd do do Thos. Beall, Lindsay.....	2 00
3rd do do Thos. W. Taylor, Eden Mills.....	1 00
Best jar of extracted honey, William McEvoy, Woodburn.....	3 00
2nd do William C. Beatty, Omagh.....	2 00
3rd do William C. Beatty, do.....	1 00
Best Bee Hive, G. B. Jones.....	3 00
2nd do H. Bailey, St. Thomas.....	2 00
Best wax-extractor, G. B. Jones.....	Bronze Medal
Best honey-extractor, G. B. Jones.....	Bronze Medal
Best and largest display of Apiarian supplies, G. B. Jones.....	Silver Medal

CLASS XLIV.

DOMESTIC WINES.—35 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. H. Price, Welland, T. McIvers, Cobourg.

Professional and Commercial List.

Best half-dozen dry wines., Toronto Wine Company, Toronto.....	\$6 00
Best half-dozen sweet wines, Toronto Wine Company.....	6 00
Best half-dozen sparkling wines, Toronto Wine Company.....	6 00
2nd do do J. L. Barre, Montreal, Q.....	4 00
Best half-dozen Canada claret, Toronto Wine Company.....	6 00
Open to professional and Amateurs. Best assortment of wines made from grapes of Canadian growth, Toronto Wine Company.....	Diploma.

General List. Professional and Commercial Winemakers excluded.

Best three bottles, dry wine, white, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek.....	\$16 00
2nd do Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek.....	3 00
Best three bottles, dry wine, red, Thomas McCullough, Eramosa.....	6 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz.....	3 00
3rd do Henry Lutz.....	2 00
Best three bottles, sweet wine, white, Henry Lutz.....	4 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
Best three bottles, sparkling wine, Thomas McCullough.....	4 00
Best three bottles, any other sort of grape wine, Thomas McCullough.....	4 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz.....	2 00

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—J. L. Barre, Montreal, Que., Medoc Wine.

Best twenty varieties.....	
Best four varieties.....	
Best six varieties.....	
Best six varieties.....	
Best six varieties.....	
Best fifteen varieties.....	
Best six varieties.....	
2nd do.....	
Best ten varieties.....	
Best twelve varieties.....	
2nd do.....	
Best four varieties.....	
Holder.....	
2nd do.....	
Best four varieties.....	
2nd do.....	
Best six varieties.....	
Vrooman,.....	
2nd do.....	
Best three varieties.....	
Vrooman,.....	
2nd do.....	
Heaviest 1 bunch.....	
2nd do.....	
Heaviest 1 bunch.....	
2nd do.....	
Heaviest 1 bunch.....	
2nd do.....	
Display of fruit, th.....	
pear, name.....	
Collection of one d.....	
Special E.....	
Po.....	
JUDGES.—I.....	
Best twenty varieties.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best ten varieties.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
Best four varieties.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
Best four varieties.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
Best five Early Joe.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Benoni, G.....	
Best five Hawley, I.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Duchesse.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Snow app.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best five Fall pippin.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Gravenste.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Shiawasse.....	
2nd do.....	

CLASS XLV.

FRUIT—PROFESSIONAL NURSERYMEN'S LIST.—36 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham; George Cairns, Virgil.

Best twenty varieties of apples, correctly named, five of each, A. M. Smith & Co., St. Catharines..	\$10 00
Best four varieties fall table apples, named, five of each, A. M. Smith & Co.....	3 00
Best six varieties of fall cooking apples, named, five of each, A. M. Smith & Co.....	3 00
Best six varieties of winter table apples, named, five of each, A. M. Smith & Co.....	3 00
Best six varieties of winter cooking apples, named, five of each, A. M. Smith & Co.....	3 00
Best fifteen varieties pears, correctly named, five of each, A. M. Smith & Co.....	10 00
Best six varieties do do A. M. Smith & Co.....	5 00
2nd do do John Holder, St. Catharines.....	3 00
Best ten varieties of peaches, correctly named, six of each, A. M. Smith & Co.....	6 00
Best twelve varieties of grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, John Holder	8 00
2nd do do do do A. M. Smith & Co.....	6 00
Best four varieties of black grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, John	
Holder.....	3 00
2nd do do do do A. M. Smith & Co.....	2 00
Best four varieties red grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, John Holder	3 00
2nd do do do do A. M. Smith & Co.....	2 00
Best six varieties of grapes, grown under glass, one bunch of each sort, correctly named, William	
Vrooman, Oxford.....	8 00
2nd do do do do John Holder	6 00
Best three varieties grapes, three distinct colors, grown under glass, one bunch each, William	
Vrooman, Oxford.....	4 00
2nd do do do do John Holder	2 00
Heaviest 1 bunch black Hamburg grapes, grown under glass, John Holder.....	3 00
2nd do do do William Vrooman.....	2 00
Heaviest 1 bunch black grapes, any other kind, grown under glass, William Vrooman.....	3 00
2nd do do do John Holder.....	2 00
Heaviest 1 bunch white grapes, grown under glass, William Vrooman.....	3 00
2nd do do do John Holder.....	2 00
Display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, not more than five specimens of each variety of apple and	
pear, named, grown under glass and in open air, A. M. Smith & Co.....	15 00
Collection of one dozen each of 6 varieties of crabs, cultivated, A. M. Smith & Co.....	3 00
Special Prize of one hundred dollars given by Stone & Wellington for the best sample of	
Polkington grapes, consisting of three clusters, Wm. Anderson, Hamilton.	

CLASS XLVI.

FRUIT, GENERAL LIST, APPLES AND PEARS.—1460 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—P. E. Bucke, Ottawa; C. M. Honsberger, Jordan; Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo.

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek.....	\$10 00
2nd do do do J. B. Walker, Grimsby.....	8 00
3rd do do do R. Currie, Niagara.....	6 00
4th do do do Joseph Walker, Virgil.....	4 00
Best ten varieties of apples, correctly named, five of each, J. D. Lutz.....	6 00
2nd do do do James McCrone, Normandale.....	4 00
3rd do do do Harry Marshall, Hamilton.....	2 00
Best four varieties dessert apples, correctly named, five of each, R. Currie.....	3 00
2nd do do do J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
3rd do do do George Cairns, Virgil.....	1 00
Best four varieties cooking apples, correctly named, five of each, J. D. Lutz.....	3 00
2nd do do do James McCrone.....	2 00
3rd do do do George Cairns.....	1 00
Best five Early Joe, Noah Sunley, Guelph.....	2 00
2nd do do Harry Marshall.....	1 00
Best five Benoni, G. J. Miller, Virgil.....	2 00
Best five Hawley, Noah Sunley.....	2 00
2nd do do W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.....	1 00
Best five Duchess of Oldenburg, George Cairns.....	2 00
2nd do do Louis Kochler, Waterloo.....	1 00
Best five Snow apples, Charles Mason, Hamilton.....	2 50
2nd do do J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
3rd do do Edward Kendrew, Pond Mills.....	1 50
4th do do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton.....	1 00
Best five Fall pippins, Charles Mason.....	2 00
2nd do do Thomas McCullough, Eramosa.....	1 00
Best five Gravenstein, J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
2nd do do Henry Lutz.....	1 00
Best five Shlawassee Beauty, H. J. Brown, Niagara.....	2 00
2nd do do G. J. Miller.....	1 00

Best five Maiden's blush, William Anderson, Hamilton.....	\$2 00
2nd do George Cairns.....	1 00
Best five Cayuga Red Streak, J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
2nd do Mrs. John Young, Hamilton.....	1 00
Best five Mother, G. J. Miller.....	2 00
2nd do Joseph Walker.....	1 00
Best five St. Lawrence, Samuel J. Lyons, Norval.....	2 00
2nd do Mrs. John Young.....	1 00
Best five Colvert, G. J. Miller.....	2 00
2nd do Charles Mason, Hamilton.....	1 00
Best five Porter, Noah Sunley.....	2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown.....	1 00
Best five of any other variety fall apple, correctly named, Edward Kendrew, Pond Mills.....	2 00
2nd do do do Conrad Biermann, Waterloo.....	1 00
Best five fall seedling apples, G. J. Miller.....	2 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz.....	1 00
Best five Ribston Pippin, Alex. Keath, Hamilton.....	2 00
2nd do Charles Mason do.....	1 00
Best five Alexander, Mrs. H. Duffield, Eramosa.....	2 00
Best five Esopus Spitzenburg, James McCrone.....	2 00
2nd do J. B. Walker.....	1 00
Best five Baldwin, J. B. Walker.....	2 50
2nd do Joseph Walker.....	2 00
3rd do James McCrone.....	1 50
4th do William Anderson, Hamilton.....	1 00
Best five Rhode Island Greening, Charles Mason.....	2 50
2nd do J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
3rd do J. B. Walker.....	1 50
4th do Joseph Gordon, Hamilton.....	1 00
Best five Wagner, G. J. Miller.....	2 00
2nd do Wm Smith.....	1 00
Best five Yellow Bellflower, Charles Mason.....	2 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz.....	1 00
Best five King of Tompkins Co., H. J. Brown.....	2 00
2nd do James McCrone.....	1 00
Best five Talman's Sweet, J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
2nd do Joseph Gordon.....	1 00
Best five Grimes' Golden, Charles Mason.....	2 00
2nd do William Anderson.....	1 00
Best five Seek-no-Further, Charles Mason.....	2 00
2nd do W. M. Smith.....	1 00
Best five Roxbury Russett, R. Currie.....	2 50
2nd do George Cairns.....	2 00
3rd do G. J. Miller.....	1 50
4th do J. B. Walker.....	1 00
Best five Swaar, James McCrone.....	2 00
2nd do Joseph Walker.....	1 00
Best five Fallwater, J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
2nd do R. Currie.....	1 00
Best five American Golden Russett, James McCrone.....	2 50
2nd do H. J. Brown.....	2 00
3rd do Charles Mason.....	1 50
4th do J. D. Lutz.....	1 00
Best five Swayzie Pomme Grise, H. J. Brown.....	2 50
2nd do Joseph Walker.....	2 00
3rd do R. Currie, Hamilton.....	1 50
4th do Alexander Riach, Hamilton.....	1 00
Best five Pomme Grise, Alexander Riach.....	2 00
2nd do George Cairns.....	1 00
Best five Northern Spy, James McCrone.....	2 50
2nd do Samuel J. Lyons.....	2 00
3rd do Joseph Walker.....	1 50
4th do Joseph Atkinson, Marden.....	1 00
Best five Jonathan, E. Fearnside.....	2 00
Best five Ben Davis, W. M. Smith.....	2 00
2nd do J. B. Walker.....	1 00
Best five any other variety winter apple, correctly named, J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
2nd do do do Alexander Riach.....	1 00
Best five Winter seedling apples, J. B. Walker.....	2 00
2nd do James McCrone.....	1 00
Best twelve varieties of pears, 5 of each, Charles Mason.....	10 00
2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	8 00
3rd do William Anderson.....	6 00
4th do D. Cameron, St. Catharines.....	4 00
Best six varieties of pears, 5 of each, Charles Mason.....	4 00
2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	2 00
Best five Kirtland, J. D. Lutz.....	2 00
2nd do Henry Lutz.....	1 00

Best five Clapp's F.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Annas d'E.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Tyson, Jo.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Bartlets, J.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best five Seckel, Fr.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Souvenir d.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Louise Bo.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best five Belle Lucr.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Beurre Bo.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Beurre Ha.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best five Goodale, F.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Madelaine.....	
Best five White Do.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Sheldon, F.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five General N.....	
Best five Flemish b.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best five Beurre Sup.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
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Best five Beurre Dic.....	
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Best five Beurre d'A.....	
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Best five Beurre Cla.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Duchesse d.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best five Doyenne B.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Grey Doye.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Swan's Or.....	
3rd do.....	
Best five Beurre de.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five of any oth.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Seedling p.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Mount Ve.....	
Best five Glout Mor.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Beurre Gri.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Winter Ne.....	
2nd do.....	
3rd do.....	
4th do.....	
Best five Vicar Win.....	
2nd do.....	
Best five Lawrence.....	

\$2 00	Best five Clapp's Favorite, J. D. Lutz	\$2 00
1 00	2nd do Henry Lutz	1 00
2 00	Best five Annas d'Ete, Alexander Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
1 00	2nd do R. Cameron, St. Catharines	1 00
2 00	Best five Tyson, Joseph Gordon, Hamilton	2 00
1 00	2nd do Harry Marshall	1 00
2 00	Best five Bartlets, J. B. Walker	2 50
1 00	2nd do J. D. Lutz	2 00
2 00	3rd do Henry Lutz	1 50
1 00	4th do Joseph Walker	1 00
2 00	Best five Seckel, Fred. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.	2 00
1 00	2nd do Alexander Glass	1 00
2 00	Best five Souvenir de Congress, Samuel Woodley	2 00
1 00	2nd do Noah Sunley	1 00
2 00	Best five Louise Bonne de Jersey, J. B. Walker	2 50
1 00	2nd do Charles Mason	2 00
2 00	3rd do Joseph Gordon	1 50
1 00	4th do Edward Kendrew	1 00
2 00	Best five Belle Lucrative, Charles Mason	2 00
2 00	2nd do J. B. Walker	1 00
1 00	Best five Beurre Bosc, Fred B. Lewis	2 00
2 50	2nd do Joseph Walker	1 00
2 00	Best five Beurre Hardy, Samuel Woodley	2 50
1 50	2nd do Joseph Gordon, Hamilton	2 00
1 00	3rd do Fred B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.	1 50
2 50	4th do Mrs. John Young	1 00
2 00	Best five Goodale, Fred B. Lewis	2 00
1 50	2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
1 00	Best five Madelaine, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2 00	Best five White Doyenne, Fred B. Lewis	2 00
1 00	2nd do E. C. Fearnside	1 00
2 00	Best five Sheldon, Fred B. Lewis	2 00
1 00	2nd do J. B. Walker	1 00
2 00	Best five General Negley, Samuel Woodley	2 00
1 00	Best five Flemish beauty, William Anderson	2 50
2 00	2nd do Joseph Walker	2 00
1 00	3rd do J. B. Walker	1 50
2 00	4th do W. J. Brown	1 00
1 00	Best five Beurre Superfin, Samuel Woodley	2 50
2 00	2nd do Fred B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.	2 00
1 00	3rd do E. C. Fearnside	1 50
2 50	4th do R. Cameron, St. Catharines	1 00
2 00	Best five Beurre Diel, William Anderson	2 00
1 50	2nd do Mrs. John Young	1 00
1 00	Best five Beurre d'Anjou Alexander Glass	2 50
2 00	2nd do Joseph Gordon	2 00
1 00	3rd do W. J. Brown	1 50
2 00	4th do Samuel Woodley	1 00
1 00	Best five Beurre Clairgeau, William Anderson	2 00
2 50	2nd do Alexander Glass	1 00
2 00	Best five Duchesse d'Angouleme, J. B. Lewis	2 50
1 50	2nd do Charles Mason	2 00
1 00	3rd do Alexander Glass	1 50
2 50	4th do J. D. Lutz	1 00
2 00	Best five Doyenne Boussock, J. D. Lutz	2 00
1 50	2nd do R. Currie	1 00
1 00	Best five Grey Doyenne, G. B. Lewis	2 00
2 00	2nd do Mrs. John Young	1 00
1 00	Best five Swan's Orange, William Anderson	2 00
2 50	3rd do Joseph Walker	1 00
2 00	Best five Beurre de L'Assumption, Samuel Woodley	2 00
1 50	2nd do E. C. Fearnside	1 00
1 00	Best five of any other variety of fall pear, correctly named, David Fraser, St. Catharines	2 00
2 00	2nd do Joseph Gordon	1 00
2 00	Best five Seedling pears, fall, Thos. McCullough	2 00
1 00	2nd do Alexander Glass	1 00
2 00	Best five Mount Vernon, R. Cameron	2 00
1 00	Best five Glout Morceau, Samuel Woodley	2 00
2 00	2nd do E. C. Fearnside	1 00
1 00	Best five Beurre Gris' d'Hiver Noveau, J. B. Lewis	2 00
10 00	2nd do Alexander Glass	1 00
8 00	Best five Winter Nelis, J. B. Lewis	2 50
6 00	2nd do Mrs. John Young	2 00
4 00	3rd do Samuel Woodley	1 50
4 00	4th do Alexander Glass	1 00
2 00	Best five Vicar Winkfield, Alexander Glass	2 00
2 00	2nd do Mrs. John Young	1 00
1 00	Best five Lawrence, Alexander Glass	2 50

2nd Best five Lawrence, R. Cameron	\$2 00
3rd do G. J. Miller	1 50
4th do R. Currie	1 00
Best five of any other variety of Winter Pear, correctly named, Charles Mason	2 00
2nd do Samuel Woodley	1 00
Best five Seedling Pears, winter, J. D. Lutz	2 00
2nd do Joseph Walker	1 00

CLASS XLVII.

FRUIT, GENERAL LIST CONTINUED.—815 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines; George Leslie, jr., Toronto.

Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, 6 of each, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	\$4 00
2nd do do Noah Sunley, Guelph	3 00
3rd do do William Davidson, Guelph	1 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each, Noah Sunley	4 00
2nd do do E. C. Fearnside	3 00
3rd do do William Davidson	1 00
Best twelve Bradshaw, E. C. Fearnside	2 00
2nd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best twelve Lombard, Mrs. R. Ainlay, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Thomas Holliday, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve Victoria, Mrs. R. Ainlay	2 00
2nd do Mrs. L. H. Taylor, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve Huling's Superb, Mrs. R. Ainlay	2 00
2nd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best twelve Coe's Golden Drop, William Davidson	2 00
2nd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best twelve Yellow Egg-plums, Thomas McCullough	2 00
2nd do Mrs. R. Ainlay	1 00
Best twelve Imperial Gage, Mrs. K. Ainlay	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside	1 00
Best twelve McLaughlin, George E. Elliott, Guelph	2 00
Best twelve Pond's Seedling, Samuel Woodley	2 00
2nd do Mrs. R. Ainlay	1 00
Best twelve Glass Seedling, Thomas Pallister, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Mrs. R. Ainlay	1 00
Best twelve Fellenburg, Noah Sunley	2 00
2nd do Joseph Gordon	1 00
Best twelve Lord Dufferin, Noah Sunley	2 00
Best twelve Prince of Wales, Noah Sunley	2 00
Best twelve Peach Plum, George Elliott	2 00
2nd do Thos. Davies, Guelph	1 00
Best twelve General Hand, A. A. Baker, Guelph	2 00
2nd do George Elliott	1 00
Best twelve Jefferson, R. Cameron	2 00
2nd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best twelve Reine Claude de Bavay, Joseph Gordon	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside	1 00
Best twelve Dessert plums, one variety, correctly named, Alexander Glass	2 00
2nd do do George Elliott	1 00
Best twelve Cooking plums, one variety, correctly named, Mrs. R. Ainlay	2 00
2nd do do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best twelve Seedling plums, E. C. Fearnside	2 00
2nd do P. E. Bucke, Ottawa	1 00
Best six varieties of peaches, correctly named, six of each, C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	4 00
2nd do do J. B. Walker	2 00
3rd do do Joseph Walker	1 00
Best six Early Crawford, Alexander Glass	2 00
2nd do R. Cameron	1 00
Best six Late Crawford, George Cairns	2 00
2nd do C. M. Honsberger	1 00
Best six peaches, any other variety, correctly named, R. Currie	2 00
2nd do do Alexander Glass	1 00
Best six peaches, white flesh, any other variety, correctly named, R. Currie	2 00
2nd do do Alexander Glass	1 00
Best six peaches, yellow flesh, any other variety, correctly named, C. M. Honsberger	2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown	2 00
Best six seedling peaches, yellow flesh, J. G. Davis, Hamilton	1 00
2nd do H. J. Brown	2 00
Best six seedling peaches, white flesh, H. J. Brown	1 00
2nd do C. M. Honsberger	1 00
Best collection of grapes grown in open air, twelve varieties, two bunches of each, William Anderson	8 00
2nd do do Samuel Woodley	6 00
Best six varieties of grapes (open air), two bunches of each, Samuel Woodley	5 00
2nd do do F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.	3 00
3rd do do William B. Anderson	2 00

Best two bunches Co
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Best two bunches Cli
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Best two bunches Ma
2nd do
Best two bunches of a
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Best collection grapes,
2nd do
3rd do
Best two bunches bla
2nd do
Best two bunches red
2nd do
Best two bunches whi
2nd do
3rd do
Best six quinces, J. B
2nd do G. J
Best green flesh melon,
Best water-melon, Al
Best citron, Alexander
2nd do Mrs. Sam
Best four varieties cul
2nd do
Largest and best colle
2nd do
Best dried or evaporat
Best collection of forty
2nd do
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Best collection of twer
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\$2 00	Best two bunches Concord grapes, Wm. Anderson.....	\$2 00
1 50	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
1 00	Best two bunches Delaware, Fred. B. Lewis.....	2 00
2 00	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
1 00	Best two bunches Moore's Early, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
2 00	Best two bunches Diana, Samuel Woodley.....	2 00
1 00	Best two bunches Creveling, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Rogers' 4, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Alexander Glass.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Rogers' 3, Samuel Woodley.....	2 00
	2nd do Wm. Anderson.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Rogers' 15, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Rogers' 19, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Rogers' 44, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Salem, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Eumelan, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Hartford Prolific, Samuel Woodley.....	2 00
	2nd do R. Cameron.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Iona, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Israella, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Allen's Hybrid, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	Best two bunches Champion, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Pocklington, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Clinton, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	Best two bunches Walter, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches Martha, Wm. Anderson.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best two bunches of any other variety, Fred. B. Lewis.....	2 00
	2nd do Samuel Woodley.....	1 00
	Best collection grapes, grown under glass, six varieties, one bunch each, correctly named, Charles Mason.....	8 00
	2nd do do do Mrs. John Young.....	6 00
	3rd do do do R. Cameron.....	4 00
	Best two bunches black Hamburg, Charles Mason.....	2 00
	2nd do Mrs. John Young.....	1 00
	Best two bunches black grapes, any other variety, Charles Mason.....	3 00
	2nd do Mrs. John Young.....	2 00
	Best two bunches red grapes, any other variety, Charles Mason.....	2 00
	2nd do Mrs. John Young.....	1 00
	Best two bunches white grapes, grown under glass, correctly named, Mrs. John Young.....	3 00
	2nd do do Charles Mason.....	2 00
	3rd do do R. Cameron.....	1 00
	Best six quinces, J. B. Walker, Grimsby.....	2 00
	2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil, Ont.....	1 00
	Best green flesh melon, Alexander Riach, Hamilton.....	2 00
	Best water-melon, Alex. Riach.....	2 00
	Best citron, Alexander Riach.....	2 00
	2nd do Mrs. Samuel Barber, Guelph.....	1 00
	Best four varieties cultivated crabs, twelve each, George Cairns.....	2 00
	2nd do do E. C. Fearnside.....	1 00
	Largest and best collection cultivated crabs, E. C. Fearnside.....	4 00
	2nd do do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross.....	2 00
	Best dried or evaporated apples, half bushel, J. S. H. Bartholomew, Vanessa, Ont.....	2 00

COLLECTIONS.

APPLES.

Best collection of forty varieties, five of each, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek.....	12 00
2nd do do A. M. Smith & Co., St. Catharines.....	8 00
3rd do do G. J. Miller, Virgil.....	6 00

PEARS.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, five of each, Samuel Woodley.....	10 00
2nd do do Charles Mason.....	8 00
3rd do do Fred. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.....	5 00

PLUMS.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, six of each, Geo. Elliott, Guelph.....	\$10 00
2nd do do Owen Sound Horticultural Society, Owen Sound	8 00
3rd do do Noah Sunley, Guelph	5 00

PEACHES.

Best collection of twelve varieties, named, six of each, R. Currie	10 00
2nd do do C. M. Honsberger	8 00
3rd do do Grimsby Fruit Growers' Association	5 00

GRAPES—Grown in the open air.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, two bunches of each, Samuel Woodley....	10 00
2nd do do William Anderson.....	8 00
3rd do do Fred. B. Lewis.....	5 00

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—Fig tree bearing fruit, John A. Peacock, Moffatt. Assortment evaporated fruit and vegetables, J. A. & H. Bartholomew, Vanessa.

CLASS XLVIII.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.—500 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John H. Griffith, London; Charles Bufton, Homer; Samuel Wood, Moulinette.

Best twelve roots of salsify, Thomas O. Veale, Hamilton	\$2 00
2nd do Conrad Biermann, Waterloo	1 00
Best three heads cauliflower, Thomas Holliday, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Brock Cameron, Guelph	1 00
Best three heads of cabbage (early York), Brock Cameron	2 00
2nd do Charles Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best three heads of cabbage (Winningstadt), A. Frank, Berlin	2 00
2nd do Thomas Holliday	1 00
Best three heads cabbage (Oxheart), Charles Scott	2 00
2nd do John Fielding, Guelph	1 00
Best three heads of cabbage (Drumhead), Thomas Holliday	2 00
2nd do A. M. Taylor, Hamilton	1 00
Best four sorts winter cabbage, including savoys, 1 of each sort, Charles Scott	3 00
2nd do Brock Cameron	2 00
Best three heads red cabbage, A. W. Taylor	2 00
2nd do Brock Cameron	1 50
3rd do Thomas Holliday	1 00
Best twelve carrots for table, long red, William Young, Orangeville	2 00
2nd do Robert Talbot, Everton	1 50
3rd do Louis Kochler, Waterloo	1 00
Best twelve intermediate or half long carrots, Miss Janet C. Melvin, Guelph	2 00
2nd do William Young	1 50
3rd do David Foote, Elora	1 00
Best twelve early horn carrots, Enoch Erb, Waterloo	2 00
2nd do Robert Talbot, Everton	1 50
3rd do George Cairns, Virgil	1 00
Best twelve table parsnips, William T. Tolton, Arden	2 00
2nd do F. Sherwood	1 50
3rd do Robert Talbot	1 00
Best six roots, white celery, Brock Cameron	2 00
2nd do William Young	1 50
3rd do Robert Brooks, Fergus	1 00
Best six roots red celery, Charles Scott	2 00
2nd do William Young	1 50
3rd do Robert Brooks	1 00
Best dozen capsicums (ripe), A. W. Taylor	2 00
2nd do Thomas Oliver/Veale	1 50
Best collection of capsicums (ripe), A. W. Taylor	2 00
2nd do Thos. O. Veale	1 50
Best three egg-plant fruit (purple), R. Cameron	2 00
2nd do Alex. Glass	1 50
Best twelve tomatoes (Trophy), George Cairns	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 50
Best twelve tomatoes (Gen. Grant), George Cairns	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside	1 50
Best twelve tomatoes (Cook's Favorite), E. C. Fearnside	2 00
Best twelve Arlington tomatoes, Geo. Cairns	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside	1 00
Best twelve Conqueror tomatoes, E. C. Fearnside	2 00
2nd do A. W. Taylor	1 00

Best twelve Dempsey's
2nd do
Best twelve tomatoes (.....)
2nd do
Best twelve any other v.....
2nd do
Best collection tomatoe.....
2nd do
Best Six blood beets, lo.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best six turnip rooted b.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best peck white onions,
2nd do
3rd do
Best peck of yellow oni.....
2nd do
3rd do
Peck red onions, Conra.....
2nd do Harry
3rd do Thoma
Best two quarts picklin.....
2nd do
Best twelve white turni.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best twelve yellow turn.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best twelve ears of swee.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best French beans, quar.....
2nd do
Best six winter radish, A.....
2nd do
Best three Scotch kale,.....
2nd do
Best collection of pot an.....
2nd do
Best six varieties of pot.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best three varieties table.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best two vegetable marr.....
2nd do
Best collection of vegetal.....

Highly Commended :

JUDGES.—Thomas Holde

Best twelve varieties star.....
2nd do
Best twelve bouquet dahl.....
2nd do
Largest and best collecti.....
2nd do
Best two large vase bouqu.....
2nd do
3rd do
Best pair side table or fa.....
2nd do
3rd do

Best hand bouquet, W. M. Mann	\$2 00
2nd do Webster Bros	1 50
3rd do Manton Bros., Yorkville	1 00
Best bouquets everlasting, J. G. Davies, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Thos. Davies, Guelph	1 50
3rd do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	1 00
Best bouquet, wild flowers, Charles Mason	3 00
2nd do W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd do Mrs. L. Parkinson, Eramosa	1 00
Best twelve pansies, Charles Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
2nd do Webster Bros	1 50
3rd do William Young, Orangeville	1 00
Best collection annuals, in bloom, named, John Brown, Elora	4 00
2nd do Thos. Davies, Guelph	3 00
3rd do Noah Sunley, Guelph, Ont.	2 00
Best twelve German asters, Thomas Holliday	2 00
2nd do Webster Bros	1 50
3rd do Thomas Davies	1 00
Best collection of asters, Thomas Davies	3 00
2nd do Noah Sunley	2 00
3rd do Samuel J. Lyons, Norval	1 00
Best collection of 10-week stocks, Thomas Davies	2 00
2nd do Thomas Holliday	1 50
3rd do Mrs. L. Parkinson	1 00
Best collection of marigolds, Thomas O. Veale	2 00
2nd do George Anderson, Hamilton	1 50
3rd do Mrs. L. Parkinson	1 00
Best collection of hybrid perpetual and perpetual moss roses, named, Webster Bros	4 00
2nd do George Anderson	3 00
Best collection of Bourbon Tea and Noisette roses, named, Webster Bros	4 00
2nd do George Anderson	2 00
Best collection of hybrid tea roses, known as "Pedigree Roses," Webster Bros	4 00
Best three roses of any other variety, Manton Bros., Yorkville	3 00
2nd do James B. Hay, Brantford	2 00
3rd do Webster Bros	1 00
Best floral design for supper table, W. M. Mann	4 00
2nd do Mrs. G. Patterson	3 00
Best twelve verbenas, named, Charles Scott	2 00
2nd do William Young	1 50
3rd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best collection verbenas, named, Charles Scott	3 00
2nd do William Young	2 00
3rd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best six petunias, single, William Young	2 00
2nd do Noah Sunley	1 50
3rd do James B. Hay	1 00
Best six petunias, double, W. M. Mann	2 00
2nd do James B. Hay	1 50
3rd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best collection Phlox Drummondii, Charles Scott	2 00
2nd do William Young	1 50
3rd do Thomas O. Veale	1 00
Best collection Dianthus, Thomas O. Veale	2 00
2nd do Webster Bros	1 50
3rd do Noah Sunley	1 00
Best collection perennial phloxes, Webster Bros	3 00
2nd do George Anderson	2 00
3rd do John Brown, Elora	1 00
Best ten hardy shrubs, to include variegated and otherwise remarkable foliage, spikes in flowers, Webster Bros	2 00
2nd do Charles Scott	1 50
Best collection hollyhocks, Webster Bros	2 00
2nd do Thomas O. Veale	1 50
3rd do George Anderson	1 00
Best collection of gladiolus, George Anderson	3 00
2nd do A. Frank, Berlin	2 00
Best collection of double zinnias, Thomas O. Veale	2 00
2nd do J. G. Davis	1 50
Best hanging baskets of flowers, W. M. Mann	2 00
2nd do Noah Sunley	1 50
Best collection of twenty-five greenhouse plants, John Brown	10 00
2nd do Mrs. G. Patterson	8 00
Best collection of twenty foliage plants, W. M. Mann	5 00
Best Cacti, ten species and varieties, James B. Hay	5 00
2nd do George Anderson	3 00
Best collection of Coleus, twenty varieties, Robert Brooks, Fergus	5 00
Best Collection of Begonias, ten varieties, George Anderson	5 00
2nd do Joshua Norrish, Eden Mills	3 00

Best six varieties fusch
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best six ferns, cultivat
 Best six ferns, native,
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best six foliage plants,
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best six cockscombs, N
 2nd do
 Best six varieties balsa
 2nd do
 Best twelve single gera
 2nd do
 Best six double geraniu
 2nd do
 Best display of plants
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best collection of ferns
 Best rustic stand, not l
 Best rustic table design,
 Best collection of rustic

Highly Commended

ART

JUDGES.—William

Best animals from life,
 Best flowers or fruit, M
 2nd do Jo
 Best figure or historical
 2nd do
 3rd do
 Best landscape, Canadi
 2nd do
 Best landscape or marin
 2nd do
 Best portrait, Mrs. Hea
 2nd do Pau
 Best still life, not flower
 2nd do

Best any subject, M. E.
 2nd do Stuar
 3rd do Rober
 Best animals from life,
 2nd do
 Best figure subject, Mis
 2nd do M. E.
 Best flowers or fruit, M.
 2nd do Mi
 Best landscape or marin
 2nd do
 Best portrait, M. E. Dig
 2nd do Miss Jessi
 Best still life, not flower

Highly Commended :

\$2 00	Best six varieties fuschias, in flower, Noah Sunley	\$4 00
1 50	2nd do Robert Brooks	3 00
1 00	3rd do John Brown	2 00
2 00	Best six ferns, cultivated, W. M. Mann	4 00
1 50	Best six ferns, native, Noah Sunley	3 00
1 00	2nd do Thomas P. Card, Marden	2 00
3 00	3rd do Mrs. G. P. Patterson	1 00
2 00	Best six foliage plants, W. M. Mann	3 00
1 00	2nd do A. Frank, Berlin	2 00
2 00	3rd do Noah Sunley	1 00
1 50	Best six cockscombs, Noah Sunley	2 00
1 00	2nd do Thomas Davies	1 50
4 00	Best six varieties balsams, in bloom, Noah Sunley	2 00
3 00	2nd do Charles Scott	1 50
2 00	Best twelve single geraniums in pots, named, Noah Sunley	4 00
2 00	2nd do Robert Brooks	3 00
1 50	Best six double geraniums, in pots, Noah Sunley	3 00
1 00	2nd do Robert Brooks	2 00
3 00	Best display of plants in flower, distinct from other entries, W. M. Mann	10 00
2 00	2nd do do Noah Sunley	8 00
1 00	3rd do do A. Frank	4 00
2 00	Best collection of ferns, W. M. Mann	3 00
1 50	Best rustic stand, not less than three feet high, Edward Smith, per J. M. Bond & Co., agents, Guelph	4 00
1 00	Best rustic table design, not to exceed four feet in height, Edward Smith, do do	4 00
2 00	Best collection of rustic work, Edward Smith, per J. M. Bond & Co. Diploma and	6 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended :—Pot of Ivy, Thomas Hefferman, Guelph.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURER'S DEPARTMENT.

CLASS L.

FINE ARTS, OILS.—188 ENTRIES.

Professional or Amateur—(Original).

JUDGES.—William Armstrong, Toronto; Captain J. G. Murray, Toronto; H. B. Spotton, Barrie.

2 00	Best animals from life, Paul Peel, London	\$10 00
1 50	Best flowers or fruit, Miss M. E. Dignam, London	8 00
1 00	2nd do John T. Corcoran, Galt	4 00
2 00	Best figure or historical subject, Paul Peel, London	12 00
1 50	2nd do Minnie Jarvis, Brantford	8 00
1 00	3rd do Miss Sydney Tully, Toronto	4 00
2 00	Best landscape, Canadian subject, J. Wilson, Ottawa	10 00
1 50	2nd do R. Baigent, Toronto	6 00
1 00	Best landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject, William J. Judson, London	10 00
2 00	2nd do do Paul Peel, London	6 00
1 50	Best portrait, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	9 00
1 00	2nd do Paul Peel, London	6 00
3 00	Best still life, not flowers or fruit, Paul Peel, London	8 00
2 00	2nd do John P. Hunt, London	4 00

Amateur List—Oils—(Copies).

2 00	Best any subject, M. E. Dignam, London	8 00
1 50	2nd do Stuart Livingstone, Hamilton	5 00
2 00	3rd do Robert Crockett, Hamilton	3 00
1 50	Best animals from life, M. E. Dignam, London	8 00
1 00	2nd do Miss Tressy Coffee, Guelph	4 00
3 00	Best figure subject, Miss Minnie Jarvis, Brantford	8 00
2 00	2nd do M. E. Dignam, London	8 00
2 00	Best flowers or fruit, M. E. Dignam, London	8 00
1 50	2nd do Miss Strickland, Oshawa	4 00
2 00	Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject, M. E. Dignam, London	8 00
1 50	2nd do do Miss Minnie Jarvis, Brantford	4 00
10 00	Best portrait, M. E. Dignam, London	8 00
8 00	2nd do Miss Jessie H. Williamson, Guelph	4 00
5 00	Best still life, not flowers or fruit, Miss Emily M. Gunn, London	7 00
5 00		
3 00		
5 00		
5 00		
3 00		

Extras.

Highly Commended :—Landscape, not Canadian (copy), amateur, Miss Laura Reynolds, Berlin.

Porcelain Decorations.

Best painting on porcelain, professional Canadian work, three pieces, John H. Griffiths, London...	\$6 00
2nd do do do do Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto.....	4 00
Best collection of decorated porcelain, Canadian work, open to all, John H. Griffiths, London.....	10 00
2nd do do do do Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto.....	6 00

CLASS LI.

FINE ARTS IN WATER COLORS, CRAYONS, ETC.—234 ENTRIES.

WATER COLORS.

Professional List—(Originals).

JUDGES.—William Armstrong Toronto; Capt. J. G. Murray, Toronto; H. B. Spotton, Barrie.

Best flowers or fruit, William L. Judson, London.....	\$5 00
2nd do John H. Griffiths, London.....	3 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject, William N. Creswell, Seaforth.....	6 07
2nd do William L. Judson, London.....	4 00
Best landscape or marine view, not Canadian subject, William N. Creswell, Seaforth.....	5 00
2nd do do Miss H. Thurtell, Guelph.....	3 00
Best marine view, Canadian subject, William N. Creswell.....	6 00

Amateur List—(Originals).

Best, any subject, Mrs. E. Chadwick, Guelph.....	6 00
2nd do D. J. McMurchy, Toronto.....	3 00
Best animals from life, Mrs. Florence Birle, Buffalo, N. Y.....	5 00
Best flowers or fruit, Miss A. L. Robinson, Toronto.....	5 00
2nd do Miss L. C. S. Chadwick, Guelph.....	3 00
Best figure or historical subject, Miss Sydney Tully, Toronto.....	5 00
2nd do D. J. McMurchy, Toronto.....	3 00
Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject, Robert Crockett, Hamilton.....	6 00
2nd do do D. J. McMurchy, Toronto.....	4 00

Amateur List—(Copies).

Best animals, grouped or single, Mrs. Adam Cranston, Galt.....	4 00
2nd do Stuart Livingstone, Hamilton.....	2 00
Best flowers or fruit, Miss Francis McNaught, Galt.....	4 00
2nd do do do do.....	2 00
Best figure or historical subject, Miss Emily M. Gunn, London.....	4 00
2nd do Miss Machelcudy, Toronto.....	2 00
Best landscape, Miss J. Cochrane, Toronto.....	4 00
2nd do Robert Crockett, Hamilton.....	2 00
Best marine view, D. J. McMurchy, Toronto.....	4 00
2nd do Miss Strickland, Oshawa.....	2 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, Miss J. Cochrane, Toronto.....	4 00
2nd do D. J. McMurchy, Toronto.....	2 00

CRAYON, PENCIL, SEPIA, AND PEN AND INK SKETCH.

Professional List—(Originals).

Best Crayon, plain, Richard Baigent, Toronto.....	4 00
2nd do S. Wilson, Ottawa.....	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, William N. Creswell, Seaforth.....	4 00
Best pencil drawing, William N. Creswell.....	4 00
Best sepia drawing, William N. Creswell.....	4 00

Amateur List—(Copies).

Best crayon, coloured, Archibald Simpson, Hamilton.....	\$4 00
2nd do Janet C. Melvin, Guelph.....	2 00
Best crayon, plain, Miss B. Knight, Woodstock.....	4 00
2nd do Miss Minnie McBean, Mount Forest.....	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, Mrs. A. Cranston, Galt.....	4 00
2nd do D. J. McMurchy, Toronto.....	2 00
Best pencil drawing, Miss Strickland, Oshawa.....	4 00
2nd do Mrs. T. Ware, Guelph.....	2 00
Best sepia, D. J. McMurchy, Toronto.....	4 00
2nd do John J. Biggins, Clinton.....	2 00

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Diploma.—Picture, Clement T. Read, Guelph.

Highly Commended.—Lithograph finished in water colours, Chas. S. Cochrane, Toronto; pen and ink sketch, Joseph Cowdy, Eramosa.

PENMANSHIP

ARCHITECTURAL

JUDGES.—William

Best drawing, geometri
Best penmanship, busi
2nd do
Best penmanship, orna
2nd do
Best photograph portra
2nd do
Best photograph portra

Best carving in wood,
Best carving in stone,
Best model in clay or w
Best statue or group, i
2nd do

Diploma.—Collectio
decoration, imitation st
John Faucett, Toronto
ornamental, J. Kordana
Highly Commended.

Birds.—Best collection
James Anderson
2nd do
Best collection of living
2nd do

Agents, Guelph
Fossils.—Best collection
2nd do
Plants.—Best Collection
Museum.....

2nd do
Best stuffed animals of
2nd do
Best stuffed birds of any
2nd do
Best fish aquaria, C. B.
2nd do J. Fre
3rd do Oakes
Guelph.....

Each s
Clays, Canadian, for pair
Guelph.....

Copper ores of Dominion
Iron ores of the Dominio
Lead ores of Dominion, b
Silver ores of the Dominio
Specimens, illustrating th

PENMANSHIP, LINEAR DRAWING, PHOTOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING,
MAPS, STATUARY, ETC.

CLASS LII.

Penmanship, Geometrical.

ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHY, ETC.—46 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—William Armstrong, Toronto; Captain J. G. Murray, Toronto; H. B. Spotton, Barrie.

Best drawing, geometrical, of engine or mill work, coloured, Mrs. A. Cranston, Galt.....	\$4 00
Best penmanship, business hand, without flourishes, D. McLachlin, Chatham.....	4 00
2nd do do do C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound.....	2 00
Best penmanship, ornamental (not pen and ink pictures), C. A. Fleming, Owen Sound.....	4 00
2nd do do do D. McLachlin, Chatham.....	2 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in oil, Mrs. Florence Birle, Buffalo, N. Y.....	6 00
2nd do do S. Carswell, Palmerston.....	4 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in water colours, S. Carswell, Palmerston.....	5 00

Statuary, etc., Professional or Amateur.

Best carving in wood, E. J. O'Brien, Guelph.....	\$8 00
Best carving in stone, in relief, John H. Hamilton, Guelph.....	8 00
Best model in clay or wax, with plaster case, Pane Peel, London.....	8 00
Best statute or group, in stone, John H. Hamilton, Guelph.....	15 00
2nd do do Charles Southcott, Guelph.....	10 00

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—Collection of Wagstaff's rapid index books, John Wagstaff, St. John, N.B.; Glaciers window decoration, imitation stained glass, M. Staunton & Co., Toronto; specimen of marbling for book edges, John Faucett, Toronto; transfer photograph, painted in oils, Mrs. O. Hitchcock, Paris; penmanship, ornamental, J. Kordans & Co., Toronto.

Highly Commended.—Statue or group, in stone, James Barrett, Guelph.

CLASS LIII.

NATURAL HISTORY AND MINERALOGY.—ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—William Saunders, London; P. R. Palmer, Belleville.

Birds.—Best collection of native, stuffed, with common and technical names attached and classified, James Anderson, Guelph.....	\$10 00
2nd do do do do Frederick Shertyberg, Brantford.....	6 00
Best collection of living ornamental fishes, C. B. Haynes, Guelph.....	3 00
2nd do do do S. Freeman, Racine, Wis., per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	2 00
Fossils.—Best collection of Canadian, named and classified, Elora School Museum.....	6 00
2nd do do do J. Townsend, Durham.....	4 00
Plants.—Best Collection of native, arranged in their natural families and named, Elora School Museum.....	8 00
2nd do do do Mrs. R. D. Parker, Guelph.....	4 00
Best stuffed animals of any country, collection of, Thomas Richardson, Alma.....	8 00
2nd do do do Frederick Shertyberg, Brantford.....	4 00
Best stuffed birds of any country, collection of, T. Gibbs, Guelph.....	6 00
2nd do do do Frederick Shertyberg, Brantford.....	4 00
Best fish aquaria, C. B. Haynes, Guelph.....	8 00
2nd do J. Freeman & Sons, Racine, Wis., per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
3rd do Oakes Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., U. S., per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	2 00

MINERALOGY, ETC.

Each specimen must be labelled, giving name of specimen and where found.

Clays, Canadian, for paints, best 50 lbs., J. Newton, Limehouse, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	\$5 00
Copper ores of Dominion, best collection, Elora School Museum.....	8 00
Iron ores of the Dominion, best collection of, Elora School Museum.....	8 00
Lead ores of Dominion, best collection of Elora School Museum.....	8 00
Silver ores of the Dominion, best collection of, Elora School Museum.....	8 00
Specimens, illustrating the mineralogy of Canada, best collection of, Elora School Museum.....	15 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal :—Archæological collection of Indian Relics, and collection of ancient European articles from different parts of Canada, C. A. Herschfelder, Toronto.

Diploma :—Rock gypsum and land plaster prepared for market, Gill, Allan & Co., Paris. Rock gypsum and land plaster prepared for market, Grand River Plaster Co., Toronto. Collection of minerals, etc., Elora School Museum.

NOTE BY THE JUDGES.—The Ontario Government exhibit of minerals of north-western Ontario, which are not shown for competition, but the exhibit has so many features of excellence that we suggest that it receive honourable mention by the Council.

Highly Commended :—Plants, collection of native, Mr. Samuel Barber, Guelph.

CLASS LIV.

537 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Mrs. Mary J. McKibbin, Peterboro'; Mrs. Margaret L. Miller, Galt.

Best painting on china, Miss A. L. Robinson, Toronto	\$3 00
2nd do Miss Caldwell, Galt	2 00
Best painting on Terra Cotta, Miss A. L. Robinson, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Miss Caldwell, Galt	2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, water colours, Miss Hattie Holliday, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do do Laura Reynolds, Berlin	2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, oils, M. E. Dignam, London	3 00
2nd do do do Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on wedgewood ware, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. T. C. Dean, Parkhill	2 00
Best painting on plush, Miss A. L. Robinson, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Emma M. Gunn, London	2 00
Best painting on velvet, Mrs. R. Ainlay, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do Miss L. Foster, Guelph	2 00
Best painting on glass, Miss Lizzie Foster, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do A. M. Murray, Brampton	2 00
Best painting on jars, Miss Francis McNaught, Galt	3 00
2nd do do Miss A. L. Robinson, Toronto	2 00
Best fancy work (any kind), by girls under twelve years of age, Justina A. Harrison, Toronto	2 00
2nd do do do do Maria Meredith, Guelph	1 50
Best Applique work, Miss McVean, Woodhill	3 00
2nd do do Miss Anna Aldons, Eramosa	2 00
Best oriental embroidery (in silk), Mary Machilcudy, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. Susan Rowdon, Brampton	2 00
Best ladies' bonnets, collection of, Mrs. Pass, Guelph	5 00
Best hair dressers' work, Mrs. Pass, Guelph	3 00
Best hair jewellery, Miss Beattie Duffield, Eramosa	3 00
Best plaits for bonnets or hats, Canadian straw, Mary Machilcudy, Toronto	2 00
2nd do do do Miss J. H. Tolton, Eramosa	1 50
Best crewel work (wool), Miss McVean, Woodhill	2 00
2nd do do Lizzie Foster, Guelph	1 00
Best tinsel work, Mrs. R. A. Harrison, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Galt	2 00
Best arresine work, Mrs. J. Soper, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. John Tomson, Fergus	2 00
Best Berlin wool work for framing, Mrs. Susan Rowdon, Brampton	4 00
2nd do do J. Maitland, Ponsonby	3 00
Berlin wool work, raised, Misses J. & H. Tolton, Eramosa	4 00
2nd do do Miss McVean, Woodhill	3 00
Best slippers, pair, worsted work, Mrs. J. Barnum, Grafton	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. William Garnham, Guelph	2 00
Best sofa cushion, Mrs. R. A. Harrison, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. Johns, Guelph	2 00
Best netting, fancy, Maggie Pritchard, Fergus	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. John Tomson, Fergus	2 00
Best mats, wool, Mrs. T. Ware, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. S. Mason, Hornby	2 00
Best teapot cosy, Lizzie Foster, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do Miss Duguid, Guelph	2 00
Best chenille work, Mrs. A. Cranston, Galt	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. Alex. McGregor, Galt	2 00
Best bead work, Edith Chisholm, Guelph	3 00
2nd do do S. J. Maitland, Ponsonby	2 00
Best carriage or sofa afghan, Miss Duguid, Guelph	4 00
2nd do do E. A. Penniman, Homesdale	3 00
Best crochet work (fancy wool), Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do do Miss McCrae, Guelph	2 00

Best braiding, Mrs. P.
2nd Mrs. J.
Best stamping work, I.
2nd do M.
Best embroidery on cot
2nd do
Best embroidery on sill
2nd do
Best embroidery on flia
2nd do
Best guipure work, Sus
2nd do Ma
Best tatting, Miss Kati
2nd Mrs. De V
Best lace (point), Hatti
2nd do Mrs.
Best lace (honiton), Mr
2nd do Sus
Best lace (pillow or bob
Best lace (macrame or t
2nd do
Best wax flowers (colour
2nd do
Best wax flowers, or des
2nd do
Best wax work (autumn
2nd do
Best ornamental leather
2nd do d
Best collection of berlin
Best collection of wax w
Best and greatest collect
Harrison, Toron

Highly Commended—
Egmondville. Feather
on Java canvas, in flose
Cotton Tidy, with shell
Galt. Plain Berlin wool
town. Mosaic work, M
Embroidery on Satin, M
Extra Prize—Crewel wo
Cochrane, Toronto. Ma
Conley, Guelph. Croche

JUDGES.—

Best machine-sewing (fan
2nd do
Best hand-sewing, Miss A
2nd do Mrs. G
Best shirt, man's fine, un
2nd do
Best shirt, man's fine, un
2nd do
Best shirt, man's coarse, u
2nd do
Best shirt, man's flannel,
2nd do
Best plain sewing, by girl
2nd do
Best darning specimen on
2nd do
Best counterpane, crochet,
2nd do
Best counterpane, knitted,
2nd do
Best quilt, patchwork, cali
2nd do
Best quilt, patchwork, clo
2nd do

Best braiding, Mrs. Peter Bathgate, Eramosa	\$3 00
2nd Mrs. John Tomson, Fergus	2 00
Best stamping work, Lizzie Foster, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Mrs. W. S. Armstrong, Speedside	2 00
Best embroidery on cotton or muslin, Mrs. Henderson, Egmondville	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. Susan Howdon, Brampton	2 00
Best embroidery on silk or cloth, Mary Machilcudy, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Miss Duguid, Guelph	2 00
Best embroidery on flannel, Miss McVean, Woodville	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. Thomas Smyth, Tormore	2 00
Best guipure work, Susan Howdon, Brampton	3 00
2nd do Mary Strickland, Oshawa	2 00
Best tatting, Miss Katie Smith, Toronto	3 00
2nd Mrs. De Wynton, Grafton	1 00
Best lace (point), Hattie Holliday, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Mrs. H. Vincent, Guelph	2 00
Best lace (honiton), Mrs. J. H. Spencer, Springfield	3 00
2nd do Susan Howdon, Brampton	2 00
Best lace (pillow or bobbin), Miss McVean, Woodhill	3 00
2nd do (macrame or twine), Miss Caldwell, Galt	3 00
Best wax flowers (coloured), Mrs. S. Moffatt, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Mrs. Johns, Guelph	3 00
Best wax flowers, or design (white), Mrs. W. Kennedy, Toronto	3 00
2nd do Lizzie Foster, Guelph	1 00
Best wax work (autumnal leaves), Mrs. W. Kennedy, Toronto	3 00
2nd do do Myrtilla Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best ornamental leather work, Mrs. T. L. Dean, Parkhill	3 00
2nd do do Miss May F. Munson, Branchton	2 00
Best collection of berlin wool work—the work of one person, Maggie Pritchard, Fergus	Diploma
Best collection of wax work—the work of one person, Mrs. W. Kennedy	Diploma
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, ornamental—the work of one person, Mrs. R. A. Harrison, Toronto	Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Pillow Shams, Mrs. John S. Webb, Everton. Feather Flowers, Mrs. J. Henderson, Egmondville. Feather Flowers, Mrs. George Dickson, Eramosa. Mantel Drape crocheted in twine, Tidy on Java canvas, in filose, Toilet Set, Berlin wool on oatmeal cloth, Miss Essie Tanner, Guelph. Knitted Cotton Tidy, with shell borders, Mrs. L. C. Dean, Parkhill. Extra Outline work, Mrs. Alex. Macgregor, Galt. Plain Berlin wool work, Mrs. T. Ware. Kensington Embroidery on satin, Miss Thompson, Georgetown. Mosaic work, Miss L. Foster, Guelph. Fine Fancy Kuitting, Mrs. J. Henderson, Egmondville. Embroidery on Satin, Miss K. A. Matthews, Toronto. Embroidery on Leather, Mrs. Parker, Guelph. Extra Prize—Crewel woak on Silk, Mrs. Godard, Toronto. Mirror, painted in oils, original, Miss J. Cochrane, Toronto. Man's Straw Hat, Enoch Eob, Waterloo. Hair Flowers and Feather Flowers, Jennie Conley, Guelph. Crochet Mat, cotton and beads, Mrs. De Wynton, Grafton.

CLASS V.

LADIES' WORK—USEFUL—340 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Mrs. E. J. Ritchey, Barrie; Mrs. J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh.

Best machine-sewing (family), Mrs. J. Bennett, Guelph	\$3 00
2nd do Miss Strickland, Oshawa	2 00
Best hand-sewing, Miss Ann Pringle, Teeswater	3 00
2nd do Mrs. G. J. Rittenham, Preston	2 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, hand-made, Mrs. A. Cranston, Galt	3 00
2nd do Miss Annie Pringle, Teeswater	2 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, machine-made, Miss Strickland, Oshawa	3 00
2nd do Mrs. T. Smyth, Tormore	2 00
Best shirt, man's coarse, unwashed, hand-made, Mrs. James Liddle, Dundas	2 00
2nd do Miss Ada Parkinson, Eramosa	1 00
Best shirt, man's flannel, hand-made, Miss McVean, Woodhill	2 00
2nd do Mrs. William Cockburn, Aberfoyle	1 00
Best plain sewing, by girl under twelve years, Miss Barber, Guelph	2 00
2nd do Maggie J. Armstrong, Speedside	1 00
Best darning specimen on stockings, Mary Machilcudy, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Mrs. Susan Rowdon, Brampton	1 00
Best counterpane, crochet, Maggie Cowie, Elora	4 00
2nd do Mrs. Joshua Norrish, Eden Mills	3 00
Best counterpane, knitted, Susan Rowdon, Brampton	4 00
2nd do Maggie Cowie, Elora	3 00
Best quilt, patchwork, calico, Eliza Cox, Guelph	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Godard, Toronto	2 00
Best quilt, patchwork, cloth	2 00
2nd do Mrs. Johns, Guelph	2 00

Best quilt, patchwork, silk, Mrs. Chellas, Toronto.....	\$3 00
2nd do Miss B. Duffield, Eramosa.....	2 00
Best quilt, white, quilted, John S. Webb, Everton.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Charles Scott, Melville Cross.....	2 00
Best quilt, log cabin, Miss Bella Duncan, Elora.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Peter Bathgate, Eramosa.....	2 00
Best gloves, two pairs, coarse, hand-made, Christina McIntyre, Morristown.....	2 00
2nd do Mrs. W. Mutrie, Oustic.....	1 50
Best gloves, two pairs, fine, hand-made, Christina McIntyre, Morristown.....	2 00
Best mitts, two pairs, coarse, hand-made, Duncan Gillies, Moffatt.....	2 00
2nd do Christina McIntyre, Morristown.....	1 50
Best mitts, two pairs, fine, hand-made, Mrs. Wm. Kitching, Rockwood.....	2 00
2nd do Jeanie A. Wyllie, Streetsville.....	1 50
Best knitted stockings, two pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. John McGill, Eramosa.....	2 00
Best knitted socks, two pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. Wm. Kitching, Rockwood.....	2 00
2nd do Miss Lucy Smith, Toronto.....	1 50
Best stockings or socks, two pairs, knitted by girl under twelve years, Miss Brownlee, Gorrie.....	3 00
Best stockings, two pairs, fancy cotton, hand-made, Mrs. C. W. Hellens, St. Catharines.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. T. C. Deane, Parkhill.....	2 00
Best knitted shirt, man's hand-made, Mary Strickland, Oshawa.....	3 00
Best knitting, fancy wool, Miss Strickland, Oshawa.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. C. W. Hellens, St. Catharines.....	2 00
Best knitted drawers, man's hand-made, Mrs. John Carr, Sarnia.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Andrew Mutrie, Oustic.....	2 00
Best tidy, crochet cotton, Mrs. S. J. Maitland, Ponsonby.....	2 00
2nd do Mrs. T. Ware, Guelph.....	1 00
Best darned net, Susan Rowdon, Brampton.....	2 00
2nd do Mary Strickland, Oshawa.....	1 00
Best collection of knitting, Mrs. George Watson, Rockwood.....	Diploma
Best collection of crochet, Miss Brownlee, Gorrie.....	Diploma
Best lambrequin, Mrs. R. A. Harrison, Toronto.....	2 00
Best table valance, Miss Essie Tanner, Guelph.....	2 00
2nd do Misses J. & S. Tolton, Eramosa.....	1 00
Best fancy screens, pasted pictures, Carrie Stephenson, Guelph.....	2 00
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, useful, the work of one person, Mrs. Dr. Brownlee, Gorrie.....	Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Golding Embroidery, Susan Rowden, Brampton. Pin-cushion, Agnes F. Rodger, Guelph. Woollen Tidies, Ada Robinson, Eramosa. Knitted, white counterpane, Samuel J. Lyons, Norval. Bedroom Set, Darned Net, Robert Hadden, Guelph. Counterpane, made by hand, Mrs. J. Smith, Guelph. Table Spread, James Webb, Osprings. Knitted Edging and Crochet Edging, Jeanie Cooley, Guelph. Work, A. M. Murray, Brampton. Table Scarf, Mrs. T. Soper, Guelph.

CLASS LVI.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS.—30 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—William Saunders, London; P. R. Palmer, Belleville.

Best collection of fancy soaps, T. W. Nichols, Toronto.....	\$4 00
Best collection common soap, James Walker, Hamilton.....	4 00
Best medicinal herbs, roots and plants, native growth, William T. Tolton, Arkell.....	6 00
2nd do Mrs. Samuel Barber, Guelph.....	4 00
Best oils—linseed, J. & J. Livingstone, Baden, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agts.....	6 00
2nd do Ramsay, Dodds & Co., Montreal, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agts.....	4 00
Best oils—Neat's foot, half gallon, Queen City Oil Company, Toronto.....	2 00
2nd do Mrs. Samuel Barber, Guelph.....	1 00
Best oils—paraffine, Queen City Oil Co., Toronto.....	6 00
Best Petroleum, refined, half gallon, Queen City Oil Co., Toronto.....	4 00
Best assortment of perfumes, G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton.....	4 00
Finest display of petroleum products exhibited by one person or firm, Queen City Oil Co., Toronto.....	Gold Medal

Note by the Judges.—This display of petroleum products is unusually fine, has been got up at great expense to the exhibitors, and is a very striking feature in the building. We would recommend that in this instance, a gold medal be substituted for a bronze one.

Diplomas.—Packages Dyes, in show cases, samples colored therewith, Wilson Chemical Co., Kingston. Thorley's Improved Horse and Cattle Food, Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co. Horse and Cattle Food, London Feed Co., London. Horse and Cattle Food, Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell. Climax Cattle Food, Climax Poultry Foods, London Feed Co.

Highly commended. Star Cement, Harness Dressing, G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton.* Almond Soap Candles, James Walker, Hamilton.

Best decorative hou
Best granite, Cana
Best monument of
Best monumental b
Best sign painting,
2nd do
Best stained glass, c

Highly Commen

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JUDGES.—John

Best carving in woo
Guelph
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Best centre table, F
Best chair, easy, fo
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Best scroll and fret
2nd do
School furniture, an
Best assortment and

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Best clothes-wring
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Best washing machi
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Best brushes for mar
Best corn brooms, 1
Best turning in wood
2nd do

Best turned hollow w
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Best wash-tubs and p

Gold Medal.—A
Silver Medal.—A

Combined Bed and T
Highly Commend
Stools and Hammock
Guelph, Centre Ott
Board, Weldermuth
Extra Prize:—\$4
Kremer, Preston.

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JUDGES.—N. Bri

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CLASS LVIII.

BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINTING, WORK IN MARBLE, ETC.—20 ENTRIES

JUDGES.—Benjamin Mills, Paisley; J. M. Green, St. Thomas.

Best decorative house painting, W. T. Croft, Guelph	\$6 00
Best granite, Canadian, polished specimens, John H. Hamilton, Guelph. §	6 00
Best monument of Canadian granite, John H. Hamilton, Guelph	5 00
Best monumental headstone, Thomson & Cumming, Fergus	6 00
Best sign painting, W. F. Croft, Guelph	5 00
2nd do do do	3 00
Best stained glass, collection of specimens, Ramsy, Dodds & Co., Montreal, per J. W. Bond & Co., agts.	8 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended :—Figures in marble, James Barrett, Guelph

CLASS LIX.

CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD AND HAIR MANUFACTURES.—70 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Hogg, Paisley; James Wark, Westmeath.

Best carving in wood, decorative, not connected with any other article on exhibition, E. J. D. Brien, Guelph	\$6 00
Note by the judges—We strongly recommend this carving as being the best we have ever seen.	
Best centre table, Fred. Kremer, Preston	6 00
Best chair, easy, for invalids, G. S. Aspinall & Co., Galt	4 00
2nd do National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best scroll and fretwork, G. J. Brill, Guelph	4 00
2nd do Master J. H. Spencer, Springford	2 00
School furniture, an assortment, W. Stahleschmidt, Preston	8 00
Best assortment and display of manufactured wood goods, suitable for house, ship and steamboat furnishing, viz :—Doors, window sash and window blinds, of all descriptions; mouldings, beads, architrave, flooring, tongued and grooved, veneerings of all kinds of Canadian woods, display of wooden wares of all descriptions, such as tubs, pails, washing-boards, clothes-pins, &c., &c., &c. All to be without paint or varnish, Robert Stewart, Guelph	Diploma
Best clothes-wringer, B. Walton, Listowel	2 00
2nd do A. B. & H. Dowell, London	1 00
Best washing machine, William Russell, Guelph	3 00
2nd do John Wilkins & Co., Toronto	1 00
Best brushes, hair, assortment of, Charles Boeck & Son, Toronto, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents ..	6 00
2nd do Joseph Baltzer, Preston	4 00
Best brushes for manufacturing, Charles Boeck & Son, per J. W. Bond & Co.	6 00
Best corn brooms, 1 doz., R. S. Hamilton, Norval	2 00
Best turning in wood, collection of specimens, C. Lewis, Salford	6 00
2nd do S. P. Morgan, Kerrwood	3 00
Best turned hollow wooden-ware, assortment of, C. Lewis, Salford	6 00
2nd do E. P. Morgan, Kerrwood	3 00
Best wash-tubs and pails, factory made, 3 of each, C. Lewis, Salford	4 00

EXTRAS.

Gold Medal:—Assortment of Tents, Marquees and Camp furniture, National Manufacturing Co., Ottawa

Silver Medal :—Assortment Flags, Sporting Tents, Verandah and Extension Chairs, Lawn Canopies, Combined Bed and Tent, Mosquito Nets, Camp Stools, &c., National Manufacturing Co., Ottawa.

Highly Commended:—Patent Spring Lever Swing, Charles Watkins, Woodstock. Solace Recline Camp Stools and Hammocks, T. S. Aspinall & Co., Galt. Forty-two samples of Canadian Woods, Peter Hunter, Guelph, Centre Ottoman, Miss Margaret Brown, Guelph. Bed Bottom, Carpet Whipper and Folding Board, Weldermuth Spring Bed Co., Gananoque.

Extra Prize :—\$4 00, awarded for Cylinder Bureau, Centre Table, and Ladies' Sewing Table, Fred. Kremer, Preston.

MACHINERY AND PARTS THEREOF AND TOOLS.

CLASS LX.

STEAM ENGINES—HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.—100 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—N. Bristoe, Hawley; H. Crawford, Canboro'; George McMillan.

Best portable steam engine for agricultural purposes, not less than six horse power, to be put in operation on the ground, John Abell, Woodbridge, for 1st and 2nd prize, per Wm. O'Connor, Agent, Guelph	Gold Medal
3rd do Macdonald, Macpherson & Co., Stratford	\$10 00

Best fire escape, Wm. Russell, Guelph.....	\$6 00
Best fountain, Olmstead & Son, Hamilton, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	6 00
Best pumps, metal, for wells or cisterns, assortment, H. E. Bush, Hamilton, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	6 00
2nd do R. McDougall & Co., Galt, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
Best pump, double-acting, lift or force, H. E. Bush, Hamilton, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
2nd do Farm & Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Co., Brantford.....	2 00
Best pump, force, for hand use, H. E. Bush, Hamilton, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
2nd do Farm & Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Co., Brantford.....	2 00
Best windmill, in operation, R. McDougall & Co., Galt, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	6 00
2nd do Ontario Pump Co., Toronto.....	4 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended :—Horse Power Fire Engine, John Abell, Woodbridge. Traction, or Road Engine, Waterous Engine Co., Brantford.

METAL WORKING MACHINERY, AND MACHINISTS' TOOLS, &C.

Best blacksmith's tools, assortment, A. B. Jardine & Co., Hespeler.....	\$4 00
2nd do J. G. Bricker, Waterloo.....	2 00
Best chopping axes, 1 dozen, The Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	4 00
Best drills, taps, dies and rimmers, assortment of, Butterfield & Co., Rock Island, Que.....	4 00
2nd do A. B. Jardine & Co., Hespeler.....	2 00
Best edge tools, largest and best assortment, The Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	15 00
Best emery wheels, assortment, Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	4 00
Best emery grinding machine, do do do.....	6 00
Best files, an assortment of, T. Graham & Co., Toronto, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
Machinists' tools for working in metals, best and largest display, J. G. Bricker, Waterloo.....	10 00
Best picks and mattocks, The Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
2nd do Ontario Car Manufacturing Co., London.....	2 00
Best radial driller, A. B. Jardine & Co., Hespeler.....	6 00
2nd do J. G. Bricker, Waterloo.....	4 00
Best saws, circular, assortment, Shurley & Diepich, Galt, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	6 00
Best saws, hand, including crosscut, do do do.....	4 00
Collection of iron working machinery, A. B. Jardine, Hespeler.....	Diploma and 6 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended :—Bolt Cutter, for threading nuts and bolts, Tolton Bros., Guelph. Self-adjustable Wrench, Albert Hoener. File Upsetter, A. B. Jardine, Hespeler.

Best boring machine for wood, J. G. Bricker, Waterloo..... \$6 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended :—Little Giant hub borer, J. G. Bricker, Waterloo. Machine Knives, Peter Hay, Galt

Best knitting machine (hand), Creelman Bros., Georgetown.....	\$4 00
Best writing machine, A. J. Henderson, Toronto (Calligraph).....	6 00

EXTRAS.

Diploma :—Improved model Rag Carpet Loom, by non-mechanic, James Hopkins, Hamilton.

Highly Commended :—Hand Printing Press in operation, Wm. J. Dickson, Yorkville.

MECHANICAL METAL WORK.—(MISCELLANEOUS.)

CLASS LXII.

HARDWARE, CULTERY, BELLS, SAFES, SCALES, ETC.—75 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. M. Green, St. Thomas; Benj. Mills, Paisley.

Best bells, church and school, assortment of Guelph Carriage Goods Company, Guelph.....	\$6 00
Best malleable hardware, assortment, Frost & Jones, Smith's Falls, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	8 00
Best nails, 20 lbs., cut, Montreal Rolling Mills Co., per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	4 00
Best nails, 20 lbs. pressed, Montreal Rolling Mills Co., per J. W. Bond, Guelph, Agents.....	4 00
Best horse shoe nails, 20 lbs., Montreal Rolling Mills Co., per J. W. Bond, & Co., Agents.....	4 00
Best nuts, hot pressed, assortment, Brown & Co., Paris, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	4 00
Best refrigerator, Withrow & Hillock, Toronto.....	4 00
2nd do Bryce Brothers, Toronto.....	6 00
Best scales, counter, Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	4 00
2nd do Gurney & Ware, Hamilton.....	2 00

Best scales, platform
2nd do
Best screws and bolts
Best skates, assortment
Best table cutlery, J.
Best railroad supplies
Best water filter, J.
Best sad irons, an a

Bronze Medal :—
Diploma :—Saw
Highly Commended

Best fire arms, assortment
Best Goldsmith's work
Best Silversmith's work

Silver Medal :—
Bronze Medal :—
Diploma :—For
Highly Commended
Miller Bro's & Co.,

Silver Medal :—
Diploma :—Assessment
Highly Commended
Agent, Toronto.

Best car wheels, set
Best casting for gears
2nd do
Best casting for rail
Best cast-iron work,
2nd do
Agent
Best cooking range,
2nd do
Best cooking stove for
2nd do
Best cooking stove,
2nd do
Guelph

Best enamelled hollow
& Co.
Best furniture for co
2nd do
Best hall stoves, for
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Best parlor stove, fo
Best parlor stove, fo
Best cooking stove,
2nd do
Best parlor grate, B
Stoves, ranges and
Wm.
Best coal oil stove, I

Silver Medal :—
Diploma :—Cool
Highly Commended

Best scales, platform, Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	\$4 00
2nd do Gurney & Ware, Hamilton.....	2 00
Best screws and bolts, assortment, Canada Screw Co., Dundas, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	4 00
Best skates, assortment, Wm. Russell, Guelph.....	4 00
Best table cutlery, John Askheim, Sheffield, England, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
Best railroad supplies, an assortment, Ontario Car Manufacturing Co., London.....	6 00
Best water filter, J. C. Jewett & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
Best sad irons, an assortment, Wm. Russell, Guelph.....	3 00

EXTRAS.

Bronze Medal :—An assortment of Knitting Needles for Power Machine, R. A. Dickson, Paris.
Diploma :—Saw Sets, Wm. Russell, Guelph; Semaphore Signal for Railway, Francis Culham, Princeton.
Highly Commended :—Model, Steam Yacht, James Barrett, Guelph.

GOLD, TIN AND COPPERSMITHS' WORKS, LOCKS, ETC.

Best fire arms, assortment, Alford & Berkill, New York, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents.....	\$6 00
Best Goldsmith's work, George J. Fitzsimmons, Guelph.....	4 00
Best Silversmith's work, George J. Fitzsimmons, Guelph.....	4 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal :—Patent Sash Locks, J. H. Stone, Manufacturing Co., Hamilton.
Bronze Medal :—Assortment of Patent Lamps and Lanterns, J. H. Stone, Manufacturing Co.,
Diploma :—For Gold and Silversmith's work, George J. Fitzsimmons, Guelph.
Highly Commended :—Electric Metal Wire, J. F. Lynch, New York; Climax Window Sash Lock, Miller Bro's & Co., Guelph.

INSTRUMENTS.—EXTRAS.

Silver Medal :—Artificial Limbs and Surgical Appliances, Authors & Son, Toronto.
Diploma :—Assortment of Silver Plating, Miller Bro's, Guelph.
Highly Commended :—Eureka Steam and Water Joint Cement, Samuel Antly, Chicago, per F. Smith, Agent, Toronto.

CLASS LXIII.

STOVES AND CASTINGS.—67 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. J. Dunlop, Kingston; John Lowrie, Sarnia.

Best car wheels, set of, Ontario Car Mfg Co., Guelph.....	\$4 00
Best casting for general machinery, Robert Orr, Guelph.....	10 00
2nd do do Ontario Car Mfg Co., London.....	6 00
Best casting for railway cars and locomotives, Ontario Car Mfg Co., London.....	10 00
Best cast-iron work, ornamental fences, etc., Olmstead & Son Hamilton, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agt.	6 00
2nd do do Freeman & Sons, Racine, U. S., per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
Best cooking range, portable, The Ed. C. Gurney Co., Hamilton, per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph.	6 00
2nd do Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	4 00
Best cooking stove for wood, The Ed. C. Gurney & Co., Hamilton, per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph.....	6 00
2nd do Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	4 00
Best cooking stove, for coal, Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	6 00
2nd do The Ed. C. Gurney Mfg Co., Hamilton, per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph.....	4 00
Best enamelled hollow ware, assortment, Lalame & Grosgean, Mfg Co., New York, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	4 00
Best furniture for cooking stove, one set, T. Phillips & Co., Orillia.....	4 00
2nd do do Wm. Sunley, Guelph.....	2 00
Best hall stoves, for wood, The Ed. C. Gurney Co., Hamilton, per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph....	4 00
2nd do Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	2 00
Best hall stove, illuminated base burner, Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	4 00
2nd do do The Ed. C. Gurney Co., Hamilton, per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph.....	2 00
Best parlor stove, for wood, The Ed. C. Gurney Co., Hamilton, per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph..	4 00
Best parlor stove, for coal, Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	4 00
Best cooking stove, The Ed. C. Gurney Co., per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph.....	4 00
2nd do Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	2 00
Best parlor grate, Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton.....	4 00
Stoves, ranges and hollow-ware, best and largest display, The Ed. C. Gurney Co., Hamilton, per Wm. Sunley, Agent, Guelph.....	Silver Medal
Best coal oil stove, Iredale & Hickerson, Toronto.....	4 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal :—Exhibits from Steel Works, Castings, etc., London Steel Works, London.
Diploma :—Cooking Crock, John W. Fisher, Montreal.
Highly Commended :—Combined Sink and Basin, Iredale & Hickerson, Toronto.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNKMAKERS' WORK, AND ENGINE HOSE
AND BELTING.

CLASS LXIV.

SADDLERY, ETC.—43 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. W. Campbell, Pinkerton, Stratford; Thomas Storey, Stratford.

Best collars, assortment of heavy, Walter W. Kinsey, Bracebridge	\$4 00
Best harness, set of double carriage, E. W. Gollop, Norval	6 00
Best harness, set of single carriage, Wm. Fink, Millbank	6 00
2nd do E. W. Gollop, Norval	4 00
Best harness, set of team, P. Worden, Hillsbury	6 00
2nd do J. T. Scott, Morriston	4 00
Best heavy lumbermen's harness, Walter W. Kinsey, Bracebridge	6 00
Best India-rubber belting, engine hose, etc., an assortment, The Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal and Toronto, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph	6 00
Best leather machine belting, an assortment, The Chippewa Tannery, Leather and Belting Co., Chippewa	6 00
Best saddle, ladies', Cincinnati Saddlery Co., per Jos. A. Revell, Agent, Guelph	6 00
Best saddle, gentleman's, full quilted, Cincinnati Saddlery Co., per Jos. A. Revell, Agent, Guelph ..	5 00
Best saddle, gentleman's plain shaftoe, E. W. Gollop, Norval	5 00
Best trunks, assortment, H. E. Clark & Co., per Jos. A. Revell, Agent, Guelph	6 00
Best valises and travelling bags, an assortment, H. E. Clark & Co., per Jos. A. Revell, Agent, Guelph ..	4 00
Best whips, an assortment, Hampden Whip Co., Westfield, Mass., U. S., per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph	4 00
Best whip thongs, an assortment, Hampden Whip Co., Westfield, Mass., U. S., per J. M. Bond & Co., Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph	2 00

SADDLE AND HARNESS STOCK.

Best check, for horse collar, one piece, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	4 00
Best deerskins, three dressed, Henry Ferdinand, Waterloo	2 00
Best horse blankets, two pairs, Penman Mfg. Co., Paris	4 00
2nd do H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	2 00
Best kersey, for horse clothing, one piece, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira	4 00
Best lace leather, thirty pounds, Wm. G. Burnett, Galt	4 00
2nd do J. England & Son, Knowlton, per J. M. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph ..	2 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Display Belting, etc., The Chippewa Tannery, Leather Belting Co., Chippewa.

WEARING APPAREL AND FURS, FLAX, HEMP AND COTTON GOODS.

CLASS LXVI.

WEARING APPAREL.—34 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John H. Beck, Brampton; W. K. Atkinson, London.

Best gloves and mittens of leather, Brown & Erb, Berlin	4 00
2nd do Henry Ferdinand, Waterloo	2 00
Best gloves and mitts of kid, Brown & Erb, Berlin	4 00
Best gloves and mitts, woollen, Francis Smith, Guelph	4 00
2nd do Joseph Cartlidge, Guelph	2 00
Best and largest assortment of gloves, Brown and Earb	Bronze Medal
Best overcoat of Canadian cloth, Petley & Petley, Toronto	4 00
2nd do Guy & Husband, Guelph	2 00
Best shirt, gentlemen's, assortment, Stewart & Co., Guelph	3 00
Best made gentlemen's suit, Canadian cloth, Petley & Petley, Toronto	5 00
2nd do Guy & Husband, Guelph	3 00
Best suit, boys, Petley & Petley, Toronto	5 00
2nd do Guy & Husband	3 00
Best sleigh robes, assortment, not less than three kinds, Henry Ferdinand, Waterloo	6 00
Best twines, assortment, not less than three pounds each, W. B. Peruel & Co., Dover, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph	4 00

Silver Medals.—Com
Madame Dubois and F

Bronze Medal.—Fu

Highly Commended.

Petley & Petley, Toron

JUDGES.—F. H. P

Best blankets, white 2

2nd do

Best blankets, grey, 2

2nd do

Best counterpanes, wo

2nd do

Best etoffes, assortmen

Best flannel, all wool

2nd do

Best flannel, union, wh

2nd do

Best assortment flanne

Best serge, white and

2nd do

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2nd do

Worsted cloths, assort

Best yarn, collection of

McCrae

Best yarn, collection of

McCrae

Best yarn, collection of

Yarns, and Silver Top

Diplomas :—One do

Paris. Assortment of

Highly Commended

Yarns, and Silver Top

Best Cardigan jackets,

2nd do

Best drawers and shir

Best drawers and shir

Best half hose, assortm

2nd do

Best hose, ladies' and m

Best three pieces, Hen

2nd do Hup

Best carpet, stair, 3 pi

2nd do

Best rag carpets,

2nd do

Best rag Mats, Ada P

2nd do Misses

Best cocoa matting F

Guelph

Best cloth, fulled, farm

2nd do

Best flannel, not facto

2nd do

EXTRAS.

Silver Medals.—Corset, with improvement, Clinton E. Brush & Bros., Toronto. Ostrich Feathers, Madame Dubois and Fils, Toronto.

Bronze Medal.—Fur Gloves and Mitts, Spanish Deer Skins, Henry Ferdinand, Waterloo.

Highly Commended.—One dozen Ladies' Mitts, Joseph Cartlidge, Guelph. Fine Worsted Frock Suit, Petley & Petley, Toronto. Millinery, Mrs. Pass, Guelph.

CLASS LXVII.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—162 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—F. H. Parker, Woodstock; Francis Anderson, Aultsville.

Best blankets, white, 2 pairs, Wm. Slingsby & Sons, Brantford.....	\$6 00
2nd do H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira.....	4 00
Best blankets, grey, 2 pairs, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira.....	6 00
2nd do Wm. Slingsby & Sons, Brantford.....	4 00
Best cloth, fulled, 3 pieces, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira.....	6 00
Best counterpanes, woven, Malcolm Clark, Morriston.....	3 00
2nd do John Rutherford, Roseville.....	2 00
Best etoffes, assortment, 3 pieces, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira.....	6 00
Best flannel, all wool white and colored, 3 pieces, 40 yds., H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira.....	5 00
2nd do Malcolm Clark, Morriston.....	3 00
Best flannel, union, white and colored, 3 pieces, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira.....	6 00
2nd do Christina McIntyre, Morriston.....	3 00
Best assortment flannels of Canadian manufacture, H. & J. B. Winger, Elmira.....	Silver Medal
Best serge, white and colored, 3 pieces, Malcolm Clark, Morriston.....	5 00
2nd do Christina McIntyre, do.....	3 00
Best wincey, assortment of, 3 pieces, Malcolm Clark, do.....	6 00
2nd do Christina McIntyre, do.....	3 00
Worsted cloths, assortment of, 3 pieces, McCrae & Co., Guelph.....	6 00
Best yarn, collection of, made from Canadian super. wool, assortment of mixtures, 3 lbs. each, McCrae & Co., Guelph.....	Silver Medal
Best yarn, collection of, made from Merino or foreign wool, white, dyed and mixtures, 3 lbs. each, McCrae & Co., Guelph.....	Silver Medal
Best yarn, collection of, combed, white, dyed, and mixtures, 3 lbs each, McCrae & Co., Guelph.....	Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Diplomas.—One dozen Windsor Fabric Horse Blankets, The Penman Manufacturing Co., (Limited) Paris. Assortment of Combed Yarns, McCrae & Co., Guelph.

Highly Commended.—Two pairs Union Sheeting Blankets, Slingsby & Sons, Brantford. Fancy Tweed Yarns, and Silver Tops, McCrae & Co., Guelph.

KNITTED GOODS.

Best Cardigan jackets, 1 doz., Jos, Cartlidge, Guelph.....	\$3 00
2nd do Francis Smith, do.....	2 00
Best drawers and shirts, plain, half-dozen of each, McCrae & Co., Guelph.....	4 00
Best drawers and shirts, ribbed, half-dozen of each, do do.....	4 00
Best half hose, assortment, 1 dozen, do do.....	3 00
2nd do Francis Smith, do.....	2 00
Best hose, ladies' and misses', plain and ribbed, assortment, half-dozen of each, McCrae & Co., Guelph.....	3 00

CARPETS, ETC.

Best three pieces, Henderson & Co., Durham, England, per Petley & Petley, Agents, Toronto....	6 00
2nd do Hughes & Sons, Kidderminster, do.....	4 00
Best carpet, stair, 3 pieces, J. & A. Armstrong & Co., Guelph.....	6 00
2nd do Jos. Hopkins, Hamilton.....	4 00
Best rag carpets, do do.....	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Alex, Forbes, Fergus.....	2 00
Best rag Mats, Ada Parkinson, Eramosa.....	2 00
2nd do Misses J. & H Dalton, Eramosa.....	2 00
Best cocoa matting Edward Shepherd & Son, Westmorland, per J. W. Bond & Co., Agents, Guelph.....	6 00

DOMESTIC WOOLLENS FROM HOME SPUN YARN.

Best cloth, fulled, farmers' make, piece not less than 20 yards, C. T. Lane, Warkworth.....	4 00
2nd do Malcolm Clark, Morriston.....	2 00
Best flannel, not factory made, Christina McIntyre, do.....	4 00
2nd do Malcolm Clark, do.....	2 00

Best yarn, white and dyed, not factory made, Mrs. John Grieve, Oustic.....	\$2 00
2nd do Christina McIntyre Morriston.....	1 00
Best yarn, fleecy, woollen, not factory made, Christina McIntyre, Morriston.....	2 00
2nd do Malcolm Clark, do.....	1 00
Best woollen shawls, home made, James Liddle, Dundas.....	3 00
2nd do Malcolm Clarke, Morriston.....	2 00
Best blankets, home made, Malcolm Clark, do.....	3 00
2nd do Duncon Gillies, Moffatt.....	2 00

EXTRAS.

Bronze Medal:—Collection boys' Knitted Jersey suits, Ladies' Knitted Jersey's, Fancy Knitted Shirts, Ladies' Knitted Suits, and Ladies' Jersey Lily Jackets, Francis Smith, Guelph.

Diploma:—Union Carpets, J. & A. Armstrong & Co., Guelph.

Highly Commended:—Sample of wool, Merino grade, J. & R. Millar, Guelph. Boys' and Ladies' Knitted Ware, McCrae & Co., Guelph. Union Blankets, Wm. Slingsby & Sons, Brantford.

CLASS LXVIII.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—30 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Ed. Roblin, Ameliasburg; Robert King, Barrie; A. A. Carson, Russell.

Best barley flour, Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills.....	\$3 00
Best biscuits, collection of, Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto.....	6 00
Best bottled fruit, assortment, manufactured for sale, Mrs. R. Ainlay, Guelph.....	4 00
Best buckwheat flour, 25 lbs., Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills.....	3 00
Best candles, tallow, 10 lbs., John McGill, Eramosa.....	3 00
Canned fruit, largest and best varieties, made in factories for sale, Mrs. Saml. Barber, Guelph.....	Silver Medal
Best cigars, Canadian manufacture, assortment, W. P. Benning, Paris.....	4 00
Cigars, best made and flavored, single box, do do.....	4 00
Best Indian corn meal, 25 lbs., Ed. Kendrew, Pond Mills.....	3 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek.....	2 00
Best sauces for table use, an assortment manufactured for sale, Mrs. Saml. Barber, Guelph.....	4 00
Best starch, 12 lbs. corn, British American Starch Co., Brantford.....	2 00
Best starch, 12 lbs. flour, do do.....	2 00
Best starch, 12 lbs., do do.....	2 00
Largest and best display of starch products, British American Starch Co., Brantford.....	Silver Medal

CLASS LXIX.

21 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Prof. Mills, Ontario School of Agriculture; W. Johnston, Barrister, Toronto.

The Council of Agriculture and Arts offered special prizes this year for essays on the following subjects:

The best and most practicable means of improving the quality of butter in Ontario, both as regards its manufacture in private dairies and in creameries, special attention being paid to the wants and capabilities of the Province in adapting this important article to the present requirements both of the domestic and foreign markets.

1st prize, special, by Provincial Government, David Nicol, Cataraqui.....	100 00
2nd prize, by Agriculture and Arts Association, J. Smith, Jr., Ratho.....	50 00
The increasing tendency of the times for Farmers' Sons to leave the occupation of their fathers for other pursuits. Its cause and remedies.	
1st prize, Thomas Shaw, Editor <i>Stock Raisers' Journal</i>	30 00
2nd prize, H. F. Honsberger, Springfield.....	20 00

HENRY WADE,

Secretary.

Members present
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COUNCIL MEETING.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, December 18th, 1888, 2 o'clock p.m.

Members present:—Messrs. D.P. McKinnon, President; Morgan, Legge, Aylesworth, Carnegie, Snell, Parker, Hunter, Shipley, White and Drury.

The minutes of the September meeting held in Guelph during the Thirty-Eighth Provincial Exhibition, were read by the Secretary and confirmed.

On a motion from Mr. Carnegie seconded by Mr. Shipley, Prof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, was heard.

He addressed the Council on the subject of the Live Stock of the Farm. They were deficient in some breeds, noticeably Holsteins and Jerseys, and would like the Council to pass a resolution recommending the Ontario Government to grant further aid to this department.

On motion of Mr. Drury seconded by Mr. Legge, a committee consisting of Messrs. Carnegie, Snell, White, and the mover, was appointed to report on this subject.

Prof. Brown, again asked the Council if a delegation of college students might visit the coming Fat Stock Show, and make a report on the cattle exhibited.

Moved by Mr. Carnegie seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, that the students be allowed to come and report on the Fat Stock, and that the following prizes be awarded them:

- 1st Prize, the 5th, 6th and 7th vols. of the "Canada Shorthorn Herd Book."
- 2nd do 2 vols. of the "Farmer's Guide," by Stephens & Norton.
- 3rd do 1st vol. of "North American Galloway Herd Book."

On motion of C. Drury seconded by J. Carnegie, Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosborough, was appointed one of the auditors.

A communication was also received from the Hon. A. M. Ross, Commissioner of Agriculture, appointing Mr. J. B. Smyth, of London, the other auditor.

A communication was then read from the Clerk of the county of Simcoe, forwarding a report of their Finance Committee, expressing approval of the education scheme, and offering additional prizes to the amount of \$100.00 to be given to five candidates, who out of the competitors from Simcoe, at the June examinations of the Association should gain the highest number of marks.

Several other letters were read endorsing the education scheme of the Association, and were all referred to the educational committee.

A letter was read from Mr. St. George Scarlett, asking to have his name reinstated on the books as a life member of the Association, it having, by some means, been omitted, also claiming fees as Superintendent. Referred to finance committee.

A letter was also read from Geo. Sleeman, Esq., Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, of the city of Guelph, as follows:—

GUELPH, November 26th, 1888.

H. Wade, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the city of Guelph, I beg to ask that the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association do consider the question of making such a grant, as they in their judgment think right to the city, to assist in reducing the heavy outlay incurred in holding the late exhibition. It is also necessary for me to state that the wishes of the Council were complied with in regard to accommodation, although it was very much in excess of what was asked for at first. Hoping you will lay this matter before the Council at its first meeting,

I remain, yours truly,

GEORGE SLEEMAN,

Chairman of Exhibition Committee.

This letter was referred to Finance Committee.

The Secretary then read the following report of his visit to Kansas city and Chicago Fat Stock Shows, and Galloway Breeders' Meetings.

The Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Some time ago I received letters from Mr. David McCrae, of Guelph, saying that he had received word from Kansas city that they were about starting another Galloway Herd Book there, and he thought that, in the interest of our Herd Book, I had better visit Kansas City and attend their meeting as well as the Fat Stock Show which was being held there at the same time. I consulted some members of our Council, and they also thought that I had better go. By the courtesy of the different railroads I made the journey without expense, and arrived at Kansas city on Friday morning the 2nd of November, having been two days and two nights on the way.

I found the exhibition was largely attended by western farmers, who deal in cattle very extensively. It opens the eyes of a Canadian to see them buy. There were sales of polled Aberdeen, Galloway, and Shorthorn cattle going on every day, and all were held in the fat stock enclosure at the rear of the buildings, and purchases had to enter the grounds to attend the sale.

On Friday afternoon Mr. A. B. Matthews disposed of sixteen young Galloway bulls about two years old each, and imported from Scotland, at an average price of \$448.00 and thirteen heifers, at an average of \$472.00 each. Mr. Cochrane had a sale the next day, and nearly all the cattle were purchased to go out on the ranches in the west. The Galloway bulls are in great demand, to cross with the native range cattle, and I must confess that as a Shorthorn man, I was astonished at the results of the first cross, with the black cattle. A number of them were on exhibition. They were undoubtedly fine animals for feeding. There was on exhibition a cross from a Texan cow, a native plain cow, a Shorthorn cow, a Hereford cow, and several others, and in all cases the horns were off, while in most cases the colour was black. On the Herefords, the white face was retained, as that has been a characteristic of the breed for so long a time that it is not easily removed. The crosses on Shorthorns are nearly always black as the colours of Shorthorns are different, and are more easily changed.

So the result of crossing with the black bulls on any breed, is a lot with even colour, no horns and a good hardy frame, ready to take care of themselves, and good feeders, and very hardy, especially the Galloway cross. A gentlemen from River Bend, Colorado, Mr. Metcalfe, gave his experience of the hardy nature of calves the result of a cross on Shorthorns. During a snow blizzard out there in breeding time, his Shorthorn cows were exposed to the cold. A number of them perished after calving, while their black calves came through absolutely without injury.

At the Kansas Show, with the exception of a few highly bred Herefords, Mr. Geary's polled Angus steer "Black Prince," and a few Durhams, the cattle had not the fine finished look that our fat cattle have. Being nearly all brought from the plains, they are large and coarse, not having had the same care as ours. But to show how much cheaper the farmers there can raise cattle, and to give you an adequate idea of the Kansas city live stock market, I will quote you the receipts of stock of 1882:—489,671 cattle, 968,086 hogs, 80,724 sheep, and 11,716 horses and mules.

I attended a meeting of the Galloway breeders on Friday evening, and was called on to explain the merits of the "North American Galloway Herd Book." They were all well enough pleased with the book, but it was not published in the United States, and to the meeting, that meant Kansas city, so a resolution was carried by only three of a majority, that as it was a Canadian copyright, and in the name of the Agriculture and Arts Association, instead of the Galloway Breeders, they could not support it, but must start one of their own. The real reason, however, for their refusing their support, was that our book was patronized by the breeders who had met at Chicago the year before, and not by the Kansas city breeders, there being a great rivalry between the north and south, and the Kansas city people ignoring what was done at Chicago, however, they only carried their resolution by a very small majority. I was shown every kindness by the management, and met a great many Galloway breeders, sold a good

many books, and too much patronage from the south, I doubtful. I left before the defeat at the meeting of the meeting of Galloway

Kansas city is growing with the cattle trade. built up on the bluff in a dreadful state of and as the mud drive and wait patiently until railroad interest is transferred, west, north, and this without the slightest

After being at the sixth Fat Stock Show all the time, but once of cattle was very fine represented, five cat show is well reported Galloway Breeders, a report of it, taken

NORTH

The above name Smith, of Bath, Michigan interest taken in Galloway Herd Book, Vol. I. of which Arts Association of meeting in Chicago to the Editor, Mr. H. of the breed as a profession, for their efficiency

The following meeting:—In accordance have just heard the received from the with which your of the pedigrees Galloway Herd Book a whole, have been revision of the production your committee, so the first in this country those pedigrees about breeders in Wisconsin breeders were at an able to add that all believed that nearly "North American Galloway Herd Book" suggest that, as a safeguard against compiling and publishing volume as full a list shall, at the time, of each breeder who

many books, and took several entries, so that I believe we are sure to have a good deal of patronage from the south and west, even if they do start a new book, which is quite doubtful. I left before the show was over, well pleased with my trip, notwithstanding the defeat at the meeting, and determined to go back again to the Chicago Show, to attend the meeting of Galloway breeders there.

Kansas city is growing very fast, and promises to vie with Chicago in a few years with the cattle trade. It is built on a bluff of the Missouri river. The dwellings are built up on the bluff, but the stock yards are down on the flats, where the streets are in a dreadful state of mud up to one's boot tops. The street cars are drawn by mules, and as the mud drives the cars off the track occasionally, the passengers have to get out and wait patiently until they are got on again. For mud it is ahead of Toronto. The railroad interest is tremendous. No less than ten trains left the Union Station for the east, west, north, and south, inside of half an hour, the evening I left for home, and this without the slightest confusion.

After being at home about a week, I started again for Chicago, and attended their sixth Fat Stock Show. I did not get there until the second week, and it rained nearly all the time, but once inside the immense palace, the weather did not signify. The show of cattle was very fine, fully better than last year, and Canada was, as usual, well represented, five cattle from the Canadian exhibit taking twelve prizes. But as the show is well reported in all the papers, I pass on to the meeting of the North American Galloway Breeders, in which I was most interested, and cannot do better than give you a report of it, taken from the *National Live Stock Journal*.

NORTH AMERICAN GALLOWAY CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The above named association held a meeting in this city, Nov. 21st, with Mr. J. N. Smith, of Bath, Mich., in the chair. He congratulated the association on the increased interest taken in Galloway cattle, and referred in complimentary terms to the Herd Book, Vol. I. of which had been published under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario. This, he said, was the result of the action taken at the meeting in Chicago a year ago, and he considered the Association was much indebted to the Editor, Mr. Henry Wade, and to Mr. David McCrae, who had prepared a history of the breed as a preface for the volume, and rendered much assistance in its compilation, for their efficient service.

The following report was submitted by the committee appointed at the previous meeting:—In accordance with the instructions received at the meeting, of which you have just heard the minutes read, the Executive Committee have, during the past year, received from the Secretary of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, with which your body made an arrangement a year ago for the publication of the pedigrees of your Galloway cattle, proof sheets of "North American Galloway Herd Book." These proof sheets have been carefully read, and, as a whole, have been found to be very satisfactory. In the effort to make the revision of the proofs as thorough as possible under the circumstances, the chairman of your committee, soon after receiving the proofs, visited those breeders who were among the first in this country to favour the cause of the Galloways, and with them scrutinized those pedigrees about which a shade of doubt might arise. In this work the homes of breeders in Wisconsin and Michigan were visited, and each pedigree in which those breeders were at any time interested, has been carefully considered. It is a pleasure to be able to add that all the gentlemen visited have given their aid most cheerfully, and it is believed that nearly, if not all, of the pedigrees recorded in this first volume of the "North American Galloway Herd Book" are correct in all essentials. It may be well to suggest that, as a matter of great interest to the breeders of Galloways, and as additional safeguards against error in entering pedigrees, it is advisable for the body to which the compiling and publication of the Herd Book has been intrusted, to publish in its next volume as full a list as can be made of the cattle in each herd of pure Galloways, which shall, at the time, be owned by Galloway breeders of North America; also to require of each breeder who may hereafter offer a pedigree for entry, a certificate of transfer

to him from the breeder of the animal he seeks to register; or, if the animal shall have been bred by the person seeking to register it, then certificates of transfer of its sire or dam, or both, do not now appear in the "North American Galloway Herd Book" accredited to the breeder offering the pedigree for registry. Further, that a record of the deaths of cattle registered in the first volume, or which may be recorded in future volumes, should be published in and form a part of these volumes; and that all breeders of Galloways should be requested to inform the Secretary of any death, or deaths, of registered Galloways of which they may learn; also, that the Secretary should be requested each week to prepare and send to the live-stock and agricultural papers in America, which may be willing to publish the same, lists giving transfers, deaths, and the pedigrees received for registry; that a list of prizes won by the cattle entered in the "North American Galloway Herd Book," and by their registered ancestry, should be prepared each year, and be made a part of the Herd Book. Finally, that hereafter no animal should be registered under a name the same as, or very nearly, like that of any other animal registered in any existing Galloway Herd Book.

The report was adopted, and it was voted to publish the second volume of the Herd Book as soon as possible, the same to be copyrighted in this State. It was also voted that the Executive Committee confer with the American Galloway Breeders' Association, of Kansas city, for the purpose of effecting a consolidation. Officers were elected as follows:—

Chairmen, J. N. Smith, D. McCrae. Council, J. N. Smith, H. G. Gue, A. C. Ducat, W. B. Hall, Peter Davy, P. Lasher, F. McHardy, R. Culver, W. Dunbar, D. McCrae. Executive Committee, H. G. Gue, F. McHardy, E. W. Perry, D. McCrae, R. B. Caruss. The meeting then adjourned.

Before adjourning, the meeting expressed their willingness to take the unsold volumes of the Galloway Herd Book from us at a somewhat reduced price, and to send in all their registrations as soon as possible, and thought it would be advisable to publish the second volume in parts, the same as the Scottish Book in a cheap form.

(Signed),

TORONTO, Dec. 15, 1883.

HENRY WADE, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Snell, a vote of thanks was given to the Secretary for his report, Mr. Drury stating that it was a good thing for their Association to have the Secretary visit the different places, and meet the officers of other institutions, to exchange ideas, and see the working of different institutions.

It was then moved by Mr. Legge, and seconded by Mr. White, that the Association hold an Exhibition in 1884, as usual.

Mr. Aylesworth supported the motion.

Mr. Carnegie took the same view, but contended that the fair should be made more distinctly agricultural. He also thought that the law should be amended that when the Exhibition was held in any county the funds usually granted to local associations of that county should be applied in aid of the Provincial for that year.

Mr. Parker strongly opposed restricting the Provincial to a farmer's show. If they took away the Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, attractions which drew the citizens of the cities and towns in the neighbourhood of which the Provincial was held, they would lose a large portion of their receipts.

The Secretary read figures showing a large increase at the last Exhibition in the number of entries in live stock.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Secretary called the attention of the Council to the fact that subjects for essays for 1884 would have to be chosen at this meeting.

Mr. Drury then spoke on the subject of noxious weeds, injurious to agriculture; said the Act at present only referred to Canadian thistles, but that he could name six other varieties of weeds which threatened the ruin of the agricultural interests of the country, and suggested that the Council give prizes for essays on the eradication of those weeds.

Mr. Stephen White, number four, then read

To the President and Council

GENTLEMEN,—The 25th November, near success.

In addition to the of Essex granted \$100 enabled us to give about competitors; eleven in the the fourth, or Skimmer land was a stiff clay, and upon the whole it was

In the evening a dinner spent, first, in providing all approving strongly of young men in contact with cases had to succumb to

The following is a

1st.	Robert Simpson
2nd.	A. McDiarmid
3rd.	John McGarvie
4th.	John Still
5th.	George Collison
6th.	David Hodson

1st.	John Tape
2nd.	Chas. Johns
3rd.	Andrew Shilling
4th.	W. H. Cline
5th.	Daniel Fields
6th.	George Gammon

1st.	George Darnton
2nd.	James Hedrick
3rd.	William Phillips
4th.	William Croft
5th.	James Walters
6th.	W. H. Millen
(Extra).	Wm. Dring

1st.	George Rymal
2nd.	Martin Terry
3rd.	John R. Robin
4th.	Joseph Robins
5th.	Wm. D. Beatt

Total

Mr. Stephen White, Chairman of the Provincial Ploughing Match for District Number Four, then read a report of their match.

To the President and Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—The Provincial Ploughing Match in District Number Four came off on the 25th November, near Essex Centre, in the county of Essex, which proved a grand success.

In addition to the \$300 granted by the Provincial Association, the County Council of Essex granted \$100, and the North and South Riding Societies \$50 each. This enabled us to give about \$400 in prizes, which brought out a large number of competitors; eleven in the first-class, eighteen in the second, seven in the boys, and five in the fourth, or Skimmer plough class; forty-one in all; and two thousand spectators. The land was a stiff clay, and was rather dry; which made it difficult to do nice work, yet upon the whole it was well done.

In the evening a dinner was given to the ploughmen and others, and a good time was spent, first, in providing for the inner man, and then in discussing ploughing, farming, etc., all approving strongly of holding these matches, which brought together our boys and young men in contact with older men, and some from the older countries, who in some cases had to succumb to our native boys.

The following is a list of the successful prize winners, and the amount paid to each :

1ST CLASS.		\$ c.
1st.	Robert Simpson	40 00
2nd.	A. McDiarmid, jr.	30 00
3rd.	John McGarvin	20 00
4th.	John Still	15 00
5th.	George Collison	10 00
6th.	David Hodson	5 00
2ND CLASS.		
1st.	John Tape	30 00
2nd.	Chas. Johns	25 00
3rd.	Andrew Shillington	20 00
4th.	W. H. Cline	15 00
5th.	Daniel Fields	10 00
6th.	George Gammon	5 00
3RD CLASS (Boys).		
1st.	George Darnton	25 00
2nd.	James Hedrick	20 00
3rd.	William Phillips	15 00
4th.	William Croft	10 00
5th.	James Walters	8 00
6th.	W. H. Millen	5 00
(Extra).	Wm. Dring	5 00
4TH CLASS.		
1st.	George Rymal	25 00
2nd.	Martin Terryberry	20 00
3rd.	John R. Robinson	15 00
4th.	Joseph Robinson	10 00
5th.	Wm. D. Beattie	8 00
Total		\$391 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	\$ c.		\$ c.
Grant from Provincial Association.....	800 00	Prizes paid to ploughmen.....	391 00
“ County Council of Essex	100 00	Printing 250 large bills.....	8 00
“ North Riding Agricultural Society..	50 00	Joseph Hunter, R. R. fare and expenses ..	20 00
“ South “ “ “ ..	50 00	L. E. Shipley, “ “ “ “ ..	10 00
Two dinner tickets sold	50	S. White, “ “ “ “ two journeys, postage, telegraph, etc.....	11 25
		Geo. Addeman, 42 dinner tickets to plough- men and Committee	10 50
		Thos. Rush, Secretary, expenses, etc	6 25
		A. E. Jones, mowing ground, etc	6 50
		George Leak, expenses	1 00
		R. Smith, Judge.....	2 00
		Balance, one-half to each Riding Society..	34 00
Total.....	\$500 50	Total	\$500 50

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WHITE,
JOS. HUNTER, } Committee.
L. E. SHIPLEY, }

December, 13th, 1883.

After reading the report, Mr. White moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Shipley. Mr. Parker spoke on the resolution, and said it was a matter of consideration whether the grants made for these matches could not be made use of in a more profitable manner, as he thought that the farmers were now well educated in ploughing. He then explained why no match was held in Division No. 3 this year.

Mr. Snell also said he thought that money given in prizes for these matches would be better employed in augmenting the prizes at the exhibition for Canadian bred cattle. He thought the matches were not much appreciated outside of the locality in which they were held.

Mr. Hunter spoke in favour of the Council assisting ploughing matches, as also did Messrs. Drury, Carnegie, and Morgan.

The resolution was carried.

Council then adjourned until 8 p.m.

COUNCIL ROOM, 8 p.m., Dec. 13th, 1883.

The President took the chair ; same members present with the addition of Mr. Geo. Moore.

Mr. Drury presented finance report No. 1, recommending payment of some accounts, and also explained that there were three accounts amounting to \$39.01 not included, that should have been paid by the Ontario Government, as they were a part of the repairs account on the building. He also explained that the committee appointed at Guelph to wait on the Hon. Mr. James Young to effect a settlement of the building account, met in Toronto on the 24th of October, but in consequence of the illness of the Hon. Mr. Young

they could not have an interview he had the settlement until

The report was Mr. Drury the mentioned, viz., one and one to Petley & with the Government Mr. Drury the

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1. That the f

viz.:-

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To the President

GENTLEMEN Divisions of the The Provin electoral divisio

they could not have an interview, so consequently no settlement was made; and that at an interview he had that morning with the Hon. A. M. Ross, it was decided to postpone the settlement until the March meeting of the Council.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Drury then moved, seconded by Mr. Moore, that the three accounts above mentioned, viz., one to Rice Lewis & Co. for \$10.24, one to D. S. Keith & Co. of \$17 97, and one to Petley & Petley for \$10.80, in all, \$39.01, be paid, pending a final settlement with the Government. Carried.

Mr. Drury then presented report No. 2 of Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee beg leave to report, recommending:—

1. That the following amounts be asked from the Legislature for the year 1884, viz.:—

Prize farms	\$250 00
Council expenses	725 00
Veterinary College	125 00
Essays	100 00
Salaries	1,500 00
Exhibition	5,000 00
Ploughing matches	1,300 00
Postages and printing	600 00
Education	500 00
Fat Stock Show	750 00

Total \$10,850 00

2. Your Committee would recommend that the Secretary be instructed to prepare, and your President requested to sign, a memorial to the Ontario Legislature and to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, praying that the Agriculture and Arts Act may be so amended as to provide that the annual grant to the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the city or town in which the Provincial Exhibition is held, and of the Societies in the county in which such city or town is located, or which adjoin such city or town, shall for that year be paid over to this Association for the purpose of aiding them in holding such exhibition.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DRURY,

Chairman.

TORONTO, December 13th, 1883.

On motion of Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. White, the estimates for 1884 were adopted.

The next matter considered was the awarding of the special prize of a \$50 tent. The judges' letters in reference to the subject were read, but as they did not throw much light on the subject it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Parker, that owing to the uncertainty of the matter the tent be not given this year.

The protest of Mr. Winger against the award of a silver medal to Messrs. McCrae & Co., of Guelph, for the best collection of yarns was disallowed, as the name of Messrs. McCrae & Co. was written plainly in the judges' book.

Mr. Ira Morgan then presented the report of the ploughing match in District No. 1.

To the President and Members of the Agriculture and Arts Association, of Ontario:—

GENTLEMEN,—The representatives of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of the Agricultural Electoral Divisions of the Province of Ontario, beg leave to report as follows:—

The Provincial Ploughing Match for ploughing district No. 1, composed of the three electoral divisions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, took place on the 17th October last, on the farm of

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James Carswell, Esq., on the banks of the river Boncherre, near the village of Renfrew, in the south riding of Renfrew. There were three classes, viz :

For those over twenty-one years ; for others between eighteen and twenty-one ; and for boys under eighteen years. In each of these classes there were seven prizes to compete for. The highest being \$30, and reduced down, the lowest \$5 ; amounting in all to \$269. There were twenty-four entries. The majority of these being from the county of Renfrew. One from the county of Russell, and one from the county of Carleton ; these two parties driving a distance of over ninety miles to plough.

Duncan McDougall from the county of Russell, carried off the first prize in the senior class, and James Callendar from the county of Carleton, the second in the same class.

Some ploughmen would have come from the counties of Lanark and Carleton, but for the great distance, although application was made to the managers of railways, for reduced fares, which information that the same would be allowed was not received till the evening before the match.

The quantity of land allotted to each ploughman was about one-third acre. On account of frost the night previous, the ploughs were not able to commence work before 10 a.m., finishing at 4 p.m.

The field was well adapted for the purpose, containing about sixty-three acres free and clear of stumps and stones, the soil being of a gravelly loam ; when turned over showed the work of the plough to a good advantage.

The ploughing and work throughout the day was pronounced by those competent to judge, excellent, especially in the senior and junior classes. The depth of ploughing, the rule being not less than six inches, and the width of ridges not less than eight or more than nine inches.

The judges were brought from a distance, and were Mr. P. McNaughton, of Finch, Stormont county ; Wm. Eadie, President of the Russell County Agricultural Society and an importer of Clydes ; and John McGlashan, of Templeton, Ottawa county, the winner of Alonzo Wright's gold medal for ploughing.

The following were the prize winners :

Class 1.—1st, Duncan McDougall, \$30 ; 2nd, James Callendar, \$25 ; 3rd, John Gibbons, \$20 ; 4th, R. A. Jamieson, \$15 ; 5th, D. A. McIntyre, \$10 ; 6th, John Airth, \$7 ; 7th, Thomas Tosh, \$5.

Class 2.—1st, James Leitch, jr., \$25 ; 2nd, W. J. Scott, \$20 ; 3rd, Allan McNab, jr., \$15 ; 4th, Michael Leskie, \$12.

Boys' Class.—1st, Robert Leitch, jr., \$20 ; 2nd, John Cole, \$15 ; 3rd, John McLaren, \$10.

After the judges had decided on their awards, the same being handed to the Chairman, who announced the names of the winners. The prizes were presented by Mr. Legge, Vice-President of the Association (the President, Mr. McKinnon, being unavoidably absent) ; concluding the presentation with a short speech.

The attendance throughout the day by spectators was numerous, especially the farmers, who appeared to take a great interest in the work while it was in progress.

The weather being fine, bright and clear, as fine a day as could possibly be wished for.

The judges, director, visitors, and many of the spectators partook of a splendid dinner, provided by Mr. Carswell, and served under the shelter of the woods adjacent to the field. In the evening a dinner under the auspices of the President and Directors of the South Renfrew Agricultural Society was given to the visiting members of your Association, judges and gentlemen from a distance, who had attended the ploughing match. The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, James Carswell, Esq. About seventy of the leading farmers, merchants and other leading men of the county and village, occupied seats at the table. In response to the toast of the agricultural interests of the Province, and the Agriculture and Arts Association, Mr. Legge in reply on behalf of the Association, gave an interesting sketch of the objects of the Association, and of the work it has done in the promotion of agricultural interests, of the value of its annual exhibitions, of the establishment in connection with it of the Fat

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December 12th

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Cattle Show now being held in the city of Toronto. Concluding by stating that if the next Provincial Exhibition should be held at Ottawa, he called upon the farmers and others, of that part of the district, to do their best to assist to make it a success. The general opinion expressed by the different speakers was, that by the holding of the ploughing match in that section, would have the effect of doing a good deal of good, and would give a stimulus to the ploughmen, especially the young, in the future.

Annexed is an account and statement of the expenses connected therewith.

All of which is respectively submitted.

IRA MORGAN,
Chairman.

December 12th, 1883.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Grant for Distribution from Agriculture and Arts Association.....	\$300 00	Prizes paid to ploughmen.....	\$229 00
		Cash paid three Judges.....	31 50
		Printing 200 posters.....	12 00
		Advertising.....	5 00
		Postage.....	0 96
		Members expenses.....	21 54
	\$300 00		\$300 00

Mr. Morgan then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Parker in a very humorous speech, and carried.

Mr. Snell apologized for the report of a part of District No. 2 not being ready but it was sent in a few days afterwards, and is as follows:

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer of committee appointed to hold a Ploughing Match, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and the east riding of York and Markham Agricultural Societies, beg to report that the ploughing match was held on the 31st day of October on the farm of Hugh Clark, Esq., lot 29, in the fourth concession of the township of Scarboro'. The day was fine but very cold. The ground was rather too dry to make ploughing look very smooth; but, for all, thirty-two ploughs started at half-past ten o'clock to compete for the laurels. The field was a fine one for such an occasion, a little over thirty rods long, with a slight rise in the middle, and very even throughout for each ploughman. The quantity of land ploughed by each ploughman was about one rood, eighteen poles; time at the rate of sixteen hours to the acre, which gave each man about five hours and forty-eight minutes to complete his lot. The ploughing was well done, considering the dryness of the ground. There was a large crowd of people gathered to witness the performance, who took a deep interest in the work, and remained to the last, anxious to learn whom the judges in each class would declare the successful competitors.

The judges selected for the occasion were, for the first and second classes, Messrs. Joseph Featherston, Trafalgar; Seth Haycock, King; and Robert Craig, Scarboro'. For the third and fourth classes, Messrs. Hepworth Chappel, Simcoe; John L. Paterson, Scarboro'; and John Morrison, Scarboro'. For the fifth and sixth classes, Messrs. Wm. Kerr, Whitby; George Forrester, Markham; and Dugald McLean, West York, who gave good satisfaction.

The members of the committee were John C. Snell, Esq., and Charles Drury, for the Board of Agriculture; Messrs. Wm. Milliken, Adam Hood, of Markham, and John Little, Thomas Hood, Simpson Rennie, and John Crawford, of Scarboro', who, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer to the committee.

Annex find detailed financial statement.

John Crawford, Secretary-Treasurer, in account with ploughing Committee.

RECEIPTS.

1883.			\$	cts.
Oct. 31.	To Cash, John C. Snell, Esq., for Board Agriculture.....	200	00	
"	" " Jas. Robinson, Esq., for County Grant	200	00	
"	" Masson Sulky Rake from Oshawa Man. Co.....	30	00	
"	" Plough, from Wilkinson Manuf. Co.....	25	00	
"	" Cash A. Hood, special prize, best six furrows.....	5	00	
"	" " Wm. Pickard, best going and harnessed team.....	5	00	
"	" " Wm. Fleming, 2nd prize.....	3	00	
"	" " Robt. Graham, best finish in field.....	5	00	
"	" " James Rae, best and straightest ploughing (Boys' class).....	2	00	
"	" " D. McLean, for boy that gets 1st prize.....	5	00	
"	" " A. Oxford, straightest ploughing in field.....	5	00	
"	" " Mr. Malone, 2nd prize best crown.....	2	00	
"	" " A. McCoullough, 2nd prize.....	1	00	
				\$488 00

EXPENDITURE.

1883.			\$	cts.
Oct. 9.	By Postage, etc.....		50	
" 15.	Postage on bills and putting up, etc.....		04	

FIRST-CLASS.

Oct. 31.	By Cash A. Hood, 1st prize.....	\$40	00
"	" " Wm. Milliken, 2nd prize.....	30	00
"	" " John Morgan, 3rd	20	00
"	" " Alex. Stewart, 4th	10	00
"	" " Robert Canning 5th	5	00
			105 00

SECOND-CLASS.

Oct. 31.	By Cash, C. Bradenburgh, rake, 1st prize.....	\$30	00
"	" " Spencer Crauley, 2nd prize.....	20	00
"	" " W. Ormarod, 3rd	15	00
"	" " John McLean, 4th	10	00
"	" " Geo. Yule, 5th.....	5	00
"	" " John Wood, 6th.....	3	00
			83 00

THIRD-CLASS.

Oct. 31.	By Cash, Wm. T. Hood, plough, 1st prize.....	\$25	00
"	" " Robt. McLean, 2nd.....	16	00
"	" " Henry Harding, 3rd.....	12	00
"	" " Thos. McCauley, 4th.....	8	00
			61 00

FOURTH-CLASS.

Oct. 31.	By Cash, John Shadlock, 1st prize ..	\$20	00
"	" " Geo. Riseborough, 2nd.....	16	00
"	" " Wm. Sandieson, 3rd.....	12	00
			48 00

FIFTH-CLASS.

Oct. 31.	By Cash, Ed. Smillie, 1st prize.....	\$20	00
"	" " James Drury, 2nd.....	16	00
"	" " Alex. Weir, 3rd.....	12	00
"	" " Jas. Maxwell, 4th.....	8	00
"	" " M. Elliott, 5th.....	4	00
"	" " Jno. Kennedy, 6th.....	2	00
			62 00

SIXTH-CLASS.

Oct. 31.	By Cash, David Little, 1st prize.....	20	00
			\$382 54

SPECIAL-PRIZES.

Oct. 31.	By Cash, A. Hood, best crown.....	\$5	00
"	" " Jno. Morgan, 2nd	3	00
"	" " Wm. Milliken, best going team.....	5	00
"	" " David Little, 2nd.....	3	00
"	" " S. Crauley, best finish.....	5	00
"	" " D. Little, straightest ploughing (boys' class).....	2	00
"	" " D. Little, boy gets 1st prize.....	5	00
"	" " A. Hood, straightest ploughing in field.....	5	00
			33 00

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Class 1.—All co
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Smith, \$10.

Class 2.—Open
entries.)—1st prize,
3rd prize, John McF

Class 3.—Open
1st prize, John Lu
\$20; 3rd prize, Jos
\$10; 5th prize, Mal

Class 4.—Open
—1st prize, Daniel I
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JUDGES.

Oct. 31.	By Cash,	Hepworth Chappel	\$10 00
"	"	Jas. Featherston	5 00
"	"	Wm. Kerr	3 00
"	"	Seth Haycock	3 00
"	"	J. L. Paterson	2 00
"	"	John Morrison	2 00
"	"	Geo. Forrester	2 00
"	"	Dugald McLean	2 00
"	"	Robt. Craig	2 00
			31 00
Dec. 18.	By balance		\$446 54
			41 46
			\$488 00

P.S.—Any expenses that Messrs. Snell and Drury have been at has to be paid from the balance. Also the printing and the Secretary-Treasurer's Expenses have not yet been paid.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
 Yours truly,

Scarborough, Dec. 18th, 1883.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
 Malvern, P.O., Ont.

Mr. Carnegie then made a verbal report of the match held in his part of District No. 2. It was also sent in afterwards, and is as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCIAL PLOUGHING MATCH HELD IN DISTRICTS Nos. 4 AND 5, IN 1883.

The undersigned have the honour to report that in accordance with their instructions a Provincial Ploughing Match was held on the farm of Henry Reid, Esq., in the township of Douro, in the county of Peterborough, situated about six miles from the town of Peterborough, on Thursday, the 18th of October, 1883. Open to ploughmen residing within the counties of Victoria, Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, when the following prizes were awarded, viz:

Class 1.—All comers' match, any plough, (five entries).—1st prize, James McNeil, Darlington, \$30; 2nd prize, R. B. Bennett, Seymour, \$20; 3rd prize, Fred. Waldon, Smith, \$10.

Class 2.—Open to ploughmen under twenty-one years of age; any plough, (three entries).—1st prize, Wm. Renwick, Harvey, \$25; 2nd prize, Fred. Miles, Smith, \$20; 3rd prize, John McFarlane, Otonabee, \$15.

Class 3.—Open to ploughmen under eighteen years of age; any plough, (five entries) —1st prize, John Lumsden, Dummer, \$25; 2nd prize, Walter McKee, North Monaghan, \$20; 3rd prize, Joseph Montgomery, Otonabee, \$15; 4th prize, Ottis Kidd, Dummer, \$10; 5th prize, Malcolm Reid, Douro, \$5.

Class 4.—Open only to ploughmen with skimmer or No. 40 plough, (three entries) —1st prize, Daniel Hennesey, Smith, \$15; 2nd prize, John Frise, Smith, \$10; 3rd prize, T. S. Breakenridge, Asphodel, \$5.

The County Council of the county of Peterborough contributed \$100 towards the funds of the match, on the condition that it be held within the county, and appointed their warden, Mr. John Maloney, a member of the committee on their behalf.

The committee regret to be obliged to report that the success of this match was materially lessened by the fact that they found much difficulty in obtaining the use of an even moderately suitable field for the purpose, while the want of previous rain operated seriously against the ploughmen on the heavy clay loam of the field upon which the match was held. Had it not been for these untoward circumstances the number of competitors would undoubtedly have been much larger, and the results, as a consequence, more satisfactory.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of obtaining the use of a suitable field, your committee found to be the practice of ploughing the lands at these matches only fifteen feet wide, which is much objected to by farmers in this section as detrimental to the subsequent use of the reaper and mower. Under these circumstances your committee would recommend that at future matches ploughmen should be required to plough lands of thirty feet in width, and that in order to give each contestant a beginning and a finish clearly his own they be required to "gee" a certain portion of their land and to "haw" the balance.

The duty of Judges was carefully, and, your Committee believe satisfactorily, performed by Messrs. P. Bristol, of Bath, and A. V. Price, Newburgh.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure connected with the match :

RECEIPTS.		
To Amount of appropriation by Association.....		\$200 00
" amount from county of Peterborough.....		100 00
Total.....		\$300 00
EXPENDITURE.		
By Prizes.....		\$225 00
" Judges (\$10 each).....		20 00
" Mr. Aylsworth, two trips to Peterborough.....		20 00
" Dinners for Judges, Committee, and general trouble given Mr. Reid.....		10 00
" Printing, horse hire, looking up field, taking Judges to grounds, etc., per Mr. Carnegie.....		25 00
		\$300 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARNEGIE,
J. B. AYLESWORTH.

December, 1883.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock until Tuesday morning at nine a.m.

HENRY WADE, *Secretary*

Friday, Dec. 14, 9 a.m.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Same members present as were in attendance yesterday.

The subject of essays was taken up, and it was decided to offer prizes for essays on the following subjects:—

For the best essay, founded on practically experience on the profit of breeding, feeding and fattening beef cattle for the market: first prize, \$30; second prize, \$20. The manuscript not to exceed twenty-five pages.

For the best and most speedy method of destroying thistles: first prize, \$15; second, prize, \$10.

For the best and most speedy method of destroying wild mustard: first prize, \$15; second, \$10.

For the best and most speedy way of destroying wild oats: first prize, \$15; second, \$10.

For the best and most speedy way of destroying couch or quack grass: first prize, \$15; second, \$10.

It was then moved by Mr. Drury and seconded by Mr. Hunter: "That a memorial be prepared by the Secretary, sealed and signed by the President and presented to the Legislature, praying that the Canada Thistle Act be amended by providing better means for carrying out its provisions, and also enlarging the scope of the said Act, by making it refer to other noxious weeds."—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Parker and seconded by Mr. White: "That the Special Committee to whom was referred the request of Professor Brown with reference to the stock to be kept on the Provincial Farm, be instructed to memorialize the Government in favour of their

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providing sufficient funds, to procure and keep at the farm, first-class animals of the following breeds, viz.: Durhams, Galloways, Polled Angus, Herefords, Ayrshire, Holsteins, and Jerseys; also that the stock sold from the Ontario Farm, should be sold under such conditions, as would induce their retention in the Province, for the improvement of its stock; also that records should be kept and published of the milk and butter product of the several breeds kept on the farm."—*Carried.*

It was then on motion of Mr. Carnegie, seconded by Mr. Drury, Resolved: "That this Council respectfully request the Minister of Education to issue a circular to the Trustees of Rural School Sections suggesting to them the propriety of their substituting the study of 'Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture' for some one of the other studies now being pursued in the schools under their control."

At this stage the Council were waited upon by Mr. J. H. Mason, Manager of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings' Co., and Mr. Jones, the solicitor of the company, who addressed them on the benefits of the Torrens system of land transfer. After a little discussion on this matter, it was moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Drury, and Resolved: "That this Council having heard the explanation of the delegates of the Canada Land Law Amendment Association, as to the proposed amendment of the land law, is of opinion that some change should be made in the direction indicated by such explanations and instructs the President and Secretary to seal and forward to the Ontario Legislature the petition now submitted."

The meeting then adjourned until March, 1884.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

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REPORT OF FIRST ANNUAL XMAS FAT STOCK SHOW,

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AGRICULTURE & ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AND THE TORONTO
ELECTORAL DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

IN THE

CITY OF TORONTO, DECEMBER 14TH AND 15TH, 1883,

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

From the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

CHARLES DRURY, M.P.P. CROWN HILL.
JOHN CARNEGIE, M.P.P. PETERBOROUGH.
GEORGE MOORE, ESQ. WATERLOO.
J. C. SNELL, ESQ. EDMONTON.

From the Toronto Electoral Division Agricultural Society.

ANDREW SMITH, V.S. TORONTO.
WILLIAM RENNIE, ESQ. "
J. J. WITHROW, ESQ. "
J. E. MITCHELL, ESQ. "

A. SMITH, *Chairman*. TORONTO.
J. P. EDWARDS, *Treasurer*. "
HENRY WADE, *Secretary*. "

Judges on Cattle
Peterborough; and M

SEC. 1.-

No.	EXHIBIT
1	J. & R. McQueen,
2	H. & I. Groff, Elm

First premium, \$40,
Second premium, \$20

SEC. 2.-

No.	EXHIBIT
1	Richard Gibson,

First premium, \$40

SEC. 3

No.	EXHIBIT
1	H. & I. Groff, Elm

First premium, \$

Judges on Cattle—George Hood, Guelph; Mr. Morgan, Oshawa; P. Howden, Peterborough; and Mr. H. Rawlings, Ravenshoe.

CLASS I.—THOROUGHbred CATTLE.

SEC. 1.—*Steer or Spayed Heifer, 3 and under 4 years. 2 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem.....	1336	1925	1.44	Red Duke	Shorthorn.
2	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	1342	2200	1.04	Champion	do

First premium, \$40, to steer Champion, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
 Second premium, \$20, to steer Red Duke, exhibited by J. & R. McQueen, Salem.

SEC. 2.—*Steer or Spayed Heifer, 2 and under 3 years. 1 entry.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on 14th Dec., 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Richard Gibson, Delaware.....	947	2110	2.22	White Duke	Shorthorn.

First premium, \$40, to steer White Duke, exhibited by Richard Gibson, Delaware.

SEC. 3.—*Steer or Spayed Heifer, 1 and under 2 years. 1 entry.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	545	1220	2.74	Baron	Shorthorn.

First premium, \$25, to steer Baron, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SEC. 4.—Cows, 3 years and over. 6 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem.....	3680	1860	1.97	Barbara Allan.....	Shorthorn.
2	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	2739	1920	1.42	Maid of Honour 6th.....	do
3	do do.....	1714	1690	1.00	Princess Louisa.....	do
4	do do.....	2354			Duchess of Waterloo.....	do
5	John Russell, Brougham.....	2645	2650	.99	Fuschia Duchess.....	do
6	James Hunter, Alma.....	1804	1330	.73	Rose of Hope 4th.....	do

First premium, \$30, to cow Maid of Honour 6th, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
 Second premium, \$15, to cow Fuschia Duchess, exhibited by John Russell, Brougham.
 Third premium, \$10, to cow Princess Louisa, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

CLASS II.—GRADES OR CROSSES OF ANY BREED.

SEC. 1.—Steer or Spayed Heifer, 3 and under 4 years. 6 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	1379	2120	1.53	Young Sherman.....	Grade Shorthorn.
2	do do.....	1342	1980	1.47	Punch.....	do
3	R. Telfer, Burgoyne.....	1245	2350	1.80	Sandy.....	do
4	M. M. Downing, Thedford.....	1095	1950	1.78	Adam.....	do
5	do do.....	1095	2220	1.85	Simon.....	do
6	do do.....	1100	2150	1.95	Romeo.....	do

First premium, \$40, to steer Young Sherman, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
 Second premium, \$20, to steer Simon, exhibited by M. M. Downing, Thedford.
 Third premium, \$10, to steer Romeo, exhibited by M. M. Downing, Thedford.

SEC. 2.—Steer or Spayed Heifer, 2 and under 3 years. 8 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Wm. Oliver, Brantford.....	737			Chieftain.....	Grade Shorthorn.
2	do do.....	864			Sincerity.....	do
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	977	1940	1.98	Pilot.....	do
4	do do.....	910	1930	2.11	James (Twin).....	do
5	do do.....	910	1950	2.14	Hopewell (Twin).....	do
6	do do.....	970	1930	1.98	Elmira.....	do
7	do do.....	970	1840	1.89	Waterloo.....	do
8	R. Telfer, Burgoyne.....	880	1700	1.93	Billy.....	do

First premium, \$40, to steer James (Twin), exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
 Second premium, \$20, to steer Elmira, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
 Third premium, \$10, to steer Hopewell (Twin), exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SEC. 3

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Wm. Oliver, Brantford.....
2	do do.....
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....
4	John Kelly, Shaftesbury.....
5	M. M. Downing, Thedford.....

First premium, \$20
 Second premium, \$10

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem.....
2	do do.....
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....
4	do do.....
5	John Phin, Haverhill.....

First premium, \$40
 Second premium, \$20
 Third premium, \$10

SEC. 1.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem.....
2	Wm. Oliver, Brantford.....
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....
4	R. Telfer, Burgoyne.....
5	Richard Gibson, Shaftesbury.....
6	John Norris, Shaftesbury.....
7	M. M. Downing, Thedford.....

Premium, \$30, to steer

SEC. 3.—*Steer or Spayed Heifer, 1 and under 2 years. 5 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Wm. Oliver, Brantford.....				Pearl.....	Grade Shorthorn.
2	do do.....				Ruby.....	do
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	626	1420	2.36	Aberdeen.....	do
4	John Kelly, Shakespears.....	639	1410	2.20	John Cook.....	do
5	M. M. Downing, Thedford.....				Not Forward.....	

First premium, \$25, to steer Aberdeen, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
 Second premium, \$15, to steer John Cook, exhibited by John Kelly, Shakespears.

SEC. 4.—*Cow, 3 years and over. 5 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem.....	1335	2050	1.53	Daisy.....	Grade Shorthorn.
2	do do.....	1402	1630	1.16	Lily.....	do
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	1707	1930	1.13	Blossom.....	do
4	do do.....	1365	1850	1.35	Louisa.....	do
5	John Phin, Hespeler.....	2190	1970	.89	Little Grey.....	do

First premium, \$30, to cow Daisy, exhibited by J. & R. McQueen, Salem.
 Second premium, \$15, to cow Blossom, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
 Third premium, \$10, to cow Lily, exhibited by J. & R. McQueen, Salem.

CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR CATTLE.

SEC. 1.—*Best Steer or Spayed Heifer of any age or breed. 7 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem.....	1336	1925	1.44	Red Duke.....	Shorthorn.
2	Wm. Oliver, Brantford.....	737			Chieftain.....	Grade Shorthorn.
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.....	1342	2200	1.64	Champion.....	Shorthorn.
4	R. Telfer, Burgoyne.....	880	1700	1.93	Billy.....	Grade Shorthorn.
5	Richard Gibson, Delaware.....	947	2110	2.22	White Duke.....	Shorthorn.
6	John Norris, Ravenshoe.....	1714	2350	1.39	Riley.....	Grade Shorthorn.
7	M. M. Downing, Thedford.....	1095	1950	1.78	Adam.....	do

Premium, \$30, awarded to Shorthorn steer Champion, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SEC. 2.—Best Female of any age or breed. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem.	1335	2050	1.53	Daisy	Grade Shorthorn.
2	Wm. Oliver, Brantford.				Sincerity	do
3	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.	2739	1920	1.42	Maid of Honour	Shorthorn.
4	John Russell, Brougham.	2645	2650	.99	Fuschia's Duchess	do
5	M. M. Downing, Thedford.	730			Dora	Grade Shorthorn.

Premium, \$20, to Shorthorn cow Maid of Honour, exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

Judges on Sheep and Pigs—James E. Parsons, Brampton; J. M. Carter, Toronto; Henry Wickson, Toronto.

CLASS IV.—SHEEP, LONG WOOLLED.

SEC. 1.—Wether, 2 and under 3 years. 3 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.	Champion	
2	do do	Sandy	
3	do do	Jim Brown	

First Premium, \$15, second, \$10, and third, \$5, to John Rutherford, Roseville.

SEC. 2.—Wether, 1 and under 2 years. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.	Cunningham	
2	do do	Bob	
3	Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.		
4	Jas. G. Wright do		
5	do do		

First premium, \$15, and second, \$10, to John Rutherford, Roseville.
Third premium, \$5, to Jas. G. Wright, Guelph.

SEC. 3.—Wether, under 1 year. 4 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.	Curly Tim	
2	John Kelly, Shakespeare.	Bob	
3	Mrs. Marion N. Hood, Guelph.		
4	do do		

First premium, \$10, to John Rutherford, Roseville.
Second premium, \$5, to John Kelly, Shakespeare.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	John Ruthe
2	James Slim
3	do
4	Mrs. M. N.

First premium, \$
Second premium,
Third premium, \$

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	John Kelly
2	do

First Premium, \$

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	John Ruth
2	John Kelly

First premium, \$
Second premium

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	John Rut
2	Jas. G. W
3	do

First premium,
Second premium
Third premium,

SEC. 4.—Ewe, 2 and under 3 years. 4 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.....	Queen of the Plains.....	
2	James Slimmon, Winfield.....		
3	do do.....		
4	Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.....		

First premium, \$15, to John Rutherford, Roseville.
 Second premium, \$10, to James Slimmon, Winfield.
 Third premium, \$5, to Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.

SEC. 5.—Ewe, 1 and under 2 years. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Kelly, Shakespeare.....	Peg.....	
2	do do.....	Jean.....	

First Premium, \$15, and second, \$10, to J. Kelly, Shakespeare.

SEC. 6.—Ewe under 1 year. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.....	Jeemie.....	
2	John Kelly, Shakespeare.....	Sally.....	

First premium, \$10, to John Kelly, Shakespeare.
 Second premium, \$5, to John Rutherford, Roseville.

CLASS V.—MIDDLE WOOLLED SHEEP

SEC. 1.—Wether, 2 and under 3 years. 3 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.....	Dick.....	
2	Jas. G. Wright, Guelph.....		
3	do do.....		

First premium, \$15, to John Rutherford, Roseville.
 Second premium, \$10, to James G. Wright, Guelph.
 Third premium, \$5, to James G. Wright, Guelph.

SEC. 2.—Wether, 1 and under 2 years. 6 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.....	Black Tom	
2	do do	Robin Hood	
3	Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.....		
4	Jas. G. Wright do		
5	do do		
6	do do		

First premium, \$15, to Jas. G. Wright, Guelph.
 Second premium, \$10, to Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.
 Third premium, \$5, to Jas. G. Wright, Guelph.

SEC. 3.—Wether under 1 year. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph		
2	do do		

First premium, \$10, and second, \$5, to Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.

SEC. 4.—Ewe, 2 and under 3 years. 3 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin	Beauty	
2	do do	Daisy	
3	Mrs. Marion N. Hood, Guelph.....		

First premium, \$15, to Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.
 Second, \$10, and third, \$5, to John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin.

SEC. 5.—Ewe, 1 and under 2 years. 2 entries. None exhibited.

SEC. 6.—Ewe, under 1 year. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph		
2	do do		

First premium, \$10, and second, \$5, to Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.

No.	
1	John Ruth
2	Mrs. M. N.
3	Jas. G. Wr

Sweepstakes priz

No.	
1	John Ruth
2	John Dryd
3	John Kelly
4	Mrs. M. N.
5	Jas. Slimm

Sweepstakes priz

No.	
1	William H
2	do
3	do
4	do

First premium, \$

No.	
1	Joshua Sis

First premium, \$

CLASS VI.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR SHEEP.

SEC. 1.—*Best Wether of any age or breed. 3 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville	Champion .....	.....
2	Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph .....	.....	.....
3	Jas. G. Wright, do .....	.....	.....

Sweepstakes prize, \$15, to John Rutherford, Roseville.

SEC. 2.—*Best Ewe of any age or breed. 5 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville	Queen of the Plains, .....	.....
2	John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin	Beauty .....	.....
3	John Kelly, Shakespeare	Peg .....	.....
4	Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph .....	.....	.....
5	Jas. Slimmon, Winfield .....	.....	.....

Sweepstakes prize, \$10, to Mrs. M. N. Hood, Guelph.

CLASS VII.—HOGS, ANY BREED.

SEC. 1.—*Barrow, 1 and under 2 years.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age of Animal.	Breed.
1	William Harris, Toronto	14 months	Suffolk
2	do do	do .....	.....
3	do do	do .....	.....
4	do do	do .....	.....

First premium, \$15, second, \$10, and third, \$5, to William Harris, Toronto.

SEC. 2.—*Barrow, under 1 year. 1 entry.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age of Animal.	Breed.
1	Joshua Sisley, Richmond Hill	5 months 3 weeks .....	.....

First premium, \$5, to Joshua Sisley, Richmond Hill.

SEC. 3.—*Sow, 1 and under 2 years. 3 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age of Animal.	Breed.
1	Robert Dorsey & Son, Summerville	1 year 11 months...	Suffolk
2	Joshua Sisley, Richmond Hill	1 year 2 months....	.....
3	Joseph Featherston, Credit	1 yr. 10 mo. 2 weeks	.....

First premium, \$15, to Robert Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
 Second premium, \$10, to Joseph Featherston, Credit.
 Third premium, \$5, to Joshua Sisley, Richmond Hill.

SEC. 4.—*Sow, under 1 year. 2 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal and age.	Breed.
1	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.....	Susan .....	.....
2	Joseph Featherston, Credit .....	..... 11 months	.....

First premium, \$15, to George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.
 Second premium, \$10, to Joseph Featherston, Credit.

CLASS VIII.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOGS.

SEC. 1.—*Best Hog, any age, breed, or sex. 4 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.....	.....	.....
2	Robert Dorsey & Son, Summerville .....	.....	.....
3	Joshua Sisley, Richmond Hill .....	.....	.....
4	Joseph Featherston, Credit .....	.....	.....

First premium, \$20, to Robert Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

CLASS IX.—CARCASS OF PORK.

SEC. 3.—*Best Carcass, any age, breed, or sex. 1 entry.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.....	.....	.....

First premium, \$10, to George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Judges on Poultry

No.
1
2
Premium, \$1.50, J

No.
1
2
Premium, \$1.50, J

No.
1
2
3
Premium, \$1.50, J

No.
1
2
Premium, \$1.50, J

No.
1
2
Premium, \$1.50, J

Judges on Poultry—James Main, Boyne ; J. James and John Holderness, Toronto.

CLASS X.—FAT POULTRY (ALIVE).

SEC. 1.—*Best Turkey Cock (old)*. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden. Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
2	

Premium, \$1.50, Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 3.—*Best Turkey Hen (old)*. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden. Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
2	

Premium, \$1.50, Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 4.—*Best Turkey Hen (young)* 3 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thos Card, Marden. John Rutherford, Roseville. Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
2	
3	

Premium, \$1.50, Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 7.—*Best Goose (old)*. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville. Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
2	

Premium, \$1.50, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SEC. 9.—*Best Drake (old)*. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton. R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2	

Premium, \$1.50, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SEC. 10.—*Best Drake (young)*. 3 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton. R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville. do do
2	
3	

Premium, \$1.50, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SEC. 11.—*Best Duck (old)*. 2 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton. R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2	

Premium, \$1.50, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SEC. 17.—*Best Display of Live Fat Poultry*. 1 entry.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

Premium, \$5.00, Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

CLASS XI.—DRESSED POULTRY.

SEC. 1.—*Best Turkey Cock (old)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden. John Rutherford, Roseville. Joseph Tomalin, Brampton. C. E. Brown, Mimico. George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.
2	
3	
4	
5	

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

SEC. 2.—*Best Turkey Cock (young)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden. John Rutherford, Roseville. Joseph Tomalin, Brampton. C. E. Brown, Mimico. George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.
2	
3	
4	
5	

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

No.	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Premium, \$1.50, to	
No.	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Premium, \$1.50, to	
No.	
1	
2	
3	
4	
Premium, \$1.50, to	
No.	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Premium, \$1.50, to	

SEC. 3.—*Best Turkey Hen (old)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 4.—*Best Turkey Hen (young)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 5.—*Best Gander (old)*. 4 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.
2	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
3	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
4	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 6.—*Best Gander (young)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

SEC. 8.—*Best Goose (young)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

SEC. 10.—*Best Drake (young)*. 6 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Robert Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
4	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
5	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
6	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

SEC. 12.—*Best Duck (young)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

SEC. 13.—*Best Cock (old)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	John Rutherford, Roseville.
2	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
3	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
4	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.
5	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

No.

1
2
3
4
5

Premium, \$1.50

No.

1
2
3
4
5

Premium, \$1.50

No.

1
2
3
4
5

Premium, \$1.50

No.

1
2
3
4
5

Premium, \$5.

SEC. 14.—*Best Cock (young)*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.

SEC. 15.—*Best Hen (old)* 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, to Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 16.—*Best Pullet*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$1.50, Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

SEC. 17.—*Best Display of Dressed Poultry*. 5 entries.

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Mrs. Thomas Card, Marden.
2	John Rutherford, Roseville.
3	Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.
4	C. E. Brown, Mimico.
5	George Savage, Burnhamthorpe.

Premium, \$5, to Joseph Tomalin, Brampton.

CLASS XII.—SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

SEC. 1.—*Best Fat Shorthorn Steer or Cow of any age. Prize offered by the Shorthorn Breeders of Ontario. The exhibitor must win this Service twice before it becomes his permanent property. 4 Entries.*

Service of Silver Plate. Value \$100.

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem	1336	1925	1.44	Red Duke	Shorthorn.
2	H. & I. Groff, Elmira	1842	2200	1.64	Champion	do
3	John Russell, Brougham	2645	2650	.99	Fuschia Duchess	do
4	Richard Gibson, Delaware	947	2110	2.22	White Duke	do

Premium, Service Silver Plate, to steer "Champion," exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SEC. 2.—*Carload of ten Fat Cattle, any age, breed, or sex. First Prize, \$60, offered by G. F. Frankland, Toronto. Second Prize, \$40, by Directors. 5 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	William Oliver, Brantford.
2	H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
3	do do
4	J. & H. Fisher, Milton.
5	Britton Bros., Toronto.

First premium, \$60, to H. & I. Groff, Elmira.
Second premium, \$40, to Britton Bros., Toronto.

SEC. 3.—*Best Fat Beast on the ground, of any age, breed or sex. Prize, \$50, offered by John Holderness, Toronto. 11 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight in lbs. on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem	1385	2050	1.53	Daisy	Grade Shorthorn.
2	Wm. Oliver, Brantford	737	.....	.....	Chieftain	do
3	do do	864	.....	.....	Sincerity	do
4	H. & I. Groff, Elmira	1342	2200	1.64	Champion	Shorthorn.
5	John Russell, Brougham	2645	2650	.99	Fuschia Duchess	do
6	R. Telfer, Burgoyne	880	1700	1.93	Billy	Grade Shorthorn.
7	Richard Gibson, Delaware	947	2110	2.22	White Duke	Shorthorn.
8	John Norris, Ravenshoe	1714	2360	1.39	Riley	Grade Shorthorn.
9	J. & R. McQueen, Salem	2190	.....	.....	Duke of Athol	do
10	M. M. Downing, Thedford	630	.....	.....	Dora	do
11	do do	1100	2150	1.95	Romeo	do

Premium, \$50, to Shorthorn steer "Champion," exhibited by H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SECT. 4.—*Heav*

No.	Ex
1	H. & I. Groff
2	John Russell
3	R. Telfer, Bu
4	John Norris
5	M. M. Down
6	do

Premium \$25, equ

SEC. 5.—*Best L*

No.
1
2

Premium, \$10

SEC. 6.—*Three*

No.
1

Premium \$50

SECT. 4.—*Heaviest Fat Steer or Cow of any age or breed. Prize, \$25.00, offered by Andrew Smith, V.S., Toronto. 6 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.	Age in days on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Weight on Dec. 14th, 1883.	Average gain per day in pounds since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	H. & I. Groff, Elmira	2645	2650	0.99	Fuschia Duchess ..	Shorthorn
2	John Russell, Brougham	1245	2350	1.80	Sandy	do
3	R. Telfer, Burgoyne	1714	2350	1.39	Riley	do
4	John Norris, Ravenshoe	730	2220	1.85	Dora	do
5	M. M. Downing, Thedford	1195			Simon	do
6	do do					

Premium \$25, equally divided between steers Sandy, exhibited by R. Telfer, Burgoyne, and Riley, exhibited by John Norris, Ravenshoe, both weighing exactly the same.

SECT. 5.—*Best Herd of Fat Cattle for Shipping. Prize, \$100, offered by the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell. 2 entries.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	J. & R. McQueen, Salem
2	H. & I. Groff, Elmira

Premium, \$100, to H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

SECT. 6.—*Three best Fat Cattle any age or breed. Prize, \$50.00, offered by The Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co., Hamilton. 1 entry.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	H. and I. Groff, Elmira

Premium \$50 to H. & I. Groff, Elmira.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary Fat Stock Show.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF FAT STOCK SHOW

Held under the Auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society.

In Cattle there were 88 entries, to which was paid in premiums	\$890 00
In Sheep " 46 " " " "	290 00
In Hogs " 16 " " " "	120 00
In Poultry " 118 " " " "	40 00

RECEIPTS.

Toronto Electoral District Society grant	\$500 00
Agriculture and Arts Association grant	500 00
Special Prizes	385 00
Gate Receipts	176 90
Entry Fees	174 25
Balance paid by Electoral District	33 76
Balance paid by Agriculture and Arts Association	33 77
	\$1,803 68

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Judges and working expenses	\$95 05
Band	28 00
Fitting up Building	87 75
Electric Light	47 00
Printing and Advertising	205 88
Prizes	1,340 00
	\$1,803 68

Examined and found correct.

JAMES RENNIE, Auditor.

As will be seen by this statement of our treasurer, Mr. J. P. Edwards, the show has not been a financial success, a great deal of which is attributed to the poor buildings that had to be used, while, at the same time, the drill shed, which would have been very suitable, was lying idle and could not be obtained by the management. As far as fat cattle were concerned, the show was magnificent, and the management were well pleased that such a fine lot were got together for their first show.

The protest of W. R. Gibson was adjudicated upon by the Directors, and the prizes remain as awarded by the judges.

Very good descriptions of the stock will be found in the essays of the three students from the Guelph College, which appear below.

HENRY WADE, Secretary.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

Having examined the papers on the Toronto Fat Stock Show prepared by students of the Ontario Agricultural College for prize competition, the undersigned have the honour to report:

1. That three students of the college have competed for the premiums offered by Association, viz.: Messrs. Wm. Little, W. W. Hubbard, and J. B. McKay, and that each of the papers possesses distinctive merits.

2. That Mr. L. exhibition are noted of fat stock shows a
3. That Mr. I arrangement, and t
4. That Mr, M but has conspicuous Measured by th
Mr. Little's paper i McKay's to the th descriptive merit M

AGRICULTURAL
Toronto, Ja

To which was

The first ann and 15th, 1883, un and the Toronto E

The exhibition in many respects, many animals on purpose. On ent managers and dir animals were arra centre for the co making a soft ca ring was rather s leaving the judg little room aroun get a good view o

The leading of prime animals very distinctly, v fine in symmetry ever place the sh The most noticea horns alone being the various other think it would a awarded to the s different breeder credit to breeder of our counties i

The largest who show fifteen year old steers, two three-year o upon the breede the selection of of rearing and f

2. That Mr. Little's excels in form and method. The leading features of the exhibition are noted, the prize winning animals are fairly described, and the advantages of fat stock shows and requirements for their success are well stated.

3. That Mr. Hubbard's is readable and popular. It is, however, deficient in arrangement, and the description of animals is mainly confined to first prize winners.

4. That Mr. McKay's presents crisp, graphic and life-like word pictures of animals, but has conspicuous faults of form and style.

Measured by the standard of general merits, the undersigned are of opinion that Mr. Little's paper is entitled to the first prize. Mr. Hubbard's to the second, and Mr. McKay's to the third. For literary merit Mr. Hubbard's paper ranks first, and for descriptive merit Mr. McKay's is first.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY WADE.
A BLUE.

AGRICULTURAL HALL,
Toronto, January 16th, 1884.

REPORT OF FAT STOCK SHOW.

To which was awarded the First Premium by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

The first annual Fat Stock Show of Toronto, was held in that city, December 14th and 15th, 1883, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society.

The exhibition was held in the Commercial Hotel Stables, a very convenient place in many respects, being central, near the market, and suitable for the weighing of the many animals on exhibition. The stables were commodious but ill-adapted for the purpose. On entering the building one was at once convinced of the fact that the managers and directors had made the best of the accommodation afforded them. The animals were arranged around the wall in good order, leaving a long passage up the centre for the convenience of visitors. This space was well bedded with shavings, making a soft carpet for the animals to stand on during the judging. The judging ring was rather small, the animals when standing across it took up nearly all the width, leaving the judges scarcely room enough to get around; and still worse leaving very little room around the outside of the ring for the numerous visitors who were anxious to get a good view of the massive animals as they were brought into the ring.

The leading characteristics of the show, in the cattle line, were the large number of prime animals of good quality, all showing the characteristic points of the Shorthorn very distinctly, viz.: great size, length, breadth and depth of carcass; small in bone, fine in symmetry, attractive in colour, and an elegant, imposing contour, which will ever place the shorthorns in high estimation amongst breeders, judges, and shippers. The most noticeable character of the show was the absence of all other breeds, shorthorns alone being exhibited, giving the exhibition a clannish appearance. Although the various other breeds may not attain to the great weight of the shorthorn, yet, I think it would add very largely to the interest and variety of the show if prizes were awarded to the separate breeds independent of each other; this would encourage the different breeders to exert themselves in the production of such animals as would do credit to breeders, and also, to the different breeds of cattle so well represented in some of our counties in Ontario.

The largest exhibitors are Messrs. H. and I. Groff, of Elmira, Waterloo county, Ont., who show fifteen head of well fattened animals, viz.: Three three-year old steers, five two-year old steers, and two one-year old steers; also, three four-year old and over cows, and two three-year old heifers. The display of such remarkably fine animals reflects credit upon the breeders, and also upon the Province, all going to show their good judgment in the selection of their breeding animals, and a thorough knowledge of the management of rearing and feeding them. In order to do these gentlemen justice in giving a report

of their excellent stock it would require a great deal more time than I had at my disposal while visiting the Fat Stock Show. They also exhibited two car loads shipping cattle; which on an average would be considered an even lot of animals. In passing over the different classes as they appear in the show ring I will endeavour to touch on the more important parts of each exhibit.

Messrs. J. and R. McQueen, Salem, made a very select and creditable exhibit viz.: One cow four years old, "7th Duchess," weight 2,250 pounds; two heifers three years old, "Daisy and Lily," weight 2,050 and 1,680 pounds respectively; and one steer three years old, "Red Duke," weight 1,925 pounds; also the well known "Duke of Athol," weight 2,500 pounds, sold for \$300; this bull, by the way, is a descendant of the \$46,000 cow New York Mills fame, has great length of frame, fine even loins, rather flat on shoulder, has great length of rump, and depth of fore-quarters. Jas. Russell, Brougham, exhibited one cow four years and over, a beast much praised by all who saw her, and well deserving of it. He also had a number of shipping cattle, six two-year old steers, one steer three years old, two heifers four years old, and one three years old. R. Telfer exhibited one steer "Sandy," three years old, weight 2,350 pounds, being the animal that balanced the scales with John Norris's "Riley." John Norris exhibited one steer four years old, "Riley," "Sandy" being his equal opponent. James Hunter, Alma, exhibited one cow, thorough-bred, a low set animal well filled out in every part, but not enough of her there. J. Kelly, Shakespere, exhibited one grade steer one year old, a promising animal of his age. R. J. Phin, Hespeler, exhibited one cow, weight 1,970 pounds. Mr. Downing, Lambton county, exhibited three three-year old steers, and one heifer two years old, all of which produced a good impression. Mr. Gibson, Delaware, exhibited one steer, "White Duke," two years old, weight 2,110 pounds.

The weather during the day was all that could be desired, the ground being frozen over, yet partially thawed, leaving the roads and streets in good condition for the transit of animals without, danger of injuring their feet, and also enabling the exhibitors to have all their arrangements completed, ready for the judging.

In the afternoon the judges begun their duties. A large crowd of farmers and citizens gathered around the ring, all anxious to secure a suitable position where they could get a good view of the different classes as they were brought into the ring.

CLASS I.—THOROUGHbred CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

Sec. 1. Best steer or spayed heifer, 3 and under 4 years:—

- 1st, H. and I. Groff, "Champion," 1,342 days old, weight 2,200.
2nd, J. and R. McQueen, "Red Duke," .. 1,386 " " " 1,925.

In this class we were first introduced to the "Champion," a perfect type of the Booths' famous beefing breed, a steer of deep red colour, great length of frame, with width and depth in proportion; although he might be criticised as a little uneven, showing a tendency to lumpiness, yet every part was so well covered especially the choice parts for the butcher, that all who saw him considered him entitled to the first prize. His head might be considered a little coarse. "Red Duke," a very even steer throughout, but could not be considered a finished animal, showing good evidence of his capability of laying on a great deal more flesh. He had what might be called a little flabbiness on ribs, and did not show the proportion of carcass above the lines as "Champion." If he had been well filled he would have been a close rival.

Sec. 2. Best steer or spayed Heifer, 2 and under 3 years:—

In this section there was no competition, the "White Duke," the property of Mr. Gibson, Delaware, entered the ring amidst the applause of all the spectators. This famous animal is only 947 days old, and weighs 2,110 lbs, which entitles him to a few passing remarks. He was fed at the Ontario Experimental Farm, and is the heaviest animal of his age in America. It reflects great credit upon the institution, and is also the accomplishment of what Prof. Brown has always advocated, as being the only true

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Sec. 4. Best cow,

- 1st, H. and I.
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road to fortune in the stall-feeding of animals, namely, Early Maturity. This massive animal is fine in almost every respect, there being no appearance of lumpiness, and every part well and evenly filled out. The head and fore quarters could well be pointed to as a model; nothing on exhibition could surpass him. If any deduction is to be made, it is in his hind quarters, as there is a noticeable weakness or tapering from the hind rib back, giving his hind quarters a wedging appearance. Had the good qualities of his fore parts extended all the way back, there is no doubt he would have won the sweepstakes of both Toronto and Guelph shows.

Sec. 3. *Best steer or spayed Heifer, 1 year and under 2 years:—*

1st, H. and I. Groff, "Baron," 545 days old, weight 1,220.
There was no competition in this section. He presented good lines, handled well, fine bone and symmetry and will do credit as a stall feeder for another year.

Sec. 4. *Best cow, 3 years and over:—*

1st, H. and I. Groff, "Maid of Honour 6th," 2,739 days old, weight 1,920.
2nd, J. Russell, "Fuchsia Duchess," 2,645 " " 2,650.
3rd, H. and I. Groff, "Princess Louisa," ... 1,714 " " 1,690.

There were five entries in this competition, and speculation ran high amongst outsiders, a great many thinking Russell's roan would win the contest; but before long the judges' good discrimination relieved them of any further speculation, when the prize was awarded to the "Maid of Honour 6th," a low-set animal, just what the butchers are in quest of. She has width, depth and thickness, without height; the lions and back ribs are built up with a great depth of flesh, making a noticeable hollow in her back, which detracts a little from graceful appearance she would have otherwise have possessed. Russell's roan was what might be called coarse, having the appearance more of a bull than a cow. From the hooks she presented a very robust surface, with a broad, deep chest, giving plenty of room for lungs and heart action; her neck was rather muscular, and the attachment of the head not so clean as might be. The only glaring deficiency was in the rumps, which, if they had been well and evenly filled out, would have entitled her to the first prize. "Princess Louisa" is a beautiful dark-red colour, purely well got up in every part; but rather small.

CLASS II.—GRADES OR CROSSES OF ANY BREED.

Sec. 1. *Best steer or spayed heifer, 3 and under 4 years:—*

1st, H. and I. Groff, "Young Sherman," .. 1,379 days old, weight, 2,120.
2nd, Wm. Downing, "Simon," 1,095 " " 2,220.
3rd, do do "Romeo," 1,100 " " 2,150.

"Young Sherman" might be considered a little coarse, great width of loin, well sprung ribs, rump rather short, fine muscular neck, gracefully coinciding with his shoulders, and a neat or clean attachment to head. "Simon" and "Romeo" come very little behind. The angular parts of their bodies were not so well rounded or smooth by breeding, with the general surface.

Sec. 2. *Best steer or spayed heifer, 2 and under 3 years:—*

1st, H. and I. Groff, "James," 910 days old, weight, 1,930.
2nd, " " "Elmira," 970 " " 1,930.
3rd, " " "Hopewell," 910 " " 1,950.

In this class the judges were tested to their utmost, there being only a few pounds difference in the weight of the animals. If there was much difference in this lot of animals, it was not through the eye, but by the touch, that the nice discrimination of the superiority of one over the other was made.

Sec. 3. *Best steer or spayed heifer, 1 and under 2 years :—*

1st, H. and I. Groff, "Aberdeen,"	626 days old, weight, 1,420.
2nd, John Kelly, "John Cook,"	639 " " 1,410.

"Aberdeen" is a dark roan, almost approaching red. Although there was only ten pounds difference in their weight, yet the most casual observer could not help noticing the compact form and uniformity of frame, and acknowledging him superior to "John Cook." "John Cook" is a fine, lengthy animal, but presents a noticeable want of finish in the twist, not well ribbed home, a little flabby, and a want of that quick, elastic touch, which sends a thrill of pleasure through the butcher.

Sec. 4. *Best cow, 3 years and under :—*

1st. J. and R. McQueen, "Daisy,"	1,335 days old, weight 2,050.
2nd. H. and I. Groff, "Blossom,"	1,707 " " 1,930.
3rd. J. and R. McQueen, "Lily,"	1,402 " " 1,630.

"Daisy" is a high graded animal, even and close set, a little slack on the back; rumps, not so well covered as I would like; although very little fault could be found with her general harmony of parts; and although she attained the great weight of 2,050 pounds, yet her whole surface was so even, without showing any bony prominences, or coarseness to detract from the general impression of compactness, substance and symmetry, that marks the perfection of useful beauty.

This closed the judging for the afternoon, arrangements being made to resume it again in the evening. The sweepstakes animals were called out, but on account of something being wrong with the engines, the electric light was a partial failure, and the judges had to postpone it until the morning. The sudden change of weather from autumn to winter, prevented a great many from attending, who would otherwise have been present. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it was comfortable inside the stable, and all things went cheerily; the band relieving the monotony by rendering very lively and appropriate music, which seemed to give the animals a lively appearance and make them show to advantage.

CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR CATTLE.

Sec. 1. *Best steer or spayed heifer of any age or breed :—*

In this contest there were eight entries, and I think a finer lot of animals has never been exhibited in the Dominion than stood in the ring. A book on the merits of the shorthorn could be written on them. I think the only satisfactory test of the merits of those fine animals could be when they reach their destination on the block, where the relative development of the most valuable parts can be readily demonstrated. "Champion" however, justly carried off the prize.

Sec. 2. *Best female of any age or breed :—*

In this contest J. and R. McQueen's "Daisy," H. and I. Groff's "Maid of Honour," and John Russell's "Fuchsia Duchess" entered the ring. The "Maid of Honour" carried off the honours again. Her merits were discussed previously.

CLASS XII.—SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Sec. 1. *Best fat Shorthorn steer or cow of any age.—A Cup, value \$100, presented by John Hope, Esq., of the Canada West Farm Stock Association on behalf of the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario.*

In this competition "White Duke," "Red Duke," "Champion," and "Fuchsia Duchess," entered the ring. "Champion" is again the hero, showing the largest proportion of carcass above the loin, which is best for the purposes of the butcher. All these large

animals were fine bone and superior grained f

Sec. 2. *Special Prize for car load of by the Director*

There were three and 2nd by Britton B

Sec. 3. *John Hold ground of a*

H. and I. Groff's

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Sec. 5. *This Prize Empire H*

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Sec. 6. *The last Cattle Fo*

Groff's "Waterl competition.

Most of the ca Mutton was not mu dressed a fine two- palate of the most se the sum of \$200, we "Elmira," and "W Groff's "Maid of H "Princess Louise" was sold to Mr. H "Young Sherman," pound. Twenty-tw Gibson's "White D "Fuchsia Duchess Athol" was purcha for a Christmas din raisers giving them no doubt will tend Stock Show.

In sheep the e sidered; though, especially amongst

animals were fine boned which is an indication of good feeding quality, early maturity and superior grained flesh.

Sec. 2. *Special Premium offered by G. F. Frankland, Esq., of Toronto, for the best car load of ten fat animals any age, sex, or breed, and also a 2nd Prize, offered by the Directors.*

There were three lots exhibited. The first prize being secured by H. and I. Groff, and 2nd by Britton Bros., Toronto.

Sec. 3. *John Holderness, Esq., Toronto, a Prize of \$50 for the best fat beast on the ground of any age, breed or sex.*

H. and I. Groff's "Champion" took the prize again.

Sec. 4. *By Andrew Smith, V.S., of the Veterinary College, Toronto, a \$25 Prize for heaviest fat steer of any age or breed.*

Five entries were made. John Norris's "Riley," and R. Telfer's "Sandy," both being of the same weight, the judges decided to divide the money between them.

Sec. 5. *This Prize was offered for the best herd of fat cattle for shipping, offered by the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Company, of Mitchell, Ont.*

There were two entries—J. and R. McQueen's "Red Duke," "Lily," and "Dairy," and H. and I. Groff's "Sherman," "James" and "Hopewell." H. and I. Groff carrying off the prize.

Sec. 6. *The last competition was for a \$50 Prize offered by the Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co., Hamilton, for the three best steers under 4 years of age.*

Groff's "Waterloo," "Elimira," and "Champion," securing the prize without any competition.

SALES.

Most of the cattle sold readily at good prices, some at extraordinary figures. Mutton was not much in demand, notwithstanding that Mr. Kelly slaughtered and dressed a fine two-year old sheep which was delicious looking enough to tempt the palate of the most scrupulous. W. Ryan, Esq., purchased "Riley" from John Norris, for the sum of \$200, weight 2,350 pounds. Mr. Downing purchased Groff's "Champion," "Elmira," and "Waterloo," at 12½ cents per pound. but afterwards sold them again. Groff's "Maid of Honour" was sold to G. F. Frankland for 12 cents per pound. Also "Princess Louise" to R. R. Carker, Bowmanville, for 12 cents per pound. "Punch" was sold to Mr. Hugh Kelly for 9 cents per pound. Thompson and Sons purchased "Young Sherman," "Hopewell," and "Blossom," from Groff's herd at 9½ cents per pound. Twenty-two other animals of Groff's sold to Hugh Kelly for 6 cents per pound. Gibson's "White Duke" was sold to G. F. Frankland for the sum of \$300. Russell's "Fuschia-Duchess" was sold for \$300 to Britton Bros. McQueen's bull "Duke of Athol" was purchased by Mr. H. Kelly for the sum of \$200, to distribute among the poor for a Christmas dinner. Altogether the results of the sales were satisfactory to the stock raisers giving them strong encouragement to go on with their good work, which I have no doubt will tend to increase the interest and popularity of Toronto's Christmas Fat Stock Show.

SHEEP.

In sheep the exhibit was very fine, if quality of animals, without numbers, be considered; though, I am sorry to say, some of the breeds were poorly represented, especially amongst the Downs.

Geo. Hood, of Guelph, exhibited four different breeds, viz.: Cotswold, Leicesters, Oxford grade and Shropshire grade, eight of which were shown in the Middle Class and five in the Long-wool Class. He also had twenty sale sheep, among which were Merino grades, which added to the variety. The largest exhibitor was Mr. John Rutherford, of Roseville, P.O., Waterloo. In the long-wool class he exhibited three two-shear wethers, average weight 355 lbs., and a shearling wether 155 lbs.; ewes, two-shear, one ewe weighed 340 lbs.; ewe, one-shear, weight 150 lbs.; also two one-shear wethers, weight 255 lbs. In the middle-wool class he exhibited a two-shear wether, weight 265 lbs., and in the one-shear, two exhibits, one weighed 255 lbs.; the two last mentioned are South-down grades, the rest are Border Leicesters. John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, shows a fine lot consisting of two ewes, one-shear, weight 262 and 242 lbs. each; also a wether, under one year, weight 174 lbs., and a ewe lamb, weight 162 lbs. John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont., makes a good exhibit of two Shropshire Down ewes, one in particular is a beauty with a close crop of medium wool of fine texture and average lustre, the other has what might be termed a dry puffy fleece. J. E. Rudd, Guelph, shows fine crosses between Oxfords and Cotswolds—exhibiting in long-wooled class two wethers one-shear, and in medium-wool class four exhibits.

In the sheep I think it unnecessary to quote the prizes, as we were so busily taken up with the cattle that it was impossible to take notes on the judging of the different classes of sheep, so we could not criticise the judges' decision, besides, the stables were too dark to make a comparison.

PIGS.

The number of exhibits were small but very good, the stable being rather dark to make any minute examination of them. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

Hogs, any breed: Best barrow, one and under two years, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Harris, Toronto. Best barrow, under one year, 3rd Joshua Sisley, Richmond Hill. Best sow, one and under two years, Robert Dorsey and Son, Summerville; Joshua Sisley, 2nd; Jos. Featherston, 3rd. Best sow, under one year, Geo. Savage, Burnhamthorpe; Jos. Featherston, 2nd.

Sweepstakes for Hogs: Best hog, any age, breed or sex, Robt. Dorsey and Son, Summerville.

POULTRY.

The live poultry exhibit was small, but a fair lot of birds. The dressed poultry was remarkably good and well arranged, showing each exhibit off to advantage.

BENEFITS OF FAT STOCK SHOWS.

Fat stock shows are very beneficial to the community at large. They encourage the stall feeding and maturity of animals at an early age, enabling the stall feeder to turn a greater number of animals off his hands in a shorter time, with less cost for feed and attendance; which, taken over a number of years, means a small fortune to a large stock feeder. Fat stock shows are also beneficial from an educational standpoint, acquainting the numerous visitors with the different breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs, and their ability to put on flesh at certain ages, and their time of maturity. They also act as a stimulus in the greater care and selection of such animals as will be likely to do well in the show ring and also be profitable as breeders.

Fairs should not be looked upon as a time and place to gather for amusement and idleness; the young men of our land cannot afford to be idle while they are attending or visiting such a show as was held in Toronto. There is a great deal to be learned by seeing, handling, and judging the many different classes and breeds of live stock that are generally met with at our fat stock shows; and to see, handle, judge, and admire such fine animals creates a desire to possess such, and to improve our herds and try to work them up to a standard of excellence that will do credit to the exhibitor and exhibition.

In order to make fit suitable buildings, arranged may be classified and a great deal of questioning ages and breed. I also slaughtering and dress interest, especially among shorthorn. With account the success of her fat becoming second to an exhibition of animals that awaken the farmers up greater exertions in the

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BUILDINGS.

In order to make fat stock shows successful and interesting, it is necessary to have suitable buildings, arranged in such a manner so that all the different classes of animals may be classified and each class together. By having them so arranged it will save a great deal of questioning on the part of visitors, in endeavouring to find out animals' ages and breed. I also think it necessary to have proper accommodation for the slaughtering and dressing of animals fit for the market, which would add greater interest, especially amongst those who would be competing with other breeds against the shorthorn. With accommodation such as I have described, Toronto need not fear for the success of her fat stock shows, but may look forward with just anticipation of becoming second to none, either in Canada or America, in the production and exhibition of animals that would do credit in any show ring in the world. It will also awaken the farmers up to a realization of their position, which will spur them on to greater exertions in the breeding, rearing, and fattening of animals at an early age.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

WM. LITTLE.

Ontario Agricultural College, December, 1883.

REPORT OF FAT STOCK SHOW,

To which was awarded the Second Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

To the President and Members of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

The initiatory Christmas Fat Stock Show of Toronto was held in that city on the 14th and 15th Dec., 1883, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and of the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society.

It was a decided success, and reflects great credit upon the Committee of Management, on which we find men who combine in themselves the capabilities of stock-raisers and of good business men, no doubt one of the reasons why everything ran so smoothly.

The stables of the Commercial Hotel, on Jarvis St., were fitted up, and, for the poor foundations the managers had to start on, the result of their labours were really very good. A yard was roofed over, with large skylights left for the admission of light, and this part of the building was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, the ground nicely covered with shavings, and comfortable stalls fitted up.

The finest cattle were grouped in this apartment, and every arrangement that would conduce to their comfort was carried out. In regard to the stables proper, not much could be expected of them; they were dark, requiring artificial light throughout the whole day, so preventing a very close inspection of the animals within them. However, as very few of the show animals were there, the new room being large enough for their accommodation, there was not much inconvenience felt. The worst feature about the arrangement was the insufficient space for a suitable ring for judging purposes. Although there were very few visitors for a city of Toronto's dimensions, yet there was great difficulty in getting animals in and out of the ring, and by the time six or seven head had reached the inside, there was a blockade there also. But such inconveniences are small matters, and no doubt, ere another year has passed by, Toronto will be prepared to give the magnificent animals that flock to its second Christmas show, a more roomy reception.

The sheep, pigs and poultry were very comfortably located, sharing one of the apartments with some ten cattle brought in for the car load competition. The dressed poultry was arranged on a table in the middle of the room, and presented a beautiful spectacle, as it lay there tastefully garnished, calling to mind the festivities of the season approaching more vividly than any other part of the exhibiton.

During the evenings the buildings were partially lighted by electric light. It is much to be regretted that the working of this was not carried on satisfactorily, as considerable inconvenience was felt by its going out several times, at inopportune moments.

The weather during the first part of the show, and for some days previously, was highly favourable to the health and comfort of the animals; a most cheerful atmosphere, with just a touch of frost, prevailing. The morning of the second day dawned cold and windy, but, thanks to the provisions that had been made for the protection of the stock, it was none the worse; so the weather on the whole can be described as having been propitious; close damp air being the condition that most effects our domesticated animals.

Many of the cattle and sheep there had been at shows immediately before; the Messrs. Groffs' lot for instance, coming part by way of the Woodstock Exhibition, and part being at Guelph on the 12th and 13th inst. The worry attendant on being exhibited, and on the travelling necessary, went much against the appearance and weight of the animals; but even under these unfavourable circumstances, every one united in saying that such a fine collection had never been seen in Toronto before.

The total number of cattle on the premises was something over eighty. Only thirty-one were entered for competition; the rest being merely brought in to compete for car load prizes, and to advertise themselves among the numerous buyers inspecting the show.

Messrs. H. and I. Groff, of Elmira, showed fourteen head for competition, besides twenty-two others in for car load competition. These enterprising men have this year probably the finest lot of animals ever taken to an exhibition of this kind in Canada by a single firm. The prize lists go far to prove this supposition correct. They took no less than seventeen prizes. All the special prizes but one fell to their favoured lot, making five special prizes, six firsts, two seconds, and two thirds; in addition to this they took the sweepstakes prize for steers, and also the one for females.

Can any one beat this with fourteen animals?

Messrs. J. and R. McQueen, of Salem, Wellington, exhibited four head; a three-year old steer, a cow and two heifers, and also had for sale their six-year old Shorthorn bull, "Duke of Athol," until lately the leader of their well-known herd. He turns the scales at 2,470 lbs., and with his splendid make-up is an object worthy of admiration.

Mr. M. M. Downing, of Thedford, Lambton, has a herd of four, a heifer and three steers, one of which he got from Mr. Rudd, of Guelph, an animal that took a third prize there on the 12th.

Mr. Russell, Pickering, Ontario, showed a four-year old heifer of large dimensions, weighing 2,650 lbs. She took the blue ribbon in competition of "Best Thorough-bred Cow, three years and over."

She has a Booth pedigree, tracing back to the ninth dam, and is a good illustration of a shorthorn ready for the shambles.

Mr. Russell also sold ten head to Britton, Bros., of St. Lawrence market, who exhibits them in their name. A lot of cattle remarkable for their even excellence, consisting of six two-year old steers, two four-year old heifers, and a steer and heifer each three years old. They took second prize in the ring, for best car-load of ten fat cattle.

Mr. J. Norris shows his steer "Riley," 1,714 days old, weighing 2,350 lbs.

Mr. Hunter, of Alma, Wellington, exhibits a four-year old heifer, that took the sweepstakes at the Elora fair, on the 18th inst. She is rather on the small side, her weight being only 1,330 lbs.; but for general build and distribution of meat over the prime parts of the carcass, she takes a high rank. She is very prime, and may well be described as a big little beast.

Mr. R. J. Phin, of Hespler, Waterloo, shows a six-year old cow, noteworthy from the fact that she was the only animal saved from the burning of that gentleman's barns about a year ago.

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J. Kelly, Jr., of Shakspeare, Perth, has a yearling, "J. Cook" by name, weighing 1,410 lbs., a fine lengthy animal, but rather loosely built, with a lack of depth and width behind, and a flabbiness of touch. It is rather hard to criticise severely so young an animal; for another year's feeding would no doubt make a wonderful difference. Though not at all finished, he presents a great weight for his age.

Mr. Telfer, Burgoyne, exhibits two grade steers. One is a three-year old, weighing 2,350 lbs. This animal took part of the prize for "Heaviest fat beast on the ground." He has great size, by dimensions in length and height.

If criticised he would be found rather narrow, and without that spring of barrel that so helps the appearance of a cattle beast. The other steer is two years old, weighing 1,700 lbs.

Mr. B. Gibson, of London, has the "White Duke;" a steer 947 days old, and weighing, after all the hardships and worry attendant on three days of exhibition, and sixteen hours spent in a cattle-car, 2,110 lbs. He is a splendid example of prematuring, and shows what thorough-bred shorthorns, under favourable conditions, can be made to do. In regard to his special build: He carries a truly typical head, and has a development of neck and fore-quarters unequalled. If he only carried his grandness back with him he would indeed be a wonder; but, like everything else not divine, he has his weak points, and these we find in his lack of depth of twist and flank, and want of width at the pin bones, the massiveness of his fore parts making these slight deficiencies more apparent. The fine bone and beautiful chiselling of head and horn indicate clearly his breeding, and the touch, though not up to what is desired, indicates a fair quality of flesh. This animal was bought by Mr. Hope, of Bow Park, when about nine months old; and a few months afterwards was sold to the Ontario Experimental Farm, where he has been fed since then up to date.

In addition to above named exhibitors, Mr. Oliver, of Brantford, had in ten two year old steers, described by himself, as "a lot of average export cattle." Two or three of them were very well made, and well done to animals, one especially would have made a very creditable show in the ring had he been entered.

There are also eight three-year old steers and two cows belonging to Mr. Fisher, of Halton, brought in merely for advertisement and to compete for car load prize.

The list of prizes for cattle was very complete; and they were of a sum well worth trying for. All the sections were not filled; and in some other cases, no more than two cattle being entered, only first and second prizes were given.

The Judges were, Messrs. George Hood, of Guelph; Morgan, of Oshawa; Rawlings, of Ravenshoe; and Howden, of Peterborough; gentlemen well known through the Province, in connection with live stock.

Previous to entering the ring, all the cattle were taken to the market scales and weighed, enabling the judges to take their accurate weight into consideration when giving their decision, if they so desired.

The first class was for "Thorough-bred cattle of any breed."

In Section One (Best steer or spayed heifer, three and under four years), there were two entries. "Champion," H. & I. Groff, took the first prize. He is a truly grand beast, and unless we are critical, his faults would not be noticed. A little coarseness about head and horns shows character, and is in keeping with his massive fore-quarters. As we come back, we find a magnificent spring of rib, and a fairly good touch. Behind the hocks, we note the slight patchiness of flesh and the quick falling off of thighs—very natural weaknesses in so prime an animal.

He was first sold to Mr. Downing, and afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Mallon, of St. Lawrence Market, at somewhere about thirteen cents per pound.

"Red Duke," J. & R. McQueen, took the blue ribbon in this section. Having been fed only about ten months, he does not show the primeness that characterized his successful opponent. He is, however, a much evener animal, and if he had been under the same management as "Champion," would have been hard to beat. He shows character about the head, is a good handler, and evinces remarkable smoothness throughout.

In Section Two (Best steer or spayed heifer, two and under three years), the "White Duke," R. Gibson, carried off the prize without opposition.

In Section Three (Best steer or spayed heifer, one and under two years), "Baron," H. & I. Groff, took first, like the last, without competition. "Baron" is a well finished animal for his age, with rather a leaden touch and slackness behind; but likely to improve as he grows.

In Section Four (Best cow, three years and over), a remarkably fine lot of females were brought out, and the competition was keen.

"Maid of Honour," H. & I. Groff, very justly took the first prize. She is the primest animal on exhibition, and for width, depth, thickness, and general evenness, stands unmatched. The filling of flank and twist is remarkable, and not equalled even by any steer at the show. In fact, judging her from a steer's standpoint, we can find no fault, except that the shoulder wedges into the neck very rapidly; hardly to be considered a weakness in a cow with such development of shoulder and crops. The dishing in the loin is due, not to an insufficiency of flesh on its centre, but to a development of meat at its edges, rarely found. The firm elastic touch here and in other places indicates her superior quality.

"Fuchsia Duchess," J. Russell's big heifer comes second.

"Princess Louisa," H. & I. Groff, takes a third place.

The next class was that of Grades and Crosses of any breed.

In Section One (Best steer or spayed heifer, three and under four years), "Young Sherman," H. & I. Groff, takes the red ribbon. He is remarkable for his muscular neck, harmoniously winding, and the length and depth of his hind-quarters; also, the way he carries his width out and down. His weight is 2,120 lbs. A coarseness of bone is discernable, but seems almost necessary for the upbearing of his weight.

The second prize was carried out by "Simon," a steer of 2,220 lbs., owned by M. M. Downing. This gentleman again took the third prize with "Romeo," weight 2,150 lbs.

The entries in this section numbered five, and the prize takers were hard pressed, but justly successful.

Section Two (Best steer or spayed heifer, two and under three years). In this section also, there was very keen competition. After a lengthy discussion, judgment was finally given, as follows: "James," H. & I. Groff (weight, 1,930 lbs.), was declared first. He indicates by his handling a quality very seldom found, the mellow firmness of the touch, combined with the elasticity, sends a thrill of delight through the handler, and causes the buyer to give ungrudgingly a cent per pound more than he otherwise would have. In regard to his build, he possesses an evenness and rotund fulness; but without any remarkable development. His perfect top and bottom lines, the set on of his neck and head, and the blending of these into each other and into the shoulder, gives him a carriage and style that fills the eye with delight fully. He was one of twins, bred by Mr. Miller, of Guelph, and afterwards bought and fed by the Messrs. Groff. He was the sweepstakes animal at the Guelph Show.

The second prize was given to "Elmira," H. & I. Groff, a steer weighing 1,930 lbs.

For the white ribbon, "Hopewell," the twin brother of "James," was successful. He exceeds his brother in weight, but cannot show his quality or evenness.

In Section Three (Best steer or spayed heifer, one and under two years), "Aberdeen," H. & I. Groff, took the first, and "John Cook," J. Kelly, the second.

In Section Four (Best cow, three years and over), the red ribbon was carried off by "Daisy," J. & R. McQueen; an animal coming close to Groff's "Maid of Honour" in excellence. Her chief fault is a roughness behind the hocks, caused by a poor joining of tail and spine. The shoulders is not very thickly covered; but the crops are magnificent, having a fulness far ahead of any other animal shown.

"Blossom," H. & I. Groff, took the second prize, and "Lily," J. & R. McQueen, the third.

There were seven entries in this section, and judging for second and third prizes was difficult.

The third class consists of the prizes for sweepstakes cattle.

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In Section One (Best steer or spayed heifer of any age or breed), there were four entries:

"Riley,"	.....1,714 days old,	2,350 lbs.	.....	J. Norris.
"Champion,"	...1,342	" 2,200	"	H. & I. Groff.
"James,"	.....1,038	" 1,930	"	"
"White Duke,"	947	" 2,110	"	R. Gibson.

"Champion," after a lengthened judgment, was given the red ribbon.

A protest against the decision was entered by Mr. Gibson, owner of "White Duke."
In Section Two (Best female, any age or breed), there were three entries. "Daisy," McQueen; "Maid of Honour," Groff, and "Fuschia Duchess," Russell. "Maid of Honour" took the prize.

In the Special premiums, the first one, given by the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario, was a cup, value \$100. It was won by "Champion," H. & I. Groff.

The next, given by G. F. Frankland, Esq., for "Best car-load of ten fat cattle," was taken by H. & I. Groff, with a herd, with their three-year old steer "Punch" at its head.

The second prize for same exhibit, given by the Committee, was carried off by Britton Bros., with ten animals; though not prize-takers individually, yet, as a whole, they were far above the average in evenness and quality.

In the prize for the "Best fat beast on the ground, any age, breed, or sex," given by J. Holderness, Esq., Toronto, "Champion," H. & I. Groff, again came forward and was triumphant.

For the "Heaviest fat steer or cow of any age or breed," given by Professor Smith, of the Veterinary College, there was a tie. Telfer's "Sandy" and Morris' "Riley" each weighing 2,350 lbs., the prize was divided between them.

The prize given by the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., of Mitchell, Ont., for the "Best herd of fat cattle for shipping," was taken by H. & I. Groff, with their steers "Young Sherman," "Hopewell," and "James." There were only two herds competing for this, as the conditions required, that the food fed for four months previous to Show, must have been seasoned with the condiment manufactured by this firm.

That given by the Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co., of Hamilton, was taken also by three animals of the Messrs. Groff's herd, namely "Champion," "Elmira," and "Waterloo."

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep was not large, being much fewer in numbers than the cattle; but there were some fine animals in it.

The two sweepstakes especially were of a stamp not often found among the flocks of Ontario.

The principal exhibitors were:—

J. Kelly, Jr., of Shakspeare, Perth, who had four head of thoroughbred Border Leicesters, two lambs and two shearlings. He took with them three first prizes.

Geo. Hood, Esq., of Guelph, had on the grounds altogether thirty-one head. Twenty of them, however, were not entered for competition, being merely held for sale. He shows representatives of Cotswolds, Leicesters, Shropshire grades and Oxford Down grades; and takes the sweepstakes for best ewe, as well as two first prizes, two second, and a third.

J. Rutherford, Roseville, exhibits eleven head, of various ages. The average weight of his two-shears is 328 pounds, that of his shearlings 245 pounds, and his lambs weigh, on the average, 153 pounds.

He has the sweepstakes for best wether; three first prizes, three second, and one third.

J. Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont., shows two thoroughbred Shropshire ewes; one of them took a second prize and the other a third. They were in competition with some very fine animals. The word magnificent is not a bit too strong for the first prize animal in this class.

Jas. G. Wright, of Guelph, Wellington, exhibits six head, two in the long-wool class and two in the medium. He took with them one red ribbon, two blue and three white.

As there were no facilities for slaughtering in the building, there were hardly any entries for "Dressed Carcasses," and no beef or pork was killed at all.

Mr. Hugh Kelly, who bought some of Mr. Hood's sheep, killed the sweepstake's ewe, an Oxford Down that took the first place at Chicago last year, and was probably one of the finest sheep in the Dominion. She dressed extremely well, and the carcass was much admired. She was two years old, and bred at the Ontario Experimental Farm.

HOGS.

Among the exhibitors were Joshua Sisley, Richmond Hill; George Savage, Burnhamthorpe; Joseph Featherston and R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; and Wm. Harris, Toronto.

R. Dorsey & Son were the winners of the sweepstakes.

POULTRY.

Among the poultry the principal exhibitors were Jos. Tomalin, Brampton; R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; and Mrs. Card, Guelph.

Jos. Tomalin was the largest prize-taker, getting eleven prizes. He took one for the best display of live fat poultry; one for the best dressed hen; another for the best dressed pullet; and one for the best display of dressed poultry. This gentleman deserves great credit for his efforts in this line, and it is to be hoped that others will follow his example.

Mrs. Card, of Guelph, took eight prizes, and had a very dainty show. R. Dorsey & Son took only four ribbons, but they were well earned.

Some people may question the uses and advantages of such an exhibition; to the enquiring mind these are very apparent and very wide spread. The stock-raiser by these shows is stimulated to greater endeavours in the production of choice beef, and the extra price for it gives him larger profits than usual. This beef, by passing through the butcher's hands, gives him greater gains than poor beef does. And, lastly, the consumer feels the benefit of the superior quality of his roast, by his freedom from indigestion, etc., so increasing his health and happiness.

But, apart from this view, great good is derived from these annual shows. They will help to make the production of beef and mutton a specialty, in which capacity it can only attain perfection; no man who follows mixed farming can bring one branch of his business to its highest, without neglecting some of his other work, thereby entailing more or less loss. Agriculture, when including stock-raising, etc., is much too wide a profession for one man to hope to grapple with successfully; and the day is not far distant when in Canada, as well as in Europe, each man will take a special line of business.

Much instruction is to be got from attending shows. The question of early maturity, profitable feeding, cost of production, etc., are placed before the observer's eyes by living examples, which speak more plainly to interested enquirers than pen and paper ever can.

The cattle man meets here his fellow-labourers from different parts of the country; sees the result of their management, and finds out what position in the business he occupies himself.

As the show grows the capabilities of the different breeds under varying circumstances will be found out, and by noting the experience of others the novice in the trade will find a quicker way to wealth than if left to experience; will most undoubtedly increase the prosperity of the country.

Toronto, as the principal city and centre of Ontario, has in this work a great mission to perform. What she has done this year is the beginning, we all hope, of a great institution, which in a few years will make the name of this Province stand before the world as the great beef centre of America, and will make her own name even more illustrious than that of Chicago at the present day.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

W. W. HUBBARD.

O. A. C., Guelph, December, 1883.

REPORT OF FAT STOCK SHOW.

To which was awarded the Third Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

To the Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

TORONTO'S FAT STOCK SHOW.

On Friday, the 14th of December, Toronto's first annual Fat Stock Show was opened, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society. The morning was all that could be desired, being mild and autumn like, which made it very pleasant for those bringing in animals to the show. Early in the forenoon, the competitors began to arrive with their exhibits, and for a time all was confusion and bustle, in the stables of the Commercial Hotel, Jarvis Street, where the show was held.

The building is not at all adapted for a show of this kind. It was not large enough, and it is poorly lighted ; but it was the best that the promoters of the show could secure ; and under their judicious management, it was made to answer the purpose well.

The building was divided off into three compartments ; in the northern one stood the competitors for the Association's prizes ; in the middle one was a large number of shipping cattle, some of which entered the ring for special prizes, while in the southern compartment we met the remainder of the cattle, and also the sheep and the hogs, while on a table in the centre of this stable, we found the dressed poultry laid out in state, while their more fortunate brothers and sisters were caged in boxes underneath.

The floors of the building were strewn with a layer of clean chips, the posts and framework handsomely adorned with evergreens ; hay was to be had overhead and water in a corner below, and everything that would tend to promote the comfort of the animals, was attended to by the management.

EXHIBITORS OF CATTLE.

The herds of some of the principal stock-raisers of Waterloo, Wellington, Brant, Perth, Lambton, and Ontario counties, were well represented. H. and I. Groff, of Elmira, Co. Waterloo, take the lead both in quality and number of exhibits. They had thirty-six head on the ground, thirteen of them entered in competition for the prizes offered by the Association, the remaining twenty-three were brought for the car load competition, a few of which competed for special premiums. The first thirteen were a remarkably fine group of animals. Four of them were Shorthorns, the remainder were high grades of the famous Booth strain. H. and I. Groff deserve special notice for their enterprise. They are evidently the most successful feeders in the Province. Take away their stock from the grounds, and we remove one-third of the exhibits. One cannot fail to be attracted by the symmetrical form, the evenness throughout, and the grand silky mossy coat of hair, so indicative always of quality, which characterizes the majority of Groff Bros. animals.

Richard Gibson, of London, exhibits his famous steer "White Duke," which was highly spoken off by the various cattle dealers on the grounds. This handsome, majestic looking animal, was fed at the O. E. F., Guelph, and is the heaviest steer of his age in Canada. J. and R. McQueen, of Salem, Wellington, show four head ; one thoroughbred cow, one grade steer, and two grade heifers. Their three-year old heifer "Daisy" is a perfect daisy.

The herds of all the following gentlemen were represented, viz : Messrs. Downing, of Thedford, Co. Lambton ; Hunter, of Alma, Co. Wellington ; Telford, of Burgoyne ; Kelly, of Shakespeare, Co. Perth ; Phin, of Hespeler, Co. Waterloo ; Oliver, of Brantford, Co. Brant ; Russell, of Pickering ; and Norris, of Ravenshoe.

There were on the grounds, at noon on Friday, eighty-two horned cattle, eight of

these were thorough-bred Shorthorns, all the others were grades of the same breed. Thirty-one of them were shown in the ring, as competitors for the prizes offered by the Association, some of the others for special premiums.

The weighing of cattle commenced at eleven a.m., but it was in the afternoon that the greater part of it was accomplished. The lightest animal was H. and I. Groff's "Baron," one year old, and weighing 1,220 pounds. The heaviest were, Mr. Norris's "Riley" and Mr. Telford's "Sandy," each of which weighed 2,350 pounds. The total weight of the twenty-eight animals, that were brought to the scales was 52,705 pounds, or an average weight of 1,882.32 pounds per animal. The heaviest steer of his age on the ground, was Mr. Gibson's thorough-bred shorthorn steer, "White Duke," 947 days old, and weighing 2,110 pounds, or an average of two and a-quarter pounds per day, nearly.

At three o'clock the confusion of the morning was all over, and the various animals occupied the stalls that were assigned to them for the next two days.

The judging of cattle now commenced. The following were the gentlemen appointed for the task: Mr. George Hood, of Guelph; Mr. Morgan, of Oshawa; Mr. Rawlings, of Ravenshoe; and Mr. Howden, of Peterborough; all of which have had years of experience in the handling and judging of fat stock. But I doubt if in all their experience they found more difficulty in deciding between the merits of two animals, than in some instances at this show; many of them, in the different sections of each class, were so much alike, and possessed such a high degree of goodness, that none but the best trained eye and hand could tell which animal merited the prize. But, although the task was a difficult one, these gentlemen were equal to it, and with but one exception, gave satisfaction to all. While the judges were at work, a large crowd of interested spectators collected around the ring, striving to obtain a view of the fine massive animals as they passed in and out. Few but the front rank, however, were able to obtain a glimpse of them, save a few lucky individuals over six feet high.

At half-past four, the judges retired, to resume their task at eight o'clock p.m.

A great change had taken place in the atmosphere during the afternoon, but in spite of the cold gusts of wind that swept the streets, a large number turned out to visit the show, and to see the judging completed. But unfortunately the electric light would not work to satisfaction, and eventually it struck altogether, leaving us in darkness. All was now silence, save a band of musicians who had been favouring us with music all evening from a perch behind the evergreens overhead, and who now struck up a gallop as the crowd were dispersing.

Saturday Morning.

This morning the judging of the cattle was completed, and that of the sheep and hogs was also overtaken. And it now remains for me to give the prize list, and a few special notes on some of the more important cattle, I might here note, that first prize animals received a red ribbon on leaving the ring. (Prize list same as official list.)

We will now notice more particularly some of the prize animals, commencing with H. and I. Groff, of Waterloo, who carried away the lion's share of the prizes. Their thorough-bred steer, "Champion," well merits his name. He carried away four first prizes, and also the \$100 cup. A remarkably fine animal, and what strikes one as being his most remarkable features are his grand development of rib, great maturity, wealth of flesh and fineness of bone. He is straight in his top lines, and stands well on his legs. If we might find fault, we would speak of a rather narrow hind-quarter and horns on the heavy side.

"Maid of Honour" is a chunky, low-set animal, with a grand, silky mossy coat of hair. She is very compactly built, carrying her breadth well down, but has a slightly dished loin. An almost model animal.

"Baron" is a lengthy yearling, with a somewhat flabby touch, rather coarse bone, and lacking in depth of twist; but is likely to improve with age.

"Young Sherman," a first prize animal, has a fine girth, full muscular neck, great breadth of loin and twist, but is apparently rather coarse of bone for our purpose.

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"Jim," let us notice his fine coat of hair, a touch that cannot be excelled, prime and even in flesh : altogether a well finished steer, and ready for the butcher's block.

"Young Aberdeen" is one of Groff's red ribbon animals. He is very uniform and compact. Would like more depth of twist and flank.

We will now leave Groff Bros., who carried away nine first prizes, one second, and two thirds, and the Shorthorn cup, valued at \$100, or sixteen prizes in all, amounting to \$605.00.

J. and R. McQueen, of Wellington, exhibit four head.

Their three-year old steer, "Red Duke," is a very even, finely proportioned animal, lacking only in width of fore-quarters. He, however, was not finished, but can stand another six months' feeding with advantage.

"Daisy," a three-year old heifer, has fore-quarters that cannot be beaten for width or depth ; is prime and even in flesh. Her weakness lies in a narrow hind-quarter.

Richard Gibson, of London, exhibits "White Duke," a two-year old Shorthorn steer, fed at the O. E. F., Guelph. Notice the model head, the fine attachment of neck and shoulder, the extraordinary development of crops, the grand spring of his ribs, the prime quality, the great wealth of flesh and the fineness of bone. Shall we speak of narrow rumps? Yes ; but his extraordinary development elsewhere makes him to appear poorer here than what he really is.

Mr. Downing's "Simon" and "Romeo" have grand frames for carrying flesh, but are not well finished.

Mr. Hunter, of Alma, Wellington, exhibits a Shorthorn cow with great width and depth of frame, even in flesh and primely finished. A big little beast.

"Riley," showed by Mr. Norris, was rather leggy, and not well ribbed home ; but was evenly fleshed, and had great width and depth of fore-quarters.

"Fuchsia Duchess," an animal with a long pedigree, exhibited by J. Russell, Esq., of Pickering, is noticeable for her great depth of body. Her rumps are too wedgy, however, and handling quality not good.

The remaining cattle in the ring, while worthy of special commendation, were generally more uneven, and had not the wealth of flesh on loins, back and ribs, that characterized the others.

SHEEP.

The sheep on exhibition were a very prime lot. The largest exhibitor was J. Rutherford, Waterloo. He shows fifteen head. In the long-woolled class, nine head, and in the short-woolled, six. Most noticeable among his flock was a pen of three sheep, crosses between Southdown rams and Leicester ewes. Mr. Rutherford carried off the sweepstakes for best wether, of any age or breed ; also four first prizes, four second, and one third prize.

Geo. Hood, Esq., of Guelph, had thirty-one head on the ground, twelve of which were entered for competition.

His Oxford Down grades would be hard to beat for style, quality, and apparent constitution.

He was the winner of nine prizes ; four first, four second, and one third, and carried away the sweepstakes for best ewe of any age or breed.

J. Dryden, M.P.P., showed two thorough-bred Shropshires.

J. Kelly, Perth, exhibits three pure Leicesters, and four grades. Mr. Kelly took three first prizes, and one second.

Mr. J. G. Rudd was also an exhibitor. He showed six sheep. In the long-woolled class two, and in the middle-woolled class four.

Mr. Hood's sweepstakes ewe was slaughtered on the ground, and a more prime carcass of mutton is rarely found in any country.

Hogs.

Little competition, but fine what there was. The following are the exhibitors :— Robert Dorsey and Son ; Wm. Harris ; J. Sisley ; J. Featherstone ; and George Savage.

The sweepstakes in this case was carried off by Robert Dorsey and Son, Summer-ville.

POULTRY.

The live poultry exhibit was small, but very good. R. Dorsey and Son, of Summer-ville, Mrs. Thos. Card, of Marden, and Joseph Tomalin, of Brampton, were the principal exhibitors in this line. Mr. Tomalin showed a fine collection of every variety of barnyard fowls; he was also an exhibitor of dressed poultry; and carried away the principal prizes in both classes.

Closing Scenes.

During Saturday afternoon and evening, a large number of farmers and city butchers were to be seen travelling along the stalls in groups of twos and threes, discussing the merits of the various animals. On those which stood underneath the red ribbons, the criticisms were keenest.

The most noticeable of these were "White Duke," "Champion" and "Maid of Honour."

Some of the city butchers purchased from the exhibitors a number of their best animals, for some of which extraordinary prices were paid. The highest was 14½ cents per pound, given by Mr. Frankland for "White Duke," which was in all probability the best finished steer on the ground. Mr. Frankland also bought H. and I. Groff's sweepstakes cow, "Maid of Honour," J. and R. McQueen's bull, "Duke of Athol," an animal of great length of frame and depth of fore-quarters, and weighing 2,470 pounds. Mr. Mallon bought twenty head, the principal of which were H. and I. Groff's "Champion" and "Jim," and Wm. Downing's "Simon" and "Romeo."

As evening drew on the crowd gradually became smaller, until at seven o'clock there were not more than threescore left. After this hour the throng in the building was at no time large, but they were continually circulating, which was better for the treasury than a stationary one.

The light to-night was also a comparative failure, which was very annoying for visitors wishing to see the stock. It was on account of some deficiency in the belting that this failure was due, and not to any mismanagement on the part of the promoters of the show.

At ten o'clock the show was closed, having proved itself a success, even beyond the expectations of its most hopeful promoters.

One noticeable feature of the show was the absence of all but Shorthorn blood in the ring. The value of the shorthorn bull for crossing upon the Canadian cow, is every year becoming more and more appreciated. It speaks much for their popularity that they should be allowed to carry, without opposition, all the prizes from a show like this one. The steers got by this cross are noted for their great depth and thickness of carcass, are rapid growers, mature early, and have good constitutions. Shorthorns attain a ripeness at two, three or four years, that we find in no other breed. They have a fine style and carriage, the choice flesh is put on in parts where ordinary cattle fail; and it is very doubtful if there is a superior class of beefing cattle in the world. The Hereford and Aberdeen Angus Poll are said to be the Shorthorn's most dangerous rivals.

I think that all that Toronto requires now to make a show of this kind an annual occurrence in the future, is suitable buildings for the purpose, having a slaughtering house in connection with them. When they build these, I am sure the show will not lack for interest; we will find all the principal beefing breeds there represented, and it will stimulate the growth of a superior class of cattle, until our fair Province will be second to none on the globe.

JOHN B. MCKAY,

Guelph, O. A. C.

To H. V.

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VETERINARY REPORT.

To H. WADE, Esq.,

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association :—

SIR,—I beg leave to report that the Sessions of Ontario Veterinary College for 1882-3 commenced October 25th and ended March 29th. There was an increase in the number of students over any previous Session. It is with pleasure I can state that the students generally are most attentive and persevering in their studies.

The Christmas examinations took place on December 21st, 1882, when the following gentlemen graduated, viz. :—

George F. Fesling, Indianapolis, U.S.
 John N. Perdue, Wingham, Ont.
 W. F. Kidd, Cookstown, Ont.
 Fred. Fisher, Baillieboro, Ont.
 Ward Woodhull, Angola, Ind., U.S.

J. G. Reed, Ruschylvania, Ohio, U.S.
 H. H. Clements, Coldwater, Mich., U.S.
 A. W. Stone, Detroit, Mich., U.S.
 W. G. Marshall, Dungannon, Ireland.

Messrs. Clement, Perdue and Stone were credited with honours.

The Spring Examinations were concluded March 29th, 1883, and below are the successful graduates.

Henry B. Adair, Paris, Ky. U. S.
 Jas. Addison, Newmarket, Ont.
 Frank H. Armstrong, Ansable, Mich., U. S.
 Vinton A. Berry, Marion, Ohio, U.S.
 James E. Blackell, Birr, Ont.
 Cyrus J. Blank, Coopersburg, Penn. U. S.
 Elmer. E. Bowen, Tyre, N. Y., U. S.
 Robert W. Carter, Guelph, Ont.
 Ed. St. George Courtenay, Waterford, Ire-
 land.
 John B. Crane, Sharon Centre, Ohio.
 Samuel S. Dickinson, Sharon Centre, Ohio.
 Chas. M. Dunn, Hamilton, Ont.
 Edward R. Forbes, Toronto, Ont.
 Jas. W. Fisher, Baillieboro', Ont.
 Wm. R. Hone, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S.
 V. L. James, Springfield, N. Y., U. S.
 Henry F. James, Ottawa, Ont.
 George P. Jeffray, Toronto, Ont.
 James Johnston, Dundee, Scotland.
 Robert A. Jones, Simcoe, Ont.
 Wm. Jopling, Parkhill, Ont.
 Jesse R. Keeler, Harleyville, Penn. U. S.
 Thos. Kerr, Wingham, Ont.

Chas. C. McLean, Meadville, Ont.
 George Murray, Ridgetown, Ont.
 John Newton, Weston, Ont.
 John Perdue, Orangeville, Ont.
 Mortimer W. Plank, Uxbridge, Ont.
 Marshall M. Poucher, Oswego, N. Y., U. S.
 Tipton J. Queen, Salineville, Ohio, U. S.
 John F. Quinn, Edmonton, Ont.
 Wm. R. Rowe, Rondeau, Ont.
 Jas. W. Sallade, Reading, Penn. U. S.
 Allan S. Shimer, Thomasville, Penn. U. S.
 Merrit W. Line, Sterling, Ont.
 Jas. F. Smith, Port Ryerse, Ont.
 Jacob Stallman, Rochester, N. Y., U. S.
 John G. Stewart, Brantford, Ont.
 Robt. W. Stewart, Mt. Victory, Ohio, U. S.
 Geo. W. Thompson, Markmam City, Mich.,
 U. S.
 Albert E. Thompson, Strathroy, Ont.
 Joseph B. Thompson, New York, U. S.
 Henry Vanzant, Mongolia, Ont.
 J. C. Whitney, Allen, Mich., U. S.
 Willard E. Wight, Millbury, Ohio, U. S.
 J. H. Schoonmaher, Kyresike, N. Y., U. S.

PRIZE AND HONOUR LIST (SENIOR STUDENTS).

Pathology.—First prize, silver medal, C. C. McLean; second prize, H. F. James; third prize, H. B. Adair.

Honours.—Blank, Blackall, Carter, Dunn, V. L. James, Jopling, Newton, Plank, Sallade, Line, Stimpson, Smith, A. Thompson, Vanzant.

Anatomy.—First prize, silver medal, H. F. James ; second prize, C. C. McLean ; third prize, H. B. Adair, J. Newton, equal.

Honours.—Dunn, V. L. James, Jeffray, Jones, Jopling, Kerr, Plank, Sallade, A. Thompson, Wight.

Entoza.—Prize, J. Newton.

Honours.—Carter, Dunn, H. F. James, Jopling, Blank, Sallade, Stimpson, A. Thompson.

Microscopy.—Prize, Dunn.

Honours.—Dickinson, V. L. James, Queen.

Chemistry.—First prize, Jopling ; second prize, Newton ; third prize, Dickinson.

Honours.—Armstrong, Adair, Bowen, Dunn, McLean, Sallade, Stimpson, A. Thompson, Wight.

Physiology.—First prize, H. F. James ; second prize, Sallade ; third prize, Dunn.

Honours.—Adair, Blackall, Blank, Courtenay, Fisher, Jopling, McLean, Newton, Plank, Line, A. Thompson, Wight.

Anatomical Preparation.—First prize, silver medal, H. B. Adair ; second prize, V. L. James.

Materia Medica.—First prize, H. F. James ; second prize, Sallade ; third prize, Line.

Honours.—Adair, Dunn, Dickinson, V. L. James, McLean, Newton, Smith.

Breeding and Management of Stock.—First prize, Jopling ; second prize, H. F. James ; third prize, Adair.

Best General Examination.—Gold medal, H. F. James.

Honours.—Adair, V. L. James, Jopling, McLean, Sallade.

PRIZE AND HONOUR LIST FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

Anatomy.—First prize, silver medal, L. C. Tiffany, Bloomington, Ill. U. S. ; second prize, J. F. Reid, Belleville, Ont. ; third prize, G. W. Butler, Sterling, Ont.

Honours.—J. S. Blank, Penn., U. S. ; Ed. Courtenay, Ky., U. S. ; H. G. Reed, Georgetown ; A. Harthill, Ky. ; J. Sutcliffe, Brooklyn, N. Y. ; F. Hewitt, York ; J. T. Ormsby, Ancaster ; E. A. Steenburg, John Wilson, James Wilson, H. Walston.

Pathology.—First prize, J. F. Reed ; second prize, L. C. Tiffany ; third prize, G. W. Butler.

Honours.—Blank, Courtenay, Cruikshank, Eisenmaro, Graham, Harthill, Hewitt, Kincaid, Livingstone, McArthur, Mason, Ormsby, Parker, H. G. Reed, Stork, Steenburg, Sutcliffe, Tenant, Waldron, Jas. Wilson, John Wilson.

Chemistry.—First prize, Silverthorne ; second prize, R. Ardeil.

Physiology.—First prize, H. G. Reed ; second prize, J. H. Reid ; third prize, W. F. Berry.

Honours.—Butler, Kincaid, McArthur, Tiffany, James Wilson, John Wilson, H. Waldron.

(Signed)

A. SMITH, V.S., *President.*