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THE
CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST,
AND JOURNAL OF TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, &c.

VOL. VI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1854.

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Agriculture, &c.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—1854.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, was held, as our readers are probably now all aware, at the newly created city of London, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of September last. The site selected for the Exhibition was the Old Parade ground, near the Military Barracks, now unoccupied, and about 23 acres in extent. It was enclosed in the usual manner with a high temporary board fence, and the buildings for the several departments of the Show were all finished as soon as required, to receive the various contributions. The ground approached a square in form, though not precisely a square. The Floral Hall, for the display of Fruits, Flowers, the Fine Arts, and the Ladies' Department, was a building of circular form, and stood nearly in the centre of the ground. At a sufficient distance from this, and radiating from it, stood the tents and buildings for the reception of the Agricultural and Vegetable products, the Mechanical department, Domestic Manufactures, &c. The refreshment booths, of which there were nine in number, were placed in different parts of the ground, interspersed among the other buildings. Several acres, on the northern portion of the ground, were occupied by a small artificial lake, named Lake Horn. The Horse-ring was placed between this and the Floral Hall, and the Horses were exhibited principally in this portion of the grounds.—The pens for the Cattle, Pigs, Poultry and a few Sheep, were ranged on the eastern side of the enclosure. The greater number of the Cattle

were, however, exhibited tied to poles, which were fastened horizontally to posts sunk in the ground for the purpose. These were also on the eastern side of the enclosure. On this side were also exhibited, Carriages, Waggons, Agricultural Implements, &c. The pens for the Sheep occupied the whole of the western side of the enclosure, and were all taken up. The offices for the Secretary, Treasurer and Committee, and the gates of Admission, were on the southern front.

Carriage roads were made through the grounds in various directions and were lined with evergreen trees, temporarily planted out. The buildings, tents and fences were liberally decorated with flags and devices of various descriptions, giving the whole a very gay and lively appearance.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Association arrived in London on the Thursday preceding the Show, and commenced taking subscriptions and receiving entries on Friday. The greater portion of the exhibitors in the neighborhood made their entries on this day and Saturday, thus avoiding the crowd which must necessarily take place on the Monday and Tuesday, when strangers arrive. Visitors and articles for exhibition began to arrive on Monday, the 25th. The Great Western Railroad Company had liberally offered to convey articles to and from the Exhibition, free of charge, but the amount of accommodation required, was so much greater than the Company had anticipated,—that many articles, as well as persons,—were unfortunately unable to reach London so soon as desirable. The entries were nearly all completed by Tuesday evening. A few articles, however, belonging to persons who could not get them brought by the Cars on Tues-

day, were entered on Wednesday morning, the 27th. On this day a large number of members joined the Association, amounting on this and the other days to nearly 2,000,—a number exceeding that of any previous show. On Wednesday afternoon, as usual, the Show Ground was opened to Members of the Association, who, with the Judges, Delegates, Exhibitors, Gentlemen of the Press, and others, probably amounted in number to 4 or 5,000, and had a good opportunity of inspecting the various articles in the Exhibition before the crowd on Thursday, when the general public were admitted. All the houses of public entertainment in London were by this time completely filled, so that it became very difficult to obtain satisfactory accommodation,—many persons, before the Show was over, being compelled to content themselves with very indifferent arrangements for passing the night. It is but due to the residents of London and vicinity to say in this place, although we profess to give in the *Agriculturist*, an official rather than a popular report of the Exhibition, that they exerted themselves to the utmost to extend their hospitalities to visitors, and that looking at the very great and sudden augmentation to the population, no doubt exceeding the ordinary population of the town, the accommodation obtained was much better than might have been expected.

Early on Thursday morning, the 28th, a very large crowd of persons sought admission to the Show Grounds, this being the first day on which the public were admitted on purchasing tickets at 7½d. each. Owing to the excellent arrangements at the gates there was extremely little crowding, visitors being able to obtain their tickets and pass into the grounds with very little detention. During the day, probably as many as 25,000 persons were present. Everything intended for the Exhibition having by this time arrived, and this day (Thursday) usually being considered the most important day, it will be proper in this place, to offer a brief general sketch of the amount of competition displayed in the various classes, as compared with former Shows:—

In Blood Horses there were 22 entries, being about equal in number to the Show in 1852, at Toronto, but behind that at Hamilton. In the class of Agricultural Horses there were 191 entries, being in advance of Hamilton last year, but not equal to the number at Toronto. In the class of Durham Cattle the entries were 81, being nearly the same as at the two last Shows. The Cattle shown in this class were also believed to

be equal in quality to any former exhibition. In Devons there were 50 entries, exceeding the Show in 1852, and being about equal to that of last year. The show of Cattle in this class was highly creditable to the exhibitors, there being some very splendid animals; Mr. W. H. Lock, of Yarmouth, R. Ferrie, Esq., M.P.P., of Doon, Waterloo, and Daniel Tye, Esq., of Wilmots were the principal exhibitors. In Hereford, there was only one entry, a Bull, shown by the County of Oxford Agricultural Soc.ety. In Ayrshires there were 24 entries, showing a decrease upon last year's Exhibition in this valuable class. In Grades there were 92 entries, being double the number shown at either of the last Exhibitions. Among the cattle exhibited were some very handsome black Galloways, shown by Mr. Roddick, of Cobourg, and Mr. George Miller, of Markham, and all lately imported. In Fat and Working Cattle there were altogether 51 entries, showing a large progressive increase in this class. One of the entries in this class was for the team of 10 yoke of Oxen, shown by the Township of Westminster. In Leicester Sheep the show was the largest, and perhaps the best that has yet been held. The entries were about 240, being much in advance of any previous Exhibition.—Mr. J. Dixon, of Clarke, and the Messrs. Miller, of Markham and Pickering, were among the principal exhibitors. In Southdown Sheep the show was about equal to the two last, there being 44 entries. In Merino or Saxon Sheep there is a falling off exhibited, the entries being about 17—about half the number at the preceding Shows. In Fat Sheep there were 11 entries, showing a decrease of competition in this class. Among the entries of Sheep, were about 30 fine Cotswolds, lately imported, and shown by Mr. George Miller, of Markham, Mr. Peel, of Amherstburgh, and Mr. W. Miller, of Pickering. Mr. George Roddick, of the Township of Hamilton, Northumberland County, exhibited also some fine Cheviots. In the show of Pigs, the Exhibition was much in advance of either of the two last—there being 83 entries, and among them some exceedingly good animals. In Poultry also the Exhibition out-tripped any of its predecessors, there being no less than 170 entries, nearly treble the number at either of the preceding Exhibitions, and the collection, consisting of several hundred fowls of the different kinds, being highly creditable to the spirited breeders.

Without enumerating the other departments of the Exhibition in detail, it may be sufficient to state that while in the Live Stock department the Show was on the whole, perhaps fully equal in appearance to any of its predecessors, and, in some of the classes, superior, there was, on the other hand, in Agricultural and Horticultural products, in the Mechanical department, and in Domestic Manufactures, a marked falling off.—This does not, however, indicate any diminution of public interest in the Annual Exhibitions. On the contrary, this interest appears to increase progressively every year. It is rather to be laid to the, as yet, incomplete means of communication between London and other parts of the country, and the want of sufficient car accommodation on

the lines of Railroad now in operation. No doubt many persons were prevented from exhibiting from the want of such forwarding facilities. As an exception to the above statement of deficiency, it is proper to state that the show of Fruit, in quality, was exceedingly fine. The deficiency in other Horticultural products is, probably, to be ascribed to the smaller number of market gardens in the vicinity of London, in comparison to those which may be expected to be found in the neighborhood of older and larger cities. It is to be regretted that the farmers in the vicinity of London itself, did not do more to supply the deficiency in the Agricultural department, as, judging from the specimens they did bring forward, they certainly might have done so with advantage. We must except also from the above remark the class of Carriages, in which the show was highly creditable, and probably fully equal to any former Exhibition. In Agricultural Implements, Mr. Wade, of Cobourg, showed a machine, invented by himself, and worked by a horse, for boring Post Holes. This machine, from the expedition with which it can be made to work, offers great facilities in the construction of fences. In Manufactures of Metals, Mr. Date, of Galt, showed a highly finished and valuable collection of edge tools. The Ladies of London, assisted by those from other quarters, rendered the Floral Hall, by their contributions, as usual, one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition; and in the department of the Fine Arts also, there were many paintings, drawings, &c. shown, deserving of high praise, a considerable number of the exhibitors being amateurs, and lady amateurs. In the Foreign class the Exhibition fell short of any of its predecessors, there being only one or two entries. Space and the nature of this notice, forbid our alluding specially to the articles shown by the many exhibitors.—Otherwise it would be an agreeable task to point out the excellence of many of the animals or specimens of skill exhibited. We must refer to the Prize List to supply all further particulars, and to show who, in the opinion of the Judges, exhibited the finest articles of each kind.

On the day at present under notice (Thursday), His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Elgin, who had arrived in London the preceding day, and had received and replied to an Address from the Town Council, visited the Show Ground, accompanied by Messrs. Hincks and Cameron, John Wilson, Esq., M.P., Sir Cusack Roney and the members of the Board of Agriculture. At half-past twelve o'clock the whole company ascended the pavilion, when Sheriff Treadwell presented to his Excellency the following address:

To the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Baron Elgin, Governor General, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

It is with pride and satisfaction we, the President, Vice-President and Members of the Agricultural Association of Canada West, hail our Excellency's presence at our Annual Provincial Exhibition.

Aware, as we are, of the deep interest which your Excellency has ever taken in the Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial advancement of this noble portion of Her Majesty's dominions, we feel well assured of the high gratification which the present Exhibition must have afforded you. Nor will it be forgotten by the farmers of Canada West, that your Excellency has contributed by good wishes and many judicious and munificent donations, to the advancement of Agricultural and mechanical improvement amongst us.

In conclusion we beg to assure your Excellency, that the progress made in the magnificent works which have been commenced, or which have been completed of late years in Canada, during your Excellency's administration, will ever be associated with our grateful recollections.

With every wish that all prosperity and happiness may attend your Excellency, we bid your Excellency God speed.

His Excellency replied to the following effect

Mr. President—Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to the Firemen and to the Guards who have attended here to-day, for the purpose of keeping order; but as I am particularly anxious to tell my friends—the farmers of Upper Canada—how much I have been delighted by what I have seen to-day, I am very anxious that they (the Guards) should not keep them away, as I wish them to allow the crowd to come as near to this stand as possible. (Great applause. Here the audience were allowed to press forward to the stand.)—Gentlemen, I have left the seat of Government,—perhaps I ought to say that I have stolen away from the seat of Government,—at a very busy period of one of the most important sessions ever held in Canada, because I was most desirous to avail myself of the opportunity to take some of my old friends—the farmers of Upper Canada—by the hand, and to ask them of the progress which they have been making since I had the happiness of being among them, and to congratulate them upon their prospects and their prosperity. Gentlemen, I always look with pleasure to these friendly and social meetings, which, when I resided in Upper Canada, I had the satisfaction of having with the farmers of this part of the country, because, although I am not vain enough to suppose that I could impart to them any information with respect to their own affairs, that would be of any value to them, still I always derived the greatest possible gratification and profit from entering into conversation with them. (Applause.) Whenever we had a time of difficulty, I had reason to admire and respect them for the good sense and moderation they displayed in these circumstances of difficulty. Gentlemen, when I last visited the town of London, as was very truly stated in the Address which the municipality presented to me yesterday, it was a time of political excitement. But there was one circumstance at that period which was not alone prejudicial to the interests of the country, but was the occasion of solicitude and regret to those anxious to promote its prosperity and best interests. At that period the bushel of wheat raised on this side the line was worth one-fifth less than

the same article raised by the producer on the other side. I might have been here a day sooner if I had been able to leave Quebec on Saturday. But I will tell you why I did not leave on Saturday. I was engaged in the afternoon of Saturday in giving the Royal Assent to a bill passed unanimously by the Legislature of Canada, and I must do both branches of the Parliament justice for the unanimity with which they have passed that measure, so important to the farmers of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) I was most anxious to bring into effect that treaty which will do away with such a discrimination again taking place, as regards the farmers of this country.— (Great applause.) Well, gentlemen, I know that two or three objections are urged against this treaty. I will, however, only mention one, because there is a touch of originality about it, which gives it some title to be mentioned. I have seen it said that this Reciprocity is to do a great deal of mischief to the farmers of this country. (No, no.) I will tell you why—because it is going to induce them to raise so much wheat, that they will exhaust all the productive soil of the country. I will remind you that all other agricultural products are now to be introduced, duty free. But I will tell you that I have too much confidence in the soil of Upper Canada, and in the good sense of its farmers, to think that they are going to exhaust the productiveness of the soil. I know that this magnificent soil, if treated properly, instead of becoming exhausted, will go on producing more and more year after year. (Applause.) I must trust to your wisdom and your agricultural skill to treat it properly.— We must have more attention paid to the raising of green crops, and if you only pursue that system some years hence, instead of finding the soil decreasing in its productiveness, you will find that in proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, you will have far more for the support of human existence than at the present day. And, gentlemen, whenever the average produce of Upper Canada is thirty bushels per acre instead of twenty, I will come back and visit your shores (Great applause).

Col. Thomson proposed three cheers for His Excellency, which was responded to with great enthusiasm.

The band then played the Queen's anthem.

His Excellency then, in company with several other gentlemen, visited every part of the Show Ground, examining every department minutely, and spending several hours in so doing.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Were held in the Court House on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Harris, of the *Rural New Yorker*, Rochester, delivered an interesting address on the British Four Course System of Husbandry, and enumerated a number of highly instructive experiments of Mr. Lawes, of England, with whom Mr. Harris had resided for some years. A vote of thanks to Mr. Harris was carried by acclamation. Mr. Charnock, of

Hamilton, gave an address on the principles and advantages of Draining, which could not fail of being highly useful. Mr. Henry Cowing also described by drawings, his proposed Steam Apparatus for Ploughing, Engineering and Mechanical purposes in general, which evinced much ingenuity and perseverance. The Hon. Adam Ferguson, E. W. Thomson, Lewis F. Allan, of Buffalo, Sheriff Ruttan, Baron de Longueuil, Robert Cooper, Professor Buckland, Mr. Russell, of Fifehire, Scotland, with a number of others, took part in the discussions.

The President, C. P. Treadwell, Esq., introduced the proceedings with the following address:

GENTLEMEN,—Having visited London in May last, to ascertain the arrangements that were in progress for the Exhibition of our Agricultural Association, I was delighted beyond measure at the appearance of your splendid Town, which must have been given an accelerated speed in its march of improvement by the opening up of the Great Western Railroad through it in January last. Its progress had been previously unexampled in Canada, or in any part of America except California.

The first thing that I would notice is the strict observance of the Sabbath which I found here, which is generally accompanied with eminent temporal prosperity. It was one of the fine mornings of May, for which our climate is celebrated, and the first persons I noticed upon the sidewalks of the beautiful broad streets which intersect each other at right angles, were the teachers and scholars bending their steps to the different Sabbath Schools, which I believe are established in connection with all the different churches, and at the proper hour, the streets were thronged with people of all classes and ages going to the house of worship. These circumstances give a most favourable opinion of the first founders of the Town as well as of its present inhabitants.

London, on the Thames, in the County of Middlesex, and adjoining Westminster, gives rise to many pleasant associations, and the names of its newspapers, the *London Times*, the *Middlesex Prototype*, the *Canadian Free Press*, are three of the best names that Canadian Newspapers could have possibly assumed. May they elevate and guide public opinion without ever descending from their high position.

London was surveyed by the late Colonel Burwell, by order of the Provincial Government, in 1826, who was one of the pioneers with the late Hon. Col. Talbot, in this part of the then western wilderness of Canada.

I remember London when it was erected into a District Town, when it contained its present Court House and a few other buildings which were surrounded by a dense forest of evergreen and the country in the distance covered with small oak, which is now occupied as highly cultivated fields. The town has twice been reduced to ashes, but by the energy of her inhabitants I

has risen from its ruins, and shines forth at this time the first inland town in British America, and I applaud the laudable ambition which prompts you to apply for a charter erecting it into a city, of which her old namesake the world's metropolis will have every reason to be proud.

Your merchant shops and importing establishments will furnish all the necessaries and conveniences, nay even the luxuries and delicacies of life, that can be wished for by the most fastidious taste, and visitors and emigrants from the old country would not unusually find themselves most agreeably surprised and astonished on visiting this and many other of our towns and cities.

Your manufactories are beginning to assume a degree of consequence that is of the highest importance. Your mechanics, from the structures they have erected, have proved themselves equal to any in Canada, although our country claims for itself some of the finest buildings in America.

Your Branch Banks, your Mechanic's Institute, your Fire Companies, are such as do great credit to London and the surrounding country. These together with the Provincial Exhibition, must fully repay strangers for visiting London on this occasion.

I cannot help noticing some of your splendid buildings. The several churches, both Protestant and Catholic, do much credit to you, and also you have a splendid chime of bells, being I believe the only chime in Upper Canada. No town or city can boast of having a finer Market than Covent Garden, and your Town Hall when finished will compare favourably with any building on the Continent. The Tecumseh House, partly finished, will add much both to the beauty of the Town and to the comfort of the public, and will excel any building of the kind in the Province. Your buildings erected at so much expense for Mechanical and Mercantile business, and particularly the Wellington and Commercial buildings, show a degree of prosperity scarcely to be equalled in any part of the Continent. I observe that your town was the first in which Free Schools were established, and it only becomes necessary to witness the hundreds of children attending them to be satisfied that they are properly and successfully conducted. Your Mechanics' Institute, with its large library, show that all are alive to the intellectual wants of the rising generation, and combine together to aid in extending the advantages of education to all; you have already lighted your town with gas, and I am informed that it is contemplated to have it fully supplied with water; other towns would do well to adopt your admirable system of drainage which adds so much to the comfort and health of your people. I cannot imagine any modern improvement that you have omitted to introduce. No person visiting London but must be struck with the fact that all are united and work most harmoniously in carrying forward every enterprise of advantage to the town, and from this alone has the value of property risen to immense prices.

In 1850 it was estimated that the annual amount of coal raised in Great Britain, was thirty

five million tons, of which only two millions seven hundred and twenty eight thousand tons were exported; leaving the remainder or thirty millions two hundred and seventy two thousand tons for domestic and industrial consumption. It is confidently expected that when your town gets all her railroads completed, that she will no doubt consume a large amount of coal for manufacturing purposes.

There is one subject to which we would beg to draw your attention, it is that of founding an Agricultural School in London. Toronto is doing much for the Province at large, by its Chair of Agriculture in the University, filled by Professor Buckland, together with the Experimental Farm established on the University grounds, the Normal and Model Schools, surrounded as they are by their beautiful gardens, in which are illustrated to a very great extent the science and practice of Agriculture, affording to the youth of the Province much very valuable knowledge. There is, however, no purely Agricultural School yet established in Canada.

In 1850 there were of Agricultural Schools.

In Great Britain	-	-	-	70
In France	-	-	-	75
In Prussia	-	-	-	32
In Austria	-	-	-	33
In Russia	-	-	-	68

Shall not London in Upper Canada be entitled to one, and shall it not be established immediately?

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

Was held in the Committee Room on the Show Grounds, on Friday, Sept. 29th, C. P. Treadwell, Esq., President, in the Chair. Directors present: E. W. Thomson, President of the Board of Agriculture, Hon. Adam Ferguson, Mr. Sheriff Rutan, J. B. Marks, D. Christie, R. L. Denison, Professor Buckland, B. Rice and A. McKellar.—Delegates: from the County of Kent, W. Withers and W. Miller, Bruce; W. F. McCulloch and P. Woods, Perth; Col. Askin and T. C. Dixon, Middlesex; Col. Wilson and Oliver Blake, Norfolk; J. Armstrong, Elgin; G. Alexander and J. McCallum, Oxford; G. Stanton and H. Phelps, Brant; J. Radcliffe, Welland; Judge Campbell and J. Simpson, Lincoln; J. Webster and H. O'Reilly, Wentworth; D. Tye, Waterloo; T. Douglass and S. Clarke, Halton Dr. Pass, Simcoe; J. P. Wheeler and E. Musson, York; E. Birrell, Ontario; M. Jones and R. Allen, Durham; J. Wade and J. Stede, Northumberland; J. Harvey and I. Garbutt, Peterborough; J. Jacob, Victoria; B. Davy and A. Steward, Hastings; Dr. Barker and R. Perry, Lennox; P. Davy and Baron de Longueuil, Addington; W. Ferguson and M. Strange, Frontenac.

David Christie, Esq., Brantford, was elected

President for the ensuing year; William Niles, Esq., M.P.P., 1st Vice-President; Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 2nd Vice-President, and R. L. Denison, Esq., Toronto, Treasurer.

The Secretary read a letter from the Mayor of Brantford, offering the Association £1,000 towards the funds of the Exhibition, on condition of its being held in that town next year. Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, on behalf of Cobourg, promised £750.—After considerable discussion it was resolved, That the next Exhibition should be held at Cobourg;—the time to be determined by the Board of Agriculture.

After considering other matters of a routine character, votes of thanks were unanimously passed to J. B. Askin, Esq., and the Local Committee, for their efficient services;—to the Mayor, Corporation and Inhabitants of London; the County Councils of Middlesex and Elgin; and the Canada Company, for their munificent donations; to the Directors of the Great Western Railway, and Steamboat Proprietors; the Judges, the Ladies, and the Members of the Press.

It was also agreed to request the earnest attention of the Board, to some improvements in the mode of taking Entries, so as to afford sufficient time for making the necessary arrangements of the Grounds, &c., and for securing the timely services of efficient judges.

The following Bye-Laws, after much consideration and discussion, were adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to J. B. Marks, Esq., the framer thereof.

B Y - L A W S :

OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA, PASSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT LONDON, THE 28TH SEPT., 1854.

Whereas the Legislature of Canada, having enacted a law, 16 Vict. Chap. 11., passed on the 10th day of February, 1852, establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, and other Regulations relating to Agricultural Societies.

It is therefore requisite and necessary to pass a By-Law for the guidance of the office-bearers and members of the Agricultural Association, in conformity therewith, and to repeal the By-Law passed the 20th of February, 1850.

1st. Be it therefore enacted, by the President, Council and Directors of the Agricultural Association, that hereafter in all matters connected with the Agricultural Association during the days of the Annual Exhibition, the members of the Board of Agriculture and the Directors of the Agricultural Association, shall hold daily meetings in the Committee Room on the grounds, of which the President or Vice-President shall be one, and three members shall be a quorum, and

shall transact all the business connected therewith, which shall not previously have been intrusted to others; and all questions of importance which shall arise during the Exhibition, shall be submitted to the said Board, whose decision shall be final.

2nd. The Members of the Board of Agriculture being the Council of the Association between the Annual Meetings, and the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of County Societies being Directors of the Association, shall also ex-officio be Directors.

3rd. The Members of the Board of Agriculture shall attend at an early convenient time in each summer, with the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association at the place voted for the next Exhibition, for the purpose of appointing a local committee of not more than fifteen members, selecting the grounds, and making such other preliminary arrangements as may be requisite.

4th. The Board of Agriculture shall furnish the Secretary of the Association for the guidance of the Local Committee, with plans and dimensions of the necessary buildings and offices to be erected in the Show Grounds, and instruct the Secretary or some other superintendent to have the fencing in of the ground and erection of the Buildings performed by Contract.

5th. The Board of Agriculture shall, with the Secretary of the Association, prepare and make ready in due time a Premium List for the Fall Exhibition, and publish the same with a code of regulations for the information of the Public, and the Secretary shall prepare a sufficient number of Books for entering the articles for exhibition, and the Judges' Books, and with the advice of the Board of Agriculture the names of the Judges may be printed with the Premium Lists and regulations.

6th. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall take place on one of the days of the Exhibition—the day to be printed in the Regulations for the year, at which meeting the President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall be first elected, and the Treasurer shall give such security as the Council of the Association shall direct.

7th. At the Annual Meeting during the week of the Exhibition, the Directors of the Association shall take into consideration and decide by vote, the place and time of holding the next meeting and Exhibition of the Association, and make such rules and regulations as may be then necessary for the management of such Exhibition.

8th. The Secretary and his Assistants shall make the necessary entries of all stock and articles for Exhibition, and deliver the Judges' books in due time, in accordance with the annual regulations printed with the Premium Lists. When the Judges shall have completed their reports and delivered their Books to the Secretary, that officer shall affix his name to the foot thereof, and hand them over to the Treasurer for payment of the Premiums.

9th. With regard to the Badges of Office and of Membership, the Secretary will make this a special Department for one of his Assistants who shall account for the number of each class delivered into his charge, either by handing over the

money to the Treasurer, or producing the order of delivery.

10th. The Treasurer shall take charge of all monies advanced by the Government, for the benefit of Agriculture as well as all subscriptions and donations made to the Association by Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns or Societies, the sale of Members' Badges, and for Tickets sold at the entrance gates, entering the same under their respective heads in his general account. The payment of premiums, the Bills of the Local Committee, and other contingent expenses of the Association, to be paid on the spot where the Exhibitions are held, as far as practicable.

11th. The Treasurer shall establish with the advice of the Council, a proper number of Assistants in the Ticket Office, in a manner that as little delay as possible may be experienced by the public in obtaining Tickets of Admission, placing at the entrance gates a sufficient number of respectable Constables or Policemen and Ticket receivers as shall be necessary to admit the public without confusion and for keeping due order thereat.

12th. The Accounts of the Association to be made up and closed on the 31st day of December in each year, ready for auditing, attaching thereto a List of all claims on the association remaining unpaid—all such accounts to be finally lodged as records in the Secretary's Office, and the balance of cash and all other monies received, are to be placed to the credit of the Association in the Bank of Upper Canada. The Treasurer will also take charge of all stores and property belonging to the Association, and cause such as may be required to be transported from place to place, where the annual exhibition shall be held.

13th. The Secretary and Treasurer shall, as far as practicable, for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of management at future shows, endeavor to engage the services of the same efficient parties in their respective departments.

14th. Local Committees shall appoint their Chairman, and have power to appoint sub-committees to superintend the several departments. The President, Vice-Presidents, and the ex-Presidents of the Association, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Local Committees and all sub-Committees.

15th. The Local Committee shall meet and adjourn from time to time, and assist the Council of the Association in selecting the grounds, and in superintending the fencing in thereof, and give their advice and support to the superintendent or overseer to see that the several buildings and works are duly executed according to contract. They shall provide provender for stock, and procure all other articles required by the Association not included in the contract, and make such arrangements as may be necessary for guarding and safe keeping the articles exhibited, by employing Policemen, Constables or private persons by day and by night, sufficient to protect the property placed on the Grounds for exhibition, and cause any drunken or disorderly persons to be lawfully imprisoned or put out of the grounds forthwith.

16th. The local committee shall pay over to the Treasurer of the Association all Subscriptions and donations of money they may receive for carrying forward the Exhibition, and the Treasurer shall pay all Bills and accounts of the local Committee approved by their chairman.

17th. The Local Committee shall make proper arrangements and places for the Implements of Husbandry, Stock, Machinery and Goods, in such manner as may be convenient for the Judges to examine the same, and cause a competent person to be placed in charge of each class, who shall be furnished with a list of the Articles put in his care, and conduct the Judges to examine the same.

18th. The Local Committee shall make arrangements with Steamboat Proprietors, and Railroad Directors, in order to facilitate access to the Exhibition, and shall make similar arrangements with hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers and other individuals, so as to have good accommodations for visitors at moderate rates.

19th. A suitable building shall be provided on the grounds for the use of the Local Committee, and it is clearly understood that the refreshment Booths shall be conducted so as to maintain sobriety and good order, otherwise such Booths as infringe this regulation shall be immediately closed by an order from the President.

20th. The Members of the Agricultural Societies of the several Townships within the County or United Counties, wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held, and the members of the Society of the said County or United Counties, shall be also members of the Association for that year and have Badges accordingly, provided the Agricultural Societies of the said Townships or the said County or United Counties shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the Government grant, in aid of the Association.

21st. No member of the Board of Directors or of the Local Committee shall be concerned in any contract or work of profit, directly or indirectly, as surety or otherwise, ordered to be performed for the use of the Association.

At two o'clock the President and Board assembled on the Grand Stand, and a large audience having surrounded it, the President read the following

A N N U A L A D D R E S S .

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It devolves on me, as your President for the present year, to deliver the Annual Address before the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, and this numerous and highly respectable audience. I regret much that this honorable and very responsible duty had not fallen into abler hands.

A bountiful Providence has again crowned the labors of the husbandman with abundant success; while we enjoy peace within our borders, we, as well as the inhabitants of the principal cities and towns of America, have to mourn the ravages of an epidemic for the most part confined to the

emigrants arriving on our shores, yet many of all classes of our resident population have become its victims.

Another cause of deep regret must be the war in which the principal nations of Europe are embroiled, and which has already resulted in the profuse effusion of human blood. It is nevertheless gratifying to know that the British Flag which has so long "Braved the Battle and the Breeze," is once more unfurled, and in connection with France, sustaining the side of right and justice—defending the oppressed against the oppressor.

As the gentlemen who have previously occupied the Presidential Chair of this Institution, have been those possessing a thorough knowledge of the agriculture of the Province, and all branches connected with it, they have left me but narrow limits upon which to address you at this time, even had my acquaintance with its theory and practice been much more extensive.

The Government has been pleased to grant the usual amount of one thousand pounds to assist in carrying forward the operations of the Association. The Canada Company continues to act with its usual munificence, and Baron de Longueuil has generously offered a handsome prize for the best Hereford Bull.

I am happy to notice that liberal premiums continue to be awarded by the Society, for the best essays on Agricultural subjects from all the different counties which have not yet successfully competed. The collection of prize essays will be highly valuable as a book of reference.

An examination of the Annual Prize List will readily show that the Association is extending its liberality, in increasing the number and amount of its premiums, and including everything to which they should be awarded in our present infant state.

The Town of London and the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin have set a noble example, in contributing funds to insure the success of the Exhibition, and I hope that other sections of Canada may follow them in this respect.

The business and profession of the farmer is beginning to assume the commanding position to which it is justly entitled, and I believe that our enlightened young men are fast yielding up their prejudices against it. It is obviously the case that when merchants, manufacturers, and professional men acquire fortunes in their different avocations, they usually retire to farms of greater or less extent. A great proportion of the good men of all ages have followed farming from early life, and to none can the liberties of a country be entrusted with more safety than to its agricultural population; at the same time, it is necessary that every class of the community should be fully represented in our Legislative halls.

I beg to quote from a speech of the hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society last autumn, the following statement, viz. :—

"That when, in 1840, the whole population of the United States amounted to a little more than 17,000,000, an effective force of 4,629,297 was

employed in the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, of that number 3,719,051 or 80 4-10 per cent., were engaged in agriculture; 781,749, or 17 1-10, in manufactures; and 117,607, or 2 5-10 per cent., in commerce. Though these proportions may have varied somewhat since, and will doubtless continue to vary, in a greater or less degree, from time to time, yet nothing is more certain than that for ages to come, agriculture will be the chosen occupation of a large majority of the republican people of America."

In the following paragraph he goes on to state:

"That while agriculture employs, and must long continue to employ, much the largest portion of American labor, it also contributes by its products, much the largest amount to the sum of the National income, wealth. The whole annual produce of industry of every kind in 1840, has been estimated by a learned and ingenious statistician, drawing his conclusions from a document to which I have just referred, (Professor Tucker, on the progress of the United States,) at the sum total of \$1,063,134,736 of which \$684,387,557 were derived from agriculture; \$239,836,194 from manufactures; and \$79,271,068 from commerce; and the balance from mining, the forests, and the fisheries combined."

I think I am safe in saying that the agriculture of the United States has since that time fully kept pace with its commerce, manufactures, and other sources of revenue, from the talent, experience, and research of its great men, which have been brought to bear upon it as well from the opening up of the Western States, although the influx of the precious metals from California and Australia, will have a tendency to alter the relative proportion to their revenues.

From a slight review of the census of Canada in 1851, it may be stated that the effective force of Upper Canada amounts to a little more than two hundred and twenty thousand, of which more than one-third are farmers, about one-third are laborers, of which class nearly all will soon be added to our agricultural population, the remaining third includes the liberal professions, the merchants, manufactures, and all other classes of the community, a large proportion of whom occupy our farms.

I have to apologize for quoting from a speech lately made by the American Minister, at the Court of St. James, before the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He stated that the annual product of the United States is :—

"Two million bales of Cotton.

Two hundred million pounds of Tobacco.

Two hundred million pounds of Rice.

One hundred million bushels of wheat.

And, six hundred million bushels of Maize or Indian Corn."

The United States contained, according to the census of 1850, a population of more than twenty three millions, I believe three millions are slaves. We should certainly think favorably of Canada when we find that, although it does not produce rice, except the indigenous kind, and corn only to a limited extent, which might, nevertheless,

be almost increased to any quantity, and at present the deficiency is in some degree supplied by the quantity of peas, which are with us an excellent crop; in wheat, oats and potatoes we far exceed them in proportion to our numbers, as was shown in the valuable Almanac of the much regretted late Hugh Scobie, for the year 1850.—To each inhabitant there was grown in the United States in the year 1840, of wheat, 4-96, while 6-62 was the proportion in Canada. For the same year of oats, 7-21 in the former, to 9-85 in the latter. Potatoes, 6-35, against 16-62 for Canada. For the year 1847 the quantities stand thus:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.
For the United States	5-50	8-09	4-86
For Canada - - -	10-45	9-75	6-57

Although Upper Canada can boast only of a population less than a million, who, nevertheless, all participate in the privileges of British freedom, it is confidently expected that we shall this year export twelve million bushels of wheat, besides what is required for our own consumption, and our other agricultural exports will also be more than in former years. From the Toronto Almanac of the late Charles Fothergill, I find that Toronto, in 1826, then York, contained only 1,677 inhabitants; in 1839 it had increased to 12,571; and from the census of 1851 I find that it then contained 30,775. Of course it far exceeds the latter number at present.

In 1837 London contained but 708 inhabitants; in 1850 it had increased to 7,032, being nearly tenfold in twelve years. But the census taken the present year shows that within the last fifteen years it has increased fifteen fold. The progress of London, considering its inland and isolated position, is without a parallel, it having no water communication whatever. The Thames upon which it is situated, furnishes but limited water power for mills, having no canals, and, until a few months, no railroads; its rapid advancement has been owing, under the blessing of Providence, to the industry and enterprise of its farmers, its merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, its fine agricultural climate, together with its having, at an early period of its settlement, constructed good roads in every direction.

By referring to the Toronto Almanac of 1849, I think that in 1826 the value of the assessed property of the Upper Province amounted to two millions and a quarter; in 1839 it was more than five millions; in 1848 it was seventeen millions and a half, and again in 1852 it was more than thirty-six millions of pounds. But I must here remark that between the two last dates, the system of assessment was changed, so that although the value of taxable property was greatly increased, the increase was not so much as would appear at first sight.

From Mr. Hutton's valuable census report, I take the liberty of making the following extracts:

"The population of the United States, according to the census of 1850, and exclusive of territorial additions was:..... 23,091,388
 Census of 1840..... 17,067,453

Increase in ten years.. 6,023,935, or 35-27 per cent.

Census of Great Britain	
in 1851.....	21,121,967
Census of 1841.....	18,654,372
Increase in ten years..	2,467,595, or 13 37 per cent.

Census of Ireland, 1841	8,165,124
Census of '851.....	6,515,794
Decrease in ten years..	1,659,339, or 20 per cent.

Census of Upper Canada	
in 1851.....	952,004
Census of 1841.....	465,357
Increase in ten years..	486,617, or 104-58 per cent

From the same source I extract the following statistics of produce and farm stock:

In Upper Canada there are cultivated—

Of wheat.....	780,385 acres,
producing in 1850.....	12,675,692 bushels.
Of Indian corn.....	70,040 acres,
producing.....	2,872,413 bushels.
Of peas.....	192,095 acres,
producing.....	2,872,413 bushels:
Of oats.....	421,328 acres,
producing.....	11,180,151 bushels.
Of rye.....	38,965 acres,
producing.....	479,615 bushels.
Number of cows.....	296,924
producing butter.....	15,976,315 pounds.
do. cheese.....	2,326,776 do.
Number of horses.....	263,700
" sheep.....	968,022
" pounds of wool....	2,699,763
" working oxen....	103,282
" young cattle.....	254,988
" tons hay.....	681,782
" bushels clover and	
grass seed.....	42,460
" bushels buckwheat	639,264
" lbs. flax and hemp.	50,650
" yards flannel.....	1,828,636
" yards linen.....	14,955
" lbs. hops.....	131,064
" lbs. maple sugar...	3,581,505
" gallons cider.....	701,612
" bushels barley....	625,355
" lbs. tobacco.....	774,476
" lbs beef.....	113,912
" barrels pork.....	310,058
" barrels fish.....	10,251
" swine.....	569,257
" bushels.....	4,937,475

At the following low prices, to which it is to be hoped for the benefit of the producer these articles will never again sink, viz: horses £12 10s; cows £3 15s; oxen £6; young cattle £1 10s; sheep 7s 6d; swine £1; wheat 4s per bushel; rye 2s 6d; barley 3s; oats 1s; Indian corn 2s 6d; buckwheat 2s; peas 3s; hay 40s per ton; grass seed 10s per bushel; flax and hemp seed 3s per bushel; hops 1s; tobacco 6d; maple sugar 4d; butter 7½d; cheese 5d; cider 4d per gallon; flannel 2s per yard; linen 1s 3d; beef £1 10s per 100 lbs; pork £2 10s; and potatoes 1s 3d per bushel; the grand total of the foregoing articles amounted to £13,825,868.

All roots, except potatoes, as you may perceive, were omitted, as well as poultry, eggs, and pot and pearl ashes, as also the valuation of agricultural implements. The improved breeds of cat-

tle and farm stock, for the introduction of which we are indebted to many enterprising men, and which I am happy to say are now being scattered through almost every part of the Province, must have fully doubled the value of the foregoing estimate. These tables furnish no valuation of the square and sawed timber, which is made in Upper Canada, or of the produce of the mines, which two items must add a large amount to our national resources.

The beneficial results of farmers' clubs in agricultural societies are fast attracting general attention, and the reports of them, through the *Canadian Agriculturist*, and Journal of Transactions of the Board and Association &c., are conferring benefits upon our farmers of incalculable value. But the greatest good that will eventually arise from the discussions of these clubs will be the showing of the relative merits of the labor saving machines which are being introduced and manufactured in the Province, and which will enable our agriculturists to contend successfully with any country on the globe. Mr. Rives, from whom I have previously quoted, states "that even in England where labor is so cheap, the recent invention of new implements and the improvement in old ones have caused within the last twelve years a saving of nearly one-half the expenses of English farm labor. What then must be the beneficial effect of their introduction into a country where the price of labor is so exorbitant as in ours. The reduction would be still greater should Mr. Mechi's opinion prove correct, that in seven years steam will supersede horse-power in agriculture."

The system of surface drainage which has long been practised, although imperfectly, is, I am happy to say, beginning to give place to subsoil drainage. I hope that the course adopted in Britain immediately after the repeal of the corn laws, in chartering private companies and in obtaining assistance from the Government, may be followed by us. I am happy to recommend to the favorable notice of the Legislature of the Province as well as the public generally, Mr. Charnock, who has established himself at Hamilton, and who is desirous to form a company for the better carrying out of this important object. This gentleman has also introduced a tile machine for subsoil drainage; and he confidently expects that when in complete operation he will be able to furnish tiles for any section of the Province.

Draining about farm houses is no doubt highly conducive to health, and is thought to have a very favorable influence in ameliorating the climate.

I would beg to recommend to the public an excellent article on this subject of which I would urge the republication, by one of our most worthy ex-presidents, Col. Marks:—

"Subsoil and trench ploughing has been practised in some instances on the banks of the Ottawa, and has been attended with astonishing success, and I have no doubt that it is practised in other parts of the Province."

It is to be hoped that many of our indigenous plants may yet be made available in medicine and the arts. For instance gentian, which is a native of Canada, was once a very considerable

article of export, at a time when our exports were trifling to what they are at present, but owing, I believe to a want of care in preparing it for the Chinese Market (no inspector being appointed to examine it) the export of an inferior article ruined it in the market. It is found also in some part of China and Chinese Tartary, and is considered by the inhabitants of those countries a sovereign remedy for all diseases, but from its high price, it is only used among the highest orders. Its use among them was discovered by the Jesuits who went as missionaries to China, and they also discovered it in the forests of Canada, where it grows in large quantities. At this time, with proper care, a good trade might again be carried on in this commodity.

The introduction and growth of chicory is also a matter of importance. This root, if properly prepared, as it is in France and Belgium, and mixed with coffee, makes it more palatable, less expensive and far more healthy as a beverage. Its roots and leaves are also useful in dyeing. It agrees with the climate of Canada, and should be generally cultivated, and I am confident would prove highly remunerative.

When we advert to the Great Exhibition established in Hyde Park, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the advantages which Great Britain and her colonies, as well as the whole civilized world would have derived from it, as has been chiefly shown by the lectures delivered upon its results before the Royal Society of Arts in London, by many eminently scientific and practical men, we rejoice that like the fabled phoenix of old, another has risen from its remains, and while it promises greater permanence, we hope it may be successful. Whilst the former Exhibition showed Great Britain the numerous advantages which she possessed over other nations, it at the same time discovered her weaker points, which will be, no doubt, better strengthened and sustained in the present one.

The lectures to which I have just alluded are disseminating a vast amount of valuable information; it would ill become me to express an opinion as to which of them are most advancing the interests of mankind. Sir Henry de la Beche, in his lecture, favorably notices the minerals and metals of Canada. Their development at no distant day must be an object of the greatest importance.

Professor Solley, in lecture No. 7, urges the adoption of a system of professional education for practical men, each man to obtain all that is necessary for him in his own position. In this respect he admits that France is far in advance of Great Britain. I should here remark that every young man commencing his career in life, should carefully consider what profession or calling is best suited to his position and his mental and physical qualifications, then diligently and perseveringly pursue such a course as will enable him to arrive at eminence in it.

The last to which I would refer is that of Prof. Wilson, being lecture No. 13, on agricultural products and implements. As this gentleman was with us at our last Exhibition, and many of

you have had the pleasure of both seeing and hearing him, I think it is unnecessary for me to quote from his lecture; but this, together with his lecture on flax, might be re-published in this country with advantage. Considering the present position of Great Britain, both the Imperial and Provincial Governments should offer bounties for the growth and preparation of flax and hemp in all the colonies where the soil and climate are favorable to them.

In the first Great Exhibition, were shown in many classes only the raw products of the British American colonies, nevertheless, our few manufactures were highly creditable to Canadian skill, industry, and enterprise. We would have been by no means so well represented had it not been for the united exertions of the associations of Upper and Lower Canada. We hope that our success at that time will be an incentive to yet greater effort to give our country a standing and a character among enlightened nations. As the articles necessary for most kinds of manufactures are either produced among ourselves, or can be easily and cheaply obtained, we may reasonably hope to produce articles of such beauty, utility, and cheapness, as would do credit to any young country. It is highly necessary that the exertions of Mr. Logan and other gentlemen, to whom we were formerly indebted, should again be secured.

With reciprocity in the raw material, and a properly graduated scale of tariff on manufactures to induce their establishment among us, and to continue and enlarge the stream of capital and emigration which we are receiving from Britain, the security of our chartered institutions, of which none have ever yet failed—these, in connection with our already unexampled progress which I have shown, and our acknowledged position in intelligence, science, morals and religion, must satisfy the mind of every intelligent emigrant from Europe, that Canada offers a home for himself and his offspring unrivalled in any part of the world.

While Great Britain and Ireland can boast of having their masses as well educated in all branches of science and literature, as any part of the old world, Germany perhaps excepted, I trust that I shall be fully sustained in the opinion that no class of schools has done as much for the benefit of mankind in general, and their own country in particular, as the Parish Schools of Scotland.

The United States probably contributes the most of any people in proportion to their wealth to the forwarding of benevolent objects and the spread of the gospel in their own country and throughout the world, but in proportion to its numbers no country will at all compare with Great Britain in its contributions to the same praiseworthy objects. When our educational system and religious institutions shall be fully matured I am confident Canada will rank high in this respect.

While we would express our unmingled satisfaction at the general success which has attended the Royal Agricultural Society of England, as well as the sister societies of Scotland and Ireland,

where the concentrated wealth, talent, and experience of many years have been carrying their improvement in agriculture to high perfection, we must respectfully claim for Canadian agricultural institutions, an equal if not superior degree of attainment, when it is considered that our first Exhibition was held at Toronto in 1846.—The Act constituting the board of agriculture was not passed until 1851, and that for the Bureau, which every farming country like ours should possess, until 1852. I hope I may be pardoned for giving it as my opinion, that by the time the Bureau, Board, and Association shall be as many years in existence as those venerable societies to which I have first referred, we shall exceed them in extent and usefulness.

When we consider the immense country embraced within the limits of Canada, in all probability the treaty of reciprocity which has just now been concluded, will in less than a quarter of a century increase the shipping and trading transport tenfold. My expectation upon this point will not, I have reason to hope, meet with the incredulity with which Jacques Cartier was received when he foretold the future importance of Quebec as a seaport, in which his most sanguine expectations were far exceeded.

I would here state that the number of vessels passing through the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly canals in 1850, was thirteen thousand eight hundred and eight, and their tonnage nearly one million two hundred thousand tons. The Welland and St. Lawrence canals are the largest in the world. The Rideau and Ottawa canals being the property of the Imperial Government are not included in the foregoing estimate. I regret that I have not been able to obtain the number of vessels and their tonnage, to and from Montreal and Quebec. I believe, however, that it is an admitted fact that the Ottawa furnishes at least two-thirds of the ocean freight, from these two ports, consisting principally of lumber.

The Ottawa country does not furnish grain for export, because the immense consumption of the lumber trade gives the best market for its absorption. At the same time the valley of the Goodwood, between Bytown and Richmond, produces as good winter wheat, and as large a produce per acre as any section of Upper Canada, and it can boast of as good a country farmers as any part of America.

The constructing of several lines of steamers to ply between Canada and Great Britain, in addition to those already on the line, in connection with our railroads, must do much to secure to Canada a large portion of the carrying trade between North America and Europe.

A careful examination of the tables of trade and navigation, which have been brought out by the Government, will give an idea of the immense traffic that is already carried on in Canada.

Our farmers being all freeholders, their improvements tend only to their own benefit and not that of a landlord. This is calculated to excite a degree of perseverance, and consequently a measure of success, unexampled in the old world.

It is a matter of importance that the suggestion of the Superintendent of Education, in reference to the compilation of an agricultural school book, containing the principles of geology, mineralogy, and chemistry, as bearing upon agriculture, should be immediately carried out, and I hope soon to see it in general use.

Canada has now arrived at that state of advancement which would justify the outlay necessary to the publication of its natural history. Mr. Logan has already collected a vast amount of information bearing upon it, and it would be exceedingly creditable to the Province that an appropriation sufficient to carry out so great a work should at once be made. The State of New York has done itself the highest possible credit in publishing its natural history in all its branches, in eighteen quarto volumes, together with a geological chart, and the work is still progressing.

I have frequently advocated the necessity for procuring a set of tents to our Provincial Exhibition, and I trust that the time has now arrived for the accomplishment of this object.

I have also recommended that twenty-five pounds should be added to the Government Grant to each of the County Societies for Horticultural premiums exclusively, in all the Counties where Horticultural Societies are not already established, and that a like sum be added for premiums on the best farms and gardens in which are observed such a rotation of crops as shall be established by the agricultural board.

I feel assured that the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, of the Province, must feel no ordinary degree of satisfaction, in beholding the splendid exhibition here before us, and the consideration of its benefits to the country at large, and particularly to this section of it, must amply reward them for the time, trouble and expense they have so generously bestowed.

The ladies of Upper Canada have again laid this association under many obligations, by their renewed contributions of beauty and utility.

We must acknowledge ourselves much indebted to Col. Askin, Mr. Holmes (the Mayor), Mr. Niles, Mr. Strathy, the Secretary to the Local Committee, and several other gentlemen who have exerted themselves beyond anything we had a right to expect.

The thanks of this association are due to the gentlemen of the Press of London, and of the Province generally, to the Mechanics' Institute, to the Fire Companies, and the different bands for their exertions in favor of the Exhibition.

We feel under many obligations to the citizens generally for their generous hospitality to strangers visiting London on this occasion.

The country is greatly indebted to the Great Western Railroad Company for their generosity in transmitting the articles intended for the Exhibition free of charge, and it is gratifying to find that this great undertaking is likely to prove remunerative.

In conclusion, we must be thankful to a merciful God, while we acknowledge his kindness in having cast our lot in a land of Gospel light and liberty, and under a form of Government which, if properly administered, is not inferior to any, that our merchants, as well as the merchants of the nation to which we belong, are trading with all the distant nations of the earth, and the missionary and the gospel are following in their train. Wherever Britain and her offspring have set their foot and unfurled their banners, civil and religious liberty overspread the land. The fields flow with milk and honey, the arts flourish, education advances, manufactures every where spring into life, and the fields and mines contribute to the comfort and the welfare of mankind. If true to ourselves, and the blessing of God be not withdrawn from us, we must soon become a great, powerful and religious people.

The Band played the Queen's Anthem.

The Hon. Adam Fergusson, seconded by Col. Thomson, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sheriff Treadwell, the President of the Association, for his excellent address, and for the very efficient manner in which he had fulfilled the arduous office of President for the past year.

The motion was carried with great enthusiasm.

The President acknowledged the compliment briefly, and declared the names of the officers appointed for the ensuing year, as given above.

Mr. Holmes, of London, stated that the judges on music had awarded the prizes offered by the London Fire Brigade, as follows:

Woodstock Band, 1st prize. Band of Phoenix Fire Company, London, 2nd prize.

The Secretary, Professor Buckland, then read the list of prizes awarded by the judges, which we append.

As soon as the Secretary had read through a department of the Prize List, the Treasurer commenced paying the same, and a large number were paid the same evening. All who applied were paid promptly before leaving London.

With this evening the Exhibition terminated. The weather was throughout highly favorable for the occasion, and, notwithstanding some unavoidable drawbacks, the Show was on the whole one of the most gratifying and successful which have yet taken place. The receipts at the gates exceeded those at any former Exhibition, there being nearly 2,000 members' badges, and upwards of 25,000 entrance tickets disposed of,—a decisive proof of the growing interest in the Institution.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS A.—BLOOD HORSES.

22 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—G. S. DeLong, A. C. Hamilton, G. Stanton, Oliver Blake.

Thorough-Bred Stallion.

1 P Schram, London, £7 10s; 2 H Huntingford, East Zorra, £3; 3 J M Graham, London, £2 10s.

Thorough-Bred 3 years old Stallion.

1 T Horseman, Malden, £5; 2 J & J White, Trafalgar, £3; 3 E B Waite, Ingersoll, £1 10s.

Thorough-Bred 3 years old Filly.

1 G A Pastee, Malahide, £4; 2 J & J White, Trafalgar, £2 10s.

Thorough-Bred Mare and Foal.

1 W Balkwill, London, £5.

The 1st Prize for 3 years old Stallion, awarded to T Horseman, protested against by J & J. White, on the ground of absence of Pedigree.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN BLOOD HORSES.

C Baker, Westminster, £1 10s; J & J White, Trafalgar, Yearling Filly, £1.

CLASS B.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

188 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Alex. Alcorn, Richard Mead, John Harland, Stephen Powell.

Stallion for Agricultural purposes.

1 W Robson, London, £7 10s; 2 W Shipley, London Township, £5; 3 R Swatwell, Cayuga, £2 10s.

Heavy Draught Stallion.

1 W B Crew, Toronto, £7 10s; 2 David Rowntree, York Township, £5; 3 John Crawford, Scarboro, £2 10s.

Three year old Stallion.

1 Richard Williams Dereham, Oxford, £5; 2 Joseph Hughes, London, £3; 3 John McNeil, Darlington, £1 10s.

Two year old Stallion.

1 John Gardhouse, Etobicoke, £3; 2 W Cochrane, Pickering, £2; 3 J J McLaughlan, Malahide, £1.

Three year old Filly.

1 Samuel Peters, London, £4; 2 Leonard Salmon, Binbrook, £2 10s; 3 Christopher Waugh, London, £1 10s.

Two year old Filly.

1 W Patrick, London, £3; 2 Thomas Bourn, Westminster, £2; 3 Thomas Bucison, Blanchard, £1.

Span Matched Carriage Horses.

1 M Zimmerman, Niagara Falls, £4; 2 David Collins Vienna, £3; 3 J Coote, London, £1 10s; 4 F Mead, Norfolk, £1.

Span of Draught Horses.

1 Geo. Jones, Charlotteville, £4; 2 Peter Clayton, Malahide, £3; 3 Joseph Walker, Lobo, £1 10s.

Brood Mare and Foal, or evidence that the Foal has been lost.

1 Jesse Trull, Darlington, £5; 2 H Stonehouse' Godrich, £3; 3 Jacob McMichael, Townsend, £1 10s.

Saddle Horse.

1 W Applegarth, Flamboro, £2; 2 Levi Sovereign, Windham, £1 10s; 3 W Lawrason, London, £1.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Yearling Colt.

1 John Little, London, £1 10s; 2 Charles G Moore, London, 15s.

One year old Stallion.

H Stonehouse, for Agricul. Society, Goderich, £2

Shelland Pony.

Aneas S Kennedy, Hamilton, 10s.

The Judges have great pleasure in reporting that, speaking generally, the animals that came under their inspection were of far superior quality to what they had anticipated. The Agricultural Stallions were excellent. The heavy Draught Stallions might fairly challenge comparison with any on the continent of America. The horse to which they awarded the first premium combines strength and activity in a greater degree than they ever before witnessed, and they confidently recommend him to the patronage of breeders of horses in the Province. They must express regret that the horse No. 2, (owned by James Bell, Etobicoke), should have been entered in this class, as he was certainly out of place, but as a stallion to propagate agricultural horses, he is deserving of high recommendation. In the class Matched Carriage Horses, in which no less than thirty-three were entered, they had no difficulty in deciding upon the best, which are a pair of decidedly beautiful animals, but they were very much perplexed in making a selection for second and third premiums, and the owner of a pair of sorel horses, No. 16, (J. Mead, Norfolk), may perhaps consider himself aggrieved that a premium was not awarded to him, as their points, and these of the two spans to which prizes were awarded, were so nearly equal. They recommend that a special premium be paid to him. The Brood Mares were good. The Saddle Horses were dashing animals, and the one to which they awarded the first prize, excited not only general attention, but unanimous admiration. [Signed by all the Judges.]

CLASS C — DURHAMS.

80 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs. D. W. Freeman, L. F. Allen, W. Mason, T. Stock, Isaac Askew, and T. Douglass.

Bull.

1 Walter Welford, Woodstock, £10; 2 John Jarvis, Trafalgar, £6; 3 James Armstrong, for County of Elgin Agricultural Society, £4; 4 J Sharpe, Lobo, £2; Discretionary prize, entered too late, Matthew Jonas, Darlington, £6.

Three years old Bull.

1 W H Beresford, Whitchurch, £8; 2 E W Thomson, York, £5; 3 Daniel Oneill, Paris, £3; 4 George Henry, Aldboro', £1 10s.

Two years old Bull.

1 Hon A Fergusson, Flamboro', £6; 2 J McGuffin, London, £4; 3 W Balkwill, London, £2 5s; 4 David Main, Westminster, £1 5s.

One year old Bull.

1 J P Wheeler, Scarboro', £5; 2 A Rutledge, London, £3; 3 G Bruce, Dumfries, £2; 4 H Backhouse Malahide, £1.

Bull Calf, under 1 year.

1 F W. Stone, Guelph, £4; 2 Ralph Wade, junr. Cobourg, £2 10s; 3 J P Wheeler, Scarboro', £1 10s

4 Sir E W Poore, Cobourg, 15s.
Discretionary prize, having arrived too late to compete, Matthew Jonas, Darlington, £2 10s.

| Cow.

1 J P Wheeler, Seaboro', £5; 2 J S Balkwill, London, £3; 3 Ralph Wade, Jr., Cobourg, £2; 4 James Williams, Dercham, £1 5s.

Three years old Cow.

W Balkwill, London, £4.

Two years old Heifer.

1 Hon A Fergusson, Flamboro, £3; 2 George Rod-dick, Hamilton, £2.

One year old Heifer.

1 W Miller, Pickering, £2 10s; 2 do do, £1 10s; 3 G Miller, Markham, £1; 4 James Watson, Ingersoll, 10s. S. Atkinson, Nelson, commended.

Heifer Calf, under 1 year.

1 A C Hamilton, St. Catharines, £1 10s; 2 do do, £1; 3 G Lush, Brownville, 10s.

The Committee on Short-Horn Cows wish particularly to note a cow belonging to A. C. Hamilton, Esq., of St. Catharines, as a remarkable specimen of longevity and stamina in this breed of cattle. This cow, "Lady Darlington," was imported in 1836, at the age of two years. She is therefore twenty years old. She has been a regular and constant breeder ever since, and is believed to be now in-calf. Her stock have uniformly been good, and some of the prize animals of the present Show are descended from her.

CLASS D.—DEVONS.

46 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—J. P. Wheeler, Mr. McKellar, J. B. Carpenter John Dow, Richard Pascoe.

Bull.

1 D W Freeman, Windham, £10; 2 J M Minto, Haldimand, £6; 3 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £4.

Two-years old Bull.

1 Robert Ferrie, Doon, £6; 2 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £4.

One year old Bull.

1 T Thompson, Adelaide, £5; 2 John Saul, Nis-souri, £3.

Bull Calf, under 1 year.

1 R Ferrie, Doon, £4; 2 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £2 10s; 3 Daniel Tye, Wilmot, £1 10s; 4 do do, 15s.

Cow.

1 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £5; 2 do do, £3; 3 Robert Ferrie, Doon, £2; 4 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £1 5s.

Three years old Cow.

1 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £4; 2 do do, £2 10s 3 Robert Ferrie, Doon, £1 10s.

Two year old Heifer.

1 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £3; 2 do do, £2; 3 do do, £1 5s; 4 Daniel Tye, Wilmot, 15s.

One year old Heifer.

1 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £2 10s; 2 do do, £1 10s; 3 do do, £1; 4 Robert Ferrie, Doon, 10s.

Heifer Calf, under 1 year.

1 W H Locke, Yarmouth, £1 10s; 2 do do, £1; 3 do do, 10s; 4 Robert Ferrie, Doon, 5s.

CLASS E.—HEREFORDS.

ONLY 1 ENTRY IN THIS CLASS.

Hereford Bull.

County of Oxford Agricultural Society, £10.

CLASS F.—AYRSHIRES.

27 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Baron de Longneuil, and Messrs. W. Miller, P. R. Wright, J. W. Huff, and David Smellie.

Bull.

1 R Thompson, London, (particularly commended) £10; 2 Late J B Ewart's Estate, Ancaster, £6.

Three years old Bull.

R L Denison, Toronto, £8.

Two years old Bull:

James Gilmour, Flamboro West, £6.

One year old Bull.

Late J B Ewart's Estate, Ancaster, £5.

Bull Calf, under one year.

1 Late J B Ewart's Estate, Ancaster £4; 2 R. Thompson, London, £2 10s; 3 Late J B Ewart's Estate, Ancaster, £1 10s.

Cow.

1 R L Denison, Toronto, £5; 2 Late J B Ewart's Estate, Ancaster, £3; 3 J B Askin, London, £2; 4 Late J B Ewart's Estate, Ancaster, £1 5s.

Two year old Heifer.

Late J B Ewart's Estate, Ancaster, 4th prize, 15s.

Heifer Calf, under 1 year.

1 J B Askin, London, £1 10s; 2 do do, £1; 3 W Lairmont, London, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES—GALLOWAYS.

4 ENTRIES.

Two year old Heifer.

George Miller, Markham, £1 15s.

Yearling Bull, imported this year.

1 George Roddick, Cobourg, £5 and Diploma.

Two year old Heifer.

1 George Roddick, Cobourg, £3; 2 do do, £2.

CLASS G.—GRADE CATTLE.

91 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs. T. W. Clarke, W. D. Harrison, D. R. Springer, R. Adams and A. Pass.

Cow.

1 John Stiles, London Township, £5; 2 William Shore, St. Thomas, £3; 3 R Down, Southwold, £2; 4 James Watson, Ingersoll, £1 5s.

Three years old Cow.

1 W Shore, St. Thomas, £4; 2 R Pierson, East Oxford, £2 10s; 3 W. Bishop, East Zoria, £1 10s; 4 R Pierson, East Oxford, £1.

Two years old Heifer.

1 A Vickers, London, £3; 2 W Balkwill, London, £2; 3 G. Belton, London, £1 5s; 4 Chris. Coombes, London, 15s.

One year old Heifer.

1 W Balkwill, London, £2 10s; 2 A Kerr, West-minster, £1 10s; 3 A McDonald, London, £1; 4 A Vickers, London, 10s.

Heifer Calf, under 1 year.

1 R Pierson, East Oxford, £1 10s; 2 C. Coombes, London, £1; 3 Alfred Hebelthwaite, London, 10s; 4 R Pierson, East Oxford, 5s.

**CLASS H.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE,
ANY BREED.**

55 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—W. N. Alger, John Wade, James Pile, Peter Woods, Hiram Phelps.

Ox or Steer.

1 E Smith, Gore, £7 10s; 2 John Little, London Township, £5; 3 B Markell, Niagara, £3.

Cow or Heifer.

1 J Elson, London, £7 10s; 2 Jonathan Gould, Scarboro, £5; 3 James Capner, St. Catharines, £3.

Yoke of Working Oxen.

1 Zaccheus B Choate, Glanford, £5; 2 W Shipley, London Township, £3; 3 George Robson, London Township, £2.

Team of Oxen.

Not less than 10 Yoke, from one Township, the property of any number of persons, Alexander Kerr, and others, Westminster, £10.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN FAT AND WORKING CATTLE.

Yoke of Steers.

1 George Belton, London, £3; 2 David Conway, London, £2.

Pair of Twin Steers.

Kirkwood and Laurie, Ancaster, recommended.

EXTRA ENTRIES—ANIMALS, ANY SORT.

Three Pointers.

Thomas Leach, Toronto, 10s.

Newfoundland and Spaniel Dogs.

1 B Brown, St. Thomas, 10s; 2 do do, 5s.

Rabbits.

W S Essery, London, 5s.

CLASS I.—SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.—194 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—James Cowan, W. Oliver, Jonathan Scott, John Robins, John Hies.

Ram, 2 shears and over.

1 James Dixon, Clarke, £4; 2 Geo. Miller, Markham, £2; 3 J P Gage, Wellington Square, £1; 4 W Miller, Pickering, 15s.

Shearling Ram.

1 George Miller, Markham, £4; 2 James Dixon, Clarke, £2 10s; 3 Joseph Coulson, London, £1.

Ram Lamb.

1 James Dixon, Clarke, £2; 2 Geo. Miller, Markham, £1; 3 W Shore, St. Thomas, 10s.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over.

1 Jas. Dixon, Clarke, £4; 2 W Miller, Pickering, £3; 3 George Miller, Markham, £1 10s.

Two shearling Ewes.

1 J Simpson, Darlington, £3; 2 W Miller, Pickering, £2; 3 George Miller, Markham, £1.

Two Ewe Lambs.

1 Geo. Miller, Markham, £1 10s; 2 C A Jordison, Port Hope, £1; 3 George Miller, Markham, 10s.

SOUTH-DOWNS—44 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs. S. Clarke, Isaac Garbutt, R. Pierson, John Cade and Levi Wilson.

Ram, two shears and over.

1 E Jones, Stamford, Welland, £4; 2 J Spencer, Whitby, £2 10s; 3 J Kerr, Drummondville, £1 10s.

Shearling Ram.

1 J Spencer, Whitby, £4; 2 Joseph Piers, East Oxford, £2 10s; 3 Arnold Burrowes, Brantford, £1.

Ram Lamb.

1 J Spencer, Whitby, £2; 2 do do, £1; 3 W Ash, Thorold, 10s.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over.

1 E Jones, Stamford, £4; 2 W Ash, Thorold, £3; 3 Arnold Burrowes, Brantford, £1 10s.

Two shearling Ewes.

1 E Jones, Stamford, £3; 2 E W Thomson, Toronto, £2.

Two Ewe Lambs.

1 E Jones, Stamford, £1 10; 2 T Baker, Norfolk, £1.

MERINOS AND SAXONS—17 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs. Samuel Clarke, Isaac Garbutt, Robt. Pierson, John Card, and Levi Wilson.

Ram, 2 shears and over.

1 J Langstaff, Vaughan, £4; 2 do do, £2 10s; 3 do do do, £1.

Shearling Ram.

1 Jacob Rymal, Barton, £2; 2 do do, £1.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over.

1 J Rymal, Barton, £4; 2 H Vansittart, Blanford, £3.

Two shearling Ewes.

1 J Rymal, Barton, £3; 2 H Vansittart, Blanford, £2.

Two Ewe Lambs.

H Vansittart, Blanford, £1 10s.

FAT SHEEP—11 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs. Richard Allen, Darlington; Samuel Widdifield, Uxbridge; and Geo. Wallis, Mariposa.

Two Fat Wethers.

1 Chris. Walker, London, £3; 2 T Trebilcock, Toronto, £2; 3 C Tuckey, London, £1.

Two Fat Ewes.

1 George Miller, Markham, £3; 2 do do, £2.

DISCRETIONARY ENTRIES—SHEEP—19 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—The same as for Fat Sheep.

Cotswold's 2 shear Ram.

1 Wm Miller, Pickering, £4; 2 George Miller, Markham, £2 10s.

Shearling Ram.

William Miller, Pickering, £3 10s.

Two Ewes.

George Miller, Markham, £4.

Cheviots, 2 shear Ram.

George Roddick, Hamilton, Northumberland, £4.

Pair of Cheviot Ewes.

George Roddick, Hamilton, Northumberland £3.

Three Ram Lambs.

George Roddick, Hamilton, Northumberland, £3.

Mr. Samson Baker, of Charlottaville, Norfolk, had some very superior specimens of Southdown Sheep, which appear to have been accidentally overlooked by the Judges. His Rams and Ewes were pronounced by several persons well acquainted with such matters, as having excellent qualities as breeding stock. Mr. Baker has put himself to much trouble and expence in importing good stock from England; some from the well known Earl Ducie.

The Judges are of opinion that the Cotswold sheep would make an excellent cross with the Leicesters. and are well worthy of a prize.

CLASS J.—PIGS.

LARGE BREED—36 ENTRIES.

JUDGES:—Messrs. John Kerr, Pinkham, and John Gard.

Boar one year and over.

1 G McKinley, Trafalgar, £5; 2 G McKinley, Trafalgar, £3; 3 C A Jordison, Port Hope, £2.

Breeding Sow one year and over.

1 W Moore, London, £3; 2 John Stiles, London, £2; 3 C A Jordison, Port Hope, £1.

Boar of 1854.

1 John Stiles, London, £3; 2 W Moore, London, £2; 3 C A Jordison, Port Hope, £1.

Sow of 1854.

1 A Pegler, London, £2; 2 W Moore, London, £1 10s; 3 Joseph Coulson, London, £1.

SMALL BREED—45 ENTRIES.

JUDGES:—Messrs. W. Thomson, Isaac Anderson, and John Ritson.

Boar one year and over.

1 Peter Hagle, Dereham, £5; 2 S Baker, Norfolk, £3; 3 William Harris, Dereham, £2.

Breeding Sow, one year and over.

1 W Moore, London, £3; 2 Thos Weldin, Westminster, £2; 3 J Stephens, Westminster, £1.

Boar of 1854.

1 W J Heyton, London, £3; 2 Sampson Baker, Charlotteville, £2; 3 Sampson Baker, Charlotteville, £1.

Sow of 1854.

1 W Moore, London, £2; 2 W Moore, London, £1 10s; 3 J Stephens, Westminster, £1.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES—FAT PIGS.

1 A Pegler, London, £3; 2 A Kerr, Westminster, £2; 3 W Moore, London, £1.

CLASS K.—POULTRY.

170 ENTRIES.

JUDGES:—W. B. Crew, Toronto; Col. Saunders, Guelph; W. N. Hatt.

Pair of Dorkings.

G Miller, Markham, £1.

Pair of Polands.

1 R Smith, London, £1; 2 Dr Case, Hamilton 10s.

Pair Large Breed Fowls.

1 Dr Case, Hamilton, £1; 2 W A Ferguson, Hamilton, 10s.

Pair of Jersey Blues.

T Davis, Saltfleet, £1.

Pair of Cochín China, Malay or Chiltgong Fowls,

1 Dr Case, Hamilton, £1; 2 J C Meredith, London, 10s.

Pair of Bantams.

1 H Farmer, East Zorra, £1; 2 W H Esery, London, 10s.

Pair of Turkeys, White and Coloured.

1 S H Parke, London, £1; 2 J Kerr, Drummondville, 10s.

Pair of Large Geese.

1 John Kerr, Stamford, £1; 2 C S Horne, London, 10s.

Pair of Muscovy Ducks.

1 Joseph Lamb, London, £1; 2 R Smith, 10s.

Pair Common Ducks,

1 George Miller, Markham, £1; 2 Geo. Miller, Markham, 10s.

Pair of Guinea Fowls.

1 S H Parke, London, £1; 2 W H Esery, London, 10s.

Collection of Pigeons.

1 C N Sims, London, £1; 2 J Wilson, London, 10s.

Lot of Poultry owned by Exhibitor.

1 Joseph Lamb, London, £2; 2 Joseph Lamb, London, £1.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

Black Spanish Fowles.

Geo. Miller, Markham, £1.

Collection of Poultry.

Dr Case, Hamilton, £2 10s.

Bolton Greys.

Dr Case, Hamilton, £1 5s.

The Judges have much pleasure in reporting the present show of Poultry to be far superior to any thing which has yet appeared in the Province, both with regard to the number of entries, the varieties of the birds, and their excellence.

The subjoined classification will show the premiums awarded in accordance with the published list, but it is much to be regretted that it did not embrace a greater variety in each species, and we trust your society will pardon us for recommending some changes for future exhibitions. To begin with—

Dorkings, we would recommend prizes for both spangled and white.

Polands, we would recommend prizes for four varieties,—black, white, golden and silver.

Game fowls ought to stand high in your list.

Large Breed to be struck out as mongrels.

Cochin China, Shanghai, Canton, Imperials and Bramah Pootra to come all under one class—merely divided into buff, black, white and grey,—being in reality the same birds under different names.

Black Spanish ought to have prizes as 1st class birds.

Black Java do do do do

Bolton Grey do do do do

Bolton Bay do do do do

Hamburg fowls are an excellent variety.

Jersey Blues are also good.

Dominique do do

Bantams should be divided into smooth and feathered

Nearly all the above varieties have been exhibited to us, but many have been passed over, as we hardly feel justified in granting them premiums although deserving of it,

With Turkeys we would recommend in future a special prize for the wild variety, several of which were exhibited perfectly domesticated. With Ducks we recommend, in addition to the present prize, two new ones,—for Aylesbury and Poland ducks.—With Geese we also recommend two additional prizes,—for Bremen, and Hong Kong or Chinese geese.

The other prizes to remain as they are, with the exception of that numbered K. 13, in the present list, which has given rise to misconception on the part of many exhibitors,—some imagining that the "Best Lot of Poultry, owned by an Exhibitor,"

meant the whole number he might have entered in various classes, while others thought it meant a lot put up in one pen, of either one, or many kinds specially entered for that prize.

To obviate this we have ventured to read it both ways, and trust your committee will bear us out in it, taking into consideration the great excellence and the number of birds shown.

And we recommend that Dr. Case, of Hamilton, be awarded a premium of £2 10s., and that the thanks of the Society be given to him.

And further, we cannot close this report, without expressing our great satisfaction for the extreme courtesy and assistance of J. Horne, Esq., who had the superintendence of Class K.

[Signed] NORMAN SAUNDERS.
W. B. CREW.
W. N. HUTT.

CLASS L.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

294 ENTRIES.

JUDGES:—B. Shaw, Jacob Snider, John Harvey, John Watson, David Christie.

Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, J Freeman, West Flamboro, £25.

Two bushels of Winter Wheat.

1 J Gilbert, Belleville, £2 10s; 2 J Crumback, Waterloo, £1 15; 3 L R Carpenter, Middletown, £1 5s.

The Judges remark that the samples in this class are very superior, and do credit to Canada.

Two bushels of Spring Wheat.

1 H Kennedy, London, £2 10s; 2 J S Armstrong, Eramosa, £1 15s; 3 Joseph Sisley, York, £1 5s.

Two bushels Barley, Two rowed.

1 Joseph Coulson, London, £1 10s; 2 T Davis, Saltfleet, £1; 3 D Perly, Brantford, 10s.

Two bushels, Six rowed.

1 H Kennedy, London, £1 10; 2 C Kennedy, London, £1.

Two bushels Rye.

1 J Lafferty, Senr., West Flamboro', £1 10s; 2 J Lafferty, Junr., West Flamboro', £1; 3 J Anderson, Hamilton, 10s.

Two bushels of Oats, white.

1 Jno Kerr, Stamford, £1 10s; 2 J Anderson, Hamilton, £1; 3 W Garbutt, East Oxford, 10s.

Two bushels of field Peas.

1 G Smith, East Zorra, £1 10s; 2 J Bobier, Dunwich, £1; 3 John Gilbert, Belleville, 10s.

Two bushels of Marrowfat Peas.

1 J Cunningham, Clarke, £1 10s; 2 John Gilbert, Belleville, £1; 3 John Pegler, London, 10s.

Two bushels Indian Corn in the ear, white.

1 A Shaw, Toronto, £1 10s; 2 R Stevens, Westminster, £1; 3 R Bugler, London, 10s.

Two bushels yellow Corn.

1 A Shaw, Toronto, £1 10s; 2 J Wilson, London, £1; 3 W Warden, London, 10s.

Bushel of Timothy Seed.

1 A Shaw, Toronto, £2; 2 John Grant, Westminster, £1 10s; 3 H Girouard, Hamilton, £1.

Bushel of Clover Seed.

1 B C Shaw, Norfolk, £2; 2 H Kennedy, London, £1 10s.

Best Bushel Flax Seed.

1 J S Armstrong, Eramosa, £1 10s; 2 W Garbutt, East Oxford, £1.

Best Swedish Turnip Seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20lbs.

1 J Coulson, London, £1 10s; 2 D Fisher, Bowmanville, £1; 3 D Fisher, Bowmanville, 10s.

Best Bale of Hops, not less than 112lbs.

1 J Russell, London, £5; 2 Geo Belton, London, £3; 3 W Woods, Dorchester, £2.

Best Bushel Pinkeye Potatoes.

1 J Moore, Fullerton, 15s; 2 J Wheaton, London, 10; 3 A Kerr, Westminster, 5s.

Best Bushel of any other sort.

1 J Wheaton, London, 15s; 2 R Bugler London, 10; 3 J Williamson, Woodstock, 5s.

Best Bushel Swede Turnips.

1 F W Stone, Guelph, 15; 2 F W Stone, Guelph, 10s; 3 A Beattie, Westminster, 5s.

Best Bushel of White Globe Turnips.

W Warner, London, 15s.

Best Bushel of Aberdeen Yellow Turnips.

G Robson, London, 15s.

Best 20 roots Red Carrots.

1 A Baker, Guelph, 15s; 2 D Fisher, Bowmanville, 10s; 3 J Sisley, York, 5s.

Best 20 roots White or Belgian Carrots.

1 T Weldon, Westminster, 15s; 2 Chris Coombes, London, 10s; 3 J Sisley, York, 5s.

Best 12 roots Mangel Wurzel (Long Red).

1 A Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2 F W Stone, Guelph, 10s; 3 J Sisley, York, 5s.

Best 12 roots Yellow Globe Mangle Wurzel.

1 W B Harding, Nissouri, West, 15s; 2 F W Stone, Guelph, 10s; 3 J Hollandshury, Woodstock, 5s.

Best 12 roots Sugar Beet.

1 Alfred Baker, Guelph, 15s; 2 J Sisley, York, 10s. 3 A Shaw, Toronto, 5s.

Best 20 roots Parsnips.

1 A Baker, Guelph, 15s; 2 W Warner, London, 10s; 3 J Pegler, London, 5s.

Best 20 roots Chicory.

1 A Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2 J. Sisley, York, 7s 6d;

Best 4 large Squashes for Cattle.

1 A Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2 G Tyas, London, 10s.

Best 20lbs Tobacco, growth of Canada West.

1 David Rose, Hamilton, £1; 2 Geo Moody, Howard, 10s; 3 James Fisher, Chatham, 5s.

Best Broom Corn Brush, 28lbs.

1 John Lemon, Stamford, £1; 2 E Welding, Yarmouth, 15s; 3 John Kerr, Stamford, 10s.

Best 2 Pumpkins (yellow field).

1 R Stevens, Westminster, 10s; 2 W Balkwill, London, 7s 6d; 3 James Brown, Elgin, 5s.

Best Peck of White Field Beans.

1 John Lemon, Stamford, 15s; 2 T Weldon Westminster, 10s; 3 John Lemon, Stamford 5s.

EXTRA ENTRIES—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Peter Jones, Brantford, rice or pop corn, 5s; S Blain, Ancaster, buckwheat, 10s; A Shaw, Toronto, mammoth green pumpkins, 15s; G Walker, Zorra, long yellow mangel wurzel, 15s; F W Stone, Guelph, tares 15s; E Welding, Yarmouth, Broom Corn, 15s; G Moody, Howard, tobacco plant, 5s.

CLASS M.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Fruits.

245 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Rev. F. Evans, W Mundie, G Murton.

Best 20 Varieties of Apples, named (6 of each).

1 W Baby, Chatham, 15s; 2 G Leslie, Toronto, 10s; 3 J Wilson, London, 5s.

Best 12 Table Apples, named (Fall sort).

1 John Bryce, London, 10s; 2 John Bryce, London, 7s 6d; 3 A Case, Barton, 5s.

Best 12 Table Apples, named (Winter sort).

1 E Green, London Township, 10s; 2 A Case, Barton, 7s 6d; 3 J Brown, South Yarmouth, 5s.

Best 12 Baking Apples, named.

1 T Shore, Westminster, 10s; 2 J Harris, London, 7s. 6d.; 3 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Best 20 Varieties of Pears, named (3 of each).

1 G Leslie, Toronto, 15s; 2 James Dougall, Windsor 10s; 3 James Dougall, Windsor, 5s.

Best 12 Table Pears, named (Fall sort).

1 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 10s; 2 L Sovereign Townsend, 7s 6d; 3 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Best 12 Table Pears, named (Winter sort).

1 E Green, London, 10s; 2 H Girouard, Hamilton 7s 6d; 3 S Blair, Ancaster, 5s.

Best dozen Plums, dessert, named.

1 G Leslie, Toronto, 10s; 2 Henry Ferrer, Lobo, 7s 6d; 3 W Barker, London, 5s.

Best dozen Baking Plums, named.

1 John McCarthy, Stratford, 10s; 2 John McCarthy, Stratford, 7s 6d; 3 A Baker, Guelph, 5s.

Best quart of Damsons. English.

1 E Jones, Stamford, 10s; 2 W Webb, Southwold, 7s 6d.

Best 12 Peaches, grown in open air, named.

1 G W Boggs, St. Thomas, 10s; 2 Henry Girouard, Hamilton, 7s 6d; 3 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Best 20 Varieties of Peaches, grown in open air, 3 of each.

1 H Girouard, Hamilton, 15s; 2 ten varieties from Mr. McDougall, very good; 3 basket of Peaches from Capt Broughton, Michigan, large and fine, highly commended.

Best 12 Quinces.

1 Henry Girouard, Hamilton, 10s; 2 G Leslie, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 5s.

Best 4 clusters of Grapes, hot-house.

W B Jarvis, Toronto, 10s.

Best 4 clusters Black Hamburgh, hot-house.

W B Jarvis, Toronto, 10s.

Best 4 clusters Black Grape, grown in open air.

1 R Biddulph, Westminster, 10s; 2 J Lewis, Saltfleet, 7s 6d; 3 R Bugler, London, 5s.

Best 4 clusters White Grapes, grown in open air.

1 W Webb, Southwold, 10s; 2 T J Humphreys, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Best 4 clusters of Grapes, of any other sorts.

1 W Warner, London, 10s; 2 T Shore, Westminster, 7s 6d; 3 Ashley Hollerspeck, Ontario Co, N Y., 5s.

Best and heaviest 2 bunches of Grapes.

1 W B Jarvis, Toronto, 10s; 2 W B Jarvis, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Best collection of Grapes, grown in open air.

1 T J Humphreys, Toronto, 15s; 2 R Smith, London, 10s.

Best Water Melons.

1 E Welding, Yarmouth, 10s; 2 G Tyas, London, 7s 6d; 3 H Girouard, Hamilton, 5s.

Best Musk Melon, of any sort.

1 T J Humphreys, Toronto, 10s; 2 H Girouard, Hamilton, 7s 6d; 3 S S Pomeroy, Westminster, 5s.

Best 12 Tomatoes.

1 Mrs Moore, London, 10s; 2 R Bugler, London, 7s 6d; 3 J Pegler, London, 5s.

Best assorted collection of Tomatoes.

1 H Girouard, Hamilton, 15s; 2 R Bugler, London, 10s; 3 John Lemon, Drummondville, 5s.

VEGETABLES—105 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs G Leslie, C K Barker, and Sampson Baker.

Best 12 roots of Salsify.

1 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 2 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 S S Pomeroy, Westminster, 5s.

Best 4 heads of Broccoli.

R Bugler, London, 10s.

Best 4 heads Summer Cabbage.

1 Chris Coombes, London, 10s; 2 S S Pomeroy, Westminster, 7s 6d; 3 J Pegler, London, 5s.

Best 4 heads Winter Cabbage.

1 D Fisher, Bowmanville, 10s; 2 W Thompson, York Township, 7s 6d; 3 Alex Shaw, Toronto, 5s.

Best 4 sorts Winter Cabbage, including Savoys.

1 Chris Coombes, London, 15s; 2 S S Pomeroy, Westminster, 10s.

Best 12 Carrots for Table.

1 A Baker, Guelph, 10s; 2 W Thompson, York Township, 7s 6d; 3 W Moore, London, 5s.

Best 12 Early Horn Carrots.

1 A Baker, Guelph, 10s; 2 R Bugler, London, 7s 6d; 3 G A Hatton, London, 5s.

Best 12 roots White Celery.

R Bugler, London, 10s.

Best dozen Capsicums.

1 L M Clench, London, 10s; 2 R Bugler, London, 7s 6d; 3 Geo Cooke, London, 5s.

Best collection Capsicums.

R Bugler, London, 10s.

Best 6 Purple Egg Plants.

1 J Pegler, London, 10s; 2 S S Pomeroy, Westminster, 7s 6d; 3 L M Clench, London, 5s.

Best 12 Blood Beets.

1 J Pegler, London, 10s; 2 W Balkwill, London 7s 6d; 3 S S Pomeroy, Westminster, 5s.

Best Peck of White Onions.

1 C Humble, Caradoc, 10s; 2 R Bugler, London, 7s 6d; 3 D Fisher, Bowmanville, 5s.

Best Peck of Yellow Onions.

1 R Bugler, London, 10s; 2 Chas Humble, Caradoc, 7s 6d; 3 Thomas Weldon, Westminster, 5s.

Peck of Red Onions.

1 Thomas Weldon, Westminster, 10s; 2 D Fisher, Bowmanville, 7s 6d; 3 R Bugler, London, 5s.

Peck of Early Potatoes for seed.

1 D Fisher, Bowmanville, 10s; 2 do do, 7s 6d; 3 J Pegler, London, 5s.

Best and greatest variety of early Potatoes.

1 Alex. Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2 D Fisher, Bowmanville, 10s; 3 R Bugler, London, 5s.

Four Table Squashes.

1 S S Pomeroy, Westminster, 10s; 2 J Pegler, London, 7s 6d.

Best and greatest variety of Vegetables.

R Bugler, London, 10s.

FLOWERS.

JUDGES—Rev F Evans, W Mundie, G Murton.

Best dozen Dahlias, named.

1 G Leslie, Toronto, 10s; 3 Judge Campbell Niagara, 7s 6d.

Best and largest collection of Dahlias.

1 G Leslie, Toronto, £1; 2 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 10s.

Bouquet of Cut Flowers.

1 J Harris, London, 10s; 2 H Girouard, Hamilton 7s 6d.

Bouquet for Table.

1 H Girouard, Hamilton, 10s; 2 R Bugler, London, 7s 6d.

Collection of Green-House Plants, not less than twelve specimens.

1 J Pegler, London, £1; 2 G Tyas, London, 15s.

Best and greatest variety of Green-House Plants.

1 J Pegler, London, £1; 2 G Tyas, London, 10s.

Collection of Annuals in bloom.

R Bugler, London, 10s.

Six Coxcombs.

1 Judge Campbell, Niagara, 10s; 2 R Bugler, London, 7s 6d; 3 L M Clench, London, 5s.

Collection of Verbenas, not less than 12 varieties.

1 G Leslie, Toronto, 15s; 2 H Girouard, Hamilton, 10s; 3 John Pegler, London, 5s.

EXTRA PRIZES—HORTICULTURAL.

T J Humphries, Toronto, Italian melon, 10s; do do, mushroom, 10s; do do, marrowfat bean, 10s. T Weldon, Westminster, parsnips, 10s R Bugler, London, white Egg Plants, 10s. G Hatton, London, cucumber, 10s. G Holmes, London, autumn colchicum, 10s; G W Harper, London, currants, 10s, H Girouard, Hamilton, collection of roses, 15s; G Leslie, Toronto, varieties of phlox, 15s; Alexander Shaw, Okra, 10s; Hon J Small, London, sweet corn, 7s 6d. W Thompson, York Township, Scotch Leeks, 7s 6d.

The Judges highly commend a beautiful and extensive collection of Field and Garden Seeds, tastefully arranged in bottles, packed in a case and described on labels, exhibited by James Fleming, Seedsman, Toronto. Also a collection of excellent Colored Drawings of Roots and Plants, shown by the same.—Diploma.

We would beg leave to state with regard to the Floral department, that although the specimens were not so numerous as we would wish to have seen, still some of the specimens shown were very creditable, especially some of the Bouquets of Cut

Flowers, Coxcombs and Verbenas. An extension of the same taste would be very desirable:

[Signed]

FRANCIS EVANS.
W. MUNDIE.
GEO. MURTON.

CLASS N.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, &c.

88 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Messrs Larnprier, Moule, Harris, & Withers.

Firkin of Butter, not less than 56 pounds.

1 Chris Coombes, London, £2 10s; 2 Walter Nixon, London, £1 10s; 3 John Matthews, N Oxford, £1.

Cheese, not less than 30 pounds.

1 Hiram Rannie, Dereham, £2 10s; 2 do do, £1 10s; 3 do do, £1.

Two Stilton Cheeses, not less than 14 lbs each.

1 Ralph Wade, Jr., Cobourg, £2 10s; 2 Hiram Rannie, Dereham, £1 10s; 3 Ralph Wade, Jr., Cobourg, £1.

Butter, not less than 20 lbs in Firkins, Crocks or Tubs.

1 Joseph Coulson, London, £1 10s; 2 Walter Nixon, London, £1; 3 John Stephens, Westminster, 10s.

Thirty lbs Maple Sugar.

1 J Bobier, Dunwich, £1; 1 H Kennedy, Township London, 10s; 2 Dean Tiffany, Delaware, 5s.

Six kinds of Preserves.

1 James Harvey, Barton, 15s; 2 do do, 10s; 3 Miss O'Reilly, Hamilton, 5s.

Barrel of Flour.

1 Samuel Platt, Blenheim, £1 10s; 2 do do, £1.

D. Selleck, of Prescott, had some Patent Air-chest Churns on the ground, but as they arrived too late to be entered, no premium was awarded. Mr. Selleck's Churn, however, was pronounced by competent judges as an excellent invention and well deserving the patronage of the public.

CLASS O.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

122 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—P. C. Vanbrocklin, James Scarff, W. Smith, O F. Monford, Robert Waddell, Mr. Russell, of Fifeshire, Scotland, Henry Cowing.

Best Wooden Plough.

1 Samuel Morse, Milton, £2 10s; 2 Haun and Doby, Humberstone, £1 10s; 3 Alfred Buck, Trafalgar, £1.

Best Iron Plough.

1 Barr & Co., Norwich, £2 10s; 2 J. McSherry, St. David's, £1 10s; 3 W. Walker, Westminster, £1.

Best Pair of Harrows.

1 T J. Fraser, & Co., Woodstock, £1 10s; 2 John Bruce, Glenmorris, £1; 3 Daniel Wilcox, Saltfleet, 10s.

Fanning Mill.

1 James Mitchell, Paris, £1 10s; 2 Malcolm McTaggart, Clinton, £1; 3 L M Crosby, London, 10s.

Horse-power Thrasher and Separator.

Haggart and Brother, Brampton, £5.

Grain Drill.

1 Gilbert Samson, St Catherine's £3; 2 Adkins and Ellsworth, Hamilton, £2; 3 A Anderson, Markham, £1.

Seed Drill or Barrow.

E Rorkey, Yarmouth, £1.

Straw Cutter.

1 H P Brown, Woodstock, £1; 2 Adkins and Ellsworth, Hamilton, 15s; 3 L M Crosby, London, 10s

Smut Machine.

A Jeffrey, Cobourg, £1 10s.

Machine for cutting Roots for Stock.

1 Adkins and Ellsworth, Hamilton, £1 10s; 2 do. do. £1; 3 E Rorkey, Yarmouth, 10s;

Two-horse Waggon.

1 J Kay, Galt, £3; 2 do. do. £2.

Horse Rake.

1 F Rorkey, Yarmouth, £1; 2 John Harris, Brantford, 15s.

Wooden Roller.

E Rorkey, Yarmouth. £2 10s.

Reaping Machine.

Adkins and Ellsworth, Hamilton, £5.

Mowing Machine.

1 Adkins and Ellsworth, Hamilton, £5; 2 do do £3; 3 W B Harding, Nissouri, £2.

Potato Digger.

James Beattie, Westminster, 15s.

Cultivator.

1 John Bruce, Glenmorris, £3; 2 R Forbes, Waterloo, £2; 3 Gilbert Samson, St Catharines, £1.

Machine for making Drain Tiles.

1 Adkins and Ellsworth, Hamilton, (Charnock's Patent), £2 10s; 2 John B Elson, London, £1 10s.

Brick-making Machine.

John Parsons, Toronto, £2 10s.

Half-dozen Hay Rakes.

Tate and Brothers, Oxford, 10s.

Ox Yoke and Bows.

1 T Phannell, Yarmouth, 15s; 2 Elisha Hall, Ingersoll, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

William Walker, Westminster, Levelling box or scraper, 15s; Adkins and Ellsworth, Hamilton, Timothy Seed Sower, 10s; T J Fraser and Co, Woodstock, drill plough, £1; John Wade, Port Hope, post hole borer, £3 10s; and diploma; W Nixon, Grimsby, potato and corn planter with seed sower attached, 15s; Elliott and Burgess, London, corn and potato non plough, 15s; E Rorkey, Yarmouth, hand stubble rake, 10s; F House, Thamsford, bayrack, 15s; L Hall, Ancaster, cider mill and cheese press, 15s; P Murdock, Ancaster, combination waggon, £1.

A new mode of Straight Fencing, without the necessity of post-holes, made of either split or sawed rails;—a specimen was exhibited by Mr. Kingstone, of Warwick, and attracted much attention. It is a cheap, strong and sightly fence.—Diploma.

Your Committee to whom was referred this Class in the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to report,—first, that they would recommend a separation of articles of different kinds, as it gave your Committee much trouble on account of articles of the same kind being spread all over the field. If each were placed in one locality the competition would be more perfect and would obviate that difficulty.

They would report, that on fixing upon the prizes that should be awarded on different articles, they have met with much difficulty on account of the closeness of the competition and the great merit attached to each article.

Your Committee would recommend that two Classes of prizes be given in the articles of Cultivators, distinguishing between the Field, and Drill Cultivators used in potatoes, corn &c., &c.

We have awarded diplomas as distinctions, and would beg to report that many models, worthy of consideration, as far as ingenuity is concerned, were exhibited, to which we have not given diplomas, not thinking it probable that, on account of complicity, they would ever come into general use. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed] P. C. VAN BROCKLIN.
Chairman.

CLASS P.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

LEATHER AND FURS, 111 ENTRIES.

JUDGES:—MESSRS R Dodgson, J Aylsworth, and Phillip D Booth.

Saddle and Bridle.

Henry Wells, London, £1.

Three Hogskins.

Houghton and Wallace, Brantford, £1.

Set of Farm Harness.

1 W Gibson, Toronto, £1 10s; 2 W Porter, Bowmanville, £1.

Set of Pleasure Harness.

1 John Douglass Woodstock £1 10; 2 James Nosworthy, Belleville £1.

Travelling Trunk.

J M'Vun, Galt £1 10s.

Side of Sole Leather.

1 P McKay, Dundas 15s; 2 Houghton and Wallace, Brantford 10s; 3 Wilkinson and Graham London 5s.

Side of Upper Leather.

1 Houghton and Wallace, Brantford 15s; 2 R Forbes, Waterloo 10s; 3 P McKay, Dundas 5s.

Skirting Leather.

Houghton and Wallace, Brantford 15s.

Side of Harness Leather.

1 Houghton and Wallace, Brantford 15s; 2 Wilkinson and Graham, London 10s; 3 P McKay, Dundas 5s.

Calf Skin Dressed.

1 Houghton and Wallace, Brantford 15s; 2 R Forbes, Waterloo 10s; 3 P McKay, Dundas 5s.

Skin of Leather for Carriage Covers.

1 Clement and Moore, Hamilton £1; 2 Houghton and Wallace, Brantford 10s.

Fur Hat.

Raymond and Roland, London 15s.

Fur Cap.

1 P Dubuque, London 15s; 2 Raymond and Roland, London 10s.

Fur Sleigh Robe.

1 Raymond and Co. London 15s; 2 P Dubuque, London 10s.

Speciman Bootmaker's Work.

1 Edward Murphy, London, 15s; 2 W Harding, London, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

1 Clement and Moore, Hamilton, belt leather 15s;
2 Wilkinson and Graham, London, 3 doz roans 10s;
3 do do, 1 doz hemlock linings 10s.

The Judges of Leather report that the display of Calf-skins was superior to any other kind of leather offered. They recommend prizes to be offered for Dressed Kips and Cordovan, the samples of which exhibited, were excellent. They also recommend Belt leather to be placed in the Prize List, as there is a large amount imported, inferior to that exhibited.

CLASS Q.—MANUFACTURES IN METALS, &c.

79 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—P C. Vanbrocklin, James Crombie, James Lafferty, E. W. Thomson.

Best Portable Steam Engine (open to all competitors.)

1 W Levi, Hamilton, Diploma and £5.

Best Model in Metal of Engine, general Millwright's work or Machinery.

J Skinner, Hamilton, diploma and £2.

Best Specimen of Silversmith's Work.

W Dewey, London, diploma and £2.

Best Parlour Stove.

1 Jackson and Coddington, London, £1; 2 Elliott and Burgess, London, 10s.

Best Cooking Stove with Furniture.

1 Elliott and Burgess, London, £1 10s; 2 Jackson and Coddington, London, £1; 3 do do 10s.

The Judges also recommended a first prize to J. Parsons, Toronto, his stove being upon a new principle, cooking by gas, and economical.—£1 10s.

Best Model Hot Air Apparatus.

1 F Tiffany, Toronto, £1 10s; 2 do do 15s

Best Set of Coopers' Tools.

H H Date, Galt, 15s

Best Weaver's Reeds.

1 John Flynn, London, 10s; 2 Lewis Elliot, London, 5s.

Best specimen 20lbs Cut Nails.

R Juson & Co., Hamilton, 10s

Best Blacksmith's Bellows.

1 J Dallyn & Son, Hamilton, £1 5s; 2 do do 15s

Best Rifle.

1 W H Soper, London, 15s; 2 Philo Soper, London, 10s

Best Half-dozen Narrow Axes.

H H Date, Galt, 15s

Best Set of Horse Shoes.

1 J Johnston, Waterloo, 15s; 2 James Hobbs, Toronto, 10s; 3 W Dunbar, London, 5s

Best assortment of Edge Tools.

Henry Date, Galt, Diploma, and £5.

Discretionary Prizes in Manufactures in Metal &c.

A B Orr, Stratford, fire grate for wood, 15s; P T Ware & Co, Hamilton, gold watch £1; P T Ware & Co, London, Electro-plate £1 10s; H H Date, Galt, broad axes, 10s; do do grubbing hoe 5s; do do rail way pick-axe 5s; do do ship carpenters' tools 10s; do do post axes 5s; do do Tinman's axes 10s; do do Tinman's shears 5s; do do last-makers' knife 5s; do do bookbinders' shears 10s; do do butchers cleavers 10s; R Juson & Co, Ha-

milton, railway spikes and rivetts 10s; J & D McCleary, London, plain, stamped and japanned tin-ware £1; James Hobbs, Toronto, two-billed pick 5s; H H Date, Galt, set of millwright's chisels 10s; do do framers' chisels 10s; do do millers' picks 5s; do do stonecutters' tools 10s; do do rner chisel 5s; do do framers' hicks 5s; do do hand axes and hatchets 5s; do do firmers' tools 10s; D Forbes, Waterloo, kip skins 10s; J Johnson, Waterloo, set bar shoes 5s; James Scott, London, two hammers 10s; John Gurd, London, rifle 10s; do do pistol 10s; C Garth & Co, London, gas lamps £1; D. Porter, Hamilton, sewing machine £1; H H Date, Galt, hand hammers 5s; H ram Piper and Brother, Toronto, railway lamps £1 10s

CLASS R.—CABINET WARE, CARRIAGES, &c

67 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—William Scaif, Hamilton O'Reilly, E W Thomson

Best specimen of Graining Wood.

1 W Edwards, Woodstock, diploma and £1 10s;
2 do do do £1; 3 do do 10s;

Centre Table.

1 R Robertson, Woodstock, diploma and £1 10s;
2 do do do 15s

Best Dining Table.

1 G W Webb, Colborne, diploma and £1; 2 Henry Coombes 15s

Best Sofa.

Rawlings and Lowe, Woodstock, Diploma and £3

Best Ottoman.

Mrs O McCleary, London £1

Best one horse Pleasure Carriage.

1 W and J McBride, London, diploma and £2; 2 R McCullough, London, £1 10; 3 Reid and McCullough, St Thomas 15s

Best 2 horse Pleasure Carriage.

1 Williams & Cooper, Hamilton, Diploma and £2; 2 R McCullough, London, £1 10s; 3 Lowrie & Campbell, London, £1

Best Wooden Pail.

J Young, Galt, 7s

Best Washing Machine.

Richard Lossing, Brantford, 10s

Best Churn.

1 Henry Markle, East Flamboro, 15s; 2 John Amshary, Whitby 10s;

Best Bundle of Shingles, split.

1 G Pouud, Malahide, 10s; 2 do do 5s

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN CABINET WARE, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

H Kordes, London, Stoddart Piano; Chickering, do; Dunham, do, and Piano Mecanique, imported, of excellent description, £1 10s; W & J McBride, London, one-horse Sleigh, £2 10s and Diploma; E R Ellis, London, Chiffonier, £1 5s; R Roberts, Woodstock, Drawing-room Chairs and two Stands, 15s; Murgatroyd & Sons, Smithville, a two-horse Pleasure Carriage, £2 and diploma; do do one Trotting Buggy, £2 and diploma; James Tomlinson, Markham, one horse Sleigh, £1; W Matthews, Hamilton, Piano £2 10s; J W White, Melodeon £1 10s.

CLASS S.—POTTERY.

7 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—F P Gould, Judge Campbell, and Mr. Fleming.

Best Specimen of Pottery.

John B Elson, London, £1

Best specimen Draining Tile.

1 John B Elson, London, £2 10s; 2 Joshua Sisley, Scarboro' £1 5s; 3 do do, 10s.

Best dozen Bricks,

Joshua Sisley, Scarboro', 10s.

CLASS T.—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

JUDGES—Messrs. Kerby, Brinle, and Parnell.

Best piece of not less than 12 yards of Woollen Carpet

1 George Wright, Flamboro', £2; 2 J W Vanwarmer, Gore of London, £1; 3 Eber Deacon, Woodhouse, 10s.

Best pair Woollen Blankets.

1 John Patterson, Dundas, £2; 2 do do, £1; 3 Jacob McMichael, Townsend, 10s.

Best Counterpane.

1 J Sleafel, Humberstone, £1; 2 do do, 15s; 3 Miss M C Thompson, London, 10s.

Best piece 12 yards Flannel.

1 Alvy German, Dumfries, £1; 2 do do, 15s; 3 John Patterson, Dundas, 10s.

Best piece of Satinet 12 yards.

1 Alvy German, Dumfries, £1; 2 R R Smiley, Ancaster, 15s.

Best piece Broadcloth, from Canadian wool.

Alvy German, Dumfries, £2.

Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not Factory made.

1 John Rose, Dumfries, 15s; 2 do do, 10; 3 Chris Waugh, London, 5s.

Best piece Winter Tweed, 12 yards.

R R Smiley, Ancaster, £1.

Best piece Fulled Cloth, 10 yards, not Factory made.

1 John Rose, Dumfries, £1 10s; 2 C Tuckey, London, £1; 3 do do, 10s.

Best Shawls, not Factory made.

1 Miss M C Thompson, London, £1 10s; 2 Mrs Thompson, York Township, £1; 3 Duncan McVicar, Chatham, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

James Brown, S Yarmouth, 2 fleeces Saxon wool, very fine, £1 10s; D McVicar, Chatham, one plaid, 10s; John Flynn, London, Linen and Cotton Goods, 10s; R R Smiley, Ancaster, knitted drawers, 15s; do do do, knitted shirts, 15s; John Rose, Dumfries, woollen yarn, 10s.

CLASS U.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

353 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—Mesdames Harris, Wilson, Small, Adams, and Beecher.

Best specimen of Crotchet Work.

1 Miss Goodhue, London, £1; 2 Miss M Wilson, Westminster, 15s; 3 Mrs Adams, London, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.

1 Mrs G Taylor, London, 10s; 2 Mrs Adams, London, 10s.

Best specimen Fancy Netting.

1 Sarah Sweetman, Hamilton, 15s; 2 Miss Birrell, Pickering, 10s.

Best specimen Fancy Knitting.

1 Mrs Burgess, London, 15; 2 Mrs S Pollard, Hamilton, 10s; 3 Mrs Unwin, Toronto, 7s 6d.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZE.

Miss Egan, London, 5s.

Best Embroidery, in Muslin.

1 Mrs McCoobry, London, 15s; 2 Miss Margaret Mitchell, 10s; 3 Mrs McCoobry, London, 7s 6d.

Best Embroidery, in Silk.

1 Miss E Stevens, London, 15; 2 Miss J R Christie, Niagara, 10s; 3 Mrs J Steven, London, 7s 6d.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZE.

Mrs J Stevens, London, 5s.

Best Embroidery, in Worsted.

1 Miss Tisdale, Adelaide, 15s; 2 Miss Bellairs, Port Burwell, 10s; 3 Mrs W Gray, London, 7s 6d.

Best specimen of Worsted Work.

1 Mrs L Lawrason, London, 15s; 2 Miss M Timmis Westminster, 10s; 3 Mrs R Fairclough, Hamilton, 7s 6d.

Best specimen of Raised Worsted Work.

1 Miss A Langs, Windham, 15s; 2 Mrs Unwin, Toronto, 10s; 3 Miss Tupper, Brantford, 7s 6d.

Best specimen of Ornamental Needle Work.

1 Miss H Ezekiel, London, 15s; 2 Miss Tisdale, Adelaide, 10s; 3 Mrs Dixon, London, 5s.

Best specimen of Quilts, in Crotchet.

1 Miss C Graham, Woodstock, £1; 2 Miss Simpson, Toronto, 15s; 3 Miss M McKenzie, Montreal, 10s.

Specimen in Knitting.

1 Mrs Geo. Walker, London £1; 2 Mrs Wm. Gibson, London 15s; 3 Mrs Geo. Jackson, London 10s.

Specimen in Silk.

1 Mrs P Jones, Brantford £1; 2 Mrs J P Vercoe, Yarmouth 15s.

Piece-Work Quilt.

Miss Fowler, Fingal £1; 2 Mrs Buchanan, Port Sarnia 15s; 3 Sarah Bigelow, Hamilton 10s.

Specimen in Tutting.

Mrs. and Miss Gill, London, 15s.

Specimen of Braiding.

1 Mrs. A R Christie, Niagara, 15s; 2 Miss Panton, Hamilton, 10s; 3 Mrs Hutton, London, 7s 6d.

Specimen of Wax Fruit.

1 Miss Ezekiel, London, 15s; 2 Miss Bell, Toronto, 10s; 3 Miss M C Clarke, East Oxford, 5s.

Specimen of Wax Flowers.

1 Mary Beattie, London, 15s; 2 Mrs Dan Campbell Dundas, 10; 3 Mrs F Ross, Toronto 5s.

Pair of Woollen Socks.

1 Mrs Alexander Kerr, Westminster, 10s; 2 Miss Barker, London, 7s 6d; 3 Mrs John Reese, Chatham 5s.

Pair Woollen Stockings.

1 Mrs E D Moore, Toronto 10s; 2 Mrs Dunbar, Westminster, 7s 6d.

Specimen of Gentlemen's shirts.

1 Miss M Niles, Dorchester, 15s; 2 Miss Susan Mitchell, London, 10s.

Pair of Woollen Mittens.

1 Mrs Jacob McMichael, Townsend, 10s; 2 W H Ball Thorold, 7s 6d.

Pair of Woollen Gloves.

1 Mrs Dunbar, Westminster, 10s; 2 Mrs Dunbar, Westminster, 7s 6d; 3 Mrs Thompson, Toronto, 5s.

Hat of Canadian Straw.

1 Mrs J Moorehouse, Dorchester, 10s; 2 Mrs Thompson Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Mrs Thompson, Toronto, 5s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs Unwin, Toronto 10s; Mrs T Taylor, London Tissue Flowers 15s; Miss F Ezekiel, London, Fancy Head-dress, 10s; Miss Eliza Bates, Westminster Fancy Basket, and Stand, 10s; Miss Bell, Westminster, Fancy Fan; J K Brown, London, Fancy Bonnet, 15s; Mrs Hodge, St Thomas, quilt, 10s; Mrs Hodge, St Thomas lace collar, made by a blind girl, 10s; Mrs M Watson London, 7s 6d; Miss Egan, London, Card Racks, 10s; Miss S Pollard, Hamilton, 10s; do do do 15s; do do do 15s;—Charlesworth, Toronto, Fancy Head-dress 10s.

CLASS V—FINE ARTS &c.

JUDGES:—Col Wilson, Mr. Humphreys, Judge Campbell, Mr Birrell, G A Barber.

OIL.—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Historical painting, Canadian subject.

Paul Kane, Toronto Diploma and £3.

Landscape, Canadian subject.

1 Paul Kane, Toronto, Diploma and £3; 2 do do £2 10s.

Animals, grouped or single.

Paul Kane, Toronto, Diploma and £3.

Portrait.

1 Paul Kane, Toronto diploma and £2 10s; 2 Adam Waltben, £1 10s.

DISCRETIONARY.

James P Wilkins £1 10.

In Water Colours—Landscape, Canadian subject.

J B Wandesford, Goderich, diploma and £2 10s.

A number of excellent views of Canadian Cities, were shown in this class by Mr. E Whitefield, but being colored lithograph prints, they do not come within the meaning of the prize list.

Portrait.

1 J B Wandesford, Goderich diploma and £2; 2 J B Wandesford, Goderich, £1.

Animals, grouped or single.

Mrs Taylor, London, diploma and £2 10s.

Flowers.

1 J B Wandesford, Goderich, diploma and £1 10s; 2 E Whitefield, Toronto, £1.

Pencil and Crayon.—Pencil Drawing.

E Whitefield, Toronto, diploma and £1 10s; 2 Robert Davis, London, £1.

OIL.—AMATEUR LIST.

Landscape, Canadian subject.

Cyrenius Hall, Westminster, diploma and £2 10s.

Portrait.

John Ashton, London, diploma and £2.

Animals.

1 F W Wright, Toronto, £2 10s; 2 Cyrenius Hall, Westminster, £1.

In Water Colors.—Landscape, Canadian subject.

1 Miss Eccles, Toronto, diploma and £2; J F J Harris, London, £1; Highly commended, Mrs H Dixon London, and second piece by J F J Harris, London.

Animals, grouped or single.

1 F W Wright, Toronto, diploma and £2; 2 do do £1.

Miniature.

1 Miss Tisdale, Adelaide, diploma and £1 10s; 2 Mrs P Jones, Brantford, £1.

Highly commended, Miss Tisdale, Adelaide.

Flowers.

1 Miss F. Ross, Toronto, diploma and £1; 2 Miss Gill, London, 15s.

Pencil and Crayon—Pencil Drawing.

1 Miss Gill, London, diploma and £1; 2 Miss Tisdale, Adelaide, 15s; 3 Mrs F W Wright, Toronto, highly commended.

Crayon Drawing.

1 Miss A Blake, Toronto, diploma and £1; 2 Miss Sedworth, Woodstock, 15s.

Colored Crayon.

1 F W Wright, Toronto, diploma and £1; 2 Miss Maughan, Toronto, 15s.

Best specimen of Colored Geometrical Drawing of Engine or Millwright work.

1 D Hanvey, St Thomas, diploma and £2; 2 Miss Stevens, London, £1.

Daguerreotype, best collection. the Exhibitor to have operated in Canada for the last 12 months.

1 Graves & Prudden, London, diploma and £1 10s; 2 James Egan, London, £1.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZE.

Canadian Immigration Society, diploma and £1.

Lithographic Drawing.

I tefield, Toronto, diploma and £1 10s; 2 Maclear & Co, Toronto, £1; 3 Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, commended.

Wood Engraving.

Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, (beautiful specimen) diploma and £1 10s.

Engraving on Copper.

Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, (good specimen) diploma and £1 10s.

Engraving on Steel.

T Wheeler, Toronto, (very good) diploma and £1 10s.

Best specimen of Seal Engraving.

Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and £2.

Carving in Stone.

1 John Smith, Port Stanley, £2; 2 A McClure, London, £1.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZE.

H H & M Hurd, Hamilton, £1.

Ornamental Writing.

James Riley, Westminster, diploma and £1 10s.

Stuffed Birds.

Rev B Cronyn, London, £1.

Picture-Frame, gilt.

Smith & Roberts, Hamilton, £1.

Stained Glass.

Noble & Lewis, London, £1.

Dentistry.

1 Miles B Stennett, Hamilton, diploma and £1; 2 D O French, Toronto, 10s.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN FINE ARTS, &C.

Walter Eales, Toronto, fire-works, recommended, £1; F W Wright, Toronto, sea piece, 10s; do do, anatomical drawings, 15s and diploma; Miss Gill, London, etchings, 7s 6d; do do, Flowers, 5s; P-eters & Smith, London, architectural drawings, £1 10s and diploma; Noble & Lewis London, painting on glass, 10s; Miss Tisdale, Adelaide, water color paintings, £1 10s and diploma; John Ashton, London, oil landscape, 10s; Miss Maughan, Toronto, pencil drawings, 10s; Mrs Taylor, etchings, £1, highly commended; Dr A T Bull, London, surgical splints, £1 10s.

The Judges regret that, in all probability, articles possessing merit may have been overlooked, as in some classes they have not been able to find out all the articles entered.

CLASS W.—INDIAN PRIZES.

JUDGES.—Colonel Wilson, M J T Humphreys, Judge Campbell, Mr. Birrell, George A Barber.

Best Tobacco Pouch worked with Porcupine Quills.

Mr Jones Brantford, 5s

Best pair of Moccasins (worked with Porcupine Quills)

1 C D Paul, St Thomas, 7s 6d; 2 do do do 5s.

Best pair of Moccasins (worked with Beads.)

C D Paul, St Thomas 7s 6d

Best Fruit Basket.

Mrs J L. Williams, London, 7s 6d

Best Hand Basket.

1 Mr Jones, Brantford, 7s 6d; 2 C D Paul, St. Thomas, 5s

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES IN INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

C D Paul, St Thomas, Tobacco Pouch with beads, 5s; do do leggings, 5s; do do buckskin mittens, 5s; do do Indian box, 5s; do do Mooseskin, 5s; Mr Jones Brantford, bowl and ladle, 10s; do do do 5s

CLASS X.—BOOK-BINDING, PAPER, &c.

JUDGES.—Dr Baker, T C Dixon, and Col Marks.

Best Specimen Bookbinding.

1 Thompson & Co, Toronto, £1; 2 W Warwick, Woodstock, 15s; 3 John G Campbell, London, 10s

Best specimen Letter-press Printing, executed since last Exhibition.

1 Thompson & Co, Toronto £2 10s; 2 Talbot and Siddons, London, £1 10; 3 do do £1.

The Committee appointed to examine and Judge Class X., report that the Bookbinding No. 3, 2 and 4, are very creditable specimens, and have received 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes accordingly. *Letter Press Printing No. 3, is exceedingly well executed, and has received the 1st Prize; Nos. 1 and 2, to which the 2nd and 3rd prizes are awarded, are also excellent specimens of Canadian work.

CLASS Y.—FOREIGN STOCK.

Devon Yearling Bull.

L F Allen, Buffalo, N.Y. £2

Devon Heifer.

Do do £1

CLASS Z.—FOREIGN IMPLEMENTS.

Best Subsoil Plough.

H C White, Buffalo, £1

Cider Mill.

H C White, Buffalo, £1

Churns.

H C White, Buffalo, £1

Cider Mill and Press.

J R Coe, Kirtland, Ohio £1 10s.

PREMIUMS FOR COUNTY REPORTS.

D. B. Stevenson, M.P.P., Picton, a premium of £20, for the best Agricultural Report on the County of Prince Edward.

Wm. McMicking, Queenston, £20, for the best Agricultural Report on the County of Welland.

E. Billings, Bytown, £15, for the best Agricultural Report on the County of Carleton.

TOWNSHIP OF YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

CULTURE OF FLAX AND HEMP.

Paper read by Mr. John Dew.

MR. PRESIDENT, SIR.—The subject for discussion this evening, and which I have been appointed to introduce, is one which I consider every way worthy the attention of the Canadian farmer, viz., the best method of cultivating "Flax and Hemp," but sir, I have small hopes that our discussing the subject will have any effect in drawing the attention of our farmers seriously to it, at least while the "palmy days" remain, wherein the farmer can realize the present high prices for wheat. In this, however, I hope I may be mistaken; be that as it may, I feel satisfied that a long time will not elapse, before this subject becomes one of the most prominent and important, that must engage the attention of our agriculturists; it has done so in many parts of the old country; it has produced its Flax Societies in England, and its Flax Improvement Societies in Ireland, and, I believe, other countries have their Societies,—having for their object the improvement and extension of this branch of industry. This question has often been mooted in Canada, and the columns of the Canadian *Agriculturist* have often been devoted to the subject, and we were informed therein, some 15 or 16 months ago, that the Minister of Agriculture in this Province, had sent to the United Kingdom, a person who had some previous knowledge of the subject, to make enquiries as to the best modes of growing, preparing and manufacturing of Flax. I have looked with no small degree of interest for the report thereon, but have been hitherto disappointed. It may be a question with some, whether public aid should be given to this branch of industry, or whether it should be left to private enterprise alone. The present grave events now pending in Europe will, perhaps, decide this question. The vast quantities of cordage, canvas, hemp and flax seed, and oil-cake, required in the United Kingdom will, perhaps, make it a matter of policy to encourage the Canadian farmer to grow these staples, by giving

a premium in the shape of high prices. I will not, however, take up the time of the meeting at this time with discussing this question, but will now proceed to the main question, viz., the best method of growing "Flax and Hemp," and, in doing so, I shall not detail the different modes which I have practiced in growing those staples, but detail the one which I prefer, and I prefer it because it has done well with me and because my wheat crop after it was very good. The rotation and management are as follows: 1st year,—it is spring, and I take a piece of sod or meadow land and crop it with oats or peas, if low land (which I prefer), I sow oats, if upland, sow peas; in the Fall I draw on my manure or as much as I have to spare, and spread it; I then plough my land in ridges or rows, about 2 or 3 feet apart and plough deep; this covers up the manure and exposes a large surface for the winter frosts to act upon; and also lay your lands dry, and for this purpose water courses should be opened out where needful. 2nd year,—prepare your land for corn and roots, and if not manured well in the Fall, do it now, and be generous—it will repay you, and the ploughing, hoeing and working these crops will pulverize the soil and get it into fine tilth by the Fall, when all that will be necessary to be done, will be to see to your water courses; and take care that the water all gets off, it will greatly assist your next spring work. 3rd year,—as soon as the land is dry,—and I advise you not to touch it until it is quite friable,—which it will be when dry; then plough, harrow and roll, repeating the harrowing and rolling until you have your land as fine as a garden; then sow your flax seed and lightly brush it in—either by a light harrow, with brush-wood interwoven—or a hurdle made with brush on purpose, and finish by running a light roller over the whole. This brings me to the subject of seed per acre.—this should be regulated by the object the cultivator has in view; when he sows his land, if his object be to obtain as much seed as possible, without regarding either the quality or quantity of the fibre, then three pecks per acre of good clean seed will suffice, and even less will suffice if the land is very rich; but if the object be to obtain as much fibre as possible, then 1½ or 2 bushels will not be overmuch—always bearing in mind that the finer the fibre the larger will be the produce of it, and in this case the richer the land the more seed is required—the object being to prevent the stooling out, as that would be injurious to a fine staple, but best for the production of seed. Again, in a general way, where the farmer's object is a medium quantity of both seed and fibre, I have found one bushel of seed per acre answer a good purpose. Care should be taken that the seed be good, there is much bad seed, and generally very foul and full of the seeds of other plants, the worst being the wild mustard or charlock, and a spring variety of cockle, called "flax cockle," the seeds of which are hard & separate—being so near the size of the flax seed itself; there is another kind of seed which is not so injurious as the above, it is called yellow seed and the plant yellow weed,—I suppose from its

flowers being of that color,—it is, by some, called "gold of pleasure;" these seeds are nutritious and yield a large quantity of oil, although deficient in that respect to the flax seed; it will, however, if not kept down, soon become the principal crop; care should therefore be taken in cleaning the seed as much as possible, and by careful weeding; and to ensure a good crop of flax this should be effectually done,—every weed should be cut up, pulled out, completely eradicated, no half work should be allowed here, and the best way is to get at it early while the flax is only a few inches high; there is then less danger of injuring the flax, which is, when trodden down, rather liable to damage. The weeding should, if possible, be done by women, going on their knees and facing the wind, which will greatly assist its powers of acquiring its erect position, (if it is met by the wind in the direction the flax is laid)—and sir, the flax at this period, no doubt would be benefited, if it had a little of Mr. Mechi's liquid manure showered over it, with his forcing pump, hydrants and "gutta serena" tubing; but as we must wait some years for that, we must leave it to Providential showers and morning dews, until it has obtained sufficient maturity for pulling—which may be known by observing the time when the leaves and foliage fall from the stalks, and when the bolls are had enough to resist considerable pressure, when placed between the finger and thumb,—the seed beginning to glaze and of a pale brown color. The pulling should then be done and this should be carefully performed,—the ends being kept as level and even as possible; this is done best by grasping firmly a considerable quantity in the hand at once, and when drawn, if any earth adheres, a smart swing or gentle rap against the foot will knock it off. It should be made into sheaves about 15 inches in circumference and tied with some of the flax, but some prefer to tie it with rushes, old matting, or straw, anything to prevent loss in the fibre, as it is found that if bound with flax the band does not water or clean out so well. The sheaves, when tied, should be placed in stooks running north and south, about 10 or 12 sheaves in a stook, and should remain in stook until perfectly dry, it may then be taken to the barn or stacked in the same manner as any of the cereals, to be threshed at your earliest convenience. Your land may now be ploughed into suitable stiches and Fall wheat sown,—with seeds the following spring, or if the land throws heavy to straw, the same rotation may be repeated. I now, sir, come to the subject of threshing, which is best performed with a block of hard wood, about a foot long, 4 to 8 inches wide and 3 or 4 inches thick, with a handle driven into it at an angle of about 40 degrees, the edges taken off a little and the ends rounded; this will answer the purpose well. Some thresh with a flail, made with a thicker and heavier piece of wood than the common swingle; the flax should be laid evenly on the floor, and when threshed clean, carefully tied up into small bundles of about the same size as when pulled, and rather loosely,—that is, if it is intended for water rotting; if not, it may be tied up in any way you please, so long as it is kept straight. Another

method is sometimes practised of separating the seed, called rippling; it is done by drawing the flax through upright pieces of iron or steel made taper and quite pointed, and fixed firmly into a thick plank, and placed so as to form a kind of comb, through which the bools cannot pass; the flax is drawn through and the heads fall off and are afterwards beaten and rubbed until the seed is separated. I think, where convenient, a common threshing machine would answer this purpose of threshing the bools very well; the chaff, after the seed is separated, should be taken care of; it is, when properly prepared, said to be better feed than thin oats; it makes excellent food for milch cows, when scalded, with a little bran and cut hay, or chaff. The threshing being done, the straw can be stacked away for future use, and if kept dry, it is said to improve by being kept over for one or two seasons. There is one word of advice I would suggest, and that is, to take care that your threshing floor be tight, or the seed will find its way through, like fine sand through the hour-glass.—And now, sir, this brings me to the subject of Hemp—in which I have had but very little experience—having grown but little myself and seen very little grown. The only crop I had any opportunity of observing, was grown on upland and contrary to the common opinion, that it must be grown on alluvial soil. It was sown broadcast, and, while young, kept clean by hoeing, and thinned out to about 15 inches apart; the plant soon takes possession of the ground and keeps down everything else.—As soon as the male plants were sufficiently mature, they were pulled, the seed-bearing plants being left until the seed was sufficiently ripe; it was then pulled and laid down for 2 or 3 days, then placed into stooks like corn, and when perfectly dry, was taken to the barn to be threshed; care should be taken, or much seed will be lost by shedding. The male plants may be known by their yellow color, the fading of the flowers and the yellow dust which flies off in great profusion when shaken. The seed sown was about 1½ bushels per acre. With regard to the preparation of the soil, it is essentially the same as for flax; it should be made fine by repeated ploughing and tillage, and if not rich must be made so—and the richer, the more plants it will sustain, consequently more seed should be sown. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, in an Essay on Hemp, says that the soil should be as carefully prepared as for flax. This too often neglected point cannot be attended to too much. Hemp is not so hardy a plant as flax, it should not be sown so early—as it will not bear frost; the middle of May will be soon enough; the best time is, if possible, just before a shower. The land should be rolled, and if the seed could be drilled, I think it would be an improvement, and with this I must conclude the subject of Hemp. It would be easy to enumerate other methods of cultivation of flax out in a meeting like this, composed of farmers, each one may be supposed to know something appertaining to its culture, and some, I have no doubt, do know much more of it than myself. Before I conclude, I beg leave to remark that the increased demand for beef and mutton, has a par-

ticular bearing on the rotation I advocate; by it a great amount of food will be obtained. It may be the present prices for butcher's meat will be maintained, and although the Canadian farmer can neither grow turnips nor use them as the British farmer can—our long and cold winters prevent that,—yet they will be useful as an auxiliary. Cattle want something of a warmer and less watery nature, and we can supply that by the Indian corn and the flax seed, or exchange our flax seed for oil-cake, and a combination of these, with roots, will surely be a fattening food, and very largely increase the quality as well as the quantity of the farmer's best "friend," viz., his manure heap. When the farmer's object in growing flax, is solely for the seed, he sometimes practices what is technically called "stealing a crop;" this is often done in the state of Ohio, by sowing flax seed with barley, and, when at maturity, harvesting both together; and a writer in the *Norfolk Messenger*, and copied into the *Agriculturist*, recommends sowing flax seed with oats. But, sir, I do not approve of sowing flax seed with a grain crop, at least in this part of Canada, my greatest objection being the impossibility of using the straw as we now do, it would only be useful for bedding of horses or hogs; but if he wishes to do something in that "pilfering" way, I would advise him to get a piece of rich land, or made so, and sow carrots as early as possible, in rows about 28 inches apart, then sow flax seed broadcast over the whole and lightly roll it; the flax will come off in July and the carrots should be cleaned out and cultivated between the rows, and if the weather is seasonable, he will find his carrots do well and come off the latter end of October. Flax, in Flanders, is generally followed by a crop of white turnips the same year, the ground having a dressing of liquid manure given it.

N.B.—The amount of produce per acre is so connected with the preparation of the fibre, that I beg to leave that part of the question untouched at present. I trust some one, better qualified, will introduce the subject at an early day.

Communication.

STAMFORD, C. W., Sept. 24, 1854.

To G. BUCKLAND, Esq.

In the present number of the *Canadian Agriculturist* are some extracts from the Rev. Mr. Smith's pamphlet, in which he details his plan of growing each succeeding year a crop of wheat on the same land,—a great improvement on Tall,—who succeeded in raising sixteen bushels on one acre of land, one-fifth part of which only was in crop. Mr. Smith equally divides his half crop, half fallow, from which half his average yield is 34 bushels. Now, sir, I have been thinking if the Canadian farmer, who has allowed the pigeon weed or Canada thistle to eat out his crop, even after a summer fallow, was to adopt the system so successfully carried out at Low

Weedon, and realize sixteen bushels, at the same time giving a death blow to the intruders, would he not profit by the two years' experiment?

There are two other classes, the small farmer and the gardener, who has land not in vegetables; he has the talent necessary to carry through the whole process, tools also, except a small drill and cultivator, to follow, with a certain profit, on his extra labor.

He who cultivates from 10 to 20 acres, could set apart two, four, or six acres, to be drilled in upon one-half, while the other half is in fallow.

Could not a plot of the Experimental Farm be devoted to the purpose of proving its feasibility in Canada West?

As neither note nor comment is appended to the extracts, I will venture a few facts on the subject in hand.

Tull has been justly styled the father of the drill system; his idea was to grow wheat year after year on the same land, without manure, that is, cropping one-fifth, four-fifths being fallow;—average crop, sixteen bushels.

The Frenchman does not realize so much as sixteen bushels, with advantages Tull did not possess.

About the end of the last century, a Rev. gentleman, a few miles from Low Weedon, cultivated a small field on the Tullian principle with six feet lands, three feet in crop, drilled nine inch intervals, and three feet fallow, ploughed three or four times with a small plough and one horse; his best crop reached eighteen bushels.

From then, until Mr. S. published his results, little has been done or written, as the majority of practical men think if half of ten acres are fallow, better crop five and work the other five, and by giving the same labor and manure to the half, in two years the whole ten will have produced more profit, than if drilled and fallowed on the Smithsonian principle. Canadian farmers are obliged to economize labor and time.

The great secret of profitable farming is plenty of manure, to be produced by a full stock of cattle and sheep, provision being made for abundance of food at all seasons.

Yours truly,

JAMES JONES.

Editorial, &c.

G. BUCKLAND, Esq., EDITOR.

H. THOMSON, Esq., ASSISTANT EDITOR.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

The work to be done in November will consist to some extent in a continuation of that done for the past month. Fodder and roots, if still outstanding, must now be gathered and secured, the near approach of frost rendering the doing so absolutely necessary. In reference to

securing the latter, the reader will find on page 110 of the present volume of the *Agriculturist*, a communication from Mr. Gordon of Whitby, from which some useful hints may be gained.

Now is a favorable season, when the hurry of the summer's operations is over, for the farmer to look around him, and project improvements in his system of farming for the future. Let him observe where the results of his labours have disappointed his expectations, and endeavour to ascertain the cause, with the view to counteracting opposing tendencies in the composition of his soil or farm, stock, or other of the main elements with which he has to deal, and also with a view to remedying such defects as he may be convinced of in his mode of husbandry.— This may be partially applied during the remaining open season of the fall, and also during the winter, in several ways, to some of which we may briefly allude.

The season for conducting field operations may reasonably be expected to remain open in Upper Canada, as usual, till about the end of the present month, or even several weeks later, but it may happen on the other hand that hard frost shall set in, as is sometimes the case, as early as the 15th or 20th of the month. However that may be, the season, so long as it is favourable, should be taken advantage of to make as much and as good use of the plough as may be desirable. Deep and clean fall ploughing on stiff lands, by exposing the surface to the action of the frost, has a valuable influence in meliorating the natural stubbornness of the soil. The ploughing should be performed on those fields where it will be of most value to have it done over winter, with a due regard to a judicious rotation of crops. Surface draining also should be duly attended to, by forming sufficiently narrow ridges, and opening the dead furrows and cross drains, very much in the same manner as in putting in winter wheat. If any of the land lies partly or wholly under stagnant water during winter, half the benefit of the ploughing would be lost. After the commencement of hard frost prevents the further use of the plough, something more than surface drainage may still be projected and carried out, by cutting drains with

the spade through low spots, &c. All such operations will be found of value the following season, when seed time comes round again. However, this subject was alluded to in our last.

As a considerable amount of thrashing is necessarily performed during fall and early winter, it will be requisite in a greater degree than usual this season, to pay due regard to the saving and economising of the straw and chaff. Large quantities of these are frequently absolutely wasted for the want of a slight expenditure of time and care. The chaff, which always contains much nutritious matter, should, if possible, be carefully stored in the barn, and the straw, if it cannot be housed, should be at least stacked, and protected by fence or otherwise from being destroyed by the cattle.

About the 15th or 20th of the present month is the proper time to let the Ram and Ewes run together. The lambs will then be dropped about the middle or end of April, when the early grass will assist the ewes in giving a good supply of milk. And in breeding sheep, it is now quite unnecessary to state that attempting to save money by not obtaining the services of a good ram, would be the very worst of economy. The ample encouragement now given in Upper Canada to the spirited breeders of good stock of all kinds, and the high prices they obtain for animals, are highly gratifying, and full of promise of a high progressive improvement, as well as an evidence of the general prosperity of our farmers. The fact also affords the best inducement that can be offered, to those who are still in the rear in the march of improvement, to imitate those who have set so praiseworthy and successful an example. No farmer should be content with any animal to breed from but of the very best quality, or at least the best his means will permit him to purchase.

Penning up hogs for fattening is one of the necessary operations of the present period of the year. From the high value of peas and other feeding materials it will be necessary so to economise and use them as to make them produce the greatest possible result in a given time, otherwise the fattening process may be attended by a loss instead of profit. In order to effect this the

hogs should be put up in thoroughly dry and clean apartments, well ventilated, and moderately warm with well arranged feeding troughs, also kept sweet and clean, and their food and water given with the greatest attention to regularity in time and quantity; of the latter just as much as they can eat at once, without permitting any to be wasted.

As winter is now near at hand, it is of the highest importance that all the arrangements about the barn-yard should be as complete as possible, both with a view to the protection and feeding of the stock, and to the production of the greatest possible amount of manure. There can be no doubt that the growing of grain has received heretofore in this country too great a share of the farmers' attention, to the neglect of the raising and fattening of stock. In the question of immediate profit it may well be doubted whether this has not been a mistake, but looking at the ultimate productiveness of the soil, there can be no doubt in the matter. The manure heap is the farmer's mine of wealth, and cannot be produced in much quantity without the aid of a well filled stock yard. Therefore every aid, by a well contrived range of farm buildings, proper feeding places, &c., towards making use of all the farm fodder to the best possible purpose, and accumulating the greatest amount and best quality of manure, is of the highest value, and should be sought after and adopted with the least possible delay. Waste of manure by washing rains, should be at once prevented by all the means that can be adopted.

CARROTS.

Experiments have been made which prove that a bushel of carrots and a bushel of oats, fed together to a horse, are worth more than two bushels of oats; yet an acre of ground which will yield forty bushels of oats will produce a thousand bushels of carrots.

Why will not Canadian farmers grow more Carrots, more root crops generally, and less oats? By subsoil ploughing and high manuring, upon a loamy soil, a thousand bushels of carrots may be grown to the acre. It has been found a good practice to soak the seed 36 hours in brine and to roll it in plaster. Any light, friable, rich soil will grow carrots.

Literary and Miscellaneous.

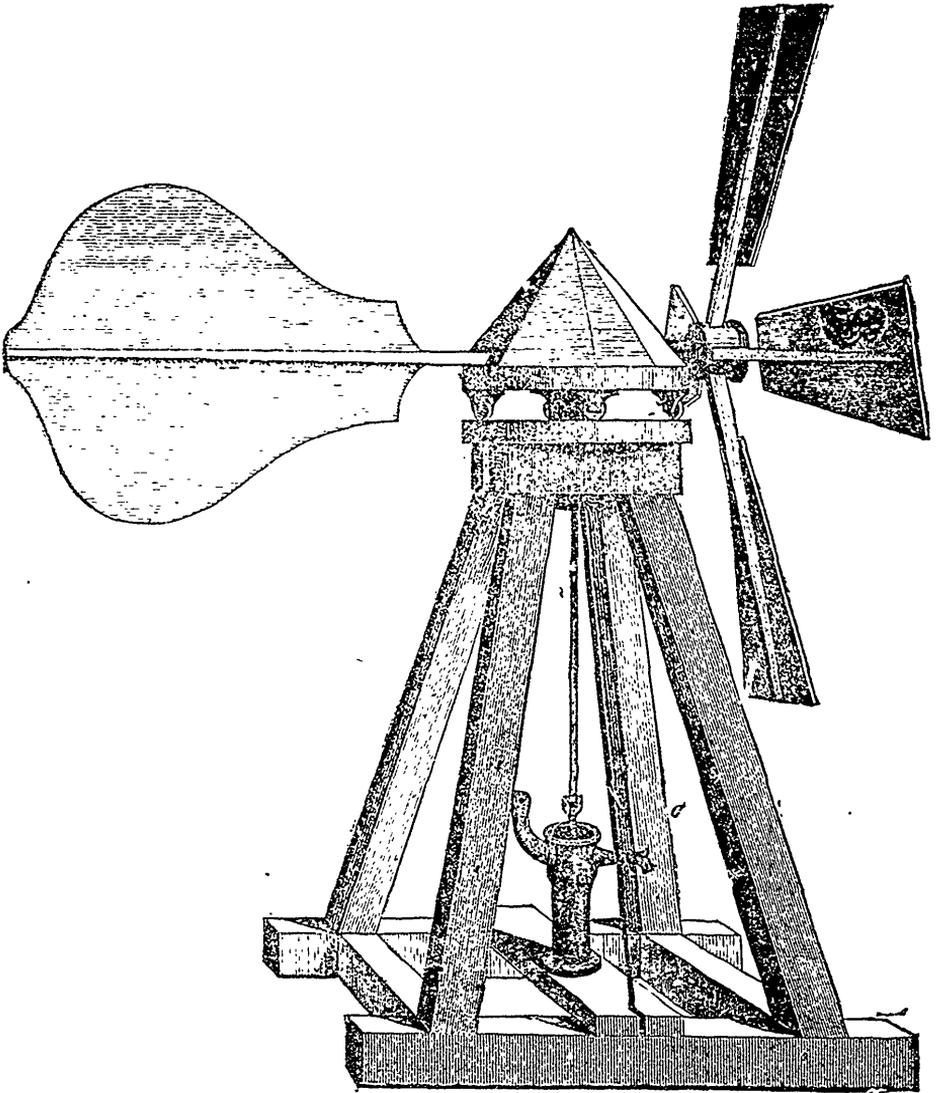
EDUCATION ANALYSED.

BY MRS. M. F. H. THOMAS.

CHAPTER IV.

Metaphysics.—Matter even in its most etherealized form is totally inert; possessing no self-moulding, or self-moving power; yet it has *properties*, latent, until brought out by the force of mind, which modify the action of that force; or in other words, cause mind to exhibit certain manifestations when acting through it. These laws or properties, immutable and coexistent with its substance, are in perfect adaptation to the constitution of mind and subservient to its purposes; for there is nothing but adaptation and harmony in the "nature of things." Upon this inert matter, the Spirit of God "moved," fashioning a world of light, beauty and intelligent design—a counterpart of itself, all good, for a pure fountain can yield only sweet water. Hence theologians wisely bid us study in nature, the character and perfections of Deity. Did metaphysicians carry the same inductive spirit into the study of the human mind, there would be less clashing and vagueness. God is spirit; and we can study him only in his manifestations through matter, which he animates, so mind, the human mind can be studied only in its action on matter—the organism it animates. It fashions to itself the body which contains it. It makes itself a fitting tenement, and from the external we judge the internal. That the mind moulds the features is demonstrated by daily experience, and confessed tacitly by all. Even the child instinctively reads character in the countenances of those around it; its young mind turning like the magnet to the loadstone of sympathy and benevolence; and a close observer of mankind, can seldom be deceived in his estimate of those among whom he mingles. Now it is evident that each faculty of the mind, does not use every part of the organism simultaneously, or promiscuously, as is shown by the different expressions and developments, caused by the different states of feeling. Thus habitual sour temper contracts the brow, while care furrows it. We also know that the constant exercise of any part strengthens and develops it; hence parts most constantly used become disproportionably strong and predisposed to action, and re-acting by this condition on the mind, produce a tendency to excessive action in its corresponding faculties. Now each

faculty of the mind has its own proper stimulant in the external world to which it responds, or by which it is excited to action. Thus murder excites destructiveness; hence the blind courage, cruelty and fearful recklessness of life, in time of war; and hence too, the law of "blood for blood." Arrogance excites self-esteem, kindness, benevolence, &c., &c. Here, then, is the grand lever, by which the world of mind is moved—the secret of its education—the only means of its reformation. That educating power begins to exert itself with the existence of the mental germ, in the influence of the parent mind; and, in turn, the character it imparts, stamps its impress on the new organism. After birth, the influence of the parent mind, is exchanged for that of external circumstances; the exercise of any faculty in those around us, having a tendency to excite the same in us. Sensations, feelings, words and deeds, the action of other minds, stamp our individuality by exercising the same in us. This is the great secret of success in education; the solution of the great problem of government, both parental and civil. A proper realization of this truth would banish gibbets, knouts, guillotines, and every other instrument of torture from our earth, even to the pedagogue's ferule; would make penitentiaries places of confinement indeed, but confinement amid moral influences and manifestations of benevolence; would still domestic railing and breathe an atmosphere of kindness through our world; I for one, verily believe, *that the chief sins of our race, are those of ignorance.* Have not men, long enough tried to banish crime by force and fear? By corporeal inflictions and exhibitions calculated to appeal to, and stimulate the worst part of our nature? Has not the gibbet long enough goaded the assassin to deeds of blood? Has not the exhibition of brute force in government long enough cultivated the brute in human nature, and the rod and ferule long enough debased our children. Parents, have you a child whose angry temper disturbs and darkens your home? Speak firmly but *gently.* Wear a kindly smile. Sedulously keep it from scenes of cruelty and anger, and the noxious weeds will die out for want of nourishment. Is he addicted to deception and fraud? First of all remove temptation as much as possible, and then be sure that he sees only staunch integrity and openness in those around him. The old adage, that "*like begets like,*" is an eternal truth. Here is a test too, for reformers and reform institutions. *Talk as we will, words*



PORTABLE WIND-MILL.

The above cut represents a very convenient application of wind-power to the operation of a pump. These machines are now used extensively in the United States, and are made of all sizes. They are portable and can be applied to various purposes. The engraving is a view of one capable of driving a two-inch pump, and costs at the manufacturer's, about \$30, including the pump. The frame is 5 feet six inches high, and the diameter of the wings is 10 feet.

In situations not too much sheltered, these windmills can be applied to many purposes.—

By the erection of suitable tanks, water might be raised and retained at such an elevation, as not only to supply a house from a distant spring or stream, but afford the means for extinguishing a fire, watering a garden, &c. Built on a larger scale they may be applied to threshing, sawing wood, &c. A very slight breeze is sufficient to operate a pump.

These mills are very substantially made by Mr. A. E. Beach, New York, and being light can be readily forwarded to any part of the country.

without *deeds* are but sounding brass. *Deeds*, must renovate the world. The life—the daily walk is the only really effective sermon. We must purify and elevate ourselves before we can exert an elevating and purifying influence on society. Sacrifices and burnt offering—the awful manifestations of Sinai—the law graven on tables of stone, and the verification of prophecy, could not suffice for the world's redemption. A *perfect life*—an exhibition of immaculate virtue and human trials and sufferings, alone was sufficient. When will men learn, that only *virtue can create virtue*. Parents, would you have your homes the abodes of all that nobles and happiest mankind? Be yourselves noble and happy. Be yourselves whatever you would have your children become. What culpable carelessness is shown in the selection of teachers for common schools. Remember that what is contained in the books you place in your children's hands, is not all they learn. Every word and act of the teacher, is forming the young minds around him. Is he coarse and brutal? They are learning coarseness and brutality. Is the impress of dissipation upon him? It will stamp itself upon their plastic minds. And in conclusion, be it remembered, that the influence of no rational being is indifferent; and therefore, only the truly good can exist without exerting an influence positively baneful upon the world, however loudly others may *talk* of reform.

Brooklin, Oct. 20th, 1854.

POETRY.

James Russell Lowell has written a great many pretty things, and among the many is the following, which for suggestiveness and beauty, equals some of Hood's pathetic lines:

"Hark! that rustle of a dress,
Still with lavish costliness;
Here comes one whose cheek would blush
But to have her garments brush
'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin
Wove the weary 'broidery m.
And in midnights, chill and murky,
Stirred her life into her work;
Bending backward from her toil,
Lest her tears the silk might soil;
Shaping from her bitter thought,
Heart's-case and forget-me-not;
Saturizing her despair
With the emblems woven there!"

Reviews, &c.

The Anglo-American for Oct., Macfar & Co. Toronto

The present number of this interesting miscellany is fully equal to its predecessors. It contains a large and well executed engraving of Cronstadt, from the narrow channel nearest St. Petersburg, and a plan of Farm Buildings, which we recommend to the attention of our readers.

Chambers' Journal for August and September; A. H. Armour, Toronto.

The latter numbers of the Messrs. Chambers' world-renowned periodical, fully sustain the high character which this miscellany has enjoyed for a long term of years. A work of this kind is indeed an invaluable boon to a family.

Norton's Literary Gazette; New York, C. B. Norton.

This fortnightly publication contains all necessary information about books, libraries, and literature in general. It is carefully and ably edited, and cannot fail to be highly useful and instructive to all who are in any way interested in literary matters. To such we strongly recommend it.

RECIPES, &c.

WOUNDS.—An effectual cure for a cut, bruise, or burn, is the inside coating of the shell of a raw egg; apply the moist surface to the wound; it will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal a wound without pain, more speedily than any other plaster or salve whatever.—*Medical Almanac.*

SODA CAKE.—Take one pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of currents, two eggs, a few drops of essence of lemon, and a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, which should be previously mixed with the flour; the whole to be mixed with half a pint of warm milk.

RECIPE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.—Take a large handful of garden thyme, pick it from the larger sprigs, and boil it well in a pint of the best white wine vinegar, strain it through a cloth, and add to the liquor a pound of sugar; then boil it again gently, keeping it well stirred, until it becomes a syrup; when cold put it into a bottle for use. A large teaspoonful, night and morning, is a sufficient dose for a child.

WASH FOR TREES.—Heat one pound of sal soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in a gallon of water. This wash, will take off all the moss and dead bark, and kill all the insects on all fruit trees or grape vines, and make them as smooth as though polished, and make old trees bear anew. Never whitewash a tree.

TO THAW OUT A PUMP.—Take a half inch lead pipe, put a funnel in one end and set the other on the ice in the pump. Now pour boiling water in the funnel, and the pipe will settle rapidly down through the ice. Now having drilled a hole through the mass, hot water will soon enlarge it so that your pump-rod will move and raise the water from below which will melt away the obstruction.

GALLS FROM THE HARNESS OR SADDLE.—Maj. Long, in his valuable account of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says that his party found white lead moistened with milk to succeed better than anything else in preventing the bad effects of the galls on the horses' back, in their march over the plains that border the mountains. Its effect in smoothing or soothing the irritated and inflamed surface was admirable.—*American Farmer.*

The value of ammonia to growing plants arises from the fact that it is composed of the same materials that plants require, viz, hydrogen and nitrogen.

ACIDITY.—A teaspoonful of finely powdered char coal in half a tumbler of water will effect a cure; it will also correct dyspeptic irregularities, with exercise it will perform a certain cure, unless the constitution be previously destroyed.—*Aurora.*

SORE THROAT FROM COLD.—Mix a wine glass full of calcined magnesia, with water, to the consistence of paste, and take a teaspoonful every hour or so during the day.—*London Lancet.*

CROUP.—Take an equal portion of pulverized alum and honey, (say, a teaspoonful of each,) mix them well and give a teaspoonful every two or three minutes till it operates as an emetic.—*Med. Journal.*

LIME, LINIMENT FOR BURNS, SCALDS, &c.—Linseed or common olive oil and lime water, equal parts, to be shaken up together every time of use, for scrofula and syphilitic sores, and still more for burns and scalds.

TO CURE HICCUGH, OR HICCOG.—The spasm is caused by flatulency, indigestion, and acidity. It may be relieved generally by a sudden fright or surprise, or any sudden application of cold, also by eating a small piece of ice, taking a pinch of snuff, or anything that excites coughing.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CHALLENGE!

WHEREAS Mr. John Wade, of Coloung, Mr. W. N. Alger, of Bramford, and Peter Wood, of Stratford, three judges of Fat Cattle, at the Provincial Show, held at London, have given premiums to cattle not entitled to it, I therefore offer the said judges a challenge of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, the money to be given to the Middlesex Agricultural Society by the winner, that in Class H. No. 5, not noticed by said judges, is superior in Beef, and a fatter Heifer than the cow that got the first prize. I also offer a like sum, or any amount they like to name, on No. 6 in same class, not noticed.

To decide the bet I offer to take seven graziers, or butchers, as follows, viz: One from each of the following places—London, St. Thomas, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Bramford, Hamilton and Toronto, each to be chosen by the mayor or president of each city or town, as the case may be.

I further offer the said judges a challenge of FIFTY POUNDS, to be decided as above, and the money to be kept by the winner of the bet, that Mr. Luite's Ox, which got the second prize, is a fatter Ox than the one they gave the first prize to. The party that loses shall pay all expenses of the said judges, as well as their time.

If the said judges will accept all, or any of these offers they will communicate to "A Member of the Agricultural Society," Office of the *Middlesex Prototype*. The necessary legal forms to make the above binding, shall be ready at the *Prototype* office, when called for.

A MEMBER OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

London, Oct. 2, 1854.

RAM FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

THAT fine old Imported Southdown Ram, the "Duke of Richmond" for Sale, or to be Let for the Season.
JOHN SPENCER,
Dorset Farm, Whitby, Oct. 25th, 1854.

Hydraulic and Agricultural Engineering.

MR. JOHN HENRY CHARNOCK, Hydraulic and Agricultural Engineer, (a Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and author of its Prize Report on the Farming of the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as other papers on Drainage, &c., published in its Journal; and late an Assistant Commissioner under the English Drainage Acts) begs to offer his Professional Services to the City and Town Authorities, and to the Agriculturists of Canada, and to solicit the honor of their patronage and support.

Having for several years past devoted special attention to that branch of Engineering which embraces more particularly works of Town Sewerage and Water supply, the Drainage, Irrigation and general Improvement of Land, the planning and erection of Sewerage and Drain pipe works, Farm Buildings and Machinery, together with the laying out of Parks and Ornamental Grounds, Mr. Charnock ventures to think that such experience coupled with a practical knowledge of the approved systems and appliances of the day, will enable him to render valuable and efficient services to those who may favor him with their commands.

Mr. C. is furnished with testimonials from numerous parties of known standing and repute, which he will be happy to submit to those who may consider place employing him. And all communications addressed to him, CRY OF HAMILTON, CANADA WEST, will have prompt attention.

JOHN H. CHARNOCK.

OFFICE, JAMES'S STREET, HAMILTON.—At Mr. Simons' Land Agent, close to the St. George's Hotel.

Hamilton, August, 1854.

ENGLISH CATTLE.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES and OTHERS requiring the best bred Cattle from England—comprising:

PURE BLOOD HORSES, SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, NORTH DEVONS, HEREFORDS, Ayrshire and ALDERNEY COWS.

Also: Pure Bred Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep.

Also: Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Swine; imported on commission into any part of Canada and the United States, by Messrs. Thos. Betts & Brother, of Herts, England.

Cattle ordered previous to the 1st of September will be insured if desired.

Every information with regard to terms and shipment of Stock to America will be strictly attended to by applying to W. EVANS, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Montreal, or to J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden-Lane, New York City.

THOS. BETTS & BROTHER,
Herts, England.

Toronto, August, 1854.

THE

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