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THE

# Canadian Agriculturist,

OR

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

VOL. XIV.

TORONTO, MAY 1, 1862.

No. 9.

## The Farm—A Chemical Manufactory.

The proposition that a farm is a chemical manufactory may appear somewhat startling to some of our readers, yet it is nevertheless true. In proportion as this truth is understood by practical men, will the pursuit of agriculture be advanced, and a higher and more rational interference in conducting rural affairs. From the earth the farmer raises the living plant, on which subsists the living and moving animal. We comprehend the parts taken by the soil and respectively in the growth of plants, constitute the only reliable foundation on which to build a true and enduring system of agriculture. The atmosphere which everywhere surrounds us not only contains the food of plants, but it is the key to the rich storage of nourishment which exists in the soil. As a late writer has remarked:—

The mineral part of the plant—its ashes if they are burned—are as necessary to its growth as carbon and the water are which it obtains from the air; but this mineral part is locked up in the soil; and unless access be given to the soil where it will remain inaccessible and useless. It is on this fact that the fertilizing influence of manure depends. Growth, like combustion, is a chemical process depending to a great extent on spheric action. Poke the fire and you promote the activity of that chemical action which is called combustion; stir the ground and you promote the activity of the chemical action which is called vegetable growth. If a bit of solid platinum be held in a jet of hydrogen gas it will be unaffected; if a bit of the same metal in a spongy form, in which an immense increase

is given to the surface of the metal, be held in the same jet, it soon becomes red hot. There is the same kind of difference between a clod of clay and a handful of well-tilled loam as there is between the solid and the spongy platinum; and the great part of the explanation of the fertility conferred by tillage is of the same kind as that which explains the differing relations of the gas to the solid and to the spongy platinum. These relations do indeed differ only in degree. The attractive power of the metallic or of the earthen surface is in proportion to the quantity of that surface. Multiply it by making that spongy, open, porous, which had been solid and impervious, and all the effects due to these attractive powers will be similarly multiplied.

It is this attracting surface in the midst of a soil that enables it to retain its moisture, and to hold, as in a strong box, various manuring substances, as well as the products of their mutual decomposition within it; and which also pulls together into close enough contact the various ingredients of air and soil whose constant chemical action on each other is necessary to fertility. In a well tilled soil every particle is thus wrapped round by food for plants, or by that which is extracting this food from it; so that, while the subdivision of these particles within a given bulk of soil is increasing the quantity of surface yielding food for plants, it is equally efficient in increasing the power of the soil to hold free from waste. It is obvious that this latter power is essential to the economy and the profit of cultivation.

The quantitative character of growth is indeed a truth which ought to be impressed upon the mind. Growth is a real building up of the actual atoms supplied to plant or animals as food. As Mr. Morton has said in one of his Essays in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society:—

“Agriculture is an art which by its plants and animals enables us to gather up and assort those

particles in the air and in the soil which, thus assorted and combined, are food for man. Such is the theory, and the practice bears it out; for in reality the farmer does but direct a succession of processes whose effect is to detach these particles from useless positions in the earth, air, and water, and comparatively useless positions in substance of plants, in order with them as material to erect the structure of the ripened crop in one case, and of the fattened animal in the other. His every act of cultivation, by assisting the action of atmospheric solvents, loosens these atoms from previous combinations in the soil—his manuring is a direct addition to them—his draining furthers their more ready transmission to the roots of plants—the hoeing by which he stimulates the growing crop, accelerates their building up into its substance—and all the details of their preparation as food have for their aim the easiest and most economical collection of these particles for the use of man either as vegetable food or as meat on the bodies of fattening animals."

We have already seen that the air is the great storehouse from which the bulk of a plant is derived, and that the value of a manure and the fertility of a soil are owing in great measure to the nature of the mineral food for plants which they respectively contain. We must not think that manuring merely *induces* the extra crop, we know not how. Along with air the manure furnishes the very building material out of which the increased produce is *made*. Those very atoms of nitrogen and phosphorus we are adding in that guano, bone-dust, or farm dung—those very particles of potash or of soda which are detached from the soil by the influences which drainage has brought to bear—those very particles of carbon which our plants, vigorous owing to more thorough cultivation, are extracting from the air in the sunshine, may travel different roads, but they will come to an ultimate residence side by side on the flesh and blood of the fattening animal. The various additions we make to our soil, the fertility we extract from it, may be said to occasion the increased produce of grain and of meat which succeeds them, but it is in the same way as the stone and the lime occasion the buildings of which they are the very substance and material. Strange as it may seem to those who see the manure continually added to the land and the wheat continually taken from it—the dung-cart going and the harvest-cart returning—a plant has no power to convert one thing into another; it can but take the particles we give it. It will flourish if they are food, it will starve if they are withheld, and if they are poison it will die. There is no mysterious connection between a heavy dressing of dung applied to the land and a heavy crop taken from it: it is not the weight, it is the composition of the dressing that must be considered the measure of its value. The crop finds in the manure the very particles which it needs as building material—drainage and tillage are the

hodmen who bring these building materials to the growing plant—plants are at once the reasons who put them together and the erectors that is in process of completion—and the whole procedure goes on under the eye and according to the laws of the great Master-Builder who contrived the whole wonderful system of vegetable growth, and conferred the life which puts it in exercise.

It is this way of looking upon the growth of the plants, and indeed of the animals also of the farm, which brings out the resemblance which really exists between the business of the farmer and that of the manufacturing chemist. In both certain materials provided by art and nature are made to act and re-act on one another, with a view to the resultant produce which has a value in the market more than enough to repay all the expenses of the process. The farmer, whether he knows it or not, is truly a chemical manufacturer: he may talk of his plowing, sowing, manuring, cultivating, but the real agents at the bottom of all are those laws of the science of chemistry which regulate the combination of the different substances which he uses, and which out of earth, air, and manure, thus provide food for man and beast. It is a true resemblance which exists between the two professions. The fact that life is an agent in the one case and not in the other does not spoil this resemblance. Life in the one case is but the steam engine in the other—the source of power which lifts and mixes, and fetches and carries; the laws of chemical affinity, which are the real agents in both the cases, prevail in the vessels and tissues of the living plants and animals just as they do in coppers and retorts of a chemical manufactory. The comparison between the two is, therefore, just as well as instructive.

See now if we cannot learn as much from their contrast. In the one you have an art whose processes are all conducted with the greatest nicety away from the influence of any disturbing cause—whose materials of known composition are weighed with accuracy and mixed in the right proportions—whose agents are applied just in the right degree at the proper time and place—its furnaces may be reduced in intensity, or heated at will seven times hotter. In farming on the other hand, you have an art the most at the mercy of unmanageable elements, whose processes are exposed to wind and weather, sun and calm, rain and sun, heat and cold, on whose practice there exist the greatest differences of opinion among those engaged in it. Consider on the one side, varying soil, changeable climate, clumsy implements, uncertain materials, contradictory rules and maxims—this is a picture of our agriculture. On the other side you have every where exact weights and measures, known materials, uniformity of process, and rigid exclusion of disturbing influences.

Notwithstanding the superior it is in all the respects of the chemical manufacture, the manufacturer seeks the aid of science for the superior

dependence of old plans and guidance into new ones—he sedulously watches, carefully observes, and at once obeys every indication which guides the suggestions of the scientific man for the improvement of his methods.

Notwithstanding his greater need of all possible assistance, the agriculturist, also a chemical manufacturer, is still inclined to look askance and with suspicion on the recommendations of science. We do not think he should recklessly adopt changes of practice except they be preceded by corresponding changes of those circumstances out of which old practice has arisen; but we submit this parallel between the farmer and the manufacturing chemist to the consideration of our agricultural readers, as justifying those among them who are inclined to listen to the criticism of the scientific man upon their practice, and to receive his suggestions for its improvement.

### Plaster with Manure.

County of Carlton, March, 1862.

#### *Editors of Canadian Agriculturist.*

Much more attention is now being paid the making and saving of manure than formerly. I remember when the manure in a neighbouring village was considered useless, no one thought worth taking away, and it was carted, like other rubbish, to any spot where it might be deposited without creating a nuisance; now it is eagerly sought after, and will be taken away wherever paid for.

I have no doubt that many persons, who, like myself, are now for the first time directing their attention to agricultural pursuits, would gladly adopt improved means of increasing the quantity and preserving the quality of this, now much valued commodity. But unfortunately, if we seek for information from our more experienced neighbours or endeavour to obtain it from agricultural periodicals, we find nothing but contradiction, and instead of being instructed are only bewildered.

On page 62 for 1860, you recommend that the manure heap should be "liberally sprinkled with plaster." I have for some years past, used scrapings of the poultry house, with truly astonishing effect on Indian corn; but I find fault in keeping it until the proper time, the fermentation and escape of ammonia set in as soon as put together. Seeing an article on saving manure by mixing it with plaster and putting away in barrels; I had determined on doing it, when I find that "in a dry state plaster liberates ammonia." I might go on giving many instances of like contradictions; but you inform us under what circumstances plaster may be advantageous, applied to animal manure.

I am, &c.,

BELAR.

### REMARKS.

Hen manure, like the dung of birds in general, comprises both the solid and liquid excrements, and consequently possess the highest fertilising power. In warm and moist weather it readily ferments, and discharges ammonia,—even when treated with sulphate of lime. Manures of this description should be kept in small quantities, or, which is better, mixed with large bulks of light earthy or peaty substances, which would prevent excessive fermentation, and absorb ammoniacal gas. Sulphate of lime, (plaster) has been found beneficial in sprinkling over the floors of byers and stables, and may be advantageously applied to animal excrements, when mixed with earthy and vegetable matters in the form of compost, and to farm-yard manure. Powdered charcoal answers the same purpose in a much higher degree. There is no doubt too much contradiction in the opinions and writings of agriculturists; some of which is inevitable to a pursuit so peculiarly experimental and progressive as that of agriculture. Upon more careful examination, however, much of these anomalies will be found more apparent than real; and notwithstanding the obscurity which, to some extent, still surrounds the mode of action of manuring substances, it is gratifying to know that more enlightened attention is constantly being paid by both practical and scientific men to this most important department of improved husbandry.

### Condiments.

Everybody has heard of Thorley and Thorley's Food. Like Holloway, he is everywhere. We cannot travel but we observe his illustrated advertisements, stuck on the walls of every railway station, wherein worn-out Rozinantes are represented, on the one hand, at the last kick, and on the other in full health and vigour, the result, as we are led to suppose, of the use of his wonderful "Condiment." We can scarcely open a newspaper but "Thorley" stares us in the face; nay, more, like the great Nelson, he has even a Gazette of his own; a special record of his victories over the direful effects of starvation and disease, and a castigating weapon to be laid on the shoulders of all who dare to doubt the infallibility of his life-giving condiment.

Wednesday, the 19th inst., was a great day for Thorley. Under the sponsorship of Mr. Beale-Browne, the merits of Thorley's Food was fully discussed at one of the open weekly council meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of

England, when all the *pros* and *cons* on the subject were fairly brought forward.

The objects which Mr. Beale Browne had in view in introducing the subject of Thorley's food to the consideration of the meeting were, first, to create a friendly discussion upon a matter which he considered important to agriculturists, and, next, to give his own experience regarding it, especially when used in the case of such animals as happen to be in declining condition. He considered scientific men in error when they cried down Thorley's food, and contended that experience proved that it possesses certain fattening qualities. This he illustrated in the following manner:—

"Two or three years ago, through the illness of some of my family, I thought I should give up agriculture and go abroad for some years. I sold off, therefore, my stock of sheep, but I retained a few valuable favorites. I was away for a certain time, and during that time these animals got reduced to a very low ebb. They were, in point of fact, so reduced that about half a dozen of them died. They were broken-mouthed, and some of them had lost their teeth. They were living in a fine piece of clover when I saw them in the spring of the year, and at that time they were a perfect bag of bones, though they were eating oil-cake and corn, which did not seem to improve them in the least. I was very much distressed at the state in which they were, and thinking, at all events, it could not do much harm, if it did no good, I was determined to try Mr. Thorley's food. I therefore wrote to Mr. Thorley to send down a cask of his food, with directions for use. I confess that I was not very sanguine as to the result, because, as I stated before, I was rather prejudiced against it. The food was given with oil-cake and corn, and the animals improved in the most extraordinary degree—so much so, that after they had taken it three or four weeks I really hardly knew them again. When the barrel of food was exhausted I left off Thorley's condiment, and they left off corn and cake and went to grass. They did remarkably well, and the condiment seemed to have entirely renovated the whole constitution of the animals. I saw them about a fortnight ago, when they were in very fine condition for lambing. Some of them had got double lambs, and I must say I should never wish to see ewes in a finer condition than they were in."

Mr. Beale Browne proceeded to argue that the Royal Agricultural Society should consider the matter fairly, not "as dictators to agriculturists generally," but as the "exponents of the wishes and views of the subscribers at large," so that the price of Thorley's food might be reduced, owing to the saving of his immense expenditure in advertising which would follow the official recognition by the society of the value of the condiment. "We doubt much if the society will ever take such a step. Thorley is not the only condiment manufacturer, and it would be rather too much to expect that the society would place one

manufacturer above all others, simply to allow him to sell at a reduction of 100 per cent. from present rates. If Thorley is desirous of securing a largely increased consumption of his condiment," and to bring it "within the reach of parties interested in farming operations," which Mr. Beale Browne considered "would be a great advantage," let him at once announce his intention to reduce the price to £18 or £20 per ton, guaranteeing that it shall be as good in point of quality as it is at present, and then let it stand on its own merits; for in such a case, if it is worth the money, it will succeed without the official recognition of it on the part of any body. Agricultural Society.

In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Beale Browne's remarks, was stated by Mr. Cantrell that he had experienced considerable advantage from giving "condiments," those manufactured by other parties as well as by Thorley, to cart horses out of condition. He gave each horse "rather less than half a pint per day," mixed with damp chaff. Mr. Henry Cotton had also found Thorley's food serviceable in the case of an Irish mare which had suffered severely on her passage to England; he had likewise found it useful in the case of dogs, pigs, and milch cows, improving the stock both in point of flesh and milk. We hope it will form, therefore, the subject of a column in Professor Voelcker's present investigation of the effects of food upon milk.

Mr. Simpson, although "a manufacturer of condiments for cattle," did not attend the meeting for the purpose of advertising his own treatment. At the same time, he contrived to say a few words in its favour, showing that 40 years ago he delivered an article, which, in his opinion, was fully equal to Mr. Thorley's at 10s. per ton," further stating that although he had allowed his agents a considerable commission, he can make an article which will give great satisfaction to the consumers at 25s. per cwt., and trade increases, "he could make it even much less than that." A very great reduction indeed, from the prices at present charged by Thorley. Mr. Simpson considered, however, "neither the condiment of Thorley, or that of any body else is superior to linseed" as food for cattle, and that "if we want to rear a calf on skim milk instead of new, use linseed by all means; but use the condiment in the same way as that in which pepper and salt is used on beef steak, and sprinkle a little of it over other food." Mr. Simpson's opinion respecting condiments in general was given in the following terms:—

"Then, again, in regard to the feeding properties of condiment, I don't apprehend that I do, in point of fact, contain any greater quantity of feeding properties than could be obtained from good simple food, such as oil-cake. The sole value I attribute to them is the heating properties which they undoubtedly possess, and which must depend to a great extent

the proper admixture of the ingredients of which the condiment is formed. That, I believe, is a very important consideration, and is, in my opinion, the only one upon which success or failure depends."

These are all, evidently, honest opinions, coming, as they do, from an interested party, and will have, doubtless, due weight with consumers, leading to a greater consumption of honestly manufactured "condiments" than any amount of elaborate puffing; for, as Mr. Thompson, M. P., and Mr. Barker very properly said, if any prejudice existed against Thorley's food, "it has been created by Mr. Thorley himself, in advertising it at great cost, and, as Mr. Browne says, professing too much." Let the price be such as people can afford; prices in accordance with the intrinsic value of the article; let the professions as to what it will effect be restrained within reasonable limits—prevented, in fact, from trenching on the bounds of quackery, and there is no fear but that condiments will be used whenever it is found advantageous to do so.

Major Munn, like Mr. Beale Browne, was most anxious that all people would understand that he was totally unconnected with Mr. Thorley, did not even know him, had never seen him, and had no personal interest in the success or the failure of his food. But Major Munn thought it right to state that "a great many lambs" of his, "in a very bad condition," affected with "a strong consumptive cough and a small thread-like worm in the air vessels," had been saved—"the whole batch"—by Thorley's food. That another large lot of "refuse lambs, nearly worthless," for which he could not get "more than 6s. or 7s., or, at most, 10s a piece," had all, with the exception of five, "recovered wonderfully," and brought afterwards "45s. to 46s. a piece." That Thorley's food had been most effective in putting some of his old horses in excellent condition; that it had also brought round another horse "that was troubled with worms," even after his career had been nearly brought to a close by means of "a dose of capital stuff" administered to him by the groom; so that he considers Thorley's food "has answered the purpose of a restorative or a medicine," "is a very good ingredient," and he shall, therefore, "continue to use it for horses, cattle, pigs, and dogs."

Mr. Freere—editor of the Society's journal—spoke also in favor of Thorley's food, but "only as valuable for animals that are on their food, and not in a thriving condition," and with his testimony all the array of proofs in its favor concluded.

The other side of the question was opened by that eminent chemist, Mr. J. B. Lawes, who allowed that "there are certain valuable qualities appertaining to this description of food," was, however, "entirely a question of medicinal," and he had fully satisfied himself that "the tonic properties in the food. Mr.

Lawes referred to his own experiments, the details of which have been given in our columns and concluded by saying that "no science whatever is required to show that those things which tend to stimulate very largely the action of the stomach often occasion a consumption of a larger quantity of food passing through the animal's stomach. But it does not follow that they will make it assimilate, and, therefore, as food, he did not think that these condiments are to be at all recommended. On the other hand, if you give them as medicines, it will, no doubt, be found that they possess considerable medicinal properties which will enable animals to digest food when they would not otherwise be able to do so."

Professor Simmonds followed on the same side; but as his valuable remarks will scarcely bear to be condensed, we shall give them, at full length, in our next impression, and we do so because the learned professor's opinions on all matters relating to the health of animals are most deserving of consideration.

Altogether, the question of condiments has been left very much as it was; unless, indeed, the unanimously expressed opinion of the meeting regarding the excessively high prices charged by Mr. Thorley for his "Food" shall have the effect of inducing him to lower them some 80 or 100 per cent., and thus try the effects of more reasonable prices on the consumption of the article which he manufactures, and in connection with which he has gained so much notoriety.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

## Horticultural.

### Trees Injured by Mice.

A Correspondent from Haldimand asks, "whether there is any way to prevent Mice from barking young fruit trees, or any cure after they are barked short of setting new ones?"

We know of no better precaution against young fruit trees being injured by Mice during winter than by keeping the ground free of long grass, or any kind of vegetable matter lying thickly around the trees. Open ditches should be kept free of such matters, as they harbour mice in the winter. Treading down the snow after each fall, two or three feet around the tree will be found beneficial, and, if the trees have been mulched in the fall, should never be neglected. If the tree has been deprived of its bark all round, there is no alternative but re-planting. In cases of partial barking, the appli-

cation of the following composition to the wounded part has been found beneficial:—two parts of cow dung intimately mixed with one part each of quick lime and wood ashes. Folding round the stem of the tree pieces of cotton or linen cloth, and smearing the surface with tar as high as the snow is likely to reach, before winter sets in, is often practised with advantageous results.

### On Foliage Plants.

Read before the *Hamilton Horticultural Club*,  
by *Thomas Buchanan, Gardener to W. P. McLaren, Esq., of that City.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In submitting to your notice a short paper on Foliage Plants, that is, plants with ornamental foliage, I will confine myself to a few, which I think are really acquisitions, wherever a collection of plants is kept, and more especially if there be a conservatory required to be kept gay throughout the year. Every gardener knows the difficulty of keeping such a house furnished with plants in bloom at certain seasons, however large and select his collection of flowering plants may be; but, with a fair collection of foliage plants the task is rendered comparatively light. The most of them are of easy culture and of rapid growth, so that large plants can be grown in a short time. They delight in a warm, moist temperature, and on bright days they require to be shaded from about ten until four, P.M., for a very few bright sunny days would render the beautiful contrasting colours very unsightly of a great many of them. They are greatly benefited by a little liquid manure, for the more rapidly they grow the handsomer they look.

In describing a few of them, I will begin with *Aspidistra Lurida Variegata*,—somewhat after the style of *Arundo Variegata*, but of much stronger growth, with long lanceolate foliage, from four to six inches broad, and from two to three feet long. Some of the leaves are distinctly striped with white, yellow, and orange stripes, on a deep green ground; every leaf is marked distinctly different.

*Alocasia Metalica*,—With rich luscious bronzia leaves, which it retains the whole year.

*Caladium Argyrites*.—An exquisitely beautiful small plant, with small oblong heart shaped ears, very distinctly marked with blotches of snow white upon a rich green ground. This plant requires a very high temperature to grow it well. It is the gem of caladiums when well grown.

*Caladium Chantini*,—A more robust grower than the preceding, with large oblong heart-shaped leaves on rosea-tinted foot-stems, ele-

gantly marked with a large crimson centre, and uniformly spotted over with a rosea white, upon a rich green ground; it is a noble-looking plant when it comes to measure about four feet through, with leaves measuring twenty inches long by ten across.

*Caladium Bellymerii*,—Is a less robust grower than *Chantini*, with large oblong heart-shaped leaves, elegantly transversed with silvery veins, on a dark green ground.

*Cissus Discolor*,—The most useful and highly ornamental climbing plant that we have got yet for covering a back wall or a pillar. It is a very rapid grower, and delights in a very moist, warm temperature, rich loamy soil, with frequent applications of liquid manure. After the plant is fairly started it will cover some hundreds of square feet on a back wall, in six or eight months; and, if properly shaded, is truly a magnificent sight. One season is long enough to keep the same plant, as old plants do not do so well. The leaves are oblong, heart-shaped, showing a rich chocolate crimson under side, whilst the upper surface shows a rich purple ground, with whitish blotches, margined with a crimson hue.

*Begonias* have of late become so numerous that it is no easy matter to know the best, all possessing more or less beauty. Amongst the best are *Begonia Marshalli*, a very striking variety, with very large, slightly angular, serrate, crenate, cordate, ovate, leaves, very unequal at base, with a large silvery zone, and irregular silvery blotches, between the zone and margin, on a dark rich green ground.

*Begonia Silver Queen*,—Is a smaller grower, with small silvery blotches all over the leaf.

*Begonia Lord Clyde*,—Another small growing variety, with a silvery zone inside the zone or centre of the leaf, bright crimson, very attractive.

*Begonia President Van Vanden Hecke*, a more robust grower; leaves marked with a silvery zone, and all dotted over as if nicely sandblasted on a dark green ground.

*Begonia Pearl*,—A beautiful variety, looks as if set with pearls all over the leaf.

The *Crotons* are a very interesting class of stone shrubs. That most powerful purgative croton oil, is obtained from the seeds of *croton Tiglium*.

*Croton Variegata*,—Is a very beautiful shrub, retaining its foliage all the year, with lanceolate leaves, striped with whitish yellow, on a deep green ground.

*Croton Picta*,—Like the preceding in habit, blotches of white, shaded with crimson on green ground.

*Croton Longifolia*, a smaller growing variety with longer leaves with white blotches on a green ground.

*Cynophyllum Magnificum*,—This noble plant is, without exception, one of the finest

plants yet introduced in its truly magnificent large oblong, ovate leaves. The upper surface is of a remarkably rich deep metallic tinted olive green, which is transversely lengthways by a large prominent silvery gray midrib, and the entire surface is again crossed by the minuter light veins, which diverge horizontally from the centre midrib to the margin.

*Campylobotrys Regalis*.—Leaves of a rich satin green, regularly transversely by silvery nerves, the whole lighted up by a bright metallic lustre and gloss.

*Dracæna Terminalis*.—A beautiful plant; grows to the height of about eight feet, with long lanceolate leaves, beautifully streaked with rose-coloured stripes.

*Dracæna Ferra*.—Resembling the foregoing in habit, with very dark purple, long, lanceolate leaves.

*Dieffenbachia Variegata*.—A rather tall growing plant with lanceolate leaves, irregularly spotted with white on a rich green ground.—This plant looks best when about three feet high.

*Echites putans*.—A very neat climbing plant, with elliptical leaves. Feathery veined with light purple veins—like net-work—in a rich rich greenish purple ground.

*Gesneria Zibrina*.—With gloxinia like leaves, beautifully rayed with very dark purplish rays on a dark green ground, the young leaves look very like a rich velvet.

*Gesneri Donckelaari*.—Contrasts well among her plants, with its almost black foliage.

*Maranta Regalis*.—Is a very neat growing plant, with numerous erect pointed oblong leaves, showing a rich chocolate crimson under surface, whilst the upper surface is of a glossy—very dark green—with bright rosea carmine bands or lines diverging from the midrib to the margin of the leaf.

*Maranta Zebrina*.—A very distinct and beautiful plant, with long oval acuminate leaves. A rich shining olive green, beautifully rayed with dark velvety rays.

Among Ferns there are two with ornamental foliage, well worthy of a place in every collection.

*Pteris Argyria*.—A very robust grower.—Grows from two to three feet, supported on long foot stems, the fronds are of a deep green, with a broad central stripe of silvery hue down the branch which produces a charming effect.

*Pteris Tricolor*.—A new and very remarkable species, not so vigorous in habit as *Argyria*, attaining the height of two feet. The fronds are of a deep purple green with a silvery white down the centre. The ribs being of a deep red, this combination of colours, with the delicate foliage, produces an effect peculiarly beautiful. This is without doubt one of the best yet introduced. In a collection of foliage plants shown by Mr. Vetch at the Kensington

Gardens, in which Mr. Beaton speaks very highly of the following plants in Mr. Vetch's collection. *Campylobotrys Refulgens*, and *Theophrasta Imperialis* as being exquisite, and of *Thuisipis dolabrata*, as being the best foliage plant yet sent out. *Pandanis javanicus*, *Folis variegata* and *Pandanis Utilis*, should be in every select collection however small.

I may at some future time give a few hints as to the growing of some of these named above.

## Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association, to be held at Toronto, 1862.

[The precise days will be announced hereafter.]

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

1. The members of the Agricultural Societies of the several Townships within the County, or Electoral Division or United Counties, wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held, and the members of the county or Electoral Division Society, shall be also members of the Association for that year, and have members' tickets accordingly; provided the Agricultural Societies of the said Townships, or the Society of the said County or Electoral Division or United Counties, shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the Government Grant, in aid of the Association, and shall pay over the same to the Treasurer of the Association two weeks previous to the Exhibition.

2. The members of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all lawfully organized County Agricultural Societies, and of all Horticultural Societies, are members of the Agricultural Association for Upper Canada, *ex-officio*. The payment of \$1 and upwards constitutes a person a member of the Association for one year; and \$10 for life, when given for that specific object, and not as a contribution to the local funds.

3. Members can enter articles for competition in every department of the Exhibition, at any time previous to the dates below mentioned, and all who become members previous to or on the Saturday preceding the show will be furnished with tickets admitting them to the grounds during the whole time of the show, without additional charge.

#### ENTRIES.

4. No one but a member shall be allowed to compete for prizes except in class, 44, sections 9 to 15 of 47, and 54.



5. All entries must be made on printed forms, which may be obtained of the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, or of Mechanics' Institutes, free of charge. These forms are to be filled up and signed by the exhibitor, enclosing a dollar for membership, and sent to the Secretary of the Association, Board of Agriculture, Toronto, previous to one of the following named dates:—

6. *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry.* Entries in these classes must be made, by forwarding the entry form, as above mentioned, filled up, and member's subscription enclosed, on or before Saturday, five weeks preceding the show.

7. In the classes of Blood Horses and pure bred cattle, full pedigrees, properly certified, must accompany the entry. No animals will be allowed to compete as pure bred, unless they possess regular Stud or Herd Book pedigrees, or satisfactory evidence be produced that they are directly descended from such stock. In the class of Durham cattle particularly, no animal will be entered for competition, unless the pedigree of the same be first inserted in the English or American Herd Book, or in the Upper Canada Stock Register, kept at the office of the Board of Agriculture.

8. *Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, and Manufactures generally,* must be entered previous to or on Saturday, three weeks preceding the show.

9. *Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, the Fine Arts, &c.,* may be entered up to Saturday, one clear week preceding the show.

10. After these dates for the respective classes, no entry will be received. The entry paper and subscription money will be returned to any person forwarding them.

11. In the live stock classes, the entry must in every instance be made in the name of the *bona fide* owner; and unless this rule be observed no premium will be awarded, or if awarded will be withheld.

12. In all the other classes entries must be made in the names of the producers or manufacturers only.

13. In the Agricultural department the competition is open to exhibitors from any part of the world.

14. In the Arts and Manufactures department, no article can be entered for competition unless it be the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; and no money premium will be awarded except in accordance with this rule; articles of foreign manufacture, however, may be entered for exhibition only, and will be reported upon by the judges, according to their merits, or certificates awarded them, if deserving. Manufacturers are requested to furnish with their articles exhibited, the quantity they can produce, or supply, and the price, for the information of the

Judges; whose division will be based on the combination of quality, style, and price, and the adaptation of the article to the purpose or purposes for which it is intended.

15. No person shall be allowed to enter an exhibition more than one specimen in any section of a class, unless the additional article be of a distinct named variety, or pattern, from the first. This rule not to apply to animals, but to apply to all kinds of grain, vegetable products, fruit, manufactured articles, &c., in which each additional specimen would necessarily be precisely similar to the first.

16. On the entry of each animal or article, a card will be furnished the exhibitor specifying the class, the section and the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to such animal or article during the exhibition.

#### TRANSPORT OF ARTICLES, PLACING THEM ON EXHIBITION, AND CHARGE OF THEM WHILE THERE.

17. All articles for Exhibition must be on the grounds on Monday, of the show week except live stock, which must be there not later than Tuesday at noon. Exhibitors of machinery and other heavy articles, are requested to have them on the grounds as far as possible during the week preceding the show.

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

19. Articles not accompanied by their owners may be addressed to the care of the superintendent of the exhibition, who will receive them, on their being delivered at the grounds, but in no case will such articles be brought on the grounds and placed on exhibition, except by and at the expense of the owners or their authorized agents.

20. Exhibitors on arriving with their articles will apply to the superintendent of the grounds, who will be stationed within the entry gate, and will inform them where the articles are to be placed.

21. Exhibitors will at all times give the necessary personal attention to whatever they may have on exhibition, and at the close of the show take entire charge of the same.

22. No articles or stock exhibited will be allowed to be removed from the grounds at the close of the exhibition, upon the delivery of the President's address, on Friday at noon, under the penalty of losing the premium.

23. While the Directors will take every

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

#### STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, CUSTOMS.

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

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

#### ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.

26. Tickets from the Secretary's Office will be furnished each person becoming a member previous to or on Saturday, preceding the show, which will admit himself only, free to every department of the exhibition, during the Show. Life members admitted free throughout the Exhibition.

27. No members' tickets will be issued after the above last mentioned Saturday evening, but those issued up to that time will be good till the close of the show.

28. Necessary attendants upon stock and articles belonging to exhibitors will be furnished with admission tickets with their names written upon them, which ticket will be good to the Exhibitors' Gate only, during the show.

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

30. Tickets of admission to those who are not members, will be issued on and after Tuesday morning, at 25 cents each,—two such tickets to be given up at the gates each time of admission, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and one such ticket on Thursday and Friday, in accordance with the above rates. Children under fourteen years of age, half-price. Carriages to pay one dollar each admission; each occupant, except the driver, to be also provided with the usual admission ticket. Horsemen half-a-dollar.

#### JUDGES AND THEIR DUTIES.

31. The judges will be appointed by the Council of the Association previous to the exhibition, and will receive a circular informing them of the fact and inviting them to act.

32. The judges are invited to report themselves at the Secretary's office, presenting their circular of appointment, immediately on their arrival at the grounds.

33. The judges will meet, at the committee

room on the grounds, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make arrangements for entering upon their duties, and will then be furnished with the committee books containing the numbers of the entries in each class.

34. No person shall act as a judge in any class in which he may be an exhibitor.

35. In addition to the stated premiums offered for articles enumerated in the list, the judges will have the power to award discretionary premiums for such articles, not enumerated, as they may consider worthy, and the Directors will determine the amount of premium.

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

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

38. Each award must be written in a plain careful manner, on the blank page opposite the number of the entry; and the reasons for the award should be stated when convenient.

39. No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties. *Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their rights to any premium to which they might otherwise be entitled.*

#### DELEGATES, THE ANNUAL MEETING, &c.

40. Delegates and members of the Press are requested and expected to report themselves at the Secretary's office immediately on their arrival.

41. The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Association will take place on the grounds on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

42. Delegates from County Societies desiring to obtain a portion of the Canada Company Prize Wheat for their Counties, will please apply for it before leaving the exhibition, and take it with them from thence.

#### THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

43. A General Superintendent will be appointed, who will have the entire supervision of the grounds and the arrangements of the Exhibition. He will have an office upon the ground, where all persons having inquiries to make in relation to the arrangements will apply.

#### PAYING THE PREMIUMS.

44. The Treasurer will be prepared to commence paying the premiums on Saturday,

at 9 a. m., and parties who shall have prizes awarded them are particularly requested to apply for them before leaving Toronto, or leave a written order with some person to receive them, stating the articles for which prizes are claimed.

45. Persons entitled to cash premiums must apply for them at the Secretary's office, who will give *Orders on the Treasurer* for the amount.

46. These orders must be endorsed, as they will be payable to *order*, not to *bearer*, and on presentation to the Treasurer, properly endorsed, will be paid, either in cash, or by cheque on the Bank.

47. Orders for premiums not applied for on Saturday as above will be given by the Secretary, and the amount forwarded by the Treasurer, on receipt of proper instructions.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Provender will be provided by the Association for live stock at cost price. For information Exhibitors will apply to the Superintendent of the grain and fodder department at his office.

49. An auctioneer will be on the ground after the premiums are announced, for the purpose of selling any animal or article which the owner may wish to dispose of, and every facility will be afforded for the transaction of business.

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

#### Programme for the Week.

1. **MONDAY** will be devoted to the final receiving of articles for exhibition, and their proper arrangement. None but officers and members of the Association, judges, exhibitors, and necessary attendants will be admitted.

2. **TUESDAY.** The judges will meet in the Committee Room at 10 A. M., and will commence their duties as soon as possible afterwards. As soon as they have made their awards, they will report to the Secretary, and will then be furnished with the prize tickets, which they are requested to place on the proper articles before dispersing. Non-members admitted this day on payment of 50 cents each time.

3. **WEDNESDAY.** The judges of the various classes will complete their awards, and will place all of the prize tickets if possible. Admission this day the same as yesterday.

4. **THURSDAY.** All the remaining prize tickets not yet distributed by the judges will be placed upon the proper articles this morning, before 9 o'clock, if possible. The public will be admitted this day on payment of 25 cents by each person, each time of entering. The amateur bands of music in competition for prizes will play upon the grounds.

5. **FRIDAY.** The annual meeting of the Directors of the Association will take place at 10 A. M., in the Committee Room. The bands will continue to play upon the grounds. The President will deliver the Annual Address at 2 P. M., after which the Exhibition will be considered officially closed, and exhibitors may commence to take away their property. Admission to-day the same as yesterday.

6. **SATURDAY.** The Treasurer will commence paying the premiums at 9 A. M. Exhibitors will remove all their property from the grounds and buildings. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary, and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to attend to.

#### PRIZE LIST.

##### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.)

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

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

#### HORSES.

##### CLASS I.—BLOOD HORSES.

Sect.		\$
1.	Best thorough-bred stallion.....	40
	2d do.....	25
	3d do.....	12
2.	Best 3 years old stallion.....	25
	2d do.....	14
	3d do.....	7
3.	Best 2 years old stallion.....	14
	2d do.....	10
	3d do.....	5
4.	Best yearling colt.....	8
	2d do.....	6
	3d do.....	4
5.	Best thorough-bred stallion of any age,.....	Dis.

6. Best 3 years old filly.....	\$18 00
2d do.....	11 00
3d do.....	7 00
7. Best 2 years old filly.....	14 00
2d do.....	10 00
3d do.....	6 00
8. Best yearling filly.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00
9. Best mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost.....	22 00
2d do.....	14 00
3d do.....	6 00

0. Extra entries.

Pedigree to be produced in this class.

CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

i. Best stallion for agricultural purposes.....	40 00
2d do.....	25 00
3d do.....	12 00
2. Best 3 years old stallion.....	22 00
2d do.....	14 00
3d do.....	7 00
3. Best 2 years old stallion.....	14 00
2d do.....	10 00
3d do.....	7 00
4. Best yearling colt.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00
Best agricultural stallion any age, Diploma.....	
Best 3 years old filly.....	18 00
2d do.....	11 00
3d do.....	7 00
Best 2 years old filly.....	14 00
2d do.....	9 00
3d do.....	4 00
Best yearling filly.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00
Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost.....	22 00
2d do.....	14 00
3d do.....	6 00
Best span matched farm or team horses.....	20 00
2d do.....	15 00
3d do.....	10 00

CLASS III.—ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best roadster or carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards.....	40 00
2d do.....	25 00
3d do.....	12 00
Best do. 3 years old.....	22 00
2d do.....	14 00
3d do.....	7 00
Best do. 2 years old.....	14 00
2d do.....	10 00
3d do.....	5 00
Best yearling colt.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00

5. Best stallion of any age,..... Diploma.....	
6. Best French Canadian stallion.....	\$30 00
2d do.....	20 00
3d do.....	10 00
7. Best 3 years old roadster filly.....	18 00
2d do.....	11 00
3d do.....	7 00
8. Best 2 years old filly.....	14 00
2d do.....	9 00
3d do.....	4 00
9. Best yearling filly.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00
10. Best brood mare and foal, or evidence of foal having been lost.....	22 00
2d do.....	14 00
3d do.....	6 00
11. Best pair of matched carriage horses.....	20 00
2d do.....	15 00
3d do.....	10 00
12. Best single carriage horse in harness.....	10 00
2d do.....	8 00
3d do.....	6 00
13. Best saddle horse.....	10 00
2d do.....	8 00
3d do.....	6 00
14. Extras.....	

CLASS IV.—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

1. Best heavy draught stallion.....	40 00
2d do.....	25 00
3d do.....	12 00
2. Best 3 years old stallion.....	22 00
2d do.....	14 00
3d do.....	7 00
3. Best 2 years old stallion.....	14 00
2d do.....	10 00
3d do.....	5 00
4. Best yearling colt.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00
5. Best draught stallion, any age... Diploma.....	
6. Best 3 years old filly.....	18 00
2d do.....	11 00
3d do.....	6 00
7. Best 2 years old filly.....	14 00
2d do.....	9 00
3d do.....	4 00
8. Best yearling filly.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
3d do.....	4 00
9. Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost.....	22 00
2d do.....	14 00
3d do.....	6 00
10. Best span of draught horses.....	20 00
2d do.....	15 00
3d do.....	10 00
11. Extra entries.....	

Horses shown as single carriage horses, as saddle horses, or as spans of team or carriage horses, must not be stallions.

No horse will be allowed to compete in more

than one class or section, except when competing for the prize for the best horse of any age in his class, or for the best of any age or blood.

CATTLE.

CLASS V.—DURHAMS.

1.	Best bull 4 years old and upwards..	\$36 00
2d	do.....	24 00
3d	do.....	16 00
4th	do.....	8 00
2.	Best 3 years old bull.....	32 00
2d	do.....	20 00
3d	do.....	12 00
4th	do.....	6 00
3.	Best 2 years old bull.....	24 00
2d	do.....	16 00
3d	do.....	9 00
4th	do.....	5 00
4.	Best one year old bull.....	20 00
2d	do.....	12 00
3d	do.....	8 00
4th	do.....	4 00
5.	Best bull calf (under 1 year).....	16 00
2d	do.....	10 00
3d	do.....	6 00
4th	do.....	3 00
6.	Best bull of any age.....	Diploma.
7.	Best cow.....	20 00
2d	do.....	12 00
3d	do.....	8 00
4th	do.....	4 00
8.	Best 3 years old cow.....	16 00
2d	do.....	10 00
3d	do.....	6 00
4th	do.....	4 00
9.	Best 2 years old heifer.....	12 00
2d	do.....	8 00
3d	do.....	5 00
4th	do.....	3 00
10.	Best 1 year old heifer.....	10 00
2d	do.....	6 00
3d	do.....	4 00
4th	do.....	2 00
11.	Best heifer calf (under one year)...	6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	1 00
12.	Best herd of Durhams, consisting of one bull, and five cows or heifers, or cows and heifers, of any age.....	40 00
13.	Extra Entries.	

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

CLASS VI.—DEVONS.

The list of Prizes the same as in Class V.

CLASS VII.—HEREFORDS.

Prizes the same as Class V.

CLASSES VIII.—AYRSHIRES.

Prizes the same as Class V.

CLASS IX.—GALLOWAY, AND POLLED-ANGUS, OF ABERDEEN CATTLE.

Prizes the same as Class V.

CLASS X.—THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRIZE, AND PRIZES OPEN TO ALL BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Sect.		\$ c.
1.	Best Durham Bull of any age,— Prize presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales..	60 00
2.	For the best bul of any age or breed, Diploma and Silver Medal.	
3.	For the best Animal in the yard, male or female, Diploma and Silver Medal.	

CLASS XI.—GRADE CATTLE.

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

THE FERGUS CUP.

6. Best grade heifer, not more than two years old on March 1, 1862, the produce of a pure bred Durham Bull, having a recorded pedigree, and of a cow of any breed, not more than one remove from thorough bred. Presented by Hon. A. Fergusson. SUR. CUP.

7. Extra Entries

DIPLOMAS will be awarded to the Breeders Importers of bulls and stallions which take Prizes, when their names and residences are given.

The Judges shall ascertain, in deciding on bull calves in any of the foregoing classes whether the animal has been suckled or not by pail, and make allowances accordingly. The exact age of young animals must be set on the cards, and will be taken into consideration by the Judges in making their awards.

person understating the age of an animal will forfeit the premium to which he might otherwise be entitled.

A statement to be produced to show the feeding of animals in class XI.

Young cattle may compete if the exhibitor thinks fit in an older class than that to which they properly belong; but no animal will be allowed to compete in more than one of the foregoing sections, except for the Medals, or where all sexes and ages compete together, or in the same class.

Cows in any of the above classes must be giving milk at the time of the exhibition, or be evidently well gone in calf.

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Fat Sheep can be exhibited by persons who have owned and fed them at least six months previously.

SHEEP, LONG WOOLLED.

CLASS XIII.—LEICESTERS.

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

6. Best 2 ewe lands.....	\$6	00
2d do.....	4	00
3d do.....	2	00

CROSS XIV.—COTSWOLDS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIII.

CLASS XV.—OTHER LONG WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT LEICESTERS, COTSWOLD, OR CHEVIOTS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIII.

SHEEP—MEDIUM WOOLLED.

CLASS XVI.—SOUTH DOWNS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIII.

CLASS XVII.—CHEVIOTS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIII.

CLASS XVIII.—OTHER MEDIUM WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT SOUTHDOWNS OR CHEVIOTS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIII.

SHEEP—FINE WOOLLED.

CLASS XIX.—MERINOS AND SAXONS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIII.

CLASS XX.—OTHER FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT MERINOS OR SAXONS.

Prizes the same as in Class XIII.

CLASS XXI.—FAT SHEEP.

1. Best two fat wethers.....	12	00
2d do.....	8	00
3d do.....	4	00
2. Best 2 fat ewes.....	12	00
2d do.....	8	00
3d do.....	4	00
3. Extra entries in sheep.		

Sheep that have been shown in any other classes cannot compete as fat sheep.

Sheep will not be allowed to compete in any class with more than the present season's growth of wool upon them.

If necessary to decide the merits of different sheep satisfactorily, the Judges shall have the power of causing them to be shorn upon the ground.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXII.—YORKSHIRES.

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

4. Best sow, under 1 year old.....	\$5 00
2d do.....	4 00
3d do.....	3 00

## CLASS XXVII.—LARGE BERKSHIRES.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

## CLASS XXIV.—ALL OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

## PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

## CLASS XV.—SUFFOLKS.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

## CLASS XXVI.—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

## CLASS XXVII.—ALL OTHER SMALL BREEDS.

Prizes the same as in Class XXII.

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

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

## CLASS XXVIII.—POULTRY, &amp;c.

Sect.	\$	c.
1. Best pair of white dorkings.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
2. Best pair of spangled do.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
3. Best pair of black Polands.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
4. Best pair of white Polands.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
5. Best pair of golden Polands.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
6. Best pair of silver Polands.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00
7. Best pair of game fowls.....	4	00
2d do.....	2	00

8. Best pair of Jersey Blues.....	\$4 50
2d do.....	2 00
9. Best pair of Cochins China, Shanghai, Canton, or Bramah Pootra fowls.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
10. Best pair of black Spanish fowls.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
11. Best pair of black Java fowls.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
12. Best pair of Bolton bays.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
13. Best pair of Bolton grays.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
14. Best pair of Hamburg fowls.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
15. Best pair of Dominique.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
16. Best pair of feather-legged bantams.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
17. Best pair of smooth-legged bantams.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
18. Best pair of turkeys (white).....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
19. Best pair of turkeys, coloured.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
20. Best pair of wild turkeys.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
21. Best pair of large geese.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
22. Best pair of Bremen geese.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
23. Best pair of Chinese geese.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
24. Best pair of Muscovy ducks.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
25. Best pair of common ducks.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
26. Best pair of Aylesbury ducks.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
27. Best pair of Poland ducks.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
28. Best pair of Rouen ducks.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
29. Best pair of Guinea fowls.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
30. Best pair of pea fowls.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
31. Best collection of pigeons.....	4 00
2d do.....	2 00
32. Best lot of poultry, in one pen, and owned by the exhibitor.....	6 00
33. Best collection of poultry entered in the various classes by one exhibitor.....	8 00
34. Best pair of rabbits.....	2 00
35. Best lot of rabbits.....	4 00

## THE FERGUS MEDALS.

36. Best pair (Cock and Hen) of Domestic Fowls, any breed, prize by Hon. Adam Fergusson.....	Silver Medal
2d do.....	Silver Medal
37. Other entries.	

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XXIX—GRAINS, SEEDS, &c.

The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1862. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the Wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed ..... \$100 00  
 2nd do by the Association 40 00  
 3rd do..... 20 00

The winners of the 2nd and 3rd prizes to retain their wheat.

This wheat will be ready for distribution at the annual meeting. The delegates from each County Societies as desire to have a portion are requested to apply for it, and take it with them from the show ground, for immediate sowing, where practicable.

The winners of these prizes will be required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, the variety and quantity of seed, and mode of sowing, manures, (if any used), produce per acre of grain, and any other particulars of practical importance, before being paid the amount of premium. Winners of prizes in the succeeding sections of this class will also be expected to furnish information when applied for.

Persons competing for the Canada Company's prize are requested to bring a sample in the straw, pulled from the ground when ripe, with all the roots remaining attached.

The Board reserves the right of purchasing at or the whole of first prize samples of grain or seeds at the market value.

Best two bushels of white winter wheat .....		10 00
2nd	do .....	8 00
3rd	do .....	6 00
4th	do .....	4 00
Best two bushels of red winter wheat .....		10 00
2nd	do .....	8 00
3rd	do .....	6 00
4th	do .....	4 00
Best two bushels of white spring wheat .....		10 00
2nd	do .....	8 00
3rd	do .....	6 00
4th	do .....	4 00
Best two bushels red spring wheat...		10 00
2nd	do .....	8 00
3rd	do .....	6 00
4th	do .....	4 00
Best 2 bushels of barley (two rowed.		6 00
2nd	do .....	4 00
3rd	do .....	2 00
4th	do..... Vol Transactions	
Best two Bushels of barley (6 rowed)		6 00

2nd	do .....	\$4 00
3rd	do .....	2 00
4th	do .....	Trans.
8. Best two bushels rye .....		6 00
2nd	do .....	4 00
3rd	do .....	2 00
4th	do .....	Trans.
9. Best two bushels of oats (white) .....		6 00
2nd	do .....	4 00
3rd	do .....	2 00
4th	do .....	Trans.
10. Best two bushels of oats (black)....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans.
11. Best two bushels of field peas.....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans.
12. Best two bus of marrowfat peas... ..		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans.
13. Best two bushels of tares.....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans.
14. Best bushel of white field beans....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans.
15. Best two bushels Indian corn in the ear (white) .....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans.
16. Best two do (yellow).....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans.
17. Best bushel of timothy seed.....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
4th	do.....	Trans
18. Best bushel clover seed.....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
2d	do.....	2 00
19. Best bushel of Alsike clover seed... ..		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
20. Best bushel of hemp seed .....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
21. Best bushel of flax seed.....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
22. Best bushel of mustard seed.....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
23. Best Swedish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs .....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00
24. Best 14 lbs white Belgian field carrot seed .....		6 00
2d	do.....	4 00
3d	do.....	2 00





Best 12 table apples, named, fall sort	\$4 00
2d do	5 00
3d do	2 00
Best 12 table apples, named, (winter sort)	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best 12 baking apples, named, (fall)	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best 12 baking apples, (winter)	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best 20 varieties of pears, named, (three of each)	6 00
2d do	5 00
3d do	4 00
Best 12 table pears, named, (fall sort)	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best 12 table pears, named, [winter sort]	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best 12 plums, [dessert]	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
Best 12 baking plums, named	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
Best quart of Damsons [English]	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
Best 12 peaches grown in open air, named	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
Best 10 varieties of peaches, grown in open air, [3 of each]	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best 12 quinces	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	Trans.
Best 3 bunches of golden or white grapes grown under glass	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best 3 clusters of black grapes grown under glass	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best four clusters black grapes, grown in open air	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
Best 4 clusters white grapes, grown in open air	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
Best and heaviest 2 clusters grapes grown under glass	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
Best and heaviest two bunches of grapes, [open air]	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00

21. Best collection of grapes, grown in open air, 2 clusters of each sort, named	\$4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
22. Best 3 bottles wine, made from the grape	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
23. Best green flesh melon	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	1 00
24. Best red or scarlet flesh melon	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	1 00
25. Best water melon	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	1 00
26. Best 6 citrons for preserving	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	Trans.
27. Best 6 nectarines	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	1 00
28. Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, [distinct from other entries] not more than three specimens of each sort	9 00
2d do	6 00
2d do	3 00
29. Extra entries.	

CASS XXXII.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

1. Best 12 roots of salsify	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	1 00
29. Best 3 heads brocoli	2 00
2d do	1 50
3d do	1 00
3. Best 3 heads cauliflower	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00
4. Best 3 heads cabbage (summer)	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00
5. Best 3 heads cabbage (winter)	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00
6. Best 4 sorts winter cabbage, including savoys, 1 of each sort	3 00
2nd do	2 00
3rd do	1 00
7. Best 3 heads red cabbage	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00
8. Best 12 carrots for table, long red	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00
9. Best 12 early horn carrots	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00
10. Best 12 table parsnips	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00
11. Best 6 roots of white celery	2 00
2nd do	1 50
3rd do	1 00

12. Best 6 roots of red celery.....	\$2 00	4. Best hand Bouquet .....	\$1 60
2nd do .....	1 50	2nd do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
13. Best dozen capsicums (ripe) .....	2 00	5. Best collection of green-house plants, not less than 12 specimens in flowers .....	10 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2nd do .....	8 00
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	4 00
14. Best collection of capsicums (ripe) 6 of each sort.....	3 00	6. Best 12 pansies .....	2 00
2nd do .....	2 00	2nd do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
15. Best 3 egg plant fruit, purple .....	2 00	7. Best 6 fuchsias, in flower.....	4 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2nd do .....	3 00
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	2 00
16. Best 12 tomatoes, (red).....	2 00	8. Best collection of annuals in bloom .....	2 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2nd do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
17. Best 12 tomatoes, (yellow) .....	2 00	9. Best 6 cockscombs.....	2 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2nd do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
18. Best assorted collection of tomatoes, 6 each of large sorts, and 12 each of small sorts .....	3 00	10. Best 6 balsams in bloom.....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00	2nd do .....	2 00
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
19. Best 12 blood beets, long, .....	2 50	11. Best collection of asters .....	2 00
2nd do .....	1 00	2nd do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
20. Best peck of white onions.....	2 00	12. Best collection of 10 weeks' stock .....	2 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2nd do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
21. Best peck of yellow onions.....	2 00	13. Best collection of hybrid perpetual roses, not less than 12 blooms.....	3 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2nd do .....	2 00
3rd do .....	1 00	3rd do .....	1 00
22. Best peck of red onions .....	2 00	14. Best floral ornament or design .....	5 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2d do .....	4 00
3rd do .....	1 00	3d do .....	3 00
23. Best 12 white turnips (table) .....	2 00	15. Best collection of verbenas, not less than 12 varieties .....	3 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2d do .....	2 00
3rd do .....	1 00	3d do .....	1 00
24. Best 12 yellow turnips, (table).....	2 00	16. Best 6 petunias .....	3 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2d do .....	2 00
3rd do .....	1 00	3d do .....	1 00
25. Best 12 ears sweet corn .....	2 00	17. Best collection perennial phloxes .....	2 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2d do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3d do .....	1 00
26. Best and greatest variety of potatoes, half peck of each sort, named .....	3 00	18. Best 6 hardy shrubs, spikes in flower .....	2 00
2nd do .....	2 00	2d do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3d do .....	1 00
27. Best 3 squashes, (table).....	2 00	19. Best collection of hollyhocks .....	2 00
2nd do .....	1 50	2d do .....	1 50
3rd do .....	1 00	3d do .....	1 00
28. Best and greatest variety of vegeta- bles, (distinct from other entries) each kind named .....	4 00	20. Best display of plants in flower, dis- tinct from other entries .....	10 00
2nd do .....	3 00	2d do .....	6 00
3rd do .....	2 00	3d do .....	4 00
29. Extra entries.		21. Best collection of native plants dried and named.....	5 00
		2d do .....	3 00
		3d do .....	2 00
		22. Best specimen of useful and orna- mental rustic work for the garden..	4 00
		2d do .....	3 00
		3d do .....	2 00
		23. Extra entries.	

GLASS XXXIII.—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

1. Best dozen dahlias, named.....	2 00	Competitors in classes 30, 31, and 32, are requested to deliver their various products in a clean and proper state for exhibition.
2nd do .....	1 50	
3rd do .....	1 00	
2. Best and largest collection of dahlias .....	5 00	
2nd do .....	4 00	
3rd do .....	3 00	
3. Best bouquet of cut flowers (for table) .....	2 00	
2nd do .....	1 50	
3rd do .....	1 00	

CLASS XXXIV.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, &c.

Best firkin of butter, in shipping order, not less than 56 lbs .....	\$12 00
2d do .....	10 00
3d do .....	8 00
4th do .....	6 00
Best butter, not less than 28 lbs, in firkins, crocks, or tubs .....	8 00
2d do .....	6 00
3d do .....	4 00
4th do .....	2 00
Best cheese, not less than 30 lbs.....	16 00
2d do .....	8 00
3d do .....	6 00
4th do .....	4 00
Best two stilton cheese, not less than 14 lbs each .....	10 00
2d do .....	8 00
3d do .....	6 00
4th do .....	4 00
Best honey, in the comb, not less than 10 lbs .....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
3d do .....	1 50
4th do .....	Trans
Best jar of clear honey .....	4 00
2d do .....	2 00
3d do .....	1 50
4th do .....	Trans
Best 30 lbs. maple sugar .....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
3d do .....	1 00
Best side of cured bacon .....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
3d do .....	1 00
Best ham, cured .....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
3d do .....	1 00

Extra Entries.

Persons taking premiums on dairy products will be required to furnish statements of the names of manufacturers including the breed and number of cows, size of farm, description of premises, treatment of milk, salt used, quality of produce, and any other practical information that they may be able afford, before they are paid the amount of premium.

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

Best iron plough, diploma and.....	\$ c.	12 00
2d do .....		8 00
3d do .....		4 00
Best wooden plough, diploma and....		12 00
2d do .....		8 00
3d do .....		4 00
The ploughs to be tested in the field, on the 1st day, by a Committee appointed for the purpose, at the Exhibition; case of draught, quantity of work, and price, to be considered.]		
Best subsoil plough, diploma and....		2 00
2d do .....		8 00
3d do .....		4 00
Best double shear trench plough.....		4 00
2d do .....		6 00
3d do .....		4 00

5. Best double mould plough.....	\$10 00
2d do .....	6 00
3d do .....	4 00
6. Best pair of harrows.....	6 00
2d do .....	4 00
3d do .....	2 00
7. Best horse-power thresher and separator, diploma and.....	20 00
2d do .....	12 00
3d do .....	8 00
8. Best grain drill, diploma and.....	12 00
2d do .....	8 00
3d do .....	4 00
9. Best straw cutter.....	5 00
2d do .....	4 00
3d do .....	3 00
10. Best smut machine.....	6 00
2d do .....	3 00
11. Best portable grist mill.....	12 00
2d do .....	8 00
3d do .....	4 00
12. Best grain cracker.....	8 00
2d do .....	6 00
3d do .....	4 00
13. Best corn and cob crusher.....	4 00
2d do .....	3 00
3d do .....	2 00
14. Best clover cleaning machine.....	12 00
2d do .....	8 00
3d do .....	4 00
15. Best cider mill and press.....	12 00
2d do .....	8 00
16. Best two-horse waggon.....	12 00
2d do .....	8 00
3d do .....	4 00
17. Best one-horse light market waggon.....	10 00
2d do .....	7 00
3d do .....	3 00
18. Best horse cart.....	6 00
2d do .....	4 00
3d do .....	2 00
19. Best farm sleigh.....	8 00
2d do .....	4 00
3d do .....	2 00
20. Best horse rake.....	4 00
2d do .....	3 00
3d do .....	2 00
21. Best metal roller.....	11 00
2d do .....	8 00
22. Best wooden roller.....	10 00
2d do .....	5 00
23. Best stump extractor.....	8 00
2d do .....	4 00
24. Best reaping machine, diploma and.....	20 00
2d do .....	12 00
3d do .....	8 00
25. Best mowing machine, diploma and.....	20 00
2d do .....	12 00
3d do .....	8 00
26. Best combined mower and reaper, diploma and.....	20 00
2d do .....	12 00
3d do .....	8 00
27. Best potato digger.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
3d do .....	Trans.
28. Best field or two-horse cultivator.....	12 00
2d do .....	8 00
3d do .....	4 00

29. Best horse hoc, single horse cultivator	34 00
2d do	3 00
30. Best post hole borer	1 1/2 00
2d do	8 00
31. Best brick making machine	10 00
2d do	6 00
32. Best flax dressing machine	3 1/2 00
2d do	20 00
3d do	10 00
33. Best machine for sinking field drains and laying in and covering tiles	60 00
2d do	4 1/2 00
34. Best portable steam engine, for agricultural purposes, 6 to 10 horse power	5 1/2 00
2d do	30 00
3d do	20 00
35. Best steam plough or cultivator, in operation on the ground, (open to foreign competition)	100 00
36. Best improved liquid manure drill, for drilling two or more rows of liquid, with turnips, mangels, &c., either on the ridge or flat	25 00
2d do	15 00
37. Extras.	

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

1. Best fanning mill, diploma and	6 00
2d do	4 1/2 00
3d do	2 00
2. Best seed drill, or barrow	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
3. Best straw cutter	5 00
2d do	4 00
3d do	3 00
4. Best machine for cutting roots for stock	6 00
2d do	4 00
3d do	2 00
5. Best cheese-press	8 00
2d do	6 00
6. Best churn	3 00
2d do	2 00
7. Best garden, walk, or lawn roller	4 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
8. Best thistle extractor	2 00
2d do	1 00
3d do	Trans.
9. Best farm gate	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	Trans.
10. Best specimen farm fence, of wood	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	Trans.
11. Best specimen wire fencing, not less than two rods, erected on the ground	8 00
2d do	6 00
3d do	4 00
12. Best wooden pump	4 00
2d do	3 00
3d do	2 00
13. Best half-dozen hay rakes	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00
14. Best half-dozen manure forks	3 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 00

15. Best half-dozen hay forks	3 1/2 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
16. Best half-dozen scythe snaths	3 1/2 00
2d do	2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
17. Best ox-yoke and bows	2 00
2d do	1 1/2 00
3d do	Trans.
18. Best grain cradle	2 00
2d do	1 1/2 00
19. Best half-dozen grain shovels	3 00
2d do	2 1/2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
20. Best half-dozen iron [flat] shovels	3 00
2d do	2 1/2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
21. Best half-dozen spades	3 00
2d do	2 1/2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
22. Best half-dozen steel hoes	3 00
2d do	2 1/2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
23. Best half-dozen grass scythes	3 00
2d do	2 1/2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
24. Best half-dozen cradle scythes	3 00
2d do	2 1/2 00
3d do	1 1/2 00
25. Best machine for making drain tiles, diploma and	3 00
2d do	2 1/2 00
26. Best set of draining tools	6 00
2d do	4 00
3d do	2 00
27. Best assortment of drain tiles	6 00
2d do	4 00
3d do	2 00
28. Best straw fork, wood	2 00
2d do	1 1/2 00
3d do	Trans.
29. Best implement or machine for cutting pullins, or other wise harvesting peas, hand or horse power	1 1/2 00
2d do	1 00
30. Best 6 chopping axes	3 00
2 do	2 00
31. Best Set horse shoes	2 00
2 do	1 00
32. Extra entries.	

CLASS XXXVII - CATTLE FOOD—MANURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Best specimen oil cake	4 00
2. Best specimen prepar'd food for cattle	4 00
3. Best specimen ground bones, manure	4 00
4. Best specimen other artificial manure	4 00
5. Extra Entries	

ARTS & MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT

[Competition open to Canadian Exhibitors only]

CLASS XXXVIII.—CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD MANUFACTURES.

Sect. Cabinet Ware.

1. Best Bed Room Furniture, set of	16 00
2d do	10 00

Best Centre Table .....	\$7 00
2nd do .....	5 00
Best Drawing Room Sofa .....	7 00
2nd do .....	5 00
Best Drawing Room Chairs, set of .....	7 00
2nd do .....	5 00
Best Lining Room Furniture, set of .....	8 00
2nd do .....	6 00
Best Side Board .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
Best Wardrobe .....	5 00
2nd do .....	4 00

*Miscellaneous.*

Best Cooper's Work .....	4 00
2nd do .....	3 00
Best Curled Hair, 10 lbs .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00
Best Handles for tools for carpenters, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, watchmakers, &c., collection of .....	8 00
2nd do .....	5 00
Best Joiner's Work, assortment of .....	8 00
2nd do .....	5 00
Best Machine wrought Moulding, and Flooring, 100 feet of each .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
Best Turning in Wood, collection of specimens .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
Best Veneers from Canadian Woods .....	10 00
2nd do .....	6 00
Best Wash-tubs and Wooden Pails, three of each, factory made .....	4 00
2nd do .....	3 00
Best Willow Ware, six specimens .....	4 00
2nd do .....	3 00
Extra Entries .....	

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

Best Axle, wrought iron .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00
Best Bent Shafts, half a dozen .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00
Best Buggy, double seated .....	8 00
2nd do .....	6 00
Best Buggy, single seated .....	7 00
2nd do .....	5 00
Best Carriage, two horses, pleasure .....	12 00
2nd do .....	8 00
Best Carriage, one horse, pleasure .....	8 00
2nd do .....	6 00
Best Child's Carriage .....	4 00
2nd do .....	3 00
Best Cart, single horse .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
Best Hubs, two pairs of carriage .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00
Best Rims or Feloes, two pairs of carriage .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00
Best spokes, one dozen machine carriage .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00

12. Best Sleigh, two-horse, pleasure ..	\$17 00
2nd do .....	8 00
13. Best Sleigh, one-horse, pleasure ..	5 00
2nd do .....	6 00
14. Best springs, one set of steel carriage ..	4 00
2nd do .....	3 00
15. Best Wheels, one pair of carriage (unpainted) .....	4 00
2nd do .....	3 00
16. Extras .....	

CLASS XL.—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS.

1. Best Essential Oils, assortment of ..	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
2. Best Glue, 14 lbs .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00
3. Best Isinglass, 1 lb .....	3 00
2nd do .....	2 00
4. Best Medicinal Herbs, Roots, and Plants, native growth .....	12 00
2nd do .....	8 00
5. Best Oils, Linseed and Rape, and other expressed kinds .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
6. Best Oil, Coal, Shale or Rock .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
7. Best Varnishes, assortment of .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
8. Extra Entries .....	

CLASS XLI.—DECORATIVE AND USEFUL ARTS, DRAWINGS AND DESIGNS.

1. Best Architectural Design, with complete detail Drawings .....	12 00
2nd do .....	8 00
2. Best Carving in Wood .....	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
3. Best Drawing of Machinery, in perspective .....	5 00
2nd do .....	3 00
4. Best Decorative House Painting ..	5 00
2nd do .....	3 00
5. Best Engraving on Wood, with proof .....	5 00
2nd do .....	3 00
6. Best Engraving on Copper, with proof .....	5 00
2nd do .....	3 00
7. Best Goldsmith's Work .....	5 00
2nd do .....	3 00
8. Best Geometrical Drawing of Engine or Millwright work, coloured ..	5 00
2nd do .....	3 00
9. Best Lithographic Drawing .....	5 00
2nd do .....	3 00
10. Best Lithographic Drawing, colored ..	6 00
2nd do .....	4 00
11. Best Mantel-piece in Marble .....	10 00
2nd do .....	6 00
12. Best Mathematical, Philosophical and Surveyor's Instruments, collection of .....	15 00
2nd do .....	10 00

13. Best Modelling in Plaster.....	\$6 00
2nd do.....	4 00
14. Best Monumental Tomb or Headstone.....	6 00
2nd do.....	4 00
15. Best Picture Frame, ornamented gilt.....	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00
16. Best Seal Engraving, with wax impressions.....	6 00
2nd do.....	4 00
17. Best Silversmith's Work.....	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00
18. Best Stained Glass, collection of specimens.....	10 00
2nd do.....	6 00
19. Extra entries.....	

## CLASS XLII.—FINE ARTS.

*Professional List—Oil.*

1. Best Animals, grouped or single..	12 00
2nd do.....	8 00
2. Best Historical Painting.....	12 00
2nd do.....	8 00
3. Best Landscape, Canadian Subject.....	12 00
2nd do.....	8 00
4. Best Marine Painting, Canadian Subject.....	12 00
2nd do.....	8 00
5. Best Portrait.....	10 00
2nd do.....	7 00

*In Water Colours.*

6. Best Animals, grouped or single..	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00
7. Best Flowers, grouped or single...	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00
8. Best Landscape, Canadian subject.	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00
9. Best Marine View, Canadian subject	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00

*Pencil, Crayon, &c.*

10. Best Crayon, coloured.....	6 00
2nd do.....	4 00
11. Best Crayon, plain.....	6 00
2nd do.....	4 00
12. Best Pencil Drawing.....	6 00
2nd do.....	4 00
13. Best Pen and Ink Sketch.....	6 00
2nd do.....	4 00

*Amateur List—Oil.*

14. Best Animals, grouped or single..	9 00
2nd do.....	7 00
15. Best Historical Painting.....	9 00
2nd do.....	7 00
16. Best Landscape, Canadian subject	9 00
2nd do.....	7 00
17. Best Marine Painting, Canadian subject	9 00
2nd do.....	7 00
18. Best Portrait.....	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00

*In Water Colours.*

19. Best Animals, grouped or single..	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00
20. Best Flowers, grouped or single...	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00
21. Best Landscape, Canadian subject.	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00
22. Best Marine view, Canadian subject	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00

*Pencil, Crayon, &c.*

23. Best Crayon, coloured.....	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00
24. Best Crayon, plain.....	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00
25. Best Pencil Drawing.....	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00
26. Best Pen and Ink Sketch.....	5 00
2nd do.....	3 00

*Photography.*

27. Best Ambrotypes, collection of ...	7 00
2nd do.....	6 00
28. Best Photograph Portraits, collection of, in duplicate, one set colored	10 00
2nd do.....	8 00
29. Best Photograph Portraits, collection of, plain.....	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00
30. Best Photograph Landscapes and Views, collection of.....	9 00
2nd do.....	7 00
31. Best Photograph Portraits in oil...	8 00
2nd do.....	6 00
32. Extras.....	

## CLASS XLIII.—GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

1. Best Barley, Pearl.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
2. Best Barley, Pot.....	2 00
2d do.....	1 00
3. Best Bottled Fruits, an assortment, manufactured for sale.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
4. Best bottled Pickles, an assortment, manufactured for sale.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
5. Best Buckwheat Flour.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
6. Best Cayenne Pepper, from Capsicums grown in the Province.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
7. Best Chickory, 20 lbs. of.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
8. Best Indian Corn Meal.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
9. Best Oatmeal.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00
10. Best Sauces for table use, an assortment, manufactured for sale.....	5 00
2d do.....	4 00

Best Soaps, collection of assorted	\$6 00
1st do	4 00
2d do	2 00
Best Starch, 12 lbs. of Corn	1 00
2d do	1 00
Best Starch, 12 lbs. of flour	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Starch, 12 lbs. of potato	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Sugar, 20 lbs. of Beet Root	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Sugar, 20 lbs. of Corn Stalk	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Sugar, one loaf of refined	5 00
2d do	3 00
Best Tobacco, 14 lbs. Canadian manufacture	4 00
2d do	3 00
Best Wheat Flour	4 00
2d do	3 00
Extra entries	

CLASS XLIV.—LADIES' WORK.

Best Braiding	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Crochet Work	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Embroidery in Muslin	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Embroidery in Silk	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Embroidery in Worsted	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best gloves, three pairs	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Guipure Work	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Knitting	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Lace Work	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Mittens, three pairs of woollen	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Needle Work, ornamental	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Netting; fancy	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Plait for Bonnets or Hats, of Canadian Straw	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Shirt, gentleman's	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best socks, three pairs of woollen	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Stockings, three pairs of woollen	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best Tatting	3 00
2d do	2 00
Best Wax Fruit	6 00
2d do	4 00
Best Wax Flowers	6 00
2d do	4 00
Best Worsted Work	3 00
2d do	2 00

21. Best Worsted Work (raised)	\$3 00
2d do	2 00
22. Extra entries	

CLASS XLV.—MACHINERY, CASTINGS, AND TOOLS.

1. Best Castings for General Machinery	10 00
2d do	6 00
2. Best Cast Wheel, spur or bevel, not less than 50 lbs. weight	8 00
3. Best Castings for Railways, Railroad Cars and Locomotives, assortment of	15 00
2d do	10 00
4. Best Edge Tools, an assortment	20 00
2d do	12 00
5. Best Engine, Steam, stationary, of 1 to 4 horse power, in operation	20 00
2d do	12 00
6. Best Engine, Steam, stationary, five horsepower and upwards, in operation	30 00
2d do	15 00
7. Best Engine, Hot Air, 1 to 4 horse power, in operation on the ground	20 00
2d do	12 00
8. Best Pump, in metal	5 00
2d do	3 00
9. Best Refrigerator	6 00
2d do	4 00
10. Best Sewing Machine, manufacturing	10 00
2d do	7 00
11. Best Sewing Machine, family	10 00
2d do	7 00
12. Best Scales, platform	5 00
2d do	3 00
13. Best Scales, counter	3 00
2d do	2 00
14. Best Smoke Consuming Furnace, in operation on the ground	12 00
2d do	8 00
15. Best Tools for Working in Metals, assortment of	15 00
2d do	10 00
16. Best Turning Lathe	5 00
2d do	3 00
17. Best Valves and Gearing for working steam expansively, either in model or otherwise, principle of working to be the point of competition	12 00
2d do	8 00
18. Extra entries	

CLASS XLVI.—METAL WORK (MISCELLANEOUS) INCLUDING STOVES.

Miscellaneous.

1. Best Coal Oil Lamps, an assortment	8 00
2d do	6 00
2. Best Coppersmith's Work, an assortment	7 00
2d do	5 00
3. Best Fire Arms, an assortment	7 00
2d do	5 00
4. Best Files, collection of cast steel	3 00
2d do	2 00



6. Best Fire Proof Office Safe.....	\$8 00
3d do.....	6 00
7. Best Gas Fittings, an assortment...	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
8. Best Iron Fencing, and Gate, ornamental .....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
9. Best Iron Work from the hammer, ornamental .....	7 00
2d do.....	7 00
10. Best Iron Work, ornamental cast..	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
11. Best Locksmith's work, an assortment	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
12. Best Nails, 20 lbs. of pressed.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
13. Best Nails, 20 lbs. cut.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
14. Best Plumber's work, an assortment	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
15. Best Sheet Brass Work, an assortment	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
16. Best Tinsmith's Work, an assortment, .....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
17. Best Tinsmith's Lacquered Work, an assortment of .....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
18. Best Wire Work, an assortment .....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00

*Stoves.*

19. Best Cooking Stove, for wood, with furniture .....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
20. Best Cooking Stove, for coal, with furniture .....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
21. Best hall stove for coal.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
22. Best Hall Stove, for wood .....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
23. Best Parlour Stove, for wood.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
24. Best Parlour Stove, for coal.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
25. Best Parlour Grate.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
26. Extra entries .....	

## CLASS XLVII.—MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING POTTERY AND INDIAN WORK.

*Miscellaneous.*

1. Best Brushes, an assortment.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
2. Best Model of a Steam Vessel .....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
3. Best Model of a Sailing Vessel .....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00

*Pottery.*

4. Best Filterer for water.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00

5. Best Pottery, an assortment....	\$8
2d do.....	5
6. Best Sewerage Pipes, stoneware, assortment of sizes.....	10
2d do.....	6
7. Best Stoneware, an assortment.....	10
2d do.....	6
8. Best Slates for roofing .....	8
2d do.....	5

*Indian Work.*

9. Best Buckskin Mittens, one pair....	2
2d do.....	1
10. Best Clothes Basket.....	2
2d do.....	1
11. Best Fruit Basket .....	2
2d do.....	1
12. Best Hand Basket.....	2
2d do.....	2
13. Best Moccasins, one pair of plain....	2
2d do.....	1
14. Best Moccasins, worked with beads or porcupine quills, one pair.....	3
2d do.....	2
15. Extra entries .....	

## CLASS XLVIII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1. Best Harmonium .....	10
2d do.....	6
2. Best Melodeon .....	6
2d do.....	4
3. Best Organ, Church .....	25
2d do.....	15
4. Best Piano, Square.....	15
2d do.....	11
5. Best Piano, Grand.....	15
2d do.....	11
6. Best Piano, Cottage .....	11
2d do.....	7
7. Best Violin.....	5
2d do.....	3

## CLASS XLIX.—NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Best collection of stuffed Birds of Canada, classified, and common and technical names attached.....	
2d do.....	
2. Best collection of Native Fishes, stuffed or preserved in spirits, and common and technical names attached .....	
2d do.....	
3. Best collection of Native Insects, classified, and common and technical names attached.....	
2d do.....	
4. Best collection of Mammalia and Reptiles of Canada, stuffed or preserved in spirits, classified, and common and technical names attached, a collection.....	
2d do.....	

Best collection of Minerals of Canada, named and classified.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
Best collection of Native plants, arranged in their natural families, and named.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
Best collection of Stuffed Birds and Animals of any country, collection of.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
Best collection of the Woods of Canada, in boards two feet long, 1 side polished; also a portion of the tree cut in sections, showing the bark..	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
Extra entries.....	

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

Best Bookbinding (blank-book), assortment of.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best Bookbinding (letter-press), assortment of.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best Letter-press Printing, plain.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best Letter-press Printing, ornamental.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best Paper Hangings (Canadian paper), one dozen rolls, assorted.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best Printing, Wrapping, and Writing Papers, one ream of each.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best Printing Type, an assortment.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Extra entries.....	

CLASS III.—SADDLE, ENGINE, HOSE, AND TRUNK MAKERS' WORK, AND LEATHER.

*Saddlery, &c.*

Best Engine Hose and Joints, 2 3/4 inches in diameter, 50 feet of copper rivetted.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
Best Harness, sett of double carriage.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
Best Harness, set of single carriage.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
Best Harness, set of team.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best Saddle, Ladies' full quilted.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
Best Saddle, Ladies, quilted safe.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
Best Saddle, Gentlemen's full quilted.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
Best Saddle, Gentleman's plain shaf.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
Best Trunks, an assortment.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00

10. Best Valises, and Travelling Bags, an assortment.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
11. Best Whips, and Thongs, an assortment.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
12. Best Hames, four pairs of iron carriage or gig.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
13. Best Hames, three pairs of iron cased term or cart.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
14. Best Hames, six pairs of wooden team.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00

*Leather.*

15. Best Belt Leather, 30 lbs.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
16. Best Brown Strap and Bridle, one side of each.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
17. Best Carriage cover, two skins.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
18. Best Deerskins, dressed.....	2 00
3d do.....	1 00
19. Best Harness Leather, two sides.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
20. Best Hog Skins, for saddles, three.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
21. Best Patent Leather, for carriage or harness work, 20 feet.....	6 00
2d do.....	4 00
22. Best Skirting for saddles, two sides.....	4 00
2d do.....	3 00
23. Extra entries.....	

CLASS LII.—SHOE AND BOOT MAKERS' WORK, LEATHER, &c.

*Boots, &c.*

1. Best Boots, Ladies', an assortment..	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
2. Best Boots, Gentlemen's sewed, an assortment.....	7 00
2d do.....	5 00
3. Best Boots, pegged, an assortment.....	5 00
2d do.....	3 00
4. Best Boot and Shoemakers' Tools, an assortment.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00
5. Best Boot and Shoemakers' Lasts and Trees, an assortment.....	8 00
2d do.....	6 00

*Leather.*

Best Calf Skins.....	3 00
do.....	2 00
Best Calf Skins, two morocco.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00
8. Best Cordovan, two skins of.....	3 00
2d do.....	2 00

9. Best Dog Skins, two dressed . . . . .	\$3 00	20. Best Linden Goods, one piece . . . . .	\$5 00
2d do . . . . .	2 00	2d do . . . . .	3 00
10. Best Kip Skins, two sides . . . . .	3 00	21. Best Winsey, checked, one piece . . . . .	5 00
2d do . . . . .	2 00	2d do . . . . .	3 00
11. Best Linings, six skins . . . . .	3 00	22. Best Satinet, black, one piece . . . . .	6 00
2d do . . . . .	2 00	2d do . . . . .	4 00
12. Best Patent Leather for bootmakers, 20 feet . . . . .	6 00	23. Best Satinet, mixed, one piece . . . . .	5 00
2d do . . . . .	4 00	2d do . . . . .	3 00
13. Best Sheep Skins, six coloured . . . . .	3 00	24. Best Shirts, factory made, three woollen . . . . .	5 00
2d do . . . . .	2 00	2d do . . . . .	3 00
14. Best Sole Leather, two sides . . . . .	3 00	25. Best Silk and Felt Hats . . . . .	5 00
2d do . . . . .	2 00	2d do . . . . .	3 00
15. Best Upper Leather, two sides . . . . .	3 00	26. Best Stockings, and Socks, factory made, woollen, three pairs each . . . . .	4 00
2d do . . . . .	2 00	2d do . . . . .	2 00
16 Extra entries . . . . .		27. Best Stockings, and Socks, factory made, mixed woollen and cotton, three pairs of each . . . . .	4 00

CLASS LIII.—WOOLLEN, FLAX, AND COTTON  
GOODS; AND FURS AND WEARING APPAREL.

1. Best Bags, from flax or hemp, the growth of Canada, one dozen . . . . .	5 00	28. Best Suit of Clothes of Canadian cloth 2d do . . . . .	10 00
2d do . . . . .	4 00	29. Best Tweed, winter, one piece . . . . .	6 00
2. Best Bags, one dozen cotton . . . . .	4 00	2d do . . . . .	4 00
2d do . . . . .	3 00	30. Best Tweed, summer, one piece . . . . .	6 00
3. Best Blankets, woollen, one pair . . . . .	6 00	2d do . . . . .	4 00
2d do . . . . .	4 00	31. Best Twines, linen and cotton, an as- sortment . . . . .	3 00
4. Best Carpet, woollen, one piece . . . . .	8 00	2d do . . . . .	2 00
2d do . . . . .	6 00	32. Best Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, &c., an assortment . . . . .	10 00
5. Best Carpet, woollen stair, one piece 2d do . . . . .	6 00	2d do . . . . .	6 00
6. Best Cloth, fulled, one piece . . . . .	6 00	33. Best Woollen Shawls, Stockings, Drawers, Shirts and Mits, an assort- ment . . . . .	10 00
2d do . . . . .	4 00	2d do . . . . .	6 00
7. Best Cloth, broad, one piece . . . . .	6 00	34. Best Yarn, white and dyed, one pound of each . . . . .	2 00
2d do . . . . .	4 00	2d do . . . . .	1 00
8. Best Counterpanes, two . . . . .	5 00	35. Best Yarn, fleecy woollen, for knitt- ing, one pound . . . . .	2 00
2d do . . . . .	3 00	2d do . . . . .	1 00
9. Best Cordage and Twines, from Can- adian flax or hemp, assortment of . . . . .	10 00	36. Best Yarn, cotton, two pounds . . . . .	2 00
2d do . . . . .	6 00	2d do . . . . .	1 00
10. Best Check for horse collars, one piece . . . . .	4 00	37. Extra entries . . . . .	
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
11. Best Drawers, factory made, woollen, one pair . . . . .	4 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
12. Best Flannel, factory made, one piece 2d do . . . . .	5 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
13. Best Flannel, not factory made, one piece . . . . .	5 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
14. Best Flannel, scarlet, one piece . . . . .	5 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
15. Best Fur Cap and Gloves . . . . .	4 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
16. Best Fur Sleigh Robe . . . . .	5 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
17. Best Gloves and Mits of any leather, an assortment . . . . .	4 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
18. Best Horse blankets, two pairs . . . . .	5 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		
19. Best Kersey for horse clothing, one piece . . . . .	5 00		
2d do . . . . .	3 00		

CLASS LIV.—FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

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

MUSIC.

The following prizes are offered for Mental Bauds:—  
For the Best Canadian Amateur Band consisting of not less than eight performers, of whom there shall not be more than two professional artists. \$50  
2d do . . . . . 40  
3d do . . . . . 20

Each Band will be required to execute the following pieces of music, viz.—The National Anthem; Rule Britannia; a quick Step; Waltz; Song; Polka; Set of Quadrills, and a Minuet.

Operatic Piece; and to be on the grounds in the direction of the Committee during the continuance of the Exhibition. Bands intending to compete will communicate their intention to the Secretary of the Association at Toronto, at a week before the Exhibition commences. Bands will be required to be on the ground on Saturday and Friday.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Collections of Natural History.

There are few individuals who have not in the course of their lives, met with objects of Natural History which they considered worth preserving; but from the want of knowledge how to proceed to cure or preserve them, have been unable to do so. Indeed many fine specimens have been lost from this cause alone. With no cabinet near at hand, many a beautiful and damaged bird, or some fine specimen of quadrupeds, have been thrown away.

The advantages to be derived from a collection of objects of natural History, are too great to require any illustration. And the beauty and variety of plumage and the diversity of their forms, have, in a preserved state, ever attracted the admiration of mankind as the next in point of interest to the living animal.

Although good drawings and engravings give us a perfect knowledge of the general appearance of animals, still they are deficient in particulars, for by them we cannot be made acquainted with the color or the structure of the fur or feathers. The naturalist on all occasions refers to a reference to the stuffed bird to that of the original representation, as by this means he is enabled to trace, compare, and decide on the nature in its several characters and relations. The farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, the mechanic, and the laborer, for it is within the grasp of all, can have a Museum or Cabinet of objects, that will enable them, as it were, to roam upon the mighty field of nature at one time, with the advantage of having the various objects placed in systematic order, to investigate their nature in their native wilds would be the business of a life-time. Besides, we can here consult without fear the most destructive and dangerous quadrupeds. Here we can muse upon the singularity of organization pointed out by the naturalist.

The collection and preservation of the different objects forms a great addition to the cabinet of the farmer as well as to the entomologist. In this way the farmer can collect the enemies of his crops, and place them in a position where he can observe and study upon their different forms and organization. Minerals and shells, on account of the elegance of their forms and beauty of color, should have a place on the shelves of every farmer's cabinet. There is no doubt that in remote countries that does not depend on the sea for its supplies, the things most com-

mon in those countries are frequently rare at home. Upon every farm are some land shells generally little known, which should be picked up when found, and saved. I will in a future number, give some plain directions for preserving insects, skinning and stuffing some of the different birds, &c.

S. P. KEATOR.

—Country Gentleman

INTEMPERANCE IN THINKING.—There are other and subtler forms of intemperance. There is intemperance in thinking as well as in drinking, as well as in eating, an intemperance which civilisation tends, in some respects, to increase, and which assumes not unfrequently the aspect of a virtue rather than of a vice. It is not the sensual and the grovelling, it is rather the spiritual and the aspiring, that most readily fall into this form of intemperance. The reason is patent on a slight consideration. Labour of the limbs and muscles betrays its effects by obvious exhaustion; but mental labour seems so unlike what is called bodily labour that its bodily instrument—the brain—is forgotten, even if the connection is not, as it too often is, unknown. The thinker, the writer, the speaker, are ignorant or forgetful that the brain with which they work is subject, and in still higher degree, to the same law or frequent alteration of exercise and repose as the rest of the bodily organs. Its very patient endurance is abused, its gentle warnings are unheeded, and too often irreparable injury is sustained before even its beginning is suspected. All professions—the bar, the pulpit, the press; science and literature, politics and commerce, have each its long list of victims to an unenlightened ardour, to an impetuous zeal, not the less to be deplored because its objects are in themselves commonly innocent, or even praiseworthy. In our very universities and schools, before the race of life is well begun the seeds of early decay and of premature debility are too often sown, and in those very youths whose lives are of the utmost value to their race. Such cases we must all of us have seen. But, alas! their example is too often held up for imitation rather than warning; and the mysterious decrees of Providence are too frequently invoked to explain what is but too easily explicable. It has been well said, that if we could with impunity violate the divinely-appointed conditions of our being, there indeed would be a mystery. Perfect health and long life in one student, who adds the right into the day, and habitually disregards the claims of that part of his nature which, because it is the lower, is not the less, but all the more indispensable, would truly be a greater mystery, and even miracle, than the early death of a thousand such. It is earnestly to be wished that the lives of men like Kirke White, and of others nearer our own time that I could name, were re-written, and made to yield a new, wholesome, and much-needed lesson.—*Dr. W. B. Hodgson: "Lectures on the Conditions of Health and Wealth."*

**ANIMALS DESTROYING EACH OTHER**—The instinct of animals to devour each other is well set off by the following lines of the late prime minister, Canning:

"Tell me, tell me, gentle robin,  
What is it that sets thy breast throbbing?  
Is it that grimalkin, fell,  
Hath killed thy father or thy mother,  
Thy sister or thy brother,  
Or any other?  
Tell me but that,  
And I'll kill the cat.  
But stay, little robin, did you ever spare  
A grub in the ground or a fly in the air?  
No, that you never did, I'll swear.  
So I won't kill the cat,  
That's flat!"

**COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.**—The two great national theaters on one side, a churchyard full of mouldy but undying celebrities on the other, a fringe of houses studded in every part with anecdote and history, a colonnade, often more gloomy and deserted than a cathedral aisle, a rich cluster of brown old taverns—one of them filled with the counterfeit presentment of many actors long since silent, who scowl or smile once more from the canvas upon them grandsons of their dead admirers; a something in the air which breaths of old books, old pictures, old painters, and old authors; a place beyond all other places one would choose in which to hear the chimes at midnight; a crystal palace—the representative of the present—which peeps in timidly from a corner upon many things of the past; a wide bread bank that has been sucked dry by a felonious clerk; a squat building, with a hundred columns and chapel-looking fronts, which always stands knee-deep in baskets, flowers, and scattered vegetables; a common centre into which Nature showers her choicest gifts, and where the kindly fruits of the earth often nearly choke the narrow thoroughfares; a population that never seems to sleep, and that does all in its power to prevent others sleeping; a place where the very latest suppers and the earliest breakfasts jostle each other on the footways—such is Covent-garden market, with some of its surrounding features.—*Cornhill Magazine* for March.

**THE ETRICK SHEPHERD'S DOG.**—This dog, though of a sullen disposition, managed a flock with extraordinary skill. On one occasion, about seven hundred lambs, which were under his care at weaning time, broke up at midnight, and scampered off in three divisions across the hills, in spite of all that his master and an assistant lad could do to keep them together. "Sirrah," cried the shepherd in much sorrow, "my man; they're a'awa'." The night was so dark that he could not see his dog; but no sooner did Sirrah hear these words, than he quietly set

off in search of the lambs. The shepherd the lad did, meanwhile, what they could, spent the whole night in scouring the country for miles around, but of neither the flock nor dog could they find a trace. "It was Hogz," the most extraordinary circumstance that had ever occurred in the annals of practical life. As day had dawned, we had nothing but to return to our master, and tell him he had lost his whole flock of lambs, and knew what was become of one of them. On our return home, however, we discovered a body of lambs at the bottom of a deep ravine, and the straggling Sirrah standing in front of them, looking all around for some relief, but still treating the charge. The sun was then up; and, when the first came in view of them, we concluded that one of the divisions of the lambs that Sirrah had been unable to manage until he came to that commanding situation—But what was our astonishment when we discovered by daylight that not one lamb of the whole flock was missing! How he had got all the divisions together in the dark is beyond my comprehension. The charge was left entirely to himself until the rising of the sun; and, had the shepherd in the forest had been assisted by us, they could not have done it with greater propriety. All that I can say is, that I never felt so grateful to anyone below the sun as I did to my honest Sirrah that morning."—*Cassell's Popular Natural History*.

**THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—The Roman maïron said of her children, so the Sovereign of Great Britain speak of the dependencies of her crown—"They are jewels!" British India is the Kibi-noor, the lion and Mauritius pearls of great price; Java a ruby; Australia and British Guiana golden nuggets; the Cape Colony and all the other dependencies of the crown are brilliant and gems, conferring additional lustre on her diadem. Many a nation of Europe vies us the possession of these numerous colonies spreading over tropical and temperate zones, reaching in the western hemisphere from the coast of the north to the Falkland Islands, and in the eastern, from Hong Kong to New Zealand. How little progress have European nations made in colonization since the days of our forefathers! France has her colonies few and weak; Russia has hers, many and extensive, but miserable and oppressed. Portugal and Danish settlements are scarcely worth mentioning, and those countries have been parting with their possessions and territories, extending. Holland still remains her colonies far away from the European continent. But the aggregate of all our colonial possessions is insignificant when compared with those of the United Kingdom.—*Review*.

**SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER.**—Not the least remarkable feature of the present day is the most universal application of a new discovery, invented, perhaps to supply a want in one particular branch of industry. We are not therefore surprised to learn that M. Szerelemey, has adapted his process of indurating stone to other substances; and as an instance of this in the House of Parliament alone, where its first trial took place, it is used also to prevent rust. Wood, too, is subject to the "Zapissa" process; and last year it was found to act wonderfully on calico, cotton, moleskin, &c., rendering them water-proof, and capable of being worked up into most wonderful imitations of the varieties of dress leather. This last application has recently been patented; and a company is now being formed for the manufacture of boots and shoes, of which the upper leathers are to be made of this new material, which, soft to the touch, adapting itself like a glove, is not liable to crack or shrink, is impervious to wet, and permits the perspiration to pass off. Other improvements, too, in the manufacture itself, are introduced. The sole is divided along the side, leaving the upper portion of it to protect the foot from the rivets; and the hard side of the leather, too, is lowest, leaving the soft side (the "sucker" propensities of which we have previously proved experimentally) to be pressed to the foot to absorb its moisture, and adapted to the ground as is now done. This new material, and the improvements we have mentioned, will, no doubt, recommend themselves, and from the cheapness of the form a great reduction in the price of boots and shoes may be expected.

**ALTITUDE AND DIMENSIONS OF LAKES.**—The great Lake of Titicaca, between Bolivia and Peru, South America, and which is 12,850 feet, nearly two and a half miles above the level of the sea, is 170 miles in its greatest length, and 70 miles in its greatest breadth. Soundings of 20 fathoms have been taken near the shore, and the depth further out is believed to be much greater. The great North American lakes are from 230 feet to 610 feet only above the level of the sea. The Lake of Luzerne, the highest water navigated by steamers in Europe, is 406 feet above the sea, and Chautauque, in the State of New York, and which is the highest lake yet navigated by steam in America, is 1,306 feet above the sea. The Lake of Titicaca would, if the vessels could get up, float all the navies of the world.

**GRADY WIR.**—The Rev. Dr. McLeod was proceeding from the manse of Dundee to church, when he passed a new place of worship. As he passed, he fell and gravely through the crowd gathered at the doors, an elderly man, with the peculiar kind of wig known in that district—black, smooth, and of reddish brown—accosted him, and said, "Doctor, if you please, I wish to speak

to you." "Well, Duncan," says the venerable Doctor, "can ye not wait till after worship?" "No, Doctor, I must speak to you now, for it is a matter upon my conscience." "Oh, since it is a matter of conscience, tell me what it is; but be brief, Duncan, for time presses." "The matter is this, Doctor. Ye see the clock yonder on the face of the new church? Well, there is no clock really there—nothing but the face of a clock. There is no truth in it, but only once in the twelve hours. Now, it is, in my mind, very wrong, and quite against my conscience, that there should be a lie on the face of the house of the Lord." "Duncan, I will consider the point. But I am glad to see you looking so well; you are not young now; I remember you for many years; and what a fine head of hair you have still!" "Eh, Doctor, you are jokin' now; it is long since I have had any hair." "Oh, Duncan, Duncan, are you going into the house of the Lord with a lie upon your head?" This settled the question; and the Doctor heard no more of the lie on the face of the clock.—*North British Review.*

**REMEDY FOR RING WORM.**—The *North British Agriculturist* says that the disease locally known as ringworm or tetter, which shows itself about the head and neck of young cattle, in the form of whitish dry scurvy spots, can be removed by rubbing the parts affected with iodine ointment. The disease may also be combated by the use of sulphur and oil; iodine ointment is, however, to be preferred. As this skin disease is easily communicated to the human subject, the person dressing the cattle should wash his hands with soap and hot water after each application of the ointment.

## Editorial Notices, &c.

**THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.**—This number of the *Agriculturist* contains the Prize List for the Provincial Exhibition of this year, although with the dates on which entries are to be made and the Show held, left blank. The Board of Agriculture had fixed upon the week commencing September 29, and ending October 4, for the Exhibition, and the Prize List had been committed to the printer's hands, when it was ascertained that the New York State Agricultural Society had selected the same days for their Show at Rochester. As a great number of persons from each country will be desirous of visiting the Show held in the other, especially when the sites are so contiguous, and would be much disappointed if they were prevented doing so, it is of course

desirable to avoid a clashing of the days, if possible. Some correspondence, therefore, has taken place with the New York Society, having for its object a change of the days of exhibition by one or other of the Societies, so as to avoid a clashing of interests, and the issue of the present number has been delayed some days in the expectation of the decision of the New York Society being ascertained. At the hour of going to press, however, the final conclusion of the Directors of that Society who were to hold a meeting expressly to consider the subject, has not been received, and therefore our Prize List appears, as above stated, with the dates open. If the New York Society agree to change their days then the Upper Canada Show will take place upon the days first fixed upon, viz., Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. If, however, the New York Society determine to adhere to their days, then our Show will be held either one week earlier or one week later, and most probably at the earlier period, viz., on the week commencing the 22nd and ending 27th of September. We shall undoubtedly be able to announce the exact days in our next.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for April: New York, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street.

The contents of the present number of this talented and long established British periodical will be found as usual, exceedingly interesting; they are as follows:—Caxtoniana; a series of Essays on Life, Literature and Morals—part third; The Lives of two Ladies; Political Tragedies in Japan; a Box of Books; Works of Charles Lever; The International Exhibition—its purposes and prospects; Chronicles of Carlingford; Salem Chapel—part third; Spence's American Union.

We gave an extended notice of the American Edition of Blackwood, and the four leading British Reviews in our March number, (page 189) to which we beg again to call the attention of our readers. They contain the cream of British Literature, using that term in its highest and widest acceptation, at a marvellously low price. Mr. Rowsell of this city, and the principal booksellers throughout the British Provinces are agents for these standard works.

### Spring and Summer Horticultural and other shows.

We are informed of the following Shows to take place this Spring. We request Secretaries of Agricultural Societies to inform us of the date of their Exhibitions at as early a date as possible, so as to admit of publication in time to be of use to those interested.

Hamilton Horticultural Society, 1st Show, May 24.

Niagara Electoral Division Society, at Niagara, June 27th.

Kingston Electoral Division Society, Horticultural Show, at Kingston, July 2nd.

### FOR SALE.

A LOT of thorough bred improved Berkshire Pigs of various ages.

R. L. DENISON,  
Dover Court

Toronto, Aug., 1861.

### Notice of Partnership

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership as Seedsmen and dealers in all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements under the firm of James Fleming & Co.

JAMES FLEMING,  
GEORGE W. BUCKLAND

### NOTICE.

JAMES FLEMING & CO., Seedsmen to the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada will carry on the above business, wholesale Retail, at 126 Yonge-st., 4 doors North of Adelaide-street, until next July, when they will move to the new Agricultural Hall, at the corner of Queen and Yonge-streets.

JAMES FLEMING will continue the business of Retail Seedsmen and Florist at his old shop, 350 Yonge-street.

Toronto, January 1st, 1861.

### THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale Dutch and Galloway Cattle, male and female; Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincolnshire Sheep, male and female.

January 1, 1862.

JOHN SNELL,  
Edmonton, P. O., C.

tf.

**GEORGE LESLIE,**  
NURSERYMAN.

OFFERS FOR SALE, THIS SPRING, A  
GENERAL assortment of Nursery Stock,  
consisting of

- Apples, Standard and Dwarfs,
- Cherries, do. do.
- Pears, do. do.
- Plums, do. do.
- Peaches, do. do.
- Apricots and Nectarines,

**RAPE VINES,**

NATIVE AND FOREIGN.

GRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES,  
BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c., &c.

The collection of fruits cultivated is extensive and embraces all the different varieties have been found of value, as well as those of introduction.

The ornamental department is also extensive, consisting of Shade Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Hardyaceous Plants, &c., &c., with a fine collection of Evergreens.

**LARGE TREES**

FOR

**TREET PLANTING,**

be supplied, as also Evergreens, and Deciduous Plants for Hedges.

The above are of **FIRST QUALITY.** Planting for a distance carefully performed by experienced hands.

Orders by post or left at the Nursery, will receive prompt attention.

Catalogues forwarded gratis on receipt of postage stamps.

Address **GEORGE LESLIE,**  
Toronto Nurseries,  
Toronto.

ONTO NURSERIES,  
April 1862.

**Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!**

**MEN GEORGE WAITE**  
High Holborn, London, England.

THE LARGEST STOCK of VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL, and FLOWER SEEDS, IN THE WORLD, and can supply on better terms than any other whole sale case, as he makes most extensive arrangement with none but experienced growers to secure his supply of seeds, which are raised down from stock selected under his own personal superintendence, and as they are all hand-picked in his own extensive warehouse by an auxiliary strength of several hundred men and women, kept for that purpose, he is enabled to recommend, with the greatest confidence, every description of Seed offered by him for sale, and he therefore invites Seed buyers to apply for his Catalogue.

Cash, or satisfactory reference in

**Fresh Garden, Field, & Flower Seeds.**

FOR SPRING SOWING.

**JAMES FLEMING & Co,** Seedsmen to the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, beg to inform their friends, and the Farmers of Canada generally, that their stock of Fresh Seeds is now complete and very extensive, embracing almost every kind of seed suitable for the country. The stock of Agricultural Seeds is large and well selected. The vitality of each sort is carefully tested, and their genuineness may be fully relied upon. A large stock of Peas, Timothy, and Clover:

- Spring Tares,
- “ Wheat,
- Black and White Oats.
- Swede Turnips, Purple top.
- “ “ Green top.
- “ “ Laing's Improved.
- “ “ Skirving's Improved.
- White Globe Turnip.
- Yellow Aberdeen “
- “ Altringham “
- Waite's Eclipsé Turnip.
- Stubble or Six Weeks “
- Mangel, Long Red.
- “ Long Yellow.
- “ Yellow Globe.
- “ Red Globe.
- “ New Olive Shaped.
- Sugar Beet.
- Field Peas, several varieties
- Marrowfats, “ “
- Barley, two and four rowed.
- Buckwheat.
- Indian Corn, several varieties
- Alsike and White Clover.
- American Orchard Grass,
- Kentucky Blue Grass.
- English Rye Grass.
- French Lucern.
- Cow and Rib Grass.
- Carrot, White Belgica.
- “ Long Orange.
- “ Altringham.
- Parsnip, Hollow Crowned.
- &c., &c., &c.

Also a full and general assortment of all kinds of Garden Seeds: a Catalogue of which, with directions for sowing, can be had on application. Agricultural Societies ordering Seeds, will be supplied on liberal terms. Country Merchants supplied with complete assortments of Garden Seeds on Commission, neatly put up in boxes of 200 papers each, for retailing at five cents a paper. Also a large assortment of Flower Seeds, embracing the novelties of the season.

No. 126 Yonge Street, Toronto.

March, 1862.

4-t.



VETERINARY SURGEON.

ANDREW SMITH, Licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and by appointment, Veterinary Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, respectfully announces that he has obtained those stables and part of the premises heretofore occupied by John Worthington, Esq., situated corner of Bay and Temperance streets, and which are being fitted up as a Veterinary Infirmary.

Medicines for Horses and Cattle always on hand. Horses examined as to soundness, &c.

Veterinary Establishment, Corner of Bay and Temperance Sts.

Toronto, January 22nd, 1862.

The Imported Thorough-Bred Horse "Charon."

WILL stand for Mares, at Mr. St George's Farm, Second Concession, and travel as follows, from 1st May. He will leave his own stable on Monday at noon, proceeding down Yonge Street and stopping as required. Will remain at Steele's Tavern all night, will go on to Toronto on Tuesday morning, and stop till Wednesday at noon at Bond's Livery Stables. Will proceed to Weston, and stop there all night, return home on Friday, by Yonge Street; will remain all night at Steele's Tavern, and arrive at his own stable on Saturday morning.

CHARON is by "Archy," by "Camel," by "Whalcomb," by "Waxy," by "Pot-8-o's," by "Eclipse," &c, &c. His dam, "Styx," was by "Defence," out of "Proserpine," &c. See Stud Book. Any one acquainted with the English Turf and Stud Book will see that there is not in America a better bred horse than Charon. His pedigree includes the most celebrated sires, and the most fashionable blood of England. Charon was in training for the Derby when he was purchased and brought to Canada. See Ruff's Guide.

TERMS: Season Mares, \$12; Single Leap, \$8; Thorough bred, \$20, and \$12, single leap; Groom's fee, 50 cents.

Mares will be taken into pasture, and carefully attended to on Moderate Terms.

Address H. Q. St. George, Esq, Oakridges Post Office.

Oakridges, April 17, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of thorough bred Essex Pigs,—bred from recently imported 1st prize animals and who have this season taken premiums at both Township, County, and Provincial Exhibition.

JAMES COWAN.

Oakthor, Galt P. O., Oct. 19, 1861.

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