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The Field.

Field Products at the Recent Exhibition.

GRAINS, &c.—The collection exhibited in this class was, on the whole, very satisfactory; a result scarcely to be expected, considering the unfavorable weather for harvesting which has prevailed everywhere over the Province. The competitors for the Canada Company's Prize for the best twenty-five bushels of fall wheat were not numerous, but the contributions were good, especially that of Mr. F. Barclay, of Oro, which was a first-rate sample of Soule's white winter wheat. John Mitchell, of Mono, obtained the second prize, given by the Association, for twenty-five bushels scarcely inferior. Perhaps the very best specimen of wheat in the room were the two bushels of the same variety sent by this contributor, and for which was awarded the first prize. The beautiful color, and evenness of berry could hardly be surpassed. Altogether, the best winter wheat, we think, was the growth of this northern section of country. The spring wheat, Fyfe and Club varieties of which were chiefly represented, was also of excellent quality, and the prizes for it formed the objects of competition with a goodly number of exhibitors. The prize samples of Barley, were very excellent, but amongst the undistinguished bags we noticed unmistakable indications of the long continued wet weather, from which this grain would suffer more than any other. Beautiful samples of white oats, sent by Walter Riddell, of Cobourg, and John Mitchell, of Mono, deservedly obtained first and second prizes. Amongst the black oats were specimens of heavy, well-filled grains, free from any admixture of foreign seeds. We should like to sow a field with clear seed oats like that for which Mr. P. Bartholemew, of Markham, obtained a first prize. The peas exhibited were fair samples of the different sorts; some, however, showing in cracked skins and other marks, the evidences of the severe ordeals of wet weather to which they had been subjected. There was a remarkably good collection of Indian corn, which may furnish ample encouragement to our farmers to give greater attention to the raising of this most useful and beautiful cereal. The climate and soil that can produce such specimens as were here exhibited cannot be pronounced unfavorable to the growth of this crop. Specimens of both white and yellow corn were shown. Excellent samples were exhibited by R. L. Denison, of Toronto; A. Shaw, Toronto; H. J. Brown, Niagara; Armstrong, of York, and others. One fine bundle of the plant, exhibiting its luxuriant growth, and a height of more than twelve feet, was furnished by Mr. S. S. Williams, as the produce of Toronto, from seed imported from South Maryland. A contribution worthy of special notice, in this class, was sent by Mr. G. D. Morton, of Bradford. We allude to the fine clean sample of flax-seed

grown from the Riga seed imported this season by the Government, and for which the Association awarded the high premium of \$20. Field beans, buckwheat, clover, timothy, and other small seeds included in this section, were exhibited in fair proportion and quality.

FLAX.—In the article of scutched flax, it is to be regretted that there was only one sample. This arose from the recent wet weather which prevented the scutchers from preparing it. The importance of this crop cannot be too highly estimated by the farming community as it is liable to less risk than any other crop in a season like the present, coming off the ground as it does before any other kind of grain. Mr. Rae, who produced the sample which has taken the first prize, deserves special notice for the superior sample he has produced. A collection of samples shown by Mr. John A. Donaldson is worthy of special notice to induce the farmers to go more largely into its cultivation. A large amount of credit is due to Mr. Donaldson for his indefatigable exertions in this branch of industry. He intends, we understand, continuing his exertions, which no doubt will be a great benefit to the country.

ROOTS, AND OTHER HOED CROPS.—Of this class of agricultural products, there was a good display. Amongst the potatoes, the Garnet Chili was most numerously represented, and in size and general appearance, certainly bore off the palm; while samples of great merit, in other varieties, were not wanting. Mangel Wurzel, of the different kinds, and for which the exhibitors deserve high commendation, were shown by J. Pratt, of Hamilton; J. Miller of Pickering; J. Ross, of Toronto; J. Brownlee, of York, and others. Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Ross, also exhibited samples of Sugar Beet of conspicuous dimensions. The stock-raisers' staple root, the Field Turnip, received due attention from exhibitors. Some of the specimens for which prizes were awarded, though of large size, seemed inferior in shape and proportion, if not in solidity and comparative weight, to others not distinguished, by the entire decoration of a coloured card. In the prize list we here again meet the names of J. Pratt, J. Ross, & T. Brownlee. Samples of fine shape and quality, and of fair size, were exhibited by J. McRae, and F. W. Stone, of Guelph. We noticed some fine specimens of the new kind, the gray stone turnip, exhibited by Hon. D. Christie, of Brantford, C. C. Small, of Haldimand, and W. Riddell, of Cobourg. To all appearance, this is a promising variety. There was a very excellent show of White Belgian field carrots, some of the specimens being of very large size.

MANURE. There were several specimens of manure on exhibition. Mr. E. F. Snow, of Montreal, exhibited a specimen of Canadian super-phosphate prepared from ground bones mixed with sulphuric acid and ammonia, making an exceedingly valuable manure. P. R. Lamb & Co., of Toronto, had on hand

two barrels of bone dust, and a quantity of super-phosphate of lime, which is said to be of most excellent quality, and as such has acquired a high reputation. A quantity of Peruvian Government Guano was on exhibition by S. C. D. Clark & Co., of Toronto. This is most highly spoken of; and we are informed by the exhibitors that early next spring a cargo is expected direct from the Islands, for which it is to be hoped a brisk demand will spring up among Canadian farmers.

Agricultural Implements at the recent Provincial Show.

In this department more arrivals were expected up to so late an hour as four o'clock Tuesday afternoon. This was inexcusable tardiness, and should any meritorious articles escape notice and fail to receive "honorable mention" in consequence of it, justice will demand that the verdict be—"nobody hurt." It was no enervating task to potter about in the mud and rain and examine the implements and tools. They were scattered here and there in rather wild confusion, and looked, many of them, as though a retreating army had been over the ground and dropped spoil on the way. The exhibitors had for the most part beat a retreat, and the peculiar excellencies possessed by their articles, unless very obvious, were left unexplained mysteries. In exploring the muddy ground for implements, we first came upon a lot of harrows, and found a really good assortment. Messrs. T. & G. Morgan, of Markham, had several very well made ones. A triple, curvilinear, iron harrow of their make is well worthy of notice. It is evidently adapted to stir the ground very thoroughly, and by an ingenious device it half folds up, and can be drawn on a species of runner from field to field, without the trouble of loading on a waggon. The same firm exhibited a nice diamond-shaped iron harrow. Robert Crowe, of Scarborough, showed two iron harrows very like the two just described. Peter Mahaby, of Weston, had a good iron harrow, crooked and twisted in a peculiar way. H. Collard, of Gananoque, exhibited an iron harrow made in two-row sections, by means of which it can be used light or heavy as desired. Each section has an independent evener, so that a peculiar motion is given to the whole by means of which the surface is very thoroughly raked over. Mr. Collard had a wooden set of harrows made on the same principle. A. C. Bruce, of Guelph, showed a triple wood harrow of simple construction, and without a mortice about it, the whole being bolted together. Lying on one of the harrows was apparently a large rake which we found to be a pea-harvester. It is made by H. Collard, of Gananoque, and it is claimed that it will do as much work in a day, pulling peas, as four men. It is so, it is a boon to the agricultural community. Mr. Collard showed a horse-hoe of peculiar construction. It is at once a horse-hoe, a scarifier, and a plough.

all for \$20. It is claimed for it that it will dig potatoes equal to any machine made for that purpose. There was a fine array of ploughs. Double mould boards are shown by George Morley, Peter Mallaby, Robert Crow, and John Gray, of Egmondville. Beside these ploughs lay a 3 horse whipple tree, which appears to be admirably fitted for the purpose of enabling a trio of horses to work abreast. Subsoilers were shown by George Morley, Peter Mallaby, and Messrs. Atkinson. They have a very heavy look, and would want more than a single team to work them. Wooden ploughs were exhibited by George Morley, Archibald Gillies, of Morristown, and John Gray. Iron ploughs, of the most approved Scotch pattern, were exhibited by John Gray, who had a very beautiful specimen of finished workmanship. George Morley, Alexander Duncan, Robert Crow, and Hugh Milloy. The latter had, in our view, the best shaped mould-board of any plough on the ground, and the one that will turn the nicest furrow, unless we are greatly mistaken. A portable combined sheep rack and shed was built close to the ploughs. It was shown by Cyrus Kearney, of Dereham. A turnip drill for sowing turnip seed and artificial manure, either by horse or by hand, was shown by John Westlick, of Port Hope. A one horse seed-drill was shown by T. & W. Walker, of Brampton. A two-rowed turnip drill, that both sows seed and drops liquid manure, was exhibited by E. E. Rokey, of Malahide. A cord-wood sawing machine was shown by T. & W. Walker, of Brampton. Several horse-powers were scattered about in a disjointed condition. The "Stratford Improved Ohio Reaper and Mower" was just making its way to the grounds on a railway truck as we were vainly trying to get an idea of the horse-powers. Mr. Walmsley, of Berlin, showed a sort of plough with a double gridiron attachment, called a "potato-raiser," which is meant to save the labour of hand-digging, the universal esculent. This is the potato digger to which attention was recently called in our "correspondence" department. Field cultivators were shown by Turnbull & Co., of Hamilton; John Walmsley, of Berlin; and A. C. Bruce, of Guelph. A combined grubber and cultivator was exhibited by T. & G. Morgan, of Markham. Steel points that are moveable are attached to the grubber when a cultivator is wanted. This implement is beautifully finished, and appears capable of doing good service. Mr. Lowrie of Sarnia, showed a very simple and strongly made cultivator. Alexander Anderson, of London, had what he styles a "Universal Cultivator." It will plant, work among root or grain crops, or dig potatoes. The wheels and bars draw out or contract to suit the width of the rows. Grain Drills were shown by B. W. Walker, Kittleby, and Maxwell & Whitlaw, of Paris. The latter had a grass-seed attachment to their drill, by which grass-seed can be regularly and evenly sown. Root Cutters were exhibited by John Leigh, King, and Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris. Horse-rakes of various patterns were shown by J. Brown, Toronto; John Leigh, King; and John S. Palmer, of Scarborough. A nice farm cart and wagon were exhibited by J. Hobbs, Toronto. Atkinson & Bros., of Etobicoke, had a ponderous machine called a soil-presser, intended to settle down newly-ploughed sward-land, and scarify the loose soil on top. Only one field roller was to be seen when we examined the implements. It is made in two sections, and was shown by Thomas Todd, Markham. Thomas Wilson, of Richmond Hill, had some fanning mills of good make. E. Rokey, of Salem, Malahide, had a seed drill of peculiar construction, which is readily changed to a grass-seed sower, the combined machine costing but \$15. The same maker showed a hand grass sower costing only \$2, which will sow grass seed much more quickly and regularly than it can be done by hand. He also showed a light cheap garden drill for sowing seeds. It costs only \$1.50. The same party had a very light trotting sulky. It weighs only 50 lbs., and is warranted to carry 400 lbs. Mr. Rokey also exhibited the model of a drain tile machine, which can be afforded for \$15, and is capable of turning out from 1,000 to 2,000 tiles per day of 1½ inch diameter. A drain tile machine was shown by W. Lindsay, Newcastle. Straw cutters were exhibited by H. A. Massey, Newcastle; and by Maxwell and Whitlaw, Paris. The latter have them both hand-power and horse-power. There were several reapers and mowers on the ground. Ball's Ohio reaper with Dick's self-raker attachment, was shown by Mr. Glen, of the Joseph Hall Agricultural Works, Oshawa. The Eagle mower was exhibited by E. F. Hetherington, of Valley Falls, N.Y. Wood's mower and Wood's reaper with the self-raker attachment were shown by Isaac Modeland, of Iloira. The Wellington reaper was exhibited by J. Collins, of Guelph. Threshing machines were shown by Haggart Bros., Brampton. John Abel, of Woodbridge, was busy putting one together Tuesday afternoon. The "Queen's Own," "No Surrender," threshing machine was exhibited by H. A. Massey, Newcastle. Beside his thresher,

Mr. Massey showed a neat garden-roller. W. R. Shaver, of Ancaster, exhibited a most useful invention, for connecting the joints of horse-powers and threshing machines in such a way as to prevent all accidents. "Carter's Combined Ditching Machine, Sod and Turf Cutter," was exhibited by Daniel Stewart, of Aylmer. G. Rice, of Whitechurch, showed some nice pumps, and Charles Powell some "Patent Swing Pumps." A very complete set of factory cheese presses was shown by J. & S. Noxon, of Ingersoll. These properly belong to the dairy department, but were located among the outer and field implements. John Tomlinson, of Thornhill, exhibited patent barrel hoops for all sorts of barrels, from a flour barrel to a petroleum barrel. Besides the implements above enumerated, there were portable steam engines and sawing machines, which lay here and there in parts, waiting the advent of propitious weather to be put together and set to work. Piles of saw logs were in readiness for these machines to operate upon as soon as they could be put a going. Later in the week, some parts of the Exhibition grounds presented a very lively appearance.

Miscellaneous Fertilizers.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—Speaking on the subject of manures in your familiar talk on miscellaneous fertilizers, you say of guano at \$50 per ton. "We do not know of a better investment that the farmers of this country could make, especially those whose lands are worn out by successive grain crops." Hereabouts, \$60 invested in manure from village and town stables would purchase 200 tons or more. At these prices I think it is obvious which would be the better investment. Although not acquainted, just at present, with the relative values of guano and common stable manure, and giving due deference to your editorial opinions, I have no hesitation in saying that, wherever it can be procured at any reasonable price I would give the preference to common yard manure in some of its forms, for all the varied requirements of the farmer, under most if not all conditions of soil and circumstances, to any artificial fertilizer whatever. But I would here urge the use of plaster, which is essential to those who believe in the value of clover and grow it to keep up the fertility of their farms. Good for the production of clover, plaster is the most valuable of fertilizers. The proper place for the application of such fertilizers as guano, bones and its preparations, &c., to make the most of their advantages, is in gardens and on lands where clean culture is indispensable and where the introduction of seeds of weeds must be specially guarded against. On such soils, and on such soils alone, with exceptions few and far between, would the operation be a paying one, except to the manufacturers or importers and their agents. J. F. C.

L'Original, Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—Our correspondent is fortunate in living where farm-yard manure is abundant and cheap. We hope he and his neighbours make liberal use of it. Chemists consider a ton of guano as about equal to 33½ tons of good farm-yard dung, so that if the latter can be got for 30 cents per ton it is obviously a better investment than Peruvian guano at \$60 per ton. But we presume hauling is not included in the above estimate, and it must be borne in mind that the bulk of Canadian farmers are not within easy distance of village and farm stables. There are few localities where farmers can get what manure they really need at any price. The supply obtained from village and farm stables must be hauled when in an undecomposed state, and by the time it is sufficiently rotten to apply to the soil, it is reduced in weight one half and its value still more lessened by exposure. In most localities it will cost after purchasing, hauling, and rotting, not far short of \$2 per ton. Considering the portability of guano, its peculiar qualities, its quick action, and permanent effects, we think it might be advantageously used to a considerable extent by Canadian farmers. We do not agree with "J. F. C." as to clean culture being of greater importance in the garden than on the farm. A small garden is easier hoed than a large farm, hence the necessity of using manures that have no seeds of noxious weeds in them.

Tiptree-Hall Farm.

THE Essex Standard speaks of a visit to Mr. Mechi's farm as follows:

Now that the annual agricultural gatherings at Tiptree have become matters of history, the public may be willing to accept the testimony of an occasional contributor as to the state of farming in that, in one sense, notorious locality. The victimization suffered in connection with the defunct Unity Bank has stripped its owner of some of the glittering attributes of a rich man, and by his own voluntary relinquishment of the office of Alderman and the title in prospective to the City Mayorality, he has laid aside the tinsel of civic honours; but Mr. Mechi "at home" is unchanged; his farming theories are held as stoutly and as good-humouredly as ever; there is the same genial domestic circle; the same hearty hospitality for the friends of other days. The same system of cropping, too, is pursued; there is the irrigated rye-grass, producing its 3 tons of hay and 2 tons of aftermath per acre; the mangold nourished in healthy luxuriance by the absorption of liquid manure; the land everywhere clean and friable, though always under crop. The wheats at Tiptree bear evidence of the unfavorableness of the season for heavy lands; only one field is thought likely to approach six quarters per acre, and the bulk will be below five. The wet weather last seed time induced Mr. Mechi slightly to increase his usual quantity of seed (4½ instead of 4 pecks), but he repeated his favorite experiment of dibbling four or five middle stretches with only one peck per acre, and although scarcely a blade could be seen in April, and even Mr. Mechi then thought it must for once fail, the tillering and growth were afterwards so rapid and satisfactory that the crop is now evidently superior, both in grain and straw, to the rest of the field. Mr. Mechi still fats bullocks under cover; he has, as usual, a thriving lot of lambs; and (what so shocked his practical farming friends at the Coggeshall meeting last year) he has 300 or 400 fowls which range the farm without restraint from seed time to harvest. Yet Mr. Mechi points with triumph to the fact that his best field of wheat is exactly in front of his hen-house.

WEEDS.—The microscope reveals the fact that every stem and twig as large as a quill contains some ten thousand little tubes, through which the water or sap is constantly passing upward during growth, to the leaves above, which spread it out by means of their fine network, and give it in the form of vapour to the air. With ten weeds upon a square foot, an exchange estimates that the careless farmer has forty-four million pumps at work on every acre, dissipating the moisture and drying up the soil, at the expense of the crops. Boys, are the weeds pumping your fields at this rate?—*Prairie Farmer.*

GROWING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.—The editor of *The Rural World* says:—"On a recent trip in St. Clair Co., Ill., we saw hundreds of acres of land covered with straw. The ground had been ploughed and harrowed and marked off, and potatoes dropped, and then the whole surface covered about six inches deep with straw. The potatoes have no further attention till digging time, when two or three hundred bushels per acre are obtained. The straw keeps the weeds down, and the soil cool and moist. The straw is raked away in autumn, and there lie the potatoes white and clean. The straw potatoes bring the highest price in the market."

CANADA THISTLES.—A writer in the *Western Rural* tells how he killed acres of Canada thistles, thus:—"Plough early in the spring, as soon as they are all out of the ground. As soon as they are up the second time, plough or cultivate with a wheeled cultivator, and so continue as often as they come in sight, which will be about three or four times during the summer. If the season is wet it is all the more favorable for killing—other's don't agree with me—because they sprout and make their appearance much more certainly than in a dry season. In a dry season the roots lie in the ground without coming up; in a warm, wet season they come up three or four times, and that is their end if they are as often plowed."

SELF-SEEDING WHEAT.—A paper published at Hastings, Minn., gives the following account of a good crop of wheat being harvested from the shelled grains that were left on the ground a year before:

"Mr. George Barbares, of Vermillion, brought sixty bushels of new wheat to this market, and sold it for \$1.30 per bushel. This wheat was a portion of some 400 bushels raised on a 20 acre lot, which was self-sown. The crop of last year on the field was harvested late, and shelled considerable in gathering. A fine crop came up last fall from this seed thus sown—wintered well, and the result is as above stated—a yield of twenty bushels to the acre. It is a beautiful, plump berry, and weighs 58½ pounds to the bushel."

Stock Department.

The Display of Animals at the Recent Exhibition.

HORSES.

Those who were anxious to see the horses at an early period of the show, found the task a difficult one. After wading through the mud perseveringly, till an open door could be found, in many cases the difficulties were not fully surmounted. The animals were to be seen, but any information in reference to them was often unattainable. The grooms in attendance frequently were unable to give any particulars in reference to the animals under their charge—even as to the class in which they were entered. Where the owners of the horses or intelligent grooms were present, they were sufficiently communicative. At a later period of the show there were better facilities for inspecting the fine animals in this class, as they were brought out, and made to display themselves to the best advantage. Then the horse-ring was the centre of attraction to a large crowd of spectators, including a number of reverend gentlemen who seemed to take as much interest in this feature of the exhibition as any other class of men. The ladies also formed a considerable proportion of the immense mass who crowded about the enclosure devoted to the horses, and some few of them graced the grand stand during the latter part of the day. Their interest seemed to centre on the carriage teams and driving horses, and, above all, on the saddle horses or their riders.

THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.—A few very fine thorough-breds were to be seen, though all of those entered were not on the ground at the time of our inspection of them. Among these was "Kennett," shown by Mr. Arkland, of Oshawa. This horse, which has taken the prize for a couple of years past, is a beautiful golden bay, sixteen hands high, presenting as high-bred an appearance as the most fastidious horseman could desire. "Mary Mansfield," by "Lexington," dam by "Glencoe," and her yearling filly, "Kenneth," complete Mr. Arkland's stock on exhibition. A finer lot could not be found. Mr. Simon Beattie, of Markham, shows "Promised Land," imported in 1865. Last year, at London, he took the first prize in the class of three-year olds, as well as the diploma as best horse of any age, and we saw nothing on the ground of finer mould than the game-looking black colt that wears the above happy title. That he will retain the proud position he won last year, is highly probable. Mr. Sheddon, of Toronto, also contributed to this not very numerous class, and his "Grace Darling," three-year old filly, coal black, may very appropriately be put next to "Promised Land." She was got by "Sir Tatton," and displays the peculiar characteristics of the thorough-bred horse in the highest degree, and will, like the other three-year old black, probably acquire "name and fame" when brought upon the turf. J. & J. White, of Trafalgar, showed "Augusta," by "Leviathan," and foal by "Beauford," "Maratona" by "Flatcatcher," and foal by "Ruric," a three-year old bay filly from "Countess" by "Kenneth," and a yearling by "Jack the Barber." Although the two and three-year olds of this stud are scarcely as fine as "Promised Land" and "Grace Darling," Messrs. White must win a place in the roll of honour. "Glencoe," a light chestnut, sixteen and-a-half hands in height, owned by Gilbert Smith, of Norway, is a beautiful horse, and carries more flesh than any other blooded horse we saw in the stables. He traces his pedigree back a couple of generations, to the imported horse "Glencoe," and claims affinity to the famous "Medoc," through his dam. We fancy that some blood less pure than that of either "Glencoe" or "Medoc" has got into his veins. He is a beautiful horse, but not so strong in the points of a pure thorough-bred as some of his competitors. In this class we hope to see a larger number in future years, as the general character of the horses throughout the country would be vastly improved by the infusion of such blood as that of "Kenneth," "Augusta," "Promised Land," and "Grace Darling." When brought into the ring the "Blooded Stallions" were the observed of all observers. In addition to those already named, Mr. Douglas' "Tester," and Mr. Grand's "Captain Beauford," were in the ring. "Tester" is dark brown—a powerful horse of good bone and muscle, though scarcely so elegant in appearance as his rivals. "Captain Beauford," sorrel or bright chestnut, is a beauty, and when we say that

the famed "Glencoe" was his sire, little more can be required. The blooded stock throughout was free from any overloading with fat—with perhaps one exception,—and some of the brood mares were rather too low in condition.

ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.—This class was more fully represented than the previous one, and included a large variety of styles and sizes from the elegant sprightly and gentle "Black Hawk Morgan," whose qualities are so thoroughly known and appreciated all over the northern part of this continent—to the stately English coach horse, which might rival the Clyde in the plough or cart. Mr. Davis, of Richmond Hill, exhibited some elegant specimens of the lighter class of carriage horses. His "Black Hawk Morgan," which has before now carried off the honours at the Provincial Exhibition, led the competition this year. With greater substance than is generally found in horses of that strain, he combines the highest degree of excellence of form; and, his action being equal to his appearance, he deserves to stand at the head of his class. A span of mares, bred from "Black Hawk Morgan," were first rate representatives of this stock, as well as a gelding, which showed under the saddle, and another as a single carriage horse. For ladies' driving or riding horses, we saw none on the ground that could compare with Mr. Davis' stud. Of heavy carriage horses, there were several excellent representatives. "Young Performer," the property of Mr. E. Hall, of Clarke, by "Phenomenon," a three year old, and "Coachman," four years old, belonging to Mr. B. Crosby, of Markham, were both very powerful horses. Their stately appearance and well-developed muscle, distinguished them as fitting specimens of carriage horses, where speed was not the prime requisite. Mr. Philip Wideman of Ringwood, exhibited "Young Coachman," a two year old of great substance and of the same style as the preceding. Hendrie & Co., of Hamilton had a single carriage horse, a superior animal, and a two year old stallion David Eakin, of Markham, also competed for the prize for single horses, showing an elegant chestnut by "Exhibition." Many of the horses in this class have weight enough to entitle them to rank as agricultural horses, and a valuable lot they doubtless are. But show hardly action enough to suit the taste of gentlemen who drive on business in this fast age. For those who require carriage horses merely for pleasure and show, there were plenty to choose from; but of active viry roadsters, we saw very few. A distinction in the classification between roadsters and heavy carriage horses, would bring out a far better representation of the former kind. Beside those already mentioned, a couple of "Royal Georges," one a sorrel, owned by D. Lucas, of Trafalgar, and the other a bay, the property of C. J. Douglas, of Oak Ridges, were the admiration of many good horsemen. A brown horse, owned by Mr. Powell, of Lewiston, came in for favourable expressions of opinion. These are all of the heavy order, and their action would do no discredit to even light horses. In addition to Mr. Davis' "Black Hawk Morgan," Mr. Edward Major, of Borelia, exhibits "Green Mountain Morgan," of the same strain—a small horse, but of unsurpassed beauty of form and action. As for the carriage teams, nothing is wanted to make this feature of the exhibition all that could be wished, but a large number of competitors. A couple of the teams appeared at a disadvantage as compared with their more admired rivals; but all were good, and some excellent. Of single driving horses, the number was larger, and more elegant or more active horses than were shown in this class, no man need hope or wish for; many of them gave evident signs of high breeding, which is in reality the sine qua non of the gentleman's driving horse. Some there were which could make no pretensions to "blood," and though very good, and doubtless very serviceable roadsters, they cannot rival their more aristocratic competitors, where style, as well as action, is requisite. The saddle horses were an elegant company; several of them looking like promising candidates for racing honours. We predict that in a few years no horse will compete in this class except those which can claim affinity to the highest family of horses—the English thorough-bred. The value of good breeding for cavalry horses is now so universally acknowledged, that we do not doubt that the demand for this class will be largely increased in Canada, if cavalry companies continue to be formed. The splendour of the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade" was due in no small measure to the high standard of excellence which Lord Cardigan had secured in the horses which bore his brave troopers, and the successes of the Confederate cavalry, in the earlier periods of the American war, were in some degree attributable to the same cause.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Of these there was plenty. Almost all of them might safely compete as draught horses, and although the value of weight in this class is beyond dispute, for our small farmers at least, who keep horses for both road work and the plough,

the heavier of the "road and carriage" class will be found more generally useful than those that are styled, *par excellence*, agricultural horses. "Suffolk Sovereign," owned by Mr. P. R. Wright, of Cobourg, stands well in this class—a compact, powerful animal, and of good size. "Toronto Exhibition," the property of John Colly, of Albion, is also a good animal. His colour is a dark bay, and his great muscular development stamps him as a horse equal to any labour that may be demanded of him. Mr. A. Buchanan, of Glenmorris, exhibited a two year old of the "Royal Sovereign" stock, that will find but few competitors of his age. Duncan McLenahan, of Clarke, has a couple of fillies a two year old by "Loudon Tom," and a yearling by "Comet," that are fairly entitled to a place at the Provincial Exhibition. Richard Thomas, of Etobicoke, exhibits a team of mares, dark brown, four year olds, that would be a prize to a ploughman. The agricultural horses were a very numerous class, including so many animals of superior quality, that the task of the Judges must have been one of considerable difficulty. On no previous occasion has such a number of horses of such decided excellence competed at the Provincial Exhibition.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.—In this class we have the most striking specimens of the horse kind that the country affords. As in cattle the huge Durhams take the eye of the mass of spectators, so in horses—the heavy draught horses are the objects of chief interest, to the uninitiated at least. No one but a horseman would fix his attention on "Promised Land" or "Miss Ross," while "Robin Hood" or the "Comet" were in view. "Robin Hood," exhibited by Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Whitby, is a splendid specimen of this class, and as far as we saw is entitled to the first place on the list of heavy draught horses. His immense size and power and his graceful form distinguished him favourably from many of the unwieldy brutes who sometimes figure in this class. Imported "Comet," owned by John Miller, of Pickering, an iron grey, is another horse who looks as if he might draw a train of cars on an ascending grade. "Comet," who stands lower by considerable than "Robin Hood," and can say but small claim to anything like elegance, gives promise of almost equal power. "Loudon Tom" a three year old shown by James Kitchin, of Whitby, will crowd most competitors of his age out of the way. "Young Tom Thumb," three years old, owned by J. McBride, "Sampson," by "Rob Roy," dam by imported "Sampson," owned by C. J. Backland, of Guelph, and "Hard Fortune," the property of Robt. Gardiner, of Toronto Township, are all excellent specimens of heavy horses. The heavy draught stallions were certainly heavy enough. A splendid development of muscle and a load of fat were combined in most of them. The Clyde was the predominant type. Though the action of some of this class bore a striking resemblance to that of the Berkshire hog, others of them carried their enormous weight with considerable elegance. We should prefer seeing other draught horses than the Clydes more numerous. However valuable they may be for certain kinds of labor, horses combining fair action with great power are far better suited to our agricultural community. With a large increase in the number of thorough-bred horses, and a more active lot of roadsters with more blood and less flesh, the recent Provincial Exhibition might claim as good a show of horses as any country could wish to muster.

CATTLE.

After a careful scrutiny of the various classes, on the ground, we think the fact is undoubted, that regarded as an average, this department compared most favourably with that of any previous year. There were undoubtedly quite as good animals, in most of the sections, shown at London last year; but, on the other hand, several head were exhibited there decidedly inferior to any single specimen to be seen at the recent Fair. In the present instance the animals were almost uniformly of a high order of excellence. Some were magnificent, and nearly all were above the average. Indeed, in the opinion of competent judges, who have attended every Provincial Exhibition for the past six years, such a display of cattle has never before been assembled in this Province. This is a gratifying circumstance, and one that augurs well for the agricultural future of the Province. In several of the classes—especially in the Devons, Ayrshires, and Grades—small farmers of comparatively limited means exhibited animals that are in the highest degree creditable to them. Nothing bears more conclusive testimony to the judgment and skill of a farmer than a finely-formed, well-conditioned sleek-coated beast. These conditions almost uniformly im-

ply that the animal's owner finds agriculture not only a delightful, but a profitable pursuit. And we scarcely ever knew a stock-breeder who had a thorough love of his business that did not carry his liking for purity and good blood into all departments of his stock, and who did not exemplify the principle on every acre of his farm.

DURHAMS.—There were some very superior animals shown in the Durham classes. Prominent among the males, we noticed 'Baron Solway,' a well formed compact roan, the property of Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton. This animal has proved a valuable acquisition to the province; and, judging from his offspring on the ground, he seems to transmit his own admirable qualities with considerable purity. He is by 'General Harelock,' bred by Mr. R. Simms, Dumfries, Scotland, and has already won distinguished laurels in this Province. Mr. Snell also exhibited the 'Duke of Bourbon,' a yearling Durham bull, imported from Kentucky. This animal is remarkable alike for beauty of style and for faultless symmetry. He is of the renowned 'Duke' breed, and already his weight foots up some 1,500 lbs. The remaining animals shown by the same exhibitor, in the Short-horn classes, were six bull calves by 'Baron Solway,'—some of them exhibiting symptoms of such promise—two three-year old cows; one two-year old heifer; and one heifer calf,—also by 'Baron Solway.' In the same class the Hon. D. Christie, of Brantford, was a prominent exhibitor. That gentleman's animals were deservedly admired. His herd of eight was composed of one bull calf—'Oxford of Athelstane'; three magnificent cows; one three-year old heifer, one two-year old heifer, one one-year old heifer, and one heifer calf. Mr. Christie also competed with a particularly good yearling grade heifer—one of the most promising animals that we ever had the privilege of inspecting. Respecting the ring of aged Durham cows, five of the animals were magnificent specimens of the breed, and would be difficult to equal in any show ground in any country. Mr. Christie's two cows—'Queen of Athelstane' and 'Lucinda,' were respectively awarded the first and second honours in this splendid class. These animals will unquestionably surpass any two Durham cows on this continent. In the class of three-year old Short-horn cows, the judges appeared to have considerable difficulty in arriving at a decision, and when it was reached, much dissatisfaction was caused by it. Mr. John Snell's cow was awarded the first prize. Hon. D. Christie's 'Princess of Athelstane' received second honours, and Mr. F. W. Stone's cow was assigned the third place. But for some confusion and misunderstanding on the part of the judges, Mr. Christie's cow would undoubtedly have carried off the palm. This and some other alleged blunders, have led several agriculturists of high standing to the conviction that the change in the mode of selecting judges inaugurated last year, was a most unfortunate one, and that on its repeal depends, in a great degree the prosperity and usefulness of the Provincial Exhibition. Messrs. W. & J. Peters, London, competed in the two-year old class of Durham bulls, with a very well-formed animal of a pure white colour. There is considerable prejudice against white sires among most breeders—a weakness, by the way, if it be one, which we share. Still the animal possesses much merit, notwithstanding this apparent drawback. In the same class, Mr. John Miller, Pickering, competed with a very superior roan bull, bred in Kentucky, and descended from some highly esteemed blood. His sire was 'Duke of Ardrrie,' and the animal, if he be fortunate cannot fail to be an acquisition to our breeders. The same exhibitor showed one bull calf, by 'Marian Duke of Ardrrie,' one aged cow, and one yearling heifer, in the Short-horn classes. Mr. F. W. Stone, Moreton Lodge, Guelph, competed in the Durhams with one two-year old red bull by '3rd Grand Duke,' two bull calves—one red and the other roan—the latter by 'Duke of Northumberland, and the former by '3rd Grand Duke'; three magnificent cows—of the respective ages of three, four and six years; two yearling heifers by 'Malton Duke,' and three heifer calves. These animals are all in prime condition, and not absurdly encumbered with fat. Mr. George Wood, of Downie, showed a very promising year old bull in the same class. With careful attention and good feeding we have little doubt but that he will prove a useful animal. We did not ascertain how his dam was bred, but his sire, 'Oxford Lad,' augurs well for his future career. Another very useful looking Durham bull was exhibited by Mr. R. Smith, of London. This animal is three years old, of a highly respectable origin, possesses a capital loin and flank, and is full and well turned behind. A very promising bull calf was also exhibited by Mr. Thomas Douglass, of Lobo. He is by 'Baron Renfrew,' and is of an attractive red and white colour. Other exhibitors of Durhams were Messrs. Stephen Moffit, Galt,

one yearling bull, Messrs. Hunter, of Elora, a three-year old roan bull of great beauty and promise, Joseph Thompson, Whitby, one three-year old white bull; Thomas Davis, Hobbcoke, one year old bull; Geo. Miller, Markham, the fine aged bull, 'Marian Duke,'—a gay bull, with a good fore end and a nice loin, one bull calf, one aged cow, one three-year old heifer, and one one-year old heifer. There were several other good animals whose owners we failed to ascertain.

DEVONS.—Turning next to the Devons, we found a considerable number of the animals well deserving of an extended notice did our space permit. In this section, Mr. John Pincombe, of Westminster, exhibited one aged bull, 'Prince of Wales,' imported from Lord Portman's celebrated herd; two yearling bulls, two bull calves, one aged cow, two four-year old cows, two three-year old cows, two three-year old heifers, and two yearling heifers. Some of these animals were good specimens of the breed. Particularly would we mention one of the three-year old heifers, whose shape is almost faultless. Messrs. W. & J. Peters were also exhibitors of Devons. Their animals are composed of one aged cow, one three-year old heifer, one yearling heifer, and one heifer calf. In the same classes, Mr. Reuben Spooner, of Kingston, showed a four-year old bull, 'Governor,' by 'Conqueror,' a very superior animal, and one two-year old heifer. Mr. M. Perdue, two bull calves, one aged cow, two yearling heifers, and a very superior two-year old bull, 'Jeff. Davis,' by 'Lord Elgin.' George Mann, Bowmanville, one aged bull, 'Devonian,' imported from England; one aged cow, two two-year old heifers, one yearling heifer, and one very promising bull calf. W. & L. Courtice, Darlington, one aged bull, 'Duke of Darlington,' sire and dam imported from England, one yearling bull, two bull calves, two aged cows, one three-year old cow, one two-year old heifer, four yearling heifers, and one heifer calf (Devon fanciers will have an opportunity of competing for these fine animals on the 17th of October, when they will be submitted to the auctioneer's hammer). Among the Devons, as well as in the other classes, several deserving animals must necessarily pass unnoted.

HEREFORDS. With the single exception of one yearling bull exhibited by Mr. M. Perdue, Mr. F. W. Stone monopolized the competition, in the Hereford classes. The fine herd of these picturesque cattle which Mr. Stone exhibited is composed of two aged bulls—'Guelph' and 'Commodore'; two yearling bulls, three bull calves, three aged cows, two three-year old do., three two-year old heifers, three year old do., and three heifer calves. It is unnecessary to add a word of commendation respecting these animals. The eye of the connoisseur as well as the uninitiated dwells on them with pleasure and gratification. In many respects the Herefords are well worthy the attention of the breeder. They are not first-class milkers, but they are thrifty, useful cattle, and pay well for the shambles.

AYRSHIRES. Among the animals comprising the Ayrshire classes we noticed the following: A yearling bull; one bull calf; one three-year old heifer, and one one-year old heifer, the property of Mr. Thomas Guy, of Port Oshawa; a fine lot of cows and heifers exhibited by Mr. R. L. Denison, Toronto; one two-year old bull; two bull calves, and several year old heifers, the property of Mr. P. Wright, of Cobourg. Other exhibitors in this section, were Messrs. W. Weld, Delaware; H. C. Thomson, Secretary to the Upper Canada board of Agriculture; John Pratt, Cobourg. Wm. Wheeler, Scarborough; Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg; the Hon. George Crawford, Brockville, and others whose names we failed to learn. This useful class of animals was but moderately represented. We did not observe among any of the specimens on the ground a first-class representative of the breed. More care and judgment are required in the selection of both sire and dam before these profitable dairy animals attain to the degree of excellence which they merit in this Province.

GALLOWAYS.—The principal exhibitors of Galloways were Messrs. Jno. Snell, Edmonton—one aged bull, 'Black Jack,' whose brows have several times been laurel crowned; one yearling bull, two bull calves, one aged cow, and several heifers and calves; Thos. McCrae, Guelph—one aged bull, one bull calf, and several cows and heifers. Mr. Wood also exhibited four very superior animals; and a few others were on the ground whose owners were not forthcoming at the time of our inspection of their property. The Galloways remain much at the same standard of merit as last year. There is room for improvement, and we think the breed is deserving of more attention than has hitherto been extended to it in this Province. Mr. James Nimmo, of Camden, was the chief competitor in the Angus classes. His

(two) animals are composed of one three-year old bull, two two-year old bulls, one one-year old bull, two bull calves, two aged cows, and yearling heifers. These are all very creditable specimens of the breed, which, by the way, is not a popular one in this country.

OTHER BREEDS.—It is a matter of regret that none of our breeders take to Alderneys, a very deserving and valuable breed. Their milk is remarkably rich, almost equal to ordinary cream, and it takes far less of it, or of the cream it produces, to make a pound of butter or cheese, than that of any other variety of dairy cattle. They are handsome creatures, kindly, and take on fat very readily. Respecting grade cattle, we may briefly state that they were well represented. Some of the specimens were first-rate, with, of course, the usual proportion of ordinary and inferior. We particularly noticed a two-year old heifer owned by Hon. D. Christie, that might easily be taken for a pure-bred Short-horn even by a judge of Durham cattle; another two-year old heifer of large size and perfection of shape, owned by Mr. George Alton, of Nelson, and a red cow of great excellence, the property of Mr. W. Thompson of Markham.

FAT CATTLE. There were some highly deserving among the fat cattle. One fat steer, in particular, the property of Mr. J. Vine, St. Catharines, is a miracle of size and condition. He is four years old, weighs over 3,200 pounds, and conveys a lively idea of what the Behemoth must have been, when that ancient quadruped appeared in the flesh.

SHEEP.

This department was at once the most gratifying and humiliating feature of the show. Gratifying because a finer collection of animals—exhibiting the presence of the most desirable qualities of the various breeds could scarcely be seen, and humiliating because the greater number of them were totally disqualified for competition on account of unfair shearing. In the long-wool classes the Inspectors found that, with the exception of the lambs, every animal had a larger proportion of old wool than fair, honest clipping would warrant. This is a discredit able and mortifying fact—more especially when it is remembered that many of the best breeders in the Province were among the competitors. It is almost unnecessary to say that much grumbling and dissatisfaction were occasioned by this decisive action of the Inspectors, and that their veto was condemned by the exhibitors as absurd and unjust. We think differently. The four gentlemen who discharged this thankless office were evidently well qualified for their business, and the public generally owe them a debt of gratitude for the fearless and honest manner in which they discharged their duty. Unfair clipping has been for years a crying evil at our Exhibitions; and if the wholesome lesson that has been administered on the present occasion has the effect of remedying the abuse, Canadian flock-masters may be thankful, even though a few cases have been unjustly condemned. The sheep on the ground were such admirable specimens of their respective breeds that they required no dishonest artifices to recommend them. We fearlessly assert that in no country in the world could the Cotswold and Leicesters shown at the recent Exhibition, be surpassed. Especially among the latter we observed some wonderful examples of girth, foreflank and quality of wool. Any one with half an eye could see their value, and to the touch even of the inexperienced judge, their backs indicated the presence of the most recommendatory qualities. Several of the rams shown by Messrs. Miller, Stone, &c., were well worth studying, as showing to what an advanced state of cultivation the breeds have been brought, without impairing the activity of the animal—the bone being in fair proportion to the superstructure of mutton. In the two classes just named, the number of competitors was unusually large. In fact, but for the unfortunate shearing disqualification, long-wooled sheep were unexceptionably the most brilliant feature of the whole exhibition. Several choice animals were sold to buyers from the other side of the line. It is almost unnecessary to say that the prizes realized here, in some instances, reached an almost fabulous mark. We must not omit to mention that Mr. Kirby, of Halton, showed a few of his improved Lincolns imported last June, very beautiful sheep with long fleeces of combed wool of high style and lustre. These sheep show very plainly that much of the improvement effected in them has come from a dash of Leicester blood. The Merinos are no favourites of ours; but we do the animals on the ground but justice, when we say that they formed the most creditable collection that has ever appeared at an Exhibition in this Province. Nevertheless they are very far behind the fine specimens of this breed for which the United States in general, and particularly the State of Vermont has become so renowned.

PIGS.

In this department the Exhibition was hardly up to the usual mark. Still there were a number of very meritorious animals of the various improved breeds, and Canadian farmers have evidently no excuse for perpetuating the horrid "land-pike" "alligator," and "shingle" breeds that so caricature the genus *Sus*. There was a good show of Yorkshires, but most of the pens were destitute of tickets, and during our critical inspection of them, their occupants appeared to be abandoned to their fate by their owners, whom the pelting rain had driven from their usual watch and ward. S. H., Reeve of Toronto; C. A. Jordison, of Belleville; and Joseph Featherstone, of Trafalgar, were the only Yorkshire competitors whose names we could locate among the pens. Large Berkshires were shown by H. Dempsey, of Downie; H. Husband, of Nelson, and G. Crawford, of Brockville. Among the improved Berkshires was a fine boar, owned by Robert Worms, of York Township, which took the first prize; and another, a finer and smaller, but very symmetrical boar, owned by W. Wheeler, of Scarborough. Good sows were shown by H. Dempsey, J. Ross, and C. H. Simms. That of Mr. Ross is a beautiful animal. There was a little confusion among the improved Berkshires, a boar owned by George Weldrick, of Vaughan, and three sows exhibited by Messrs. Russel, Weldrick and Forfar, more properly belonging to the Essex. We often find people ignorant of the Essex as a distinct breed, calling them small Berkshires or improved Berkshires. Good young Berkshires were shown by J. Corrie, of Dereham; H. Dempsey, of Downie; G. Cormack, of Zorra, and Joshua Modeland, of Chinguacousy. The Suffolks were well represented. James Main, of Trafalgar, headed the list with several pens of the same sort as took the first prize at London last year. A pair of aged Suffolks were very fine, and a sow under one year was particularly handsome. Good Suffolks were also shown by George Weldrick, Vaughan; H. Husband, Nelson; J. Ross, Toronto; J. Pie, Whitby; and Joseph Featherstone. The last named had a beautiful sow of this breed. Thomas McCrae, of Guelph, was nearly "alone in his glory" with the Essex avowedly such. John Roach, of Toronto, had an Essex sow in a pen adjacent to those of Mr. McCrae. Where is Mr. Cowan, of Waterloo, Mr. Tye, of Wilmot, Mr. Boulton, of Thistleton? For the honour of Canada we hope this meritorious breed will not be let die out. We know of no objection to them but their colour, and that is not a valid one. Of course, colour is very much a matter of taste, but that there should be a prejudice against this breed as "nigger pigs," is ridiculously weak-minded. Among all the small breeds we know of none more deserving than the Essex. They have but little offal—they fatten very easily—they are fit for use at any age—their meat is nicely marbled—and we do not believe it is imaginative to affirm that they make the sweetest pork and bacon ever ate by mortal man. Mr. McCrae has some fine specimens of a breed which deserve to be more popular and widely diffused. We especially commend it to dairymen. Among "other small breeds" are some good pigs, of somewhat mixed kinds, but easily kept, readily fatted, and a vast improvement on the too common and numerous "natives."

The Way to Catch Swine.

SWINE of all ages and conditions, are, commonly, averse to being handled; and they manifest their disapprobation of it by squealing, kicking and fighting; and, when a number are together, of certain breeds, the pugnacity of the whole herd is aroused when we attempt to handle one of their number.—Pigs and hogs that one man can handle, should be caught by one hind leg with one hand, while the other hand and arm is passed around the body, and they are taken up in the arms, with their back against the catcher. Large hogs should be caught, first by the hind legs, when two other hands seize him by the ears and bristles. Now he opens his mouth, and like a stentor cries, "murderation!" Now have a noose on the end of a rope ready, and slip it around his snout. (Sows with pig should seldom be noosed). In order to get the rope on the hind leg, when they are feeding at the trough go up carefully behind them and lay the noose on the floor, close to the foot, holding it with one hand, and touch the leg with a little stick, and the hog will take up his foot, when the noose must be instantly moved, so that he will step in it. Now raise it above the hoof, nearly to the hock joint, and draw it tight, and he is fast. After we have succeeded in raising his leg, he is easily managed. If he is a large, strong animal, crowd him into a corner with a handspike, after his leg is noosed, then it will be easy to noose his snout.—*Cor. Boston Cultivator.*

Canadian Natural History.

The Natural History Department at the Recent Exhibition.

At the head of the stairs, in the Crystal Palace, on the right hand, close to the main entrance of the building, the specimens in this department were arranged. The show, however, was very far inferior to what it might and ought to have been, considering the number of societies we have amongst us for the special study and collection of objects of Natural History, Geology, etc. With the exception of the birds, there was really no representation worth mentioning of the varied and beautiful denizens of our woods and fields, or our lakes and rivers. No insects at all; but one collection of botanical specimens; only one of mammalia and reptiles; two small cases of fishes, and but two very insignificant collections of minerals. Fossils were not represented at all, except in the form of a sort of picture among the ladies' work, which could not be considered to belong to this department. This deficiency must be very apparent to any one who considers for a moment the immense mineral resources of our country, the discoveries in fossil remains of our Geological Survey, the vast lake system of Canada, teeming everywhere with an almost endless variety of fish, and the numerous private collections of native insects, birds, shells and other objects of natural history, belonging to well known scientific men in different parts of the country. The cause of this deficiency can, however, be readily discovered on looking at the prize list. There we find that the highest sum given in any section of this department is eight dollars, and there were only two prizes for each subject. Now, objects of natural history are almost always either very bulky and difficult to move, or very fragile and easily injured; few collectors, therefore, are willing to run the risk of damaging specimens that they cannot easily replace, or to incur the expense of exhibiting their articles, when any prizes they may obtain will not repay the necessary outlay. In other departments the general advertisement which the Exhibition affords, usually more than compensates for any trouble or expense that may be undergone; but in this, as a rule, no such recompense is desired; but few collectors caring to sell the objects they have gathered together. If, then, the purposes of the Exhibition are such as we take them to be, viz., to foster and encourage the production in this country of all that is good and useful and beautiful in agriculture, art, and science, and also to display to the world at large the resources of our country, care should be taken to arrange the prizes in each department so as to elicit the very utmost competition. In the case before us, higher prizes are certainly urgently required.

But let us proceed to examine what little there is displayed. The first objects that meet the view are the large cases of stuffed birds, natives of Canada, exhibited by Mr. Passmore, the well known naturalist on Yonge street. Some of these are very rare, and all are exceedingly well put up. The same individual also furnishes a very beautiful collection of foreign birds, including the lovely bird of Paradise, a pelican and others of brilliant plumage, a case of fishes, in which are prominent some huge sturgeon, a gar-pike, eel, &c., and the only collection of mammalia and reptiles (which, by the way, would be more appropriately arranged under different sections). Among the quadrupeds may be seen the ill-savoured skunk, a fox, raccoon, some squirrels, and other small animals, all very nicely prepared. Miss E. Passmore exhibited a case of exquisitely beautiful humming birds, which attracted considerable attention; a collection of native birds, which are very fair, as far as they go, though by no means numerous; and a few of our rare fish. Mr. Robert Bishop, of Charles street, Toronto, showed a case of some of our handsomest birds, very beautifully prepared. Mr. Matthew Swallow exhibited a fine eagle, of a species, we believe, not found in Canada, some wls, a mud turtle, &c.; these, though well prepared did not equal the other collection in beauty or number. A few Indian pipe stems of quaint device, and some other curiosities, were exhibited by Mr. Wright, of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton. His minerals and fossils are prettily arranged, but afford no idea whatever of the boundless wealth of Canada in a geological point of view. Mrs. Smart, of Yorkville, displayed in the picture gallery, by some mistake, a very good collection of dried native plants. It was of course, impossible to look through the whole of it, but in our

brief examination we discovered some rare varieties which would gladden the heart of a botanist. Down stairs, near the stained glass, on the left of the main entrance, there was a remarkably well constructed Aquarium, made by F. Kennedy, Yonge street, Toronto, who claims to be a sort of "Jack of all trades," though as far as regards aquaria, by no means "master of none." The specimen referred to, consisted of a wrought-iron frame-work, with plate-glass sides and ends, the corners also being fitted with narrow strips of glass to prevent the cement from being touched by the inhabitants. It contained a fine large-leaved plant, the swamp lily of Louisiana, and a numerous collection of our smaller fishes, who all seemed very happy in their new domicile.

WHITE SWALLOWS AND CROWS.—Alluding to a late notice in the *N. E. Farmer* of white swallows at Winchendon, the *Oxford Democrat* says: "Some four years ago, such an occurrence was noticed in this village. In the fall, the bird migrated with the others, but did not re-appear in the spring. In Kennebec county, a few years ago, a couple of crows occupied the same nest, and reared white crows for successive years, until one of the old birds was shot."

Veterinary Department.

Cracked Heels or Scratches in Horses.

This is a very common affection amongst Canadian horses, especially in the spring and autumn months. These cracks occur on the back of the fetlock joint and extend towards the heels, and they are oftener met with in the hind than the fore legs. Like grease, they are often a result of keeping horses standing in damp, filthy stables and the legs often covered with mud. Amongst agricultural horses, perhaps, the most common cause is from washing the legs with cold water and allowing them to dry of their own accord; the natural secretions are interrupted, and the legs swell and the skin is stretched and cracked.

The treatment must be regulated according to the extent and duration of the disease. In all cases the horse should be kept in a dry, clean stable, with plenty of litter. The heels should be cleansed thoroughly, and if painful, poultices of linseed meal applied for several days, or to such time as the more painful symptoms somewhat abate. After poulticing, the parts may be dressed with any mild astringent, as a solution of either the sulphate or chlorido of lime. When the horse is in high condition and the legs swollen, a full dose of purgative medicine is generally found beneficial in allaying the swelling. An occasional dose of nitre and rosin is also useful in preventing swelled legs.

Ringworm.

This is a disease occasionally met with amongst horses and cattle, and in many cases it proves a very troublesome disorder. It consists in a peculiar growth of organic cells in the surface of the skin. In man ringworm is a common affection and it is said to be communicable from him to the lower animals, but like all other skin diseases it is generated by uncleanness. The symptoms of ringworm are small apparently ulcerated patches appearing on various parts of the body, these patches look white and scabby and have a great tendency to spread, the animal soon falls off in condition and his coat gets dry and dirty looking.

Treatment.—The patient should be kept from coming in contact with other animals, the affected parts should be well cleaned and touched with a mild caustic and afterwards dressed daily with iodine or mercurial ointment. Ringworm, if attended to in the early stage, is easily cured.

What city in France is a man about to visit when he goes to get married? He is going to Havre (*have her*). An old bachelor being asked the question, promptly replied: "To Rouen (*ruin*)."—*Exchange.*

And a young bachelor who was courting a young lady named Anna, replied that he was not only going to Havre, but also to Havana (*have Anna*).—*Daily Press.*

The Dairy.

Dairy Products at the Recent Exhibition.

CHEESE.—There was a very creditable exhibition in the cheese department. The entries were more numerous than on former occasions, and both the size and quality of the articles exhibited were worthy of commendation. Foremost in this department was the mammoth cheese, manufactured by James Harris & Co., assisted by Messrs. Hiram Ranney and A. S. Paddock, of Ingersoll, South Oxford. No object in the Exhibition arrested more general attention than this. It was visited throughout the day by a crowd of interested spectators, by many of whom the most amusing opinions were expressed. The size of this remarkable cheese is six feet ten inches in diameter, three feet in thickness, and twenty-one feet in circumference. It weighs about 7,000 lbs., or three tons and a half. In the manufacturing of it there were nine milkings from 200 cows, or about one milking from 7,000. In weight the milk would amount to about 35 tons. The time occupied in making the cheese was four days and a half. On the last day in June, it was placed in the press, and after being there for twelve days, the hoop was taken off, and a bandage placed around it. It was then replaced in the hoop and bandaged with galvanized wire gauze which served both to protect it from injury and keep it in shape. The press in which it was made was specially constructed for that purpose. In its construction large timbers were employed, and to give them the additional strength necessary to bear the immense strain required to press this monster of the dairy, heavy iron bars were securely fastened by strong iron bolts to hold the parts firmly together. In this press were arranged four powerful iron screws, capable of giving a pressure equal to fifty tons weight. On a firm foundation prepared for it was placed the hoop, 3 feet high, 6 feet 10 inches in diameter, and of great strength, constructed of plank two inches in thickness, doubled and nicely jointed, and then the whole bound together by six heavy iron bands. The hoop was then filled with curds. The process of pressing was comparatively an easy one, a frequent turning of the screws at short intervals for twelve days, when it was ready for a most difficult part of the undertaking, that of turning. In this part of the process, the manufacturers had to strike out clear of all rules heretofore known in cheese making; no merely temporary appliances were equal to the safe accomplishment of the work, and it was found necessary to call in the services of the machinist to prepare machinery constructed of 2½ inch bars of round iron, supported by heavy timbers; these bars were made to enter heavy plates of iron securely fastened at opposite centres of the hoop, and upon the pivots thus formed the cheese, hoop and press board, were made to turn their ponderous weight with an ease and rapidity never acquired with even the smallest cheese in the dairy. The cheese being made, it became a matter for consideration how so large a cheese, liable as it was to injury, could be moved from place to place, as might be desired, with safety; and it was concluded to construct a car upon which it should be placed and securely fastened, henceforth to become an inseparable appendage of the mammoth cheese in all its future career. It may be remarked as an evidence of the knowledge and skill of the manufacturers, that not an accident of any kind has befallen the cheese to the present time, that it is as perfect in shape as when first taken out of the hoop, is of as fine a colour and has the appearance of being of as good a quality as any cheese on exhibition. The apparatus used in making this cheese, with the wire cloth in which it is enclosed, has cost the manufacturers the large sum of four hundred dollars. It may be remarked in connection with cheese, that the manufacturers, Messrs. Harris & Co., are the largest manufacturers of cheese in the Province. Their establishment is one of the most complete and extensive in the county of Oxford, and will turn out this season about 100 tons of cheese, which, in the market, has the reputation of being equal to the best American cheese imported. The same company had on exhibition a number of smaller cheeses, all of the most excellent quality. Among these were three of 250 lbs. each; two of 150 lbs. each, eight of 100 lbs. each, and six pine apple cheeses. The remaining exhibitors were the following:—The Toronto Cheese Factory, three of 80 lbs. each; George Calloway & Co., of West Oxford, four of 90 lbs. each;

G. Crawford of Brockville, one of 50 lbs. (dairy); Thos. Patterson of Scarborough, one of 30 lbs. (dairy); James Patton, Markham, two of 30 lbs. (dairy); A. Glendenning, Scarborough, one of 30 lbs. (dairy); P. Hummon, of Grafton, one of 30 lbs. (dairy); W. S. Rennie, of Scarborough, one of 30 lbs. (dairy); J. Collins Dereham, two of 450 lbs. each; four of 90 lbs. each; and two Siltton of 17 lbs. each; J. Campbell of Nelson, 3 of 50 lbs. each (factory), and 1 of 550 lbs. W. P. Dorn of Erestown, 3 of 90 lbs. each. Mr. Wilmot of Milton, 3 of 70 lbs. each, and 1 of 450 lbs. Messrs Pent and Muir, of Grimsby, 3 of 65 lbs. each. G. Mitchell, of Darlington, 3 of 70 lbs. each. P. Bristol of Hamburg, 4 of 70 lbs. each, and Mr. H. K. Parsons, of Guelph, 8 Silttons of 20 lbs. each. The cheese exhibition is pronounced by competent judges superior to any former exhibition of the kind in Canada, and, famous as our friends across the water are for the manufacturing of cheese, Upper Canada is proving herself equal to them.

BUTTER.—There was a plentiful supply of butter both fresh and salt, all apparently of first-rate quality. The exhibitors were Messrs. J. M. Davidson, of Markham; W. R. Dorn, of Ernestown; Mrs. Taylor, of Scarborough; J. Moore, of Etobicoke; T. Martin, of Markham; J. Grant, of Puslinch; James Patton, of Markham; J. P. Ross, of York; S. Wood, of Etobicoke; W. Wilson, of Etobicoke; A. McPherson, of Etobicoke; R. J. Hall, of Esquesing; J. Moore, of Etobicoke; J. Russell, of Markham; J. Zimmerman, of Nelson; J. K. Hunter, of Elora; C. Holt, of Brooklyn; W. Forfar, of Scarborough; R. Davis, of Louth; W. Benham, of Guelph; D. Clark, of Puslinch; A. Waddle, of Cobourg; and J. Trau, of Markham. All the above exhibited fresh butter, in quantities of 28 lbs. in each pot. The following were exhibitors of tub or salt butter, in quantities of 58 lbs. each:—Messrs. S. Rennie, of Scarborough; J. Henry, of York; A. Macpherson, of Etobicoke; J. Moore, of Etobicoke; G. Stranger, of Nasagaweya; J. Richard-son, of Pelham; R. Davis, of Louth; J. Shaw, of Missouri; J. Macfarlane, of Etobicoke; D. Clark, of Puslinch; J. Zimmerman, of Nelson; R. S. Hall, of Esquesing; J. Grant, of Puslinch; J. Patton, of Markham; R. Sawyer, of Gwillimbury; A. Glendenning of Scarborough; J. Campbell, of Hamilton; and J. Moore, of Etobicoke. Great praise is due to the exhibitors in this department. The butter, like the cheese, elicited many commendations.

TO SAVE RENNETS.—Keep the calf from the cow about twelve hours before killing. There will then be but little curd, and what there is, take out carefully and throw away. Do not wash the inside of the rennets, but salt well, and stretch on a crooked stick and hang up to dry in a moderately cool place. Rennets a year old are generally believed to make milder cheese than those of less age. To prepare for use, put one to a gallon of water, about milk warm, add a little salt, soak about ten days, rubbing it well a number of times while soaking to get out the strength, then take out, salt and dry again for future use. Strain the liquor into a jar, put in a little more salt than will dissolve. Tie up in a bag, about half an ounce each of cloves, cinnamon and sage, also a lemon cut in slices, and drop into the liquor. Keep in a cool place, and stir each time before dipping out. Put enough rennet into the milk to have the curd ready to cut up in thirty minutes after the milk is set.—*Ag. Review.*

The Apiary.

The Bee Department of the Recent Exhibition.

The competition among apiarians was less this year than last, for some reason or other. Certainly, it was not the result of diminished interest in bee-keeping, for there is ample evidence that scarcely any branch of rural economy is making more rapid advances in Canada than this. Fewer hives were exhibited this year than last; but, as an evidence of improvement, it may be stated that none but those made on the moveable comb principle were shown. A. D. Bacon, of Aylmer had several hives—some of which contained swarms of native bees, apparently in good condition, also, an observing hive, in which could be seen an Italian queen. His hives differ somewhat from the generality of moveable comb hives. One side of the hive is taken off, and the

frames are removed from the side, instead of the top. This idea is not new or original, hives having been constructed on that principle in the United States for several years, though it is not generally adopted, not being found so convenient as some other methods. Mr. Bacon has had some considerable experience in the management of bees, and is an able and successful apiarian. A hive was exhibited by Mr. James Leslie, of Eglinton, near Toronto, which like the one just described, is so constructed that the frames are removed from the side or front of the hive. The frames rest on the bottom board, being herelled down to a fine point to avoid harbouring the moth miller. In this hive are four glass drawers on the top, for surplus honey. J. H. Thomas and Bros., of Brooklyn, had a large display of hives in several styles, viz. double and single boarded and fancy observing hives. They had a small stock of black or common bees in a model hive, for exhibition; also an observing hive, containing hybrids and a very fine Italian queen bee, that could be seen at all times. In addition to these they had a large and thrifty stock of pure Italian bees, in an observing hive, with glass on every side. A stock of bee-furniture, such as India rubber gloves, fumigators, honey knives, bee protectors &c., was displayed by the Messrs. Thomas, and a considerable business done in them. Several hundred copies of the "Canadian Bee-keeper's Guide" were sold during the Exhibition. Large crowds of people gathered around the stand occupied by the Messrs. Thomas, and were apparently much interested in their mode of handling bees, and the explanations given of the habits of these insects, and the advantages of housing them in their patent hives. The bees were certainly handled in a very masterly manner, and the most complete control of them is evidently secured by the use of such a hive as the one these gentlemen use and sell.

The display of honey was not equal to last year. There were five entries of honey in the comb, and seven of clear honey. An exceedingly large drawer of fine honey was exhibited by Thomas Raymer, of Etobicoke, weight, including the glass drawer, 6½ lbs. the produce of one stock. Mr. Leslie of Eglinton also exhibited four glass drawers, well filled with the delicious luxury. The Messrs. Thomas of Brooklyn, also exhibited several glass boxes, well filled and an exceedingly beautiful card of honey procured from one of their hives. A very fine article of clear honey was exhibited by Messrs. Thomas, of Brooklyn; Miller of Markham; and J. M. Davison, also of Markham. It must have puzzled the Judges to discriminate between them, they being equal in flavour and clearness, though Thomas's sample was considerably the thickest.

Management of the Apiary for October.

BY J. H. THOMAS.

The management for this month will not differ much from that for September. Whatever was required to be attended to then, if neglected, should certainly be attended to now, as far as the weather will permit. Care should be taken that weak stocks are not robbed. If stocks are deficient in honey for winter purposes, they should be fed until they have stored the desired amount. Stocks that are considered too weak to attempt to winter should be attended to at once; the bees may be given to other stocks that have plenty of honey and not a large supply of bees, or they may be destroyed. It is far the better plan not to break up the combs of such stocks, as they are worth far more for introducing small or late swarms to the next season than they are to break up for the honey they contain. They should be protected from mice and set where they will freeze, which will destroy the eggs of the moth and fit it for next season's use. No honey of any amount has been stored since the first of August—that month being too cold and windy; therefore, bee-keepers must not be disappointed or discouraged if this season they find many late swarms deficient in winter supplies.

Poultry Yard.

The Poultry at the Recent Exhibition.

TAKEN as a whole, the show of poultry far exceeded anything of the kind ever brought together in this country. One or two classes were poorly represented—for example, the turkeys; also, fancy and foreign geese; but with these exceptions the several classes were well filled, and mostly with superior specimens. Indeed this part of the Exhibition would have delighted the eyes of "The Henwife," Mrs. Ferguson Blair herself. Many of the birds were not in full feather, and most of them had a drooping appearance in consequence of the wet weather. Nevertheless, "blood will tell," and the excellence of the collection could not be hid even from the cursory spectator, not initiated in the points and rules on which stress is laid by fowl fanciers. Grey Dorkings were shown by J. Lamb, of London; R. L. Denison, Toronto; F. W. Stone, Guelpa; and G. B. Rykert, St. Catharines. Mr. Lamb's were especially fine. Splendid coops of White Dorkings were exhibited by J. Bogue and J. Lamb, of London; it is hard to say which of the two lots were the better. We missed one familiar and noted exhibitor in the Dorking classes, Mr. J. Peters, of London, and regret to learn that some envious miscreant, who grudged him a repetition of the well won honours of the past, poisoned a number of his best bred fowls, and among them his Dorkings, on the Friday night, prior to the Exhibition,—just in time to prevent their being sent to Toronto. The *London Advertiser* expresses the belief that the scoundrel who perpetrated this mischief will be detected and brought to justice. We sincerely hope he may, and meantime, express our sympathy with Mr. Peters, in view of his loss, which can only be fully replaced by expensive importations from England. Some fine Brahmas were shown by R. A. Wood, of Toronto. His oldest cock, though he was moulting, is evidently a magnificent bird, both in size and build. Grey Cochins, were shown by W. & J. Peters, of London. White and Buff Cochins, were shown by Lt. Col. Hazzard, of this city. He was alone in these classes, and would have been in a sense if all the Cochins in Canada had been collected on the Fair Ground. We hazard nothing in saying there are no Cochins in the country that will bear comparison with them for a moment. The Whites are very fine; but the Buffs, of which there are several coops, are superb, as to build, feathering and colour. Let those who have contracted prejudices against the Cochins, because they have only seen the stilted, long-legged, motley-coloured, "loud cantankerous Shanghai," look at the beautiful, short-legged, well-balanced, delicate buff-coloured birds of the Lt. Col. and repent of having ever abused the Cochins. The Black Spanish class was perhaps the best filled of any in the poultry department. It was a truly magnificent array, and we gazed upon it with no little pride and pleasure. Our satisfaction at it was, however, tinged with regret that so many really fine cock birds had been exposed to frost, so as to lose their combs. The comb of a Black Spanish is, next to his white face and enormous wattles, his chief ornament, and it was a pity to see several truly regal specimens disfigured by its loss. The extent of this collection will be best shown by an enumeration of the principal exhibitors. They were Messrs. Rykert, J. S. Barnes, M. Porter, A. E. Matthews, W. Foster, J. Lamb, W. & J. Peters, J. Johnson, W. H. Vaningen, and W. Strahan. Here were no less than ten exhibitors of really first-class Black Spanish, besides other exhibitors of inferior birds. After awarding the first honours to Mr. Lamb, as we must, we hardly know how to discriminate among the other nine, the merit of their birds is so nearly equal. Some splendid Hamburgs were shown; gold pencilled ones by J. Lamb, W. & J. Peters, and J. McGrath; silver-pencilled ones by W. & J. Peters, J. Lamb, and another party whose ticket was not fastened on his coop. Very fine silver-spangled Hamburgs were shown by J. Bogue, and some nearly as good by Messrs. Peters. Mr. Lamb had two extra pairs of black Hamburgs, and R. A. Wood, of Toronto, one fine pair. Polands were numerous, their tuft-crowned heads having a fine effect seen side by side with birds destitute of top-knots. Black Polands of choicest quality were shown by J. Lamb, and G. Rudd; golden Polands, by Messrs. Lamb, Peters and Bogue, thus giving London all the honour of this class; silver Polands, very fine birds, also by the London trio; white Polands by Messrs. Lamb, Bogue, Vaningen, and Ker. Mr. Lamb had some fine golden Poland chicks, and Mr. Bogue equally fine silver Poland chicks. Games were in such force that one would almost suspect Canada of having cock-pits

somewhere or other, but for the fact that the games are good at laying as well as fighting, and the flesh is almost as delicate as that of the Dorkings. Messrs. Strahan, G. Rudd, A. McLean Howard and Peters were the chief exhibitors of this breed. The Lord Derby's, Duckwings, and Jersey Blues of Messrs. Peters were particularly fine. Good Scabright bantams were shown by Messrs. Bogue, Ker, and Peters. Ducks were numerous and fine. The wet weather made them cozy, active, and jubilant. Fine Rouens were shown by Messrs. Peters and Lamb. Messrs. Forfar, of Scarborough, Peters, Vaningen of Paris, Lamb, and Bogue, had very large English ducks. The Aylesburys were a splendid lot, and would be hard to beat anywhere. Lt. Col. Hazzard, J. Bogue, J. Lamb, and Messrs. Peters had Aylesburys of nearly equal excellence. The Lt. Col. had, we think, the best old pair, but he puts too high a price on his young Aylesburys. A pair of this year's raising was ticketed \$30. The London gentlemen will sell equally good specimens for \$4 or \$5 the pair. G. T. Rykert had some nice Aylesburys but not equal to the foregoing. Muscovy Ducks were shown by Mr. Ker, of Stamford, whose pair was decidedly the best, and by Messrs. R. A. Wood and J. F. Williams. The latter had a fine coop of young ones—very large for their age. Mr. Wood had a fine pair of white Muscovys. There was only one pair of Chinese geese on the ground, and that was exhibited by Mr. Ker, of Stamford. They are very fine. There were gigantic specimens of coloured and Bremen Geese. The coloured ones were owned by Messrs. Porter, Lamb and Cullis. The Bremens are first class. J. Cullis, of Hamilton, had the best pair. His gander was the finest we ever saw. Next to Mr. Cullis were Mr. Lamb's. He had a very handsome pair. Messrs. Porter and Forfar also have good specimens. Turkeys were not in large variety, but there were some good ones. Among them was a pair of Bronzes, unticketed; a fine Bronze cock, owned by Messrs. Peters; a still better owned by Mr. Lamb; a fine white turkey cock, owned by Mr. Bogue; and a splendid wild cock owned by Mr. Lamb. But, perhaps, the gems of the poultry department are yet to be named. They were the pigeons. Mr. T. Lynch, of this city, showed a cage of beautiful ring doves; Mr. H. Whitehead, of Brampton, a fine collection of several kinds, among which the Fantails were conspicuous for number and beauty; and, to crown all, Lieut. Col. Hazzard had a number of pairs in wicker-work coops, the finest pigeons ever shown in this country, so far as our knowledge extends. His Pouters and Carriers are very beautiful. They were labelled for sale, but the prices of some at least are almost prohibitory. A pair of Dun Carriers, \$40; a black cock and Dun hen, \$50; and a superb pair of Black Carriers, \$100. Can such prices be got in these days of cheap postage? We doubt it. Perhaps, however, we underestimate the enthusiasm of Canadian pigeon fanciers.

EXAMPLE TO HENS.—The *New Haven Register* says: A certain Capt. Rogers laid an egg the other day on the table in our editorial room, measuring nearly eight inches in circumference. Whereupon an exchange remarks: We want to hire that man as an example to our hens.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—The *New England Farmer* pronounces the common opinion about this malady being produced by some worm which is generated in the throat as incorrect. It says the cause is colds and sore throats, which the chickens get by wandering in the wet grass. It asks how many chickens' lives anybody ever saved by running feathers down their throats to scoop out the worms. It says the true remedy is administered before the disease makes its appearance, and that is to confine the chickens away from the early morning grass.

"THE HENWIFE'S" RECIPE FOR PRESERVING EGGS.—Mrs. Ferguson Blair, better known in British poultry circles as "the henwife," contributes the following recipe to *The Farmer* (Scottish). "Slake 2 lbs. of quicklime in 2 gallons of water. Let it stand for two days, till the residue has settled at the bottom of the vessel. Pour the clearer portion of the liquid into another jar, and into it proceed to immerse your eggs. Select only perfectly shelled eggs, as the slightest fracture or thinness of the shell would cause the failure of a whole batch. The fresher the eggs the better, but jars of selected eggs can be kept apart from the others, and labelled as such. The eggs must be put in with care, but it is immaterial how they are placed. Do not fill up the jar to the top, but leave at least 2 inches of lime water above the piece of wood or plate which should be placed over the eggs to prevent their floating. Tie up the jar, and write on the cover the date of preserving and number of dozens, or label the jars '1', '2', '3', &c."

Entomology.

Insects Affecting the Apple-Tree.

Mr. L. MORDEN, of Sidney, Holloway P.O., County of Hastings, has recently sent us some specimens of a caterpillar which affects his apple-trees, and on which he remarks as follows.—(1) "I first noticed these caterpillars to-day, though I believe they are not new to this locality. They are found in numbers upon each leaf, only moving on when all but the mid-rib is devoured. I found one newly planted "Talman Sweet" entirely stripped, having on it two worms apparently different from those I send. The specimens sent were taken from the twig of another where operations were just commenced. Please state what is known of the habits of the insect in question. (2) I lately noticed an apple-tree limb, one inch in diameter, which had been cut off, I suppose, by the insect described on page 231 of the present volume of THE CANADA FARMER. In this case the limb was very heavily laden with greenlings, but was prevented from breaking off by another limb upon which it rested. To meet this case, the insect turned aside into a small branch from the one already cut, which was successfully amputated, and the insect was thus enabled to escape, as the ground had been raked before I searched for the fallen limb. (3) Would it not be well to have the names of those who would be willing to take the entomological publication which was lately noticed in THE CANADA FARMER, forwarded to you, and sent off in a mass? Few Canadians would care to pay 20 cents postage for a 50 cent periodical. In order to send first the notice of willingness, and, secondly, the subscription, 20 cents would be required."

Owing to the pressure of matter occasioned by the Provincial Exhibition, our replies to Mr. Morden must be very brief. (1) The caterpillars sent us are specimens of the larvae of a moth named *Edema Conclina*, Smith and Abbot, and belong to the same family as the "Yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillars" described and figured in the early part of this volume of THE CANADA FARMER. They are not very widely diffused, but where they once make their appearance their devastations are very soon manifest. Watering with strong soap-suds, or hand picking, are the best remedies we can suggest. Any detailed description of the insect we must defer for a more favorable opportunity.

(2) We are glad to have our account of the apple-tree pruner, corroborated by our correspondent. We shall always be very thankful to our readers for similar information, whenever it lies in their power to afford it.

(3) We quite agree with the remarks made by our correspondent respecting the "Practical Entomologist" published at Philadelphia. Any of our readers who desire to subscribe to this really valuable periodical will please send their name and address, together with sixty-two cents for each copy they desire to take, to the Rev. Charles J. S. Bethune, Secretary to the Entomological Society of Canada, Cobourg, C. W., who has consented to procure the necessary copies, and forward them to their respective destinations. Fifty cents is the price of the periodical, for one year and twelve cents per annum is the amount of the Canadian postage that has to be prepaid. The first number of the new volume will be issued in October. Subscriptions should, therefore, be sent in at once.

THE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY SAW-FLY.—This now well-known insect has been as destructive as ever this year in many parts of the country. About a month ago we counted on the under side of a single currant leaf no less than two hundred and twenty-one eggs of this fly; the same branch had ten other leaves with about the same number of eggs on them. We can, therefore, safely assert that from this one branch would have been produced at least two thousand caterpillars, a number sufficient to destroy several bushes. From our observations this year, we should judge that there are more than two broods in the season; ever since the bushes first got into full leaf, down to the present time we have noticed constant successions of eggs, caterpillars, cocoons, and the perfect insects, all four stages being observed simultaneously.



Vaughan Fair.—"J. Abel" of Woodbridge, requests us to state that the township of Vaughan Agricultural Fair will be held at the village of Woodbridge, Oct. 21, 1866.

To Correspondents.—Owing to the press of Exhibition matter, several valuable communications are of necessity crowded out, and must await the appearance of our next issue.

SPECIMEN OF FALL WHEAT.—Mr. W. McKenzie, of North Koppel, has sent us a sample of very nice plump white fall wheat grown by him the present season, on new land, the yield of which was forty bushels to the acre. The sample is encouraging to the new settler, both as to quality and quantity.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—"Inquirer," writing from Sandwich, asks:—"Please inform me if you consider well made Hungarian hay as good or better, for fattening sheep and other stock as timothy; also what time you consider best to sow, how much seed per acre, and what stage of growth to cut."

Ans.—We do not consider Hungarian grass as anything like so nutritive as good timothy, but it bears a far heavier crop to the acre, making up in quantity what it lacks in quality. It should be sown whenever it is the right time to plant corn. From 12 to 28 quarts per acre may be put on, as you desire your hay fine or coarse. For dry fodder it should be cut when in blossom, and not suffered to mature its seed. We consider it chiefly valuable as a green forage crop for soiling purposes.

OVER FED SHEEP.—"George Miller," of Markham, writes under date of Sept. 8th, 1866:—"In your last I notice some great sales and also great weights of sheep. Now, sir, I do not believe much in over-fed animals for breeding purposes. I always find in my sales of stock that those in breeding order give the most satisfaction to both purchaser and disposer. I may mention that a few days ago I sold an imported Cotswold Ram to go to Kentucky for over \$300. The above mentioned Ram weighed about 370 lbs., and had bone and frame enough to carry over 400 lbs, if a person wanted tallow or the use of the animal destroyed. I may also mention that for my first prize Leicester Ram "Perfection," I was offered \$350, but did not want to dispose of him for another season. The last mentioned ram was illustrated in your paper as the winner of both first Provincial prizes last fall, and although another year older and not loaded with tallow is no disgrace to a show-ring yet.

FLAX PULLING MACHINE.—"A" young Farmer" writes from East Town as follows:—"In your issue of Sept. 1st, Vol. 3rd, I notice the inquiry of Rev. Dr. Freeland concerning a flax pulling machine, and as communications on agricultural subjects are invited by you, I take this opportunity of giving you any little information I may have. Last year Mr. Jacob Harrington, 12th line E. Zorra, shewed at the County, and also I think at the Provincial Show, the model of a flax puller, I am not able to say whether he has had any of them made or not, I was told that he was getting one made which was expected to do tolerably well. Mr. Brown who carries on the flax mill in this part, has imported this season from the States, a machine which works very well, and is at the same time very simple. It will pull 3½ acres per day. Two boys can work it; I am not sure how many it takes to bind after it. Your correspondent by addressing Mr. J. H. Brown, Flax dresser, East Zorra, by Woodstock, might receive all the particulars regarding price, address of maker, &c. It is the intention of Mr. Brown to import more of them, the demands of flax pullers having been most exorbitant this past season, some having to pay from \$7 to \$8 per acre where the flax

was bad to pull, \$5 per acre and \$5 25 per lodged grain was the general price. At that rate a person having 20 acres could afford to purchase one of these machines which costs in the neighbourhood of \$100. There was a large breadth of ground sown this last season, almost every farmer having more or less of it. The crop promises very well, especially for fibre, seed is neither the quality nor the quantity of last year's crop. Wherever the Times got his information concerning the amount of flax grown by Mr. Brown, it is wide of the mark. Mr. B. has on his own place and rented from farmers between two and three hundred acres. He allowed the farmers \$8 per acre as rent for and preparing the land. No doubt it would pay them better to put it in themselves, and no one inculcates this more strongly than Mr. Brown. Yet some have such an unfounded dread of the labour connected with it, that they would rather lose some than be troubled with it."

STRANGE DISEASE AMONG SHEEP.—"James Peters," of Eramosa, writes as follows:—"I see in THE CANADA FARMER of the 15th of September, that Mr. Thomas Puzey, of Woodhouse, Gore, has lost 18 sheep and lambs from some disease not understood by the farmers in that vicinity. About 20 years since I lost several sheep about the same time of the year, that is, soon after harvest, and three or four of my neighbours lost part of their flocks also. When it was too late, we found out that the sheep died from eating too many peas picked up on the ground after harvest. When the stomach is filled with dry peas, soon afterwards it begins to swell and press so much against the valve of the stomach, that the animal cannot chew the cud, and the result is, the sheep sickens and dies. I do not know of any cure in such a case; the best way is to prevent it by letting the hogs pick the stubbles first. Since we have adopted this plan we have not lost a single sheep from that cause. If these few hints are of any use to my brother farmers, they are at their service."

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, OCT. 1, 1866.

The Fag End of Harvest.

OWING to the exceedingly wet weather that has prevailed for some time past, late grain crops have suffered severely. We regret to hear complaints as to grown wheat, spoilt barley, shelled peas and wasted oats, from several quarters. We believe that early sown grains came off well in most parts of the country, but crops put in late, have been seriously lessened in value by the ordeal of excessive rain to which they have been subjected. Another sharp lesson on the necessity for underdraining has been given in many localities. Heretofore drought has been the teacher, and now wet has in turn become preceptor on this subject. A well-drained field suffers far less from either extreme dry or extreme wet weather than a field that is undrained. When drought prevails, moisture ascends through the open pores of the ground, and when rain comes in large quantities, it soon percolates through the surface soil, and finds its way off through the passages provided for its escape. We hope more attention will be given to land drainage, and as an incentive to it, the Provincial Association would do well to put on its prize list a liberal premium for the best drained farm.

THE PRIZE LIST.—As heretofore, we delay the publication of the Prize List until it has undergone official revision. In spite of the utmost care, inaccuracies of one sort or other will creep into the account of premiums, during the hurry of Exhibition week. As the CANADA FARMER is filed or bound for future reference, we deem it of importance to have our publication of the Prize List as accurate as possible

The Exhibition.

The people of Upper Canada may well be congratulated upon the results of the Exhibition, which has just closed. It has been a great success in the widest sense of the term. It was not merely that the Association succeeded in bringing together an immense variety of animals and articles to compete for the prizes offered, nor that the people flocked by tens of thousands to see them. In those respects there may have been much to rejoice over; but it is only when we look more closely at the merits of the collection, and compare the Exhibition of this year with its predecessors, that we fully appreciate the triumphs which our farmers, and indeed our whole people have won. Comparing the recent Exhibition with previous ones those best able to judge declare it to have been on the whole, the best ever held in Upper Canada, inasmuch as it gave abundant evidence of the gratifying progress which the country is making in very many respects. It furnished new evidence not only of the superiority of Upper Canada as an agricultural country, and of the increasing intelligence and enterprise of her farmers, but of the rapid advancement we are making in nearly all the branches of industry of which the varied prize list takes cognizance.

The show of stock was better than ever before. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, were all in advance of former years. It is not so much that particular animals were shown which have never before been equalled—as that the average was better than on any previous occasion. Almost without exception the animals shown were excellent. The points of good animals are becoming so well known to our farmers, that scarcely any one now makes the mistake of bringing an inferior beast to the Provincial Show.

The progress which our agriculturists are making in the introduction of improved breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, is of the greatest advantage to the country. As the Exhibition from year to year gathers together the most intelligent farmers from all parts of the province, the advantages of having the best kinds of farm stock are impressed upon a greater number of farmers; and every year thorough-bred animals are bought and taken away from the Exhibition to be introduced into farm-yards where they were never seen before. By this means the stock of the country is being steadily and rapidly improved.

In machinery and manufactures the Exhibition was exceedingly good. It is only by carefully looking through these departments and remembering how meagre they were a dozen years ago, that we can appreciate the advances which Canadian manufacturers have made. The excellence of the articles exhibited is quite as gratifying a feature as the variety. In many descriptions of Canadian-made goods, our manufacturers have attained a degree of excellence not surpassed in any country.

The show of roots and vegetables was better probably than on any previous occasion. In grain, our farmers have so long excelled that they could hardly improve much upon the high reputation which Upper Canada wheat and barley already holds. The excellence of the show of fruits and grapes, was especially gratifying. One gentleman exhibited no less than thirty-eight varieties of out-door grapes grown by him. It was also shown that by the aid of glass without heat, some of the choicest foreign grapes can be brought to great perfection in our climate. After the glass structure has been provided, there is no more trouble than in growing out-door grapes. We have long felt that Upper Canada is capable of becoming a great fruit growing country. It used to be pretended that the soil and climate of this Province were not favourable to the growth of fruit. But this fallacy is now entirely exploded. The profits of fruit growing are as much within the reach of our farmers as of any in the world. In much the same way it used to be alleged that bees would not thrive well in Canada,

The exhibition in that department this year must be accepted as conclusive proof of the contrary. Not only was the show of bees, bee-hives and honey better, but the interest excited by the bee-exhibitors was one of the leading features of the Show. Like the big cheese, the bees were constantly a centre of attraction to large crowds, many of whom not only examined the bees, hives and honey, but determined to become bee-keepers themselves.

Another branch of agricultural industry which this Exhibition shows to be rapidly rising into importance is that of cheese-making. The dairy produce was all good, but especially satisfactory was the show of factory-made cheese. This is comparatively a new thing in Canada; but the rapidity with which it is being introduced is most gratifying. A few years ago we imported nearly all the cheese used in Canada from the United States; but our farmers have learned that they can make an equally good article for themselves, and reap larger profits from it than by growing grain.

These things show how greatly the farmers of the country are widening the scope of their operations. Nothing can contribute more to the prosperity and independence of both the individual farmer and the community than the development of all branches of

The Crystal Palace.

We present herewith a spirited engraving of the building which forms the chief feature of the Exhibition grounds near this city. It stands a noble monument of the public spirit and liberality of the city of Toronto, and adjacent municipalities, and is excellently adapted to the purpose it was intended to serve. The ground was donated by government, and toward the cost of the structure a grant of £5,000 was made by the Corporation of Toronto, £1,000 by the County Council and £200 each by three Township Agricultural Societies. The foundation stone of the Crystal Palace was laid July 16, 1858. It measures 236 feet in length, and 144 in breadth, covering an area of more than 2,200 superficial feet on the ground floor. To this space must be added 1,110 feet occupied by galleries running round the whole extent of the palace, and reached by four convenient staircases, of easy ascent, placed in the transepts. Ample space is thus afforded for the display of the various articles entered for exhibition, while it is estimated that there is also room for upwards of 8,000 visitors. The building is one of great strength and though its appearance is light and fairy-looking it will bear a vast strain and sustain an immense dead weight. It occupies a fine

catalogue should be prepared, showing the name and residence of the exhibitor and the character of the articles exhibited? At the English prize-shows, pamphlets are always prepared in this way, and sold to visitors at a moderate price, and the information which is given respecting the breeding and owners of animals—their position in the show-ground, &c.—is very useful, while, the catalogue is convenient for future reference. The Yorkshire plan, too, of showing in large figures on a revolving telegraph pole, placed in the centre of the "ring," the numbers of the winning horses, is excellent, while a separate trial ring for horses on sale, is a great advantage to intending buyers and sellers as well as a fruitful source of interest to the public. Respecting the shearing qualification in the sheep sections, we have to record our satisfaction that this regulation of the Board of Agriculture is likely hereafter to be stringently enforced by the Inspectors appointed for the purpose. Unfair shearing was for years a fruitful source of annoyance and acerbity among competitors in Great Britain. Now, however, by a steady adherence to an imperative regulation, this artifice is gradually disappearing in British show-yards. We trust the same satisfactory condition of things will obtain at Kingston next year. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by our



CRYSTAL PALACE, TORONTO.

the farmer's calling. Formerly, when a farm ceased to produce good wheat crops, the owner thought himself ruined and his farm almost worthless. Now, every intelligent farmer understands that in such a case he has several resources left him. A year ago, gloomy prophets told us that, when the American Government put a tax upon our grain, we should be ruined. But grain-raising is only one of many resources which our farmers enjoy, and they are surprised to find how little injury we are likely to suffer from the American tariff. The Exhibition of 1866 must be of inestimable value in increasing the confidence of our farming community in the variety of their resources, and in strengthening the feeling of sturdy independence and self-reliance which is beginning more than ever to pervade all classes of our countrymen. By cultivating a diversity of crops, and turning out a variety of products, we of necessity lessen the evil effects of failure in any one direction, and it is on the basis of a mixed and varied husbandry that the fabrics of commerce and manufacture must be built, if we are to become a thoroughly self-contained and thrifty people.

position, overlooking the harbour and lake, and lying adjacent to the Northern and Grand Trunk Railways, is of easy access. There are four grand entrances, east, west, north and south, the last of which faces the railway and is approached through an elegant porch, 32 by 16 feet, which adds much to the imposing appearance of the structure. The Crystal Palace is situated to the west of Toronto, and is distant about a mile and a half from the centre of the city.

Hints in regard to future Provincial Exhibitions.

When the recollections of the Provincial Show, just closed, are fresh and vivid, it may be well to drop a few hints as to points in which improvement is desirable and practicable in time to come. In the first place, we may suggest whether visitors and even judges are not left too much in the dark as to the animals and articles they inspect. Very little information is provided, except what the on-lookers' own ken can discover. Would it not be highly desirable that each animal and article exhibited should have attached to it a certain number, and that a printed

Upper Canada Fruit Growers at the comparative insignificance of the prizes offered for pomological productions. We coincide with this view, and are of opinion that the directors of the Show would do well to revise the prize list, so far as fruit is concerned. We would also express the hope that next year will bring some competitors for the \$100 prize for the "best steam plough or cultivator in operation on the ground." We believe we are correct in stating that Canada is the only British Province where steam machinery has not been successfully employed in tillage operations. With a short season such as we have, where the multifarious operations of the farm are necessarily crowded into a few weeks, the steam cultivator affords the means of performing the maximum amount of work in the minimum length of time. This is a subject that demands more attention than has hitherto been accorded to it in this country. We would further suggest that more care should be taken to have animals exhibited strictly in accordance with the classes to which they belong. In the pig department of the Show, for instance, large Yorkshires and Berkshires competed both in their

own proper classes, and in "Other large breeds." So also Suffolks were shown in the "Suffolk" class, and also in "Other small breeds." Essex pigs were shown as Berkshires, and also in "Other small breeds." This ought not to be allowed. The class "other breeds," is intended to be quite distinct from any known and established breed otherwise provided for in the Prize List. While speaking of pigs, we may take the opportunity of urging that the Essex should be recognized as a distinct breed, and premiums offered for it as such. It is at least as good a breed as the Suffolk. We think it much better; and we happen to know that several Essex breeders who own very fine specimens will not bring them to the show because they have no chance except as they are lumped in promiscuously among 'Other small breeds.' We would also urge a larger provision of close horse stables. A number of horses were obliged to be sent home this year, after their owners had been at the expense of entering and bringing them, because there was no room for them. Meantime, as Mr. R. L. Denison stated at the Annual Meeting of the Association, a number of horse stables were occupied by grooms as sleeping rooms. This is certainly wrong, and ought not to be permitted hereafter. A stall built and offered for horse accommodation is perverted from its true use when chartered as a man's bed-room. We would further submit whether there ought not to be a number of close cattle stalls provided, which the owners of choice animals can have by paying an extra price for them. Complaints of favouritism have been loudly made because certain parties were allowed horse stalls for the accommodation of their cattle. Such privileges, if allowed, should be offered to the general public on the condition of the payment of a stipulated price for the extra accommodation. We venture to throw out these hints, and shall be glad to receive any additional ones which readers and correspondents may desire to make now while the recent date of the Exhibition is likely to suggest such things. Too often hints for improvement are first delayed and then forgotten.

New York State Fair.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1866.

THIS noted resort of valetudinarians and fashionables has been filled, for the past four days, with a very different class of visitors from that which usually hovers about its precincts during "the gay and festive summer time." The annual exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society has just come off here, and multitudes of plain, practical matter-of-fact farmers, whose muscular frames and weather-beaten faces contrast strangely with the dandy forms and lily white countenances of the few specimens of American upper-tendom that remain at this late period of the "season," have crowded the streets and shady walks of this lovely retreat. Sentimentalism and idleness have been superseded for the time by a thoroughly earnest utilitarianism.

The fair has proved a complete success. It was predicted by many that the place chosen for it would be unfavourable to the best results, but these fears have not been verified. A town or city on the line of the great Central Railroad, is the most convenient locality for such an exhibition. Saratoga is reached by branch lines of railroad, but the effective arrangements made by the officers of the Agricultural Society and railroad men have obviated pretty effectively any inconveniences that might have been anticipated from that source. Timely agreement on a scale of charges by the hotel keepers, prevented complaints on the score of excessive expense, a serious difficulty as it appeared to not a few when Saratoga was first announced as the locality for the Fair. It is notorious for extravagant hotel charges; but the fixing and advertising of rates no higher than those charged by houses of a similar grade in other towns and cities, removed a most weighty objection to the "watering place" as the scene of the Exhibition. The Saratogians contributed liberally and exerted themselves much to make the thing go off with *éclat*, and they have had most gratifying and creditable success. The display made

by exhibitors, the arrangements and accommodation, and the attendance of visitors all conspired to secure a satisfactory result. We have attended several New York exhibitions, and with the exception of Rochester, which has obviously superior advantages to those of any other place in the State, no locality has, in our opinion, outdone Saratoga. The weather was rather unfavourable on the first and last days of the show, but Wednesday and Thursday, it was all that could be desired; and it is estimated that not less than 20,000 people visited the grounds on each of those days. Upwards of \$11,000 have been taken for admission fees, and the treasurer, Mr. Luther H. Tucker, of the *Country Gentleman*, is highly pleased at the condition of the Society's exchequer.

All excellence in this world is comparative, and the best way of conveying to Canadians an idea of a foreign exhibition is to state how it compares with their own. Taking the Provincial Show as a sort of standard, the New York Fair is, in most respects, inferior to it. The implement department is the only one in which there is decided superiority; and, in regard to that, the Americans so utterly eclipse their Canadian neighbours, that contrast, not comparison, is the word by which their relative achievements must be expressed. In portions of some other departments, New York equals, and even excels, Canada. Mention will be made of these in the proper place.

In particularizing a little, we may begin with the live stock. Our American cousins are great on horse-flesh, but this part of the Exhibition was not quite up to the usual mark. The New York Society, with commendable wisdom, eschews all trotting matches at Fairs, and this, no doubt, prevents the attendance of "the fancy" and their horses. Roadsters and saddle horses were, however, pretty well represented, and the deficiency was more in the direction of draught and farm-stock animals. The display of horses, though not extensive, was good, and some really fine creatures rewarded the gaze of the admiring beholders. Almost the same style of remark may be made about the cattle. The most approved breeds had a few very select and choice representatives; but in grades, working oxen, milch cows, and fat stock, the show was deficient. The number of Short Horns on the ground was but small, yet it comprised several animals of rare excellence. They were chiefly from the herds of Messrs. Cornell, Sheldon, Thorne, and Hayes. Almost every creature was above mediocrity, and among the young stock were some of wonderful promise. Mr. Sheldon's 2nd. Duke of Geneva is a Short Horn prodigy, both as to size and points. Only eighteen months old; he weighs 1,800 pounds! An average growth of 100 pounds per month is, indeed extraordinary, and speaks volumes as to the aptitude of this breed to take on fat. Mr. Sheldon stated that he had another young bull at home that at twelve months old was more than 1,200 pounds in weight. Mr. James Howard, the celebrated implement manufacturer, from Bedford, England, who is now on a tour in this country, was at the Fair, and greatly admired the second Duke of Geneva. He expressed the opinion that the animal for size and development could not be equalled by any Short Horn breeder in Britain. Mr. Hayes' "Rosy Duke" one year old, is a very fine animal. Some heifers from the herds of Hon. Ezra Cornell, and Mr. Sheldon, are very beautiful and promising. Very choice Devons were shown by Messrs. Hilton and Swart. The bull "Prince of Wales," owned by the last named gentleman is indeed a beauty, and well deserved the red ribbon with which the judges adorned him. Alderneys were shown by Messrs. Dinsmore, Hayes, Eaton, and Pomeroy. Among several fine specimens, a yearling bull, bred by Jno. Giles, of South Woodstock, Connecticut, and exhibited by Mr. Hayes, particularly attracted our notice. Messrs. Wolcott & Campbell, of Oneida Mills, N. Y., were almost the only exhibitors of Ayrshires. Their stock is excellent. Only three Herefords, a bull and two cows, were on the ground. They were nothing extra. The Galloways,

that form so striking a feature in the Canadian shows, had not a solitary representative. Merino sheep were, of course, in full force. To a British eye, the best of them are ugly, dirty-looking creatures, and it is difficult to account for the hold they have taken of Brother Jonathan's affections. Long-wools are evidently gaining in favour with American flock masters. Mr. Gazeley had some good Cotswolds, and Mr. Loomis, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, had some excellent Cotswolds and Leicester. Messrs. Wolcott & Campbell had some good Leicesters, and Mr. Wing, of Dutchess county, N. Y., had some imported Cotswolds of fair quality. Mr. Deuel exhibited a two-year old Cotswold ram, bred by Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph. The long-wool pens were greatly frequented, and much inquisitiveness was manifested by practical farmers as to the merits of their occupants. There are hopeful signs of a subsidence of the Merino fever among United States sheep men. The show of pigs consisted almost wholly of large breeds. I think no Canadian exhibition has ever had so fine a display of Yorkshires and Cheshires, as were brought together at this fair. The Berkshires were burlesqued by two pens—one containing a jet black sow and nine little pigs, a mixture of native, Essex, and Berkshire; and the other (save the mark) occupied by a coarse white sow and six little white pigs. No true Berkshires, Suffolks, or Essex, were on the ground. The display of poultry was decidedly good—as a whole, not up to the average of Canadian exhibitions, but in some classes better. The chief exhibitors in this department were S. & W. Allen, of Vergennes, Vt.; and Mr. O. Wendell, of Albany. Some noted New York fowl fanciers did not show at all. The Messrs. Allen showed 57 varieties of fowls, and among them the Brahmas, grey Dominiques, Sumatra, and Derby games; Hong Kong geese, bronze turkeys, Aylesbury ducks, and Bremen geese, deserve special mention. They also showed a nice collection of pigeons, among them a superb pair of Jacobins, and some fine Pouters, Trumpeters, and Fantails. Pigeons were also shown by Mr. Wendell, of Albany. The Messrs. Allen also showed coach and sheep dogs. The Scotch Colley is coming into use in this country among sheep-men, being found helpful in tending large flocks. It is hardly practicable in this communication to give a detailed account of the implement part of the show. We spent a great deal of time in close study of the practical working of many ingenious, labour-saving contrivances, and have a body of notes concerning them, sufficient to get up a decently-sized book. At some future time, perhaps, an effort may be made to get up a condensed account of some of them for the information of Canadians. It is well, however, to mention in this connection, that the award of the judges in regard to the great implement trial held in Auburn during the month of July last, which we attended, was made public on Wednesday. Never, perhaps, was so thorough a testing bestowed on rival implements than on that occasion. Nearly three weeks were occupied by the ordeal, and of course the result was awaited with much anxiety by the competitors and the agricultural public. The trial was conducted by men of large experience and undoubted impartiality, so that much confidence is deservedly placed in their verdict. The competition was chiefly in regard to Mowers and Reapers, and Canadian manufacturers and farmers have no little interest in learning the result. It is as follows:—In class 1, for Mowers, the "Buckeye Mower," entered by Adriance Sherman & Co., was awarded the gold medal. The "Rhode Island Clipper" took the second premium. Class 2, for "Reaper and Raker" combined, D. M. Osborn and Co., were awarded the gold medal, and C. Wheeler, jr., the second premium. Class 24, "Self-Rakers;" Seymour, Morgan & Allen, were awarded the gold medal, and C. C. Bradley & Co., the second premium. Class 3, combined "Mower and Reapers" and "Hand-Rakes;" Walter A. Wood took the gold medal, and J. L. Herrington the second prize. Class 4, combined "Reaper" with "Self-Raking" attachment; Williams, Wallace & Co., gold medal, Seymour, Morgan & Allen, the second premium. Other implements were tested, but mention of the above must suffice for the present.

The display of vegetables presented nothing remarkable except some very big pumpkins. This department was far inferior to an average Provincial Show. "Domestic Hall" contained many specimens of useful articles, but none of special interest. "Floral Hall" was beautifully decorated with flowers, among which a splendid collection of Gladioli sent by Mr. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., was the most conspicuous feature. Fruits as well as flowers were shown in this hall, and a very excellent lot they were. The apples and grapes were especially fine. In dairy products the show was remarkably deficient, considering the fame of New York in regard to cheese and butter. Whether the prospect of another "Mammoth Cheese" arriving from Canada frightened the men of Oneida and Herkimer, or not, I cannot tell,

but there were only 13 entries of cheese and 7 of butter. Mr. Harris's gigantic cheese arrived safely, and formed an attractive and lucrative side show all by itself. Its weight, "7,000 lbs!" conspicuously placed outside, excited general attention and wonderment. Very little honey was exhibited. Two women were at the fair, one a representative of D. P. Kidder, Vermont, and the other, W. A. Flanders, of Shelby, Ohio, in *propria persona*. It was reported that Kidder got so badly roasted at the New England Fair in Brattleboro', Vermont, last week, in consequence of certain tricks in the bee business, of which he has been guilty, that he deemed it the part of prudence not to show his face at Saratoga. Mr. Flanders is a thorough apiarian, and one can pick up a great deal of useful information about bees in the course of a short conversation with him. His hive is a most convenient affair, and possesses advantages not equalled by any hive we ever saw before. Made on the moveable-comb principle, it can be opened like the leaves of a book, and every frame examined with the utmost readiness. The boxes for surplus honey are made on a new principle. They have comb guides, and are put together in sections by which any portion of the contents of a box can be removed without disturbing the bees. This hive took the first premium, both at the New England and New York Fairs. Mr. Flanders' apiary consists wholly of Italian bees, and, as it is located on Kelly's Island, twelve miles from any common bees, it possesses peculiar advantages for the production and multiplication of pure Italian queens. The flax interest does not appear to flourish largely in the State of New York, judging by this exhibition. Only a single bunch, and that of inferior quality was to be seen.

The public discussions held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, were well attended and capably sustained. In this respect New-Yorkers outdo Canadians. One or two abortive attempts have been made to get up discussions on agricultural questions during our Provincial Show, and it were well if in future the example of our neighbours were better copied. The success of these discussions very much depends upon having some one to start them. This is not left to chance by the New York Society, but some able, experienced practical man is engaged beforehand to lead off in a free, conversational way. The ice once broken, there is no difficulty whatever, except in bringing the thing to a close. The most interesting discussion was on the first evening, when dairy farming, city milk farms, butter and cheese-making in families and factories, were the topics under consideration. Strange to say, much doubt appears to exist among experienced dairy-men on this side as to whether, after all, much has been gained by the factory plan. Want of conscientiousness on the part of the suppliers of the milk, seems to create almost insuperable difficulties. People will be careless about cleanliness, a most important and essential item. Adulteration is also practiced to a shameful extent. The lactometer is now defied with impunity. Men will cheat by skimming milk, or diluting it with water, and then adding salt to make it stand the lactometer test. One man it was alleged had been fined \$500 for cheating, but the factory in whose interest he had been prosecuted, had suffered to the extent of \$3,000 by the affair. A dairyman from Herkimer county, maintained that cheese can be made cheaper in private dairies than it can in factories. Many farmers are making cheese on the factory plan upon a small scale, using vats and other appliances like those by means of which labour is saved and the process expedited in factories. The discussion on Wednesday evening was on the culture of small fruits. It was opened by Prof. Burgess, of Ulster county, who showed very lucidly the profitability of raising small fruits for the market. That veteran fruit culturist, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Boston, was present, and added much to the interest of the evening. More than one speaker urged from experience the wisdom of planting grapes in soil not over rich. On Thursday evening the discussion was preceded by the Annual Address before the Society, delivered by Hon. Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, Illinois. It was an able sketch of the agriculture of the world in general, and the United States in particular, and eloquently eulogised the farmers' calling, as the most healthful, independent, and intellectual of human occupations. After the address a discussion of the question, "how to renovate worn out farms," was opened by Mr. Harris, late of the *Genesee Farmer*. Much interest was manifested in the subject, but nothing new was said. The importance of stock-keeping, root-growing, sheep-hurdling, clover-raising, and judicious rotations, was well urged by a number of speakers.

A Scotch farmer finds by actual measurement that his cattle drink over twenty-five gallons of water each per day.

Michigan State Fair.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 21, 1866

ALAS for the Michiganders! They had made every "calculation" for an exhibition this year which should outstrip all its seventeen predecessors in this State, and would undoubtedly have succeeded but for the weather, which has proved most unpropitious. Tuesday it rained almost incessantly, so that the first day of the fair was a *dies non*. Wednesday, dawned cloudy and dubious-looking, and something very like a Scotch mist, filled the air until about eight o'clock, when the sky became rather more clear and the air lighter. But it was cloudy and threatening all day. Still it didn't rain, and that was a great point gained. Exhibitors plucked up courage, and the grounds assumed a very lively appearance. Machinery was got into shape, implements were unpacked and put in order, wares of all kinds were displayed and the stock stalls began to fill up. Many entries had been delayed in consequence of the condition of the weather prevalent for some time prior to the first Exhibition day, but, by Wednesday evening, 1,798 entries were made. A goodly number of visitors found their way to the grounds on the afternoon of the second day, and by evening a general feeling of hopefulness began to prevail. It was not yet too late to achieve a success. The Executive Committee would extend the fair into Saturday. It would certainly be a splendid day to-morrow. So wise a man as Mr. Sanford Howard, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, doubted if it could rain any more, it had rained so much for the past ten days. We were by no means sanguine as to the weather clearing up, and ventured to say that if it were Canada instead of Michigan, we should expect more wet. The event justified the prediction. At midnight the sky-bottles were again uncorked and a gentle, steady rain set in. Only one hope remained when Thursday morning dawned wet and lowering. "It rains before seven, and will quit before eleven." But it didn't quit. It was worse after eleven than it had been before, and proved, with but slight and temporary intermissions, a thoroughly rainy day. Still the people wouldn't give it up. With an indomitable perseverance worthy of all praise, they resolved to wait and see what Friday would bring forth. Happily, they did not wait in vain. To-day has proved dry and for the most part sun-shiny. The grounds being sandy have dried up almost past belief. Exhibitors were on the alert at an early hour, and put things in order for the best display the case would admit of. Visitors began to flock in so soon as it became apparent that the weather had actually cleared up. All the incoming trains have been crowded with passengers, the town has been full of private conveyances, and the number of the people present at the fair during the afternoon has been variously estimated at from 6,500 to 10,000. Exclamations of pleasure and congratulations at the happy turn of affairs might be heard on every hand. The general feeling was well expressed by one jubilant individual who loudly exclaimed, "The day we celebrate has arrived at last!"

Considering that it has been emphatically State-fairing under difficulties, and those of a most formidable and depressing kind, the "Wolverines" have made a very creditable display, and one that was well worth going to see. Michigan is a much younger and far less wealthy State than New York, yet in some respects its exhibition has been nearly, if not quite, equal to that of its older and richer sister. Indeed, the show of grains, roots, vegetables, and cheese, has been, if anything, superior to that brought together last week at Saratoga. In horses, too, Michigan has far surpassed New York. This, however, is very much owing to a purse of \$2,000 and other lesser purses, having been made up partly by the Society and partly by private contribution, which are to be raced for to-morrow, if the state of the track and weather permit. Michigan has a number of noble horses, and her citizens have the reputation of being very "horsey." The Annual National Horse Fair held at Kalamazoo, the sixth of which is to come off next month, is both a proof of this and an incentive to it. Not only have the best horses owned in the State been collected on the fair grounds in Adrian this week, but "Dexter" and "Patchin," the two most celebrated race horses in the United States, are here to compete for the heaviest purse. Through

the kindness of Mr. Green, Superintendent of the horse department, we had an opportunity of examining these celebrated trotters very minutely. They are stabled in large, well-lit boxes, more like rooms than horse-stalls. The grooms unblanketed them, so that we had a good chance to study their points. They are both very ordinary-looking animals, and are not at all of the English racehorse make, though they are of the approved colour—dark brown. "Dexter" has the disfigurement of four white legs and a white face, and is the smaller horse of the two. They are smaller and heavier limbed animals than the true English race horse. "Patchin," especially, is a very heavily-built horse, and though trained to the fullest development of muscle without fat, has a clumsy look in the stable. He is a vicious brute, and though fortunately at a safe distance, aimed a spiteful kick at us during our visit to his box. "Dexter" has won upwards of \$15,000 during the present season, and has made under the saddle, the fastest time on record, viz.—2.18. Besides these noted consors, there are a number of very superior and beautiful horses on exhibition. Several handsome pairs of carriage horses were driven round the fair grounds on Wednesday and to-day, among them a superb team of iron-greys, fit for the state coach of a prince. Saddle-horses are poorly represented. There is a good show of horses of all work, and of draught horses, the latter almost wholly brought originally from Canada. Mules are bred to some extent in Michigan. Three good Kentucky jacks are on exhibition, and rend the air at intervals with their hideous braying.

The show of cattle has been exceedingly good although some classes were without a representative. We were not aware that Michigan could boast such prime Durham stock as we have seen at this fair. The principal Short Horn exhibitors are Messrs. Curtis, Conley, and Smith. "Hotspur," a six-year old bull, owned by Mr. Smith, is a very fine animal. He was bred by Mr. Harrison, of New York, got by "Duke of Gloucester," out of a cow imported by Mr. Stone, of Guelph, and sold by him to Mr. Harrison. He is, therefore, half-brother to "Oxford Lad," and very nearly his equal. There is also a red bull, four years old, owned by Mr. Conley, a son of Mr. Stone's "5th Duke of Cambridge," a very meritorious animal. Mr. Curtis has a fine three-year old bull, got by "Duke of Gloucester" out of imported "Miss Butterfly." The ring of Durham cows, ten in number, made a very fine appearance, and comprised some excellent animals. Mr. Curtis' "Lucy," bred by the Warfields, of Kentucky, would be hard to be beat anywhere. She is broad across the hips, full in the rump, and exceedingly neat about the head and fore-end generally. The Devon class had some fine animals in it, but was not equal in merit to the Short Horn class. We saw no really first-class Devon bull on the ground; there were, however, two choice Devon cows from Mr. Wainright's well-known "Helen" family, together with a yearling heifer of great beauty and promise. No Ayrshires, Jerseys, or Galloways, were exhibited. There were a few good yokes of oxen and steers, but no grade of cattle of any particular merit. The sheep pens were well filled, at least seven-eighths of them containing Merinos. A more be-draggled, woe-begone looking lot of sheep we have seldom seen. Exposure to rain removes the greasy black coating from the Merinos in which their fanciers delight, and which from its own specific gravity and the dirt which it collects, helps to make the fleeces weigh so heavily. The choicest bucks were blanketed to preserve their beauty from being washed away, but most of the sheep had been more or less in the rain, and abundant apologies were made by their owners for their ill-looks. We had the curiosity to enquire the value of the sheep on exhibition. Two or three bucks had cost their owners \$1,000. That sum was offered for one ram on the ground and was refused, the owner saying that he could make more than that out of him in a single year. Another was held at \$2,000. Ordinary Merino lambs are held at from \$25 to \$50 each. A lot from Vermont brought for exhibition and sale are offered at the following prices:—1 pen of 5 ewes, \$200 each; 1 pen of 3 bucks, \$500 each; 1 pen of 4 bucks from \$200 to \$300 each. Another lot of 15, from Vermont are for sale at from \$400 to \$500. Many of these sheep are certainly remarkable for the fineness of their wool, and the manner in which they are fleeced all over—belly as well as back—and down to the very hoofs. Just now Merinos are slightly at a discount in Michigan. Mr. Edward Wallington of Saline, who has a large number of Leicester and Cotswold sheep at the fair, sold his wool this season at 70 cts. per pound, while Merino wool only fetched 50 cts. He sold 1,000 pounds to a single firm at that rate. His best ram sheared 20 lb. 3 oz., and his best ewe 11½ lbs. These lost by cleansing less than one-third, whilst the Merinos lose more than two-thirds. Mr. Wallington had some fine sheep on the ground, the best among them being a pair of Cotswolds, which he bought some time ago of Mr. George Miller of Markham, for \$175 in gold. Messrs. Fellows had

some fair Leicesters. Mr. A. C. Smith of Selkirk, Haldimand Co., C.W., was at the fair with 67 Leicesters for exhibition and sale. He sold a two-year old ram to a party from Chicago for \$125 greenbacks, and has been selling yearling bucks from \$50 to \$80, and yearling ewes and lambs at from \$30 to \$40. The long-wools are evidently destined to establish a foothold in Michigan. The show of pigs has been chiefly confined to "Chester Whites," a breed we do not admire. They are coarse in bone and bristle, and must be correspondingly coarse in texture of meat. They have long heads, meddlesome-looking snouts, no dish of face, and flop ears that well-nigh blind their eyes. They cannot compare for a moment with an improved Yorkshire, Berkshire, Suffolk, or Essex. None of the breeds just named were on the ground. The poultry show did not amount to much. It was small and the birds were for the most part very inferior. There was one good coop of Brahmas, and one of Black Spanish, though the cock was disfigured by the total loss of his comb by frost. The white faces were, however, well developed. Seabright Bantams were caricatured by a coop of mongrel birds with top-knots! One good pair of Aylesburys was exhibited, but no geese or turkeys. Domestic Hall contained a number of useful and fancy articles. Sewing machines, pianos and melodeons were numerous. The fine arts received due honour. A large oil painting of a wounded soldier and an attendant Sister of Charity is a fine thing. The peculiar pallor of countenance resulting from a gunshot wound, has been caught and rendered by the artist with wonderful accuracy. Another oil painting of Mt. Hood, in Oregon, is worthy of special mention; having seen Mt. Hood we can testify to the faithfulness of the artist's picture. It is one of the grandest sights on the Pacific coast. Fair hands had patiently woven ever-green wreaths into the form of an arched and pillared monument, which had a very pretty effect, standing in the centre of the hall. The display of flowers was limited, but that of fruit was very fine, particularly in apples, pears and grapes. Some fine samples of hops were on exhibition. We saw no flax. Maple and sorghum sugar were shown. A fine assortment of loaves of bread competed for the premium for the best baking. The show of implements was good—less extensive of course than at Saratoga, but comprising, in the main, the same articles. For this reason, particularization may be postponed until a period of greater leisure, when possibly, an article on recently invented American-farm implements, may be framed for the information of the Canadian public, out of materials collected at these State Fairs. This letter is quite long enough, and we close it with a sincere expression of sympathy for the Michigan folks in view of the disagreeable weather which has so marred their enjoyment—an earnest hope that they may have "better luck next time"—and a still more earnest one that we in Canada may be spared such trials during our approaching exhibition, as our nearest western neighbours have had to endure in the course of theirs.

ENGRAVINGS OF PRIZE STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.—Our artists are busily engaged in preparing engravings of several animals and implements to which premiums were awarded at the recent Exhibition. The show being a week earlier this year than last, it is impossible for us to present our readers with any of these engravings in the present number. We have pleasure, however, in furnishing a spirited and beautiful illustration of the Crystal Palace and grounds as they appeared during the Exhibition. The sketch from which the wood-cut has been engraved, was taken expressly for THE CANADA FARMER, and is so accurate and life-like that it will vividly recall to the recollection of many visitors, the scene on which they recently gazed with so much pride and pleasure.

SALE OF DUTCH FLOWERING BULBS.—On Wednesday of Exhibition week, Messrs. Wakefield, Coate & Co., had an auction sale of bulbous roots, on account of Mr. J. A. Simmers, Seedsman of this city. It was well attended, the bidding was spirited, and many lots were keenly contested. This is the third annual sale of the kind Mr. Simmers has had, and we are glad to find that much better prices have been realized at the recent sale than at either of the previous ones. Heretofore these sales have been at a sacrifice, and have been of use only in getting Mr. Simmers's importations tested, and his reputation as a careful Seedsman thereby established. We have grown bulbs of his importation for the past two years, both in the house and garden, and have found them true to name, excellent in quality, and of vigorous vitality. Every family should have at least a few Dutch flowering bulbs, to enliven the dreariness of winter in-doors, and to enhance the charms of early spring out-of-doors.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Annual Meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association.

THE usual annual meeting of the Association was held on Friday morning of Exhibition week, in the Board Room at the Crystal Palace grounds. The attendance was large, nearly every county in the Province being represented by one or more delegates. Shortly after 10 o'clock, N. J. McGillivray Esq., of Glengarry, the retiring President, took the chair. Messrs. H. C. Thomson, and W. Edwards acted as Secretaries. A full representation of the members of the Board was present. After making up the roll of delegates, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. Mr. J. P. Wheeler, of Carborough was elected President, Mr. Thomas Stock, of Waterdown, 1st Vice-President, and Mr. Nimmo, of Camden, 2nd Vice President. Mr. R. L. Denison was re-appointed Treasurer. After some discussion as to obtaining the requisite guarantee of accommodation, it was put and carried that the next Provincial Exhibition be held at Kingston. Mr. Miller, of Halton, begged to draw the attention of the Association to the fact that there was not enough room on the grounds for the number of horses on exhibition. He hoped that they would have enough accommodation next time. Mr. Denison stated that it was not that there was not enough accommodation for horses, but that it was used for bedrooms and parlours for parties attending the Exhibition. The price, \$1, was so low that a great many were immediately taken up, and thus the want of room complained of took place. Mr. Foote, a delegate, took the liberty of mentioning a complaint he had to make, not only that the stables for horses had been occupied by cattle and by men sleeping in them, but that the best animals on exhibition could not be seen. He had come from a long distance purposely to view them, and had not once been permitted to set his eyes on them. If Mr. Christie and other men got extra prizes and heavy encouragement for importing better stock, and yet they had to go home without seeing these splendid animals, it was discouraging. He had found people who had gone all the way to Belleville without seeing them. Mr. Christie felt it was only due to himself and to the meeting that he should say something on this point. He was not the only one on the ground who had stalls. There were others who had privileges accorded to them, and he could only say that he could not have his cattle subjected to general interference and touching. No man who was the proprietor of valuable cattle but was quite as much averse to it as he was. He could say this, that on the occasion of their first Exhibition in Hamilton these animals were handled in such a manner that they did not recover for several weeks afterwards. He had not put them where they were in order to prevent their being seen; on the contrary, he had instructed his herdsman that they should be shown, and the doors had been opened for the greater part of the day; but every one knew, for instance, that cows in calf should not be raised up immediately after having had a meal. On one or two occasions he thought Mr. Foote called, when he (Mr. Christie) was there and saw them. Mr. Foote stated that he did not see them at all. Mr. Christie affirmed that it was his desire that they should be seen, but he was desirous to keep some of them as much as possible from being hurt. If they have not been seen already by parties, he had given instructions that they should, but had told them not to allow persons to raise them when they are lying down. While the men were there he had asked them to leave the doors open and admit every person who wished to see them to do so. Mr. Jordison instanced the case of Mr. Geo. Booth, the English breeder, who, when placing cattle on exhibition at the Yorkshire (England) Agricultural Show, and the same complaint was made, said that, although his cattle were injured, he would let such be the case, as, while they were there, they were the property of those who came to see them, and must be seen. Mr. Christie affirmed that such was an unreasonable request. He knew Mr. George Booth, and Cuddy his herdsman,

and could state that they took good care of their cattle. Mr. Gregg, Glengarry, thought it was ridiculous that the persons who had been at large expense in importing breeds from other sections should be inconvenienced in such a way. Any person who knew anything about it knew that it was very injurious to rouse up cattle just after being fed. He believed that Mr. Christie's herdsman had done everything that he could to show them to the public.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the Railway and Steamboat companies for carrying freight and passengers at reduced rates; to the City Council for their kindness in preparing the grounds; to the retiring President for the manner in which he had discharged his duties; and to the Secretaries Messrs. Thomson and Edwards. Some complaints were made as to difficulty and delay in drawing prize money, to which a reply were made by Mr. Denison, explaining the cases referred to. Col. Johnson, of London, called attention to the fact that the Association had a considerable balance of funds in the hands of the Bank of Upper Canada. The sum was \$16,753, 16. Hon. Mr. Christie stated that communication with the Bank and Government authorized the belief that the amount would in due time be recovered. Mr. Rykert stated that but for the negligence and delay of the Secretaries of County Societies, the sum in the hands of the Bank would be far less than it is. After some further conversational discussion on this point, the meeting adjourned.

The Harvest.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from L'Original, Sep. 10, 1866, as follows:—"The general tenor of your harvest report will not apply to this section of country, or we think any part of the Ottawa Valley, or the Lower Province. At the time my last communication relating to the weather and the crops, some five weeks since, was written, everything seemed to give evidence of a bountiful harvest and a favourable season. Unhappily, quite another aspect is given to the state of things at the present time of writing. We have been visited with the most wet and long continued unfavorable harvest weather, we hesitate not to say, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Its effects are of an immensely damaging character. Instead of there being gathered in one of the most splendid harvests, towards which a few weeks ago prospects seemed to tend, there has, perhaps never been so small an amount of good and undamaged grain housed. This remark will also apply to hay, in this region. An extract from my journal will perhaps give as good an idea of the kind of weather we have had, for a month or more, as any. "Aug. 1st. A rainy day—very wet hay harvest. 2nd. Heavy rains again to-day. 4th. Drizzling rain all day—very like late fall weather. 4th. Drizzling still—wheat (winter variety), sprouting standing. 6th. Rain came down again in torrents. 7th. Showery. 9th. Another rainy day. 10th. Had a slight shower. 12th. Fine days now. 14th. Another great rain, seemingly commencing. 15th. Clearing up. 16th. Very cold nights, frost-like. 18th. Weather looks rainy. 19th. Had a slight sprinkling of rain. 20th. A slight shower. 21st. Showery—very catching weather. 22nd. Rainy. 23rd. Cool and cloudy. 24th. Frequent showers. 25th. Alternately, fine, and raining. 26th. Do. do. do.—such a wet harvest was perhaps never known in this country. 27th. Raining still—the bulk of grain is ripe and is growing standing or down. 28th. Heavy showers. 30th. Some dry days now—hard to get grain properly dry, is almost rotten. Sept. 2nd. Rain poured down heavily last night—very warm and cloudy. 3rd. Rain came down in torrents again. 4th. A dense fog this A.M. 5th. A rainy day. 7th. Drizzling rain commenced this P.M. 8th. Another wet day."

Such a record speaks for itself. The weather, unfortunately, during the prevalence of wet was much of the time very warm, and grain sufficiently ripe commenced growing whether standing or down. Not so much damage was done spring wheat as if it had been the winter variety which is here not much grown. Spring wheat—the Black Sea variety seems so much enveloped in a thick chaff, as to be beyond the reach of most deteriorating influences. Nevertheless, fully fifty per cent. of the crop hereabouts has received damage by sprouting. In many instances grain has been housed in a wet and very bad con-

dition, and fears are entertained of its heating. As to root crops, most varieties of potatoes have rusted some time since, and the tubers will be small. As an effect of this wet weather, the disease is working on every hand. Altogether there will be a poor crop of this esculent the present season. Turnips and carrots will be a heavy crop. Turnips were much injured during the early stages of their growth by insects, but this wet season appears to be favorable for their growth. The corn crop, so far as can be judged from present appearances, and if early fall frosts hold off late, will go far to make up deficiencies in the general state of other grains. Some fields of this great cereal will fully average 80 to 100 bush. per acre this year. The season has been peculiarly favorable for that close planting which is essential to produce a "pernium crop." Private advices from the Lower Province lead me to think that the weather has been with them, in some respects more unfavorable, than in this section; and reports appearing to bear in that direction, are leaking out of some of the newspapers. But that's all one—things must be in a very bad condition, indeed, to have any unfavorable reports relating to this subject, from that source."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from East Zorra, under date of Sept 15, 1866:—"Your readers are naturally anxious to learn the prospects, throughout Canada, in regard to this season's crops; and as nothing has appeared in THE FARMER from this county indicating the probable yield, allow me to present a few facts. If, however, I tell the whole truth, many of your readers will set me down as a grumbler, to which I plead before-hand 'not guilty.' Much of the winter wheat was ploughed up, and the land re-seeded with other crops: very little of what was left yielded 10 bushels per acre; I have heard of as high as 25 and as low as 2 bushels per acre. One neighbour had 21 acres which yielded him 80 bushels. Another has 40 bushels from 8 acres and others have from 5 to 15 bushels per acre. It is not from want of straw. The causes are rust, Hessian fly, and the midge. My own was midge-proof, but all, except what was sheltered by fences, was so late as to be almost ruined by the rust. The land was in excellent condition in the spring, and crops were never put in better, and, I think, a larger increase was sown than ever before known. It remained very dry and vegetation was very slow till the 27th May, when rain commenced, since which it has seldom been dry more than three days at a time. Spring crops of all kinds have presented a very luxurious appearance; hence the glowing accounts given by travelling newspaper correspondents; but experienced farmers are aware that a superabundance of straw is no sign of a good yield of grain, but quite the reverse. Never was there a greater amount of straw taken from the land, and such has been the scarcity of hands that, but for reaping machines a great quantity must have rotted where it grew. The general price paid for men was \$1.50 per day, and in many instances \$2 per day. When we consider the amount of labour required before the grain is got to market, I question if farmers will have much left after paying all expenses. Very little spring grain has been threshed yet. I have heard as high as 15 bushels of spring wheat per acre which, I fear, is above the average, as the midge was bad on the early, and the rust on the late sown. Barley is expected to yield well; I have seen a crop that gave 30 bushels, and have heard of others having 50 or 60 to the acre, perhaps 40 will be about the average. Peas will be an average crop; but I think oats have been too long laid to yield abundantly; late sown fields have suffered greatly from grasshoppers; as have also tarces, second crop clover and turnips. In all my travels I have seen but few turnips that promise an average crop; carrots are better; potatoes yield immensely now, but the indication of disease, is so prevalent that, with such continued wet, we can hardly hope to save them. Small fruits have been abundant; but pears and plums are a rarity, and apples will be only half a crop.

"The foregoing is applicable to our clay loams, with but few exceptions. Sandy soils and leachy sub-soils can present a more cheerful picture. I fear, however, that the bulk of all grain will be dark in colour and inferior in sample, on account of the wet.

"Joseph Harris once wrote that 'none but bad farmers want a dropping summer,' and this season has strongly verified the truth of his remark. It has also proved that without underdrains, in such soils as ours, there are no safeguards in wet seasons.

"Since writing the above, I have employed the threshing machine, and find the yield of my own wheat as follows:—Winter wheat, 8 bushels of very inferior quality. Spring wheat, Rio Grande, 14 bushels and Fyfe (or Scotch) averaged 20 bushels per acre of good quality."



The Horticultural Department of the Provincial Exhibition.

FLOWERS.

The wretchedly wet weather that has prevailed so much during the past summer, and especially the drenching days of the week preceding the Exhibition, caused the show in this department to be rather inferior to what it usually is. Many tender annuals are completely ruined by a heavy fall of rain, and most flowers lose their beauty and fragrance when prevented from enjoying sunshine, and warmth. In spite of all difficulties, however, there was still a very fair and highly attractive display, particularly in dahlias, roses, asters, Japan lilies, &c. In the case of hot-house plants, of which there was a very good number exhibited, the drawbacks occasioned by the weather have not, of course, had much effect; though they were subjected to the unwonted disadvantage of being arranged behind rows of huge yellow cheeses, crocks of butter, bottles of native wine, and in the case of a Cape heather, even in close proximity to a parcel of home-grown tobacco! With these obstacles interposed, it was very difficult for us to see the names of the plants or to discover their respective owners. We shall, however, endeavor to give as correct an account as we can.

To begin, in the order of the prize list, with the dahlias. Here, as in most cases, the best display was made by our local horticulturists, those at a distance being precluded from much competition by the delicacy of the flowers, the most beautiful of which will rarely endure carriage for any distance. Mr. Leslie and Mr. Fleming, of Toronto, carried off most of the prizes in this section, their dahlias being remarkable for size, perfection of form, and beauty of color. The collections shown by Mr. Goldsmith, of Grantham, Mr. Weatherstone, of Bronte; and Judge Harrison, of Toronto, were also very fine, and must have occasioned the judges no little difficulty in their task of choosing between them. The little bouquet dahlias which are now coming so much into fashion, were also well represented, and together with their larger competitors, presented a very gay and brilliant appearance.

In the near neighbourhood of the dahlias were the pansies, the finest of which, to our mind, were in the collection of Mr. Best. Some of them were enormously large, perfect in their outline, and almost without any pale centre. It is much to be regretted that he did not display them on a white ground instead of a dark one. Mr. Weatherstone and Mr. Leslie's collections were also very good.

The asters, both China and German, are this year very fine indeed—the latter being particularly large. Almost all colours were there to be seen, from pure snowy white to deep purple and rich pink, some streaked and variegated, and others perfectly spotless, all being gay and beautiful. The finest collections were those of Messrs. Ford and Hay, of Waterdown, Mr. Weatherstone, Mr. Goldsmith, and Mr. McQuigan, of Toronto.

Verbenas have perhaps suffered more than almost any other flower by the recent heavy rains, and do not compare so well as might be expected with the collections at former exhibitions; still there are many fine specimens. In the new varieties, Mr. Freed, of Hamilton, carried off the palm; auricula-eyed specimens being remarkably fine. Judge Harrison, Judge Morrison, Mr. McPherson, and others of our citizens, who are so widely known for their love of floriculture, were not behind-hand in this section. Mr. Guttrey, of Toronto, Mr. Goldsmith, who had to carry his all the way from the neighborhood of St. Catharines, and Mr. Buchanan, exhibited also some good collections, and many beautiful new varieties. Of petunias, great favorites of our own, we were surprised to find but two collections, one of which was evidently much injured by carriage. Mr. Weatherstone's were very fine mottled specimens, but did not present so great a variety as might have been expected.

Hollyhocks too were only represented by one single collection, belonging also to Mr. Weatherstone. These were remarkably large and double, and very handsome, though chiefly of the paler colours.

The collections of named annuals in bloom were very large and good; one gentleman, Mr. McQuigan, exhibiting about 120 varieties. Mr. Forsyth, of Toronto, carried off the first prize by his large and beautiful collection. Mr. Goldsmith's though not quite so large, contained a number of interesting varieties such as the datura, some singularly colored chrysanthemums, etc. Messrs. Ford and Hay's collection is chiefly remarkable for its grasses, and everlasting flowers for winter bouquets.

And now let us look at the roses, whose beauty and magnificence might easily make us fancy we were back in the end of June, were it not for the autumn flowers in close proximity, and the cold chilling rain dripping so steadily outside. Judge Harrison's collection was wonderfully fine, and contained a large number of varieties. Mr. Leslie exhibited 21 beautiful kinds, all large and blooming; and Mr. Weatherstone a goodly number more of these justly favorite flowers.

We have now enumerated all the principal occupants of the tables on the north side of the Floral Hall. In the middle were arranged the pots of hot-house plants, chief among which was the long array contributed by Mr. McPherson. This collection contained no less than 72 varieties, some of them, such as the *Tritoma Uvaria*, the *Justitia Carneae*, and others, with gorgeous flowers; some remarkable for their gaily-coloured foliage, and others for their singularly beautiful forms. Judge Morrison also exhibited a fine collection, conspicuous among which was a magnificent fuschia in full flower; and Prof. Hirschfelder a series of about forty specimens. More admired, perhaps, than any was a collection of splendid Fuschias, exhibited by Judge Harrison. As we said above, the defective arrangement, and strange mixture of discordant articles, prevented our obtaining a close inspection of these beautiful plants, or doing full justice to their varied excellencies.

Below those, on the side of the hall next the Picture Gallery, and behind the grapes and pears, were ranged the rest of the flowers. The first that presented themselves to our notice were the coxcombs, of which a fine array was exhibited by Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton. Next came the bouquets, of which there were nearly twenty entries. The larger ones for the table were very beautiful, particularly one sent by Mr. Weatherstone, of Bronte, which contained a great number of Gladiolus and other handsome flowers. Those exhibited by Prof. Hirschfelder and Mr. McPherson, were wonderfully beautiful in colour and interesting from the variety of flowers they contained; others, too, were exceedingly pretty, but too numerous to notice particularly.

Many of the hand bouquets were sweet and charming enough for the fair damsels at a bridal party, while one might be thought meet for the bride herself. The pre-eminence we should give to that sent by Mr. Freed, of Hamilton, though among so many that were beautiful, it was difficult to make a choice. Judge Harrison's contained some lovely rosebuds, which especially set it off.

Further on were some fine balsams contributed by Mr. Williams, of Niagara, and Mr. McQuigan, of this city, and beyond them again some gorgeous gladiolus and Japan lilies, exhibited by Mr. Fleming. Intermingled were some collections of perennial phloxes, the finest of which were from the garden of Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, the others being contributed by Mr. Weatherstone and Mr. Fleming.

On the north side, on venturing round again, we found some fine stocks that we overlooked before, sent by Mr. McQuigan and Mr. Leslie; some very gorgeous marigolds, and two large collections of zinnias sent by Mr. McQuigan and Messrs. Ford and Hay. These latter classed among the extra entries, as were also a collection of herbaceous plants exhibited by Mr. Forsyth. Close to the flowers on this side was one of those strange fancies classed as a "floral ornament," which are so common at country shows. It was a miniature house and garden, but was chiefly remarkable for its want of taste and its entire lack of anything that is artistic. Among the genuine floral ornaments was a very graceful design contributed by Mr. McPherson; this was really artistic, and would form a charming ornament for a *dejeuner a la fourchette*. Mr. R. Guttrey exhibited another that would be very handsome were it not for its base, which is rather in the Chinese style.

And now, in conclusion, we must draw attention to the pot plant of a coloured gentleman, Mr. William Nelson, of Toronto, which he no doubt cherishes as a reminder of what he has happily escaped. Is in a specimen of the renowned cotton plant, whose existence must have often been execrated by many a slave in the Southern plantations.

FRUIT.

The display of fruit spread out over the greater portion of the long table which occupied the centre of the new building to the north of the Fine Arts Room, formed a most attractive feature of the Exhibition, and has not, we think, been surpassed on any former occasion in this Province.

Among the professional growers and nurserymen, Mr. C. Arnold, of Paris, exhibited 36 varieties of apples, some of them very fine specimens, both in size and quality. His "Gravenstein," "Benoni," "Duchess of Oldenburg," "Swaar," and a few others were particularly worthy of mention. The first prize has been awarded to Mr. Arnold for his apples. The same exhibitor also showed 10 varieties of pears, by which he has taken the second prize. Next to Mr. Arnold, comes John A. Bruce & Co. of Hamilton, who exhibited 20 varieties of apples, among which were some very fine specimens. He also showed a display of different kinds of fruit, including apples, pears, grapes, &c. For one collection of twenty varieties of pears he has been awarded the first prize. Among these, the "Stevens' Genesee," the "Bartlett," the "Bell Anguini," the "Glout Moreau," and the "Louise Bonne de Jersey," were most worthy of notice. They were large and of excellent flavour. Mr. George Leslie, of Toronto, had a splendid exhibition of apples and pears, including not less than 150 varieties of apples, and about 80 varieties of pears. He had also some remarkably fine Strawberry crabs, of which the most noticeable was the "Transcendent," or fine, large pink. Mr. Leslie also deservedly obtained a prize for apples, and was awarded the first prize for the best display of fruits of all kinds. Indeed, there can be no question, that, taken as a whole, there was nothing in this department of the present Exhibition to match it in extent, variety and quality. Next in order on the table were the contributions of Messrs. Wolverton & Smith, of Grimsby. These gentlemen exhibited some beautiful specimens of fruit, and have secured the first prize for the best twenty varieties of apples, the first prize for the best ten varieties of pears, and also the first for the best ten varieties of peaches.

The rest of the fruit exhibited was furnished by amateur growers. The display was certainly extremely creditable, and compared most favourably with that of the professional growers already noticed. The show of apples, pears and peaches was very beautiful, and elicited unqualified commendations from visitors of all sorts; among whom we heard several gentlemen from the "other side" remark that they could not produce anything equal to it in the United States.

APPLES.—Mr. R. B. Worden, of Picton, exhibited twenty varieties of very splendid apples, which, for size and beauty of shape, could hardly be surpassed. The following are the names of the varieties in this lot.—St. Lawrence, King of Tompkins County, Maiden's Blush, Cabashea, Twenty ounce Pippin, Golden Russett, Northern Spy, Bailey Sweet, Hawley, Alexander, Rome Beauty, Pumpkins Sweet Russett, Ribston Pippin, Canada Rennet, Baldwin, Lamense, Rhode Island Greening, Newtown Pippin, Monmouth Pippin, and Indian Rare-ripe. The same gentleman also showed four varieties of cooking apples, and a splendid specimen of single variety, the Alexander apple.

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Niagara, another exhibitor in this department, obtained the first prize for the best twenty varieties of apples. It must have been no easy matter to decide between the merits of this gentleman's contribution and those of Mr. Worden's.

A beautiful sample of twenty varieties was also shown by Mr. Rykert, of Grantham. Other specimens of apples, too numerous to mention, in ten, four, and single varieties, adorned this portion of the table, and presented a charming display of what our Canadian climate can produce in this kind of fruit. The principal contributors to this section were:—Mr. J. C. Ferrier, Islington; Mr. S. J. J. Brown, Niagara; Mr. R. Warren, Niagara; Mr. A. F. Currie, Niagara; Mr. J. M. Whitlaw; Mr. J. Nicholson, York; Mr. G. J. Miller, Virgil; Mr. James Moore, Etobicoke; Mr. J. Freed, Hamilton; Mr. S. Wood, Etobicoke. We particularly noticed the four varieties, and the plate of one single variety, Blenheim Orange, exhibited by the last-named gentleman.

PEARS. The display of pears was also remarkably good; and showed that although this fruit is not extensively grown with us, the Province can furnish samples that may be placed beside those of New Jersey in the adjacent States, or even the French island of Jersey, without suffering by the comparison. We noticed some fine specimens shown by Mr. G. Rykert, of Grantham; S. J. J. Brown, Niagara; J. Buchanan, Hamilton; A. F. Currie, Niagara; G. J. Miller, Virgil; and J. Warren, Niagara.

PEACHES.—The show of this beautiful and luscious fruit, although inferior in number to the apple and pear, was not less creditable. We particularly

noticed some very large and fine samples exhibited by Mr. J. Buchanan, of Hamilton; a dish of white flesh peaches, labelled "stump the world," was remarkably fine; excellent specimens of early and late "Crawford's" were also piled in the most tempting manner on the various plates in this neighbourhood. Mr. S. J. J. Brown, of Niagara; G. J. Miller, of Virgil; A. F. Currie, Niagara; and H. J. Brown, of Niagara, also exhibited samples of this fruit.

PLUMS.—The collection of plums was not very large; but among them were several excellent specimens, exhibited by the Rev. E. Baldwin, of Toronto; Mr. R. B. Worden, of Picton; Mr. Bentham, of Guelph and other contributors.

QUINCES. We noticed a few plates of very fine quinces, shown by Mr. A. F. Currie, of Niagara; Mr. S. J. J. Brown, of Niagara; and Mr. S. B. Harrison, of Toronto.

GRAPES.—It is no longer a question whether or no Canada is adapted for the cultivation of the vine. The most sceptical must have been convinced that it is on surveying the large assortment of grapes at the present exhibition. In no branch of horticultural improvement has there been more real and gratifying advance, during the past few years, than in the increased attention paid to grape culture. A brief detail of what was displayed in this line is all that can now be attempted. Mr. Arnold, of Paris exhibited no fewer than 26 varieties of open air grapes, among which his specimen of Delaware, Rogers, 3, 4, and 15 were very fine. Mr. Arnold has some promising seedlings, the best of which the Canadian hybrid, bids fair to be a valuable horticultural acquisition; but no prize being offered for any but established and named varieties, these were not on exhibition. J. A. Bruce & Co. of Hamilton showed 14 open-air and 6 glass grown varieties; among the latter the Black Hamburg and Muscat of Alexandria were especially fine. James Taylor of St. Catharines had 30 varieties of open air grapes, among them the Rose Chasselas which, until now we had no idea, could be ripened in this country except under glass. H. M. Switzer, of Palermo, showed 14 varieties of open-air grapes. Among them were fine samples of White Sweetwater and Delaware. J. C. Kilborn, of Beamsville had the largest collection of open-air grapes in this country in all. He was the only exhibitor of Jonas Dr. Grant's pet grape. Mr. Kilborn thinks highly of it. His Dianas, Delawares, Ontarios, and Concordis were particularly good. He had the Creeping of which he was the only exhibitor, a grape of good promise. T. H. Graydon, of St. Catharines, had 25 varieties of open-air grapes, among them the best of Rogers' numbered grapes. The Nos. on exhibition were 1, 2, 1.5, 13, 14, 15, 19, 30, 33, 34, 41.

Some of these Mr. Graydon thinks are very valuable. He was sole exhibitor of Adirondac and Tokalon and speaks highly of them, especially of the latter, but it ripens late. The finest show of grapes grown in a cold vinery was that of the Rev. T. P. Hodge, of Port Credit. Among them are some varieties hitherto supposed to require artificial heat in this country. Two splendid bunches of Zinfandel are in this small but choice collection. One of these bunches was 14 inches long, 9 inches broad, and had a shoulder 7 inches deep. Both bunches are very close and compact. Among Mr. Hodge's grapes were fine samples of Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Bowood Muscat, Royal Muscadine, Muscat of Alexandria, and Chasselas Musque. I. Buchanan, Hamilton, showed 19 varieties of grapes, grown under glass, among which the Black Hamburg was particularly fine. By far the best collection of cold vinery grapes was that of John Gray of this city. He had 28 varieties, most of them very fine. Among them were Muscat of Alexandria, Golden Hamburg, Golden Sweetwater, Grizzly Frontignau, Rose Chasselas, Royal Muscadine and Victoria Hamburg, exceedingly well grown specimens. We quite expected this collection would take the first prize, but to our astonishment it was by some unaccountable mistake labelled second. This decision occasioned such exclamations of surprise and remonstrance, that the judges reconsidered and reversed their decision, and gave to Mr. Gray the honour that at first bestowed on the Messrs. Bruce. This was vexatious, no doubt, to the last named parties; but their collection, though a good one, was plainly inferior, both in extent and quality, to Mr. Gray's. "Honour to whom honour," would certainly award the palm to the larger and finer collection. George Leslie, of the Toronto nurseries, exhibited 22 varieties, 11 open-air and 11 grown in the cold vinery. Among them were several fine specimens as to size, but the open air kinds were somehow very backward as to ripening. This remark applies in a degree to all the grapes, and is to be accounted for by the lack of sunshine during the latter part of the present season.

VEGETABLES.

One side of the building, in which the fruits occupied the centre table, was set apart for vegetables,

and was well filled with choice samples. On the opposite side of the same building was ranged the collection of field grains and roots. Among the vegetables were magnificent monsters of the pumpkin and squash tribe, which might well claim the title of vegetable giants. One table squash, of large dimensions, was exhibited by Mr. C. C. Small, of Grafton, and marked as grown from seed imported from Australia. Mr. Gutthrey, Mr. Best, Mr. Holden, and Mr. Goldsmith, all of Toronto, exhibited splendid winter table squashes. Mr. Wright, of York, contributed some very large vegetable marrows. Large squashes for cattle were shown by Messrs. Burgess, Etobicoke; S. Wood, Etobicoke; James Moore, Etobicoke; and E. Stocks, of the same place. The first prize for winter cabbage was awarded to Mr. Nicholson, of York; the second to Mr. Gutthrey, of Toronto; the third to C. Holt, of Brooklyn. C. W. R. Gutthrey, of Toronto, also obtained the first prize for the best head of summer cabbage; G. Holt, of Brooklyn, the second; and J. King, of York, the third prize in the same section. There was an admirable display of red cabbage, for which the first prize was awarded to C. C. Small, of Grafton, and the second to A. W. Taylor, of Barton. Next to these imposing forms of vegetable production we noticed a very elegant collection of sweet corn contributed by Judge Morrison, Mr. J. Wickson, Mr. Hamilton, of Toronto, and Mr. Wright, of York. Above these, on the same table, were fine specimens of beet—the principal contributors being Judge Morrison, G. Rykert, of Grantham, H. Brown of Niagara, J. Miller, of Virgil, and Mr. Bentham, of Guelph. A good assortment of white, red, and yellow onions occupied a considerable space next to these. They were exhibited by Wright, of York, Hamilton, of Toronto, Taylor, of Barton, Smith, of Brockville, and Cooper, of York. Ranged against the wall on the same table was a goodly row of table parsnips, prizes for which were awarded to R. Gutthrey, of Toronto, and A. Baker of Guelph. On another table, on the same side of the building, were some very fine tomatoes, which, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, have ripened thoroughly. S. Cooper, Miller, Rykert, Armstrong, and Wright, were among the contributors to this section. Above and behind the tomatoes, was a first-rate display of cauliflower, the first prize for which was awarded to — Cooper of York, and 2nd, to J. D. Humphrey, Toronto. A prize for broccoli, in the same section, was awarded to A. W. Taylor, of Barton. Carrots for the table, and parsnips were shown by numerous contributors, and furnished a very creditable display. Among the contributors we may mention, Bentham, of Guelph, Daniels, Cooper, Nicholson and Wright, of York, Gutthrey and Holder, of Toronto, and Taylor, of Barton. Some very fine specimens of Capsicums, among which was a growing plant, loaded with the finest fruit, were exhibited in the same department. The specimens of celery furnished by Messrs. Burgess, Nicholson, and Gutthrey were very large and fine. A small collection of table turnips completed the assortment of vegetables on this side of the building. On the other side the field grains and roots were exhibited.

Meeting of Fruit Growers and Gardeners.

A MEETING of the more prominent of our Upper Canada pomologists, was held in the Crystal Palace on the last day of the Exhibition, Mr. George Leslie, of the Toronto Nurseries, in the chair.

The fruit growers present were Messrs. Vair, Forsyth, Fleming and Gray, of Toronto; Arnold, of Paris; Buchanan, Hanton, and Murray, of Hamilton; and D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines. A committee was appointed consisting of nearly the whole of the parties just named to suggest improvements in the prize list, the appointment of judges, &c., with the view of laying the same before the Board of Agriculture. At present, the prizes offered are in several of the horticultural departments of less value, than in the opinion of the meeting, is consistent with the importance of fruit culture. The prize for the best display of fruit, for example, is only four dollars, while the New York State Society offer thirty dollars for the best collection of fruit. Most of the horticulturists present were also of opinion that at least six judges should be appointed for the horticultural department, instead of three as hitherto. Local horticultural societies are also invited to forward suggestions to the Secretary, Mr. John Gray, in order that the claims of every fruit-growing district may meet with due attention. The committee, we understand, will meet in this city in the course of a few weeks; and it is further determined to hold an annual meeting at the place where the Provincial Exhibition takes place on the Friday of the Fair week.

Miscellaneous.

The President's Address.

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon last, N. J. McGillivray, Esq., President of the Upper Canada Agricultural Association, delivered the annual address from the grand stand. It was as follows:—
FARMERS OF CANADA:—

It now devolves upon me, as President of this Society, in accordance with the usual custom, to address you on those important matters that have been occupying our attention for the last three days. So many distinguished agriculturists have addressed you in former years that I feel unequal to the task of interesting you as they have done. But the agricultural interests of the country are so important that it would be a dereliction of duty in me not to try to say something that may be beneficial to us. I have to express my very great regret at the absence of His Excellency the Governor General, occasioned, as you are doubtless aware, by the death of a near relation. I am satisfied that His Excellency has the sincere sympathy of the farmers of Canada in the occasion that has prevented us from having the pleasure of seeing him amongst us at this time. May I crave your attention, therefore, while I address to you a few practical remarks on the present state and future prospects of agriculture in Canada. Year after year, with good reason, my predecessors in office have congratulated you on the progress which we, as farmers, have been making; and with the greatest of pleasure I find that I might safely do the same. And I sincerely trust that such arrangements are being made that at the Exhibition in Paris next year, the display of the natural and industrial productions of Canada will sufficiently prove that their encomium is just. Our prosperity has in the past been great, and still continues to increase. By reference to statistics, I observe that between the years 1851 and 1861 the live stock of Upper Canada has increased 30 per cent, while the produce of the soil attains the high figure of nearly 150 per cent increase, but allow me to remark that this cannot be taken as a true criterion of the intrinsic prosperity of the country. Such increase may follow from extended cultivation in reclaiming new lands, and from immigration, while older settlements and older reclaimed lands may be decreasing. The true criterion of continued prosperity must be that the lands already cleared are, through better cultivation, becoming more productive. In this respect, however, from the imperfect statistics given on this point, I feel myself at a loss how to speak. But these statistics I look upon as one of the highest importance, and would submit that the attention of this society might profitably be drawn to the advantage of collecting the same. It seems to be an undisputed fact that, in the older settled portions of the United States the yield per acre is becoming less, and on some parts of Canada, I am satisfied, the same is true. Might we not then devote some consideration to this important fact upon which our prosperity so materially depends. The exhibition of this year however, gives proof that on the whole we are progressing. The stock shown has in number and quality exceeded that of former years. While the machinery and implements exhibited show that the ingenuity of man is still prolific in adding to that which benefits the farmer, and to the means by which mother earth is made to yield her treasures to her children; and that these are taken advantage of by the Canadian. And notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, especially during the harvest, the varied productions of the soil submitted, prove that a good crop has been secured in comparatively good condition. For this, as in duty bound, we give thanks to our God.

It is right on such occasions as this to enquire into the causes that have led to this prosperity, so that from past experience we may draw future guidance, and still advance. First, and most important among these, is the great blessing of peace which we have so long enjoyed, and for which under Providence we have to thank our connection with Great Britain. May we never cease to value that connection, and the more so, that England continually approves her care for us, for even now there are landing upon our shores some of her noble army to help in our defence in this time of threatened danger. And here let me make mention of that great and now accomplished

undertaking of laying the Atlantic cable, through the medium of which we no sooner asked for aid, than immediately the answer came, *your help is coming*. Nothing drains the resources of the country and checks particularly agricultural improvement, like war; drawing as it does so many of the inhabitants from profitable occupation, and carrying in its train such immense destruction of property.

Next to the blessing of peace, I might mention the fostering care of the Legislature, as exemplified in their annual grants to this and kindred societies throughout the country, and in their late endeavours to introduce and extend the cultivation of flax. The growth of the population, ever adding as it does to the working energy of our country, had tended in no small degree to the increase of agricultural wealth. While the railways and public highways, by facilitating the transmission of goods to market, benefit largely the farmers in the more remote settlements. The intelligence of a people is also a most important mean toward this end; and our common school system of education, in its steady advance and in the cheapness, with which a young farmer may now acquire much theoretical and scientific knowledge, has added greatly to this progress. The same has been the effect of the press, by means of which, instructive articles on agriculture and commerce are daily circulated and read by our people. Lastly, science has done its part in helping us. It is true that science, in its application to the farming interest, is slower in its effects than when applied to the manufacturing. The best mechanism of scientific research is expensive, and the wealth of the manufacturer generally enables him at once to avail himself of it, while the smaller available resources of the farmer often preclude him from procuring many a machine which would prove of great advantage. Nevertheless, science has been laid hold of by the Canadian farmer, and many are the appliances now, by which at little expense compared to years gone by, the soil can be made to yield its fruit.

These are some of the most important causes of our present prosperous condition. Let us now, reasoning from them, draw some useful instruction for the future. The same means that have proved successful in the past, must prove successful in the future, and if more earnestness and energy are applied to the use of those means greater will be our progress. Of incalculable importance is a wise and conciliatory spirit towards foreign nations, so that as long as possible we may enjoy peace especially the cultivation of friendly feelings with our nearest neighbours, the people of the United States, children of the same parents, having the same interests with ourselves, and possessed of the same energetic Saxon spirit, whose effect in the civilization of the world, and the improvement of all the interests of civilized nations can scarcely be computed. In any neighbourhood, if the inhabitants live amicably together, interchanging the courtesies of life, they can materially assist each other in many ways, so with nations. The Reciprocity Treaty, entered into many years ago between Britain and the United States, proved of great advantage both to them and to us, as is shown by the immense increase of imports and exports during its continuance. We regret it has now been repealed, but are thankful that it appears the effects will by no means be so hurtful as was anticipated. Nations cannot live without each other's assistance any more than individuals; and we find the American people still continue to buy extensively from us. In the encouragement of immigration the Legislature might do much for us. The more labourers we have in our land, the cheaper will labour be, and the more will be accomplished, thereby adding to our wealth. It is to be regretted that so many emigrants, year after year, pass through our country to the Western States, while in British territory there lies so much uncultivated fertile land. A great deal might also be done by our Government in the establishment of agricultural schools. In Ireland, under the supervision of the Board of National Education, these are among the valuable means that have produced in that country the present advancement in farming. These Irish schools are preparatory to a higher institution, at which young men, generally the sons of farmers, are taught at a cheap rate the usual branches of a sound English education, as also book-keeping, land surveying, levelling, mapping, animal and vegetable physiology, botany, geology, chemistry with practical agriculture, and horticulture—there being attached to the institution a farm on which the practice of agriculture in its most improved forms is pointed out. In this country generally there is little knowledge of scientific farming, and often even by the farmer very little interest taken in the occupation. Hence the daily emigration of our young men to the gold regions or the commercial cities. A step of very great consequence and from which no doubt beneficial results will flow, has been taken in the opening up of commercial relations with distant countries. And we may congratulate ourselves that the report of the Commis-

sioner appointed for this purpose is so favourable. The Confederation of the Provinces, giving us a more influential position and a name; and the Intercolonial Railway, enabling us at all seasons of the year to exchange goods with other countries, will, no doubt, tend greatly to our advancement. But we must ever bear in mind that the best Legislature in the world can do little to advance a country, unless the individual exertions of enterprising men are faithfully and continuously employed. Therefore, let us, each and all, do our best to promote the agricultural interests of our beloved land.

And now, in conclusion, let me call your attention to some matters that seem to me to have been too much overlooked heretofore. One is the necessity of a more satisfactory adaptation of our stock, our crops, and modes of farming to our climate. Every country, yes, even every district, has a peculiar climate and soil: so with Canada. And while we value the breeds of cattle that are found most profitable in Britain, it is a question whether the same breeds generally prove the most profitable here. Would it not be well to direct attention to the subject and try if, by care in crossing our present breeds, we could not produce other breeds better adapted to the several parts of our country, which being so extensive, must possess many varieties of soil as well as climate? A similar remark might apply although perhaps not to the same extent, to our crops. Rotation of crops is a matter that in Canada generally receives too little attention—this more especially in Central Canada. When a field is found to be good and yield well, it is too often the case that that field is cropped year after year until its very life-blood is withdrawn, and years of good manuring will scarcely restore it—one of the causes, no doubt, of the complaint that old settlements do not produce such good crops as new. A regular rotation of crops and regular manuring would certainly prevent this. Root crops are also, I believe, too much neglected. They are incalculably useful in pulverizing the soil, and enabling the farmer to clear it of weeds.

One other matter, and I will not detain you longer. The establishment of regular fairs or markets throughout the whole country, quarterly, monthly or weekly, according to the requirements of the place, would be of such advantage that those who have not been accustomed to them cannot comprehend it. There, and there only, can the farmer become acquainted with the real value of that of which he has to dispose. An immense saving of time and labor would also be the consequence. Instead of the farmer in want of a good horse, cow or sheep, driving around the country for days or weeks, till he finds the object of his search, half a day at the fair will show him all the animals for sale. He can there satisfy himself better, and save much time, which is money. At such a place also, he will learn, by contact and conversation with his fellow farmers, any new ideas on the subjects that should interest him, and naturally be induced to emulate his more enterprising neighbor. Let us, then, for the sake of our beloved Canada, put our shoulders to the wheel, and push forwards as best we can the agriculture of our land. And while we do so, let us nobly determine to defend what we do possess. If those threatening invaders, the Fenians, do set foot upon our soil, I am satisfied that we, the sons of toil, and subjects of a beloved Queen and Government, will give them such a reception that they will regret that they ever attempted to molest us.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

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Is published for the benefit of my customers, and I will forward it to every one as rapidly as possible. To all others, I charge ten cents per copy, which is not half the cost. Postage pre-paid to all. All lovers of flowers who design to plant Bulbs this fall will find it to their interest to obtain my catalogue. Address,

13-19-11

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT Sale of Pure-bred Galloway Cattle, Leicester Sheep and 6 sex pigs, the property of Thos. McGee, Esq., to be sold without reserve, by Mr. W. G. Knowles, at his farm, Janeville, 1 1/2 miles from Guelph, on Tuesday, the 10th of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock at noon. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms of Sale.—1 bidder \$20, cash, over that sum a bill will be given on approved notes, if requested. Catalogues may be had on application of Mr. W. G. Knowles, or at the Mercury office, Guelph. Oct 1st, 21st September, 1866.

GARNET CHILI POTATOES.

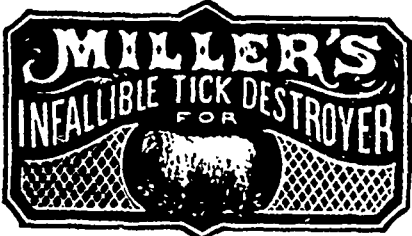
A SEEDLING winter variety of the late Rev. C. E. Goodrich, Utica, N. Y., has been well tested, is one-third more productive than the Prince Albert (a very productive sort), good for use as such, not subject to disease, and ought to be generally cultivated. I will post-pay 1 lb. for 25 cents to any post office in Upper Canada, or express at purchaser's expense, in bags, 1 peck for \$2.00, or 1 bushel for \$2. Remit small sums in postage stamps, or in bills or orders—register. Write name and address plain. Direct, DR. FRANCIS, Delaware, C. W. Delaware Nursery, Oct. 1st, 1866.

AID FOR FARMERS.

\$15,000 TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED FARM LANDS.

INTEREST REASONABLE. TERMS FAVORABLE. TIME 2 TO 15 YEARS.

PAYABLE in half yearly or yearly instalments, with privilege of paying off loan at any time—deducting interest for the expired terms. This is the only safe way for farmers to take loans. GRADUAL PAYMENTS ARE EASY. Letters of enquiry must be pre-paid. Apply to GEO. F. BURROWS, Dundas, C. W. Oct 1st, 27th, 1866.



A CERTAIN cure for Tick, and all skin affections in Sheep. No tick master should be without it. Prepared only by HUGH MILLER & CO., Chemists, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 1.

COWS WANTED.

A PARTY intending to commence a large Dairy, wishes to purchase a number of GOOD COWS, to calve in the Spring. He will take them now, or at the end of the grass season. Those having good milkers to dispose of, will please address "Dairy," Canada Farmer Office, Toronto. 1st Sept., 1866.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK BREEDERS.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN DURHAM BULL CALVES, a few Durham heifers, the bull calves by Marlon Duke Aikens; 20 Cotswold, Leicester and Shropshire-down Rams, a few ewes, also Ram and Ewe Lamb. GEORGE MILLER, Marlham, P. O. Markham, September 8, 1866.

BONES! BONES! BONES!

CASH Paid for any quantity of Bones, delivered in Boston, at our Bone Flour Manufactory, in N. Y. Address, C. H. GARDNER, AGENT, Of the Boston Milling and Manufacturing Co., 10 Contant St., N. Y.

Seeds Direct from the Growers.

CHAS. SHARPE & CO., SEED GROWERS AND SEED MERCHANTS, LEAFORD, ENGLAND. Will be glad to send, on application, special quotations of FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS, of their own growth, from choice transplanted Stocks.

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

CANADA FARMER Office, Oct. 1, 1866

The produce market has been brisk during the past two weeks, and all grains have been in good demand. The barley season is now at its height, the receipts the year being very large. Yesterday as much as 55,000 bushels was received from farmers' waggon loads at the different wharves in the city—a quantity we believe unprecedented in a single day in any former year. Notwithstanding the large receipts, prices are well maintained. As high as 65c has been paid during the week for extra oats, and 65c is now freely paid for average samples. In wheat there is very little doing. In peas and oats the receipts are light and transactions confined to the street market. The following is the latest Corn Exchange Report.

Flour—Receipts 482 bbls, all grades in good demand, sales 200 bbls. Choice Superfine at \$9. Extra salable at \$7.50, holders asking \$7.75. Sales of small lot No. 1 superfine at \$7.25.

Wheat—Receipts 3,152 bushels, very little offering; sale of 162 bags Spring at \$1.43. No Fall Wheat offering.

Oats—No receipts by cars; street price, 27c to 25c.

Barley—Receipts 15 cars 4,215 bushels, sale of 1,000 bushels at 63c on cars. The receipts from farmers' waggons computed at from 55,000 to 60,000 bushels. Prices ranged from 60c to 65c on the street.

Peas—Very light receipts, street price 65c to 63c.

Provisions—Butter rather brisker on account of more favourable English advices, a few shipping lots moving at from 13c to 15c. Eggs in good demand at from 12c to 13c in large quantities. Hams scarce at 15c for C. dressed, new cured 17c to 18c. Lard—None in the market. Bacon scarce and selling in small lots at from 12 1/2c to 13c. Mess Pork—None in the market. Prime Mess, none offering. Cheese moving off more freely at 12 1/2c to 14c.

Montreal Markets, Oct. 2.—Laddar, Middleton & Co., report—Flour—Receipts, 4,000 bbls. Market weak and low. Extra, nominal, \$8.50 asked. Sales strong. Superfine at \$8 to \$8.15, common \$7.80 to \$7.90, Welland Canal \$8 to \$8.05, coarse grades, dual, bags, \$4.30 to \$4.40. Wheat, about \$1.60 for Upper Canada's, fine. Oats, small sales at 37c for choice samples. Peas 55c to 57 1/2c per 60 lbs. Ales, first pots 26 25 to \$6.30, inferior 25.60 to \$5.75; pearls nominal. Pork, mess firm at \$27.50. Butter unchanged.

Guelph Markets, Fall Wheat, per bushel, \$1.55 to \$1.65, Spring Wheat, do, \$1.35 to \$1.42, Oats, 28c to 30c, Peas, 50c to 55c; Barley, 50c to 55c.

Galt Markets, F. W. flour per 100 lbs, \$3.50; Spring Wheat flour do \$3; Fall Wheat, per bushel \$1.45 to \$1.67; Amber Wheat per bush \$1.10 to \$1.25; Spring do per bush \$1.40 to \$1.60; Barley do 45c to 50c; Oats, per bushel, 25c to 30c, Butter, per lb, 13c to 14c; Eggs per doz, 10c to 11c.

London Markets, Fall Wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.75; extra \$1.80, Spring Wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.40; inferior, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Barley, 50c to 55c, inferior 55c to 40c, Peas, 60c to 65c, Oats, 27c to 25c, Corn, 56c to 60c; Butter, prime dairy packed, 13c to 14c per lb; fresh, in rolls, by the basket, 16c to 17c per lb; Eggs, 10c to 12c per doz; Wool, 50c to 32c per lb.

Hamilton Markets, Receipts of barley to-day were quite liberal, and ranged from 23,000 to 25,000 bushels. The market was active, and prices advanced 1c to 2c on quotation and fell off again in the afternoon. Grain—Wheat, spring, \$1.25 to \$1.40, winter, none; red winter \$1.25 to \$1.40; amber winter, \$1.25 to \$1.42; Barley—No. 1, 55c to 65c; No. 2, 50c to 56c. Peas 55c to 62c; Oats 25c to 27c. Timothy Seed \$2.50. Hops, 25c to 35c. Receipts by team wheat 600 bush; barley 23,000 bush; oats 500 bush; peas, 400 bushels.

Oswego Markets, Oct. 2.—Flour—The market is firm, with active demand, \$11.75 for brands for No. 1 Spring, \$13.25 from red winter, \$14.25 from white, and at \$15 to \$15.25 for double extra from prime white wheat. Grain—Wheat scarce and firm, No 2 Chicago spring at \$2.30. No transactions this morning. Corn scarce, and sales confined to small lots, for which holders are asking 50c to 60c for No. 1. Barley firm, Toronto at \$1.30, and Bay of Quinte at \$1.30 1/2, up lake Canada at \$1.32. Rye scarce; sales yesterday, 15,000 bushels Milwaukee, on the canal, at 95c.

Buffalo Markets, Oct. 2.—Flour—The market steady and firm. X State at \$11.50 Ohio at \$13. No 1 Spring at \$11.60 \$10 for fine; and \$13.50 for Indiana, Havai at \$15. Wheat—the market quiet; only light milling demand; held at \$2.10 to \$2.12 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; \$2.25 for No 1 Racine Spring; \$2.85 to \$2.90 for white Michigan; \$2.65 for amber Michigan; \$2.65 to \$2.75 for white Canada. Corn—the market firm, and prices tending upward; No. 1 at 50 1/2c; white on canal at 51c; yellow on canal at 51 1/2c; No. 1 on the spot at 51c; on canal at 50c; closing firm at 50c, but quiet. Oats scarce and firm; old Chicago at 45c. Barley—The market firm, choice Canada to arrive at \$1.25, State quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.18 for two rows. Rye—Sales No. 1 Milwaukee on p. l. Held at about \$1. Peas scarce, quiet and nominal at \$1 to \$1.10 for Canadian.

Boston Markets, Oct. 2.—Flour—The market is firm with a good demand. Sales of western superfine at \$8.50 to \$10.25, common extra \$12.00 to \$13.00, medium do, \$13 to \$14, good; at 14c do, \$14.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Grain—Corn is firm with a fair demand. Sales of Southern yellow at \$1.04 to \$1.05. Western yellow, \$1.04, Western mixed, \$1 to \$1.02, per bushel. Oats are firm, and prices are tending upward. Sales of Canada at 70c to 75c, Southern and Northern at 60c to 70c; west ern, 55c to 62c per bushel. Rye is selling in small lots at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bushel. Shorts are in steady demand at \$2 to \$3, fine feed at \$3 to \$3.5, middlings, \$38 to \$39 per ton. Provisions—Pork is in steady demand. Sales of prime at \$31, mess, \$34 to \$35; clear, \$33 to \$40 per barrel, cash. Beef is scarce, and the market is firm. Sales of extra mess at \$23 to \$23.60, family extra \$24 to \$25 per barrel, cash. Lard is selling at 20c to 21c. Hams, 21 1/2c to 23c per lb, cash.

Milwaukee, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Receipts—113,000 bushels, No. 1. f. o. b. very firm, at \$2.01 to \$2.02; No. 2. f. o. b., at \$1.81. Flour, equal to No 1 Montreal inspection, firm at \$10.00. Freight nominal.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Receipts 139,000 bushels, No. 1 f. o. b. quiet, at \$2.09 1/2 to \$2.10, No. 2. f. o. b. \$1.83 to \$1.93. Corn quiet at 65 1/2c. Receipts 105,000 bushels.

New York Produce Market.—Cotton steady but quiet at 43c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 11,013 bbls; market less active but prices without decided change; sales 11,000 bbls at \$9 to \$10.75 for Superfine State; \$8.50 to \$11.15 for Extra State; \$11.70 to \$12.75 for choice do; \$8.00 to \$10.75 for Super Western, \$9.00 to \$11.75 for common to medium extra Western, and \$11.00 to \$12.25 for common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio Rye. Flour—A shade firmer; sales 430 bbls at \$6.65 to \$7.35. Wheat—Receipts none; market dull and without material change; sales 33,600 bush at \$2.40 for new No 2 Chicago; \$2.55 to \$2.60 for No 1 Milwaukee; \$3.05 for new white Michigan, and \$3.35 for small parcels choice do. Rye—Receipts none, market opened 1c to 2c better, and closed quiet, sales 6,000 bush Chicago at \$1.08. Barley—Receipts none; market scarce and 1c to 2c better; sales 8,600 bush Canada West at \$1.65. Corn—Receipts 31,352 bushels; market opened heavy, afterwards slightly advanced, and closed at about yesterday's prices; sales 100,000 bush at 91 1/2c for inferior, 95c to 90 1/2c for shipping mixed float—an extreme—and closing with sales at 95c for do in store, at 95c to 96 1/2c chiefly at 95 1/2c to 98c; 90c to 98c for Western yellow, 95c to 97 1/2c for white Western. Oats—Receipts 600 bush; market opened 1c better and closed dull, with the improvement lost; sales 69,000 bush at 54c to 63 1/2c for Chicago; 60c for new do, and 63c to 62c for Milwaukee.

Latest Markets.—Flour closed quiet. Wheat closed dull. Corn closed dull at about yesterday's prices. Pork closed more firm, new mess at \$33.45, cash. Lard closed steady at 18 1/2c to 18 1/4c.

Contents of this Number.

Table with 2 columns: THE FIELD, STOCK DEPARTMENT, CANADIAN NATURAL HISTORY, VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, THE DAIRY, THE APIARY, POULTRY YARD, ENTOMOLOGY, CORRESPONDENCE, EDITORIAL, AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE, HORTICULTURE, MISCELLANEOUS. Includes page numbers for each section.

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