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Vol. III. No. 22.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

POSTAGE FREE.

List of Prizes Awarded.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, SEPT. 25 to 28, 1866.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—HOOD HORSES.—22 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Messrs T. Blanchard, Appleby; W. May, St. Catharines; J. Simpson, Jr., Kingston; H. D. Smith, Clearville; F. Smith, Petrolia.

Best thorough-bred stallion, 4 years old and upwards, E. Ark-lanc, Oshawa, "Kennet".....	\$36
2nd do. Joseph Grand, Toronto, "Captain Buford".....	24
3rd do. C. T. Douglas, Whitchurch, "The Tester".....	16
Best 3 years old stallion, Simon Beatty, Markham, "Fiat".....	22
Best 2 years old stallion, J. & J. White, Trafalgar.....	14
Best yearling colt, J. & J. White, Trafalgar.....	8
2nd do. Nelson Gates, Scarborough.....	6
Best thorough-bred stallion of any age, Simon Beatty, Mark-ham, "Promised Land".....	Diploma
Best 3 years old filly, John Shedden, Toronto.....	18
2nd do. J. & J. White, Trafalgar.....	11
Best 2 years old filly, Nelson Gates, Scarborough.....	14
Best yearling filly, C. Arkland, Oshawa.....	8
Best mare and foal, or satisfactory evidence that a foal has been raised this season, J. & J. White, Trafalgar, "Augusta," imported from the United States.....	33
2nd do. "Maritana".....	14

CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—131 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Messrs. John Barwick, Woodstock; Angus Macdonald, Williamstown; John Mitchell, Stamford; John Henderson, Goro's Landing.

Best stallion for agricultural purposes, of any age, prize presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, J. J. Fisher, Colborne, "Huron".....	\$60
Best stallion for agricultural purposes, 4 years old and upwards, J. J. Fisher, Colborne.....	36
2nd do. James Morrow, Tecumseh.....	24
3rd do. Thomas Evans, Whitby.....	16
Best 3 years old stallion, William Young, Markham.....	22
2nd do. James Harris, West Oxford.....	14
3rd do. Joseph McBride, Binbrooke.....	8
Best 2 years old stallion, John Dixon, Etobicoke.....	14
2nd do. Richard Falls, Trafalgar.....	10
3rd do. C. Trick, Cartwright.....	6
Best yearling colt, M. Keaman, Vaughan.....	8
2nd do. W. Wheler, Scarborough.....	6
Best 3 years old filly, Simon Shunk, Vaughan.....	18
2nd do. T. Smith, Toronto.....	11
3rd do. F. Ash, Markham.....	7
Best 2 years old filly, R. Gardner, Toronto.....	14
2nd do. James Dixon, Scarborough.....	9
Best yearling filly, John Hartley, Nelson.....	8
2nd do. Silas Inch, Oshawa.....	6
Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that a foal has been raised, Robert Belth, Darlington.....	22
2nd do. J. S. Preston, Esquesing.....	14
3rd do. C. Jaffray, Albion.....	6
Best span matched farm or team geldings or mares in harness, Richard Thomas, Etobicoke.....	20
2nd do. John Clark, Chinguacousy.....	15
3rd do. George Sharp, Markham.....	10

CLASS III.—ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSES.—161 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—S. B. Bradshaw, Bowmanville; Alex Kerr, Westminster; Frank Smith, Petrolia; Thos. Dempster, Gananoque.

Best road or carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards, J. M. Davis, Richmond Hill.....	36
2nd do. Geo. Murray, York tp.....	24
3rd do. C. T. Douglas, Whitchurch.....	16
Best road or carriage stallion, 3 years old, F. Hall, Clarke.....	22
2nd do. Thomas H. Stripp, Dorchester.....	14
3rd do. Thomas Ireland, Pickering.....	7
Best road or carriage stallion, 2 years old, Henry Bell, Goro of Toronto.....	14
2nd do. P. Wideman, Markham.....	10
3rd do. N. Kirby, Vaughan.....	6
Best road or carriage yearling colt, Thomas Best, Toronto.....	8
2nd do. Silas Inch, Oshawa.....	6
Best road or carriage stallion, of any age, Mr. J. B. Davis, Richmond Hill.....	Diploma
Best French Canadian stallion, R. Sylvester, Scarborough.....	30
2nd do. W. F. Docherty, Toronto.....	20
3rd do. G. H. Phillips, Prescott.....	10
Best roadster filly, 3 years old, R. Kennedy, Blehheim.....	18
2nd do. R. L. Dennison, Jr., York Mills.....	11
3rd do. J. Sisley, Scarborough.....	7
Best roadster filly, 2 years old, C. Walker, London township.....	14
2nd do. Thomas Bonner, Toronto.....	7
3rd do. Mugh Monro, Pickering.....	6

Best roadster yearling filly, John Shedden, Toronto, 2nd prize raised a foal, J. S. Preston, Esquesing.....	22
2nd do. W. Jaffray, Albion.....	14
3rd do. Thomas Best, Toronto.....	6
Best pair matched carriage horses, geldings or mares, J. M. Davis, Richmond Hill.....	20
2nd do. W. McKay, Toronto.....	15
3rd do. Joseph Walker, Toronto.....	8
Best roadster or carriage horse, gelding or mare, in harness, James McLutosh, Southwold.....	10
2nd do. Hendrie & Co, Hamilton.....	8
3rd do. C. T. Douglas, Whitchurch.....	6
Best roadster or saddle horse, gelding or mare, Hendrie & Co, Hamilton.....	10
2nd do. Joseph Grand, Toronto.....	8
3rd do. G. D. Morton, Bradford.....	6
EXTRAS.—Simon Beattie, Markham, Indian pony, in harness.....	2
Thomas Cowland, Sapeca pony in harness.....	2
Joseph Wixon, Jr., Claremont, Highland pony.....	2

CLASS IV.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.—62 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Messrs John Mercer, Chatham; John Tilt, Derry West, Donald Anderson, Melrose, Wm Robinson, Galt.

Best heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upwards, J. Thompson, Markham.....	\$36
2nd do. Thos Hodgson, Whitby.....	24
3rd do. D. E. J. Mackenzie, Markham.....	16
Best 3 years old stallion, James Dalzell, Blehheim, imported from Scotland.....	66
2nd do. R. Adams, Acton.....	14
3rd do. James Large, Chinguacousy.....	7
Best 2 years old stallion, Wm Armstrong, Markham.....	10
2nd do. Richard Hason, Toronto tp.....	10
Best yearling colt, J. Davidson, Pickering.....	8
2nd do. J. R. Torrance, Scarborough.....	6
Best draught stallion, any age, James Dalzell, Blehheim.....	Diploma
Best 3 year old filly, John Guy, Fullarton.....	18
Best 2 year old filly, A. Beth, Clarke.....	14
2nd do. John Crawford, Scarborough.....	9
3rd do. D. McCannachie, Clarke.....	5
Best yearling filly, Geo Laddell, Whitby.....	8
2nd do. D. McCannachie, Clarke.....	4
Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that a foal has been raised, John Crawford, Scarborough.....	22
2nd do. J. R. Torrance, Scarborough.....	14
3rd do. J. R. Torrance, Scarborough.....	6
Best span of draught horses, geldings or mares, D Robertson, Queenston.....	20
2nd do. John Morrison, Scarborough.....	15
3rd do. James Lawrie, Scarborough.....	10

NOTE.—The judges are of opinion that the several spans of draught horses are not up to the usual standard in this class, being much too light. They are also of opinion that it would be much better for exhibitors if stallions and mares were not brought upon the show ground so high in flesh.

CATTLE.

CLASS V.—DEERINGS.—92 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Messrs Donald Kennedy, Ottawa, Malcolm Smith, Derham, Wm Alger, Colborne, John Ashworth, Ottawa, Sanford Howard, Michigan; John R Paige, New York; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, John Snell, Edmonton, "Baron Solway".....	\$36
2nd do. George Robson, London tp, "Royal Duke of Gloster".....	24
3rd do. George Miller, Markham, "Marion, Duke of Aldrio".....	12
Best 3 years old bull, J & R Hunter, Flora, "Sir Harry".....	32
2nd do. J. S. Thompson, Whitby, "President".....	20
3rd do. John Ackroy, Etobicoke, "Ariol".....	12
Best 2 years old bull, W & J Peters, London, "Constitution" imported from United States.....	48
2nd do. John Miller, Pickering, "Prince of Bourbon".....	16
3rd do. F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Grand Duke of Moreton".....	8
Best 1 year old bull, George Wood, Downie, "Nelson".....	10
2nd do. John Snell, Edmonton, "Duke of Bourbon".....	12
3rd do. S. Moffatt, Galt, "Howard".....	7
Best bull calf, under 1 year, Hon D Christie, Brantford, "Oxford of Athelstano".....	16
2nd do. John Miller, Pickering.....	10
3rd do. John Snell, Edmonton, "Baron Poel".....	6
Best bull of any age, Hon D Christie, Brantford, "Oxford of Athelstano".....	Diploma
Best cow, Hon D Christie, Brantford, "Queen of Athelstano".....	20
2nd do. do do "Placidia".....	12
3rd do. F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Isabella 8th".....	8
Best 3 years old cow, John Snell, Edmonton, "Grace Darling".....	16
2nd do. Hon D Christie, Brantford, "Princess of Athelstano".....	10
3rd do. F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Isabella 10th".....	6

Best 2 years old heifer, Hon D Christie, Brantford, "May Queen".....	12
2nd do. John Snell, Edmonton, "Alice".....	8
3rd do. F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Duchess of York 3rd".....	4
Best 1 year old heifer, John Miller, Pickering.....	10
2nd do. F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Queen of the May 2nd".....	4
3rd do. Geo Miller, Markham, "Queen of the May 2nd".....	4
Best heifer calf, under 1 year, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Isabella 14th".....	6
2nd do. Hon D Christie, Brantford, "Christino 3rd".....	4
3rd do. John Snell, Edmonton, "Welcome".....	2

REMARKS.—The Judges would report this class as having unusual merit, and unanimously commend it.

CLASS VI.—DEVONS.—106 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Messrs James Grear, County of Perth; J H Bessey, St. Catharines; Capt Tyrwhitt, Bradford.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, John Pincombe, Westminster, "Prince of Wales".....	\$36
2nd do. William Armstrong, Markham, "2nd Duke of Darlington".....	24
3rd do. R. Spooner, Kingston, "Governor".....	10
Best 3 years old bull, George Rudd, Puslinch, "Prince William".....	32
2nd do. John Moore, Etobicoke, "Young Prince of Wales".....	16
Best 1 year old bull, W & L Courtois, Darlington, "Surprise".....	20
2nd do. John Pincombe, Westminster, "Young Lord Portman".....	12
3rd do. John Pincombe, Westminster.....	7
Best bull calf under one year, John Pincombe, Westminster, "Eclipse".....	16
2nd do. W & L Courtois, Darlington, "Garibaldi 2nd".....	10
3rd do. John Pincombe, Westminster, "Havelock".....	6
Best Devon bull of any age, John Pincombe, Westminster, "Prince of Wales".....	Diploma
Best cow, John Pincombe, Westminster, "Lady Thompson".....	20
2nd do. W & L Courtois, Darlington, "Princess".....	12
3rd do. W & J Peters, London, "Truett 2nd".....	8
Best 3 year old cow, John Pincombe, Westminster, "Lady Lydden".....	16
2nd do. W & J Peters, London, "Truett 3rd".....	10
3rd do. George Rudd, Puslinch, "Cherry".....	6
Best 2 year old heifer, John Pincombe, Westminster, "Comet".....	12
2nd do. "Little Curley".....	8
3rd do. Geo Mann, Bowmanville, "Primrose".....	6
Best 1 year old heifer, M. Perdue, Chinguacousy, "Cherry".....	10
2nd do. George Rudd, Puslinch, "Lady Ann".....	6
3rd do. John Pincombe, Westminster, "Lady Quarterly".....	4
Best heifer calf, W & J Peters, London.....	6
2nd do. H. Spencer, Whitby, "Stately".....	4
3rd do. W & L Courtois, Darlington, "Mary Ann".....	2

CLASS VII.—HEREFORDS.—32 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Messrs Edward Jones, Thorold, Henry Moyle, Paris, Iria Ham, Hamburg; Wm Garleuer, Oro.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Guelph".....	36
Best bull 3 years old, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Comodoro".....	32
Best 1 year old bull, W. Perdue, Chinguacousy.....	20
2nd do. R. L. Deussen, Toronto, "Victor, bred by Mr Stone".....	12
3rd do. Nathan Choate, Hope.....	7
Best bull calf, under 1 year, F. W. Stone, Guelph.....	16
2nd do. do do do do do do.....	10
3rd do. do do do do do do.....	6
Best bull of any age, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Guelph".....	Diploma
Best cow, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Bonny Lass".....	20
2nd do. do do do "Hebe".....	12
3rd do. do do do "Gentle".....	8
Best 3 years old cow, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Hebe 2nd".....	16
2nd do. do do do "Vesta 3rd".....	10
3rd do. do do do "Graceful 2nd".....	8
Best 2 years old heifer, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Gentle 6th".....	12
2nd do. do do do "Gentle 6th".....	8
3rd do. do do do "Baroness 3rd".....	10
Best 1 year old heifer, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Princess 2nd".....	10
2nd do. do do do "Bonny Lass 2nd".....	4
3rd do. do do do "Baroness 5th".....	6
Best heifer calf, under 1 year, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Baroness 5th".....	4
2nd do. do do do "Bonny Lass 3rd".....	6
3rd do. do do do do do do do.....	2

REMARK.—The entries in this class were limited, but the stock exhibited superior.

CLASS VIII.—AYRESHIRE.—91 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm Young, Huron, John Frost, Port Hope; J W Hough, Brockville; James Graham, No. 1 Hastings; James Brodie, N. Y. State.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, Wm Wheler, Scarborough, "Carrick Farmer".....	\$36
2nd do. George Crawford, Brockville, "Abe Lincoln".....	24
3rd do. John Crawford, Scarborough, "Barney".....	16

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best 3 years old bull, Thomas Thompson & Co, Williamsburg, Eclipse' and 'Best ram lamb, Wm Jeffrey, Whitby'.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best ram lamb, Wm Jeffrey, Whitby' and 'Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, John Ackroy, Etobicoke'.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best breeding sow, one year and over, C A Jordison, Rawdon' and 'Best boar, one year and over, H Dempsey, Downie'.

JUDGES.—Messrs Andrew Eyle, Afr, James Craig, Cornwall, John Dunlop, Woodstock.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, David Youle, Stanley' and 'Best 2 years old bull, A McNeil, Vaughan'.

JUDGES.—Messrs Patrick Carroll, Goderich; John Renton, Carleton Place; Wm Humphries, Warkworth; Daniel Matthews, Simcoe.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best ram, two shears and over, F W Stone, Guelph' and 'Best shearing ram, F W Stone, Guelph'.

JUDGES.—Messrs J B Aylsworth, Newburg, D B Solmes, Prince Edward; Donald Fraser, Addington.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best boar, one year and over, J Zimmerman, Nelson' and 'Best breeding sow, one year and over, James W Johnson, Grantham'.

JUDGES.—Messrs J Ashworth, Ottawa, Jacob Young, York, John Williams, Fingal.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best grade cow, Wm Thompson, Markham' and 'Best 3 years old cow, James Vine, St Catharines'.

JUDGES.—Messrs George H Jones, Hillier; Isaac Garbutt, North Duro, John Wado, Port Hope; L D Watkins.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best ram, two shears and over, Joseph Wikson, Claremont' and 'Best shearing ram, Geo Miller, Markham'.

JUDGES.—Messrs J. D. Humphreys, Toronto; Samson Roberts, Whitby; Joseph Hamilton, St. Catharines; J. C. Small, Toronto; R. Currie, Niagara.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best pair white dorkings, John Bogue, Westminster' and 'Best pair of coloured dorkings, George Z. Rykert, St. Catharines'.

JUDGES.—Messrs Joo Randall, North York; H J Lawrie, Hamilton, John Geale, Kingston, Philip Armstrong, Toronto.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best fat ox or steer, Jas Vine, St Catharines' and 'Best fat cow or heifer, Wm Robinson, Galt'.

JUDGES.—Messrs John Randall, North York; H J Lawrie, Hamilton, John Geale, Kingston, Philip Armstrong, Toronto.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best ram, two shears and over, Alex Young, Barton' and 'Best shearing ram, John Jameson, Vaughan'.

JUDGES.—Messrs Donald McLoughlin, Ottawa; John Carter, East York; James Williams, Dereham; V W O Sherman, Prince Edward.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best boar, one year and over, C A Jordison, Rawdon' and 'Best boar, under one year, J Featherstone, Trafalgar'.

JUDGES.—Messrs Stephen White, Kent; Edward Passmore, Guelph; Robert Clarke, York township; Richard Rennelton, Galt; John Sharpe, Addington.

Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best boar, one year and over, C A Jordison, Rawdon' and 'Best boar, under one year, J Featherstone, Trafalgar'.

JUDGES.—Messrs J. D. Humphreys, Toronto; Samson Roberts, Whitby; Joseph Hamilton, St. Catharines; J. C. Small, Toronto; R. Currie, Niagara.

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Table listing various sheep breeds and their owners, including 'Best pair white dorkings, John Bogue, Westminster' and 'Best pair of coloured dorkings, George Z. Rykert, St. Catharines'.

Table listing agricultural prizes for geese, ducks, and chickens in 1866, including winners like John Cullis and Wm Whitehead.

CHICKENS OF 1866.

Table listing prizes for various chicken breeds such as Dorkings, Game fowls, and Spanish fowls.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

For the pair of fowls of any breed, most distinctly exhibiting the peculiar points and excellences of the breed to which they belong...

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing extra entries for prizes, including winners like G Z Rykert and John Shedden.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XLVI.—GRAIN, SMALL FIELD SEEDS, HOPS, &c.—461 ENTRIES.

Large table listing prizes for grain, small field seeds, hops, and other agricultural products, including winners like John Cullis and Wm Wilson.

Table listing prizes for various types of corn, clover seed, and other crops, including winners like A Shaw and R L Denison.

CLASS XLVII.—ROOTS, OTHER HOED FIELD CROPS, FLAX, &c.—458 ENTRIES.

Table listing prizes for roots, other hoed field crops, flax, and other agricultural products, including winners like John Weir and John Lynch.

Table listing prizes for roots of chickory and other crops, including winners like A W Taylor and R Guthrey.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE FOR FLAX.

Table listing prizes for flax, including winners like John Rae and F W Stone.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for flax, including winners like F W Stone.

REMARKS OF JUDGES.—It is to be regretted that only one sample of Flax was exhibited, as there are a number of manufacturers in successful operation in the country.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Large table listing prizes for horticultural products, including various fruits, grapes, and vegetables, with winners like Messrs J McLaughlin and G Armstrong.

Table listing agricultural entries under 'Best six varieties of peaches' and 'Best collection grapes'. Includes names like Robert Warren, Niagara and J C Kilborne, Beamsville.

Domestic Pure Wines.

Table listing wine entries such as 'Best Isabella grape wine, F W Whitelaw, Niagara, diploma and' and 'Best Delaware grape wine, W W Kitchen, Grimsby, diploma and'.

Table listing 'EXTRAS' entries like 'H M Switzer Palermo gooseberry' and 'Mrs Stone, Guelph, currant and raspberry wine'.

CLASS XXX—GARDEN VEGETABLES—552 ENTRIES.

Table listing garden vegetable entries such as 'Best 12 roots salsify, A W Taylor, Barton' and 'Best 3 heads cauliflower, Geo Cooper, York'.

Table listing entries such as 'Best dozen capsicums (ripe), A W Taylor, Barton' and 'Best collection of capsicums (ripe), S Sinfield, Hamilton'.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing prize entries like 'G F Williams, Niagara, 3 capsicum plants' and 'Geo Cooper, York, dish of mushrooms'.

CLASS XXXI—PLANTS AND FLOWERS—192 ENTRIES.

Table listing plant and flower entries such as 'Best dozen dahlias, standard varieties, named, Geo Leslie, Toronto' and 'Best 12 bouquets dahlia, S B Harrison, Toronto'.

Table listing entries like 'Best display of plants in flower, distinct from other entries, Judge Morrison, Toronto'.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing prize entries such as 'Ford & Hay, Waterdown, bouquet of dried flowers' and 'Alex McGuigan, Toronto, collection of zinnias'.

DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.

CLASS XXXII—DAIRY PRODUCTS, HONEY, BACON, &c.—145 ENTRIES.

Table listing dairy product entries like 'Best milk of butter in shipping order, not less than 60 lbs, Geo Stranger, Nassagaweya' and 'Best three factory cheeses, not less than 60 lbs each, with statement of number of cows and management of dairy, the Morton Cheese Factory'.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing prize entries such as 'J Zimmerman, Nelson, two loaves of home-made bread' and 'Robert Crow, Scarborough, do'.

REMARKS OF JUDGES.—We respectfully call the attention of the Directors to the patriotic conduct of Messrs Harris & Co., the makers of the mammoth cheese, and are satisfied that if it had been in competition its quality would have been found equal, if not superior to any on the ground.

IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS XXXIII—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WORKED BY HORSE OR OTHER POWER—125 ENTRIES.

Table listing agricultural implement entries such as 'Best portable steam engine for agricultural purposes, not less than six horse power, to be put in operation on the ground, Hickey, Neill & Co., Toronto' and 'Best iron plough, Alex Duncan, Markham, diploma and'.

Best cider mill and press, A Harris & Son Beamsville.....	12
2nd do H Sells, Vienna.....	8
Best two-horse team wagon, R Crow, Scarborough.....	12
Best two-horse spring market wagon, Shuttleworth & Malin, Weston.....	10
Best horse cart, James Hobbs, Toronto.....	10
1st horse rake, J Leigh, King.....	4
2nd do J Brown, Scarborough.....	4
3rd do J S Pöhner, Scarborough.....	2
Best metal roller, J Abell, Woodbridge.....	11
Best wooden roller, Thomas Todd, Markham.....	10
Best mowing machine, E F Herrington, Valley Falls, N Y.....	10
2nd do Isaac Moldland, Florida.....	Diploma and 20
3rd do H A Massey, Newcastle.....	8
Best reaping machine, H A Massey, Newcastle.....	Diploma and 20
2nd do J Moldland, Florida.....	12
3rd do James Collins, Guelph.....	8
Best combined mower and reaper, Joseph Sharman, Stratford.....	Diploma and 20

NOTE BY JUDGES.—Mr Glen, executor to the estate of Mr Hall of Oshawa, exhibited a combined reaper and mower, which was too late to enter for competition. We give our opinion that it is a first-class machine, and highly recommend it.

Best potato digger, John Walmsey, Berlin.....	\$3
Best field or two-horse cultivator, iron, Isaac Westcott, Bowmanville.....	12
2nd do Turnbull & Co, Hamilton.....	8
Best two horse cultivator, wood, T & G Morgan, Markham.....	12
2nd do A C Bruce, Guelph.....	8
3rd do Alex Anderson, London.....	4
Best horse hoe, or single horse cultivator, iron, Henry Collard, Gananoque.....	4
2nd do Isaac Westcott, Bowmanville.....	3
Best improved liquid manure drill, for drilling two or more rows of liquid, with turnips, mangels &c, either on the ridge or flat, E Rocky, Malahide.....	25

EXTRA PRIZES.

Henry Carter, Malahide, ditching machine.....	10
Robert Crow, Scarborough, pair of iron drill harrows.....	3
Atkinson & Bros, rod presser.....	3
2nd do metal beam steel board mould plough.....	1
Eliah Miller, plaster and feed sower.....	2
John Leigh, King, wagon jack.....	50c
Alex Duncan, Markham, swing trees for three horses.....	1
John Abell, Woodbridge, cast metal ploughs with steel mould board.....	3
Cyrus Kennedy, Dereham, portable combined sheep rack and shed.....	2
L. Butterfield, Bradford, metal beam steel mould board plough.....	2

CLASS XXXIII.—AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.—122 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Messrs John King, St Thomas; John Watson, Eglington, Wm Waters, Eincardine; Archibald McNabb, Glenagarry.

Best fanning mill, R S Patterson, Belleville, diploma and.....	\$ 8
2nd do Thos Wilson, Richmond Hill.....	4
Best seed drill, or barrow, E Rocky, Malahide.....	4
2nd do T & W Walker, Brampton.....	3
3rd do E Rocky, Malahide.....	2
Best straw cutter, Maxwell & Whitelaw, Paris.....	6
2nd do do do do.....	4
3rd do H A Massey, Newcastle.....	3
Best machine for cutting roots for stock, Maxwell & Whitelaw Paris.....	6
2nd do John Leigh, King.....	4
3rd do Maxwell & Whitelaw, Paris.....	4
Best cheese press, J & S Noxon, Ingersoll.....	8
2nd do John Leigh, King.....	6
Best churn, C Lewis, Salford.....	3
2nd do Wm Addy, Brampton.....	2
Best garden, walk or lawn roller, H A Massey, Newcastle.....	4
Best thistle extractor, Robert Crow, Scarborough.....	1
Best farm gate, David Reekle, Georgiana.....	3
2nd do G Z Rykert, Grantham.....	2
3rd do Stephen Washburne, Dumfries.....	Trans.
Best specimen farm fence, wood, S Washburne, Dumfries.....	3
2nd do H Treffry, Gorrie, Huron.....	2
3rd do S Hall, Toronto.....	Trans.
Best wooden pump, Charles Powell, Newtonbrooke.....	4
2nd do David Cash, Markham.....	4
3rd do J H Vanant, St Marys.....	2
Best half dozen manure forks, A S Whiting & Co, Oshawa.....	4
Best half dozen hay forks, A S Whiting & Co, Oshawa.....	4
Best ox yoke and bows, J Norrish, Nassagaweya.....	2
Best grain cradle, J S Pöhner, Scarborough.....	2
2nd do J B Lazier, Reach.....	1
Best half dozen steel hoes, A S Whiting & Co, Oshawa.....	3
Best half dozen grass scythes, A S Whiting & Co, Oshawa.....	3
Best half dozen cradle scythes, A S Whiting & Co, Oshawa.....	3
Best machine for making drain tiles, W Lindsay, Newcastle, diploma and.....	20
2nd do E Rockle, Malahide.....	10
Best assortment of drain tiles, T Nightingale, Yorkville.....	4
2nd do D Townsley, Yorkville.....	4
3rd do J S Barnes, St Thomas.....	4
Best straw fork, wood, J B Lazier, Reach.....	2
2nd do J S Pöhner, Scarborough.....	1
Best implement or machine for cutting, pulling, or otherwise harvesting peas, hand or horse power, Henry Collard, Gananoque.....	10
Best set horse shoes, Geo Ayers, Whitby.....	1
2nd do J Hobbs, Toronto.....	1
Best half dozen ave-handles, C Lewis, Salford.....	2
2nd do A P Thompson, Scarborough.....	2
Best bee-hive, J H Thomas & Bros, Brooklin.....	3
2nd do do do do.....	2
3rd do A D Bacon, Malahide.....	1

EXTRA PRIZES.

W H Fellow, Oshawa, a 500 gallon cheese vat.....	3
Jas Turner & Bros, Ingersoll, cheese vat.....	6
Smith & Berry, Toronto, specimen of bar shoe.....	1
Lewis & Bungay, Norwich, cheese vat.....	2
Joel Wootton, racing plates, also for specimen snow shoe and interfering shoe.....	2
W W Kitchen, Grimsby, washing machine.....	1
E Rockle, Malahide, feed drill.....	1

REMARKS.—The Judges in this class found great difficulty in finding many of the articles entered, and would recommend in future more care to be taken in the arrangement of the different classes.

CLASS XXXIV.—CATTLE FOOD, MANURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

JUDGES.—Prof Buckland, Toronto; Messrs. John Hart, Perth; S J Southworth, Frankville.

Best specimen oil cake, Toronto Oil mill company.....	\$4
Best specimen ground bones for manure, Martindale & Bros, York, Grand River.....	4
2nd do John Parker, Toronto.....	2
R Lamb & Co, Toronto.....	Commended.
Best specimen superphosphate of lime, P R Lamb & Co, Toronto.....	2
do do equal, John Parker, Toronto.....	2
do do do G I Snow, Montreal.....	2
Best specimen ground gypsum for manure, Martindale and Bros, York.....	4
EXTRA.—H C Jones, Brockville, mixture of apatite and iron pyrites.....	Not by Judges.—Recommended for chemical examination.
Not by Judges.—Having examined by the best means in our power the different specimens of superphosphate of lime, we are unable, apart from reliable chemical analysis, satisfactorily to come to a conclusion as to their relative merits. As far as we have at present the means of judging, they all appear to be good samples, and deserving of commendation, and we recommend dividing the prize money equally amongst them.	
Best specimen other artificial manure, S C Duncan Clark, Toronto, (Peruvian guano).....	\$4

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

CLASS XXXV.—CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES.—C W Meakins, Hamilton; J J Withrow, Toronto; J W Drummond, Toronto.

Best centre table, W Davis, Hamilton.....	\$ 8
Best inlaid work of Canadian woods, F S Clench, Cobourg.....	8
Best cooper's work, C Lewis, Salford.....	2
Best corn brooms, 1 doz, Henry McStravick, Hamilton.....	2
Best machine-wrought mouldings and flooring, G Gilchrist, Whitelake, Ontario.....	6
Best turning in wood, collection of specimens, W Craig, Toronto.....	6
Best veneers from Canadian woods, W Clements, Newbury, Middlesex, diploma and.....	3
Veneers from Canadian woods, dressed and polished, F S Clench, Cobourg, 2nd prize.....	3
Best wash-tubs and pails, factory-made, three of each, C Lewis, Salford.....	4

EXTRA PRIZES.

John G Fox, Kingston, music stool.....	2
Geo Gilchrist, Whitelake, set of school furniture.....	2
Riley & May, Toronto, a four-pocket billiard table, diploma and.....	10
F S Clench, Cobourg, a lady's maple work box.....	2
James Murray, Toronto, Venetian window blinds.....	2
Stephen Pocock, Woodstock, inside Venetian blinds and screen for hotel.....	2
Wm Peacock, Montreal, assortment of crickets bats, diploma and.....	3
John Webster, Yorkville, Kinney's patent weather leaf.....	Diploma
Geo Nicholson, Toronto, sawallow horse.....	10
Miall & Co, Oshawa, an extension table, diploma and.....	5
R H Oates, Toronto, clothes dryer.....	2
A O'Dell, Fort Hope, combined washing and wringing machine diploma and.....	3
R R Royal, Nottawasaga, ladies' work box.....	1

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

Best axle, wrought iron, Moore & Childs, Buffalo, N Y.....	4
Best bent shafts, half doz, Plummer & Facey, London.....	3
2nd do McKimlay & Saunders, St Catharines.....	2
Best bows for carriage tops, two sets, Jas McMillan & Co, Galt.....	2
2nd do Plummer & Facey, London.....	2
Best buggy, single seated, J B Armstrong, Guelph.....	8
2nd do Hall & Co, Toronto.....	5
Best buggy, trotting, J B Armstrong, Guelph.....	6
2nd do Hall & Co, Toronto.....	4
Best pleasure carriage, two-horse, Hall & Co, Toronto.....	20
Best pleasure carriage, one-horse, Hall & Co, Toronto.....	12
Best carriage, child's, Noah L Piper, Toronto.....	4
Carriage hubs, rims and felloes, and machine-made spokes, the best assortment, J McMillan & Co, Galt.....	7
2nd do Plummer & Facey, London.....	4
Best dog cart, Hall & Co, Toronto.....	4
2nd do Robert Crow, Scarborough.....	4
Best pleasure sleigh, two-horse, J B Armstrong, Guelph.....	15
Best pleasure sleigh, one-horse, J B Armstrong, Guelph.....	2
Trotting sulky, Emanuel Rocky, Malahide, 2nd prize.....	2
Best wheels, one pair of carriage, unpainted, J Breckon, Scarborough.....	4
2nd do J McMillan & Co, Galt.....	4

EXTRA PRIZES.

Messrs James McMillan & Co, an assortment of carriage-maker's work.....	4
Andrew McBeth, Richmond Hill, 6 polo yokes.....	4
Turnbull & Co, Hamilton, set of thimble skids wagon boxes.....	2
Moore & Childs, Buffalo, New York, a car axle, diploma and.....	8
McKinlay & Saunders, St Catharines, for a large and excellent assortment of carriage and cutter stuff, diploma and.....	11

CLASS XXXVII.—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS.

JUDGES.—Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; Edward Harvey, Guelph; W Saunders, London.	
Best colours, assortment, Toronto Linsseed Oil Company.....	\$6
Best oils, linsseed, Toronto Linsseed Oil Company.....	6
1st best foot oil, Peter R Lamb & Co, Toronto, 2nd prize.....	1
Best pitch, 30 lbs, M C Luke, Angus.....	5
Best resin, 30 lbs, Peter Irish, Brighton.....	5
2nd do M C Luke, Angus.....	3
Best tar, one gallon, Henry Sylvester, Darlington.....	3
2nd do M C Luke, Angus.....	5
Best turpentine, spirits of, one gallon, Peter Irish, Brighton.....	5
2nd do M C Luke, Angus.....	3
Lyman, Elliot & Co, Toronto, one case each of perfumery, powdered drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations, diploma and.....	\$10
W Williams, Toronto, assortment of perfumery.....	4
Henry F Bell, Toronto, burning oil and benzine.....	4
Ingles J Spence, Brantford, patent illuminating oil.....	4
G Shaw, Fort Burwell, chinese cement.....	2
M W Irish, Toronto, illuminating crude oil.....	5
Hugh Miller, tick destroyer in sheep.....	3
B A Illuminating Oil Co, for lubricating oils.....	2
The Judges report the dry colours by the Toronto Linsseed Oil Co., as of "very fair quality;" and their linsseed oil, both raw and	

boiled samples, as of "very good quality." The resin and spirits of turpentine, by Mr Peter Irish, as "very superior," and similar articles by M C Luke, of Angus, and tar by H Sylvester, Darlington, of "very good quality." In the case of perfumery, by Messrs Lyman & Elliot, some very good samples of the better perfumes; also, "a fine collection of powdered drugs, of 95 samples;" and "a very superior collection of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations;" by the same firm. Several others of the extras are also highly commended.

CLASS XXXVIII.—DECORATIVE AND USEFUL ARTS, DRAWING AND DESIGNS.

JUDGES.—Messrs W Edwards, Woodstock, George Cornack, Whitby; and Wm Boys, Barrie.	
Best engraving on wood, with proof, McKeen & Hailey, Toronto.....	\$6
Best engraving on copper, with proof, John Ellis, Toronto.....	6
Best goldsmith's work, Messrs J G Joseph & Co, Toronto.....	4
Best gold and silver leaf, C H Hubbard, Toronto.....	6
Best geometrical drawing, of engine or mill work, coloured, R A Peterson, Brantford.....	6
2nd do Andrew McIlwraith, Galt.....	4
Best lithographic drawing, plain, W C Chewett & Co, Toronto.....	4
2nd do Mrs Fitzgibbons, Toronto.....	4
Best lithographic drawing, coloured, W C Chewett & Co, Toronto.....	6
2nd do Mrs Fitzgibbons, Toronto.....	4
Best collection of mathematical, philosophical and surveyors' instruments, Chas. Potter, Toronto.....	15
2nd do Chas Hearn, Montreal.....	10
Best modelling in plaster, Wilkens & Bunning, London.....	6
Best monumental headstone, Robert Sheppard, Toronto.....	6
Best picture frame, ornamented, gilt, H Phillips, Toronto.....	8
2nd do Wm Scott, Montreal.....	6
Best penmanship, business hand, without flourishes, Mrs grove & Wright, Stratton.....	2
2nd do Bryant, Stratton & Odell, Toronto.....	4
Best penmanship, ornamental (not pen and ink pictures,) Bryant, Stratton & Odell, Toronto.....	4
2nd do Wm Bruce, Hamilton.....	2
Best sign writing, Geo Booth, Toronto.....	5
Best silversmith's work, J G Joseph & Co, Toronto.....	6
Best stained glass, collection of specimens, Joseph McCausland, Toronto.....	12
2nd do Theodore Lyon, Toronto.....	8

EXTRA PRIZES.

John Ellis, Jun, Toronto, specimen of Heraldic painting diploma and.....	3
Thomas Russell & Sons, Liverpool, England, marine and pocket chronometers.....	Diploma
T J Jones, Bowmanville, a case of dental work, Diploma and.....	4
C H Hubbard, Toronto, dentists' gold and tin foil.....	2
Frederick Gugstberg, Preston, moulding.....	2
Charles F Muller, Hamilton, ornamental sign, japanned and pearl'd.....	2
Hurd, Leigh & Co, Toronto, painted and gut china and earthenware, Diploma and.....	5
Wilkens & Bunning, London, sleeping child in marble.....	2
W C Chewett & Co, assortment of labels and map of the city of Toronto.....	4
William Irving, Toronto, two architectural designs.....	3
D D Young, Hamilton, two puzzle frames.....	2
Isaac Thompson, Toronto, a large doll house.....	4
D D Robertson, Toronto, photographic back-grounds.....	3

CLASS XXXIX.—FINE ARTS.

PROFESSIONAL LIST.—OIL (ORIGINALS).

JUDGES.—Geo A Barber, Toronto; R D Chatterton, Cobourg; John Popham, Montreal.	
Best animals from life, R Whale, Burford.....	\$12
2nd do W N Cresswell, Harpurhay.....	12
Best historical or general figure subject, R Balgout, Toronto.....	7
2nd do R Whale, Burford.....	7
Best landscape, Canadian subject, W N Cresswell, Harpurhay.....	12
2nd do R Whale, Burford.....	7
Best landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject, W N Cresswell, Harpurhay.....	10
Best marine painting, Canadian subject, J Fortes, Toronto.....	12
2nd do R Whale, Burford.....	7
Best portrait, John Forbes, Toronto.....	10
2nd do B Irwin, Newmarket.....	6
Best still life, T M Martin, Toronto.....	10
2nd do Samuel Hawksett, Montreal.....	6

IN WATER COLOURS (ORIGINALS).

Best animals from life, G A Gilbert, Toronto.....	7
2nd do D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	5
Best historical or general figure subject, D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	7
2nd do D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	6
Best landscape, Canadian subject, W N Cresswell, Harpurhay.....	7
2nd do D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	6
Best landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject, D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	7
2nd do John H Caddy, Hamilton.....	5
Best marine view, Canadian subject, W N Cresswell, Harpurhay.....	7
2nd do D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	6
Best portrait, D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	6
2nd do F A Vernon, Toronto.....	4
Best still life, D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	6
2nd do G A Gilbert, Toronto.....	4

PENCIL, CRAYON, &c. (ORIGINAL).

Best crayon, coloured, D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	6
Best crayon, plain, D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	6
Crayon portrait, 2nd prize, D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	4
Best pencil drawing, G A Gilbert, Toronto.....	6
2nd do D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	4
Best Sepia drawing, John H Caddy, Hamilton.....	6
2nd do D Fowler, Amherst Island.....	4

PROFESSIONAL LIST.—OIL (COPIES).

Best animals, from life, T M Martin, Toronto.....	6
2nd do W E Wright, Niagara.....	4
Best historical or general figure subject, J W Bridgman, Toronto.....	6
2nd do Miss H N Harrison, Hamilton.....	4
Best landscape, Miss H N Harrison, Hamilton.....	4
2nd do Mrs Fitzgibbon, Toronto.....	4
Best marine painting, T M Martin, Toronto.....	4
2nd do Mrs Fitzgibbon, Toronto.....	4

IN WATER COLOURS—(COPIES).

Best animals, from life, T M Martin, Toronto.....	4
Best landscape, Richard A. Scott, Toronto.....	4
PENCIL, CRAYON, &c.—(COPIES).	
Best crayon, coloured, Miss H N Harrison, Hamilton.....	4

AMATEUR LIST—WATER COLOURS (ORIGINALS).

- Best animals, from life, Miss Philpote, Toronto.
2nd do W Ambrose, Hamilton.
1st do Cal general figure subject, G J S Bethune, Cobourg.

AMATEUR LIST—OIL (COPIES)

- Best animals, from life, Miss E E Gourlay, Hamilton.
Best historical or general figure subject, A E Walker, Hamilton.
2nd do J S Sykes, Quebec.

PENCIL, CRAYON, &c. (COPIES).

- Best crayon, coloured, Miss E J Thompson, Toronto, 2nd prize.
Best crayon, plain, Miss McFarish, Toronto.
2nd do Miss Savage, Guelph.

PHOTOGRAPHY

- Best photograph portraits, collection of, in duplicate, one set coloured, J Ingles, Montreal.
2nd do R W Anderson, Toronto.
Photograph portraits, collection of, plain, J Ingles, Montreal.

EXTRA ENTRIES

- Mrs E E Gourlay, etching animals, (originals).
1) Fowler, Amherst Island, pen and ink & etch.
W E Wright, Niagara, fruit painting in oil.

The Judges in this class reported commendatory or otherwise, in almost every section of this extensive department, which will be found in a more or less condensed form in our general notice of the Fine Arts in this number of the Journal.

The Judges also report their doubts as to the right of Mr. John H. White, of Burford, entering as an amateur; and therefore, so as not to do him or the amateurs proper, any injustice, recommend him the following 1st class special prizes—

- ORIGINAL, IN OIL.
Landscape. \$9 00
Marine view, Canadian " 8 00
Landscape, copy, in oil. 5 00

CLASS XL—GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

- Judges—W H Spencer, Barrie, E A McNaughton, Cobourg, Jackson Ford, Brantford.
Best barley, pearl, 25 lb, R King, Hamilton.
Best barley, pot, 25 lbs, Robt King, Hamilton.

EXTRA PRIZES

- Assortment of biscuits, John Nasmit, Toronto.
Assortment of spices, D Crawford & Co., Toronto.
Box tallow candles, Chas Watts, Brantford.

CLASS XII.—LADIES' WORK.

- Judges—Mrs F W Coate, Toronto, Mrs F W Fearman, Hamilton, Miss C Stephens, Cobourg.

Best bead work, Miss E V Glen, London.

- 2nd do Miss E Shadbol, Hamilton.
3rd do Mrs Raib, Toronto.
Best braiding, Mrs Dr Bates, Hamilton.
2nd do Miss F J Lyons, Flamboro.

EXTRA ENTRIES

- Mrs James Parke, Oxford, fancy quilt.
Miss H Bidwell, Cramahoe, Irish work.
Miss Beatty, Toronto, banner screen.

CLASS XIII.—MACHINERY, CASTINGS AND TOOLS.

- Judges—W P Marston, Toronto; E F Hanson, London; C Levy, Toronto.
Best blacksmith's bellows, Joseph Westman, Toronto.
Best castings for general machinery, Dickey, Neill & Co, Toronto.

EXTRA ENTRIES

- Best castings for railways, railway cars, and locomotives, assortment of, Dickey, Neill & Co, Toronto.

Best cordwood sawing machine, horse power, Eliza Leonard, London.

- 2nd do Haggart Bros, Brantford.
Cordwood Sawing Machine, hand power, 2nd prize (no first) T. & W. Walker, Brantford.
Best Stationary Steam Engine, over five horse power, C. H. Waterous & Co, Brantford.

EXTRA PRIZES

- George Campbell, Toronto, a spangle machine.
A. Wulter, Toronto, a machine for striking an electric light.
Union Buttonhole Machine Company, Boston, Mass., a buttonhole machine.

CLASS XIII.—METAL WORK (MECHANICALS), INCLUDING STOVES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Judges—John Doty, Oakville; William Trotter, Galt; Major Harper, Whitby.
Best Coppersmith's work; an assortment, Booth & Son, Toronto.
2nd do J. G. Beard & Sons, Toronto.

STOVES.

- Cooking stove, for wood, J. R. Armstrong & Co., Toronto.
2nd do Copp Bros., Hamilton.
Cooking stove, for coal, J. G. Beard & Son, Toronto.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing various items such as Pyro-Thompson, Ancaster, card clothing, and Jas. Turner & Brother, Ingersoll, weighing can for milk.

CLASS XLV.—MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING POTTERY AND INDIAN WORK.

Table listing miscellaneous items including best brushes, best model of a steam vessel, and best model of a sailing vessel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous items including best brushes, best model of a steam vessel, and best model of a sailing vessel.

POTTERY.

Table listing pottery items such as best filter for water, best pottery, and best sewerage pipes.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for pottery items, including Thomas Townley, Yorkville, and J. Copley, Toronto.

CLASS XLV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Table listing musical instruments such as best harmonium, best melodeon, and best organ.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for musical instruments, including Augustus Newell, Toronto, and Joseph Rainer, Whitby.

The Judges in this class report—"Owing to the rain leaking through the roof into the Organ, the Judges have been unable to play on that instrument, or to test its qualities; but as the builder is in no way responsible they recommend a special prize equal to the "first prize" offered, \$30, as some sort of a recompense for his loss of time and trouble, and disappointment. The Judges also say they have noticed with satisfaction the great improvement made by Canadian manufacturers of Piano Fortes and Harmoniums, and the greatly reduced prices at which they can be sold as compared with imported instruments. In awarding the prizes as between Messrs Fox and Heintzman, the Judges find some difficulty in deciding, but have given the preference to Mr Fox. The Judges deprecate the use of pearl keys in piano fortes. The Elliptic Case Piano of Joseph Rainer the Judges recommended for a special prize, as not fairly competing with the ordinary square pianos.

CLASS XLVI.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Table listing natural history items such as best collection of stuffed birds of Canada, best collection of native fishes, and best collection of minerals of Canada.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for natural history items, including Miss Ellen Passmore, Toronto, and Rev W P Wright, Hamilton.

The Judges recommend that the prizes in section 1 to 5 be hereafter increased in value, and that Mammals and Reptiles form separate sections.

CLASS XLVII.—PAPER, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND TYPE.

Table listing paper, printing, and bookbinding items such as best bookbinding (blank-book), best letter-press printing, and best pocket-books.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for paper and printing items, including John Lovell, Montreal, and Bunting Bros, Toronto.

CLASS XLVIII.—SADDLE, ENGINE ROOM, TRUNKMAKER'S WORK AND LEATHER.

Table listing saddle and leather items such as collars, harness, and best leather machine belting.

SADDLERY, &C.

Table listing saddlery items including collars, harness, and best leather machine belting.

LEATHER.

Table listing leather items such as best leather, best strap and bridle, and best deer skins.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Table listing extra entries for leather items, including John R Wissler, Nichol, and R Malcolm, Toronto.

The full quilted ladies' saddles, by Mr Bach and Mr Steward, are so nearly equal in quality, as to entitle both to the designation of "first class" saddles, although the preference is given to Mr Bach's. The Judges report plain shafted saddles, by Mr Bach, of Toronto, and Mr Kraft, of Hamilton, as so "nearly equal and so very good," that they recommend first class prizes for both; and that the saddle of Mr Steward was "also very good, and but little indeed inferior to the other two." The Judges also report the harness leather by Messrs Parrish, Elliot & Dixon, Hower and Barbour, as little inferior to those to which the prizes were awarded; and generally report that the whole class of leathers, as well as made up stock, is very superior, and shows a marked progress on previous years.

CLASS XLIX.—SHOE AND BOOTMAKERS' WORK, LEATHER, &C.

Table listing shoe and bootmaking items such as best boots, ladies', and best boots, gentlemen's.

BOOTS, &C.

Table listing boots and shoe items including best boots, ladies', and best boots, gentlemen's.

LEATHER.

Table listing leather items such as best calf skins, best calf skin, and best calf skins, morocco.

Table listing leather and sheep skin items such as best kip skins, two sides, and best sheep skins.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for leather items, including John R Wissler, Nichol, and Robert Lingwood, Fergus.

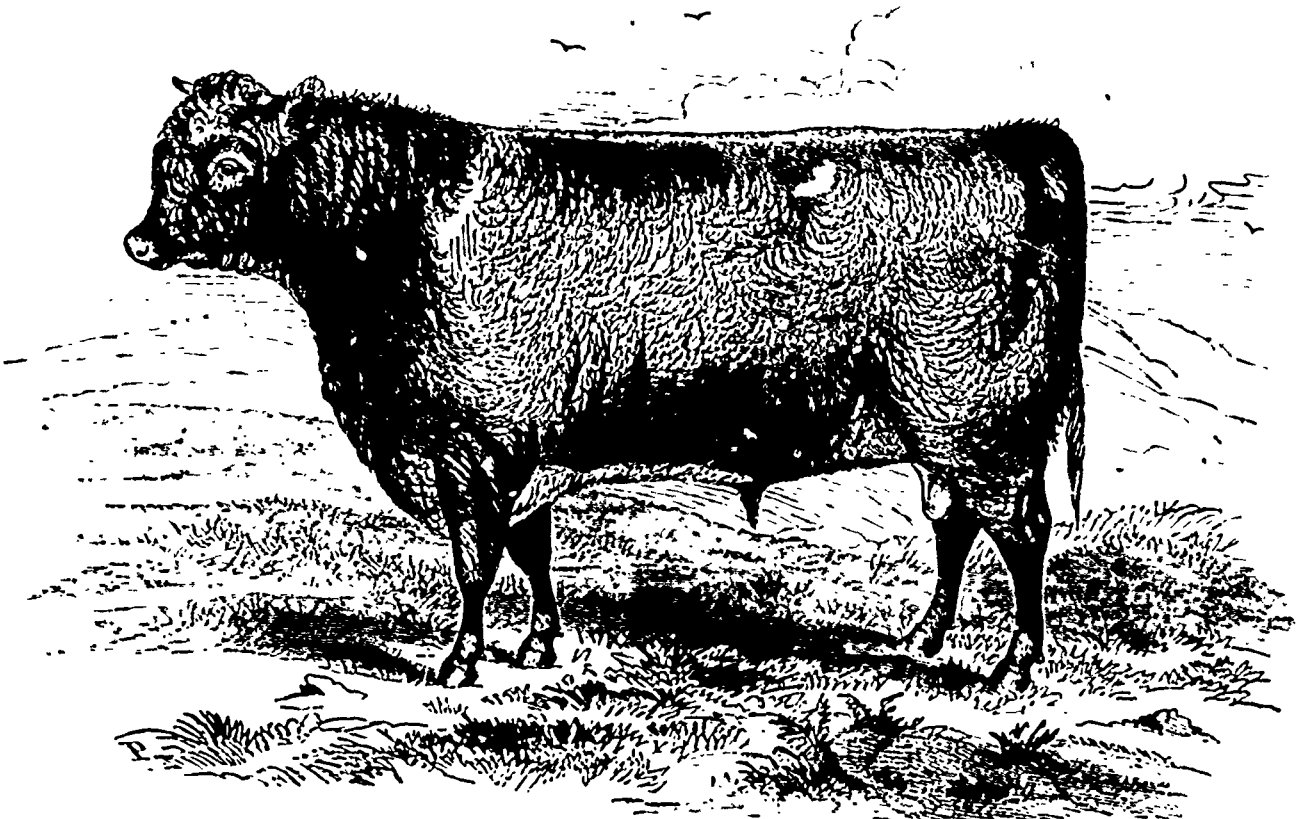
CLASS L.—WOOLLEN, FLAX, AND COTTON GOODS, AND WEARING APPAREL.

Table listing woolen, flax, and cotton goods such as best bags, from flax or hemp, and best blankets.

Large table listing various textile items including best cloth, best counterpane, best cordage, and best horse collars.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Table listing extra prizes for textile items, including Wm Young & Co, Galt, and John Richardson, Pelham.



Stock Department.

The Galloway Heifer, "Annie Laurie."

HEREWITH we present our readers with a portrait of Mr. John Snell's Galloway Heifer above-named. She took the first prize as a calf at the Provincial Show in Hamilton two years ago, the first prize as a yearling at the Provincial Fair in London last year, and we were under the impression that she had taken the first prize in the two-year old class at the recent Provincial Exhibition in this city, when we instructed our artist to take a sketch of her for the engraver. It appeared, however, subsequently, that she was awarded the second prize. We dislike to find fault with judicial decisions, and shall not do so in this instance, yet we frankly confess it was with some surprise we learned that this fine animal had been assigned the second place. She is certainly a very fine specimen of the Galloway breed of cattle, and we think no one who has an eye for prime stock will grudge her a place in our portrait gallery of premium animals. The following is her pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF THE GALLOWAY HEIFER, "ANNIE LAURIE"—Calved November 26th, 1863, bred by John Snell, Edmonton Chinguacousy, got by Black Jack, Dam Empress by Jack, imported by W. R. Graham, Esq.; Grand Dam Beauty, imported by W. R. Graham, Esq.

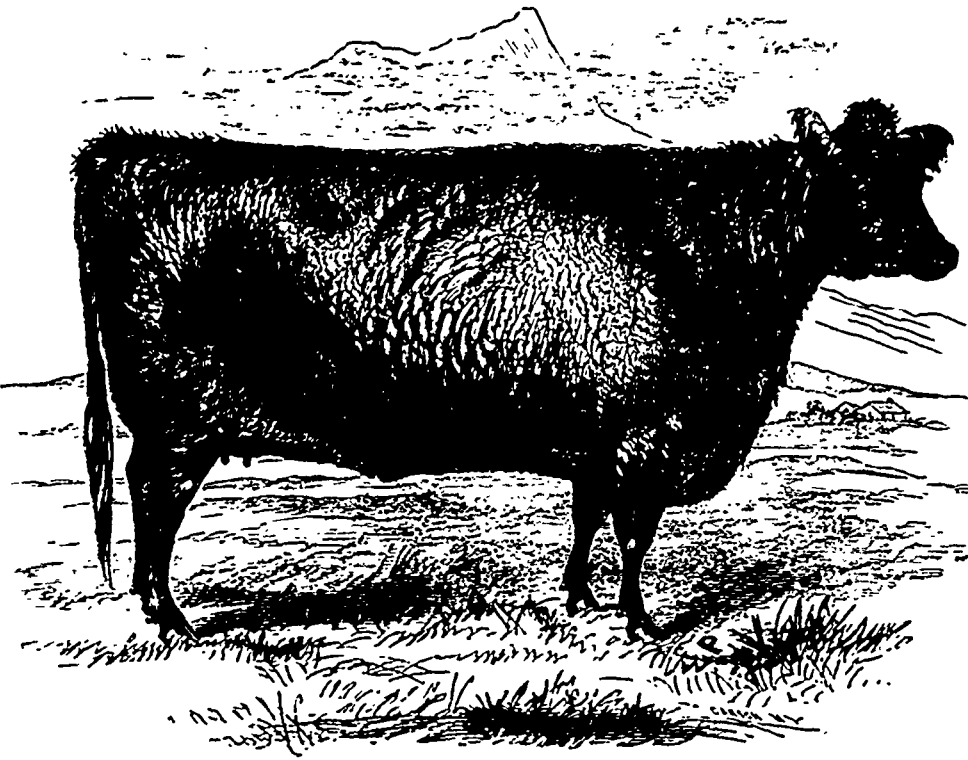
Short-Horn Bull, "Oxford of Athelstane."

We continue our illustrations of the prize animals at the recent Provincial Exhibition, by presenting herewith an engraving of the Hon. D. Christie's magnificent young bull, "Oxford of Athelstane," which, though a calf but ten months' old, most justly won the Diploma as the best bull of any age on the ground. Our artist has admirably caught the leading features of this beautiful young animal, which we hope may live to fulfil all the promise of excellence

Brant; got by Oxford Lad [518], 5056, dam Pride of Athelstane (imp.), by Sir James the Rose (15290), g. d. Lady of Athelstane by Hymen (13058), gr. g. d. Playful by Fourth Duke of York [10167].—Place 3rd, by Fourth Duke of Northumberland (3649).—Place 2nd by Duke of Northumberland (1940).—Place 1st, by Second Earl of Darlington (1945).—Place, by Son of Second Hubback (2682).—a cow of Mr. Bates', Kirklevington.

COWS NOT IN SEASON.—In answer to an inquiry on this subject, the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* says:—The following is in good repute for the purpose: Fast the cow overnight; then, in the morning, give her a hearty feed of nettles, mixed with a little herbage; being hungry, she will eat them clean, and the following day she will almost certainly seek the bull.

RAISING STOCK.—A correspondent of the *Ulster Herald* sends the following sensible hint in regard to raising stock:—"Every breeder of mules knows that a good horse colt cannot be expected from a mare that has borne mules. The common theory of this is that the blood of the mare becomes permanently affected by that of the foetus, giving mule characteristics to her subsequent progeny. Applying this to the



he gave at the recent show. His pedigree as given in the forthcoming Canadian Short Horn Herd Book, is as follows.

OXFORD OF ATHELSTANE [520].—Red and a little white, calved Nov. 10, 1865, bred by and the property of Hon. D. Christie, The Plains, Brantford, Co.

cow, is it not likely that the blood of the cow is permanently tainted when she is made to bear bad blooded calves? And can farmers expect ever to raise good stock from cows to which, for the purpose of making them milkers, they have been in the habit of using any runt of a bull they could pick up?"



Is it Profitable to keep Poultry in the City?

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—The question is often asked of me, "Are chickens profitable when reared in a city?" My experience and mode of treatment warrant me in saying, "yes." The following conditions I consider necessary:—A warm, clean house; small grass yard to run in; at all times a supply of pure water; best grain in variety, say corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, wheat mixed, and so given in a self-feeding hopper, that they may feed whenever they wish—(I have a small one holding two bushels, sufficient to supply thirty or forty chickens, proof against rat or mouse, and so constructed that no food can be wasted)—lime screenings, gravel, ashes, a quantity of pressed gravels (obtained at the candle-chandler's at two cents per lb.), to be given once or twice a week. It stands as a substitute for worms, bugs, flies or meat, which are all essential to secure good laying and health. Have a stock to begin with free from disease and hardy. I consider Grey Dorkings the best.

Here is an experiment with twelve pure bloods, commenced 11th Nov., 1865,—ten hens and two cocks—debit and credit as follows:—

The original hens and their chickens have laid between 11th Nov., 1865, and 11th Nov., 1866, 80½ dozen eggs, or 966 (which averaged 20c. per dozen in Hamilton market), exclusive of those set for hatching; 23 chickens killed at different times. Market value ascertained at the time—10 sold out of the stock for \$8, owing to their purity of blood; 30 stock still on hand. They have made 6 bushels of droppings, eaten 31 bushels of grain, and \$1.75 of gravels.

RE-CAPITULATION.

Cr.	
80½ doz. eggs, 20c. per doz.....	\$16.10
23 killed, 25c. each.....	5.75
10 sold.....	8.00
6 bushels droppings.....	1.50
30 chickens on hand.....	7.50
	\$38.85
Dr.	
31 bushels grain, 77c. per bushel...	\$23.87
Gravels.....	1.75
White-washing house.....	25
	\$25.87

Profit.....\$12.98

Had I felt disposed to increase the quantity of chickens reared, the profit column would have been proportionately great. I intend to do it another year.

W. H. MILLS.

Hamilton, 12th Nov., 1866.

PRICE OF LEONARD'S SAWING MACHINE.—We find that we were quite wide of the mark when we stated in our last that we thought the cost of this machine was about forty dollars. Mr. Leonard informs us that its price is seventy-five dollars when time is given, and ten per cent. off that figure for cash. We are at a loss to account for our erroneous impression.

IMPORTATION OF CHOICE SHORT HORNS.—Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton informs us that he has just imported from Kentucky the following Short Horns, selected from some of the best herds in the State. They are all red in color, and deep in the famous Duchess blood. From Jeremiah Duncan, Medora 4th, by Burnside, 4618, dam Medora 3rd, by Duke of Airdrie 2743. From Geo. M. Bedford, Zora 7th, by Meade Massie 5951, dam Zora 5th, by Grand Duke, 2933, and 6th Duchess of Goodness by Lord Derby, 3086, dam Goodness 3rd, by imp. Senator 2nd, 958. From H. W. Rice, Red Bud by Havelock 2958, dam Caroline by Master Mason 4161. From W. H. Renick, Lorena, by Gen. G. B. McLellan 5666, dam Cora by Star Davis 2258. From Abraham Renick, the Bull Galf Marmaduke, by Duke of Marlborough 3866, dam Mayflower 3rd, by Airdrie 2478, the Sweepstakes Bull at the late Kentucky State Fair.

CANADA WEST POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—A Society with the above name has recently been organized in this city, for the improvement and advancement of poultry interests. We have received from Lt. Col Hassard, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, a copy of its Rules, List of Members &c., and regret that the communication did not come to hand in time to receive a full editorial notice in our present issue. We are glad, however, to chronicle the formation of this Association. It is a movement that has been much needed. Our Local and Provincial prize-lists, and the general business of judging poultry, need the watchful eye of parties who understand the points of well-bred fowls. In other respects we can see a wide field of usefulness open to such an organization. We wish it success, and hope to give a fuller account of it in our next.

NEW INVENTION FOR CLEANING LAMP-GLASSES.—We have received a communication from the Rev. John Durrant, of Stratford, in which he informs us that he has taken out a patent for a new device intended to clean the interior of lamp-glasses. A sample of the invention accompanies the letter. We have tried this lamp cleaner on glasses of differently shaped concavities, and find that it instantaneously and perfectly accommodates itself to them all. It needs no adjusting with slides or springs, like some of the contrivances for the same purpose, being strictly self-adjusting. It is a very simple affair, so much so indeed that it at first excites your curiosity as to whether it really will do the work assigned it. A trial, however, at once convinces you of its efficiency. Mr. Durrant informs us that it will be extensively manufactured forthwith, and will probably sell at \$1.50 per dozen to wholesale dealers, and 20 cents each retail. As a Canadian expedient for what has come to be a universal want and a necessity in every household, we are glad to speak well of this invention.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, NOV. 15, 1866.

Manufacture of Beet Root Sugar.

SEVERAL correspondents have lately sent us letters of enquiry on the above subject. One asks if the manufacture of sugar from the beet can be profitably carried on in this country. Others wish information as to the process by which sugar is obtained from the beet. More than one of the writers who have addressed us, appear enthusiastic on the subject, and evidently think it possible to "strike it" in the direction of beet-root-sugar-making. We are somewhat surprised that this line of industrial enterprise should be attracting attention just now, as we know of no special reason why it should do so, and the almost simultaneous receipt of letters from various parts of the country, asking information on the subject, is a phenomenon we are unable to explain.

It is a thankless office to undermine and overturn castles in the air, yet this is what duty requires of us in the present instance. There is no good reason, so far as we know, to believe that sugar can be profitably manufactured from beets in this country. In France and Germany, protective duties and low-priced labour have combined to build up this branch of business, but without these advantages, it would not flourish even there. This manufacture sprung up in France as a part of Bonaparte's scheme for destroying the colonial prosperity of Great Britain by excluding the produce of England's colonies. Colonial sugar was at the enormous price of four and five francs a pound, and yet was in great demand. It having been found that a crystallizable sugar could be obtained from the juice of the beet, the manufacture of it was encouraged by every advantage which monopoly and premiums could give it, until it became an established and remunerative industry.

In roughly calculating what profits might be made in this line of business, the mistake is often committed of taking the common mangold beet as the basis

of estimate. But it is a small white beet that is used for sugar-making, and the yield of this per acre is much less than that of the common mangold beet. In the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, among the produce of the Grand Duchy of Saxony, Prussian Saxony, Brunswick, Anhalt and Thuringia, beet-root sugar was exhibited, with a notice that an acre would yield 6 tons of beet, yielding 5½ cwt. of sugar. Improved processes have since been introduced, so that a better exhibit could, no doubt, be made now; but it is only under highly favourable circumstances that this branch of manufacture can be made to pay. Another circumstance to be considered is, that the amount of sugar in the beet varies very much with the nature of the soil in which the plant is grown. In rich clay soils the bulbs become watery, and yield but little sugar. Highly-manured land gives a large produce per acre, but the roots contain only a small percentage of sugar. In soil well manured with horse and sheep dung, bulbs are produced which frequently show no trace of sugar, but whose juice, on the contrary, is strongly impregnated with nitre. The saccharine property of the beet lessens by being kept in store. In three months there has been a loss of from 30 to 50 per cent., and even more in consequence of storing. The juice must be worked up very rapidly, or the sugar is lost. If the beet pulp remains only two hours without being put into the press, it will yield very little crystallizable sugar, though it is still capable of producing syrup. In France it is estimated that the average amount of white sugar obtainable from the beet is only about 4½ per cent. Higher percentages have, however, been got in particular factories,—even as high as 7 and 8 per cent. Attempts have been made in England and Ireland to make sugar from the beet, but we are not aware that any of them have succeeded. We remember to have seen estimates in some of the British agricultural papers proving that sugar could only be made from the beet in England and Ireland at a downright loss. We imagine the loss would be even greater in this country. In addition to the advantageous circumstances of protection and cheap labour, the business of cattle feeding is in Germany combined with that of sugar-making from the beet, and is a considerable help toward making it pay. The capitalist farmers are the parties who carry on this double manufacture of sugar and beef. It is only on a large scale that it answers. The sugar factories are very extensive and costly in construction and machinery. Beet sugar refuse is considered worth about 20s. sterling per ton as cattle food. At some establishments, the molasses, after the sugar is extracted, are made into spirits, and thus a triple source of profit is obtained. We regret that we cannot furnish more precise data on this subject. A large manufacturing concern for the production of sugar from the beet was begun in Illinois a few years since, with the view of thoroughly experimenting on this subject. The results we have not met with in the course of our reading, and we are inclined to think they cannot have been very encouraging, since Brother Jonathan seldom keeps his money-making operations from the notice of the public. He is rather inclined to boast of them, and had the beet-sugar experiment been attended with any high degree of success, we have no doubt it would have spread into other States beside Illinois by this time. If any of our readers have in their possession trustworthy information on this subject, we shall be glad to publish it. As we have intimated, our impressions are very decidedly against the profitableness of the thing in Canada. The making of sugar from the beet on a small scale, so that each family could have its home-made supply, after the manner of maple-sugar making, is quite out of the question. Large capital and expensive works would be required, and much as Canada needs a fuller development of the manufacturing interest, we are inclined to think its expansion must be sought in other channels, rather than that of beet-root sugar-making.

Grand Ploughing Match.

The getting up and conducting of a Provincial ploughing match at the annual exhibitions of the Agricultural Association, having been repeatedly found by the directors to be attended with serious inconveniences, and even to interfere with the arrangements and working of the show itself, the idea was accordingly abandoned; besides the land in the month of September is generally too dry and hard for satisfactorily testing the performance of competitors in this ancient and indispensable art. The managers of the Electoral Division Society, of the city of Toronto, felt desirous of supplying this desideratum, and by the liberal aid of a number of individuals they were enabled to carry their purpose into effect on the 31st of October, on a farm belonging to George Cooper, Esq., occupied by Mr. Robert Wofm, close to the Davenport station on the Northern Railway, about five miles from the city.

The premium list was quite a novelty of its kind, comprising various useful articles presented by individuals desirous of encouraging the laudable undertaking, and of prizes in money offered by the Society, and patronized by the directors of the Provincial Association. The competition was accordingly open to the whole Province. The list embraced five classes:—The first open to all competitors, entrance fee \$6. Second open to all that had not taken a 1st or 2nd prize in either 1st or 2nd classes at any previous match, within the last five years, entrance fee \$5. Third, confined to cast iron beam ploughs, open to all, entrance fee \$1. Fourth, boys under 18 years of age, that had not taken a 1st prize in any former match, fee \$2. Fifth, boys who had never competed in any former match, fee \$1. A quarter of an acre was assigned to each competitor, and the time allowed for performing the work at the rate of 11 hours per acre; depth not less than six inches. Each ploughman was allowed one assistant to set his stakes, but not to touch the furrow with his hands; and to commence at the stake corresponding with his number, and to throw out two half lands, the whole of which to be judged.

Forty-three ploughs started at a given signal, at 11.15, a.m., and with the exception of three or four, had completed their task by 3.15, p.m. The field, consisting of 30 acres, was in sod, mostly of a lightish gravelly soil, having a tolerably uniform surface, and affording on the whole as good facilities, perhaps, for competition ploughing as can be usually obtained.

We have no space for critical remarks on individual performances. We have seen quite as good work done on previous occasions, but not, perhaps, with so high an average. There was no decidedly bad work, as used to be the case in the earlier stages of these competitions in Canada. In the first division the work was performed with great uniformity and thoroughness,—evincing a degree of skill and steadiness of purpose that could hardly be surpassed in any country. The ploughing in this, and in much of the second division, not only pleased the eye by its correct external proportions, but every inch of earth was thoroughly moved to a uniform depth of not less, perhaps, than seven inches. The short cast iron beam ploughs in the third division certainly failed to produce that clean and uniform finish to the furrows, which characterises the style of work of the ordinary swing ploughs. Yet much of the work done in this department was good, and the ground thoroughly moved. These short iron ploughs are excellent in rough, stumpy land, and probably for stubbles; but in stony sod, their action being unsteady, the results produced are certainly inferior, at least in appearance. The work of the boys in the fourth class was on the whole exceedingly commendable; and that of the three competitors in the fifth class, who had never performed in public before, unmistakably indicated no falling off.

The judges were—for ploughing classes 1 and 3—Dr. James Ross, Toronto, B. Wyncup, Willowdale; and Robert Patterson, Elmdale. For classes 2, 4, and 5, James Bowman, Newton Brook; William Justin, Streetsville; and James Patton, Scarborough. For the special prizes, Andrew Smith, V.S., Toronto; J. Smallpiece, Toronto; and Alex. Gibb, Toronto.

MEETING IN ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

A novel and very agreeable feature of this ploughing competition was a conversazione in the evening, in the St. Lawrence Hall. Refreshments were served by Mr. Webb, and a goodly company, including a sprinkling of ladies, partook of the social repast, and spent a very agreeable evening in witnessing the presentation of the prizes to the winning competitors, and listening to the addresses of the several speakers, and the sweet strains of music. Phillip Armstrong, Esq., President of the Electoral Division Society, occupied the chair, and after some explanatory remarks introduced the gentlemen appointed to distribute the prizes.

CLASS I.

The prize cards in this class were, after a few prefatory remarks presented by Col. R. L. DENISON.

1st prize, Andrew Hood, Scarborough, silver mounted team harness valued at \$150—presented by R. Malcom, Toronto.

2nd prize, Simpson Rennie, Scarborough, a cutter presented by J. B. Armstrong, Guelph, valued at \$35 and \$10 cash, total \$45.

3rd prize, Dugald McLean, York township, set of barrows, valued at \$26—presented by H. Collard, Gananoque.

4th prize, Jas. McLean, York township, a plough, valued at \$19—presented by John Abell, Vaughan.

5th prize, Thos. Brunskill, Etobicoke, a stove, valued at \$12—presented by J. R. Armstrong & Co., Toronto.

6th prize, Jno. Coleman, York township, set of draining tools, valued at \$10—presented by Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.

7th prize, Thos. Davidson, Eglinton, lot of sashes valued at \$8—presented by Mr. Wagner, Toronto.

8th prize, Arthur Barret, Brooklin, a stove, valued at \$7—presented by Copp Brothers, Hamilton.

9th prize, Jas. McLean, Vaughan, a straw cutter, valued at \$6—presented by A. Anderson, London.

10th prize, Wm. Parkin, Trafalgar, a pump, valued at \$5—presented by John Ritchie, Toronto.

11th prize, Joe, Featherstone, Trafalgar, a table lamp, valued at \$4—presented by Noah L. Piper, Toronto.

CLASS II.

Rev. W. F. CLARKE, Editor of THE CANADA FARMER, after a brief address, presented the prize cards in this class.

1st prize, David Tweedie, of Milton, a buggy (\$40 of this prize presented by the society), valued at \$100—presented by Wm. Gould, Milton.

2nd prize, Wm. Rennie, Markham, a gentleman's shaftoe saddle, valued at \$30—presented by Alderman Thompson, Toronto, and \$5 from the society.

3rd prize, Allan McLean, York township, pair of Scotch collars, valued at \$25—presented by Robert Nicolls, Toronto, and \$5 from the society.

4th prize, D. M. McLean, York Mills, suit of clothes valued at \$20—presented by Robert Walker & Son, Toronto.

5th prize, Wm. Armstrong, Scarborough, a straw cutter, valued at \$16—presented by T. Haworth & Co., Toronto.

6th prize, Jno. McLean, York township, thoroughbred ram lamb, valued at \$12—presented by R. L. Denison, Toronto.

7th prize, Hugh Gillis, Vaughan, chest of drawers, valued at \$10—presented by Jacques & Hay, Toronto.

8th prize, Thos. Kinsley, Davenport, silk and wool pantaloons, valued at \$7—presented by Geo. Harcourt, Toronto.

9th prize, Wm. Sangster, Etobicoke, a stove, valued at \$5—presented by J. G. Beard & Sons, Toronto.

10th prize, Jas. King, York township, a stable lantern, valued at \$4—presented by E. Grantham, Toronto.

11th prize, Jas. Rennie, Whitby, pair of boots, valued at \$3 50—presented by Mr. Mcagher, Toronto.

12th prize, John Ross, Toronto, tea tray, valued at \$3—presented by Sparrow & Whatmough, Toronto.

CLASS III.

Prof. BUCKLAND, after some remarks, presented the prizes to the winners in the 3rd class, as follows:

1st prize, Geo. Sheppard, Scarborough, a fanning mill, valued at \$30—presented by Patterson Bros., Paterson.

2nd prize, H. Chappel, Oro, a cooking stove, valued at \$20—presented by John Metcalf, Toronto.

3rd prize, Michael Harrison, Cooksville, a steel mould-board plough, valued at \$18—presented by Amos Wright Esq., M. P. P., Richmond Hill.

4th prize, Wm. Brown, Toronto township, a plough valued at \$15—presented by Mr. Butterfield, Bradford.

5th prize, Jos. Chute, Woodbridge, three doz. of Sheep Tick Destroyer, valued at \$12—presented by Hugh Miller, Toronto.

6th prize, D. McLean, York Mills, a root cutter, valued at \$10—presented by W. Hewitt, Toronto.

7th prize, John Robinson, Sharon, a hay knife, straw knife, and screw wrench, valued at \$1 50—presented by Jagger & Ledyard, Toronto.

8th prize, John Todd, York township, a meerschaum pipe, valued at \$1—presented by G. W. Carlisle, Toronto.

9th prize, Wm. Crow, Scarborough, a vest, valued at \$4—presented by W. S. Finch, Toronto.

CLASS IV.

Mr. JAS. FLEMING then presented the prizes to the fourth class:—

1st prize, Wm. Cox, Markham, a melodeon, valued at \$50—presented by R. S. Williams, Toronto.

2nd prize, Robt. Reid, Markham, a silver cup, valued at \$10—presented by J. G. Joseph & Co. Toronto and \$15 from the society, total \$25.

3rd prize, P. Cooney, Toronto, cash \$18—presented by the Society.

4th prize, Jas. Dickson, Scarborough, cash \$12—presented by the Society.

5th prize, Alfred Mason, Scarborough, cash \$10—presented by the Society.

6th prize, Wm. Brown, Etobicoke, cash \$8—presented by the Society.

7th prize, Allan McLean, York Mills, cash \$4—presented by the Society.

CLASS V.

Ald. STRACHAN—presented the prizes in the 5th class as follows: all the competitors being boys and the premiums being all paid in cash by the Society—

1st prize, Jno. S. Philip, Markham, \$12.

2nd prize, Jno. Mantze, Markham, \$10.

3rd prize, Jno. Ash, Etobicoke, \$8.

The following special prizes were awarded:—

1st prize, Archibald McLean, York township, for the best groomed horses and kept harness—a silver mounted whip, valued at \$25—presented by R. Malcom, Toronto.

2nd prize, Robt. Ormiston, Whitby, for the best competing team—a patent swing pump, valued at \$25—presented by C. Powell, Newtonbrook.

Dr. Ross, of this city, and Mr. Stewart of Chicago, addressed the meeting, and the proceedings ended with the National Anthem by the splendid band of the 17th Regt., by which the proceedings were enlivened at different times during the evening.

Keeping Goats for Milk.

In ancient times large flocks of goats were kept both for meat and milk. The flesh of a young kid was highly esteemed by epicureans in the days of yore. Large use was also made of goats' milk. We moderners, for some reason or other, make but little use of this animal. Here and there a goat is kept as a curiosity, but rarely with practical, utilitarian objects in view. We observe that as one result of the cattle plague in Britain, the keeping of goats is being resorted to more extensively, and milk goats command high prices. Having experimented with one of these animals the past summer, we feel qualified to express an opinion as to their merits. The goat in question came under our observation in June last, having been bought by a neighbour shortly after her kid was weaned. She was then giving three quarts of milk daily. Some time afterwards her owner, requiring a larger supply of milk than her goatship could furnish, concluded to purchase a cow, and we bought the goat. Our trial of her has been very satisfactory. At this date she gives three pints of milk daily, which is worth nearly twice the quantity of such milk as you usually get from vendors of the common article. We are inclined to think she is a rather better milk goat than the ordinary run of these creatures, but we see no reason why, with some attention to breeding, their milking qualities might not be improved. The milk undiluted is excellent in

tea and coffee, imparting no unpleasant flavour. With the addition of one-half water, it makes a good article of diet for little children, for whom and for invalids it is supposed to possess qualities of a peculiarly beneficial nature. We detect no unpleasant smell from the creature, though we have heard it objected to keeping goats that they emitted an offensive odour. It may be that some goats, like some human beings, have this peculiarity. Nanny is a great pet, and makes herself very agreeable, never bunting or using her horns except in play. To prevent her jumping and climbing mischievously, we have thus far kept the fore and hind leg on one side strapped, just so as to embarrass her movements without hurting her. We have read somewhere that it is best to keep a pair, and to couple them as hounds are coupled, their dispositions being so contrary that they are never unanimous in going into a particular mischief, and so one checks the other. They have a greedy and not over particular appetite, eating anything almost that teeth can masticate or stomachs digest. We incline to think that mischievous and ill-natured bunting with which they are sometimes charged is the result of their being teased. They seem as capable of being influenced by kind treatment as any other animal with which we are acquainted, and on the whole, we incline to the opinion, that they are worthy of receiving more attention from stock-keepers than they are getting at present. Some time ago the following communication on this subject appeared in the *American Agriculturist*:-

"In December, 1864, I purchased a pair of young goats to keep in the barn with my horses, as I heard that horses would be more healthy if stabled with goats. When the teamster landed the goats in the front yard, every neighbour was on the alert and horribly alarmed, expecting nothing short of the murder or maiming of half their children. Nanny had a kid the last day of April, 1865, and has supplied our family with excellent milk ever since; and now in February, she gives a half pint every morning, which is worth more than a pint of such milk as I buy of the neighbours. And now the lady of the house says she would not take fifty dollars for Nanny if she could not get another. The goat has all the oats and hay she will eat, but she is rejoiced to get brakes, twigs, bark of small trees, acorns, and occasionally a 'chew of tobacco.' She has a small field to range in in summer, and I never have to chain or hamper her, as she is not breachy. I have a board with cleats nailed on at the pitching window in the barn, so that the goat can go in and out as she pleases. If cows become sick and unhealthy, don't you think we had better keep goats?"

LIVE STOCK IN IOWA.—It seems but as yesterday that Iowa commenced to be settled to any extent, yet it even now takes high rank in the scale of agricultural development and wealth. According to a report from the Auditor of the state, the live stock assessed in Iowa for the present year—excepting some half dozen counties not heard from—presents the following aggregates:

Cattle.....	700,598
Horses.....	312,982
Mules.....	13,751
Sheep.....	1,353,816
Swine.....	621,974

North Riding of Wellington Turnip Match.

We have received from Messrs. C. & A. Sharpe, seed merchants, of Guelph, an account of the competition for the prizes given by them to the North Wellington Agricultural Society for the best crop of turnips in that Riding. It is accompanied by some very useful remarks, as regards the mode of cultivation of the turnip crop, which may be of some benefit, as well as interesting to our readers. Twelve competitors entered their names for the prizes offered by the Messrs. Sharpe. The Judges commenced their labours on Monday the 15th Oct., and finished on Wednesday night. They awarded the first prize to Messrs. J. & R. Hunter, of the Township of Pilkington, and the second to Mr. David Foote,

Elora. The following is a tabular statement showing the results of the examination:

Name and Residence of Competitor	Weight in lbs per acre	Width of Drill	Name of Variety	Description and quantity of manure per acre.	Three Previous Crops	Weight and inches up per square rod.	General Remarks
George Hest, Lunenburg, P. Kington.....	23 480	28 inches	Skirving's Improved	18 loads barn-yard manure, 112 lbs. of plaster.....	Hay, Peas and Oats, Pasture	322 bushels, 268 lbs	Turnips 16 inches apart, Sown 15th June.
Charles Hest, do.....	34,880	28 do	do	15 loads barn-yard manure and 112 lbs. of plaster.....	Wheat, Peas, Peas and Oats	do 218	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
Dr. Ward, do.....	67,120	28 do	Skirving's Improved	No manure.....	Wheat, Peas, Peas and Oats	do 217	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
J. Hunter, do.....	64,000	28 do	do	10 loads barn-yard manure and 100 lbs. plaster.....	Pasture, Oats, Oats	do 400	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
James and Robert Hunter, do.....	43,800	28 do	do	do do and 1 lb. sulphur.....	Wheat, Peas, Oats	do 271	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
Alexander Burnett, do.....	60,320	28 do	Champion	do do do and 1 lb. sulphur.....	Wheat, Peas, Oats	do 317	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
David Foote, Elora.....	62,320	28 do	Champion's Improved	3 loads of ashes and 12 loads barn-yard manure mixed.....	Pasture, Oats, Oats	do 333	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
Andrew Grant, Nichol.....	63,280	28 do	Champion	8 loads barn-yard manure and 150 lbs. plaster.....	Pasture, Peas, Oats	do 278	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
James Corrie, do.....	44,480	27 do	Sharpe's Improved, partly	14 loads barn-yard manure.....	Fallow, Wheat, Oats	do 315	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
David Allen, do.....	53,200	30 do	Sharpe's Improved, partly	do do do.....	Oats, Oats, Wheat	do 309	do 14 do Sown 15th June.
Alexander Watt, do.....	48,960	30 do	Sutton's Champion	do do do.....	Turnips, Fallow, Barley	do	do 15 do
Thomas Buckland, Ganfusa.....	48,960	30 do	Marshall's	do do do.....	do	do	do 15 do

* On the square rod selected in Mr. Allen's field, part of the crop was Sharpe's Improved, and part another variety. Sharpe's turnips weighed much heavier per bushel than the other variety.

JUDGES REMARKS.—Although strictly speaking, no part of their duties, the judges deem it not out of

place to append a few remarks respecting the cultivation of this important crop:—

They would recommend turnip drills to be 28 inches apart, and the plants from 9 to 12 inches apart in the drill, according to the condition of the soil. In light soil the drills may be from 26 to 27 inches apart, and not more than 9 inches between the plants in the drill. By regulating the distance between the plants, according to the quality and condition of the soil, as many bushels per acre may be raised on light as on heavy land. Turnips should never be hoed in wet weather. If they require thinning very bad, it may be done by hand, care being taken not to leave the plants too close, which inexperienced hand thinners are very apt to do. So soon as the land is dry hoe those that have been singled by hand first. In hoeing the first time let the plants fall, but leave the drills as high as possible. In hoeing the second time, draw the soil rather towards the turnips; this will keep the plants moist in dry weather, and drain off the plants in wet seasons like the present. After the second hoeing, run a double mould plough lightly between the drills, which in addition to the benefits above mentioned, will greatly assist in keeping down weeds. Barn-yard manure should be turned over in the spring and allowed to heat a week or ten days before being put in the drills. If the land is manured in the fall this process may be dispensed with; but manure put out in the morning should be covered in the same evening, if possible. The practice of exposing manure for days and weeks before ploughing it under cannot be too strongly condemned. A great many special manures are used. Wood ashes is particularly recommended; from 15 to 20 bushels per acre in addition to farm-yard manure. The ashes should be sown by hand at the back of every first furrow in drilling and they will be covered over by the second furrow. This manure is very beneficial in giving the plants a good start, and thereby preventing the ravages of the fly. Farmers cannot be too careful in purchasing turnip seed. They ought never to purchase from any but reliable seedsmen or merchants. Price is only a secondary consideration. If they are satisfied the seed is fresh and true to name, they should not hesitate in paying a fair price for it. The improved Skirving turnip is considered one of the best varieties. The bulbs are well formed, with fine tops. This turnip weighs from five to six pounds more per bushel than many other varieties in general cultivation.

The largest turnips did not take any of the prizes. They were much farther apart in the drills than those than have got the prizes.

JAMES WHYTE, JOHN CARD, WM. BILBY, } Judges.

More about American Farm Implements.

In resuming our brief notices of sundry farm implements that came under our observation at the Auburn Trial and State Fairs, we may first advert to Horse Powers. Without particularizing other machines of this class, we would call attention to the "Inclined Endless Chain Horse Power" of Messrs. R. & M. Harder, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y., to which the gold medal of the Society was awarded. It would take up too much space to enter into a minute description of this machine. Suffice it to say, that it is so constructed as to avoid the jerking, irregular action of other powers; its tension is remarkably even, and the judges report that, "it works more equally, more smoothly, and with less waste of power than any machine of the kind we have ever met with." It is also made in such a manner that it gets up sufficient speed for threshing, by a very slow and easy movement of the horses. The report of the judges respecting this machine is very minute and elaborate, showing by careful mathematical calculations its economy of power and general efficiency. Its weight is 1850 lbs.; price \$190 Am. cy. The same manufacturers obtained the gold medal for the best Combined Thresher and Cleaner. Of their machine, the judges say—"It is of great value, and has several features different from any Thresher and Cleaner within our knowledge." They sum up its peculiarities and excellencies as follows:—

"The Thresher is overshot. The cylinder is of wood, covered with sheet iron, and heavily banded: is heavier than usual, and accurately balanced, so that very little vibration is produced when revolving at its highest speed. The cylinder revolves about

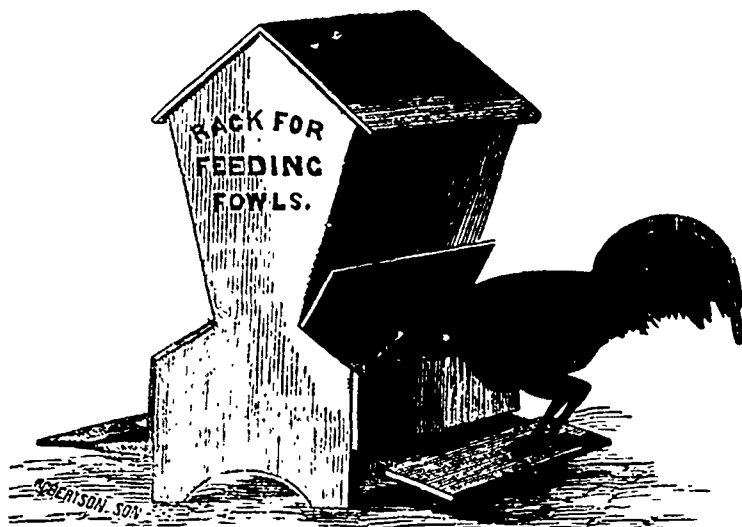
1,100 times a minute, when the horses travel at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. 2nd. The teeth, which are heavy, are not put into the cylinder with a screw, as is usual, but are driven in, and clinched on the inner side. By this arrangement, if the tooth breaks, another can be replaced in the same spot, which cannot so well be done when put in with a screw. 3rd. The feed table ascends $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches next to the cylinder. At which angle the straw enters most readily between the teeth of the cylinder and concave, and stones and other hard substances which may be in the straw roll downward, without injury to the teeth of the Thresher. 4th. The ends of the cylinder shaft are of cast steel, and are a quarter of an inch more in diameter, as claimed by them, giving a wider bearing against the boxes. 5th. A dust flue is attached to the Thresher (when ordered), which is a very great relief to the operator. 6th. The concave is so adjusted that in raising it by means of the nuts, the front edge rises somewhat more rapidly than the hinder one, by means of which there is more room in front to receive the straw easily, when in its stiff and unbroken state, and allowing the back teeth to do the most threshing when the straw has been bruised and softened, consequently less power is required to take through the same amount of straw. 7th. The feed table is easily removed, and can be as easily replaced. 8th. The cylinder shaft is provided with a ratchet coupling, by means of which the cylinder continues to revolve freely when the horse power is suddenly stopped, which avoids the dangerous wrench which would ensue if the great velocity of the cylinder were suddenly arrested. 9th. It can be changed from right to left hand by a very simple and easy adjustment. 10th. The arrangements for separating the grain from the straw are unusually good, two forked arms in the separator are continually rising and falling, which keep the straw loose and facilitate the separation of the grain. It has a quick vibration of four inches. The end most remote from the cylinder is hung $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher than that which is nearest to it, and by a peculiar arrangement of the hangers, the jerk is materially improved. 11th. The sieves are larger than usual; they are five in number, shaken laterally, and are supplied with a very powerful stream of wind. 12th. The mechanical construction and execution are of the very best kind, and we have no hesitation in saying, that in our opinion this machine embodies the greatest advances that have yet been made in the art of separating grain from the straw.

"In our trial it threshed 250 bundles of wheat in 40 minutes, producing 11 bushels of clean wheat. It delivered the grain in a very clean and excellent condition. We fully believe it to be admirably adapted to meet the wants of farmers, and therefore we recommend to the Executive Committee to give a gold medal to this machine."

The above machine weighs 1,100 lbs., and costs \$210, or with dust flue attached, \$220, American currency. At the New York State Fair, the "Excelsior Threshing Machine and Straw Preserver" was exhibited in operation. It preserves the straw whole and straight, ready for binding. This machine is made by Smith, Howard, and Langley, Hudson, N.Y. Its price we did not learn. Wood mills, of similar construction to that of Mr Leonard, illustrated in our last issue, were exhibited at the fairs we attended, and seem to be coming into extensive use. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, exhibited a one horse saw mill for sawing cord wood, which appeared to do good work. It will cut from 10 to 15 cords of wood, twice in two, per day. Price \$70. The same parties showed a Clover Huller, capable of hulling from 5 to

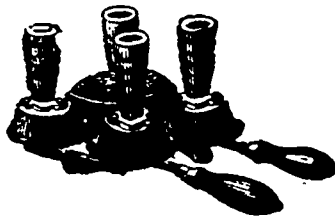
15 bushels of clover seed per day, with one horse. Price \$55.

At the New York State Fair, a large display of Dairy requisites was made. The chief exhibitors were Messrs. O'Neil & Co., of Utica, N. Y.; W. Ralph & Co. of the same place, and Messrs. Cooper of Watertown N. Y. O'Neil's "Union Dairyman," and Ralph's "Oncida Cheese Vat," are well known in this country as very valuable utensils both for factories and large private dairies. The array of articles for sale in this department was large and varied, including vats of all sizes, cans, curd knives and agitators,



metallic cheese hoops, turned wood cheese hoops, thermometers, lactometers, cheese presses and screws, bandage, anotta, cream gauges, rubber hose, stencil plates with name of factory, &c. Our tin merchants who wish patterns for dairy requisites of any kind, can obtain them by corresponding with the parties whose names and addresses we have given.

Here it may be well to speak of a new style of *Cow Milking Machine*, which was on exhibition at the New York State Fair. In Vol. I., page 87, of THE CANADA FARMER, we gave a cut and description of the first machine of this description, which was attached as a fixture to the milking-pail. The new machine is not affixed to a pail, and is made on a different principle from the original invention. The teat cups are of corrugated India-rubber, and the action of the human hand is very ingeniously imitated by the twist of the handle that works the machine. The accompanying cut will give an idea of



it. This machine is highly recommended, and we should think would be far more likely to work well than the one formerly noticed by us. It is manufactured by the "American Cow Milking Machine Company," 335 Broadway, N. Y. Price \$12, American currency.

Though not coming exactly under the head of implements, yet being shown in that department, we may notice fences and gates. "Uncle Sam's Garden Fence" is a strong, useful, self-adjusting, portable and folding fence. It really consists of a series of gates very simply and cheaply hung, and can be opened at any desired point. F. W. Jennings & Co., Williamsburg, N. Y., are the proprietors and makers of it. A new system of wire fencing was exhibited by Albert C. Betts of Troy, N. Y., which obviates many of the objections to this style of fencing, especially that arising out of the liability of cattle to get their

heads between the wires. Mr. Betts' plan prevents this by means of perpendicular wooden strips which are stapled 15 inches apart all along the line of fence between the main posts. He has invented a Staple Holder which, within almost the compass of an ordinary hammer, contains nearly 60 staples, and by means of which they can be driven very rapidly. A Staple Cutter, Gauge Bar, and Improved Reel for paying off the wire, complete the set of tools for putting up this description of fence. The cost of the entire set is about \$100, American currency. With their help, two men can build 40 rods or more of wire fence per day. Several styles of gates were exhibited, among them one which has been appropriately designated "The Farmers' Gate," and of which we gave an illustrated description in our issue of Dec. 1, 1865. We adhere to the opinion then expressed, "we consider this, on the whole, the best farm gate we know of." It is built without mortice or tenon, and is perfectly adapted to all gate purposes; it is exceedingly simple in its construction, and can be built by the most ordinary workman. It opens and shuts with the greatest ease, and when shut is securely fastened, both top and bottom; when open, entirely out of the way. It is free from any tendency to sag, and cannot be blown open or shut, can be readily attached to any post, round or square, and its cost is so

small that every farmer can afford to use it wherever an entrance is required. For simplicity, convenience, neatness, cheapness, durability and general utility, it cannot well be surpassed. We have had two of these gates in use for a year past, and find them perfectly satisfactory. To all that still large class of farmers who allow themselves to be tormented with "bars," we commend this gate. We do this the more cheerfully because it has been brought within reach on very easy terms. The drafts and specifications for building this gate have been reproduced in this country, and may be had by remitting One Dollar to "Box 96, Guelph P. O." They cost five dollars in the United States. By the help of the drafts and specifications, any handy farmer can make all the gates he requires, of any size from 3 to 11 feet wide.

A "Self-Adjusting Calk for Horse Shoes," was shown and seems to be a most useful invention. It consists of a shoe made similarly to the ordinary horse shoe, but with blocks raised on the heel and toe of the shoe. Through these, a tapering hole is drilled, and into this hole a cast steel calk is fitted. The calk is removable, and by keeping a supply on hand, the owner of a horse can put in sharp or dull ones in winter time to suit the state of the roads, without sending to the blacksmith, or having the shoes taken off and re-set. These shoes, all drilled and ready to go on the horse, can be bought at two cents per pound over ordinary machine shoes from the "Judson Horse Shoe Company, 194 Fulton Street, New York."

"Boynton's Improved Feed Rack for Fowls and Sheep," is a novel and useful invention. Its operation will be understood at a glance by the help of the accompanying illustration. It saves feed from waste, protects it from the weather, and is a very neat appendage of the poultry and sheep yard. It is made by G. W. Boynton, Auburn, N. Y. The price for fowl is \$5. For sheep, the size being larger, it is higher in price, but the exact cost of the sheep-rack we do not know.

The culture of sorghum is now extensively practised in the United States, and several kinds of mills for crushing the cane, and of evaporators for boiling down the syrup, were on exhibition. Among the

latter "Cook's Sugar Evaporator," does equally well for both sorghum and maple syrup. It is made by C. C. Post, Hinesburgh, Vermont, and is in high repute among the maple sugar makers of that state.

A large supply of domestic implements competed for the patronage of the fair visitors to the shows. Sewing-machines, generally in busy and brisk operation, from several well-known manufactories, invited inspection and criticism. Most well-to-do farm families in the United States are now provided with these valuable indoor labor-saving contrivances. Washing-machines of all sorts and sizes were also exhibited, and the competition among them seemed to be pretty keen. It was even more keen in the matter of clothes-wringers, by means of which the most laborious part of washing is reduced to mere child's play. At the Michigan State Fair, a number of competing wringers were put to a very severe test. An inch board tapering to a point was attempted to be passed through the rollers. The only wringer that passed triumphantly through this ordeal, was the "Gipson Wringer," manufactured by the Shelby Manufacturing Company, Shelby, Ohio. The tapered inch board went between its rollers without difficulty several times, and after each time the rollers held a sheet of writing paper so tenaciously that it tore in pieces on being pulled. This is truly a "Universal Wringer," having expansive gearing so adjusted that it will either wring the thickest bed-quilt, or the finest muslin fabric.

Many other novel and useful articles might be named, but these notices have already become too extended. We will only mention one thing more: a new style of corn broom manufactured by "The Syracuse Patent Broom Company." This broom is so made that the brush is removable. Hence one handle will last a life-time. When the brush part is worn out, it can be replaced with a new one. We do not know the price of this broom, but if it be reasonable, it is well worthy the attention of Canadian manufacturers and traders.

In conclusion, we recommend such of our readers as can spare the time and money, to visit the United States Exhibitions. All parties interested in the manufacture and use of labour-saving implements, could not fail to pick up a great deal of valuable information, by acting upon this suggestion.

SHRINKAGE OF WOOL. A committee appointed by the Illinois Wool Growers' Association, made a report of their labours in superintending the scouring of wool and awarding premiums thereon, at the late annual meeting of that association. They give an elaborate table of results which show that the fine wool fleeces of ten bucks and four ewes averaged 15 1/2 lbs. in the dirt, and 5 2-15 lbs. scoured, making the average shrinkage nearly two-thirds, (66 2/3 per cent.), the greatest shrinkage being 78 1/2 per cent., and the least 51 1/2 per cent.; the shrinkage upon one coarse grade ewe 57 1/2 per cent., the single Cotswold ewe 45 1/2 per cent., and upon the three Southdown fleeces about 46 per cent.

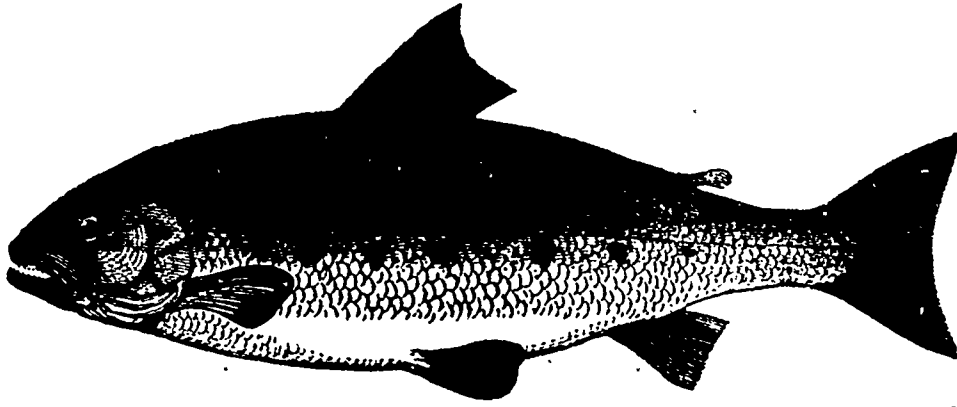
As will be seen by our reports on the last page, the price of wheat rules high. Spite of the tariff, our American friends are obliged to take our breadstuffs,

Canadian Natural History.

The Salmon Trout.

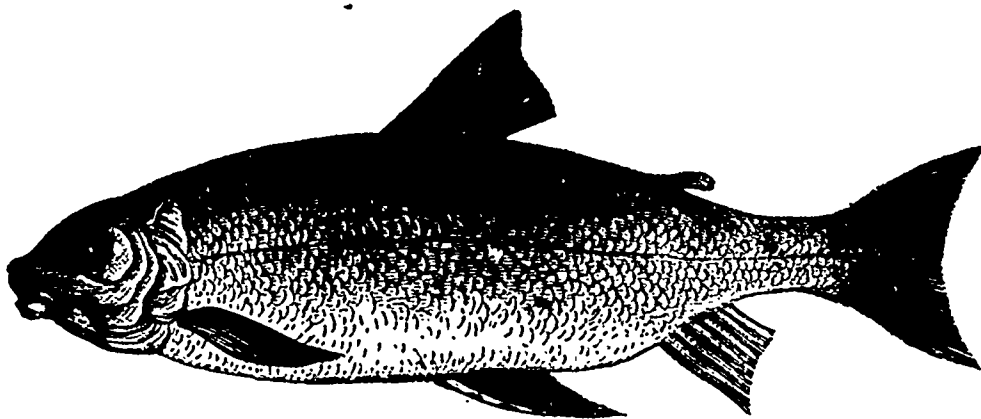
Salmo Trutta, (Yarrel.)

This fine fish, which is said by naturalists to be identical with the Salmon Trout of the Thames, the Sea Trout of Scotland, and the White Trout of Wales, Devonshire, and Ireland, has its haunts on the Eastern side of the Province of New Brunswick, and in the



Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is, we believe, found nowhere else on this continent.

The Salmon Trout very much resembles the true Salmon (*Salmo Salar*), than which its body-colour is darker, and its fin-colour lighter. It is considered a sort of intermediate fish, between it and the Brook Trout (*Salmo Fontinalis*). The length of its head is as one to four of the length of the whole body, and the depth of the body to the length of the same. The teeth are small and numerous, occupying five rows on the upper surface of the mouth. On each side of the tongue there are three or four teeth, strong, sharp, and curving backwards, well fitted to secure living prey, or convey food toward the swallow. The dorsal fin-rays are twelve in number, the pectoral thirteen, the ventral nine, the anal ten, and the caudal nineteen. These fish go in shoals, leaping and sporting with much show of spirit and enjoyment, and often enter rivers and estuaries in large numbers. Their food is miscellaneous, but the *Talitris Locusta*, or common sand-hopper, would seem to be a favourite article of diet with them. Specimens have been taken



in British waters weighing as high as seventeen pounds, but they are seldom, if ever, found more than half that size in North American waters. The whole Gulf of the St. Lawrence abounds with them from one to seven pounds in weight. They ascend the rivers as far as the tide reaches, but no farther, the pure fresh water apparently not suiting their habits. They afford splendid sport to the amateur fisherman, being taken with a scarlet fly in the bays and along the coasts. A strong fish will often make a long run, and give an exciting time of it to the angler. They prey largely upon the smelt which they pursue into the rivers and harbours, returning to the sea as soon as the smelt take to the brooks.

The White Fish.

Coregonus Albus, (Cuvier.)

This fish, properly speaking, belongs to the Salmon family, and abounds in the upper lake waters of this Province, the best being taken in the clear, cold depths of Lake Huron. It is, perhaps, the most delicious table-fish of all the purely fresh-water varieties, and though its flesh is rich and fat, it does not soon produce satiety. In October it leaves the lakes, and enters the rivers in order to spawn, returning to its usual haunts by the middle of November. It inclines to go in shoals, and resorts to different parts of the lake, according to the season of the year, its movements probably being determined by the supply of food. This fish is chiefly a vegetarian, but in the lakes to the far north, preys on insects and can occasionally be taken with a hook and line. Now

and then an angler trolling for Lake Trout or throwing the fly for the Black Bass has hooked a specimen, and "Frank Forester" expresses the opinion that were his habits only studied and humoured properly, he might be regularly caught with the hook, and from his activity and strength would give much sport to his takers. Thus far, however, it has no reputation as a game-fish. The average weight of the White Fish is from three to four pounds, though when very fat, it attains to seven or eight pounds, and in some localities has been taken of much larger size. In shape it is very deep as compared with the length and thickness. The head is narrow above, with a moderately wide frontal bone, and forming one-fifth of the length, exclusive of the tail. The eyes are large. The jaws and tongue are furnished with a few teeth, which are almost imperceptible to the naked eye. The scales are large, irregularly orbicular, and about half an inch in diameter, with a bright, pearly lustre. The colour, in the shade, is bluish-grey on the back, lighter on the sides, and white on the belly. It is a truly beautiful

fish, and no less useful than beautiful, affording their principal subsistence to several Indian tribes, and being a main article of diet at many of the fur-trading posts. In the rapids of the Sault St. Marie it is taken with scoop-nets, and speared by the Indians. The common mode of capture however, is with the seine.

RATS AND MICE.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* says:—The following is a somewhat ludicrous calculation on the idea that there are one rat and ten mice per acre in the country. The vermin amount thus to 91,116,000 which would consume 182,232 bushels of corn daily, or 4,156,167 quarters and four bushels in a half-year, namely, 182 days and a half; and this would supply 5,831,424 people with a 2 lb. loaf each daily for six months, or 2,915,712 people daily with a 2 lb. loaf each the year round.

A notion has prevailed that Australian birds are almost destitute of song. Mr. Harper explodes this theory. He is now in Australia, and in a vein of enthusiasm describes the woods as resounding to their native songsters. A similar libel against Canada used to be retailed by tourists and others. It has, however, been pretty thoroughly refuted.

Agricultural Intelligence.

The Great Corn Field of the West.

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the statistics of the production of corn in the United States for the last twenty-five years as follows:—

In 1840, total crop.....	377,531,875
In 1850, total crop.....	592,671,104
In 1860, total crop.....	830,451,707
In 1866, total crop, (estimated).....	1,039,000,000

The increase being at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the aggregate crop of 1866 will be over one thousand millions of bushels. The following are the portions of the United States where Indian corn is the staple, in comparison with other grains:—

New England, New York, and New Jersey, 38,943,890 bushels.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, 128,998,249 bushels.

Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, 147,425,726 bushels.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, 550,627,943 bushels.

This shows that half the immense crop of Indian corn grown in the United States is produced in the valley of Ohio and Missouri. He estimates the crop of this year in Ohio at 91,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Lawes' Wheat Crop of 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

SIR,—There can be no doubt that, owing to the long continuance of very unfavourable harvest weather, the wheat crop has suffered considerable damage, and that a very moderate produce has been harvested, both in bad condition, and at a heavy cost to the farmer. In a letter I wrote about a year ago I stated that, although upon many light soils the crop of 1865 had suffered both from the frosts of the winter, and from the heat and drought of the summer, I still considered that though very inferior to the crop of either 1864 or 1863, it would prove to be upon the whole little, if any, below an average; and I shewed that upon my own farm, both the experimental and the ordinary crops (though below either 1864 or 1863) were considerably above the average of the previous 13 years.

The following are the results obtained this year on some of the most important plots of the experimental field. The selection is the same as in former years, and this is the 23d wheat crop in succession on the same land. For comparison there is also given the produce of the three preceding years, as well as the average over the last 14 years, during the whole of which period (and in some cases longer) the same description and quantity of manure have been applied year after year on the same plot:

BUSHEL OF DRESSED CORN PER ACRE.

Plot.	How manured each year.	Harvests.				Average of 14 years, 1852-1865.
		1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
3	Unmanured	17½	16	13½	12½	15½
2	Farmyard manure	44	40	37½	32½	35½
7	Artificial manure	53½	45½	40½	29½	37½
8	Ditto	55½	49½	43½	32½	39½
9	Ditto	55½	51½	44	32½	39½

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF DRESSED CORN, LBS.

3	Unmanured	62.7	62.0	60.1	61.3	57.3
2	Farmyard Manure	63.1	63.5	61.6	61.7	59.8
7	Artificial Manure.	62.6	63.1	61.0	61.0	59.0
8	Ditto	61.3	63.5	61.1	60.1	59.5
9	Ditto	62.1	62.6	61.5	60.6	57.3

Thus the crop of 1866 is, under each of the very different conditions as to manuring, considerably less than that of either of the three preceding years, and also less than the average of the 14 preceding years. The produce without manure, and that by farmyard manure, are between three and four bushels, and that by each description of artificial manure is more still below the average of the 14 years. Indeed, so far as the quantity of grain is concerned, the past season has been particularly unfavourable for the action of the artificial manures, and in this respect it presents a striking contrast to the three preceding years, but more especially to 1863, when exactly the same descriptions and amounts of artificial manure gave about 23 bushels more grain per acre than in the season just past. From the progressive decline in the produce from year to year since 1863 it will, perhaps, be supposed that the result is in great measure connected with a gradually declining condition of the land, and therefore not mainly the effect

and the indication of variation in the productive character of the seasons. That the results are not due to the changing condition of the land, but to the changing character of the seasons, is, however, evident from the fact that several times during the last 14 years the crops on these same plots have been as bad as, or worse than, in the present season. Thus, in 1852, they were worse, in 1853 much worse, and in 1860 very nearly equal, as the following figures will show. The respective plots gave:

BUSHEL PER ACRE.

Plots.	1852.	1853.	1860.	1866.	
3	Unmanured.....	13½	6½	12½	12½
2	Farmyard Manure	27½	19½	32½	32½
7	Artificial Manure.....	26½	23½	27½	29½
8	Ditto.....	27½	23½	31½	32½

The variation in amount of produce from year to year may therefore safely be taken as almost wholly referable to season.

The quality of the grain, as shewn by the weight per bushel, is seen to be considerably above the average of the last 14 years.

Turning from these experimental results to those obtained on my farm under ordinary management, I may mention that three separate fields give this year 40, 42, and 46 bushels per acre respectively, against 38, 48, 48, and 51, obtained in four last years, thus indicating a considerable decline in amount of produce. On the other hand, the weight per bushel is somewhat higher in each of the three cases this year than in either of the four last years.

Upon the whole, I conclude that the wheat crop of 1866 will prove to be decidedly below an average, and judging from the produce of both in experimental and ordinary crops, and the relation which has been observed between them and the crops of the country generally for many years past, I should estimate the deficiency at not less than 10 or 12 per cent.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. B. LAWES.

Rothamsted, Herts, Oct. 8.

Mr A Noyes, of Mears, Mich., claims to have a potato which weighs six pounds.

Warren Co., Ohio, has 9,957 horses, 12,478 cattle, 23,102 sheep, and 24,603 hogs.

It is said that 500 pairs of working cattle were exhibited at the Litchfield Co., Conn., Fair.

An Oregon Farmer obtained forty bushels of flax seed from two acres of land. The seed was sold at \$1.50 per bushel.

A firm in Buffalo, N.Y., recently shipped 10,000 bushels of wheat to Toledo, O. This is reversing the natural order of things.

Mr. Goodrich originated and tested about 16,000 seedling potatoes, of which number not more than three or four varieties are considered very valuable.

A rotation of four crops, common in parts of Maryland and Virginia, is Indian corn, wheat, clover, and wheat.

In the vicinity of Chatsworth, Ill., wells are bored with an eight inch augur and lined with drain tile. The water in that region frequently rises nearly to the surface.

A Mr. Scott, of Vermont, insists, against the general opinion, that giving meal to cows "spoils" them, and says he has not had a sick cow in eight years, since he quit feeding meal.

Trotting horses command high prices in New York. At a recent auction sale, Toronto Chief brought \$5,000, Blonde \$2,400, and a pair of black horses \$2,200.

An ointment of seven parts lard to one part of iodine, applied night and morning to the udder of cows troubled with garget is recommended by the *Rural New Yorker*.

Over 3,000 grade merinos have been sent to Virginia from Vermont, within a few weeks. They were to be driven the whole distance, at the rate of about ten miles a day.

The number of entries at the Minnesota State Fair was 717. The display of live stock was very good for a new State, but that of grains was very poor.

The St. Paul Press says the quality of the wheat in Minnesota this year is much inferior to that of former years. The grain is shrunken. The average yield per acre, it is feared, will fall below fifteen bushels.

A farmer in New York has ten acres of osler willow, from which he netted \$1,500 this year. About one ton to the acre is considered a good yield.

A proposal has been made to fertilize the great Desert of Sahara, by complicated systems of river irrigation. The future alone will develop the practicability of such an enterprise.

The *Ohio Farmer* recommends wood ashes mixed with salt as a preventative or check for bloody murrain. A table spoonful of pulverized roll brimstone given in a meal slop is recommended when an animal is attacked with the disease.

T. C. Peters, of Maryland, says that the average yield of wool from an ordinary flock of sheep will be about one pound to twenty pounds of carcass, live weight, and that if more is obtained, it must be paid for in better care and keeping.

The *Rural New Yorker* thinks a crop of clover seed exhausts the soil more than the crop which is cut for hay, and advises letting the second growth rot on the land, or feeding it off, unless some remuneration is made to the land.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* recommends pouring urine over clover seed, and sprinkling fine gypsum over the seeds, a few days before sowing. He thinks this the best possible stimulant of the germinating energy.

It is recommended to test grass seeds, especially clover, before sowing, by putting seeds, previously counted, in a small cup filled with good soil. Cover the seeds a half inch deep, and keep the soil moist and warm. In a few days the proportion of good seeds may be determined.

A Southern farmer suggests placing two barrels near the hog pen, filling with corn in the ear and covering with water. When one is emptied by feeding from it, fill again and commence feeding from the other. This softens the corn, and, in the opinion of the one suggesting it, makes it more easily digested by souring it a little.

SALE OF LONG WOOLED SHEEP.—At a late auction sale of Cotswold and Leicester sheep at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Mr. E. WALLINGTON, 100 ewe lambs were sold at \$14.00 each, buck lambs sold at from \$30 to \$50 each, three imported ewes brought \$100 each. The whole number sold was 183, bringing \$3,510.

TRAFFIC IN ANIMALS.—Some further regulations on this subject were published in a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 18th ult. They are to the following effect:—"1. That all cattle and any other animals exposed at any market in Scotland where foreign cattle are, or within the preceding twenty-eight days have been so exposed, or within one mile of such market, shall be slaughtered within four days. 2. That from and after the 22nd inst., no market fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of sheep or lambs shall be held in the several counties enumerated in schedule annexed to order of the 24th of March last, or in the county of Oxford. Provided that markets for the sale of sheep and lambs may be held in such counties with the license of the Privy Council; and sheep and lambs belonging to the owner or occupier of premises that are not situated within the limits of an infected place, if the sheep or lambs are free from disease, and have been in the possession of the owner or occupier not less than twenty-eight days, may be sold on such premises, &c."

CHEESE IN GEauga COUNTY, OHIO.—The *Cleveland Herald* says the extent of cheese manufacture in Geauga county is a matter of surprise to all who become acquainted with its extent and importance. There are seventeen cheese factories in operation there with an average number of six hundred cows to each factory, or ten thousand and two hundred cows in all connected with these establishments. The average yield of milk per cow from May to November is three hundred and fifty gallons, producing one pound of cheese to the gallon, or a total of 3,570,000 pounds of cheese. The amount made in private dairies is put at 892,500 pounds, constituting an aggregate for the county of 4,452,500 pounds. Most of the cheese made during the warmer months is of the Cheesbro style, being 15 inches in diameter and 10 inches high, weighing from 60 to 70 pounds each. This style of cheese is designed for the European market. For the home and Southern market a style varying from this is preferred.

Veterinary Department.

Injuries Incident to Frosty Weather.

FRACTURED BONES IN HORSES.

DURING the winter months we find that horses are very liable to injuries from slipping or falling upon the hard frozen ground. Some of these injuries prove of a serious nature, in many cases rendering an animal useless. The first we shall notice are fractures. The bones of the legs and quarters are very liable to fracture in the horse. When the bone is simply broken without being displaced, it is known as a simple fracture; when the bone is broken and the surrounding parts lacerated it is called a compound fracture, and when the bone is splintered it is pronounced a comminuted fracture.

A general opinion amongst horse owners is that broken bones in horses will not reunite; however, this is a mistake, for reunion will take place in them as readily even if not more so than in the human being, but the great difficulty arises from the fact that we are unable to keep our patients in that state of quietude necessary for the complete reunion of fractured bones. Also another very important subject must be taken into consideration and that is the value of the injured animal, whether it is more profitable to place it under treatment or to destroy it. In compound fractures of the limbs we generally recommend the destruction of the animal (without it is a very valuable stallion or mare), as it is invariably found to be the most profitable, and at the same time, perhaps, the most humane treatment we can have recourse to.

In simple fractures and especially in certain regions they can be treated with good chances of success. The haunch bones are exceedingly liable to fractures, from horses falling on ice, or even from slipping, and from being deeply covered with muscles it is often difficult to detect. There is sudden lameness, he drags his leg and is unable to bring it forward. In some cases he is almost unable to move, in others it is surprising how he can move along considering the nature of the injury. We have known horses to walk three miles after the fracture occurred and yet recovery took place. Last winter we were called to a case of fracture of the haunch bone, the accident occurred at Richmond Hill, and the poor animal had been forced to travel as far as Yorkville before he gave completely up. Another symptom of fracture in that region is the crepetus heard when the horse is made to move.

The treatment of fractures of the haunch bones can generally be undertaken with success. The horse should at once be placed in slings, and if there is swelling of the muscles, fomentations of hot water should be diligently applied. The horse should be fed on nutritious but not bulky food. It will be necessary to keep him in slings from seven to ten weeks, when he may be taken out and placed in a roomy, loose box, and for sometime he may require assistance to rise. The muscles of the haunch waste a great deal during the time he is in slings, and the reproduction of the muscular fibre is materially assisted by the application of repeated mild blisters. On no account should the horse be removed entirely from his slings in less than seven or eight weeks. After recovery takes place, for ordinary work, the horse is little the worse, with the exception that he is always a little lower in the injured hip. The prominence on the haunch, known technically as the anterior spinous process of the ilium is often fractured from the same causes as above alluded to, when not displaced, it is not necessary to place the horse in slings, a few weeks rest will generally suffice, reunion will take place. In some cases it happens that a small piece of bone becomes detached and burrows into the muscle, it then acts as a source of irritation, setting up inflammation in the parts, causing swelling and soreness, which will open out and run matter for sometime. The treatment must be such as to get rid of the irritant, an incision must be made into the muscles and the offending agent removed when the parts will soon heal up.



Flowers in the Cemetery.

A CEMETERY is most certainly the right place for profusion of flowers. Of all out door monumental decoration these are by far most beautiful and appropriate. Those who have money to spend upon the last habitation of their friends and relations, and who piously desire to shew their love and sorrow by some sort of outward sign, will act more wisely in paying some annual fee to the cemetery gardener to keep churchyard flower-beds trim and pretty, than in laying out a vast amount of money among stone-masons, resulting in ill-executed angels, or trophies of cannon-balls and swords and cocked-hats, and other such insignia, hinting at the professional career of the deceased. The sums of money spent on these great ponderous symbolical monuments are often very large. But who that groaned in presence of some hideous specimen of sepulchral bad taste, some terrible combination of cherubs and skeletons, of scythes and hour-glasses, of broken columns and ponderous marble clouds, and who has felt the beauty of one of these flower-begirt graves, will not testify to the superiority of the gardener's work over that of the stone-mason? There is, too, a symbolism in the introduction of flowers here which makes them specially fit. These plants have come up from a root which itself was buried in the earth in order that the flower which we admire might bloom. They were put into the ground in the form of seed or bulb, with no beauty about them to win our admiration, but they come up in due time arrayed in such splendour of decoration as cannot fail to fill us with admiration first, and then, as we think longer, with hope. They are grasses of the field whose perishable nature has been made before now to typify the insecurity of human life. Moreover they suggest, at least, a certain continued supervision a daily tending and care, which favour the idea that those to whose memory they are sacred are still held in recollection by their friends.—*All the Year Round.*

Six cabbages have been on exhibition in Woodstock, Conn. In circumference they measure 110 inches, and the weight of the half dozen is nearly two hundred pounds.

BLACK KNOT ON THE PLEM.—A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* states that he has been very successful in removing or preventing the black knot, by burying iron turnings in the earth, and then promptly cutting off whatever of the black knot may appear. He thinks that driving nails in the ground beneath the tree will answer the same purpose as the iron turnings. This is probably a remedy.

TRANSPLANTING THE RASPBERRY.—The *Gardeners' Monthly* states that the frequent want of success in transplanting the raspberry, complained of by the cultivators of this plant, is attributable to the fact that the planting is done too deep. A raspberry plant shoots up from the crown or from the roots, hence deep planting retards this operation or prevents the suckers from reaching the surface. To facilitate the growth of these, in their efforts to emerge from the soil, a light covering of earth only should be used. A depth of two inches will be found sufficient for the purpose and much better than a greater quantity.

A VINE NEAR THE DOOR.—The *Massachusetts Ploughman* well says that a traveller over a country road would instinctively have his eye caught and his thoughts somewhat tangled up by a fine vine growing vigorously near the door of a home. It does not matter how small or humble that home may be, it is raised in the esteem of any observing passer-by holding up the suggestive shelter of a vine. It expresses love in the house, thoughtfulness for what is at once graceful and appropriate, pure and healthy domestic sentiment, and a spirit of contented happiness which many an one goes the world over to find, and looks for in vain. Such a simple home ornament as this is a token for all men to see, that the dwellers beneath the roof it adds expression to, are persons of feeling for what is true and lovely, for native refinement and quiet happiness. There should not be a farmhouse in the land without a vine somewhere contiguous.

Miscellaneous.

A Story, with a Moral.

A gentleman of middle age, who had always been a farmer.—had cleared up and improved one of the best farms in Maine, erected new and convenient buildings, reared a family, and was enjoying the blessings with which he was surrounded,—became possessed with an idea that he would sell his farm. Friends told him he could live so much easier to go into the village where he could have a nice house, a garden, keep a cow, and if he chose, a horse, and live like a gentleman on the interest of his money; that he advertised his farm for sale. He found no want of purchasers; and the farm was soon disposed of for a handsome sum. Then the stock, farming tools, &c., were sold, and the place that he had wrought with his own hands, the buildings he had built for his own convenience and according to his own notions, the spot where he had raised his family and around which clustered so many dear associations passed into the hands of strangers. For a time the gentleman did not locate, as he desired to look round, find a place to suit him, and see where he could be happy the remainder of his days. At last he found a place that suited him, purchased it, and settled down to life again. But things did not go right. He missed his old farm and house, the silent but delightful company of his cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals, the scenes where he had passed so many happy years, and the society of his old neighbors, tried and true; he grew discontented and was well nigh sick. His wife and daughters also, were not pleased with their new home (it was half a mile from town, with a little land, and was what many would call a very desirable place). Having remained long enough in his new place (he could not be said to have lived at all) to become satisfied he should never be contented, he resolved to have the old farm back again. He went to the man who owned it, paid him five hundred dollars more than what he got, took possession again of his familiar fields and groves, and having learned a wholesome lesson from his transaction, is now at work again upon his old farm a happier, wiser, and better contented if not a richer man. Its moral to farmers and others is, that when they get discontented and sell out, they should be sure they are able to buy back their old homes and business, when they find that they have not bettered themselves by the change.—*Maine Farmer.*

Rabbits are prolific breeders. Ten couples introduced into Geelong, Australia, in 1859, have yielded 50,000 head for consumption. This is exclusive of the number preserved for the perpetuation of the breed. Why should not the breeding of rabbits prove profitable as a business?

CHEAP PAINT FOR BUILDINGS AND FENCES.—Prof. Tillman, at a late meeting of the New-York Farmers' Club, said some questions having been asked about the best out-door paint, I would recommend as the cheapest and neatest covering for fences and rough work a mixture of lime paste and skimmed milk. The best preparation would be made by mixing lime with curd and using milk or whey for diluting the mixture. The reason why this compound will make a more permanent wash than ordinary whitewash is, that the coagulated casein in curd is dissolved in a solution of any alkaline earth, and the compound is not soluble in water. Glue can be mixed with a lime solution, but it will not resist the action of water, and it should not be used on surfaces exposed to rain.

WANTED: A DUMB, DEAF, AND BLIND WIFE.—Our friend Wetherell, of the *Boston Cultivator*, a grey-haired old bachelor, has taken to poetizing. His latest effusion is decidedly anacreontic in more senses than one. It contains among others the following stanzas:

"Oh, I would dwell where mortal voice
Would never reach my ear,
Where none could listen to each sigh
And note the falling tear.

And I would want but one kind friend
To cheer me in my home,
But one to nestle by my side,
And never from me roam."

Of course the "one kind friend" must needs be dumb, deaf, and blind. Well there's no accounting for tastes, and we can only wish our worthy contemporary "married and happy," according to his wishes as above expressed.

MORSE POWER.—A gentleman in Scotland has trained a couple of mice, and invented machinery for enabling them to spin cotton yarn. The work is done on the treadmill principle. It is so constructed that the common house-mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences by twisting and reeling from 100 to 120 threads per day. To complete this the little pedestrian has to run 10½ miles. This journey it performs every day with ease. An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal at 1s. 3d. per peck serves one of these treadmill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes 110 threads per day, being an average of 3,850 threads of 25 inches, which is nearly nine lengths of the reel. A penny is paid to women for every cat in the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse earns 9d. every five weeks, which is one farthing per day, or 7s. 6d. per annum. Take 6d. off for board, and 1s. for machinery, there will arise 6s. clear profit from every mouse yearly. The mouse-employer is going to make application for the lease of an old empty house, the dimensions of which were 100 by 50 feet, and 50 feet in height, which, at a moderate calculation, will hold ten thousand mouse-mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Allowing £200 for rent and taskmasters, £10,000 to erect machinery, and £500 for the interest, there will be left a balance of £2,300 per annum.

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Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, Nov. 15, 1866.

The produce market has been active during the past fortnight, the receipts on the street, though not so large as earlier in the season, being still very fair. Barley and peas continue to be the leading staples offering, the receipts of wheat being small.

LATEST CORN EXCHANGE REPORT

November 14.

Flour—Receipts dull, market weaker, caused partly by a decline in eastern markets and an advance in railway freights, sales, 100 barrels No. 1 at \$9.50, several lots offering at the price with only \$6.75 to \$8.00 offered. Extra offering at from \$7.50 to \$7.75, superior offering at \$8.25.

Wheat—Receipts, 12,038 bushels, market weaker, buyers being unwilling to take heavy stocks at present prices. Fall wheat held at from \$1.65 to \$1.73, sales, 2 cars at \$1.65 at Collingwood. Spring wheat offering at \$1.45 with \$1.43 offered, no sales, a car inferior offered at \$1.25 with no buyers.

Oats—Worth 30c.
Barley—Receipts by cars, 200 bushels; sales, 1 car at 54c; 2 cars at 56c, receipts are computed at 2,000 bushels, prices ranged from 56c to 67c.

Peas—Receipts, 700 bushels, sales, 2,500 bushels at 80c; 1 car at 78c delivered; receipts are dull and light, 76c was paid.
Provisions—Dressed hogs from \$5.25 to \$6.25 and \$6.50 for extra heavy butter stores packed, 14c to 15c. Lard, 13c for shipping lots; choice dairy, 16c to 18c. Mess pork, \$22 prime mess, \$19.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The market has been fairly supplied during the week; the greater part offering being, however, of very inferior description. Farmers would do well to keep back interior stock at present, the market being perfectly glutted with that description of cattle, which sell at low figures. At the late fairs held in the West, there was a large number of cattle offering, but very few prime animals. In our market first-class cattle bring \$8 per 100 lbs, dressed weight; inferior, from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Sheep have been in good supply at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 each per car load. Lambs, from \$2.50 to \$3 each, per drove. Calves scarce and in demand at from \$5 to \$7 each. Venison is beginning to arrive, and sells at from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per carcass, according to size. Several beautiful haunches and saddles were to-day on view in the store of Mr. Britton, arcade.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOLS.

There is no change in quotations of hides and skins. Business is very dull, especially in sheepskins, in which there is next to nothing doing.

Canada combing wool was quoted at 70c to 85c in New York on Saturday. The market was dull for all qualities, "a general feeling of distrust existing."

The following are the current quotations:—Green hides, \$6; calf, dry, 25c; green calf, 12½c; cured, inspected hides, \$7.75 to \$8. Sheepskins, fresh, 75c to 80c, pulled wool now sell at 30c; fleeco wool, none offering.

Montreal Markets.—Nov. 14.—Lalldaw, Middleton & Co report. Flour—receipts, 2,500 barrels; market considerably lower. Extra and fancy, nominal; sales, superfine, \$7.05 to \$7.15 now offering at \$7.10, closing dull. Wheat—U. C. spring, \$1.45 to \$1.50. Peas—90c to 95c. Rye—65c to 66c. Adhes—first lots nominally \$7.20. Pork—mess about \$23.00. Butter—nothing doing.

Belleville Markets.—Fall Wheat, limited receipts, \$1.20 to \$1.40; Spring Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.25; Barley, dull at 63c to 55c; Rye, firm at 66c to 67c; Peas, declining at 60c to 65c; Oats, 30c; Dressed Hogs \$8 to \$7.50; Butter, 14c to 16c; Eggs, 13c to 15c; Cheese, 10c to 11c.

Hamilton Markets.—Barley, No. 1, 50c to 53c; No. 2, 45c to 48c; Peas, common, 65c to 71c; Oats, 28c; Hops, 25c to 35c; Timothy Seed, \$2.50; Wheat—spring, \$1.25 to \$1.37, white winter, none, red winter, \$1.25 to \$1.35, amber winter, \$1.35 to \$1.55. Receipts by team—Flour, none, Wheat, 2,000 bushels, Barley, 3,500 bushels, Oats, 1,000 bushels, Peas, 500 bushels.

London Markets.—Fall Wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.85; Spring Wheat, \$1.30; good to extra, \$1.60 to \$1.42; Barley, 45c to 62c; Peas, 65c to 69c; Oats, 27c to 28c.

Guelph Markets.—Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Fall Wheat per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Spring do., \$1.25 to \$1.43; Midge Proof \$1.20 to \$1.35; Oats, 27c to 28c; Peas, 50c to 65c; Barley, 40c to 52c.

Galt Markets.—F W Flour per 100 lbs, \$3.75; Spring Wheat Flour, do., \$3.25, Fall Wheat, per bushel, \$1.45 to \$1.70, Amber do do, \$1.20 to \$1.50, Spring do do, \$1.25 to \$1.45; Barley do, 40c to 62c, Oats do, 25c to 27c, Butter per lb, 14c to 15c; Eggs per doz, 10c to 15c.

Chatham Markets.—Flour per 100 lbs, \$3.25 to \$4.25, Wheat, No 1 white per bushel, \$1.60 to \$1.75, red do do, \$1.45 to \$1.50; Spring do do, \$1.30 to \$1.42; Barley per 100 lbs, 85c to \$1.05; Oats 20c to 22c, Beans, 50c to \$1, Peas, 40c to 60c.

Oswego Markets. Nov. 13.—Flour—Market unchanged, \$11.75 to \$12 for brands from No. 1 spring; \$13.50 from red winter; \$14.50 from white, and at \$15.50 for double extra from prime white wheat. Grain—Wheat market dull and unchanged; sales, 3,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring, at \$2.25; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee club, at \$2.30, and 3,000 bushels Canada club at \$2.55. Corn scarce and quiet. Barley inactive, and we are without quotations. Rye is in fair demand, with sales 7,500 bushels Canada, at \$1.03, in bond, 3,700 bushels do, at \$1.03, in bond, 8,000 bushels do, at \$1.01, in bond, and 8,000 bushels do, to arrive, on private terms. Peas scarce, sales, 7,500 bushels Canada, to arrive, at \$1.45, free.

Milwaukee Markets.—Nov. 14.—Wm Young, & Co report. Wheat—Receipts, none, No 1 moderately active at \$2.13 to \$2.14, No. 2, at \$1.97 to \$1.98. Flour—dull at \$10. For—\$22½ to \$23.

Chicago Markets.—Wheat—Receipts, 71,000 bushels; No. 1 at \$2.13 to \$2.20, No. 2 at \$1 to \$1.00. Corn—unsettled at 9½c. Receipts, 50,000 bushels.

Buffalo Markets.—Flour—The market rules quiet, quoted amber winter at \$13.60 to \$13.75; white Western, \$14.60 to \$16.60; winter red, \$13. Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee, at \$2.20; No. Milwaukee spring and Ft Washington spring, at \$2.20; clover held—\$2.20 and \$2.15 bid; Canada, at \$2.76; white Canada, at \$3.10. Corn—The market dull and inactive to-day—the only sale being 700 bushels, at \$1.16, sale last evening, 7,800 bushels No. 1, at \$1.15. Oats—in moderate demand; sales, 13,500 bush. Ohio, at 66c; No. 2 Chicago held at 66c. Barley—Market quiet sales, 2,500 bushels Canada, at \$1.12, quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.12. Rye—Quiet and nominal, at about \$1.20. Peas—Last sales of Canada at 66c, gold.

Boston Markets. Nov. 12.—Flour—The market is dull and prices are tending downward. Sales of western superfine at \$11 to \$12, common extra \$12 to \$13, medium do \$13.25 to \$14.25, good and choice do, \$14.60 to \$19.25 per bbl. Grain—Corn is unsettled and prices are nominal. We quote western mixed at \$1.30 to \$1.31, southern yellow at \$1.82 to \$1.85 per bush. Oats are in steady demand; sales of northern and southern at 70c to 80c per bushel. Rye is scarce at \$1.45 to \$1.65 per bushel. Shorts are selling at \$3.10 to \$3.2; fine feed \$3.5 to \$3.7; middlings \$4.0 to \$4.3 per ton. Provisions—Pork is in moderate demand; sales of prime at \$26 to \$27, mess \$22 to \$23; clear extra family mess at \$20 to \$24 per bbl., cash. Lard is selling at 15½c to 16½c; Boston hams 18c per lb, cash.

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

Subscription Price \$1 per annum, (POSTAGE FREE) payable in advance. Bound volumes for 1864 and 1865 may be had for \$1.30. Subscribers may either begin with No. 1, receiving the back Nos. for 1864 or 1865, or with the first No. for 1866. No subscriptions received for less than a year, and all commence with the first number for the respective years.

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