

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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

Pagination is as follows : [289] - 320 p.

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

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

THE
CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST

AND

Transactions

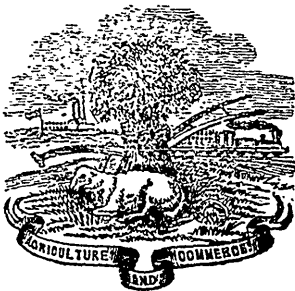
OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.

VOL. V.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1852.

NO. 10.



GRAND PROVINCIAL FAIR.

The Seventh Exhibition of the AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION of UPPER CANADA, was held in the City of Toronto on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th ultimo, and, making due allowance for some disadvantages affecting the arrangements, arising out of the unfavorable weather at the commencement of the week, the Show, as a whole, must be considered highly satisfactory; and, as was generally anticipated, much superior to any of its predecessors. For the greater portion of the description of this splendid Exhibition of Canadian industry, we are indebted to our excellent weekly contemporary, the *Family Herald*.

"A new week dawned upon us with radiant smiles; but, just as the curtains of night were closed upon earth's scenery, a bleak, hollow gale came sighing from the lake, which gave threatening indications that the usual unsettled weather, incident on the recurrence of the autumnal equinox, was about to commence. To sustain this idea, Monday morning dawned in tears. The rain was gentle but unceasing, and continued without intermission throughout the whole of Monday, until 12 o'clock—mid-night,—when, with the dawning hour, we had the pleasing prospect of a turning smile. But, no, Tuesday morning was

wet as ever, and continued so for several hours; but towards the early part of the day the rack began, to disappear and a load was gently lifted from a thousand hearts. The remaining part of the day was dry and full of promise, and the Show Grounds exhibited a busy scene, entering, depositing, and arranging the various stock and articles for the Fair. The Halls were receiving their finishing touch and the several committees were unsparing in their efforts to make everything harmonize with the general plan.

On Wednesday morning the Directors, Judges, and various members of the Press, breakfasted together on the grounds in a spacious tent, erected by Mr. Beard, on Caer Howell Bowling Green. T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.P., President of the Agricultural Society occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by Colonel Thomsom and J. G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor of the City, and on the left by Colonel Bruce and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. Hon. Adam Fergusson, Professors Croft, Buckland, and Hind, and many gentlemen well known in the scientific walk, were present. After a comfortable breakfast the President announced that the judges were requested to meet together in one end of the tent, in order to make arrangements to proceed at once to duty. This was the signal for a general break up of the meeting and the judges were shortly left involved in business. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday the grounds were thrown open to members, in order that they might have a general inspection before the doors were opened to the public. We took advantage of the offer to make a leisure survey.

Without further preface therefore we enter again by William Street, and cast a passing glance at some of the articles with which the ground had been so finely studded. The first implement on the right hand was a Grain Separator from J. R. Smith of Batavia. Next to this was a Straw Cutter on an entirely new principle, and one likely

in perhaps some modified style, to supersede all the other forms of Straw Cutters now in use, both for effect and simplicity. The Machine itself except the frame, is made of iron and steel, and is the invention of E. T. Taylor, Thomas & Co., Pearl St., N. Y. Nineteen circular steel knives $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, made of saw plate and sharpened smooth, are caused by machinery turned by the hand, to revolve rapidly, intersecting a cast iron roller which is made with small hooks to draw in the straw upon the knives, where a great quantity of fodder can be cut in a few minutes. The Knives can be sharpened up in a few seconds by just holding a whetstone or file to them when revolving. One great advantage of this machine is, it will cut any kind of produce for fodder, as easily as straw, and may thus save a Vegetable Cutter. It is driven by a fly wheel about 3 feet diameter, and with a full set of knives can be furnished for \$30. One little point is deficient, but we have no doubt that it will soon be overcome,—it cuts the straw about an inch in length, while with the other cutters you can have it a quarter of an inch if required. Beside this was a very fine specimen of Fanning Mill from J. H. Vandercook, Fulton County, New York, warranted to clean 100 bushels of wheat an hour, value \$25 to \$30. J. Helm, jun., Port Hope, had two very good reaping machines standing here in the American department. One of these is made exactly after the style of Hussey's, and is very well got up. It is valued at \$100. Mr. Helm has made them after McCormick's, but prefers Hussey's. Wheeler, Mellock & Co., of Albany, exhibited a very good horse power, and next to this was a whole field of agricultural implements from that enterprising and extensive firm Rapalje & Co. of Rochester—ploughs without number of all forms and descriptions, harrows, cultivators, rollers, rakes, scythes, and straw-cutters, &c. You had there, in fact, a specimen of nearly every kind of farming implement in use. Close beside these stood Hussey's Reaper, which made so much noise at the World's Fair. It is certainly an ingenious machine. Mr. Gorman of Kingston exhibited a very pretty four-oared pleasure yacht; it is very neatly finished. This closed up the right-hand space. Crossing to the other side, there was a complete two-horse-power threshing machine, from Loughborough Village, in Sydenham, back from Kingston, valued at \$160.—Mr. Griffin, of Brantford, exhibited a very good clover-cutting machine. Mr. Robt. Wright, of Port Hope, had an improved horizontal self-acting sawing-machine, for cutting firewood, shingle blocks, &c.,—warranted to cut a 2-foot log in one minute and twenty seconds. There was a very fine horse-power thresher by G. Sanderson, Flamboro', and some good steel harrows. Here stood a newly-invented one-horse grain rake, by Mr. Begg, of Pickering. It is capable of raking 20 to 25 acres a-day. This machine differs from the ordinary horse rake, inasmuch as the horse does not go over the grain. It is likely to come into general use, and can be made for from \$12 to \$14, according to finish. It can be fitted to all the purposes of the ordinary rake, although the great merit of the invention is, its applicability to

grain. It is well worthy the inspection of the farmer, as there was not another one on the field of a similar construction, and its price is moderate. There was here a good horse-rake of the old pattern, from the Gore of Toronto—value, \$30. Mr. Hollowday had also a very good grain-drill, of an expensive make, capable of sowing 12 to 14 acres a-day; it is very substantial, and valued at \$120. Also, very fine specimen of seed-harrow, at \$16, and manure forks, well finished, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$. John Bruce of Dumfries, exhibited a cultivator, which for simplicity and durability attracted general attention; it is manufactured for \$36. Gilbert Samson, of St. Catherines, exhibited two very good straw-cutters, valued at \$18; a very fine specimen of field cultivator for summer fallow, which can be furnished for \$35; and a small corn cultivator, with steel teeth, for \$10; also a chain pump, with metallic pipe, galvanised, and galvanised chain, quite free from corrosion. It will draw by hand quite easily from a depth of upwards of 40 feet, and is adapted to all kinds of wells. Their value is pretty much regulated by the depth of the well, as there is more chain and pipe needed, the deeper the well is; but a pump complete for a 10 feet well, can be furnished at \$11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hager's patent seed drill from Palermo, C. W., is a useful implement, valued at \$50, not, however, equal to Nixon's, but as Nixon's did not come forward, Hager's was the best on the grounds. There were some good rollers from Mr. Beckett's foundry in Simcoe Street; single rollers valued at \$30 to \$40; double one at \$100. Mr. Medcalf of Toronto, had a very highly finished horse power thresher and separator. It was prepared for the Exhibition and is valued at £66. Haggart & Brothers of Brampton exhibited a most beautiful machine of a similar construction. Beside Medcalf's, on one end of the Canada Company's Flax machine, was a machine for plaiting whips, manufactured by Mr. Medcalf's son, displaying a great amount of mechanical ingenuity. It was the most complete piece of mechanism on the grounds. The Flax machine attracted considerable attention. There were a number of ploughs, of a variety of sorts, at this end, by Mr. Crowther of Scarborough, Mr. Scruton of Streetsville and other makers. John Amor of Hamilton had two screw and lever Cheese Presses of a simple and useful description, and worthy the attention of farmers; they can be produced for \$16. His curd mill is valued at \$6. Mr. Butterfield of Oshawa had a few Straw Cutters, valued from \$20 to \$30. Mr. Gage of Rochester exhibited an improved Bread machine, value, \$200. This machine worked by three men, will turn out 30 barrels of flour into Biscuit in one day. Mr. L. Houck exhibited a double action fanning mill, value \$30. This machine is improved and patented by Mr. Houck, and warranted to clean 2 bushels of wheat in a minute. Smaller sizes made for \$25. Mr. James Searight of Adelaide Street, Toronto, claimed the attention of the ladies more especially to a new improved Washing Machine, constructed upon the principle of a Fulling Mill, but to work by hand. This Machine can be made for from \$8 to \$12, according to size and finish, and seems well adapted to the operation of washing. He had also a very superior Straw Cutter, with

an angular knife, which will cut upwards of 70 bushels of Hay in an hour. It is simple in operation and not easily put out of order, and worth about \$18. Mr. Thomas Brown of Bowmanville, had a new construction of Cultivator, value \$40. This is rather a superior article, and possesses many good properties. A new design of Straw Cutter was exhibited by Mr. Peter Higley of Oshawa, with a double-action perpendicular cutter, the under one serrated, the upper one straight. These knives pass each other and cut very well to any length required. But we think that Mr. Searight of Adelaide Street, with his angular knife, has by a much simpler process arrived at the same perfection in cutting, and there is less danger of getting out of order. Mr. Higley's implements are valued at from \$16 to \$20. In the centre nearly of this area stood McCormick's Reaper, the Machine that took the Prize at the World's Fair. The one exhibited was not so highly finished as Hussey's on the opposite side of the field, but was prepared for ordinary use. We will not here institute any comparison as to the merits of McCormick's. After a severe test in England, it was found to have several superior points which were sufficient to cause the Judges there to award it the prize. Mr. Moscrip of Cobourg, C. W., exhibited a very good specimen of Duncan's improved Smut Machine. Emery and Co., of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse, exhibited a variety of implements; amongst others, a single horse-power thresher, valued at \$80. There was a very good specimen of Thomb's and Walcott's patent Thermometer Churn, from Paris, C. W., valued at \$10. On the roadside in this implement field, stood Messrs. Jacques & Hays' Cabinet department.—A small, single-roomed cottage, 21 feet by 17 inside, with three windows and a door, erected by themselves, and nicely hung with crimson and drab damask, and carpeted with rich Brussels.—It contained a unique display of walnut cabinet furniture. On the right hand was a three-door Ladies' Ward, made for C. H. Turner, Esq., of Rook's Nest, Surrey, England, and valued at £35. The door-panels are veneered with a very rich curl, and the mouldings are broken in the centre of the circle, by a carved ornament. The inside is all finished in bird-eye maple, and finely polished. On the left hand stood the principal attraction,—a very magnificent French bed, with an elaborately-carved foot-board and pediment.—In the centre of the foot-board is a Madonna and child, boldly carved, surrounded by a graceful wreath of convolvulus, combined with a garland of flowers, copied from nature, including the dahlia, German aster, rose, and convolvulus, all neatly grouped and carved in relief. On the top of the pediment is a Cupid, with a bird on his finger, and at each end, suspended from a scroll, is a group of fruit, also taken from nature. The pillars are closely in keeping, being surrounded with groups of convolvulus on the upper part, and hung with wheat and wild flowers on the under part. The rails are also tastefully decorated with raised panelling. This bed, worth about \$60, was got up expressly for the Exhibition, by Messrs. Jacques and Hay, and designed and the principal parts executed by Mr. Charles Roger, Designer

and Carver for the establishment. Beside the bed stood an antique Confessional chair, made for Fred. Widder, Esq. The back and seat are covered with very elegant sewed work, executed by one of Mr. Widder's daughters. The carving is a combination of the pink and tiger-lily. The value of the chair, without the needle-work, is about £10. In one corner was a very elaborately-carved French Card Table, forming, when folded, a very handsome pier table. In the opposite corner was a small ornamental table, with a pretty good specimen of dining room chair, done in Morocco, standing beside it.—In the centre, between the bed and the wardrobe was a fancy drawing room table, with four truss legs and oval top of Italian Marble. The rails are carved in relief and partly fretted. This table has been purchased by Mr. Chancellor Blake. It is worth about £14 10s.—At the back of the table stood a French Chair done in rich French Damask of an elegant style, and very tastefully finished. This completed the furniture of Messrs. Jacques & Hays rural cottage, and gives a very favourable idea of the kind of work turned out of the establishment, and speaks highly for the refined taste, skill in design, and mechanical ability of Mr. Roger.—There were many varieties of implements that must be passed over without even a cursory notice. Rapalje & Co. had upon the grounds themselves, as many straw cutters, churns, ploughs, &c., &c., as would set up a great many farmers, but their implements are too well known to need an elaborate detail.

At the upper end of the grounds stood Perry's celebrated Fire Engine which took the prize in the World's Fair. It is a splendidly finished machine. On the same ground there was a good display of carriages and waggons. Mr. Peter Murdoch of Ancaster had a patent iron wheel waggon that is worthy of notice. The wheel has 20 spokes of small rod iron screwed into the nave at opposite angles and screwed into the outer rim which is a narrow band of iron. One of the wheels is done up with iron tube spokes and riveted into an inner rim before the outer one is put on, which is then done in a similar way to the iron rim of a wooden wheel. This waggon with brass nave, highly finished, can be produced for \$150,—with iron nave and common substantial finish \$100. Mr. Jones of Brockville exhibited a patent coil spring carriage, value \$100. This seems a considerable improvement on the old principle, for a light machine. John Walker of the township of Erin, County of Wellington, had a very substantial looking two-horse waggon, with a new mode of putting on the shelving. It will carry with ease 32 barrels of flour, runs easily, and is valued at £35. There was a variety of good looking waggons from other makers; one was named Bright, maker, Toronto, another Pearson, maker, Gore of Toronto. A carriage from Clark Brothers, of York Street, attracted great attention; it was driven round the grounds by Mr. Mitchell with a span of finely caparisoned greys. By a peculiar arrangement of the connecting part of the body with the fore axle, the carriage is made to turn with much greater facility and in much less space than usual. The front part of

the covering is of glass, so constructed as to be easily removed, and to leave it entirely open. The interior is beautifully finished, and the arrangement of the springs makes the motion of the body very easy. A Montiel gentleman offered £200 for it, but this was not accepted.— Under lea of the centre Hall was Palmer's computing scale, for solving mathematica! problems mechanically. This is a very ingenious instrument for performing arithmetical questions and is very easily understood.

CANADA COMPANY'S FLAX MACHINE.

Among the Implements deserving a special notice was Donlan's New Flax Machine, just imported from England by F. WIDDER, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the *Canada Company*. The Machine was kept in operation and attracted much attention, performing its work very effectively. Our space at present only allows of this brief notice, but hereafter we shall enter into a fuller description of this machine and its uses.

FLORAL HALL.

In the Fine Arts and Ladies department of the Floral Hall there were so many things worthy of notice that we preferred leaving its details to a special sketch rather than to pass it in so cursory a manner as time and space on a previous occasion would have demanded. On Wednesday afternoon the judges had not completed their arrangements here, so that we only made a running survey thinking to fill up any hiatus on the following day; but when the public were once admitted the thoroughfares were so thronged that it was next to impossible to get more than a passing glimpse. In this one department too, we experienced more difficulty in getting a little scrap of information than in all the rest of the show together. In the fruits and flowers section we placed ourselves under the guidance of Mr. Fleming who descended upon everything visible, with precision. In the fancy sewing and wax-flower section, we met an intelligent and very communicative attendant; but all the rest was a blank in so far as information was concerned. Especially was this the case in regard to a very attractive Loo table. Who was its maker? or whence it came? were facts shrouded in mystery, and only very partially revealed by the vague idea that it came from Hamilton. Nevertheless of these difficulties we proceed once more to work, and entering in from the Educational department the first thing which met the view was a pretty fair display of Fire Screens of various patterns, panelled with fancy sewing; several specimens of Lithography from Mr. Scobie, and some specimens of Letter Press Printing from the same gentleman; Mr. Cleland, Mr. Plees, Mr. Smilie of the *Hamilton Spectator*, Messrs. Chatterton & Helliwell, Hamilton, and Mr. J. G. Judd, *North American Office*, also exhibited specimens of Letter Press Printing. A pair of slippers from Mr. Polson, Bootmaker, Yonge Street. Each of these slippers was cut out of one piece of leather in a very ingenious way so as to require no seam, and was folded up to form the quarter with its inside lining, the ornament in front, the straps for the buckle, and side linings, all in one

piece. The pattern paper from which they were cut, was hung beside them, that the visitor might see how the thing could be accomplished; but as there was no one near to explain, it is very likely that this contribution was looked upon as merely a pretty pair of slippers, when, in fact, the merit lay more in the cutting of them than in the stitching, although that was also very tastefully done. Mr. Polson refused \$25 for his pair of slippers. Adjoining these slippers was a specimen of printing paper, from the factory of Taylor & Brothers, Front St., a great variety of combs of different kinds and very finely finished, from Mr. —. The next object of attraction was, that centre table which was supposed to have come from Hamilton. The top was in marquetry work, and was very tastefully finished. It was, in fact, a splendid piece of cabinet work; but set upon an old fashioned, clumsy looking, triangular block, with rudely carved paws. The marquetry was formed of upwards of a dozen different kinds of wood. Mr. Allanson's Wood engravings came next. They were chiefly from the engravings prepared for Mr. Maclear's Magazine, and being printed on proof paper, were very much admired. There was a very pretty Sofa or Queensbury, or something of that kind, and next were specimens of silver work from Mr. Morrison, Jeweller, King Street; in the case were the silver and other articles presented to Mr. Alderman Beard lately, by the City Council and Fire Companies, and the beautiful spade made by Mr. Morrison, by order of Fred. Carpool, Esq., to be presented to Her Excellency Lady Elgin in turning the first sod of the Northern Railway. There were various specimens of bird stuffing, China and crystal work, elevations of public buildings, &c., &c. The corner was closed up by a large display of daguerreotypes from the gallery of Messrs. Evans and Harrison, King Street; these attracted very great attention, as the various figures are beautifully delineated. On the corner of the table on the left hand, returning, was Mr. Wheeler's case of curiosities, consisting of the dies with which the silver medal for "Life Members" of the Agricultural Association was struck; being, we believe, the first pair of dies struck in Canada. These dies were cut by Mr. Wheeler, on his own responsibility; but we have no doubt the Association will secure them in order that they only may have the privilege of conferring the Badge of the Association's membership. Beside the dies was a silver medal of the Association, the appearance of which was described in a previous number. The gem of the case was, however, a steel finger ring, of curious workmanship. On one of its shields was engraved a Coat of Arms, on another the portrait of a Lady, and a third was formed into a cuirass studded with bosses of burnished steel. On the under side of the ring was an oval note seal, with a monogram engraved thereon. This little ornament must have cost a great amount of labor, as it was very elaborately finished. On the same table were some pretty colored crayons, and in the back ground Paul Kane's finely executed Indian scenes. These were the Medicine Pipe Stem Dance; a Horse race on the inside of the Rocky Mountains; Camp of Indians on Lake

Huron: White Mud Portage on the River Winnepeg; Buffalo Fight; Driving Buffaloes into a pound; Portrait of a Squaw of the Ojibway Tribe, and a Sketch of a Chinook. Okah Tubbee also exhibited a variety of Indian curiosities.

Near the centre Mr. White of Hamilton displayed a Melodeon and Seraphine, both of very fine tone and well finished. The Melodeon was valued at \$45, the Seraphine at \$100. Beside these, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, of Toronto, displayed a very rich toned full Grand Piano newly finished and valued at \$500. It is the first of the kind made in Canada we believe, that is to say, reckoning from the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier. Beyond this Piano was a pretty little chamber Organ—two stops—manufactured by Mr. Townsend of Hamilton. This was a charming instrument, and when a bellows blower could be found, made considerable attraction. Messrs. Lawson & Clarkson exhibited a quantity of Candy and other confections, done up in various forms. Besides these was another display of Lithography, some specimens of knitted work; a box of cigars in all their forms and variety by Stephen, Bendar & Co., Toronto. Boots and slippers from John Russell, King Street; a case of perukes, &c. On the other side of the Hall there was a great variety of knitted work from different parties; specimens of book-binding from Mr. Otto, book binder, Yonge Street; a display of tailoring from Messrs. Stovell & Baines. In particular, one double-breasted coat of a new pattern and termed the Manteau Canadien, and made from cloth manufactured at the Niagara Mills, by T. C. Street, Esq., M. P. P. Then came the beautiful sleigh robe from the manufactory of L. Marks, Yonge street. It was formed of furs of all the animals known in Canada, very tastefully grouped into figures, the principal ornament being six fox skins entire forming a star with the heads to the centre. This robe was valued at £30, and will be sent down in a few days as a present to His Excellency to keep him comfortable in the cold northern winter. Mr. Marks also exhibited several descriptions of boas, fur caps and two fur coats. Mr. Joseph Rogers exhibited a variety of hats—Mr. Salt also had a fine display in that line; his white Siberian fox was a great attraction. Mr. Harcourt, King street, exhibited a fancy dress coat nicely quilted, value somewhere about \$30. This one we believe took a prize for workmanship. At the opposite end of the Hall, Mr. Blogg of Toronto, exhibited a case of boots and shoes, very fine workmanship. In front of this, was Palmer's case of daguerreotypes, comprising several dozens of well known individuals of Toronto and neighbourhood. Many of the persons walking about the Hall could easily be distinguished as forming component parts of the concentrated essence of Mr. Palmer's display. In the corner was the figure head of a vessel by Mr. David Fleming, not quite finished, but very boldly and well carved. Mr. Fleming also exhibited in another part of the Hall, the figure of the knight which was carved for the exhibition of the Canadian Institute. From this corner to the fountain was a rich display of Crotchet Work, Fancy Sewing, Worsted work, and Wax

Flowers. Miss Galbraith's 1st prize crotchet work was very pretty. Miss Clench's wax flowers were also finely grouped. Mrs. Joshua Beard and Miss Hewlett exhibited fine specimens of knitted work. Several fancy baskets made of seeds attracted great attention. There was also some remarkably pretty specimens of hair working from Mrs. John Cameron. This was one of the finest displays of delicate workmanship on the table, and must have cost an immense amount of labour. Mrs. W. B. Crew exhibited some very pretty wax figures, as also Miss Wilson, and Miss Bell of Toronto. Amongst these ornaments was a case of dentistry by Mr. Rahn displaying the great scientific and mechanical skill of that gentleman. At interval too we had a display of Mr. Hoppner Meyer's Portraits, among these were, the portrait of B. Galwey Esq., Commissariat General, the portrait of Miss Fitzgerald of O'Shaughnessy papers celebrity, and the portrait of A. V. Brown Esq. As Mr. Meyer is now so well known it is unnecessary to say that these were in the highest style of the art. There is a transparency about his colouring that renders his miniatures very expressive. There were also some very pretty miniature portraits in ivory by Mrs. Campbell, of Brockville. Mr. W. Hind exhibited some very pretty oil paintings, one of these was "Waiting for the Boat," another "Reading the News." These are very creditable productions. They were somehow thrust into a corner, and were, in consequence, not so well seen. Another very attractive feature was the entomological display by Mr. W. Couper, Toronto. There was one case of insect architecture, displaying the formation of galls in their various stages, and many other very curious matters connected with insect life. Another large case contained upwards of fifteen hundred specimens of Canadian insects, all arranged in their respective classes. Mr. Couper very honorably earned the first and second prizes for his labour, and has in this, as well as on a previous occasion, manifested that he is the greatest practical entomologist of Canada. The roof of this Hall was tastefully draped with shawls and knitted work, and banners and other ornaments. Among the banners was one for No. 5 Fire Company, by Robert Griffith, an amateur painter. There are no doubt a great many interesting works which have not even been named. To the exhibitors of these we would say, in conclusion, that no local or selfish feeling governed our mind in the hurried note we took of what was to be seen. We were anxious to give a full and impartial account of the Exhibition; but of the Fine Arts department more particularly, we found our efforts so far defeated by the smallness of the Hall, and the arrangement of the articles. These were matters over which we had no control; and if, in the exercise of a great public duty, various short comings are abundantly manifest, we only plead in extenuation of these sins of omission the circumstances already named, as our chief aim was to give a careful and candid delineation of the whole.

On entering Floral Hall at the Western door on the right hand, the first display was a large assortment of grapes, pears, peaches, plums, and a few specimens of winter apples, and a variety of

green house plants, from Judge Campbell of Niagara. A little farther on you saw a beautiful specimen of the Alexander apple from Mr. Farrow, of Yorkville; some fine specimens of Hot-house grapes from W. H. Boulton's garden, and some very fine specimens of open air clingstone peaches from J. F. Smith of Yonge Street. The centre tier of the table and two adjoining shelves were covered with greenhouse plants and exotics, sent in by Mr. Fleming, Yonge Street. Mr. G. Lesslie Toronto Nursery, made a very fine display of apples, pears, and plums, most of them only as specimens of the kind of trees they are cultivating, and are for disposal in their nursery. They exhibited 70 different varieties of apples, although they did not compete for so many, 30 varieties of different kinds of pears; 12 varieties of plums, one of which got the prize for the best variety. Mr. Lesslie has also other prizes, but they will be given correctly in their proper place. There were some beautiful coxcombs from Mr. Lewis of Yorkville, large and finely formed.—Mr. Watson, farmer, Yonge Street, sent in a pretty plant of the Jerusalem cherry. Rev. Mr. Harris, of Yonge Street, exhibited some very good apple and pears, and Mr. Silas Snider, of Yonge Street, had a large collection of apples and pears. In the centre of this table there were some pretty bouquets by Mr. Fleming, and a collection of annuals in bloom from Judge Campbell of Niagara. Captain Dick had a very fine dish of pears, Flemish Beauty; and Mr. Barnhart of Streetsville, exhibited 40 varieties of apples and 20 varieties of pears. The opposite side of the hall was nearly all devoted to foreign fruits and flowers. There were fine verbenas from Professor Croft, and two collections of dahlias, from Mr. Barnett of Niagara Falls, and Mr. Fleming. From the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, 40 varieties of verbenas, 32 varieties of Roses and bouquets of flowers, 26 varieties of pears, 22 varieties of apples, and a large specimen of onions and tomatoes; from Ryan's Plank Road Nurseries, Rochester, 75 varieties of dahlias, 31 varieties of apples, 21 varieties of pears and 6 specimens of quince; from Donnellan's Nursery, Rochester, 16 varieties of pears, 37 varieties of apples; large specimens of musk and water-melons, and a fine display of dahlias, verbenas, and china asters.

HORTICULTURAL TENT.

In the Horticultural tent there were some specimens of the tobacco plant from St. Catharines, some large plants of the Palma Christi or Castor Oil plant, and an excellent assortment of Cabbages and pot herbs from various Toronto gardeners. At the end of the centre table were four Cauliflowers from Wade & Jeckell, Port Hope, of a very large size and finely formed. Some specimens of the Martynia from, Mr. Fleming and Professor Croft. There was a large display of Onions, some very extraordinary specimens from Baron de Longueuil of Kingston. Mr. Leonard Pears, of Yorkville, had some very fine Chicory in the root, and several specimens of manufactured Chicory from roots raised by them this season. The Baron Longueuil displayed also some large purple eggs and table cauliculi. There were five beets from the garden at Elmsley House.—

Two large floral ornaments, one from Mr. Fleming and the other, a most elaborately constructed one, from Mr. Lesslie. Several extraordinary sunflowers, one about 10 feet high with a head about 13 inches in diameter. Two tubs of annuals from Mr. Maynard, Upper Canada College, very neatly arranged; two immense pumpkins and a large variety of squashes from Mr. Gordon of Yonge St.; a large specimen of garden seeds from Mr. Fleming, a basket of vegetables from Mr. Maynard, and a small Jerusalem cherry plant; a fine assortment of apples from Mr. Grainger of Yonge St.; some pretty bottled gooseberries from Enoch Turner; a large assortment of extraordinary sized Tomatoes from various Toronto Gardeners; twenty varieties of apples and pumpkins from Captain Shaw, and some nice specimens of musk melon.

MECHANICAL HALL.

In the Mechanical Hall were iron folding doors from Beckett's foundry and Vale's foundry, strong substantial and beautifully finished:—a variety of forcing glass of a new design, and a grape preserving glass for hanging against the wall, from Mr. Hamilton, Church Street; a great variety of cordage from A. D. McGregor, Dundas Street; and from A. Ferrier of Hamilton. A box of beautifully prepared saleratus from Mr. Daniels of Brooklyn, C. W.:—Leather in great varieties; a very fine description from P. Mackay of Dundas, manufactured by himself; some good patent leather from Mr. Izard, Queen Street West. Crockery in various patterns; ram water filters, by John Kedzie of Rochester, a useful and most convenient apparatus, value \$5 to \$10; one of these will filter one gallon in fifteen minutes; three cooking stoves and two parlour stoves from Macklem's Chippawa Foundry. The parlour stoves were of a new construction with sliding doors, valued from \$10 to \$12. Macklem's foundry is the largest in Canada; medicine in all its varieties from Lyman, Bros.; a large assortment of axes and cutlery of various sorts from Henry Date of Galt, C. W.; a model of Seymour Morgan & Co's New York Reaper, a little changed from Mr. Cormick's to evade the patent; a gun and case from Philo Soper, London, C. W.; an assortment of stoves from Mr. Cheney in various designs; some scythe snaiths from William Allechin of Paris, C. W. of a new and very much improved pattern; the buckle is so formed as to allow the scythe to be set back or forward as required, and it is screwed firm down so as to be immovable when working; an improved shower bath from Esmond & Hill Adelaide Street. This bath is so constructed that the body only may be showered from a lateral perforated tube that circles round the pipes; the ordinary perpendicular shower is also given if required. Connected with it are two foot-baths, in which the feet may be steaming in hot water while the head is cooling down by the shower. This is a very good construction of Bath and is valued at £6 5s. Downs & Co. of Seneca Falls New York had a large display of force pumps of all sizes and descriptions. There were eight or ten pairs of beautifully finished Harness from Stovell and Holmes, Kingston, C.W. Mr. Samuel Shaw

had one case of very fine Edge Tools, consisting of axes, coopers tools, &c., in great variety. Messrs. Scott, Brothers, Lachine Canal, Montreal, had also a very fine display of Railway Picks, Edge Tools and beautiful Broad Axes. Thomas Moore exhibited some very pretty hammer handles for watchmakers. Mr. Mossiman exhibited some Baths. Mr. Leavitt, Dundas, C.W., had some fine specimens of Cast Steel Axes, and other Edge Tools. In this department of manufacture, Mr. Date, of Galt, made the most creditable display, all things considered. Mr. McNaughton, & Co., of Dundas, exhibited Boot Trees and Lasts of a superior description. Mr. Ashfield and Mr. Green were great in rifles. Mr. Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, New York, had some very large forcing pumps. There was one fine small garden engine, value \$25 highly finished, others at \$20. These engines are calculated to throw water to 60 feet, and of great use. The forcing pumps are valued at \$20, some small pumps for common use, worth \$4 and upwards. Mr. Peter Freeland had a most beautiful display of fine soap in all its varieties. There was also one of Philips' Fire Annihilator. Mrs. M. Andrews, had some very pretty specimens of Wire Netting in great varieties for fences, and also for kitchen fire protectors. Orders for this kind of work, left at Mrs. Dunlop's, will be attended to. The Yale Magic Bank Lock, value \$150, and a superior store lock value, \$20, were worthy of notice; these are manufactured by Prescott of Buffalo and are certainly most ingenious contrivances to guard against burglars.

MECHANICAL TENT.

In the Mechanical tent were some fine specimens of Smith's bellows;—a very handsome leather trunk, with five iron frames; three hunting saddles, a finely quilted side-saddle, and a round bridle, from Mr. Griffith saddler, Toronto;—a very elaborately quilted side-saddle in an entirely new design and of very superior workmanship, from Mr. Edwards, Yonge St., valued at \$50;—a four panel door from Thomas Thomson; a variety of saddlery from Mr Stewart, Yonge St; two specimens of very fine harness from T. G. Wallace Bradford; one set of harness, silver mounted; some beautiful harness from Mr. T. Thompson, George street, Toronto, and some hames from John Calderwood of Paris; a highly furnished Child's carriage from Mr. Cooney of Cobourg, valued at \$100; a great variety of whips from J. Threlkeld Alice Street; some of them finely mounted with silver and tastefully finished;—a patent mangle with side leverage, from Mr. Murchy of Weston, valued at \$16; one smut machine. This, with the exception of a large, beautifully finished and elegant carpet, sewed by the ladies of Hamilton, completed the Mechanical tent.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The first, and perhaps the most attractive feature in Agricultural Hall, is an immense cheese from the farm of Mr. Hiram Ranney of Dereham, County of Oxford; it is 700 pounds weight, and of a very fine flavour. It is to be sent off to England after the Exhibition. Mr. Ranney exhibited

three other cheeses 100 pounds each, of the same manufacture. Mr. Ranney's dairy numbers 126 cows.—In this department there is more to attract the farmer than the uninitiated; there is butter in tubs and crocks, seeds of all varieties; and cheeses without number: a very fine display from Mr. Wade, of Cobourg,—Stilton, at 1s. 6d.; Double Gloucester, at 1s., and good Cheese, at 7½d. There was Fall Wheat—25 bushels from J. P. Carpenter, Townsend; Robert Turbull, Dumfries; Isaac Anderson, West Flamborough; each of these specimens weighed 66½ pounds to the bushel. Lewis Mills, of Flamboro', also showed a very good specimen of two bushels. In Spring Wheat—W. Forfar, Scarborough. Oats—J. Stodden, W. Gwillimbury and W. Wheeler, Scarboro'. Peas—W. Gordon, Whitby; and W. Gordon, Toronto. Indian Corn—W. McMacken's, Stamford. Clover Seed—Thomas Snider, York. Flax seed—Alex. Shaw, Toronto. Bailey—P. R. Wright, Cobourg. On the centre table were several boxes of biscuits from Mr. Nasmith, exhibiting biscuit making in all its varieties.

THE POULTRY.

In the poultry department there are fine specimens of black Spanish, Suanghao, Dorkings, and Poland fowls from Mr. Horne of Toronto; beautiful geese from Mr. Daniel Lewis; white Turkeys from Colonel Allan, Cochin China fowls from Mr. Goodenough, and a display of ducks; with a large collection of beautiful pigeons of several varieties.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

At the West end of the Upper half of Floral Hall, a small continuation was made and fitted up by the Educational office, in order to display the great variety of school furniture of every description they have on hand. This was an interesting department, and very much attracted the attention of the teachers who visited the fair. All kinds of furniture can be supplied to schools from the educational department at a cheaper rate than they can purchase it elsewhere.

THE PROCESSION.

On Thursday there was a grand procession of the Stallions, Mares, and Young Stock; Bulls, Cows, and Calves, from the Show ground of the County of York Agricultural Society, Front Street, proceeding by way of King Street, York Street, and William Street, to the Exhibition Grounds, headed by the Toronto Brass Band in a carriage drawn by four horses. They arrived at the Show grounds, accompanied by an immense concourse of people, about half past 9 o'clock. The appearance of the Stock was beyond the most sanguine anticipations. There were 56 Stallions, 9 two year olds, 20 mares, mostly accompanied by their foals; one Jackass, 8 Durham Bulls, 5 Durham Cows and Calves, several Bull Calves and Heifers, three Devon Bulls, 5 Ayrshire Bulls, 3 yoke of Oxen; 2 very small Poreys, 1 very fat Ox, of enormous dimensions; 30 carriages, and considerable numbers of horsemen, among whom was Okah Tubbe in full Indian costume. The noble and favorite horse, Clyde, led off, as certainly the largest specimen on the ground, followed by 42 animals belonging to the heavy draught and Agricultural classes, among which were some of extraordinary power and beauty of action. One 3 year old colt attracted great admiration, and appeared an animal of great promise. The horses comprising these classes were, of course, the most numerous, partaking as they do of the useful, combined with the Beautiful. Some of the finest specimens were exhibited by Thomas Blanchard of Toronto; Joseph Ashford, Drummond-

ville, and Robert Robson of London. The President's Prize of \$50 was awarded to the horse owned by Mr. Blanchard. There were not so many thorough Breds in the Procession, but some that were exhibited were very good—evidently possessing great speed, and taking them together, their equal has not been seen in this Province. Those owned by H. Huntingford, George Cooper, and N. H. Dickson, were much admired. After the horses, followed the Durham Bulls, which, so far as numbers were concerned, took precedence of all competitors. Baron de Longueuil, George Wilson, George Taylor, Hon. A. Ferguson, R. Wade, M. Jones, and others, had some very beautiful animals in the Procession. Baron de Longueuil carried off the First Prize. The Devons followed next, but there were but very few when compared with the Durhams. J. P. Gage, John Masson, R. Ferris, G. F. Rykert, and D. Tye, were exhibitors, and each showed some superior stock. In the Herefords, Baron de Longueuil shone out conspicuously, and carried off prizes to the amount of £30 5s in this class alone. There were a good number of Ayrshires in the Procession, and the animals exhibited by J. B. Ewart, David Jones, Wm. Millar, Baron de Longueuil and R. L. Denison, were worthy of notice. Next came the oxen in yoke; and the yoke belonging to M. Lawrie, of Hamilton, were of great weight and power. In fat oxen—G. Pegler, of London, exhibited a monster, and as he moved along at a slow pace he looked more like a rhinoceros than an ox. Jonathan Scott, of Toronto, had also a good beast in the procession, which took the second Prize. Some splendid spans of matched carriage horses made their appearance interspersed throughout the procession, among which we noticed a span belonging to W. H. Dickson, Niagara, as being particularly good. Mr. John J. Pettit, of Salfleet, and Hon. W. Allan, of Toronto, also exhibited a span each. In the greater part of the vehicles which joined the procession were to be seen good specimens. The matched draught Mares exhibited by Mr. Armstrong, of Markham, these deservedly ranked first; Wm. Miller, of Pickering, coming second. The whole stock made a very imposing display; the like of which has never been seen in Toronto, and was well calculated to impress strangers with an idea of the wealth and capabilities of the Province.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FARMERS OF UPPER CANADA:—

The duty of delivering the Annual Address on this occasion, by the rules of the Society, devolves upon me, as the President of the Provincial Agricultural Association.

I wish for the sake of the intelligent farmers whom I see before me, as well as for the cause which we are all laboring to advance, that the duty had been assigned to one, who being at once a practical and scientific farmer, could have entered fully into the details of the noble art of agriculture, and shewn that science can be brought most advantageously to aid in its varied operations.

As I have had very little instruction or experience in agricultural pursuits, it cannot be expected that I should venture to discuss so important a subject, especially in the presence of those whose superior skill and science, fit them more to impart than to receive knowledge, in regard to this most essential branch of human industry. I must therefore content myself with directing your attention to such matters as have an obvious

bearing on the future progress of the country, and are intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of the agricultural classes.

We have many blessings for which to be thankful to the Gracious Giver of all good.

Our lot has been cast in a land inferior to none, in all natural advantages—its soil is fertile—its waters are abundant and pure—its climate is favorable to the health of man—to the sustenance of all the lesser animals—and to the growth and ripening of all the various vegetable productions, which the necessities of man and beast demand. It has been frequently remarked, and I believe it is now freely admitted, by those best qualified to judge, that the splendid country which lies between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario—as regards its forests—soil—climate and water—is not surpassed on the Continent of America—and it rests chiefly with ourselves, by a unity of purpose and action—by well timed efforts and proper exertions, rightly directed, to place it in a situation to rank as one of the finest agricultural portions of the world.

The land in which it is our good fortune to live, abounds in the richest mines of iron, copper and lead, and although we have not, to any extent as yet, discovered the gold of California and Australia, or the silver of Mexico and Peru—deeply imbedded in the bowels of the earth—it ought to be a source of the highest congratulation, that many of our industrious farmers have found abundance of these precious metals, in the laudable and profitable pursuit, of stirring the fruitful soil of their own farms.

We have an inexhaustible supply of lime and stone—free stone and granite—of gypsum and water lime or hydraulic cement—we have peat and marl in various parts of the Province, and even lithographic stone, a very rare production, is to be found of fine quality, in some of the Counties.

We have a climate and soil which will grow oats and peas, Indian corn, turnips, carrots, flax and hemp, as well as they are produced any where else,—and as respects wheat, the great staple of the country, it was with true Canadian pride, that I lately noticed in an article taken from the "American Mille,"—a standard authority, that the wheat raised in Upper Canada makes better flour than any wheat the American union produces—not even excepting the wheat grown in the far famed and justly celebrated "Genesee Valley." We have running along the whole front of our country, the noble River St. Lawrence, which furnishes us a highway to the Ocean. We can boast of a chain of water communication through that River, our Lakes and our Canals, the like of which is no where to be seen. Macadamized, gravelled, and plank roads, are being rapidly made in all the older parts of the country—nay, even in some, but recently settled. Railroads—the sure indication of increasing prosperity—are either in the course of construction, or are seriously contemplated, in all eligible directions. Improvements are to be seen on all sides. The people are industrious, prudent and moral, and are daily becoming more intelligent and enterprising.

Agricultural Societies have introduced and encouraged the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine—the best kinds of wheat and other grai's, as well as improved agricultural implements, of various forms and descriptions. Through their exertions, and the introduction of ploughing matches, and other useful incentives to rivalry, a valuable change has been effected in the art of husbandry; straight furrows, clean fields, and a judicious rotation of crops, have been obtained. These improvements, aided by a praiseworthy competition amongst the farmers themselves, have secured such returns for their labor, that despite the low price of wheat hitherto, the agriculturalists are, as a class—I may venture to say, in a prosperous condition, if we may judge from the flourishing appearance of their farms, from their handsome and well built dwelling houses, their large and commodious out-houses and barns, and the highly improved character of their stock. These things, added to the creditable show which they make, on suitable occasions, with their excellent carriages and horses, and the comfortable and independent manner in which they live, betoken an advanced state of improvement amongst us, that cannot fail to bring with it a large share of happiness and contentment.

In our villages, towns and cities, the same progress is visible. The wilderness has become the thriving village—the lately insignificant village has become the busy and populous town—and the town of a few years existence has grown into a city, lit with gas, filled with throngs of busy people, and lined with shops, which, whether we look at their magnificent plate glass windows, massive doors or well filled shelves, would not disgrace Regent street or Oxford street, in London.

Correct styles of Architecture have of late years been introduced, and generally adopted, not alone in the chaste designs of our many public buildings, but by our enterprising citizens, in the erection of their splendid private dwellings. And landscape gardeners, find ample employment, in beautifying the grounds, and improving the outskirts of our large towns and cities.

On our Lakes, Rivers, and Canals, are transported every year, an increasing amount of the surplus productions of our Farms to other markets, and manufactured goods are brought back in their stead. These same Rivers and Lakes are now navigated by fleets of noble steamers, which for safety, speed, convenience and elegance, can scarcely be equalled—and our sailing craft, occasionally take in their loading on the shores of Lake Huron, and unship in the spacious Harbour of Halifax.

But whilst I am proud to acknowledge the rapid progress which has been made within the last ten years in all sections of the Country; I should prove false to our best interests, and greatly betray the trust you have reposed in me, did I not at the same time declare that I think there is still much room for improvement, and very great cause, indeed I am inclined to believe an imperative necessity exists for our Farmers to turn their attention to new sources of wealth.

From the first settlement of the country, Eng-

land has been our Market for whatever wheat and flour we had to spare, after supplying our own wants, and for years, we possessed the advantage of sending her these productions, at a mere nominal duty, whilst foreign countries were subject to a high tariff. But now, under the altered policy of England, no duty, or at best only a nominal one is levied on wheat and flour, let it come from whence it may—and we have, therefore, to compete in the markets of Great Britain, with the wheat—producing countries of the whole world, with France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Australia, and the immense fields of the American Union.

In many of these countries, wheat can be produced cheaper than it has as yet been produced by us, because serf labor furnishes the grower the means of raising his crops at comparatively an inexpensive rate, and securing them with certainty when rip, instead of being, as we are here, subjected to a heavy outlay of wages for the like service, and unable to procure hands, as is frequently the case, at the critical moment when they are most required. In others, the facilities for sending their productions to the English market are far greater and less expensive than ours; and as England now draws her supplies from so many different portions of the globe, a scarcity in one country would not materially, if at all, affect her markets,—inasmuch as that scarcity, in ordinary cases, would hardly reach the other wheat growing countries which supply her; and the result of the recent English elections holds out to us little inducement to hope for any decided change of policy in our favor.

Such then being evidently the state at which we have arrived, our farmers should consider well, whether by the introduction of more labor-saving machines, and by better management on their farms, they can reduce the cost at which they have hitherto raised this staple commodity.

The wheat crop is a beautiful one—delightful to contemplate—associated with the most cheerful and animating reflections; nothing can be more pleasing to the eye of a philanthropist than waving fields of golden grain. Our farmers have arrived at a high degree of skill in its production. Its cultivation tends to keep their farms in good condition, and it answers well in a regular rotation of crops; but it cannot be delivered at our mills or storehouses at about three shillings and sixpence currency per bushel, I fear it must cease to be our staple production. In the neighborhood in which I live, the reaping machine has been freely used by our best farmers this year; but whether this will effect a sufficient reduction in the cost of raising wheat I leave for those more competent to decide than I am.

It must be observed however, that whilst the price of wheat has of late years been declining, happily the price of meat, has been rising; and there is reason to believe, that the present high price of the latter will be maintained as steadily as will the low price of the former. The change has been caused in a great measure by the American Railroads, which have carried our meat to supply the constantly increasing wants of New York and the other great Atlantic cities. This is

one of the effects of railroads, felt not only here but in Europe, where the large towns and cities are no longer dependent for the supply of their butchers' meat, fish, vegetables and coarse grains, on their immediate neighbourhood, but draw them from distant places. London market is supplied in part with vegetables raised in Somersetshire, with meat butchered in Yorkshire; whilst her breakfast tables are often furnished with fish, caught the evening before on the Coasts of Scotland. Similar results will be obtained here, by the establishment of the great system of railways now contemplated throughout the country; distance will be annihilated and prices more generally equalized—agricultural produce will be benefited, not excepting the coarser grains, to which the attention of farmers ought, to be more directed than hitherto.

In raising more stock than in times past it is hardly necessary for me to point out, that the improved breeds, so far as practicable, should be carefully selected. They appear by nature, to lay on flesh faster, and more easily, than our native stock, and as meat is here supposed to be the object of the farmer's attention, there can be no doubt, if one breed will make the same amount of meat at three years' old, that another breed, with the same feeding and care, will make at four or five years' old, which of the two it would be more profitable to select. But no breeding will cause animals to thrive, unless they are well sheltered and well fed, and this should be the peculiar care of the breeder. If they are to be left exposed to the rigours of the winter, I doubt not our native cattle would prove superior to the highest bred cattle in the country; but no one who intends to make a profitable business by breeding stock, will try the powers of his animals in this way. It is an unquestionable fact, attested by numerous experiments, that animals, much exposed to cold, eat far more than those kept in warm places, the theory being, that the food in the one case is absorbed in raising the heat of the body to the same degree of temperature, as is attained in the other case by shelter—and it is easy to be seen, that additional shelter can be more cheaply furnished than additional food. It is true, we have to contend against long and tedious winters, which entail a heavy expense on the breeders of stock; but the introduction of the mowing machine, which cuts the heaviest grass at a cost of about 2s. currency per acre, and lays it so that it requires little or no spreading, coupled with the use of the horse rake, will enable our farmers to raise larger crops of hay, than they have hitherto done, and secure them at a much more moderate rate. And if in connexion with this, they will turn their attention to the cultivation of turnips, mangel-wurtzel and carrots, for winter food, I feel persuaded they will find, in the ready sale of their fat cattle and sheep at the proper seasons ample rewards for their care and labour.

Following up this latter suggestion, I would strongly recommend to the Board of Agriculture, that the liberal donation of twenty pounds made to this Society by His Excellency the Governor General, to be applied to such objects connected with the Association as in their opinion would be most likely to conduce to its interests—but which

donation, as I stated at our public meeting last night, had unfortunately come to my hands too late to be included in the prizes for this year—should be appropriated exclusively to the encouragement of this branch of husbandry, and be competed for as a new and distinct prize at the next Annual Fair.

Another branch of husbandry, which ought to engage our particular attention, is the production of Cheese, and a larger quantity of Butter than we have been in the habit of making.

A large amount is annually paid to the Americans for cheese. The dairyman who makes it has his profit—the wholesale dealer to whom he sells, has his—the grocers from whom we buy, have theirs—and our retail dealers, are not without their profit—all of which, in addition to the customs duty—the Canadian consumer has to pay, while it is notorious that we have, in certain sections of the Province, such pastures as are well calculated to encourage our farmers to take an active interest in this branch of industry, and surely they possess all the skill, knowledge and capital necessary, to enable them to make an equally good article, and to save the profits which are thus paid to others.

It must be admitted that a large quantity of butter is now exported, but it is nothing in comparison with what it ought to be, and no doubt would be, if more attention were paid to the preparation of it for market, and proper care taken to provide succulent food for cows all the year round. For this purpose, carrots and mangel wurtzel should be grown both of which thrive well in most of our soils, if properly enriched—and have the peculiar merit of being very free from disease, and the depredations of insects—and more attention should be paid to a succession of grasses. In England, good pastures are secured by the judicious selection of such grasses, as give a succession of flowers, at different seasons of the summer, a plan which we might most profitably adopt here, and with the aid of plaster of Paris, we should be able to carry our cows through the driest season, in full milk.

The demand for horses is very great, and will doubtless for some time continue.

Large numbers are every year exported to the neighbouring States, where they are readily sold at high prices, and strong inducements seem to offer, why we should persevere in raising them.

Until lately, that care in breeding distinct horses which has placed the English horse in the first rank in the world, even before the celebrated Arabian, was not paid to the breeding of horses in this country, our horse generally speaking, has been the horse of all work, and a very excellent and useful animal he has proved himself, but now that we have a certain sale and good prices, it is most important that the breeding of the different kinds should be kept more distinct, thus greater certainty in sending the animal for the purpose intended could be counted on, and less cause would be given for disappointment or complaint.

At the prices which are likely to rule for some time to come, there is nothing that the farmer can produce [if his land be suitable for the purpose,]

which promises a better return for the time and labour bestowed, and the expense incurred, than the breeding of horses, but great care must be taken in the selection of the animals, from which it is intended to breed, whether for draught, for speed, for the carriage, or for light work. And the introduction of pure blood, and horses of sound constitutions, cannot be too highly recommended.

A little judgment and management in raising them, in keeping them in good growing condition, without pampering them, when young, and in carefully and thoroughly breaking them for use, will always enable us to command remunerating prices.

But whether we continue, as we have heretofore done, to regard Wheat as the great staple of the country, and so confine ourselves chiefly to its production, or whether we couple with it and employ, to a greater extent than hitherto, the means of obtaining wealth from other sources, as I have ventured to suggest, nothing can be more clear than that to be successful, we must pay more attention to the preservation and the use of manures.

The virgin soil does not require it, but in many parts of the country it is greatly needed, and much land is comparatively unproductive, for the want of it. It is a subject which well deserves the most careful consideration. Upon it depends in a great measure the very existence of your art. In Germany and Switzerland, where the other branches of husbandry are much inferior to ours, where their ploughs are of the most rude and primitive construction, and where their most common team is a pair of milch cows, they far surpass us in the making and care of manures.

Each farm yard is supplied with several tanks or cisterns, into which all the rough manure and the refuse of the house are thrown—into these again is carefully led, all the liquid manure made in the stables and barn yards—to which is added, from time to time, a sufficient quantity of earth to absorb all the ammonia that would otherwise escape. With this the land is annually dressed; and thus are farms kept in good order and condition, which without it, would soon become barren fields.

In connexion with this subject, I would strongly recommend the use of minerals—such as lime, and gypsum or plaster of Paris—on old farms, the supply of lime, which for years after the land was cleared, was found quite sufficient for all ordinary productive purposes, has become diminished, and requires to be replenished; and as this can be done, with such great benefits, and at so small a cost, in most parts of the country, it ought to engage the serious attention of those farmers to whom these imperfect remarks may apply.

Clover, which is so generally raised, and which will continue to be grown in increased quantities, as being the best winter food for horned cattle and sheep, and as affording such superior aftermath, requires a good deal of lime to feed on. I believe that gypsum is not considered a manure, but rather as a stimulant—its effects, however, on sardy soils especially, have long been known and acknowledged. By its judicious application,

some of the lightest soils in the country have been placed amongst the most productive, and very beneficial results have been obtained from its use, on other lands—and I am mistaken if our better farmers, are not every year applying it, more and more, as a dressing to their clover, oats, peas, and Indian corn, even on clay lands.

Spring crops generally suffer from drought in May and the early part of June. It is found that the application of gypsum draws down moisture from the atmosphere to these crops, at these seasons; and that the fields which have been dressed with it, retain their colour and continue to grow, while those on which it has not been used, become pale and sickly. The same effects would, no doubt, be felt by turnips, carrots and field beets, if this stimulant were applied to them.

The Canada Company, to which Agriculture in Upper Canada is largely indebted for its liberal premiums on wheat, offers also handsome premiums to the growers of flax and hemp, and as, through the enterprise and liberality which have always marked the course of their Chief Commissioner here, in respect to all matters connected with the welfare of the country, we have at this moment on the show grounds, in actual and successful operation, imported at the entire expense and risk of the Company, as an object well worth the attention of farmers, the most approved machinery for preparing the former article, without the long, uncertain, and expensive methods heretofore adopted, for dressing it, it is hoped that its cultivation will be extensively undertaken. It can hardly fail to be profitable. We have a large quantity of land, especially on the flats of our rivers, admirably adapted to the growth of this plant—and the many valuable uses to which it can be applied, render it highly essential that its production should be encouraged by every legitimate means. Not only is the fibre of the most extensive and important use, and would, no doubt, in many cases, be largely and profitably employed as a superior substitute for cotton, much of which we now import from the United States, but the seed also is most valuable, and would be found of vast importance to the country, for from it our linseed oils should be made, and oil cake extracted for the feeding of our fat cattle.

The successful growth of hemp, would not only save us a large annual outlay on the importation of cordage, but I can see no good reason why we should not, with proper arrangement, besides furnishing our own rope-walks with the raw material, now chiefly obtained from other countries, become exporters of the article to a considerable extent.

The failure of the usual market for wheat, will force us to direct our serious attention to the best means of supplying that defect, as well as to the production of new articles of consumption and export. As regards the former, the most obvious remedy would seem to be, the creation of a home market—by stimulating internal enterprise—encouraging shipping—establishing manufactures—promoting immigration—fostering a trade with our Sister Colonies—and protecting native industry in all its various branches. This would have a

direct and powerful tendency to raise up and increase a large consuming population, and afford the most certain market for the sale of our agricultural products.

Notwithstanding the longer route by the St. Lawrence as compared with the route by which the Americans reach the West Indies from their Atlantic ports, and notwithstanding some restrictions that exist upon the trade, but which are not of sufficient importance materially to interfere with it, there is nothing to hinder an extensive and profitable commerce being carried on between our own ports and those islands, but the fitting out or building vessels suited for the purpose, and a proper spirit of enterprise being infused into our people. The Americans send to that market a large quantity of produce, which they buy from us, and they bring back in its stead the productions of that country to be sold by them for the supply of our groceries—thus not only giving profitable employment to their vessels, but making a fair gain out of the adventure. Why should we not imitate this example—remove the present restrictions—encourage the building of vessels adapted to the business, and instead of allowing these profits to be made out of us by foreigners, boldly contend for, and secure a valuable trade, which legitimately belongs to us.

I am strongly of opinion, that we import too much and manufacture too little. Whilst wheat always brought a remunerating price and a ready sale, we could perhaps afford to import largely, but now that the price of it is low, and likely to remain so, our attention ought to be turned in earnest to the supply of our own wants, as far as practicable.

It may be out of our power at present to manufacture the finest articles we use, in woollens, cottons, linens, and hardware; but I believe, with proper skill and management, that much more might be done, in these respects, than has been.

The demand for our coarse woollens is far greater than the supply. The only cotton manufactory ever established in Upper Canada found ready sale for all the coarse cottons it could make, at prices which would have paid well under good management. Linen has almost ceased to be made, but it is to be hoped that the same impulse to the raising of flax will be given here that has been given in Ireland, and that not only many little wheels and handlooms will be set in motion in our farm-houses, but also that large linen manufactories will soon be erected and carried on, in places where so much valuable water is now literally running to waste.

It is astonishing to look at the number of articles for which we are indebted to our neighbours across the line, all of which we could and ought to make ourselves. They furnish us with a large quantity of the axes which we use; many of the carpenters' and coopers' tools; most of the brooms with which our houses are swept; the scythes with which our hay and grains are cut; rakes with which they are gathered; in many instances the machines with which they are threshed; the forks with which our manures are turned over and spread; the pails in which our

dairy maids collect their milk; and latterly, the very bags in which our wheat is carried to the mills.

They furnish the picks and shovels with which our canals are made, and our railroads are formed; the spades with which our gardens are dug, and the hoes with which the weeds are kept down; and often the seeds with which they are sown. To them also we are indebted for most of our books; and for a large portion of the coarse grey cottons now in use, not to mention other manufactured articles which are largely poured in upon us.

I have thus, at the risk of being tedious, entered somewhat into detail on the subjects noticed in this address, because I conceive a proper knowledge of these matters to be intimately connected with the future prosperity of the country. A great change has come upon us, on ourselves depends, whether it shall be for good or ill, no time could be better than the present for placing ourselves in a right position. Undoubtedly, large sums of money will be expended here, during the next four years, in the construction of railways. If instead of sending that money out of the country, to purchase the manufactures of other lands, we could induce our people to expend it in the establishment of home manufactures, a most important and salutary step would be taken in the march of progress, and a solid foundation would be thus laid, on which to build up the future greatness and prosperity of the country.

A great diversity of opinion obtains, as to the standard by which the prosperity of a country shall be judged. Some instancing as proof, the large revenue derived from imports—others pointing to the excess of exports over imports, as the rule by which it is to be measured. I must confess that I am one of those who put most faith in the latter doctrine, and I shall be rejoiced to see the time when our trade returns will shew a nearer approximation to it, than now exists. Acting on this view, I have no hesitation in saying that our plans should be, as far practicable, to raise and make all we need. This will give ample employment to capital and labor, in the establishment and extension of our manufactures, and in the encouragement of the working classes; and possessing a home consumption for the produce of our farms, in our towns and villages, filled with industrious mechanics and skillful manufacturers, and relying with confidence on our own efforts, for the speedy attainment of national wealth, we shall be in a great measure independent of foreign countries, and have less reason to regret the hasty withdrawal of those benefits, which we formerly enjoyed in the British markets.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that the Legislature has done all that could be expected from it, to promote the cause of agriculture. Liberal grants are yearly made to our Societies—a Board of Agriculture has been established, to advance and foster its interests—provision has been made for an experimental farm—a Chair of agriculture has been placed in the Toronto University, and a gentleman eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties connected with it, has been called

to fill it. Lectures of the most valuable character, may be expected from that gentleman, and the results of all practical and useful experiments made by him, will be gladly communicated for the benefit of the Agricultural classes—and it now rests with the people of Upper Canada to say whether they will be discouraged because they have lost the former market for this staple production, or whether they will take a new start in the race of improvement, now evidently within their power—whether they will turn their attention to the new sources of wealth opening before them—and by the diligent use of the various means of information placed within their reach, become as skillful in the development of those resources, as many of them have become in the cultivation of wheat, and thus fulfil the high destiny for which this noble country was evidently designed by its all-wise and beneficent Creator.

THOMAS C. STREET,
P. P. A. A. of U. C.

Toronto, September 24, 1852.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS A.—DURHAMS.

JUDGES.—W. McMicking, Joseph Ireland, Samuel Dickin-son, John Hunter, John Sissons.

Best Bull.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, £6 10s; 2 Geo Wilson, Guelph, £1 0s; 3 John Taylor, Stamford, £2 10s; 4 E. Harrison, Chingacousy, £1.

Best 3 years old Bull.

1 N. Davies, York, £5 10s; 2 Robert Raine, Gore, £3 10s; 3 Ralph Wade, jun., Cobourg, £2 0s; 4 John Wade, Port Hope, £1 0s.

Best 2 years old Bull.

1 Thos Hatt, Ancaster, £4 10s; 2 M Jones, Dar-lington, £3 0s; 3 William Dow, Whitby, £1 15s; 4 Aaron Barker, Etobicoke, £1 0s.

Best 1 year old Bull.

1 Ed Jones, Stamford, £3 10s; 2 E W Thomson, York, £2 5s; 3 William Gordon, Paris, £1 5s; 4 Hon A Ferguson, 15s.

Best Bull Calf of 1852.

1 N. Davies, York, £2 10s; 2 R Wade, jun., Cobourg, £1 15s; 3 do do £1; 4 Hon A Ferguson, 10s.

Best Cow.

1 John Howitt, Guelph, £5; 2 Ralph Wade, jun., Cobourg, £3; 3 S Parker, Drummondville, £2; 4 John P Wheeler, Scarboro, £1.

Best 3 years old Cow.

1 Ralph Wade, jun., £4; 2 E W Thomson, York, £2 10s.

Best 2 years old Heifer.

1 J. Howitt, Guelph, £3; 2 Ralph Wade, jun., Co-bourg, £2; 3 Hon A Ferguson, £1; 4 do do, 15s.

Best 1 year old Heifer.

1 M. Jones, Darlington, £2 10s; 2 John Wade, Port Hope, £1 10s; 3 E W Thomson, York, £1.

Best Heifer Calf of 1852.

1 Ralph Wade, jun., £1 10; 2 A C Hamilton, St. Catharines, £1; 3 Ralph Wade, jun., 10s; 4 John Dew, York, 5s.

CLASS B.—DEVONS.

JUDGES.—Wm. Balkwell, J. P. Wheeler, J. B. Car-penter.

1 J. P. Gage, Wellington Square, £6 10s; 2 John Masson, Cobourg, £4 10s; 3 R. Ferrie & Co., Doon, £2 10s.

Best 2 years old Bull.

1 G. Z. Rykert, St. Catharines, £4 10s; no others.

Best 1 year old Bull.

Daniel Tye, Wilmot, £3 10s.

Best Bull Calf of 1852.

1 A. H. Farmer, Woodstock, £2 10s; 2 R. Ferrie & Co., Doon, £1 15s; 3 John Masson, Cobourg, £1.

Best Cow.

1 R. Ferrie & Co., Doon, £5; 2 Daniel Tye, Wil-mot, £3; 3 John Masson, Cobourg, £2.

Best 2 year old Heifer.

1 J. P. Gage, Wellington Square, £3; 2 John Mas-son, Cobourg, £2; 3 Daniel Tye, Wilmot, £1.

Best 1 year old Heifer.

1 J. P. Gage, Wellington Square, £2 10s; 2 Daniel Tye, Wilmot, £1 10s; 3 R. Ferrie & Co., Doon, £1.

Best Heifer Calf of 1852.

1 J. Masson, Cobourg, £1 10s; 2 do do £1; 3 Dan-iel Tye, Wilmot, 10s.

CLASS C.—HEREFORDS.

JUDGES.—Wm. Balkwell, J. P. Wheeler, J. B. Car-penter.

Best Bull.

Baron de Longueuil, £5 10s.

Best 1 year old Bull.

1 Baron de Longueuil, £3 10s; 2 do do, £2 5s.

Best Cow.

1 Baron de Longueuil, £5; 2 do do, £3.

CLASS D.—AYRSHIRES.

JUDGES.—Gavin Caldwell, William Evans, John Walton.

Best Bull.

1 J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £6 10; 2 David Jones, Sid-ney, £4; 3 William Miller, Flamboro' West, £2 10s.

Best 2 years old Bull.

1 J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £4 10s.

Best 1 year old Bull.

1 Baron de Longueuil, £3 10s; 2 R. L. Demson, York, £2 5s.

Best Bull Calf of 1852.

1 P. R. Wright, Cobourg, £2 10s; 2 J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £1 15s; 3 do do, £1.

Best Cow.

1 J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £5; 2 do do, £3; 3 do do, £2.
2 years old Heifer.

1 J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £3; 2 do do, £2.

1 year old Heifer.

1 Baron de Longueuil, £2 10s; 2 J. B. Ewart, Dun-das, £1 10s.

Best Heifer Calf of 1852.

J. B. Ewart, Dundas, £1 10s.

The Judges of Ayrshire Cattle beg to submit their regret at the limited competition in this class of ani-mals, there being only 21 entered for 24 prizes. The competitors were also few. The Judges, if they had

the option, would not have awarded all the prizes when there were so few competitors. In the class of Cows, for instance, all were owned by one gentleman. The undersigned respectfully suggest the expediency of leaving to the discretion of Judges in future to withhold prizes, under such circumstances, unless in case of very superior merit in the animals exhibited. The Judges beg to recommend a lot of Highland Cattle, consisting of one Bull, a Cow and Heifer, which they conceive might be a very profitable breed of stock for some localities. Though of small size, they possess a form that is a sure indication of their propensity to fatten readily, and when fat their beef is said to be highly prized in the London market. All which is respectfully submitted.

CLASS E 1—GRADE CATTLE.

JUDGES—Richard Allan, Edward Jones, William J. Imlack.

Best Cow.

1 R. Kirkwood, Paris, £4; 2 J. Pearson, Whitby, £2 10s; 3 William Gordon, Paris, £1 10s.

Best 3 years old Cow.

1 John Cade, Whitby, £3 5s; 2 Matthew Jones, Darlington, £2 5s; 3 Thomas Hodgskin, Guelph, £1 5s.

Best 2 year old Heifer.

1 T. Hodgskin, Guelph, £3; 2 Jonathan Scott, Toronto, £2.

Best 1 year old Heifer.

1 J. Pearson, Whitby, £2 10s; 2 Thomas Hodgskin, Guelph, £1 10s; 3 John Cade, Whitby, £1.

Best Heifer Calf of 1852.

1 Thomas Hodgskin, Guelph, £1 10s; 2 William McMicking Stamford, 15s; 3 Wm. Dow, Whitby, 10s.

The Judges of Grade Cattle, in making their return beg to state that they have found much difficulty in awarding their premiums, in consequence of the close competition; but would remark that they consider the stock shown in this class well worthy of the premiums that have been awarded to them.

CLASS E 2—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

JUDGES.—John Wade, Vicker Pert, Wm. Bright.

Best Ox or Steer.

1 George Pegler, London, £3; 2 Jonathan Scott, Toronto, £2; 3 Gideon Hood, Guelph, £1.

Best Cow or Heifer.

1 William Bishop, Niagara, £3; 2 John Gould, Scarboro', £2; 3, George Pegler, London, £1.

Best Yoke Working Oxen.

M Laurie, Hamilton, £3; 2, William Early, Essexburg, £2; 3, P. Armstrong, Toronto, £1.

FAT OX OR STEER, COMPETING FOR BUTCHERS' PRIZES.

1 Jonathan Scott, £10; 2 Peter Raymer, Markham, £5.

The Judges on Fat Cattle beg to express their thanks to Mr. Bird of Toronto, butcher, for his introducing to their notice the "Graziers Assistant" by which, with the use of a small sliding rule, any person can in an exceedingly short time ascertain the carcass weight of Oxen, Sheep, or Swine. They therefore, would recommend it to the notice of Farmers and Breeders generally. It is called the "Graziers Assistant," and published in England.

CLASS F.—HORSES COMPETING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE OF £30.

JUDGES.—A. Alcorn, David Jones, John Barwick, J. P. Hough, John Kerr.

Thomas Blanchard, Toronto Township, £30.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes.

1 Thomas Blanchard, Toronto, £7 10s; 2 Joseph Ashford, Drummondville, £5; 3 Robert Robson, London, £2 10s.

Best Heavy Draught Stallion.

1 Mrs. Ward, Markham, £7 10s; 2 J. & W. Crawford, Scarboro', £5; 3 John Wilson, Whitby, £2 10s.

Best 3 year old Stallion.

1 William Waddel, Pickering, £5; 2, Isaac Modland, Chinguacousy, £3; 3, Robert Brown, Cobourg, £1.

Best 2 year old Stallion.

1 S Shunk, Vaughan, £3; 2, Peter Mussleman, Vaughan, £2; 3, William Chirry, Markham, £1.

Best 3 year old Filly.

1, Jesse Trull, Darlington, £2 10s; 3 William Cox Darlington, £2 10s; 3 William McMicking, Stamford, £1.

Best 2 year old Filly.

1, T. Lumsden, Whitby, £3; 2 Richard Ibsen, Toronto Township £2; 3, William Fitzpatrick, York, £1.

Best Span, Matched Carriage Horses.

1, W. H. Dickson, Niagara, £4; 2, John J. Pettit, Salfleet, £3; 3, Honourable William Allan, Toronto £1.

Best Span Draught Horses.

1, William Armstrong, Markham, £4; 2, William Miller, Pickering, £3; 3, Simon Shunk, Vaughan, £1.

Brood Mare and Foal.

1, J Brown, Etobicoke, £5; 2, Thomas Armstrong, Vaughan, £3; 3, William Trull, Darlington, £1.

Best Saddle Horse.

1, E. C. Jones, Toronto, £2; 2, J. Grantam, Toronto, £1 10s; 3, William Lafontaine, Toronto, £1.

CLASS G.—BLOOD HORSES.

JUDGES—Geo. Robson, Peter Davy, John Harland, O. Blake, Walter McKenzie.

Thorough-bred Stallion.

1, H. Huntingford, £7 10s; 2, George Cooper, York, £5; 3, W. H. Dickson, Niagara, £2 10s.

Thorough-bred 3 year old Stallion.

1, George S Ross, Toronto, £5; 2, James White, Trafalgar, £3; 3, William Shaue, Toronto township £1.

Thorough-bred 3 year old Filly.

1, Joseph Holly, Weston, £4; 2, George Cooper, York, £2 10s.

Thorough-bred 2 year old Filly.

1, Judge McLean, Toronto, £3.

Thorough-bred Mare and Foal.

1, James White, Trafalgar, £5.

The Judges appointed to examine the aforementioned description of Horses, regret to say that the exhibition in this class is very limited; they hope, however, next year the few superior animals that have been exhibited will produce an improved and more numerous Stock.

CLASS H.—SHEEP, LEICESTERS.

JUDGES—Joseph Piers, Thomas Stock, Joseph Slagg, Wm. Beattie, Joseph Walton.

Ram, two Shears and over.

1, J. Dickson, Clarke, £4; John Miller, Pickering £1; 3, John Middleton, Clarke, £1.

Shearling Ram.

1, George Miller, Markham £2 10s; 2, George Miller, Markham, £1 10s; 3 William Nicholson, Guelph, 15s.

Ram Lamb.

1, Geo. Millar, Markham, £2; 2, Mathew Jones, Darlington, £1; 3 George Scott, Scarboro', 10s.

Two Ewes, 2 shears and over.

1, William Miller, Pickering, £4; 2 do do do £3; 3 Nathaniel Cooper, Toronto, £1 10s.

Two Shearling Ewes.

1, G. Miller, Markham, £3; 2, do do do, £2; 3 Nathaniel Cooper, Toronto, 20s.

Two Ewe Lambs.

1, Nathaniel Cooper, Toronto, £1 10s; 2 George Miller, Markham, 20s; 3 John Cade, Whitby, 10s.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Best Ram, two shears and over.

JUDGES—Gen. Harman, Samuel Parker, E W Thomson, Robert Gordon.

The Judges on fine woolled sheep in presenting their report to the directors beg to state that the show in South Down and Merino sheep, both in number and quality is creditable, and after a careful examination have awarded the premiums as follows:

1 Edward Jones, Stamford, £4; 2 John Spence, Whitby, £2; 3 William Ash, Thorold, £1.

Best shearling Ram.

1 Edward Jones, Stamford, £2 10s; 2 do do do £1; 3 John Spencer, Whitby, 15s.

Best Ram Lamb.

1 J Spencer, Whitby, £2; 2 Nathan Choate, Hope, £1 10s; 3 John Spencer, Whitby, 10s.

Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over.

1 E Jones, Stamford, £4; 2d best do do, £3; 3 John Spencer, Whitby, £1 10s.

Best 2 shearling Ewes.

1 Edward Jones, Stamford, £3; 2 do do £2; 3 John Howitt, Guelph, £1.

Best 2 Ewe Lambs.

E Jones, Stamford, £1 10s; 2 do do £1; 3 William Armstrong, Markham, 10s.

MERINOS AND SAXONS.

Best Ram, 2 shears and over.

N Choate, Hope, £4; 2 John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, £2; 3 N Coate, £1

Best shearling Ram.

John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, £2 10s; 2 do do £1 10s.

Best Ram Lamb.

N Choate, Hope, £2; 2 John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, £1; 3 Nathan Choate, Hope, 10s.

Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over.

Nathan Choate, Hope, £4; 2 do do £3; 3 John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, £1 10s.

Best 2 shearling Ewes.

John Langstaff, Richmond Hill, £3.

Best 2 Ewe Lambs.

D Knowles, Pickering, £1 10s; 2 Nathan Choate, Hope, £1; 3 do do 10s

FAT SHEEP.

JUDGES—M Jones, Baron de Longueuil.

Best 2 Fat Wethers.

W Miller, Pickering, £3; 2 Ralph Wade, Cobourg, £2; 3 do do £1.

Best 2 Fat Ewes.

William Miller, Pickering, £3; 2 James Pearson, Whitby, £2; 3 P Armstrong, Toronto, £1.

CLASS I.—PIGS.

LARGE BREED.

JUDGES—W Benson, G Docker, Benjamin Shaw.

Best Boar, one year and over.

Thomas Mussen, Etobicoke, £3; 2 Gaylord Greeniaus, Toronto Township, £2; 3 George McKinlay, Trafalgar, £1.

2nd best Breeding Sow, one year and over.

1 Entry No 7, mistake in the entry; 2 John P Wheeler, Scarborough, £2; 3 George McKinley, Trafalgar, £1.

Best Boar of 1852.

Dempster Smith, Trafalgar, £2; 2 William Smith, Trafalgar, £1 10s.

Best Sow of 1852.

William Linton, Pickering, £2; 2 George McKinlay, Trafalgar, £1 10s; 3 Dempster Smith, Trafalgar, £1.

SMALL BREED.

Best Boar, one year and over.

W Jackson, York, £3;

Best Breeding Sow, one year and over.

M Lawrie, Hamilton, £3; 2 do do £2; 3 John P Wheeler, Scarborough, £1.

Best Boar of 1852.

Richard Allen, Darlington, £2;

Best Sow of 1852.

J P Wheeler, Scarborough £2; 2 do do £1 10s; 2 Richard Allen, Darlington, £1.

CLASS J.—POULTRY.

JUDGES—G Rykert, G W Allen, F. Widder.

Best pair of Dorking Fowls.

1 George Miller, Markham, 10s; 2 do do 5s.

Pair of Poland Fowls.

1 J G Horne, Toronto, 10s; 2 do do, 5s.

Pair of Large Breed Fowls.

1 R A Goodenough, Toronto, 10s; 2 J G Horne, Toronto, 5s.

Pair of Turkeys.

1 John Ross, Toronto, 10s; 2 Hon. William Allen, Toronto, 5s.

Pair of large Geese.

1 Daniel Lewis, York, 10s; 2 T Davies, Toronto, 5s.

Pair of Common Ducks.

1 George Miller, Markham, 10s; 2 T Davies, Toronto, 5s.

Best Lot of Poultry owned by Exhibitor.

R A Goodenough, Toronto, 10s.

Below we give a very neatly got up plan of the Grounds, drawn by the Editor of the *Family Herald*, and set up in moveable types for that excellent family paper. The plan exhibits the relative proportions of the Halls, Tents, &c., and gives a very clear and correct view of the Show Grounds.



SHOW GROUNDS.

COLLEGE AVENUE.

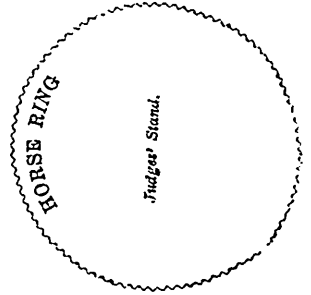
Entrance from College Avenue.



Bowling Green.

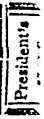
Ticket Office.

Door.



GROVE FOR CATTLE.

GROVE FOR CATTLE.



COLLEGE AVENUE.

81

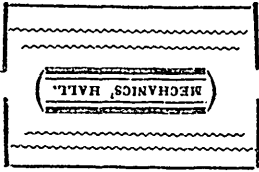
Ladies' Saloon.

Meyers & Snow.

Metcalfe.

Arnot.

Horse-stalls.



A Tent.

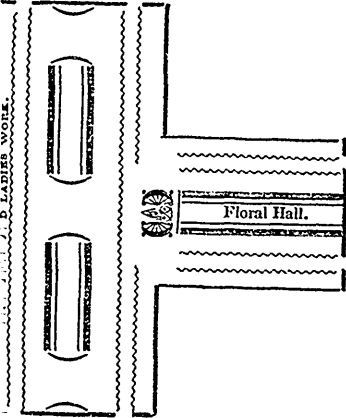
A Tent.

ENTRANCE FROM WILLIAM STREET.

Comptee Room.
Entry Office.
Ticket Office.

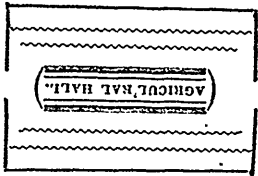
Poultry.

Exit Gate.



* FLAG

A President's Tent.



A Tent.

Booth.

Booth.

Sheep

CLASS K.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

JUDGES—Jos. Webster, James Williams, James L. Green, James Crawford, Wm Matthie, Thos Hatt, James Wright, James Rogers, J P Gage.

The Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of Canada West being the growth of year 1852. 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. J B Carpenter, Townsend, £25; 2 (by the Association) Robert Turnbull, Dumfries, £10; 3 Isaac Anderson, West Flamborough, £5.

Two bushels Winter Wheat.

1 Lewis Mills, West Flamborough, 2l 10s; 2 John Smith, West Flamborough, 1l 15s; 3 B Johnson, Etobicoke, 1l 5s.

Best two bushels Spring Wheat.

1 W Forfar, Scarborough, 2l 10s; 2 W Patterson, Scarborough, 1l 15s; 3 J Smart, Darlington, 1l 5s.

Two bushels of Barley.

1 P R Wright, Cobourg, 1l 10s; 2 I Anderson, West Flamborough, 1l; 3 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

Two bushels of Rye.

1 J Lafferty, Toronto, 1l 10s; 2 do do 1l; G Anderson, West Flamborough, 10s.

Two bushels of Oats.

1 J Stodders, W Gwillimbury, 1l 10s; 2 J P Wheeler, Scarborough, 1l; 3 J Guinty, West Gwillimbury 10s

Two bushels of Peas.

1 W Gordon, Whitby, 1l 10s; 2 W Parson, York, 1l; 3 John Dew, York 10s.

Two bushels of Marrowfat Peas.

1 W Gordon, Whitby, 1l 10s; 2 Henry Jennings, Markham, 1l; 3 Captain Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

Two bushels of Indian Corn in the ear.

1 W M Micking, Stamford, 1l 10s; 2 do do 1l; 3 Baron de Longueuil, 10s.

Bushel of Timothy Seed.

1 S Mills, West Flamboro' 1l 5s; 2 T Snider, York, 15s; 3 Isaac Anderson, West Flamboro', 10s.

Bushel of Clover Seed.

1 Thomas Snider, York, 1l 10s; 2 B Mitchell, Darlington, 1l; 3 W Early, Esquesing, 10s.

Bushel of Hemp Seed.

1 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 1l; 2 do do 15s; 3 J Fewster, Whitby, 10s.

Bushel of Flax Seed.

1 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 1l 10s; 2 J Dew, York 1l; 3 Abel Wright, Bathurst, 10s.

Swedish Turnip Seed.

1 J Smart, Darlington, 15s; 2 R Allen Darlington, 10s.

Bale of Hops, 112 lbs.

1 J Ritson, Oshawa, 2l 10s; 2 W McGrath, Toronto Township, 1l 10s; 3 J B Belton, London, 1l.

Bushel of Potatoes.

1 B Johnston, Etobicoke, 15s; 2 J Hogg, York, 10s 3 Thomas Snider, York, 5s.

Bushel of Swede Turnips.

Lewis Bate, 15s; 2 P Armstrong, Toronto, 10s 3 do do, 5s.

Bushel of White Globe Turnips.

1 P Armstrong, Toronto, 15s; 2 R L Denison, Toronto, 10s.

Bushel of Aberdeen Yellow Turnips.

1 P Armstrong, Toronto, 15s.

Bushel of Red Carrots.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2 P Armstrong, Toronto, 10s; 3 D Falkner, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of White or Belgian Carrots.

1 J Sisley, Scarborough, 15s; 2 W Wilson, Etobicoke, 10s; 3 do do, 5s.

Bushel of Mangel Wurzel, Long red.

1 J Sisley, Scarborough, 15s; 2 Coxswell, Toronto, 10s; 3 James Shaw, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 1 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 10s; 3 R Stibbard, York, 5s.

Twelve roots of Khol Rabi.

1 W Gordon, Toronto, 10s; 2 Professor Croft, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of Sugar Beet.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 10s; 3 R L Dennison, Toronto, 5s.

Bushel of Parsnips.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 15s; 2 J. Orford, Toronto, 10s; 3 Mr Parrir, Toronto, 5s.

Four largest Squash for Cattle.

1 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 15s; 2 Robert Baldwin, Toronto, 10s; 3 F Taylor, Davenport, 5s.

Twenty lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, Growth of C. W. George Lewis, Toronto, 1l.

Broom Corn Brush, 28 lbs.

1 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 1l; 2 do 15s; 3 do 10s.

The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.

1 Best 112lbs of Flax, R L Dennison, 6l & dip; 2 (by the Association) J Fewster, Whitby, 3l 10s; 3 Abel Wright, Bathurst, 1l 10s.

Canada Company's Prize for Hemp.

Best 112 lbs of Hemp, J Fewster, Whitby 4l; 2 (by the Association) do do, 2l 10s.

CLASS L.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

JUDGES—S Thompson, N Mundie, George Ellwanger George Rykert, Prof. Croft, Prof. Hind, Inery Piers and H. Parsons.

Varieties of Apples.

1 Geo. Leslie, York, 15s; 2 C. Barnhart, Toronto Township, 10s; 3 Captain E. Snider, York, 5s

Table Apples.

1 H J Brown, Niagara, 10s; 2 George Tattle, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 J. Bales, York 5s.

Winter Apples.

1 C Barnhart, Toronto Township, 10s; 2 E Turner, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 J. Palin, Toronto, 5s.

Varieties of Pears.

1 Geo. Leslie, Toronto 15s; 2 E C Campbell, Niagara, 10s; 3 Captain Snider, York, 5s.

Table Pears.

1 E C Campbell, Niagara, 10s; 2 do 7s 6d; 3 Giouare, Hamilton, 5s.

Winter Pears.

1 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 10s; 2 C Barnhart, Toronto Township, 7s 6d; 3 — Giouare, Hamilton, 5s.

Plums (Dessert.)

1 Rev. E. Baldwin, Toronto, 10s; 2 — Coxswell, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 T D Harris, Toronto, 5s.

Baking Plums.

1 Rev. E. Baldwin, 10s; 2 Hon. W. Allan, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 George Leslie, Toronto, 5s.

Peaches, hot house.

1 Rev Schrieber, Toronto, 10s; 2 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 do 5s.

Twelve Peaches, open air.

1 James F Smith, York, 10s; 2 — Giouare, Hamilton, 7s 6d; 3 E C Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Collection of Peaches, open air.

1 — Giouare, Hamilton, 10s; 2 E C Campbell, Niagara, 7s 6d.

Grapes, hot house.

1 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 10s; 2 Sheriff Jarvis, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 5s.

Black Grapes, open air.

1 Thomas Barnett, Toronto, 10s; 2 E C Campbell, Niagara, 7s 6d; 3 J Lewis, Saltfleet, 5s.

White Grapes, open air.

1 Rev. E Baldwin, Toronto, 10s; 2 J Fleming, Toronto, 7s d; 3 Hon. R Baldwin, Toronto, 5s.

Pumpkins.

1 W Gordon, Toronto, 10s; 2 C Small, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 B Farrell, Dundas Street, 5s.

Squashes.

1 Patin, Yorkville, 10s; 2 Hon. R Baldwin, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Hon. R Baldwin, Toronto, 5s.

Tomatoes.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 Andrew Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Patin, Yorkville, 5s.

Cauliflower.

1 W Jeckell Port Hope, 10s; 2 G Lewis, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 H Turner, Toronto, 5s.

Cabbage (Summer).

1 J Grainger, Toronto, 10s.

Cabbage (Winter.)

1 J Orford, Toronto, 10s; 2 Alexander Shaw, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 J Orford, Toronto, 5s.

Carrots.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 A A Baker, Guelph, 7s 6d; 3 D Falkner, Toronto, 5s.

White Celery.

1 W Farrow, Toronto, 10s; 2 George Lewis Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

Red Celery.

1 J Fleming, Toronto, 10s; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s 6d; 3 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 5s.

Capsicums.

1 G Lewis, Toronto, 10s; 2 Professor Croft, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 J D Humphreys, Toronto, 5s.

Egg Plants.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 Thomas Barnett, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 J D Humphreys, Toronto, 5s.

Blood Beets.

1 Rev Schrieber, Toronto, 10s; 2 W Gordon, Toronto, 7s 6d; 2 W. Margetson, Toronto, 5s.

White Onions.

1 J Orford, Toronto, 10s; 2 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 7s 6d; 3 H. Turner, Toronto, 5s.

Yellow Onions.

1 Patin, Yorkville, 10s; 2 G Lewis, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 5s.

Red Onions.

1 J Orford, Toronto, 10s; 2 D Falkner, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 Mrs S A Boulton, Toronto, 5s.

White Turnups.

1 R L Denison, Toronto, 10s; 2 H Turner, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 do 5s.

White Beans.

1 John Dew, York, 10s; 2 E Snider, York, 7s 6d; 3 F Taylor, Davenport, 5s.

NOTE.—Judges recommend some Lima Beans entered in the class extra prizes. 7s 6d.

Dahlias.

1 J Barnett, Toronto, 10s; 2 J Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Cut Flowers.

1 J. Fleming, Toronto, 10s; 2 G Lewis, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Green House Plants.

1 J. Fleming, Toronto, 11; 2 J Fleming, Toronto, 15s; 3 W Campbell, Niagara, 10s.

Annals in Bloom.

1 J Fleming, 10s; 2 W Campbell, Niagara, 7s 6d; 3 W Campbell, Niagara, 5s.

Floral Ornament.

1 George Leslie, Toronto, 11; 2 J Fleming, Toronto, 15s.

Canada Coffee.

1 T Plews, Toronto Township, 10s; 2 W. March, Scarborough, 5s; 3 (discretionary) W March, Scarborough, 5s.

Water Melon.

1 J Hiskett, Niagara, 10s; 2 Hon. Robt. Baldwin, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Musk Melon.

1 Mr Humphreys, Toronto, 10s; 2 Mr Perrin, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 J Hiskett, Niagara, 5s.

Collection of Dahlias.

1 T Barnett, Toronto, 11.

Vegetables.

1 Baron de Longueuil, Kingston, 10s; 2 J Grainger, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 H Turner, Toronto, 5s.

Best Two Bunches Grapes.

1 Mrs. S. A. Boulton; 2 Sheriff Jarvis, Toronto; Mrs S. A. Boulton, Toronto.

20 Roots Chicory.

1 S Pears, Yorkville, 10s; 2 A Shaw, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Chicory, manufactured from Roots grown in the Province this season.

1 J Barton, Toronto, 11; 2 L. Pears, Yorkville, 10s.

The Judges in this class stated that they found the show of fruits very extensive, and generally of excellent quality, not unworthy of comparison with the contributions with which the Society has been favoured by our neighbours across the lake. The naming of the apples was in many cases incorrect, to which they recommend particular attention on future occasions. The show of vegetables and roots was also very good. The flowers were both few and inferior—doubtless from the dryness of the season. Upon the whole, there is every reason to be gratified with the result of the Exhibition in this department.

CLASS M.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

JUDGES.—Henry N. Clifford, Ezra D. Priest, James Duncan, John Taylor.

Wooden Plough.

1 Isaac Modland, Etobicoke, 21; 2 J McSherry, St. David's 11 10s; 3 E & D McTavish, Darlington, 11.

Iron Plough.

1 J McSherry, St David's, 21; 2 E. & D McTavish, Darlington 11 10s; 3 Wm Dunbar, Pickering, 11.

Harrows.

1 G Holliday, Gore of Toronto, 11; 2 James Wallis, Yorkville, 15s; 3 Isaac Clare, Toronto, 10s.

Fanning Mill.

2 Louis Houck, Markham, 1l; 3 do., 10s; only two exhibited, and those of inferior construction, which prevented the Judges from awarding the first prize.

Horse power Thrasher and Separator.

1 F H Medcalf, Toronto, 5l; 2 Haggert & Bros., Brampton, 3l; 3 R Sanderson, West Flamborough 2l.

Grain Drill.

1 Thos. Haggart, Brampton, 3l; 2 Jas. Braithwaite, Toronto, 2l; 3 R Holliday, Gore of Toronto, 1l.

Straw Cutter.

1 L Butterfield, Oshawa, 1l; 2 W & J Humphreys, Toronto, 15s; 3 P R Higley, Oshawa, 10s.

Snut Machine.

1 J Moscrip, Cobourg, 1l. 10s.

Grain Cracker.

1 D McPherson, Ancaster, 2l; 2 do. 1l. 10s.

Corn and Cob Crusher.

None. Entry No. 2 (Corn sheller awarded 10s. [discretionary prize] J. L. Ebbles, Toronto.

Clover Machine.

1 W Griffin, Brantford, 2l.

Two Horse Wagon.

1 J Shuttleworth, Weston, 3l; 2 James Bright, Toronto, 2l; 3 J & G Walker, Erin, 1l.

Horse Rake.

1 G Holliday, Gore of Toronto, 1l.

Metal Roller.

1 Edward Beckett, Toronto, 2l 15s; 2 do. 2l.

Reaping Machine.

1 J Helm, Port Hope, 5l.

Mowing Machine.

1 J Helm, Port Hope, 5l.

Cultivator.

1 G Sampson, St Catharines, 1l 10s; 2 Adam Shaw Guelph, 1l; 3 Thos. Brown, Bowmanville, 10s.

Root Cultivator, shewn by Samuel Hurlburt, Prescott, recommended a discretionary prize of 10s.

Set of Horse Shoes.

1 R Gaskin, Toronto, 15s; 2 J Johnson, Waterloo, 10s; 3 T Martin, Toronto, 5s.

Half dozen Narrow Axes.

1 G Leavitt, Dundas, 10s; 2 S Shaw, Toronto, 7s 6d; 3 C Vale, Toronto, 5s.

Half dozen Manure Forks.

1 Skinner & McCullough, Brockville, 15s; 2 J M Trickey, Clarke, 10s; 3 Skinner & McCullough, Brockville, 5s.

Half dozen Hay Forks.

1 Skinner & McCullough, Brockville, 15s; 2 do. 10s; 3 J M Trickey, Clarke, 5s.

Half doz. Scythe Snathes.

1 G Allichin, Paris, 15s; 2 George Glassford, Brockville, 10s; 3 Skinner & McCulloch, do., 5s.

Ox Yoke and Bows.

1 E C Scarlett, Etobicoke, 15s.

Grain Cradle.

1 George Glassford, Brockville, 10s; 2 Skinner & McCullough, do, 5s

Half Dozen Iron Shovels.

1 Skinner & McCullough, Brockville, 15s.

REMARKS BY JUDGES.—The Judges would beg to say that the majority of articles submitted to their inspection, is of a highly creditable description, and in many instances they have to regret their inability to award prizes; but they cannot close their remarks without expressing their confident opinion that a very great and decided im-

provement has taken place since the last Exhibition, in almost every department coming under their notice.

CLASS N.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, &c.

JUDGES—Thos. Page, Peter Fisher, Thos. Douglass.

Firkin of Butter, not less than 56 lbs.

1 Joseph Webster, Flamboro' West, 2l 10s; 2 John Moore, Etobicoke, 1l 10s; 3 F Taylor, Davenport, 1l.

Cheese, not less than 30 lbs.

1 H Ranney, Dereham, 2l 10s; 2 do., 1l 10s; 3 Alex. Wallace, Oro, 1l.

2 Stilton Cheese, not less than 14 lbs. each.

1 R Wade, jun., Cobourg, 2l 10s; 2 do., 1l 10s; 3 do., 1l.

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

1 J McCowan, Scarboro', 1l 10s; 2 J Lafferty, West Flamboro', 1l; 3 Thomas Snider, York, 10s.

Maple Sugar, 30 lbs.

1 B Mitchell, Darlington, 1l; 2 J. Boles, York, 10s; 3 D Smellic, Vaughan, 5s.

Sugar made by Indians.

2 Prize, Rev. Peter Jones, Brantford, 10s.

Starch.

1 J A Cull, Toronto, 15s; 2 J Ingleson, Toronto, 10s.

Soaps (collection assorted).

1 P Freeland, Diploma, and 15s.

CLASS O.—1. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

LEATHER AND FURS.

JUDGES—C. B. Hewitt, W. Atkinson, T. D. Harris, E. F. Whittemore, J. Ridout.

Side Saddle.

1 W & R Edwards, Toronto, 1l; 2 John Griffith, Toronto, 15s.

Whips and Whip Thongs (collection assorted).

1 J Thelkeld, Toronto, 1l 10s.

Farm Harness.

1 T Thompson, George Street, Toronto, 1l 10s; 2 T G Wallis, Bradford, 1l; 3 W Stewart, Toronto, 10s.

Pleasure Harness.

1 W Stewart, Toronto, 1l 10s; 2 John Calderwood, Paris, 1l; 3 T G Wallis, Bradford, 10s.

Saddle and Bridle.

1 Field & Davidson, Hamilton, 1l; 2 do., 15s.

Travelling Trunk.

1 John Griffith, Toronto, 1l 10s; 2 J. Carter, Toronto, 10s.

Sole Leather.

1 G Gifford, Darlington, 1l 10s; 2 John Dunn, Cooksville, 15s; 3 P McKay, Dundas, 5s.

Upper Leather.

1 A C Lawrence, Vaughan, 15s; 2 Joseph Figg, Toronto Gore, 10s; 3 Porter McKay, Dundas, 5s.

Skirting Leather.

1 R Pointer, Churchville, 15s; 2 do., 10s; 3 P McKay, Dundas, 5s.

Bassil Skins.

1 J. R. Izzard, Toronto 5s, discretionary prize.

Patent Calf Skins.

1 J. R. Izzard, 10s., discretionary prize.

Patent Skirting.

1 J. R. Izzard, 15s. discretionary prize and Diploma.

Calf Skin, Dressed.

1 A McGlashan, York Mills, 15s; 2 A C Lawrence, Vaughan, 10s; 3 J. Dunn, Cooksville, 5s.

Harness Leather.

1 Adam Shaw, Guelph, 15s; 2 Porter McKay, Dundas, 10s; 3 R Pointer, Churchville, 5s.

Fur Hat.

1 Joseph Rogers, Toronto, 15s; 2 10s; 3 do., do., 5s.

Fur Cap.

1 Joseph Rogers, Toronto, 15s; 2 John Salt, do, 10s, 3 Lewis Marks, do., 5s.

Fur Sleigh Robe.

1 John Salt, Toronto, 15s.; 2 Jos. Rogers, do., 10s.; 3 John Salt, do., 5s.

Bootmaker's Work.

1 John S Blogg, Toronto, 15s; 2 John Polson, do., Diploma and 10s; 3 John S. Blogg, do., 5s.

CLASS O.—2. MANUFACTURES IN METAL, &c.
JUDGES—C. B. Hewitt, W. Atkinson, T. D. Harris,
E. F. Whittemore, J. D. Ridout.

Silversmith's Work.

1 W C Morrison, Toronto, Diploma, and 2l.

Ornamental Cast-Iron Work.

George H. Cheney & Co, Toronto, Diploma and 1l 10s.

Coppersmith's Work.

1 J R Armstrong & Co., Toronto, Diploma, and 1l.
Iron Fire-Proof Vault Door (price considered).

1 Charles Vale, Toronto, Diploma, and 2l; 2 Edward Beckett, do., discretionary, Diploma, and 15s.

Cooking Stove, with Furniture.

1 J R Armstrong & Co., Toronto, 1l 10s; 2 G H Cheney, do., 1l; 3 O T Macklem, Chippawa, 10s.

Parlour Stove.

1 G H Cheney, Toronto, 1l; 2 O T Macklem, Chippawa, 10s; 3 do., 5s.

System of Ventilating Buildings, with model and description.

1 F Tiffany, Toronto, 2l; 2 do., 1l.

Balance Scales.

2 Christopher Wilson, Toronto, 15s; 3 do., 5s.

Model Hot Air Apparatus.

1 Garth & Farmer, Hamilton, 1l 10s.

Steaming Apparatus for Feeding Stock.

1 J R Armstrong & Co., Toronto, 1l 10s.

Cooper's Tools.

1 H H Date, Galt, 15s.; 2 S Shaw, Toronto, 10s.

Bench Planes.

1 Thomas Nesbit, Toronto, 15s.

Hames.

1 J. Calderwood, Paris, 10s.; 2 Holmes & Co., Kingston, 5s.

Blacksmith's Bellows.

1 J Westman, Toronto, 1l 5s.; 2 Dallyn & Son, Hamilton, 15s.

Rifle.

1 P Soper, London, 15s; 2 James Ashfield, Toronto, 10s.; 3 S T Green, Toronto, diploma.

CLASS P.—CABINETWARE, CARRIAGES, &c.

JUDGES—Alfred Perry, Montreal, Wm. Townsend, Hamilton, and Walter H. Dickson, Niagara.

Best specimen of Sawed Pine.

E. C. Scarlett, Etobicoke, 10s

Best specimen of Oak.

E. C. Scarlett, Etobicoke, 10s

Best specimen of Graining Wood.

L. Brabant, Toronto, £1 10s; 2 Andrew Widdowson, Toronto, £1; 3 N. R. Leonard, Toronto, 10s.

Best Centre Table.

M. Bevis, Hamilton, £1; 2 Jacques & Hay, Toronto, 15s

Best Sofa.

W. Stoner, Hamilton, 3l; and also Diploma, on account of moveable arms.

Best 1 Horse Pleasure Carriage.

Holmes & Co., Toronto, 2l, and Diploma; 2 M. Hutchison, Yorkville, 1l 10s; 3 Holmes, Hewitt, & Williams, Toronto, 10s.

Best 2 Horse Pleasure Carriage.

Williams & Cooper, Toronto, 2l.

Best dozen Broom Handles turned.

S. Scarlett, Etobicoke, 10s

Best dozen Flour barrels.

Francis Silverthorne, Toronto Township 1l; 2 Peter Dash, Lambton, 10s

Best Wooden Pail.

Jas Parker, Whitby, 5s.; and Diploma.

Best Wash Tub.

J. Parker, Whitby, 7s 6d.

Best Washing Machine.

Jas Searight, Toronto, 10s.

Best Churn.

W. G. Telfer, London. C. W. 15s.

Best 4 or 6 Pannelled Door.

Sam Pettigrew, Toronto, 15s.

Best Model Beehive.

Thos. Hatt, Ancaster, 10s; 2 Wm. Huggill, Gore of Toronto, 5s.

CLASS Q.—WOOLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

JUDGES—J. G. Bowes, T. J. O'Neill, and George Bilton.

Pair Woollen Blankets.

1, J. Patterson, Dundas, 2l; 2, J. Patterson, Dundas, 20s; 3 J. Patterson, Dundas, 10s.

Best Counterpane.

1, Barber & Brs., Esquesing, 20s; do do do 15s; 3 do do do, 10s.

Piece, 12 yds, Flannel.

1, J. Patterson, Dundas, 20s; 2, J C Bowerman & Co., Whitby, 10s; 3, do do do, 10s.

Piece of Satinet, 12 yds.

1, VanNess Disher, St. Catherines, 20s; 2, J C Bowerman & Co, Whitby, 15s; 3, Robert Collins, Pelham, 10s.

Piece Broad-cloth from Canadian Wool.

1, VanNess Disher, St. Catherines, 2l;

Piece Flannel, 10 yds., not Factory made.

1, Joseph Pilkey, Scarboro', 15s, 2, W D Bowerman, Whitby, 10s; 3 H Douglass, Scarboro', 5s.

Shawls, not Factory made.

1, Mrs. Hinman, Cobourg, 15s.

Piece Linnen Goods.

1, D Smellie, Vaughan, 15s; 2 A Wright, Bathurst 10s; do do do, 5s.

Samples of Flax or Hemp Cordage, not less than 28lbs

1 A & D McGregor, Toronto, 15s; 2, do do do, 10s; 3 do do do, 5s.

12 Linen Bags.

1, D Smellie, Vaughan, 20s; 2, do do do, 15s; 3, Abel Wright, Bathurst District, 10s.

REMARKS BY JUDGES. — We have examined the articles above referred to and commend the talent displayed in their production respectively; we cannot help expressing our regret at the very limited amount of articles in the Woollen and Linen lines presented for competition, and the entire absence of manufactures from persons who hitherto were among the most respectable and largest contributors. We hope the spirit evinced by the Association this year in the very large increase in the Prize List will be appreciated and serve as an incentive to increased efforts on future occasions.

CLASS R.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUDGES—Mrs. Scott Barn, Toronto; Miss Scott Barn do; Miss Wilson, do; Mrs Robertson, do; Mrs. Evans, Montreal.

Best Specimen of Crotchet Work.

Miss Galbraith, Church Street, 20s; 2nd Miss Isabella Atkinson, Toronto, 15s; 3 Miss Beard, Toronto, 10s.

Best Specimen of Woollen and Cotton Netting.

1 Miss McFarlane, Queenston, 15s; 2 Elizabeth Spencer, Whitby, 10s.

Best Specimen of Fancy Netting.

1 Mrs. Campbell, Brockville, 15s; 2 Miss Stanton, Toronto, 10s.

Best Specimen Fancy Knitting.

1 Mrs Rutherford, Toronto, 15s; 2 Mrs Reid, Elizabethtown, 10s; 3 Mrs. Hewlett, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Best Specimen of Embroidery.

1 Mrs. J. Cameron, Toronto 20s; 2 Mrs George Shaw, 15s; 3 Mrs J G Judd, Toronto, 10s; 4th discretionary, Mrs Christie, Niagara, 10s.

Best Specimen of Worsted Work.

1 Mrs John Cameron, Toronto, 15s; 2 Miss O'Hara Toronto, 10s; 3 Mrs Hewlett, Toronto, 7s 6d.

A chair by Mrs. Widder, Toronto, classed as a first prize article in worsted work, was awarded a diploma by preference.

The Hamilton worsted work carpet was also much admired and is accorded an *honorary notice* by the judges.

Best Specimen raised Worsted Work.

1 Mrs Haas & Sister, Toronto, 20s; 2 Miss E. Hewlett, Toronto, 15s; 3 Miss S. E. Mara, Toronto, 10s.

Best Specimen of Wax Fruit.

Miss Wilson, 15s.

Best Specimen of Wax Flowers.

1 Miss Clench, Cobourg, 15s; 2 Miss Wilson, Toronto, 10s; 3 Miss Bell, Toronto, 5s.

Best Specimens of Wax Figures.

Shown by Mrs W. B. Crew, Toronto. and done by Mrs T B Troughton, Liverpool England, *honorary notice*.

Best Pair of Woollen Socks.

1 Mrs. Hinman, Cobourg, 10s; 2 Mrs Moulton, 7s 6d; 3 Miss M. Hewlett, Yonge Street, 5s.

Best Pair of Woollen Stockings.

1 Miss M. Hewlett, Toronto, 10s; 2 Miss S A Holley, Weston 7s 6d; 3 Mrs Moulton, Yonge street 5s.

Best Specimen of Quilts.

1 Mrs H. E. Johnson, Toronto, 11 5s; 2 Mrs A. Phoenix, Trafalgar, 11; 3 Miss S. Chapman, Scarborough, 15s; 4th, discretionary, Mrs Rexford, a silk quilt, 7s 6d; Mrs. Moore Yonge street, discretionary, 20s.

Best Specimen of Gentlemen's Shirts.

2 Mrs Wanless, London, 10s.

Best Pair Woollen Mittens.

1 Mrs. Hinman, Cobourg, 10s; 2 Miss M. Hewlett, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Best Pair of Woollen Gloves.

2 Miss M. Hewlett, Toronto, 7s 6d.

Best Hat of Canadian Straw.

1 Mrs Thompson, Don, 10s; 2 Sarah Lundy, Chinguacousy, 7s 6d, 3 Mrs Stickles, Cobourg; 5s.

CLASS S.—FINE ARTS, &c.

AMATEUR LIST.

Historical Painting in Oil.

1 Miss Ida Jones, Brockville, 21 10s.

Landscape, Canadian Subject in Oil.

1 Miss Jones Brockville, 11 10s.

Animals in Oil.

2 R J Griffith, 11 10s.

Portrait in Oil.

2 R J Griffith, Toronto, 11

Portrait in Water Colour.

2 R J Griffith, 11.

Animals, in Water Colour.

2 Miss H Campbell, Brockville, 11.

Miniature in Water Colour.

Mrs S B Campbell, Toronto, 11 10s.

Flowers, in Water Colour.

1 Miss E C Fitzgerald, Toronto, 11; 2 Miss Balfour, Toronto, 15s.

Pencil Drawing.

1 Miss M Fitzgerald, Toronto, 11; 2 Miss Bell, Toronto, 15s.

Crayon Drawing.

R J Griffith, Toronto, 11.

PROFESSIONAL LIST—IN OIL.

Landscape, Canadian Subject.

1 Paul Kane, Toronto, diploma and 31; 2 Robert Whale, Burford, C W, 21.

Animals, Grouped or Single.

Paul Kane, diploma and 31; F W Wright, discretionary prize, 11.

Portrait.

1 Paul Kane, Toronto, Diploma and 21 10s; 2 Paul Kane, Toronto, 11 10s.

IN WATER COLOURS.

Landscape.

1 Wm Arn. strong, Toronto, Diploma and 21 10s.

Portrait.

1 Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, Diploma and 21; 2 do do do, 11.

PENCIL AND CRAYON.

Pencil Drawing.

1 George Reid, Hamilton, diploma and 11 10s.

Crayon Drawing.

George Reed, Hamilton, Diploma and 11 10s; 2 G. Reid, Hamilton, 11.

Coloured Crayon.

Wm. Armstrong, Toronto, diploma and 11. 10s.

Daguerreotype.

Best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada West for the last twelve months, E. J. Palmer, Toronto, diploma, and 11 10s; 2 Alex. Blakeley, Toronto, 11.

Lithographic Drawing, Unprinted.

1 Hugh Scobie, Toronto, Diploma and 1l 10; 2 H. Scobie 1l.

Wood Engraving.

1 J Allanson, Toronto, Diploma and 1l 10s; 2 F C Low, Toronto, 1l

Engraving on Copper.

1 Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, diploma and 1l 10s: 2 Thomas Maclear, Toronto, 1l.

Seal Engraving.

Thomas Wheeler, Toronto, diploma and 2l.

Engraving on Steel.

Hoppner Meyer, Toronto, Diploma and 1l 10s.

Best specimen of Carving in Wood, David Fleming, Toronto, diploma and 2s; 2 Do do, discretionary prize 2l.

Ornamental Penmanship.

1 W A Dunlop, New Orleans, Gold Medal offered by a private individual; 2 Samuel Coyne, 10s.

Stuffed Birds, Peter Morgan, Toronto. 1l; 2 do Peter Morgan, Toronto, 10s.

CLASS T.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &c.

JUDGES—The same as in class S.

Best Specimen of Book-binding.

1 Hugh Scobie, by R. J. Oliver, Toronto, 1l; 2 Thos. Brown, Toronto, 15s; 3 Hugh Scobie, by R. J. Oliver, Toronto, 10s.

Best ream of Printing Paper.

1 Taylor & Bros. 1l; 2 Taylor & Bros. 15s; 3 Taylor & Bros. 10s.

Best Specimen Letter Press Printing executed since last Exhibition.

Thomas Maclear, Toronto, 2l 10s; 2 H. Scobie, Toronto, 1l 10s; 3 J. G. Judd, North American Office, Toronto, 1l.

CLASS—U.

Best Moccasins worked with Porcupine Quills.—Dr. Okah Tubbee, 5s.

CLASS V.—POTTERY.

JUDGES—Ralph Wade, Patrick Rose Wright, Sheriff Jarvis.

Best Specimen of Pottery.

John Davis, Yonge Street, 1l; 2 John Davis, Yonge Street 15s; 3 John Davis, Yonge Street, 10s.

Best Specimen Draining Tile.

1 Joshua Sisly, Scarborough' 1l; 2 Bailey & Brown, Bowmanville, 15s; 3 Joshua Sisly, Scarborough' 10s.

Best Dozen Bricks.

1 Mary Townsley, Yorkville, 10s.

Best Water Filter.

1 Bailey & Brown, Bowmanville, 15s.

CLASS W.

Foreign Stock and Implements.

JUDGES—Henry Parsons, Guelph; Geo Black, Cobourg; J B Marks, Kingston; Benj Marr, Markham; Hon. A. Fergusson, Woodhill.

Best Devon Bull—W. R. Booth, Mono Co. N. Y., Diploma, 2l 10s.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes—S. Powell, Niagara Co. N. Y., Diploma and 3l; 2nd do 3l.

Best Blood Stallion—N Farnum, Somerset, N Y, diploma and 3l; 2 George Price, Ogdensburgh, N Y, 3l.

Best Merino and Saxon Ram — Sharp & Taylor, Lockport, N. Y., Diploma and 1l 10s.; 2nd do 1l.

Best 2 Merino and Saxon Ewe—Sharp & Taylor, Lockport, N. Y. 1l 10s.; 2nd do 1l.

REMARKS by Judges on Foreign Sheep.—The Judges beg to express the great pleasure and satisfaction it affords them in adjudicating upon this pen of Rams and upon the five Ewes of the same breed, as they consider them superior to any of that breed exhibited here before.

Agricultural Implements.

Best Plough [Iron] J. Jeffreys, Montreal, Diploma and 1l.

Best Double Mould Board Plough, J Jeffreys, Montreal, discretionary, 15s.

Best Wooden Plough for all purposes—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. Diploma and 1l. 2nd do 15s.

Best sub-soil Plough—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. 1l.

Best Gang Plough—J Rapalje, Rochester, 15s.

Double Mould Board Plough—J Rapalje, 15s., [discretionary.]

Best Pair of Harrows—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. 1l.

Best Fanning Mill—H. Vandercook, Fultou, N. Y. diploma and 1l.

Best Horse Power Thrasher and Separator—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. Diploma and 2l. 10s.

Best Horse Power Thrasher without separator—E. D. Hollock, Rochester, N. Y. Diploma and 2l., [discretionary.—The judges highly commend the principle and workmanship of this power, manufactured by Emery & Co, of Albany, N. Y.]

Best Root-seed Drill, or Barrow—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. 10s.

Best grain drill—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. [discretionary] Diploma and 1l.

Best Straw Cutter—E. Taylor, Thomas & Co. N. Y. 1l.

Best portable Grist Mill—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. Diploma and 2l 10s.

Best grain cracker—A prize awarded to a mill called a corn mill. No. 2, J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. 1l. 10s.

Best machine for cutting roots for stock—J. Jeffrey Montreal [Discretionary] 1l.

Best Corn and Cob Crusher—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. 1l.

Best Clover Machine—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. 1l.

Best Reaping Machine—T. R. Hussey & Co. Auburn N. Y. Diploma and 2l. 10s.

Best Cultivator [Fallow] J. Rapalje, Rochester, Diploma and 1l. 5s.

Best Drill cultivator—J. Jeffrey, Montreal, 10s.—[Discretionary.]

Best assortment of agricultural implements and edged tools—J. Rapalje, Rochester, N. Y. 5l.

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES

Awarded for articles not enumerated in the Prize List. The Judges the same as those upon the

various departments to which the articles properly belong.

HORSES, CATTLE, & C.

Yearling Filly, J. Quarrie, Pickering, 10s.
 Pair Shetland Ponies, J. F. Smith, York, 10s.
 Blood Mare, R. A. Goodenough, Toronto, 20s.
 Pacing Stallion, R. A. Goodenough, Toronto, 10s.
 Yearling Colt, George Cooper, York, 10s.
 Black Stallion, D. W. Shaw, N. Y., 20s.
 West Highland Bull, }
 do. do. Cow, } N. McLeod, King.
 do. do. 4 year old heifer }
 Awarded Diploma and 1/10s.
 Best Mule, Wm Wright, recommended by Judge Allen, 10s.

POULTRY, & C.

25 Coops Pigeons, 5s. J G Horne, Toronto.
 Black Java Fowls 5s. " "
 Spanish Fowls 5s. " "

FRUIT, HORTICULTURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

12 roots Salsify, A. Shaw, Toronto, 5s.
 12 roots Salsify, Prof. Croft, Toronto, 7s 6d.
 Collection of Verbenas, Prof. Croft, do. 7s 6d.
 Tobacco Plants, Henry Craig, St Catharines, 5s.
 3 Do do do do 7s 6d.
 2 bushels Vetches, Mark Watson, York, 10s.
 Specimen Grain, Roots, Seeds, &c., Wm. Lyman Montreal, 15s.
 Pop Corn, R. L. Denison, Toronto, 7s 6d.
 6 White Egg Plants, Hon. W. Allan, Toronto, 5s
 12 Nectarines, Sheriff Jarvis, Toronto, 10s.
 Dish of Okra, Jas. Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d.
 Dish of Martynia Probiocida, James Fleming, Toronto, 7s 6d.
 2 Melons, (South France) Mr. Humphreys, Toronto, 10s.
 Collection of Apples, C. J. Ryan & Co., Rochester, New York, 10s.
 Collection of Quinces, C. J. Ryan & Co., Rochester, New York, 10s.
 Collection of Dahlias, C. J. Ryan & Co., Rochester, N. Y., 10s.
 Collection of Peaches, John Donnellan & Nephews, Rochester, New York, 10s.
 Collection of Dahlias, J. Donnellan and Nephews, Rochester, New York, 5s
 Collection of Quinces, do, 5s
 Collection of Verbenas, do, 5s
 Collection of China Asters, do, 10s
 Lot of Bouquets, do, 10s
 Collection of Pears (26 varieties) Frost & Co., Genesee Valley Nursery, New York, 10s
 2 Table Bouquets, do do, 10s
 12 Onions, Frost & Co., Rochester, N.Y., 10s.
 40 varieties Verbenas 10s.
 Specimen of Biscuit Baking, John Nasmith, Toronto, 10s
 Bride's Cake, and best Soda Biscuits, Suppell & Brown Drummondville, 10s.
 4 bbls Flour R. Simmonds, Markham, 25s

REMARKS ON FLOUR.—The greater portion of the flour were tolerably good, but being discretionary, the Judges do not feel that they should recommend more than the sum of £1 5s. for the best. As the different samples shown at Niagara two years since at the exhibition of the Association there, was decidedly of better quality. As to Pot Barley the Judges consider it a fair quality; and the Corn meal only of ordinary.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS, & C.—(CONTINUED.)

2 bottles Mustard, O. Crawford, Toronto, 7s 6d
 Bottled preserved Gooseberries, E. Turner, Toronto, 7s 6d

Best model Stock, R. Thomson, Waterloo, 5s
 Best lot Verbenas, James Fleming, Toronto, 5s
 85 varieties of Pears, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, New York, 15s

Best 35 varieties of Apples, do do, 5s
 Two varieties of Plums, do do, 10s
 Two best variety of Grapes, do do, 10s
 English Damson Plums, G. Tattle, Toronto, 5s
 Thirty-one varieties of Apples, Charles Powis, Greece, New York, 15s

Fifteen Varieties of Pears, do do, 5s
 Six Coxcombs, George Lewis, Toronto, 5s
 Six Red Cabbages, Wm Margetson, Toronto, 10s
 Red Dutch Cabbage, D. Faulkner, Toronto, 5s
 Four Red Cabbages, Wm Gordon, Toronto, 7s 6d

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, & MISCELLANEOUS.

Machine for Plaiting Whip Thongs—Wm. Medcalf, Toronto, diploma.

Improved Mangle—Thomas McMurdy, Weston, diploma.

Biscuit Machine—F W & T Gage, Rochester, New York, 30s.

Flax Machine—Canada Company, Toronto, diploma.

Double Force Pump—Down Co., New York, 5s.

Two Plumb Boxes for Waggon, Downs and Co. New York, 10s.

Garden Engine—Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N Y State, diploma.

Garden Tools—J M Trickey, Clarke, diploma and 20s

Garden Engine—Downs & Co., New York, 15s.

One dozen Cast-steel Hoers, Rapalje & Co., Rochester, diploma.

Four Meat Cutters, do, do, diploma.

Wooden Plough—Samuel Hurlburt, Prescott, 30s.

Wire Netting—Mrs. McAndrews, Toronto, diploma, and 10s.

Imported Iron Welsh Plough—J Kennedy, Toronto, 1/1. Assortment of Brushes—G Fisher, diploma and 10s.

Field Roller—J Rapalje & Co, Rochester, N. Y., di-
 Sausage Fillers, Do do, do, diploma
 ploma and 15s.

Mowing Machine— Do do do diploma
 and 40s.

Garden Engine— Do do do diploma
 and 15s.

Sawing Machine, (recommended by judges for a prize, on account of its invention and construction by a Canadian youth)—R Wrigh', Cavan, diploma and 10s

Cheese Press and Card Mill—John Emir, Hamilton, diploma and 20s.

Seed Dresser—Wm Johnson, Toronto township, diploma and 5s.

Cider Mill and Press—J Fergusson, Eldon, diploma and 25s.

Model Full-rigged Brig—Alex Dingwall, Toronto, diploma.

Bedstead—Jacques & Hay, Toronto, diploma and 5s.
 Chair— Do do do diploma.

Man-of-war ship full rigged—Archibald Sinclair, Toronto, diploma.

Set of Copper Furniture for Cooking stove—J. R. Armstrong & Co, Toronto, 15s.

Model of a Kitchen Range for coals—J R Armstrong & Co Toronto, diploma.

A Bath—H Piper & Brother, Toronto, diploma and 20s.

Fire Screen Stands—T D Parkes, Toronto, diploma, and 5s.

Lightning Rods—E V Wilson, Toronto, diploma and 15s.

Portable Oven—Marks Griffin & Co, diploma.

Vegetable boiler—J Rapalje & Co, Rochester, 10s.

Metal Beam Plough—Edward Becket, Toronto, diploma.

Music Stand—Do do do diploma and 10s.
 Specimen of Railroad Spikes—Richard Juson, Hamilton, diploma.
 Platform Scales—J L Brown & Co, New York, diploma, 20s.
 Shower Bath—Esmonde & Hill, Toronto, diploma.
 Saddlery Ware—Holmes & Co, Kingston, diploma.
 Roof Slate, from Kingsey, Eastern Townships, H Daly, Montreal, diploma and 20s
 Grape Preserver Forcing Glass, Cucumber-stretcher Picture, cut out in paper, [for the whole] diploma and 15s
 Piano Forte—J Thomas & Son, Toronto, diploma and 40s.
 Seraphine—T W White, Hamilton, diploma.
 Melodeon—do do do
 Specimen Block Letters—William Burt, Toronto, diploma and 20s.
 Model Stack—R Thomson, Waterloo, 5s.
 Specimen Cooperage—Philip Vollmar, Waterloo, 10s.
 Last and Boot-trees—D M Naughton & Co. Dundas, 5s.
 Shoe-pegs—R Mills & Co., Dundas, 5s.
 Fire Engine—Alfred Perry, Montreal, diploma, and award of 10l.
 Patent Carriage Springs—J S Jones, Brockville. dip. and 5s.
 Two-oared Boat—O Gormon, Kingston, diploma and 10s.
 Pair of Buggy Springs—Peter Mallaby, Weston, 10s.
 Four Rain-water Filters—John Kedzie, Rochester, diploma.
 Axe-handles and Watchmakers' Hammer-handles—Thomas Moon, Thornhill, 10s.
 Democrat Waggon—Peter Murdoch, Ancaster, diploma.
 Grain Cradle—E D Halleck, Rochester, 10s.
 Wardrobe—Jacques & Hay, 4l. and diploma.
 Telegraph Wire—Chatterton, Cobourg, diploma.
 WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS; FURS, &c., &c.; MISCELLANEOUS.
 Fur Carpet—L Marks, Toronto, (very deserving) diploma.
 Manteau Canadien—Stovel & Baines, Toronto, 10s.
 Overcoat—Do, do., diploma.
 Lady's Riding Habit—G. Harcourt, Toronto, 5s.
 Gentleman's Dress Coat—do do diploma and 5s.
 Black Frock Coat—Thomas Bilton, Toronto, 10s.
 Four Reversible Coats and one pair Pants—Hughes, & Co., 10s.
 Piece Cassimere—Robert Collins, Pelham, 10s.
 Assorted Shawls—M. Churchill, Utica, N.Y., 15s.
 Woollen Shawls—D D Williams, Darlington, diploma and 10s.
 Woollen Yarn—Do do do 5s.
 Woollen Carpet and Piece Flannel—Mrs. M L Hungerford, Watertown, N Y, diploma and 10s.
 Wrapping Paper—Adam Shaw, Guilph, diploma.
 Dressed Flax—Abel Wright, Bathurst, diploma.
 Waterproof Oil Canvass—James R Izard, Toronto, diploma.
 Patent Cambrie—Do do do diploma.
 A Banner—Luke Brenan, Hamilton, diploma and 1l. 10s.
 Boot Linings—Wm. Murphy, Yorkville, 10s.
 Assortment of Boas—Joseph Rodgers, Toronto, 10s.
 Lady's Muff—Do do do diploma.
 Specimen Lady's opera Boas and Cuffs, John Salt, Toronto, 10s.
 One Tom Thumb Hat, John Salt, Toronto, 5s.
 Hide of Carriage Top Leather, George Bender, Stamford, 20s.
 One dozen Leather Splits, and Driving Belt for Machinery, do. do. diploma.
 Scotch Collars, W. Gibson, Toronto, "

Assortment of Wigs. M. Bansley, Toronto, 15s.
 Specimen Glue, Samuel Carr, Toronto, dip.
 Specimen of Ground Bones for Manure. Peter R. Lamb Toronto, diploma and 20s.
 Whips Myron Strong, Rochester, dip. and 10s.
 Concentrated Vinegar, A & L Meyer, Toronto dip.
 Specimen of Wood rendered permanently durable, by a peculiar process—A Meyer, Toronto, dip.
 Water-proof Leather Polish, H. T. Sheldon, Buffalo diploma.
 Specimen of Drugs and Chemicals, W. Lyman, Montreal, diploma.

LADIES' WORK; THE FINE ARTS, &c.

Flowers in Water Colours, done some time, Miss Balfour, Toronto 10s.
 Hair Bracelets and Hair Watch-guards, Miss McDonell, Edwardsburgh, 15s.
 Etchings on Lacen. W. Armstrong, Toronto 10s.
 Marine Painting, do. do. 20s.
 Architectural Drawings, Do, do., £1 10s.
 Vase of flowers in oil, Miss M Simpson 20s.
 Specimen of Ornamental Penmanship, W. A. Dunlop, New Orleans 20s.
 Velvet Painting, Miss Post, Picton, 30s.
 Monochromatic Drawing, Miss Davis, Toronto, 20s.
 Japanned and Enameled Table and Cabinet—Mrs. Hammond, Toronto, 1/ 10s.
 Case Canadian Insects, W. Couper, Toronto 20s.
 Case Insect Architecture, do. do. 20s.
 Steel Finger Ring Engraved, Thomas Wheeler, Toronto 30s.
 Goldsmith's Work, W. C. Morrison, Toronto, 20s.
 Brass Time-piece, with Glass Shade, Jas. Miller Toronto 20s.
 Case of Dental Instruments, Charles Rahn, dip. and 20s
 Assorted Specimens of Manufactures in Gutta Percha Jas. E. Ellis, Toronto diploma.
 Specimens of Work in Bronze, do. do. dip.
 Assortment of Articles of Papier Mache do do dip. and 20s.
 Die Sinking and Impression, Jas. Jocelyn, Toronto 15
 An Press and Bath for Treatment of Deatness, F. A. Cadwell, Toronto, diploma.
 Bowl and Ladle of Indian Manufacture, Rev. P. Jones Brantford 15s.
 Computing Scales, John Palmer, New York, diploma and 10s.
 Indian Collection and Dress—Dr. Okah Tubbee, dip.
 Specimen Honey—W Paton, Paris, C. W., 10s.
 Do, do, —Thomas Bell, Toronto, 5s.
 Do, do, —William Jaikes, Toronto, 5s.
 Friction Matches—John Daniels, Yorkville, 5s.

Books Received.

"Journal of the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce," part 3rd, Fredericton, N. B.

"The Question of the Seigniorial Tenure of Lower Canada, reduced to a question of Landed Credit," by A. Kierzkowski, one of the Directors of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

"The Journal of the United States Agricultural Society, No. 1," Washington, D. C., August, 1852.

STILTON CHEESE.—In answer to several enquiries respecting the non-appearance of Mr. Parsons, of Guilph, among the competitors in this article at the recent Exhibition, we regret to say that severe and protracted sickness in his family has been the cause. Next year we hope to see Mr. Parsons occupying his usual position in this department.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Association took place in the committee room on the Show Grounds, on Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the President, T. C. STREET, Esq., M. P. P., in the Chair.

Present,—William Mathie and C. P. Treadwell, Vice Presidents; E. W. Tomson, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture; Hon. A. Fergusson; Mr. Sheriff Ruttan; J. B. Marks; David Christie, M. P. P.; R. L. Denison and John Harland, members of the Board. The following delegates from County Societies were present:—John Stiles, Middlesex; Peter Fisher, Wentworth, Halton and Brant; Angus Cameron, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington; Henry Clifford, Simcoe; J. G. Rogers, Northumberland; J. P. Roblin, Prince Edward; Oliver Blake, Norfolk; Robt. Bell, Lanark & Renfrew; James Wright, Wellington, Waterloo & Grey; William McMicking, Lincoln & Welland; John Barwick, Oxford; and Joseph Stagg, Kent.

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. Resolved,—That Wm. Mathie, Esq., 1st. Vice President, be hereby elected President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

2. That Mr. Sheriff Treadwell be 1st. Vice President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

3. That David Christie, Esq., M. P. P., be 2nd Vice President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

4. That Richard L. Denison be Treasurer for the ensuing year, and that the Bank of Upper Canada continue the Bank of deposit.—Carried.

5. That the next Exhibition be held at the City of Hamilton, on the first Tuesday of Oct., and three following days.—Carried.

[The Mayor of Hamilton was present, and guaranteed a sum of not less than £500 to be raised by the citizens.]

6. That the warmest thanks of this Association are justly due and are hereby given to our esteemed President, Thos. Clark Street, Esq., M. P. P., for his liberal contribution to the funds of this Society, and the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties during the past year.—Carried.

7. That the thanks of this Association be

given to R. L. Denison, Esq., for his services as Treasurer during the past year.—Carried.

8. That the thanks of the Association be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto for their liberal grant of £800 towards the funds of this Society.—Carried.

9. That the thanks of the Association be given to the Agricultural Societies and other bodies for their contributions.—Carried.

10. That the thanks of the Association be given to John Bowes, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, and the gentlemen of the Local Committee, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have discharged their onerous and numerous duties.—Carried.

11. That the grateful acknowledgments of the Association be given to the Ladies of Toronto and elsewhere, for their interesting and beautiful productions for the present Exhibition.—Carried.

12. That the thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Commissioner Widder for his zeal and liberality in the cause of Agricultural improvement in Canada; for the continuation of the *Canada Company's Prize of £25*, for the best 25 bushels of wheat, and likewise for their liberal premiums for Flax and Hemp, and for introducing at this Exhibition the newest and most approved machine from England, for the preparation of the same.—Carried.

13. That the thanks of this Association be given to the Proprietors for the gratuitous use of the beautiful and convenient grounds for holding the present Exhibition.—Carried.

15. That the thanks of this Association be given to the Judges for their valuable services on the present occasion.—Carried.

16. That the thanks of the Association be given to Mrs. W. H. Boulton for the use of the ground adjoining the Exhibition, for the purposes of the Association.—Carried.

16. That the thanks of the Association be given to the citizens of Toronto for the liberal hospitality which they have extended to visitors attending the Exhibition.—Carried.

17. That the thanks of the Association be communicated to the delegates of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society and those of the New York State Agricultural Society, for the honour of their attendance on the present occasion.—Carried.

The following propositions were submitted to the meeting by Angus Cameron, Esq., of Kingston, and referred to the Board of Agriculture for further consideration:—

“That it would be of great importance to the interests of agriculture throughout the Province that each county should be enabled to erect

buildings for the purpose of receiving and protecting all such productions as may be exhibited at County Shows, rather than continuing the present practice of erecting temporary buildings at great expense, and removing them after a few day's use.

"That it be recommended that the President of the Association and Board of Agriculture memorialize the Governor General in Council, to appropriate a sum of money, not less than £250 to each county, for the purpose of procuring land whereon to hold their annual exhibitions and erect buildings. This boon from the Government to be conferred only on such counties as shall procure by subscriptions an equal amount for the purpose of erecting such buildings as may be required."

Delegates from the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.—D. E. Leclur, Esq., President; Wm. Evans, Esq., Secretary; A. Kierzkowski, Esq.

Delegates present from the New York State Agricultural Society.—Henry Wager, Esq., President; General Harman; John Butterfield, Esq.; S. M. Burroughs, Esq.; W. C. White, Esq.; J. Rapalje, Esq.

John B. Crosby, Esq., attended as a delegate from Livingston Agricultural Society, New York.

The Agriculturist.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1852.

HON. M. CAMERON'S BILL—ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

One of the worst consequences of that violent party spirit heretofore prevalent in Canada, is the determined hostility which is shown by the opposition to every prominent measure of the dominant party, wholly irrespective of its intrinsic merits. In most cases this hostility has no other effect than to fan the flame of party zeal and delay the public business. Under our system of Government the ascendant party must be strong enough to carry its measures in spite of the opposition, or it must give up the reins. And so far from modifying or improving the measures of the ruling party, a reckless opposition will generally prevent improvement even in cases where it would obviously be desirable. To give way to the suggestions of such an opposition might imply weakness, and would certainly be held up as proof of it by an unscrupulous press. A Government will therefore generally stick to its measures as introduced, defective though they be, rather than give way to an amendment proposed by the opposition which will be trumpeted forth as a defeat. An opposition of this kind is therefore worse than useless. It never prevents party

measures from being carried and it never improves them.

But now and then a measure comes before Parliament which requires for its successful working the assent and co-operation of all parties. In other cases when the law is placed on the Statute book the opposition ceases, and its effects are seen only in those imperfections which might otherwise have been remedied. In regard to those measures which from their nature and operation we may designate non-party, the effects of a factious, unreasoning opposition, are felt long after they have become law. The partizans of the opposition think they must follow the example of their leaders of the Legislature and the press, and what was begun, to hinder and embarrass a Ministry is continued when that object can no longer be attained, to the great injury and embarrassment of the country.

We have long been of opinion that Government could do much more than it has yet done to promote the prosperity of this country, by a judicious application of the means at its command for developing and making known, at home and abroad, the great natural resources of the soil.—It is no part of our creed that government should teach the people mathematics or languages, engineering or belle-lettres; that it should point out to them the best mode of constructing a steam engine, or preparing a summer-fallow, of breeding stock, or remedying the potato rot. But Government may provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools and colleges; it may secure to the inventor the just rewards of his labor and ingenuity; it may encourage improvement in agriculture by aiding in the formation of Societies and Associations, and contributing a portion of the funds to be offered as premiums to those who, by the discovery of new processes, or a more skillful combination of old ones, have extracted from the soil its best productions, and who thus show how the farmer's profits may be increased, and the prosperity of all classes promoted. Government may provide the machinery and means for collecting those facts which show the material progress of the country, and which, when presented in an authentic shape, will prove invaluable as a guide for the legislator, the merchant, the agriculturist, and the laborer within the province, as well as the emigrant without. It may do all this and much more without any abuse of its functions, and the result will be a more rapid advancement to wealth and greatness. Population will increase by immigration; capital will flow into the country more freely; the forest will melt away before advancing settlers; manufactories will spring up and live, because the market for their fabrics will be enlarged; the productions of the farm will be multiplied and rendered more profitable through the stimulus of a competition prompted by the noble as well as the sordid feelings, and through the improved implements, stock, and new and more production varieties of seeds, grain, roots, &c., which will be introduced, and speedily diffused throughout the country by means of Societies, Boards, Exhibitions, &c., &c. We do not mean to argue that the country would not advance in

these departments of industry were government to withdraw its direct aid, and leave to the spontaneous action of the people, and to its individual effort, the introduction of improvements and the collection and diffusion of information. But it would be at a slow rate: ten years would be consumed in reaching the point which might be reached in one. The introduction and cultivation of a single vegetable, has, in several instances, revolutionized the agriculture of a whole country.—Who can calculate the value which turnip husbandry alone has added to the annual productions of the British Isles? What an immense improvement has been effected in this country by the importations of Leicester and South Down Sheep, and two or three new breeds of Hogs—all within a few years? Look at the new varieties of Wheat that have been introduced, and by means of which, farmers in some parts of the country are producing good crops, who, a few years ago, could not grow their bread. Let us suppose that by means of such new varieties and by ascertaining the soil to which they are severally best adapted, the average produce of the country is increased two bushels an acre, what an immense benefit would this confer? We believe it can be shown that the average produce per acre has been increased this much already by means of improved varieties of seed, and as our average does not exceed fifteen bushels to the acre, it would not be very difficult to increase it to seven teen. Last year we exported (in wheat and flour) over three and a half millions of bushels, worth £812,620. An increase of two bushels an acre could all be exported, and would be nearly a seventh, say an eighth of the whole amount grown. Suppose that we consume no more than we export, the quantity thus added would be worth over £200,000 annually. This is only one item. But if we attempt to calculate the amount which can be added to the profits of the farm by the improvement of all its productions, and by labor saving machines, which are capable of indefinite increase, we shall be amazed at the result. The question then is, whether the same means which have already produced the most cheering results wherever they have been applied, shall be made available by the Government and people of this country acting together harmoniously and for the common good, or whether the blind and reckless spirit of faction shall obstruct the measures and frustrate the objects of those who are seeking to promote our best interests.

The following remarks on the subject of Government aid to Agricultural Societies and the new measure proposed by Hon. M. Cameron, are from the *North American*, and are copied for the information of our readers:—

We subjoin an outline of the Bill introduced by Mr. Cameron for completing the machinery by which the efforts of the friends of Agriculture, and the government aid to societies, &c., may be productive of more useful and permanent results. About £10,000 have been expended annually in Upper and Lower Canada for some years back in aid of societies and associations for the improvement of Agriculture. Although

much good has been effected through this means, yet abuses have in several instances prevailed, and for want of a systematic, legal, and responsible organization, the *results* of this expenditure have not been what they *ought* to have been, nor has the Legislature or the public at large had the means of ascertaining, with any approach to certainty, what these results really were; whether they were worth the cost, or could be rendered more beneficial. The object of the present measure is to organize a complete system from a responsible head in the Executive Government, down to a township society. The great advantage of such an amendment and consolidation of the present imperfect laws, no man of any party, who understands the subject, can deny.

The *first* clause of the new Bill repeals several acts, but continues all Societies and Boards lawfully organized until they come under the operation of the new law.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture to be attached to one of the Departments, and this has been the subject of much misrepresentation and partisan abuse. We shall give the clauses as they stand in the Bill:

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to establish and organize a Bureau of Agriculture, which shall be attached to one of the Public Departments, and the Head of such Department shall be charged with the direction of the said Bureau and shall in respect thereof be known as the Minister of Agriculture.

III. The said Minister of Agriculture shall not as such be entitled to any additional salary, but he may appoint a clerk or clerks with such salary or salaries respectively, as the Governor in Council shall order.

IV. The said minister shall be *ex officio* President of all Boards of Agriculture which now are or hereafter may be established in this Province, and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint to each Board a Vice-President thereof.

V. The said minister shall also receive all applications drawings, descriptions, specifications and models, for or relating to patents for inventions in this Province, and shall keep the records thereof; and all acts now in force relating to patents for inventions and which direct any thing to be done by or through the Provincial Secretary, shall be held to have directed the same to be done by or through the said minister.

VI. The said Minister shall also be a Member of the Board of Registration and Statistics, in the place of the Inspector General and shall be the Chairman thereof, and shall under the general direction of the said Board, have charge of the Census and other Statistical Returns.

VII. It shall be the duty of the said minister to institute inquiries and collect useful facts and Statistics relating to the Agricultural interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same in such manner and form as he may find best adapted to promote improvement within the Province, and to encourage immigration from other countries; and he shall annually prepare and submit to Parliament a succinct Report of his proceedings.

VIII. All Boards of Agriculture, Agricultural Societies, Associations, Municipal Councils, Colleges, Universities, Mechanics' Institutes, Public Institutions, and Public Officers in this Province, shall promptly answer official communications from the said Bureau of Agriculture, and shall make diligent efforts to supply correct information on all questions submitted to them respectively; and all public bodies, Institutions or Officers, neglecting for an unreasonable time to answer the official communications aforesaid, shall be liable to have their privileges and functions suspended during the pleasure of the Governor in Council.

It will at once be seen by the above provisions,

that very important duties are cast upon that member of the Government to whose Department the Bureau is to be attached, and for discharging which he is to have *no additional pay*, all the falsehoods of the opposition Press to the contrary notwithstanding.

1st. He is to direct the operations of the new sub-department, which may either be on a large or small scale, as may be found advisable, and as Parliament may be willing to sustain.

2nd. He is to be *ex-officio* President of the Boards of Agriculture in each section of the Province, the Government appointing to each Board one member, who will in the absence of the Minister represent him at its meetings, and act as Vice-President. The Bill provides for the election of these Boards by the Agricultural Societies. This mode is adopted to secure that practical knowledge and popular sympathy which a direct nomination by the Government would not be so likely to elicit. But as these Boards will be entrusted with the disbursement of public money, for which the Minister of Agriculture is responsible to Parliament, he is placed at the head of the Board. By a subsequent provision of the Bill, no sum derived through the Bureau can be appropriated without the assent of the Minister or his representative. Thus so far as expenditure is concerned, a direct connection is established between the Boards of Agriculture and the Government.

3rd. He is to have charge of the Patent office, a most important duty. At present we cannot be said to have a Patent office at all. Models, Drawings, &c., &c., relating to inventions will hereafter be preserved, and every thing relating to Patents arranged upon a similar plan to that adopted at Washington.

4th. The collection of statistics is at present under very inefficient management, from the fact that it is the special duty of no single member of the Government. This will hereafter form a part of the Bureau, and will be made to embrace as far as possible the Agricultural objects of the new office.

5th. He is entrusted generally with the collection of useful information bearing on the industrial interests of the country, and is to use it in such manner as may be deemed best to develop our resources and promote Immigration of a desirable kind. A wide field is here open to the Minister of Agriculture, and to aid him in his labour, all public institutions and public officers are required to supply such information as they possess. This, in addition to the Boards of Agriculture, with which he is directly connected and which again are directly connected with all Agricultural Societies, and in addition also to the general Census returns, will enable him to collect and digest in the most authentic form, all facts which will show to ourselves and to the world, the actual resources which Canada possesses, and the progress she is making.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, clauses of the Bill relate to the organization of the Boards of Agriculture. A Board is to be established in Lower Canada similar to the Board now in existence in Upper Canada. The 1st Board in L. C. is to

be wholly appointed by Government, but after the first year one half the members vacate their seats every year and are to be elected by the Societies as in Upper Canada. The Presidents of the Agricultural Associations (an Association to be established in Lower Canada similar to ours) and all Professors of Agriculture in chartered colleges are made *ex-officio* members of the respective Boards. Their duties are described as follows:—

XVII. It shall be the duty of the said Boards to receive the Reports of Agricultural Societies, and before granting the certificates hereinafter mentioned, to see that they have complied with the law, to take measures, with the approbation of the minister of Agriculture, to procure and set in operation a model, illustrative or experimental farm or farms in their respective sections of the Province and in connection with any public school, college or University, or otherwise, and to manage and conduct the same, to collect and establish at Toronto and Montreal respectively, an agricultural museum and an agricultural and Horticultural Library; to take measures to obtain from other countries animals of new or improved breeds, new varieties of grain, seeds, vegetables and other agricultural productions, new or improved implements of husbandry and new machines which may appear adapted to facilitate agricultural operations, and to test the quality, value and usefulness of such animals, grain, seeds, vegetables or other productions, implements or machines, and generally to adopt every means in their power to promote improvement in the Agriculture of this Province, and the said Boards shall keep a record of their respective transactions, and shall from time to time publish in such manner and form as to secure the widest circulation among the Agricultural Societies and farmers generally, all such Reports, Essays, Lectures, and other useful information as the said Boards respectively may procure and adjudge suitable for publication.

It will, we think, be admitted that a *wide field* is also opened to them, to promote the best interests of the country. They are incorporated, and the members are allowed the "actual necessary expenses" of attending regular meetings, but no other pay. They are allowed to employ a paid Secretary. They are also the managing Directors, or "Committee," of the Association, which is to hold an annual Exhibition like that which has just passed off with so much eclat in Toronto.— This part of their duties will occupy a large share of their attention, and if well done, will prove of immense value to the country. The benefit of the seven or eight Provincial Exhibitions which have been held in Upper Canada is worth all the money that has so far been expended for the encouragement of Agriculture.

The 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th clauses, relate to the management of these Associations. The President and Vice Presidents (or any persons an Agricultural Society may appoint in the place of these officers); the Members of the Board of Agriculture, and all subscribers of five shillings form an Association for holding an annual Fair, or Exhibition, in each section of the Province. The Board, as we before remarked, being its active managers, entering into contracts &c., &c. Municipalities are authorized to grant aid to the Association. The remaining clauses of the Bill relate to the organization of Societies.

If this Bill becomes law and is worked out in the spirit in which it has been framed, we shall not be behind any country in the world in the facilities that will be afforded for the elevation of the Farmer's profession, and the development of the resources of the soil.

Poetry.

ONE STORY'S GOOD TILL ANOTHER IS TOLD.

There's a maxim that all should be willing to mind—
 "Tis an old one—a kind one—and true as 'tis kind:
 'Tis worthy of notice wherever you roam,
 And no worse for the heart if remember'd at home!
 If scandal or censure be rais'd 'gainst a friend,
 Be the last to believe it—the first to defend!
 Say to-morrow will come—and when 'Time' will unfold
 That "one story's good till another is told!"

A friend's like a ship, when with music and song
 The tide of good-fortune still spurs him along;
 But see him when a tempest both left him a wreck,
 And any mean inflow can batter his deck,
 And give me the heart that true sympathy shows,
 And clings to a man's side, when a wild wind blows,
 And says—when asperion unanswered grows bold—
 "Wait! 'one story's good till another is told!"

C. W.

SYDNEY SMITH'S RECIPE FOR A WINTER SALAD.

Two large potatoes passed through kitchen sieve,
 Unwashed softness to the salad give.
 Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
 Distrust the condiment which bites so soon:
 But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
 To add a double quantity of salt.
 Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
 And once with vinegar procure'd from town.
 True flavor needs it, and your post here
 The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs.
 Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
 And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;
 And lastly, on the flavored compound toss
 A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce.
 Then, though green turtle fail, though venison's tough,
 And ham and turkey are not boiled enough,
 Scarcely full the epigram may say—
 Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day!

WILD ANIMALS IN CONFINEMENT.—Were it not that custom reconciles us to everything, a Christian community would surely be shocked by the report, and still more by the sight, of the sacrifice of innocent and helpless creatures—pigeons and rabbits, for instance—to the horrible instincts of snakes, who will not eat anything but what is alive. An account was recently given of a night-visit to the place of confinement of these disgusting reptiles, in which the evident horror of their intended victims, confined in the same cages, was distinctly mentioned. The gratification of mere curiosity does not justify the infliction of such torture on the lower animals. Surely the sight of a stuffed boa-constrictor ought to content a reasonable curiosity. Imagine what would be felt if a child were subjected to such a fate, or what could be answered if the present victims could tell their agonies as well as feel them! Byron speaks of the barbarians who, in the wantonness of power, were 'butchered to make a Roman holiday'; and verily the horrors exhibited in our public gardens and menageries are something akin to the fights of gladiators: it is the infliction of misery for mere sport. With reference also to lions, tigers, and other ferocious animals kept in cages—if retained at all, the space allotted them ought to be much larger than it is, so as to allow them full room for healthful exercise. At present, they must be wretched; and considering also the quantity of food they consume, which might be converted to useful purposes—though this is taking a lower view of the matter—it is at least desirable that the number should be much smaller, and a much greater space allowed them to exhibit their natural vivacity. These remarks do not, of course, apply to fowls and other animals who are allowed a sufficient share of liberty to exist in comfort, and to whom it is not necessary to sacrifice the existence of other creatures.—*Ogden's Friendly Observer.* We en-

tirely agree in reprobating the practice of placing live rabbits and other creatures within the cages of boa-constrictors. A recollection of a poor little rabbit cowering in the corner of one of these cages, as if aware of its approaching fate, has haunted us for years. No purpose of science can be answered by this constantly recurring barbarity. Zoological Societies should be careful not to run any risk of counteracting by such spectacles the elevated feelings they are so well calculated to foster.—*Ed. Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.*

LOVE OF FLOWERS.—In all countries women love flowers; in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry, indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure, which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes are opened; it is the sense of the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened; colors, forms, odors, are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at last spectators. Those who have travelled in the country can testify that a rose tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage is a good omen to a weary traveller. The hand that cultivates flowers is not closed against the supplications of the poor, nor against the wants of the stranger. Flowers may be called the alphabet of angels, wherewith they write on hills and plains mysterious truths.

Female Education.

From the Canadian Family Herald.

Having said so much, as to the mode of Education, we would for a few moments turn to the kind of instruction to be given, and the parties who most particularly require that instruction. As regards the books to be used, and the way in which their contents may be best acquired, we need not here speak, as these, in a great measure, are dependent upon local and incidental circumstances. One teacher may, from his earliest years, have been accustomed to one mode of communicating instruction, which, if pursued by another, not so thoroughly initiated into that mode, might appear ill-fitted to produce the desired end. One may have a preference for one kind of text-book, because its elementary principles are more clearly defined, and the connecting links between the various principles enunciated, more easily discernible, than in the text-book of a fellow-teacher; all of which, instead of being cause for a diversity of feeling, only ratify the remark—"that custom renders all things easy." If the teacher is an adept at his profession, the peculiar kind of text-book does not so much signify, in so far as the mere elementary part of education is concerned. Leaving that department of the school-room, then, we start with this broad principle, that in whatever light we view the subject, in its varied ramifications, we must consider the mother as the great educator, and according as the faculties of her mind have been developed, and have received a proper bent, may we estimate the influence she will exert not only in her own domestic sphere, but upon society. How desirable that she be fitted for the high responsibility in which she is placed,—that a thorough knowledge of her own physical organization should guide all her movements in that important relation in which she now stands to society. From the mother's breast the healthful or impure stream is drawn which nourishes or vitiates infant life. In the mother's countenance the child has its first study,

and every varied form which that countenance assumes excites new feelings or emotions in the infant mind. If it wear a pleasant smile, the first springs of affection will warm the infant heart. If it beams with intelligence, it will inspire the sweetest confidence and veneration. But, if that countenance is mantled with a frown;—if it is an index to the bitterness of resentment which may rankle in the soul, then will the corresponding passions be speedily excited in the pliant heart. We mistake very much by supposing that it is the purpose of education to implant those varied faculties in the mind which it sometimes very successfully promotes. It is not so, they are all there by nature in the mind, of the infant, as in that of the full grown man, waiting to be developed and to receive their proper bent that they may all operate to the glory of their Creator. In the development of these the mother plays the most important part. By her daily and persevering efforts the infant mind is expanded and strengthened, and flows out in earnestness and devotion towards all that is good and noble, pure and ingenuous; and to these intelligent, well-directed efforts, may be traced more of that mental greatness which has adorned mankind, than any superior natural conformation. Such then is the work which necessarily devolves upon the mother, and it unperformed by her, the deficiency can be but ill-supplied by another. How important then to the interests of Society—to moral and mental greatness, to social comfort, domestic enjoyment, and to the realization of a happy home—that mothers be prepared for so ennobling a duty.—Here then the question suggests itself—How is this unspeakable blessing to be secured? It is evident, that to its thorough attainment it must be begun at the cradle; and here the matter becomes complex and involved, the more closely you examine it, for the one part so reacts upon the other that it is not easy to know at what stage of the process the educator can step in. If the work, to be successful, must begin at the first dawning of the infant mind, the prerogative necessarily rests with the mother; but then, if the mother has not in her earlier years been sufficiently fitted and qualified for her high vocation, how rests the matter. Oh! then there is a blank which no extemporaneous application can adequately supply. Thus we see that to ensure domestic content we must have educated mothers, and to make sure that the mothers are thoroughly trained we must educate the girls. The heart of the girls must be purified from all unhappy and ungenerous emotions;—the understanding cultivated to apprehend wherein lies the chief good;—the mind enlightened so as to discern and eschew the tendency to evil which is incident to human nature,—and so moulded by the pure and healthful moral precepts of christianity, as to be led to pursue virtue for virtue's sake. Not only so, but there must be an abrogation of much that is now mixed up with the prevalent ideas of female education. We must get rid of a great amount of that frippery which is termed accomplishment, so that something having a substantial bearing upon the realities of life may be substituted in its stead. Although the higher department of intellectual education may safely devolve upon another, yet the first and most lasting principles of the moral and physical departments belong exclusively to the mother. The superintendence of these is her special sphere, and not only must she impress upon her tender charge that the wayward heart is the seat of the affections; but, that it is the guiding principle in the physical system, that from it is constantly rushing with incredible force that radiant stream which sends energy and sensation to the remotest parts of the human frame,—and that the daily waste which takes place in that stream must be daily supplied to the system

by healthful nourishment. Here, however, we must for the present pause.

BOTTOMLESS LIFE-BOAT.

The Portsmouth papers make mention of a model life-boat by Mr. Holbrook, which is at present being exhibited in that place, and which they state is so constructed that every part of it can be made use of to save life in case of fire or of shipwreck. The boat is made of mahogany, 59 inches long to represent one about 25 feet long; it is without a bottom, as a safeguard against capsizing; there is a rope netting to prevent any one from falling through, and also on the outside for others to cling to. After a storm is over, a waterproof bottom can be drawn over, and also a covering of the same kind placed over the head and other parts of the boat, and thus keep it warm and dry. The boat can be made in various parts, separately, or in a number of compartments, filled with barrels, and so placed as to give great strength to the sides. The stretchers, thwarts, masts, yards, flag-staff, &c, are all separate life-preservers, if thrown out, or the boat dashed to pieces; in fact, no part can sink. There are tanks on board, intended for food, clothing, compass, rockets, and many other things necessary; and even the mail bags cannot be lost if placed in these receptacles; and coffee can be boiled in a few minutes at the head of the boat, by a very ingeniously constructed kettle, with only a few clips; whilst the man at the helm can have a fire close to him. There are also two floats that will hold up in water about 100 persons in case the ship is sinking or on fire.

M. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, has just been appointed Public Professor of the University of Munich, and director of the chemical laboratory. The salary has been fixed at 16,000 francs.

GREAT SALE OF SUPERIOR THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Subscriber will offer for sale, his entire herd of choice short horns, comprising 50 head, young and old at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 13th of October, 1852, at One o'clock, P. M. at his Farm 2½ miles from the City of Troy; reserving to himself one bid on five Cows and Heifers and one Bull, say six head in all, and these to be pointed out previous to the commencement of the sale; this will be made public when the six animals are brought to the stand for sale. Should any gentleman advance on the single bid made by the proprietor, the highest bidder will be entitled to the animal. It is proper to say, the severe drought in this vicinity reducing the hay crop one half, has decided the proprietor to make this sale at the time named, instead of next June, which he had purposed to do.

The well established reputation of this herd in this Union, and in Canada, and the splendid herd it has measurably sprung from viz the famed herd of that eminent English breeder, the late Thomas Bates, Esq, renders it hardly necessary to comment upon its superior merits. It may not however be inappropriate to remark, that the establishment of this herd was commenced in 1838, and that the most careful attention has since been paid to its breeding, and it now contains mostly all the reserved stock of two former public sales. Since 1840, the proprietor has imported from the late Mr. Bates, and his friends and late tenants the Messrs. Bells, 7 head of short horns; and besides these he has now on the passage across the Atlantic, shipped 21st June, on board the Packet Ship Kossuth, Capt. J. B. Bell, a superior yearling roan Bull, having many crosses of the famed Duchess Bulls of Mr. Bates. Including this latter animal and

the two beautiful red roan 3 year old Heifers, which came out from England last September, "Yarm Lass" and "Yorkshire Countess" and the beautiful Heifer Calf of the latter animal, got in England by the Duchess Bull 5th Duke of York, there will be 14 head of this imported stock, and its immediate descendants. There have been sold from this herd but three Heifers from these importations, and these Cows were sold at \$300 each. All young Bulls bred from these Cows, except those now offered for sale, have also been sold at private sale, at \$300 each, most of them while quite young.

Besides these 14 head of high bred animals, the noble premium Cow, Esterville, 3rd, bred by E. P. Prentice, Esq., of Albany, and her equally fine 2 year old, red and white Heifer bred by me, got by the Bates Bull Meteor, and three of the famed milking Willey tribe, the same tribe of Cows as the Heifer Ruby, sold by me to Mr. S. P. Chapman of Madison Co. and which Cow was awarded the first premium by the New York State Agricultural Society, for producing the largest quantity of butter in 10 days in June, and 10 days in August, on grass pasture only, being a fraction over 40 lb. in those 20 days. There are other valuable tribes in the herd, as the printed catalogue will show.

The Catalogue will be ready for distribution about the 1st of August, and will exhibit richness of pedigrees rarely to be met with, showing the descent of the most of the animals, from the best animals on record in the English herd book. Having received an invitation from H. Strafford last winter to forward a list of the pedigrees of my herd to be inserted in the forthcoming volumes of the English herd book of which Mr. Strafford is now the Editor, several pedigrees were sent to him of the animals here offered for sale, and will appear in said book.

A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums up to \$300, and 9 and 18 months on all sums over \$300, for approved paper, with interest payable at some Bank in this State.

Troy, New York, July 9, 1852.

GEO. VAIL.

Letters Patent.



TIME & LABOR SAVED ARE MONEY EARNED!

B. P. PAIGE & Co., SOLE PATENTEES.

THE Subscribers having had secured to themselves the exclusive right to Manufacture and vend to others to use, in the Territory of Upper and Lower Canada,

SEVERANCE'S PATENT IMPROVED HORSE-POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

One of the most Valuable Machines ever invented for saving labor and time, respectfully inform the Public that having greatly enlarged their Extensive Establishment on Wellington Street, now extending through from Prince to George Street, which will give them ample room and accommodations, they trust, to enable them hereafter to supply the whole Farming Community of Canada, with a machine that will thrash and clean more grain in a day with less expense and more neatness than any other Thrashing Machine in use, and requiring but Two Horses.

We beg leave to say to our Customers & Friends, that we are again prepared to furnish those in want of Thrashing Machines, with an article superior even to those heretofore manufactured by us. Our long experience in making, and the very liberal patronage we have enjoyed in the sale of our Machines, has, together with a constant determination to produce an article that will never fail to excel all others, caused us to watch carefully all the improvements that could be made from time to time, until now we feel confident in saying, that for durability, neatness of Work and amount of it they can do, our Thrashing Machines are unquailed by any in use, and while the grain is thrashed clean, and none of it broken or wasted, it is at the same time perfectly cleaned, fit for the mill, or any market.

One of the above named Machines, will give a man, with proper diligence and attention, an income of from five to eight hundred dollars a year, as appears by the statements of a great number of gentlemen, who thrashed last season, and have kindly given us permission to refer customers to them for information in regard to the operation of our Machines.

Whereas, Letters Patent were obtained, bearing date March 5, 1849, on said Machine, the public are cautioned against purchasing, using, and manufacturing any imitation article, as all infringements will be dealt with according to the law of the land. All the genuine Machines will be accompanied by a Deed, signed by B. P. PAIGE, the owner of the right, giving the purchaser the right to use or transfer the same.

All orders addressed to us, or to WILLIAM JOHN-SON, our Agent, will be promptly attended to. Machines shipped to any Port in Upper or Lower Canada, and every one warranted to be as good as recommended.

B. P. PAIGE & Co.

The Agents for the sale of the above Machine in Canada West are as follows:—Workman, Woodside & Co., Toronto; Hoswell Wilson, Ancaster; Horatio A. Wilson, Westminster; M. Anderson & Co. London; Mr. Samuel Young, Asphodel.

66s-6m

Montreal, August 1852.

The Canadian Agriculturist,

EDITED by G. BUCKLAND, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, to whom all communications are to be addressed, is published on the First of each month by the Proprietor, William McDougall at his Office, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto, to whom all business letters should be directed.

TERMS.

SINGLE COPIES—One Dollar per annum.

CLUBS, or Members of Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies or upwards—Half a Dollar each Copy.

Subscriptions always in advance, and none taken but from the commencement of each year. The vols. for 1849-'50-'51, at 5s. each, bound.

N. B.—No advertisements inserted excepting those having an especial reference to agriculture.—Matters, however, that possess a general interest to agriculturists, will receive an Editorial Notice upon a personal or written application.