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THE ONTARIO FARMER,

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THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

KINGSTON, 6 P. M., Tuesday, 26th Sept., 1871.

Whatever disadvantages may attach to Kingston as a place for the Provincial Exhibition, in consequence of its "away down East" position geographically, it must be acknowledged that it is easy of access both by land and water, and that it can boast the finest show grounds of any city or town in the Province of Ontario. Tuesday is not the great day of the Fair, but you can augur from it what the attendance is likely to be on the succeeding days, and how far the entire affairs promises to be a success. The auguries of to-day have been very favorable. Though the weather has looked threatening, and it actually rained pretty smartly early in the morning, there has been a considerable influx of people, mostly of that prompt and prudent class whose habit is to take time by the forelock, and whose aim is really to see the things that are on exhibition. To get a good look at all that is to be seen, one must be on the spot before the crowd arrives, and a goodly number have availed themselves of the opportunity to-day. It was announced that the public would be admitted this afternoon, and although the work of judging was hardly begun, faith had to be kept, and the exhibition thrown open. Although the roll of judges was called over at 9 o'clock this morning, they were not formally put to business until 2 p. m., the chief reason for this delay being that some of the classes were still incomplete. It was also found that many of the judges had not yet put in an appearance. Some, it was ascertained, would not be present at all, though they had accepted the important function. All this is very awkward. The judging should be got through with before the public are admitted, and it is not fair to those on whom the responsibility of management falls, that they should be compelled hastily to fill gaps with such material as may happen to be within reach; neither is it just to exhibitors. Parties are thus pressed into judgeships for which they have no special qualifications, and reluctantly consent rather than see the thing stick

fast. In a few exceptional cases that could be quickly disposed of, the judging was done this forenoon, but only this afternoon was it in general progress, while in a few classes, the appointment of judges has had to be postponed until to-morrow morning.

It is not easy at this early stage of the proceedings either to get or to give a bird's eye view of the exhibition. Hardly any department is complete. Articles have been arriving all day, and the business of unpacking and arranging has been going on very briskly. The implement section looked rather bare and unfilled this morning, but this evening it presents a much better appearance, and in it is generally conceded that in this department the show is by far the best ever held in Kingston. The stock is usually on the ground early, to give time to make the toilet of the animals. A mower or threshing machine is ready to be looked at the moment it reaches the fair-ground. The animal shows the effect of the journey. It is hollow-sided, dull with fatigue, and its hair or wool as the case may be, in the condition young ladies call "mussed up." Food, rest, cleaning, currying and fixing up generally must precede the inspection of either judges or visitors. As with the queens of beauty that reign in society, so with these choice creatures that attract notice at shows, much depends on the "got-up." "Beauty unadorned" may do for poets to sing about, but it won't carry off prizes either in the world of fashion, or at our Agricultural Exhibition.

A general survey of the stalls and pens is enough to convince one that there is a grand display of stock on the ground. Horse flesh of every grade and quality is abundant, the cattle and sheep are numerous, the pigs and poultry well represented. It is too soon to particularize, for even an ordinary observer cannot at a glance form a tolerable conception of a large display of live-stock. In cattle, the Short Horns are, of course, the most numerous class, but there is also a fine show of Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Galloways, Grades, and fat cattle. The sheep are simply splendid, and without meaning to be invidious, the opinion must be hazarded, that the collection of cotswoolds, especially the rams excels anything of the kind ever beheld on the continent

of America. There is a good collection of swine, but the grand exhibition of live porkers at Chicago, at which Ontario has now such distinction, thins the pig classes of our best specimens. There is an excellent show of poultry, surpassing in some classes anything of the kind we have ever had. It is evident that the "hen fever" is not abating among our fowl-fanciers. Never were such extensive, and it may be added expensive importations of choice fowl made as during the present season, and the coops on the show ground exhibit the results very strikingly. Even in some of the newer styles of poultry, the present exhibition would do no discredit to Birmingham itself. Dark Brahmas, Houdans, and Creve Coeurs are in respectable force, and of high excellence.

The field products testify to the peculiar character of the season of 1871. Grain is full, plump, clean and bright, while roots are under size and pinched looking. Finer wheat, we never set eyes on, and never desire to, for surely it could not be better than samples now on exhibition. The turnips are far below the usual mark, owing to the bad weather at and for some time after seeding. Field carrots are better, having got a good start before the drought. The potatoes are astonishingly good, considering the season, and that splendid new variety the Early Rose, is the leading sort, having evidently become thoroughly established in public favor. The show of dairy products is good. The horticultural department is no great things except in the fruit display, which, next to the stock, is the best feature in this year's show. Of apples, pears and grapes there is really a magnificent array. The peach display is also creditable, considering our rigorous climate. A few good plates of plums are also to be seen, but they ripened so early this year as to be almost out of season. Among the vegetables, tomatoes and capsicums are most conspicuous, both as to quality and quantity. The cabbage tribe is puny this year. Garden carrots and parsnips are quite as good as usual. Inside the Crystal Palace there is considerable unoccupied space. The sewing-machines and musical instruments are perhaps the most conspicuous features here. Guelph and Hamilton figure largely in these classes. Some fine collections of cabinet and other mechanical work attract much notice. Printing, lithography and bookbinding, are well represented. Copp, Clark & Co., of Toronto, have some really first class specimens of the lithographic art, while the book printing and binding shown by Hunter, Rose & Co., are very beautiful. No need now for authors to go to the old country to get their books published in the very best style. In the fine arts departments there is evidence of progress. Year after year shows that we are emerging out of the roughness and readiness necessarily of a new country, into a more aesthetic and refined national life. Specimens of needle work of excellent character are on exhibition, though these classes are for some cause or other, less full than usual. Some silk bed quilts are very beautiful. The hatters and furriers are here in force near to the ladies work, and show excellent collections in their lines of goods. A beautiful lot of pleasure boats and models are in harmony with the regatta spirit of the age, and are well nigh sufficient to decoy the most timorous land lubber to the water. Stoves, hollow ware, copper goods, bells, and a large variety of useful and ornamental articles, too numerous to mention, tempt notice, but must be passed over, at least for the present.

The arrangements for the ingress and egress of visitors are such as to prevent gate frauds, registering turnstiles being used for paying visitors, and separate entrances for privileged entrants. A post office and telegraph agency on the grounds form new and valuable conveniences. There is however no telegraphing done on the spot, it is merely an arrangement for expressing messages to and from the city offices, but the distance being considerable this is a very welcome provision.

Lt.-Governors Howland and Wilmot were on the grounds yesterday. Hon. Wm. McDougall was also present and became an extemporised judge on sewing machines, a hobby with him in former days, before Red River governorships loomed up. Mr. A. McKeen, M.P., Mr. Young, M.P., and other political celebrities were on the grounds, and discussions not strictly agricultural could be heard going on *sotto voce*, here and there. Sir John A. arrived in the city to-day, Lord Lisgar is expected this evening "the 'tother Macdonald" is looked for to-morrow. Things look auspicious for a good show notwithstanding the unfortunate London rivalry which is much to be deplored.

KINGSTON, 6 P.M., Wednesday, Sept. 27th, 1871.

Paying due respect to the order of time, a brief notice of the Fruit Growers' Association annual meeting, held last evening, will come in appropriately at the beginning of this communication. It was held in the Ontario Hall; and in the absence of the President, Mr. Rykert, M.P.P., Vice-President, filled the chair. Mr. Beadle, Secretary-Treasurer, read the minutes of last meeting, which were duly confirmed. He also presented a financial statement which showed a balance of \$542 in hand. A communication was then read from Rev. R. Burnet, President of the Association, expressive of regret that he could not be present. He had, however, forwarded the manuscript of his annual address, which, at the request of the meeting, was read by the Secretary. A vote of thanks was passed, in which the address was justly characterized as "able and practical," and a request made for its publication. The election of office bearers was then proceeded with, resulting in the re-election of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer.—Directors: Messrs. Grey and Leslie, jr., Toronto; J. E. Allen, Kingston; Holton and Mills, Hamilton; Burnett, Brantford; Saunders, London; Caldwell, Galt; and Arnold, Paris. No further business was transacted, and the Association adjourned.

To-day being the first great day of the Exhibition, it was a source of general congratulation that the weather proved propitious all through the forenoon, and up to about four o'clock in the afternoon, when a pretty heavy rain fell. It came too late, however, to do any serious damage, and a hasty scattering of the visitors—not a few of whom were unprovided for such an emergency—was the only result. The day's sight-seeing was well nigh over, and the rain, which did not last quite an hour, was a real boon,

laying the dust from which no small annoyance had been suffered through the day. The attendance to-day has been large, though of course not equal to what it is on a good Wednesday of the Provincial Fair at either of the cities further west, where it is alternately held. What the number has actually reached nobody seemed to know, and the present plan of admission precludes even an approximate estimate until the money comes to be counted in the evening. A very considerable proportion of those present were evidently farmers and their families from the country immediately around Kingston. Whether greater interest in the occasion, or competition with the presumptuous western city that is holding its local fair at the same time, or what else has drawn out the adjacent agricultural population, certain it is that they are largely represented. This is a matter of congratulation, for only thus can the full benefit of a great Provincial Exhibition be secured. The chief argument for moving it from place to place is that it thus becomes a sort of peripatetic school of agriculture and mechanics, awakening enterprise in the whole region of country round about. The large turn out to-day of farmers, driving their own teams, and bringing well nigh their entire household with them, has been a very interesting feature, and it is to be hoped the heavily laden wagons and carriages have carried back into all the adjacent region extensive and valuable importations of new ideas.

A more careful survey of things to-day confirms the general account given you yesterday, in most particulars. A large number of entries have not been made good, and there is considerable complaint of railway detention as one of the causes for this. The whole blame, however, cannot be laid at the door of the G. T. R. Very few exhibitors got well before hand with their preparations. Most of the freight is shipped at the eleventh hour; every lag-gard expecting that his particular shipment will be forwarded with special despatch. All is hurry-scurry at the freight station, there is a jam of goods, and unavoidable delays here and there issue in some cases in the articles not getting to the exhibition at all. Even to-day the interior of the Crystal Palace has had a rather bare and unfilled look. Kingstorians, naturally anxious for the credit of their city, urge that a number of classes have been removed from the Palace to a new temporary structure which is very likely to be taken, from its general appearance, for a dining hall, but which is in reality an exhibition building, and contains, for the most part, samples of metal work—a department, by the way, which is very poorly represented. If the contents of this temporary edifice had been put into the Palace it would have been much better, for as it is, it is in the condition of Mother Hubbard's cupboard. A few lonely-looking stoves are ranged on one side of it, and the other is mainly occupied by about half-a-dozen specimen bells from the Markham Bell Foundry. These bells have kept emitting unhar-

monious peals from their iron throats all day.— Their cheapness is well nigh their only commendation. One large enough for a factory, school, or even a church, can be bought for a fraction of the cost of bell-metal, and of course an unharmonious bell is better than none, seeing it is a great means of securing punctuality, a virtue in which many people are seriously deficient.

There was a perfect jam of people in the two main buildings most of the day. These buildings, it is perhaps well to observe, are the palace, and a good sized two story frame building, dignified with paint on the outside, and devoted, downstairs to farm products, and up-stairs to garden products. Notwithstanding the crowds in these buildings, it seemed when you got to the horse-ring as if it were there the people most did congregate, for a great concourse environed it round from morning to night. And no wonder, for certainly a most attractive display was kept up there all day. Judging the horses, always a slow and perplexing task, is especially so at this Exhibition from the number and excellence of the animals on the ground. Not half the classes are yet through with, and the judges will have a busy day of it to-morrow. It is pleasing to note from year to year the improvement going on from year to year in this important branch of stock. Our farmers are highly favored indeed in being able now to supply themselves with team horses of the best quality, while our well-to-do citizens who keep their family horse or their "carriage and pair" can have no difficulty in obtaining the choicest animals for their respective uses. A few years ago, it became manifest that the general run of our agricultural horses were too light, and importations of Clydesdales were resorted to, in order to supply the lack. These however were found too heavy for a country liable to great depths of snow in winter, as well as too clumsy to get up and down the cradle knolls and stumps, characteristic of new country farms. Resort has therefore been had to more recently to Suffolk and Percheron horses. These crossed upon the native mares of the country produce a style of animal as near our requirements as can well be had; being heavy enough to plough, and yet sufficiently nimble and active to get over the road both in winter and summer. The horse-breeders of our noble Province are showing very commendable enterprise as is proved by the fact that the proportion of imported animals at the present exhibition are greatly in excess of any previous one. The numerous classes are for the most part well-filled, that of blood horses, being as usual, the fewest and most select.

A few words about the vehicles, which were not adverted to in yesterday's communication, will appropriately follow what has been said about the animals whose business it is to draw them. A long open shed contains the wagons, carriages and sleighs, of which there is a considerable number, but for the most part of rather inferior quality both as to style and workmanship. The specimens are chiefly from the shops of makers in Kingston, Picton, Amherst Island and vicinity. Not a manufacturer west of Cobourg, has a vehicle on the ground. Dixon, of Toronto, Armstrong, of Guelph, and Abbot, of London, not to mention other noted western makers, are conspicuous only by their absence. They are probably competing with one another at London. Some of the vehicles are "Old Style" indeed. The second prize two horse pleasure sleigh is a very old-fashioned affair, and the only cutter we noticed is if

possible more so;—straight-backed, and without a graceful curve or line of beauty from stem to stern. There are some good buggies, phaetons, and carriages, but for the most part the vehicles testify that in this branch of manufacture the East is far behind the West.

While the stock as a whole is a well-filled department of the exhibition, some classes are not nearly so well represented as usual. The competition of fairs mainly accounts for this. Besides the London rivalry, the Western New York Fair is now going on in Rochester, and the State Fair comes off in Albany next week. We surmise that Mr. Cochrane's magnificent animals are for the most part in Uncle Sam's dominions. His best customers are there, and having carried all before him in previous Provincial Exhibitions, it is only natural and proper that he should extend his reputation with his triumphs in the United States. The Short Horn display is not so large and good as we have had on prior occasions. Other classes give proof of the effect of rivalry, but this especially. We have seen a better display of Devons, but the Ayrshires and Galloways are well represented. Mr. Stone, of Guelph, as usual, is well nigh "alone in his glory" with the Herefords. Mr. John S. Armstrong, of Eramosa, in like manner performs a solo in the fat animal class, and has a really splendid half dozen of grades. An enterprising American from the State of New York is here with his entire herd of Aldemeys, a noticeable feature in the exhibition of cattle, and a new one—no provision being made for them in the prize list. This appears curious, for the breed is a most valuable one, well worthy of being encouraged. We certainly have some of them in the county already, and it is very desirable we should have more. The Alderneys, or Jerseys—as they are called interchangeably—give the richest milk of any known breed of milch cows. They are beautiful creatures, of deer-like slenderness and race; very docile, hardy, and easy kept. They are pre-eminently a dairy breed, having more of an aptitude for milk than meat. If any spirited farmer or cattle breeder wants to distinguish himself in a new line of things at our Provincial Exhibitions, here is a chance for him.

Further inspection confirms the high opinion expressed of the sheep show in yesterday's communication. The Leicesters are not up to the mark of previous years. The Cotswolds are in advance, at least in the ram classes. There are better Shropshire and Hampshire Devons than we ever remember to have seen before. Mr. Stone's Southdowns, if possible, excel themselves, and the greasy Merinos are at last good enough to be shown in Vermont without disgrace. We think better of the pigs on taking a longer and more considerate look at them, though they unquestionably fall below the standard of other years. The Suffolks, Yorkshires, and improved Berkshire classes have some very fine specimens on the ground. The Essex breed—a very deserving one—is thinly represented, almost the only really good specimens being that of Mr. McCrae, of Guelph. Several animals exhibited in the Essex class are evidently mongrel, and might well cause the ghost of Fisher Hobbs to rise in indignant protest against them.

We reiterate also our opinion of yesterday respecting the poultry, but desire to add that in ducks, geese and turkeys, there is a falling off from the point of excellence attained at other Provincial Fairs.

The list of notables honoring the exhibition has been swelled to-day by the presence of the Governor-General, Hons. John Carling, Christopher Drnkin, and others. A grand reception and exchange of addresses took place in the city to-day: for a full report of which see the telegraph despatches.

The discussion concerning the locality of the next Provincial Show grows warm and exciting in private circles. Hamilton and Ottawa contend for the mastery, but there is a sort of *tertium quid* thrown into the controversy by the proposal that we have a Dominion Exhibition next year. The over competition of local fairs this year, and the augmented interest that would attach to a Dominion show are the chief arguments urged for this move. In the race for the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa and Montreal will compete, with odds largely in favor of Ottawa as the capital city and the seat of government.

KINGSTON, Thursday.

6 p. m., Sept. 28, 1871.

It appears that the attendance yesterday of paying visitors to the Exhibition was about 12,000. At least another thousand may be added to comprise the various classes of dead-heads. To-day the grounds have been if anything, fuller than yesterday, and the crowds in the buildings have been so great as to necessitate the enforcement of an order of ingress and egress, an arrangement which notwithstanding its extreme simplicity and manifest utility, some stupid self-willed people continue to misunderstand and persist in disregarding. The weather to-day has been all that could be desired, dry, a little cloudy, but without a sprinkle or drizzle of moisture. Yesterday afternoon's rain effectually laid the dust without being copious enough to make mud. The attendance of a goodly proportion of farmers and their families, has again to-day, as yesterday, been a noticeable feature of the Exhibition.

The more important prizes competed for on this annual occasion have now been awarded. Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, has won the Prince of Wales' prize for the best Durham bull and five of his calves. The prize-winning bull is the celebrated "Louden Duke." The same exhibitor also carried off the prize for the best herd of Durhams. John Miller, of Brougham, has obtained the diploma prize for the best Durham bull of any age, with his fine young imported animal "Fawsley Chief." The Canada Company's prize of \$100 for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the growth of the present year, and the produce of the Province of Ontario, has been awarded to Mr. Jas. McNair, of Richmond Hill, York, for a beautiful sample of the Diehl variety. The second prize of \$40 was won by Mr. Forfar, of Agincourt, York. The third prize of \$20 has gone to Mr. T. McEvers, Cobourg.

While the display of implements is exceedingly good, there is among them nothing so novel in

construction and working as to call for special remark. Year by year there is visible improvement in the style and get-up of the various machines and tools for farmers use. The old clumsy patterns of common farm implements have given place to light graceful and handsome ones, and while the number of hand wrought farm tools has been greatly lessened by the introduction of labor-saving machines, those that still remain are pleasant to work with, and of a character that must very much lessen the toil of the husbandman. That common implement, the hoc, is a familiar illustration of this. What a heavy, awkward, rude affair the old-style hoc was, compared with the light, shapely, beautiful tool now in use. Strength is obtained now by excellence of material rather than by thickness and weight. In mowers and reapers hardly anything now remains to be desired except an apparatus for binding sheaves. Inventors are still raking their brains for an expedient of this kind, and it will doubtless be forthcoming sooner or later. There is a very fine display of the implements just named, arranged in three classes is single mowers, single reapers, and combined machines, i. e. machines that will either mow or reap as adjusted for the one purpose or other. The only speciality we observed among these machines was a pea-harvesting attachment, consisting of long, projecting iron teeth, and fastened to the cutting. The projecting teeth gather the pea-vines, and their hold upon mother earth is severed by the same cutting arrangement that mows down grass or reaps grain. Of course this attachment is open to the objection that lies against cutting peas by the hand. It is liable to cut the pods open and scatter the peas more or less upon the ground. There is a pea harvest on the ground shown by Mr. John Tennant, of Paris, which pulls the peas instead of cutting them. It is not unlike an ordinary horse hay-rake having in addition to the wooden-teeth shorter iron-teeth to catch and hold the pea-hauler. It is said to do good work, and if it really does, then farewell for ever to another back-breaking style of labour in the harvest-field. There is an unusual number of threshing-machines at the present Exhibition, apparently well-got up, with accompanying horse-powers, on the common principle. The plough classes are well filled, and the specimens for the most part are of excellent workmanship and fine finish. Harrows part wood and part iron, and all iron are shown; grain drills; draining machines; stump-extractors; horse pitchforks and tackles; seed sowers, and a variety of other implements both for horse and hand power.

Considering the dimensions and importance of the dairy business the display of requisites in that line was rather meagre. Two or three cheese vats of good appearance were on show, more however to exhibit the merits and working of the heating apparatus attached to them than for any other object. A steam cauldron or steam heater shown by J. H. Pedlar, of Oshawa, seemed also the *ne plus ultra* for this purpose, and it is capable of application to house-warming, and other general uses. A few carrying cans, a single set of cheese presses, an iron-bound hoop and follower are exhibited. There is also a very compact milk cooler, shown by H. Calcutt, of Peterborough. It consists of a perpendicular stand with hollow zinc chambers in a series of corrugations: the chambers filled with ice-water supplied from an adjacent reservoir, and the milk slowly trickling over the corrugations being intro-

duced at the top through strainers, and passing; off at the bottom be means of a trough and conductors. It is claimed that the animal heat can be thoroughly taken out of milk in fifteen minutes by this process. There is only a select show of cheese, the chief exhibitor being Mr. G. Morton, of Leeds, who has not only samples of the common dairy article, but also of Stilton and Cheddar. This gentleman took the first prize for factory cheese, and Mr. John Wilmot of Pittsburg for dairy cheese. Some good honey, both in the comb and in jars, also a few nice samples of maple sugar, attracted the notice of observers, being ranged, we know not on what principle, among dairy products; probably by some far-fetched analogy between the yield of milk cows, and the yield of honey by bees and of sap by maples.

In the class of groceries and provisions, there has been considerable competition. A nice article of Canadian dairy or table salt, shows that we are quite independant of foreign supply, and quite capable of competition in the American market in that line. Wheat flour, pearl and pot barley, corn meal, oat meal, buckwheat flour and corn starch, figure prominently in this department. It would seem that tallow candles are not yet out of fashion, for there are some very nice lots. Messrs. Robertson of Kingston show a nice assortment of fancy soaps manufactured by them. A good collection of canned fruits, bottled meats, fish and poultry are shown by Mr. E. W. H. Shourds of Thorold, giving evidence that we need not depend on our United States neighbors for these things.

The display of chemical manufactures and preparations is larger than usual, Messrs. Lyman Bros. of Toronto, being the chief exhibitors. Assortments of native medicinal herbs are shown in this department, also some patent, if not quack medicines; and strange that we should find it among doctor's stuff, a high apple-pie is exhibited by a Kingston confectioner or cook.

In natural history there are a number of objects well deserving of attention and even study. A collection of native minerals demonstrates that this country is rich in hard as well as soft products. A case of marine shells and curiosities, several cases of foreign and native insects, samples of sea-weed, collections of stuffed birds, assortments of dried Canadian flowers, plants, and forest leaves, are among the chief attractions in this part of the exhibition.

Of marble goods there are very few. A beautiful white marble baptismal font shown by E. R. Welsh & Son of Kingston, is the most conspicuous article in this class. There is also a very appropriately designed monumental head-stone, and a handsome marble table-top, with chess board of partly colored marble in the centre, by Mr. David Nichol of Cataragui.

Among the few articles of furniture show, there is one that perhaps deserves particular mention. It is shown by Mr. Wm. McKay of Ottawa, and is called McKay's Magic Mirror. It is a very simple affair, consisting of three mirrors hinged together so as to be opened and closed at any angle, and giving a rear, front and side view of the person. To ladies anxious about the artistic appearance of their "back hair," and to tailors, hatters or dress-makers in fitting and exhibiting the fit of their goods, this contrivance appears likely to be of no small convenience.

Not far from this tripple mirror, there is a novelty hailing from Hamilton, which, if it accomplishes

all its promises, will be a boon to all whose business it is to flourish the yard stick. This is "Mills' patent dry goods stock-taking and general measuring machine." It is got up by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, and shown by Mr. John S. King. It is claimed that it will do the work of six or eight clerks in stock-taking time, and that with more neatness and correctness. The machine is in operation at the exhibition, seems simple and efficient, and will prove a cheap extra hand at the busy dreaded time known among merchants as "stock-taking," its cost being only \$30.

The show of leather is very limited and confined to a couple of Kingston exhibitors. This class comprises only manufactured leather and boots and shoes. In the kindred class of sadlery, there is a much better display, Toronto, Brampton, Louth, Cananoque, Picton, &c., competing with Kingston. Some very beautiful set of harness are shown.

Novel manufactures and inventions are of special in connection with the Provincial Exhibitions. Among other classes, that of metal work claim and deserve attention at the present show. We are not yet independent of Birmingham and Sheffield but we are making decided progress that way. We manufacture our own edge tools, locks and bolts, hinges, nails and screws. There might have been a much larger display in this department, but there is enough to make one feel proud of Canada. Every new manufactory of this kind is an important addition to the industrial wealth of our young country, and helps to balance producers against consumers, and to improve the home demand for whatever our farmers can raise. In this connection mention deserves to be made of an open parlor stove or fire-place, invented and shown by Sheriff Smith, of Brantford. Everybody owns the charm of an open fire, for it gives all its expressiveness to that word of household comfort and endearment, "fire-side." The cost of fuel and the waste of heat connected with open chimney fire-places, have been of late well nigh insuperable difficulties in the way of their use. But Sheriff Smith's invention seems to remove these difficulties. It economizes fuel, wastes no heat, and can be adapted so as to warm one, two or three rooms by the same fire. The invention is patented, and will soon be in the market. Several drums for the distribution of stove heat, and at the same time introducing ventilation, are exhibited, the best apparently being that of G. H. Pedlar, Oshawa. A modification and improvement of Ruttan's tubular heater, by E. & C. Gurney of Toronto, seems to be a very complete thing for heating houses, lecture rooms, or churches. As fuel becomes more scarce and dear, these things will become of increasing value and importance.

It is pleasing to note the manifest advances we are making in the fine arts. Without assuming the functions of the critic or connoisseur in this department, it is too tempting in its character and too valuable in its influence on national life, not to have a more specific mention. Several of our best artists are not represented at the present Exhibition yet the show is very creditable. We are beginning to find out that Canada has fine scenery elsewhere than in the Niagara District, where she boasts of one of the world's wonders, and if only the views to seen at this fair could be got before the British and European public they would prove that this country has attractions of no mean order for the tourist and traveller. Might not specially liberal prizes be

given for Canadian scenery to advantage? We know of one or two splendid neighborhoods that are well-nigh unknown to the pleasure-seeking and art-loving people of our own land. These are for example the Cuckoo Valley, Falls of Artemesia, and Rapids of the Beaver river, within some twenty miles of Collingwood and accessible by a good gravel road, that are only known to a few disciples of Isaac Walton, but would furnish enough distinct scenes to fill an artists' portfolio or studio. The "Indian Encampment on Spanish River," "Fairy Lake, Muskoka," "Scenes on the Detroit River," "View of Amherst Island," and other like subjects at the present Exhibition are specimens of possibilities and desirabilities in this direction. Native fruits and flowers furnish another class of home subjects, some of which are successfully treated at the present fair, and many more of which might well be. It is plain that we have a growing number of amateur as well as professional artists, ready to help in securing immortal fame for their country by the fruits of their genius and art, and as we advance in culture, this feature will become increasingly prominent in our social and national condition.

Photography is scarcely represented at the present exhibition. Penmanship makes a limited flourish. Brading, embroidery, beadwork, and needlework, knitting and wovenwork, make a very pretty show of themselves, and prove that fair hands do not forget their cunning in this golden age of sewing machines.

Mention must not be omitted of some excellent specimens of goldsmith's and silversmith's work, exhibited in one of Millichamp's beautiful show-cases, by Otto Meves of Kingston. The high character and variety of these specimens attracted much notice and remark. In fact the show-case containing them was one of the centres of interest all the time, being at no moment without its group or crowd of spectators.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association was largely attended. Owing to a recent accident by which his arm was fractured, the President, Mr. Skead of Ottawa was unable to be present, and the chair was filled by the Vice-President. In his absence the President's address was read by a Mr. Wright, announced as the Hon. gentlemen's "private secretary." The address was a good, common sense production, and particularly urged upon the farmers of Ontario the manufacture of beet root sugar and the culture of flax. It was however astray in some points, e. g., that the refuse of beets after the sugar was extracted was better than turps for cattle feeding, and that the fact had been demonstrated that beet-root sugar making would be a most profitable business in Canada. How to do it so as to pay is the great question that awaits for solution. Some claim the point as settled, but where are the data and facts? The address devoutly recognized the hand of Providence in our bounteous harvest and general prosperity, touching these topics and many others very gracefully. The

thanks of the meeting having been voted for the address, the election of auditors was proceeded with, when Messrs. F. W. Stone of Guelph, and D. W. Beadle of St. Catharines, were appointed to that office. A delegation from Quebec, headed by M. Joly, M.P., was presented to the meeting. M. Joly spoke on their behalf, succinctly presenting and eloquently advocating a Dominion Exhibition for next year, the promotion of which was the chief errand of the Quebec delegation to Kingston. Hon. Mr. Hathaway, Premier of New Brunswick, was also introduced to the meeting, and spoke earnestly in favor of the same project. He manfully owned his mistake in at one time opposing confederation, and declared his readiness to co-operate with any movement having a tendency to bind the Dominion in a more close bond of union and good fellowship. A considerable discussion followed in the course of which it was manifest that the idea of a Dominion Exhibition was well entertained, but it was felt to be rather premature. Moreover the statute under which the meeting acted required the annual appointment of a place within the Province of Ontario. After passing a resolution affirming the desirableness of a Dominion Exhibition at some future day, the vexed question of Hamilton *vs.* Ottawa came up on a motion for the former place by Mr. Rykert, and an amendment in favor of the latter, by Mr. Scott, M.P. Mr. Rykert thrashed London pretty severely, and urged with much force that to go farther east with the Exhibition next year would give the Londoners a colorable pretext for going on and intensifying their rivalry. Mr. Scott reasoned well for Ottawa, as well as others. Mayor Chisholm spoke moderately and forcibly for the "ambitious city." The upshot of it all was that when the vote was taken, 32 votes were cast for Ottawa, and 108 for Hamilton. This, however, was only the numerical result. There was a moral result which is likely if not certain to carry the Provincial Exhibition to Ottawa at no distant day. The importance of the place as the capital of Canada, the growing agricultural resources of the Ottawa valley, the duty of the stronger parts of the country to help the weaker, the anxious desire of Ottawans to get the Exhibition, were strongly put and evidently told upon the meeting. The fact brought out that while the Western portion of the Province had three points at which the Provincial Exhibition was held while the East had only one, made considerable impression, while the appeals, "let us have the Exhibition once in twenty-seven years;" "try us just once," had a pathos and a power in them which somewhat melted the hearts of the most inveterate haters of Ottawa. The Ottawans took their defeat with very good grace, and altogether have gained a considerable march on their adversaries. A few sharp things were said, some amusingly witty passes took place, the discussion was an exceedingly well sustained one, and while the choice of Hamilton for next year seemed inevitable, there was an excellent feeling displayed toward Ottawa, and the whole thing passed off with less asperity than might have been expected.

The usual vote of thanks were then passed, and the meeting adjourned half an hour before midnight.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

NOTES BY EDITOR ONTARIO FARMER.—The foregoing account of the Western Fair is, we must confess, too meagre for its just appreciation by our readers, but it is all we have been able to secure as a report specially prepared for this journal. Unable to cut ourselves in two, so as to be present at both, and feeling that we must pay our personal respects to the Provincial Exhibition, we had as we supposed, made arrangements for a full and particular account of the London Fair by the hand of another; but what is very apt to befall "the best laid schemes of mice and men," fell to our lot, and we have come short of our expectations. To make up in part for our own short-comings, we copy the following article from the *London Daily Advertiser* of Sept. 29th, which not only sums up the results of the Exhibition, but adds a few comments which it will be well for all concerned to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."

The Western Fair, which closed to-day, has been on the whole a splendid success, notwithstanding the inclement and unfavorable weather. It has been successful in point of attendance, successful in the phase of finances, and pre-eminently successful as a display of the best products of farm, garden and workshop.

As it is, the Western Fair has outstripped the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston in every important particular, notwithstanding that we have had no assistance of importance from the Government, no side-attractions of "distinguished visitors," and the disadvantage of exhibiting simultaneously with an important Show in the East. Had the sun outshone all week with to-day's brightness, the attendance would have been something wonderful. As it is, the Directors feel satisfied and thankful.

These facts give firm ground for present congratulation and future confidence. Such an exhibition, and such a success under such circumstances are possible nowhere else in Canada. The importance of Western Ontario, and of its natural Capital, London, has been demonstrated afresh, pointing with confident finger to greater things to come.

We regret to see indications of jealousy on the part of the Provincial Exhibition authorities and at Toronto. We are sorry the two Exhibitions clashed by being held in the same week, but it is well known the fault was not ours. If the Provincial Exhibition people thought to swamp the Western Fair by naming a date they knew we had chosen, we are right glad their failure has been so complete.

There is some ground for believing that Toronto views these Central Fairs with an indifference almost amounting to opposition. The reason is characteristic of Toronto. The perambulating system of Provincial Exhibitions has nearly outlived its usefulness, and the propriety of fixing it permanently every year at Toronto has been mooted. These Western and Central Fairs smack of independence rather than of centralization, and on this account are not particularly to the liking of the local capital. Why not make the best of it? Western Ontario has now its firmly-established Western Fair, equal in all needed respects to the Provincial

Exhibition, and we hope ere long it will have also its Western University and its Normal School situated at London.

We cannot close without referring to the conspicuous absence in the *Globe* of so much as a line relating to the great show just closed. Reading the *Globe* no one would imagine a Western Fair was in progress at London. The columns of the *Toronto Telegraph* present a marked and creditable contrast. This reticence of the *Globe* is due either to lagging enterprise or to a petulance of spirit which we are amazed to notice in the leading journals of the Province; but in either case we are convinced the *Globe* has committed a blunder.

[From our own Correspondence.]

LONDON, SEPT., 27, 1871.

The Western Fair, which seems to have become one of the institutions of the Forest City, was formally opened yesterday morning, under favorable circumstances. The weather was not quite so pleasant as could be desired, nevertheless it does not seem to have had any very serious effect either upon the show or the throng of visitors to the city. London is crowded with visitors, and one of the prominent questions last night was—"Have you got a bed?" Sleeping accommodations were at a premium, and the upward tendency of the market continues.

The Western Fair is in every respect a success. The number of entries made is almost seven thousand, over two thousand more than last year. Yesterday was principally occupied in receiving and placing the large number of articles of different classes not previously in their places, and it was not until evening that the interior of the buildings began to assume an orderly appearance. The finishing strokes, however, have been given, the last entry is in its place, and this morning the only impediment in the way of seeing the magnificent collection of the industries of the western section of the Province is the vast concourse of people who throng the buildings, bent upon seeing and criticising all they possibly can.

It would be impossible within the limits of a dispatch to attempt even a faint description of the arrangements. Let it suffice to say that they are admirable, evince great care, energy, and judgment on the part of the managers, and reflect the highest credit on all connected with the institution.

A noticeable feature in this Fair is the very large number of entries of stock. In horses the entries lack but a few of one thousand, while the number of animals on the ground exceeds that figure considerably. There are over five hundred entries of cattle, nearly five hundred of sheep and about four hundred of hogs. And I can say without exaggeration that a finer collection, taken as a whole, has seldom if ever been brought together at any one place in Canada. Some of the best specimens of equine beauty and symmetry to be found in Ontario are seen here. There is the usual extensive variety of cattle—Ayrshire, Herefords, Durhams, Devons, Galloways, Grades, etc.

The Short Horns are by all odds the best, and the number of this class is much in excess of last year. In sheep the entries are made up principally of Leicesters, Cotswolds and Southdowns, the first named taking the lead in numbers, though evidently the Cotswolds are the better stock. In swine the Berkshires occupy the first place in point of numbers, but both Suffolks and Essex were ahead as regards quality.

The show of grains, fruits, vegetables and other field and garden products is creditable in the extreme. The yield of certain grains may not this year be fully up to the average quantity, but the display here, especially in wheat, shows it to be not one whit behind any former year.

Butter and cheese are here in abundance, and in quality sufficient to tempt the most fastidious.

In the several departments of manufactures and art the display is in every respect superior to last year's fair. Evidently the manufacturing interests in the West are making giant strides in their onward march. Among the manufactures of Hamilton represented here, I find Mr. Easson in the brook line, the Wanzer and the Gardner sewing machine manufactories, and the Hamilton Manufacturing Company with a variety of their manufactures.

The judges are hard at work, and they will have some difficulty in deciding upon the merits of many things shown. The Fair will continue until Friday.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.—The weather yesterday was even more unfavorable than on the day previous, but it does not seem to have damped the enthusiasm either of the Fair Managers or sight-seers. The exhibition buildings were thronged during the whole day, in fact uncomfortably so, as the weather was not favorable to out-door sight-seeing, and people kept under cover as much as possible. I am told that fully twelve thousand people visited the exhibition during the day. Doubtless the number would have been much greater had the weather been fine.

The Judges got fairly to work yesterday, and though the immense crowd somewhat impeded their operations, they nevertheless made fair progress with their work. They will be pretty well through to-day.

THE CENTRAL FAIR.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4 1871.

As the hour for opening the Exhibition approaches the prospects of success grow still brighter. The weather could not be better if it had been selected by the Managing Committee; a shower last night laid every particle of dust without creating any mud. A goodly number of articles were got into position inside of the Palace last night; the arrival of live stock was very large, and a fair sprinkling of agricultural implements had also arrived, as well as grain, roots, seeds, dairy products, &c. This morning, however, the arrivals became vastly greater in number, and at the hour of writing (11 A. M.) there is one continued stream of exhibitors passing through the gate with

their products. The President, George Roach, Esq., the Treasurer, F. C. Bruce, Esq., and the Secretary, W. A. Cooley, Esq., are on the ground doing everything which zeal and experience can suggest to promote the arrangements. They are ably assisted by the members of the Managing and Executive Committees, and under their able management the scattered elements of the Fair are rapidly taking harmonious shape.

ENTRIES.

The following are the entries as recorded in the Secretary's book, which was summed up by our reporter amid the noisy clamor of importunate exhibitors, whose wants were distractingly numerous and intensely urgent. There may, therefore, be some trifling errors in the count, but none of importance.

Horses	476
Cattle	262
Sheep	376
Swine	157
Poultry	313
Grains	315
Seeds	45
Roots and Field Crops ..	229
Fruits	586
Garden vegetables	296
Plants and flowers	89
Dairy products	137
Agricultural implements ..	146
Cabinet ware	21
Carriages and sleighs	37
Chemicals	14
Drawings, engravings, etc ..	31
Fine arts	151
Groceries and provisions	22
Ladies work	210
Domestic manufactures	113
Machinery and castings	75
Musical instruments	21
Natural History specimens ..	7
Bookbinding, etc	6
Saddlery	24
Shoemakers work	8
Leather	10
Woollen, flax and cotton goods ..	28

besides miscellaneous entries, which will swell the number to the neighborhood of 4,500. The managers have reason to congratulate themselves upon this evidence of the success which has attended their first effort at something more than a mere county show. It is not many years since even the Provincial Association would have felt proud if so many entries had been made at one of their exhibitions, while we are assured that in some classes our Fair is ahead of even this year's exhibition at Kingston.

In noticing the several departments of the Central Fair to-day it will be impossible for us in many instances to particularize as at the time we are compelled to prepare our report for press much of the stock and many of the articles entered are

only arriving or being placed. Following the official classification as we enter the gate, we proceed directly to the sheds in which the

HORSES.

are kept. They occupy the whole of the south and a great portion of the western sides of the grounds. The entries in all classes of this department foot up 476, but that is by no means the number of animals on exhibition. A great many of the entries represent spans, and by this means the number of horses shown is made to appear smaller than it really is. A stroll around the sheds in which they are located enabled us to obtain glances at some noble animals, but the day was well advanced before anything like a fair idea of the display could be obtained, as many came late, and most of the doors were kept closed with jealous care as if to teach the curious the virtue of self-denial in the gratification of their wishes. Enough could be seen, notwithstanding the vigilance of the grooms, to satisfy the spectator that if the array of prancing steeds and sober palfreys is not as large it is quite as good as at either the Provincial or the Western exhibitions. Indeed it would be difficult to find nobler looking specimens of the horse anywhere than are shown.

THE CATTLE.

are located in the open sheds on the east and west sides of the grounds, and make a decidedly splendid appearance. It would certainly do an Englishman good to feast his eyes upon the high proportions and the sleek hides of the large number of animals ranged in these sheds whether his proverbial love of good roast beef predominated, or his national pride of magnificence heads asserted itself. The several breeds were fairly represented. The Durhams took the lead in numbers, and we may say in general excellence also, closely followed in the latter respect by the Galloways. There seems to be a marked improvement in all these breeds over former years; and the general appearance of the animals shown makes it evident that no little care is bestowed upon raising good stock by the farmers of this section of the country. The total entries of cattle number some 262, of which 87 are Durhams, 83 grades, 33 Galloways, 22 Ayrshires, 18 Herefords, 14 fat cattle of all breeds, and 5 Devons.

THE SHEEP.

nearly all arrived late, and a hasty glance at them was all that could be obtained. It was sufficient, however, to show a slight improvement in quality over those shown here in former years. Evidently the farmers of Canada are becoming better informed as to the extent of the profit to be derived from this class of stock when properly cared for, and are taking greater pains than ever before to improve

and develop the breeds. It would seem from the entries made that the Leicesters are the favorites in this section, and the excellence of those shown appears to justify the partiality. Still the Cotswolds follow them very closely in point of numbers, and in quality are so nearly with them that in many cases it would require an expert to decide which was entitled to superiority. Of the Leicesters there were 143 entries made, of Cotswolds 89, and of all others 144.

SWINE.

The interest which is taken in the development and improvement of this class of stock seems to increase as the years advance. The display at the fair grounds to-day shows that the stockraisers of Ontario are taking considerable pride in this branch of industry, and the success apparently attending their efforts certainly justifies it. Though the number of entries only reached 158, yet the qualities of animals shown do no discredit to the Province, and demonstrate the fact that Canada is able to give as much and as good pork "for a shilling" as any other country. Berkshire and Suffolk pigs took the lead in numbers and quality, there being of the former 60, and of the latter 50. The Essex breed made a bold struggle, however, for the lead in excellence, though the number entered was only 25. We think, though, that scarcely equalled their more numerous rivals, as regards quality. The Yorkshire and other breeds were only represented by 22 entries.

POULTRY.

fanciers would find enjoyable employment for an hour or more in examining the display in the feathered tribes shown in the building on the left of the gate. The exhibition in this department was almost wholly local, and showed that poultry raising is not neglected in this neighborhood. There were about 315 entries in this department, comprising several varieties of Brahmas, Cochins, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Bantams, Spanish, Polands, and Dorkings, as well as Ducks, Geese and Turkey, and a number of Doves. We are not aware before that rabbits belonged to the poultry department, but we find a few of them placed alongside some Brahmas in the space allotted to poultry. Perhaps the matter was decided upon the Darwinian principle.

INSIDE THE PALACE.

The last few hours has worked a wonderful transformation in the interior of the Palace. Tables that were bare this morning are now crowded with the handsome products of our native industry. The best sight in the raised dias in the centre of the Palace are already occupied by splendid specimens of pianos, melodeons, organs and rich household furniture. The sewing machine wing up stairs is nearly complete. The fine arts departments yet require a good deal of work in the way of hanging pictures, but a couple of hours of well directed work in this line effects wonders. So far as can be judge by the number of pictures "lying round loose" this department will be creditable. The horticultural tables are but partially covered yet, but the raw material at hand seems abundant.

In the hurry incident to preparation it was difficult to get information, but the following articles in the interior of the palace seem to be worthy of notice.

Mr. Thomas, of Hamilton, shows 4 pianos, 3 of them 7 octaves and the other 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. As to the musical qualities of the instruments Mr. Thomas's name will be sufficient guarantee; for the rest the carving is rich and artistic and the finish splendid in every particular.

Mr. Thornton, of Hamilton, shows an organette of beautiful bird's eye maple with black walnut trimmings; one of them similarly finished to the organette and the other in black walnut of excellent design and workmanship.

Mr. James Reid, Hamilton, has a display of furniture which does credit even to his reputation. It consists of a drawing room set, sofa, arm chairs, Prince Albert Chair, 4 small chairs, and marble top centre table; also a bed room set complete, the bureau of which is surmounted by a mirror in a frame of most beautiful carving, ebony knobs trimmed with gold from a novel and attractive feature of this piece. The upholstery is covered with rich silk brocatelle. Both sets are black walnut of the brightest and deepest of light and shade. A home with this set of furniture in it might entertain a princess. The furniture stands upon some exquisite patterns of carpet from the same establishment.

W. Bell & Co, Guelph, show one pipe top church organ; 1 large cabinet organ; 1 organette; 1 small cabinet organ; 1 double band melodeon. These are all in black walnut, except the melodeon, which is of rosewood. These took the first prize and silver medal at Kingston, and two of the best prizes at London. Not only may the firm to which they belong be proud of this collection, but so may stirring, enterprising plucky little Guelph as well.

Mr. Matthew Howles occupies a prominent part of the east wing of the Palace with a most prominent array of exhibition articles. Prominent among them is his copper stove-furniture. Of the most excellent workmanship are also his other productions in the copper-smith line, such as tea urns, boilers, kettles and trumpets, and also fruit epergne—of rare beauty, novelty and convenience. He has also a fine sample of his famous refrigerators, five different kinds of baths, a revolving lamp, a very superior set of tin stove furniture, and some splendid samples of sheet-iron work. He has also a revolving show case of his own production to which is suspended an endless variety of ornamental knick-knacks and useful articles of domestic economy. All the articles enumerated above are of Mr. Howles' own manufacture; he has also a large assortment of stoves of every kind, from the best manufacturers, to which he has added many useful improvements in the water receptacles, evaporators, &c. Least in appearance, but not in fact, is a new stove board, the first successful attempt, we imagine, to turn that ugly appendage into an ornament. Mr. Howles' whole collection is disposed with care and good taste, and is an attractive feature of the Fair.

Grey, Gates & Co., of Toronto, show samples of their patent Fine Revolving Radiator, an excellent arrangement for saving fuel, about which we shall have more to say anon.

Mr. Eyre Thuresson has a number of his ingenious card setting machines, which have been objects of admiration at so many exhibitions.

Mr. Robt. Beatty, shows his Little Gem Washing

Machine, which works with two large revolving brushes, and seems very perfect.

Mr. E. Dallay, Hamilton, shows a large assortment of office and School Inks, water-proof Harness Oil and Blacking of all kinds, being his own manufacture, also three sizes of Coal Oil Cabinets, in which the oil can be kept safe, free from odor and with most convenient apparatus for drawing it off.

Mr. C. Andrews, Hamilton, has a beautiful collection of wire work, consisting of Fower Stands surmounted by bird cages and fish globes, also a Garden Arch and a number of hanging vases.

Mr. Robert Campbell, Hamilton, has a large and superior assortment of crockery from his pottery here, Tea Pots, Flower Pots, Spittoons, Vases and Yellow Ware are among them.

Mr. New, Hamilton, has some fine samples of Bricks both white and red stock.

Messrs. Forsyth & Co, Dundas, have an assortment of Cord Cloth which elicits praises from those who know.

Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, show an immense combined Wardworth Plainer and Matcher weighing some 800 pounds. It is constructed of iron throughout and shows great ingenuity and splendid workmanship.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In this department Messrs. L. D. Sawyer & Co., of Hamilton, make a very fine display. Their implements show the utmost perfection in workmanship, skill in design and taste in finish. Messrs. Sawyer & Co., have been successful manufacturers for many years past, and the records of the Provincial Exhibitions for the last 15 years bear honorable testimony to their successful competition. Among the articles shown by them on the present occasion are two seed drills of similar make, except with regard to the number of their spouts, one of these was shown at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, and took a first prize and diploma; it also took a first prize in Toronto last year; 2 horse rakes, the one a "Taylor" and the other a "Buffalo," both excellent machines; 1 Dodge rake, combined reaper and mower, of elaborate construction in which every harvest requirement has been carefully kept in view; 1 hand straw cutter, of convenient size; 1 corn sheller, which ejects the cob at the side and deposits the shelled corn in a suitable receptacle at the bottom. One straw cutter of much larger size than that already noted, and which also serves the purpose of threshing peas and cutting the straw at the same time; 1 clover separator of enormous size and undeniable efficiency; 1 improved Pitt horse-power, which carried a prize at the late Kingston show; 1 vibratory threshing machine, differing entirely from the ordinary thresher—its hidden mysteries of construction do not admit of explanation without the use of illustrations, and more space than we can devote to it to-day; 1 Johnson's single reaper; 1 Gardner's ditching machine.

Mr. Amor, Hunter street, exhibits a very novel cheese-press, with three screws and executive lever. The construction is so arranged that any amount of pressure can be obtained with great ease. The vat in which the cheese is placed is so constructed that the contents come out without any jerking or forcing. It is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose yet exhibited. He also exhibits a very

complete curd-milk. In this department Mr. Amor exhibits a hard-wood scraper.

Jay C. Cramer, of Napanee, shows an ingenious horse-hay-fork and knife combined. This is a very useful article for unloading hay or straw.

Mr. J. Forsyth, of Dundas, shows Ball's Ohio Combined and Dominion Harvester, combined reapers and mowers. These are the only machines that took a first prizes at the Provincial trial at Paris in July. He also obtained first prize and diploma at the Provincial Fair at Kingston. The advantage of the rakes attached to these machines is, that if any of the teeth should break they are so simply constructed that any person can replace them in a few seconds.

J. Lawrence & Sons, of Palermo, exhibit Ball's Ohio combined mower and reaper. The manufacturers claims great improvement in the way the arms of the rake are attached by being much simplified, and the method of adjusting the grain wheel so as to raise or lower the table at leisure. He also exhibits a Buckeye combined mower and reaper, the grain wheel of which is so attached for raising and lowering the bed with a lever, the motion of which being very quick.

Messrs. Harris & Son, Beamsville, show two of Kirby's combined mower and reaper, with an improved seat for the driver, being much lower and out of reach of the rake, and also a new kind of lever for raising and lowering either end of the machine at pleasure without stopping the horses.

Messrs. Joseph Bros., Milton, exhibit a Ball-Buckeye machine, with lever attachment for raising or lowering the machine, and also a lever to adjust the height of the knife plate so as to adapt the knives to the grain. This can be used without the driver having cause to leave his seat.

Daniel Gallagher, Caledonia, shows a drag-saw for cutting wood, attached to a horse-power, and with two horses the exhibitor claims that he can cut 42 cords in a day of twelve hours, cutting the wood into two-foot lengths.

J. H. Grout & Co., Grimsby, exhibit a Buckeye combined mower and reaper. It cuts 5 feet wide in mowing, and 4 feet 3 inches in reaping, and the arrangement of the gearing is such that no cogs are used on the driving wheels; and the rest of the gearing is completely covered to prevent it becoming dirt-clogged.

John Bore, Dundas, exhibits a very fine cultivator, which obtained first prize at the Kingston Fair. Being constructed in sections, it allows that part which comes in contact with stones or other obstacles to pass over without throwing the whole machine out of the soil.

MARBLE WORK.

In the eastern wing of the Palace Messrs. Hurd & Roberts of Hamilton, have a very fine assortment of marble work. A monument of gray Aberdeen granite is a specially noticeable feature of the collection. Four mantel pieces are very ornately carved and artistic in design. One of them is of American statuary marble, as purely white as alabaster, two others are of Italian marble, beautifully mottled and the fourth is of American slate, japanned and marbled most handsomely. They have also a number of Peterhead granite and marble monuments that show how thoroughly they understand the business they are now engaged in.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Gardner Sewing Machine Company of Hamilton have about thirty machines on exhibition. One of them a full cabinet machine, the case of which is beautifully ornamented with landscape drawings, which would grace the finest room in the finest mansion.

The Howe Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., exhibit eleven machines, all varying to some extent from one another in the details of construction. One of them a large and strong machine with the revolving "feed" for sewing boot tops, coat arms, &c., &c.

Messrs. Wilson, Bowman & Co., show 9 sewing machines, 3 full cabinet case and 6 half cases. One of the full cabinet cases is a rare piece of cabinet work, richly carved and finished, and inlaid with scenes from Pilgrim's Progress. The other cases show great taste in their ornamentation, and the machines themselves are beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl and gold. They make a very imposing display.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—BUTTER.

In this department there are 62 baskets of not less than five pound; 20 crocks or firkins.

CHEESE.

There are 13 factory cheeses, and 20 dairy cheeses. The qualities of the cheese and butter are superior.

BREAD.

There are 53 exhibitors of bread of different degrees of quality.

MAPLE SUGAR.

There are only two loaves of maple sugar.

HONEY.

There are eight boxes of honey of very superior quality in the comb, and 8 jars of honey of very bright color.

PICKLES.

There are thirty specimens of pickles.

PRESERVED FRUIT.

Forty specimens of hermetically sealed jars of fruit, and six jars of preserves.

NATIVE WINES.

There are on exhibition nine samples of native wines, viz: sparkling dinner wines, Delaware dry wine, Oporto sweet wine, No. 1, sweet wine, No. 2, sweet wine No. 3, drawn sweet wine No. 4, Clinton sweet wine No. 5, and Elora sweet wine, No. 6.

SAUCES.

Fifteen specimens of sauces were exhibited.

HAMS.

Two specimens of hams are on exhibition, being one green and one smoked from each exhibitor.

As it was very late before the exhibitors brought in the several articles to be exhibited it is impossible to give any idea of some of the departments.

CRYSTAL PALACE, 3 p. m.

Since the hour of writing last great progress has been made in arranging the exhibition articles. The pictures in the fine arts department have been nearly all suspended under the skillful management of Capt. Caddy. The previously bare tables of the horticultural department are blooming with luscious grapes, red, purple and yellow. There is a splendid display of apples and pears and a moderate one of

peaches, plums and quinces. Garden vegetables are coming well to the front. Of domestic manufactures there is a fair display. The wing in which the sewing machines are placed is well decorated, and its general appearance is very handsome. A large assortment of saddlery, harness, and trunk manufacturers have arrived since noon. The carriage display is very creditable. Pronguey and Cooper, of Hamilton, and Woods, Lyons, of Brantford, are among the principal exhibitors. Large additions have been made to the agricultural implements department and the space allotted to it is pretty well occupied. At two o'clock the rolls of the judges was called, and of course there was some absences, but not more than was to be expected. Parties from both London and Kingston exhibitions are present, and pronounce the Fair a success superior in many respects to either of the others named.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1871.

Although the rule laid down by the managers of the Fair required that all animals and articles should be on the ground by 12 o'clock yesterday it was well on to 5 o'clock in the afternoon before that necessary requirement was fulfilled. The office of Secretary Cooley was a centre of vociferous activity throughout the day, and it is creditable to that gentleman's self-possession that he kept his temper throughout. The President, Mr. Roach, together with Mr. Thomas Stock, Mr. Thomas Lawry, Mr. H. H. Hurd, Mr. John Mitchel, Mr. Wm. Hendrie, Mr. Levi Lewis, and other members of the Executive Committee, very kept "as busy as bees in a tar barrel" all day, but got through their work with surprising celerity. Whatever poetical reward may accrue to the officer of Treasurer, was fairly earned by Mr. F. C. Bruce, whose energy was only equalled by his courtesy. Before 3 o'clock the few vacancies caused by the absence of judges were filled up, and by that hour these gentlemen had got fairly to work. A large crowd yesterday was not, of course, expected; but had it been larger than it was, the work of the judges must have been considerably impeded. The weather kept fine throughout the day, and gave hopeful augury of what it would be on the morrow. The bringing out of the animals to the rings for the inspection of the judges was watched with great interest by the spectators, and the splendid condition of the animals elicited the highest admiration. This was especially the case with regard to horses of which the display is beyond expectation, both with regard to number and quality.

The number of entries of grain, and the quality of it has given great satisfaction and both are in advance of what was expected. The fruit display, too, said to be finer than any that has been seen

within the present fair grounds. We resume our notice of articles of interest.

CRYSTAL PALACE, 11 1. m.

The weather this morning is all that could be desired. A puffy breeze comes from the south, and would make clouds of dust if it had the necessity raw material; but the fair ground, which is too porous to be manufactured into mud, seems equally proof against any annoying quantity of dust. Whatever difference of opinion visitors from a distance express as to the merits of this and other Fairs, they are all agreed that Hamilton has the finest fair ground in Canada, and also the most commodious palace. At the hour of writing every avenue towards the entrance gate, and a solid stream of humanity is pouring into the grounds. The jam of carriages, wagons, and every imaginable kind of wheeled vehicles on Lock street is but little less than at a Provincial Exhibition. The judges are busily engaged in completing the unfinished work of yesterday, and will be through their labors early in the afternoon.

INSIDE OF THE PALACE.

As the cards naming the winners of the various articles have not yet been attached, it requires a full share of reportorial ingenuity and check to make out the identity of many of the things on exhibition, but persistent enquiry does not fail of some reasonable measure of reward.

SADDLIER'S AND TRUNK MAKER'S WORK

The principal exhibitors in this line are Messrs. Philips and Robertson and Mr. J. Jolly, of Hamilton.

Messrs Philips & Robertson show a handsome set of silver mounted harness and a set Oroide mounted double harness, a large assortment of trunks and travelling cases of very handsome design and convenient interior arrangement, a lady's saddle of luxurious appointments, and excellent workmanship, a gentleman's saddle of very superior make, together with a variety of horse clothing, making altogether a very handsome display.

Mr. Jolly shows a silver mounted single set of harness, and a double set of gold mounted; a large assortment of leather trunks, travelling cases, gentlemen's saddles, bridles, bits, horse clothing, &c. Experts will doubtless be able to find points of distinction between Mr. Jolly's work and those of his opponent, but to the average uninitiated intellect they seem very much alike in their uniform elegance and suitableness for the purpose they are intended for.

ROPE, CORD, TWINE, &c.

Mr. Alex. Main, Hamilton, has a large and creditable display of all kinds of rope, cord, and twine, consisting of Russia hemp, Canada flax, sash line, bell rope, bed cord, ratline, lash ties and fish lines.

The whole assortment shows the utmost perfection of workmanship, and an attentive examination of it gives evidence of the wonderful progress which we are making in Home Manufactures.

BROOMS.

Mr. Allan Easson, Hamilton, shows a fine collection of brooms and corn broom brushes, made from this year's crop, which was exhibited at the late London Fair with gratifying success in the matter of prizes. His valise brushes and whisks are especially notable.

CAB NET WARE.

Considerable additions were made yesterday afternoon to this branch, noticeable among which was an elaborately inlaid centre table, by Mr. Bevis, of Hamilton. Another was a chair covered with the Berlin wool work of Miss Susan Brick, of Hamilton, which we noticed a few days ago. Its crimson ground, throwing into pleasant relief the exquisitely harmonised colors and tasteful design of the floral pattern makes it a most attractive feature of the department.

MIRROR.

Mr. J. H. Blandford, Hamilton, shows a monster mirror, in gilt frame of rich, bold carving, the design of which displays most unmistakably the genius of the artist, and in its execution the skill of the carver.

CARRIAGES.

There is a handsome display of carriages on the ground floor of the Palace.

Mr. H. C. Cooper, Hamilton, shows an elegant two-horse pleasure carriage, and also a buggy phaeton of light but strong and graceful construction.

Mr. Wood Lyons, Brantford, shows a covered single buggy and also a covered two-seated buggy, which attracted great attention during the day, and certainly not more than they deserved. He had also a fairy-like construction of the sulky species, known technically as a "Cut under Coal Box," in which, with suitable accompaniments, one could do the "heavy swell" to perfection.

Mr. J. P. Pronguey, of Hamilton, shows two Landau carriages, covered over like the ordinary cab, but which by means of mysterious mechanism, roll their top covering into nothing and leave the inmates to the enjoyment of the sunshine and fresh air. One of these has rather a novel step which is covered by the closing of the door and unfolded by its opening. He has also a specimen of what is known as the Bret Coach, with most luxuriant appointments and splendid finish, and five other carriages of lesser note but perfect in their own spheres.

LADIES WORK.

This class is only less in quantity than would be found at a Provincial Exhibition, and not at all less in quality. It is true that many ladies have

yet to learn that human figures cannot be worked in worsted without looking ridiculous, and hence we have a few specimens of wasted effort in this line just as there is at every other exhibition.

Miss Harris, Hamilton, shows some beautiful wax work in the shape of a Cross wreathed with passion flowers and lillies of the valley.

Miss Logan, Hamilton, shows a case of wax shells which are simply perfect in their imitation of the originals, a case of wax flowers, and a very handsome hair wreath.

Miss Graham, Hamilton, shows a case of hair jewelry, which in delicate beauty was never surpassed by work of lady fingers.

An Afghan, by Mrs. Capt. Masson, was very greatly admired, the blending of its colors was beautiful, and the graceful figures upon it show that Mrs. Mason has a true knowledge of the limits of the art of wool work in that direction.

The Misses Lyons of West Flamboro are as usual important contributors to the attractions of this class. Miss Annie Lyons shows a handsome collection of skeleton ferns, which display in delicate tracery the anatomy of the plant. A case of fine wax fruit, some beautiful silk embroidery on children's dresses. A handsome shell frame, lovely samples of crochet work in cotton, guipure work, tatting, fancy netting and beed work. Miss E. J. Lyons shows some handsome fire screens, worsted chair covers. A very beautiful hair wreath of varied colored hair, and a very large assortment of netting, tatting, beed work, &c. There is a very fine collection of raised Berlin work in shape of pillows, &c., and endless variety of small work in tatting, netting, braiding, crocheting, and the like.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. James Inglis, Hamilton, shows a fine collection of Photographs. Two groups especially attract attention. One represents the Wimbledon Team artistically grouped, and with every individual in it distinctly recognisable; this is a composition picture in which the individuals are photographed separately and the whole afterwards grouped, and may be regarded as the highest branch of the photographer's art. Its companion picture is a family group, the portraits in which are easily recognized; apart from its portraits it is a charming picture. A few miniature heads, colored and in ornamental cases are much admired, both for the faithfulness of the portraits and the exquisite delicacy of their finish. A case of eight by ten photographs are also very fine, and in fact the whole collection bears the stamp of the very highest photographic skill.

In looking over the oil paintings the eye soon settles upon a few of superior excellence. Two of these are scenes in Scottish Highlands, with bold

and picturesque scenery. Faithful to nature in the minutest details are those paintings, with a studious avoidance of everything that could be called loudness in colouring. Enquiry reveals that they are from the pencil of Capt. Caddy, of Hamilton.

Two other works of a different order are equally attractive, a generous warmth of colouring characterizes them, and a dash of brilliancy overspreads their whole treatment, picturesque are the knarled old trees in the foreground, peacefully still the water that laves their roots, natural as life are the grouped cattle that browse upon the foliage and drink of the stream. When the name of Miss Whale is mentioned as the artist the charm is explained.

Mr. Alex. Davidson, Hamilton, has a collection of oil portraits which are in his very best style, firm and bold in treatment, and faultless as likenesses.

In water colors Capt. Caddy has a very superior collection of sketches from nature. In this department of the art Capt. Caddy is thoroughly at home and although everything which his pencil touches is done well, it is in water colors that his special merits as an artist are shown.

There is a very fair collection of pencil, crayon and pen and ink sketches, but as the names are not attached, it is impossible to particularize.

GRAIN.

The show of grain of every description was the best for quality exhibited in this section for the last twenty years. The samples of five bushels of white wheat were such that the judges had great difficulty in awarding the prizes. Spring grain this year, especially barley is far superior in quality to many years previous. Its bright color and plump appearance was much admired. Oats were excellent samples, but the peas were not so good as we have seen at previous exhibitions. Beans were very good. Corn (White) was superior to the yellow, and but few samples shown. There were but few samples of seed on exhibition, but what were in the class were of fine quality.

FRUIT.

In this class the show of fruit was equal if not better than at the Provincial Fair in Toronto last, and far superior to that of Kingston. To particularize any one variety would be invidious, as the quality and flavor of each were such that the judges had great difficulty in deciding which was the best in many sections. Among the apples there were eighteen sections, representing every variety of good apples grown in the Dominion. In many of the sections there were as many as eighteen exhibitors, and very few sections with less than eight exhibitors. The show of pears was much better than the most sanguine

friend of the exhibition anticipated. The Flemish beauty and Bartlett's were especially noticeable. Mr. C. Earnside had some very fine pears of the latter kind and would, we think, obtain the first prize if some vandal had not tampered with them. As it was he carried off the second prize, and J. M. Williams Esq., M. P. P., took the first premium for Flemish beauty. In this class of fruit there were eleven sections, including the two mentioned, the following: White Doyenne, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Winter Niles, Glout Morceau, Vicar of Wakefield, Easter Beurre. There were two classes of plums exhibited, desert and cooking. It being so late in the season it could not be expected that a large number of entries would be made. What were on exhibition, however, represented very fine varieties. There were three varieties of peaches and among them could be seen some of very superior kind. The marked feature of the fruit department was the space allowed for the display of grapes, and the number of exhibitors were very numerous and the quality were superior to any ever exhibited in Hamilton. Messrs. Bauer, Haskins, Barnes, Bell and Williams contributed greatly to the success of this portion of the class. Mr. Haskins exhibited a collection of twenty-five varieties; Mr. Bauer and Mr. Barnes also exhibited a number of varieties in separate sections. There were some first-class hothouse grapes exhibited, but the most attractive entry was that of J. M. Williams, Esq., being of prodigious size and full flavor. The largest bunch weighed no less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, and of course took the first prize. Some very large and well-shaped quinces were also exhibited, as well as huge water melons and red flesh melons. Crab apples made a good display, being of a good color and large size.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

In section one there were three entries of French beans in pod, and one entry of one quart of beans husked.

Sec. 2.—There were sixteen specimens of long blood beets exhibited, some of the samples being of very large growth, besides several very fine samples of turnip beets.

Sec. 4.—In this section there were fourteen exhibitors of three heads of savory, some of them of immense growth.

Sec. 5.—There were fourteen competitors for prizes for winter cabbage, with the exception of three exhibitors the rest were well worthy to be exhibited.

Sec. 7.—A very fine collection of capsicums.

Secs. 8, 9 & 10.—Early horn carrots. Twelve exhibitors. All the entries exhibited in this class

were well shaped and showed good judgment in their culture.

Sec. 11.—In this class the show of cauliflowers excelled all the other sections. There were eleven exhibitors, and taking into consideration the great drawbacks to this delicious vegetable, some of them were unsurpassed in firmness and color, and were much admired.

Section 12 and 13. A very fine collection of white and red celery.

Section 14. Only two specimens of pickling cucumbers.

Section 15. Six excellent specimens of sweet corn.

Sec. 16. There were eight exhibitors of red onions. Some of the onions in this class were very good, but the majority were not such as to be fit to be brought into competition with good onions.

Secs. 17, 18 and 19. The same remarks in reference to red onions is applicable to the yellow, white and potato, the latter kind being better than the two former.

Sec. 20. Five good specimens of pickling onions

Sec. 21. Five samples of leeks, twelve in each parcel. Some of them of prodigious growth, and some very admittive in size.

Sec. 22. A very fine collection of large parsnips.

Sec. 23 and 24.—An average show of radish and salsify.

Sec. 25.—Six specimens of table squash, well shaped and of average size.

Sec. 26.—Six exhibitors of white turnips, table variety very good samples.

Sec. 27.—Three exhibitors of yellow turnips, color and shape good.

Sec. 28.—A very fine collection of Scotch kale.

Secs. 29 and 30.—In this section there were sixteen competitors in the yellow and red variety of tomatoes, all being of superior quality.

Sec. 31.—A good collection of assorted tomatoes.

Sec. 32.—In this section there were more competitors than in any section in this class, the variety and quality of most of the vegetables exhibited were of excellent kinds. The prizes offered in this section were for the best collection of garden vegetables.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Section 1 and 2. Very fine specimens of dahlias, three entries.

Section 3 and 4. Two exhibitors of vase bouquets and three of bed bouquets.

Section 5.—Bouquets of everlasting. Seven exhibitors.

Section 7.—Pansies, large in size but generally good in color, and generally above the average.

Section 9.—Collection of annuals, the best in our judgment being those exhibition by Mr. Fearnside.

Section 12.—Collection of German Asters, the exhibition considered good by pretended judges.

Section 14.—A collection of ten week's stock. Colors good.

Section 15.—An excellent display of hybrid perpetual roses, named. This collection is well worthy of notice.

Section 17.—Three roses of any variety. It could not be expected at this time of the year to have a large display of roses, yet there were some splendid specimens exhibited.

Section 19 and 20.—A good collection of verbenas.

Section 21.—The display of Petumas was very good.

Section 23.—A very small collection of holy-hocks.

Section 25.—A fine collection of double Zinnias.

Section 26.—Display of plants in flower, distinct from other entries. A middling display.

Section 27.—This section was well represented with an excellent collection of flowers, cut.

ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

In this class there was a splendid display of every description of roots.

Sec. 1.—Seven exhibitors.

Sec. 2.—There were very large and well-shaped turnips. Five exhibitors.

Sec. 3.—White Belgian Carrots of Mammoth size, some of them measuring over two feet. There were ten exhibitors in this section.

Sec. 4.—In this section there were seven samples. Some of the yellow carrots quite as large as the white Belgians.

Sec. 5 Mangold Wurtzel (long). Sixteen entries. Being fine specimens they were much admired.

Sec. 6. Globe Mangold Wurtzel. Ten exhibitors, but not as good specimens in proportion as the long kind.

Sec. 7. In this section there were only three exhibitors. Kohl Rabi does not appear to be much cultivated, although it is an excellent vegetable.

Sec. 8. Field Parsnips. Five exhibitors. There were two samples of a large kind.

Sec. 9. Six roots of sugar beets. Eight exhibitors and five samples, although not so large as we have before seen exhibitors.

Sec. 10 to 15 inclusive. There were better displays of potatoes than exhibited for the last two years in quality and size. In all there were fifty-three exhibitors.

Sec. 16. Yellow pumpkins did not make much display, there being only seven exhibitors. The size and quality were worthy of notice.

LEATHER.

Like the shoemakers, this class was represented by only one exhibitor, Mr. James Wilson, Mitchell, who exhibited harness leather, skirting for saddles, brown strap and bridle, belt leather, loop leather, rein leather, cord leather, stirrup leather and hog skins for saddles.

WOOLEN, FLAX AND COTTON GOODS, FURS AND WEARING APPAREL.

There was a very meagre show in this class. The Dundas Cotton Mills exhibited some excellent samples of cotton bags and unbleached calico, and obtained first prizes in both sections. There was hardly anything else in this class worth particularising.

SHOE AND BOOTMAKERS' WORK.

In this class the boot and shoemakers of this city seemed very careless, Mr. Ryan of John street being the only exhibitor, with the exception of

one pair of fine boots from Dundas. Mr. Ryan has an assortment of ladies' boots, gents' sewed boots, and also pegged; also an assortment of machine made boots and shoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. Wandby, Toronto, shows some artificial stone stove pipe collars which seem to be quite as good, are certainly more ornamental, and are sold at one-third or the price of real stone.

Mr. Mueller, Hamilton, shows some beautiful samples of his new, and patented method of ornamenting with gold, silver and metal leaf.

Mr. Ryan, Hamilton, shows a large and choice assortment of hand made boots and shoes, exceedingly neat and durable in their workmanship.

Mr. Alfred Green shows a large lot of well known hair brushes of every possible variety, and all of superior excellence.

The Canadian Oil Company have some fine samples of their manufacture in the way of oils and naphtha.

The Excelsior Oil Works of Dundas make a truly handsome and interesting display of Paraffine, consisting of candles, some of them of monster size and beautifully colored, also shapely blocks of paraffine itself. This material is a product of petroleum, and the Dundas Company we believe are the first to manufacture it in Canada; their skill and enterprise deserve the highest praise and the most liberal encouragement.

R. Haigh, Hamilton, has a good display of book-binding. The Bible, the works of Burns and others, handsomely finished in full morocco, with raised cover tastefully ornamented with gold.

Messrs. Duncan, Stuart & Co, Hamilton, have also some very fine samples of bookbinding in ledgers and day books. Their work is especially strong and handsome.

W. Gray, Dundas, has three cultivators and four ploughs, viz., McSherry, Scotch Canadian, Hill and Morley.

Misener & Borer, Dundas, shows a double mould plough, one cultivator and corn planter, and one lumber wagon.

Bell & Son, St. George, exhibit a novel self-adjusting seed drill.

Lewis Miller, Jarvis, shows two Yokom ploughs of highly finished material.

J. & G. Morley, of Thorold, exhibit six ploughs of their celebrated make and pattern of iron ploughs; one wooden, and one with iron beam and wooden handle, also one subsoil plough and one double moulded drill plough. The name of this firm is well known as superior manufacturers of ploughs, and have taken many premiums during the last few years.

Moses Bechtel from Waterloo County, exhibits a very neat self-closing wire gate. This is a very neat gate and can be raised or lowered according to the amount of snow on the ground. The gate, hinges, and all appurtenances connected are sold for five dollars. He also shows some very neat wire fences.

George M. Walker shows one iron and three ploughs with iron beams and wooden handles. They are the Walker pattern.

J. P. Billington, Dundas, exhibits two fine seed drills.

GUELPH CENTRAL FAIR.

The First Central Fair of the Guelph district, projected under the auspices of the South Wellington and Guelph Township Agricultural Societies, opened at Guelph on Tuesday 10th Oct., and continued until Thursday, and has proved successful in a most gratifying measure. While unsurpassed in the magnitude of general display, in some departments it was claimed to be the best exhibition held in the Province this season; at all events, the people of Guelph and vicinity have just ground for pride in their success, and to feel confidence in the future importance of their Central Fairs. The grounds secured by the societies for their exhibitions are located on the south western suburbs of the town, at the easy distance of a "cab-driver's mile" from the business centre, and are convenient to the railway stations. In extent and admirable adaptation, they are unequalled by any other fair grounds in the Province, while the buildings and appurtenances are substantially constructed and of corresponding capacity. The central edifice, although not exactly fulfilling the character of a crystal palace, is fashioned after the usual architecture of such structures, of ample dimensions, and answers its purpose excellently. In the large area east of the palace is the horse ring on a beautiful level plot, about one-fourth of a mile in circumference. To the north of the ring the ground rises in a gentle slope, affording a fine view of the ring for many thousands of spectators. The cattle and horse boxes, pens for sheep and swine, and poultry coops are all admirably arranged and on an extensive scale. In fact, all the preparations of the Societies seem to have been made with a view of permanency, and the magnitude of the inaugural exhibition commends their foresight.

Wednesday was the grand day of the fair, and the attendance assumed the proportions of a Provincial gathering. From Harrison and the newly opened section of the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway, a train arrived consisting of twelve coaches, which were densely packed with 800 passengers; the arrivals from Hespler, Preston and Galt by the Great Western Railway were equally large, while from the country in all directions the people arrived by road conveyances, until the open spaces about the town were crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, and the streets were bustling with the crowds passing to and from the grounds. The attendance was conceded by observation to have exceeded twelve thousand. The weather was chilly, though not entirely disagreeable, and the aspect of nature bore an unnatural gloom produced by the dense smoke that enveloped the whole country; but the dismal effect was effectually dissipated by the

scene of animation that prevailed in the enclosure, and the inspiring strains of music which proceeded continuously from the Band stand, located on the eminence overlooking the horse arena. The several bands were intent on doing their best, as a liberal prize was at stake, and no sooner would one retire to recover wind and nerve, than another would mount the platform and renew the entrance-ing strains. The competition was enjoyed by an immense concourse of listeners, and encouraged by applause after each performance. Meantime, during the afternoon, the display of various classes of horses was in progress, and the scores of beautiful animals pranced gaily and performed their martial antics to the measure of the music. In the band competition, the first prize, \$100, was awarded to the 48th Batt. band of Port Hope; and the 2nd prize, \$75, for the best amateur band, to Lawrence's Cornet Band, of Guelph.

Of the various departments of the Fair, our space will not permit us to enter into details. All were full, and while in some classes embracing a considerable share of the stock and material exhibited at the other great fairs, the local resources were predominantly developed. In horses the entries reached 440, and embracing some splendid stock. Of cattle the aggregate display was undoubtedly one of the best, if not the very best, ever gathered in the country. In sheep, all the varieties were represented by splendid specimens. The same may be said of swine, in which department there were upwards of 200 entries. The poultry cages were filled and the display was very extensive and complete. The department of dairy products, fruit, vegetables, plants and flowers, could not be too highly praised, and have not been surpassed in the Province this season. A large area of ground was occupied by the agricultural implements, in which the leading manufactures of Ontario were generally represented.

Several of these having an eye to business in the fine farming region about Guelph entered their articles for exhibition only.

A considerable space in the Palace was accorded to the Sewing Machine manufacturers, and well filled by them, the well known local manufactures making a very fine display, and being energetically rivalled from abroad.

The platform in the centre of the Palace presented a large and elegant display of musical instruments, in which branch of the manufactures Guelph is acquiring leading importance, having three extensive establishments in that line.

There was a very attractive show of really fine carriages by Messrs. J. B. Armstrong & Co., and other Guelph makers, reinforced by Messrs. Prongney of Hamilton, Zeighler of Berlin, and Doty of Oakville.

The show of saddlery, harness and trunks was

very creditable. In machinery, castings &c., there was an excellent display. A few nice specimens of cabinet ware were shown by makers in Preston, Fergus and Waterloo. There were large displays of boots and shoes, John McNeil of Guelph, being conspicuous in this department. The show of grain, roots and farm produce generally, was very fine, and fully sustained the high reputation of Guelph and vicinity as one of the finest agricultural regions in Ontario.

In the fine arts and ladies' work department, there was quite enough to prove that amid the more substantial things to which attention is given, matters of taste and elegance are not overlooked.

Such was the constant crowd inside the Palace throughout the day, many on the grounds doubtless forbearing the effort to gain admission to the building, that the managers determined to continue open in the evening, when the townspeople attended *en masse*.

The success of the Guelph Central Fair is in keeping with the spirit of progress that animates the wide-awake town. No place in the Dominion more plainly indicates a period of rapid advancement and general prosperity. Guelph occupies a charming and healthy location,—the centre of one of the wealthiest and most thriving Agricultural regions on the continent, and the rapid enlargement of a great manufacturing interest is giving redouble energy to its growth. Its railway facilities with the recent addition of the W. G. & B. railway, reaching far into a land of boundless resources, are all that a rising town could wish for, and that part of the Province is renowned for the excellent character of its wagon roads. The business part of the town, and all the public buildings and pretentious private residences are constructed of an excellent quality of gray stone, abundant in the locality, which gives the place an air of stability. The building enterprise has been very active in Guelph this season, and we are informed that fully two hundred new buildings have been completed. Among these are a number of beautiful residences and two new churches, English and Presbyterian, both of which are spacious and highly ornamental edifices.

The manufactories are going ahead at the same ratio. Of the most important are Woarwick & Ames' new manufactory of machinists' tools, a very extensive establishment, giving employment to about two hundred mechanics; and Bell & Co.'s manufactory of musical instruments. The latter establishment will be a heavy stone building, 98 by 100 feet, three stories high, and fronting on two streets. This will be the largest manufactory of melodeons and organs in the dominion, and the proprietors have been highly successful in procuring prizes and medals in all directions. There are two other extensive manufactories in the same branch in Guelph, those of A. S. Hardy & Co., and McLeod, Wood & Co., the production of all being well known through the country. Sewing machines, agricultural implements, and other important branches of manufactories have strong foothold in Guelph, and with all its advantages the town must make rapid progress in growth and wealth. We should also say that the two daily papers of the town are thriving greatly, and the prodigious advertising types with which they abound at present reflect the enlarged views of the inhabitants.

AMERICAN FAIRS.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

The twenty-third Annual Fair of the Michigan Society was commenced at Kalamazoo on Tuesday, the 19th ult., and continued for four days. The grounds are those of the well-known National House Park, about one mile and a quarter from the centre of the village, and contains about sixty-five acres. The land is slightly rolling and the soil sandy, and it possesses the desirable quality of drying up in a few hours after the heaviest rain.

The first day of the Fair was devoted to the completing of entries, and the arrangement of the different articles on exhibition. The attendance was slim, being mostly composed of exhibitors and their assistants, officers and employes of the agricultural Society, and so forth, and much of the second day was devoted to the same kind of work. In the afternoon, however, the crowd increased to about 3,000 and the arrangements for exhibition were nearly completed. With the exception of Floral Hall and the Grand Stand the buildings are mean and unworthy of the State.

The weather was very propitious during the Fair, but the dust was very disagreeable. Thursday was the great day of the Fair. The crowd continued to increase rapidly from an early hour, and there was no diminution in the vast stream of human beings until late in the day. There must have been at least 1,500 buggies, waggons, etc., on the ground. All the railroads in the vicinity of Kalamazoo brought heavily laden trains, and the excursionists kept coming into the grounds until 3 1-2 or 4 1-2 o'clock p. m. There must have been 25,000 people in the park on Thursday afternoon. The halls and outbuildings of every kind were uncomfortably crowded. In fact, every available spot inside the buildings and on the grounds was fully occupied by the multitude.

THE ENTRIES.

Number of entries was as follows:

Horses.....	272
Cattle.....	181
Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	284
Farm Implements.....	425
Domestic Manufactures.....	269
Dairy and Household Manufactures.....	106
Fine Arts, Needle, Shell and Wax Work, etc..	322
Flowers and Fruits.....	339
Field and Farm Products.....	192
	2,360

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

This exposition held last week at Milwaukee closed with great satisfaction to the Fair-goers, and with satisfactory results to the managers. The weather was all that could be desired, if we may except the rather cool wind, the soft rain of Monday night having laid the dust sufficiently to make it pleasant under foot.

The principal departments, with the exception of farm machinery, were well filled. This department was very meager, except in the direction of Mowing and Reaping machines, and Threshers and Separators.

The stock department was very full, embracing excellent representatives from many of the best herds of Short-horn, Devon, Alderney, Galloway, and

Ayrshire breeders of Wisconsin and Michigan, including fine specimens of grade Short-horn fat cattle, Devon workers, and Alderney milkers.

Horses were represented by the stock of the more prominent Wisconsin breeders, and thoroughbred, Norman, Morgan, and the mixed breeds that usually come under the category of all work.

Sheep included Southdowns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, and Spanish Merinos.

Swine were out in great force, and were represented by all the prominent breeds; many individuals being Prize-takers at Chicago. Among the curiosities were a pair of Russian pigs, only noticeable as such. The pens of Lancashire swine were especially noticeable for fineness and high breeding.

Fowls were in great variety and generally well bred. The Bremen Geese, Black Cayuga, White Aylesbury, Rouen, and Cuban ducks attracted much attention, as did also a cage of magnificent light bronzed turkeys. The birds were principally shown in attractive cages, which added much to the attractiveness of the occasion. Machinery was fairly represented.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The thirteenth biennial session and exhibition of this Society was held at Richmond, Va., opening on Wednesday, the 6th September, and continuing four days. The attendance was large, the discussions animated, and the display of fruits one of the largest ever brought together in North America. There were nearly four thousand plates of fruit on exhibition. Among the State contributions were the following: Iowa, 118 varieties of apples; Kansas, 290 varieties of apples, 30 of pears, 20 of grapes; Nebraska, 146 varieties of apples, 13 of pears, 15 of peaches, 1 of plums, and 1 of grapes; California, 27 varieties of apples, 10 of pears, 14 of grapes, 3 of oranges, and one each of plums, almonds, olives and quinces; Minnesota, 60 varieties of apples, 22 of pears, 10 of Siberian crab, 4 of plums, and one of grapes. The collection from Nebraska, being the only one meeting the requirements, and being worthy, was awarded the hundred dollar premium offered by the Virginia State Horticultural Society, for the best and largest collection of different species of fruits from any one State. The Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad exhibited over 200 varieties of apples and about 30 of pears. Prominent among the individual exhibitors were the following: Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, Dorchester, 232 varieties of pears; F. & J. Clapp, Boston, 30 new seedling pears, many of "extraordinary beauty and quality;" Dr. A. P. Wylie, South Carolina, 40 varieties of new seedling and hybrid grapes.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

The fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, held at Du Quoin last week, was not a financial success. The treasury, therefore, has to be drawn upon to help meet the expenses and pay the premiums. The weather throughout was fine, and, but for the dust, the consequence of the terrible drouth prevailing in "Egypt," the occasion would have been altogether a pleasant one. The local society at Du Quoin had nobly met the requirements of the state society. The buildings, stalls, sheds and pens were sufficient in numbers and ample in accommodations for the display of the different classes.

The people of the village and the surrounding

country offered most excellent accommodations to those applying, and if any one suffered inconvenience or extortion, it was through his own negligence in not seeking out better quarters. We were disappointed in the attendance, though we presume no member of the board when voting for the location of the fair, at a point so far in the extreme South, expected to come out of it with a well filled treasury. The fair went to the South because it was felt by the executive committee that it was due to that portion of the state. Though not a success financially, no one can claim that the effort of making such an exhibition of improved stock, machinery, &c., will not result in great and lasting good to that section, where less attention has been paid to them than in any other in Illinois, or we may say any of the well settled portions of the West.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR,

Which was held at Lowell last month, was in many respects a success. The weather, as usual the first week in September, was very fine, which of course brought out a very large attendance. Other managers may notice this fact with profit. The grounds at Lowell are large, and well arranged for all kinds of live-stock, giving good protection and comfort for the animals. The show of mechanic arts was spoiled by being divided into two parts. The exhibition of horses and cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, was very large and good. The show of Ayrshire cattle was very fine indeed—in fact, we have rarely seen a better one. The herds of Wm. Birnie, of Springfield, Mass., Messrs. S. M. and D. Wells of Wethersfield, Ct., and others, are hard to beat. The show of Jerseys was not large, but very fair in quality, some of the animals being as fine as can be found in the country. There was a good display of Hereford cattle, which are not commonly seen at fairs, and they attracted much attention. Dutch cattle were fairly represented, and of good quality; while Shorthorns were there in comparatively small numbers, some of very good style and blood. Long-wooled sheep are rising in importance in New England, as elsewhere all over the country. Messrs. Appleton, of Mass., Hartwell, of Ct., and Chase, of Mass., showed some very fine Cotswolds. The collection of swine was quite large, but mostly of one kind—Chester Whites—many of which were of very good quality, but the judges wisely gave the first prize and sweepstakes to a splendid Berkshire sow, and first prize to her litter of pigs.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The seventh annual Fair of Kansas State Agricultural Society, held at Topeka on September 11th to 15th, was by far the largest and most successful of any yet held by the Society. The location of the Fair at the State Capital was in every respect fortunate, by reasons of the central location in the State, its good railroad facilities, and the unequalled public spirit of the citizens of Topeka, as shown by the beautiful and well-furnished fair grounds which consisted of over forty acres, situated only half a mile from the city, and in which were erected a fine exhibition hall for fine arts, textile fabrics, and horticultural and farm products; a large number of the best horses and cattle stalls, sheep and pig pens, that we have seen on any Fair ground East and West; a good amphitheatre; a fine half-mile track for speed trials; good and substantial sheds for implements, etc; and last but by no

means least, commodious offices and quarters for members of the press and officers of the Society.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

Its prospects were darkened on Tuesday by a heavy rain fall, setting in before noon and continuing for several hours. Fortunately on Wednesday morning, though the first appearances were dull, mist and clouds broke away early in the day, and from that time till Thursday night, the weather was all that could have been asked. Friday it rained all day, shutting out from the exhibition a large number who had deferred coming until the last.

There is a constant temptation on the conclusion of so successful an exhibition, to pronounce it at hazard the largest and best ever held. And we heard this said of the present year's Fair, and that from many observant friends not apt to be carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment. Without going so far ourselves, we must nevertheless say that it has been exceeded as a whole by very few. In Implements and Machinery, we should almost rank it as the best we have ever had, good as this department has been for years.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

This great industrial exposition, held at Cedar Rapids, was the greatest success, both in point of attendance and in the industries pertaining to agriculture, ever held west of the Mississippi, outside of St. Louis.

Agricultural Intelligence.

THE CROPS ON THE LINE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The following is a report on the condition of the crops along the line of the Great Western Railway for the season of 1871, compiled by order of W. K. Muir, Esq :

WINDSOR.—The crops in this vicinity are exceedingly good. Fall wheat will average 30 bushels to the acre ; corn 40 or 50 ; and oats 45. Barley promises fair. Hay yield not very good, owing to the dryness of the weather. Potato crop, although much better than at first expected, will be poor, on account of the ravages of the potato bug.

TECUMSEH.—The entire crop in this vicinity is 15 or 20 per cent above last year's average, with the exception of potatoes, which will not approach last year's average, owing to the visit of the potato bug. Crops of spring wheat will average 25 bushels to the acre ; fall wheat, 30 ; oats, 35 ; corn, 50 ; rye, 35 ; potatoes, 85 ; barley, 25 ; hay, 1½ tons.

BELLE RIVER.—Estimate yield—fall wheat, 35 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 20. Every kind of crop, excepting hay and potatoes, is splendid.

STONY POINT.—Estimate yield—fall wheat, 34 bushels to an acre ; spring wheat, 30 ; oats, 50 ; peas 45.

CHATHAM.—All root crops promise well. Wheat is very much in excess of usual yield. Oats and barley never looked better.

THAMERSVILLE.—Fall wheat will probably yield 30 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 20 ; barley 40 ; peas, 35. Corn, potatoes, and hay are looking very well.

BOTHWELL.—Fall wheat, 30 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 20 ; oats, 40 ; barley 20.

NEWBURY.—Barley is the only article in this neighborhood which does not promise to yield a first-class crop.

GLENCOE.—Farmers in this vicinity say the crops look better than they have done for the past ten years. Fall wheat, 30 bushels to acre ; spring wheat 20 ; barley, 25 ; oats, 60. Hay and peas look excellent.

LONGWOOD.—Coarse grain and root crops look remarkably well, and there is every reason to expect a splendid harvest.

MOUNT BRIDGES.—Average yield. Fall wheat, 25 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 20 ; barley, 20 ; and oats 45.

MANAUMBIN.—Fall wheat will yield a crop of from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 25 ; oats, 40 ; peas, 40 to 45, and barley, about 50. Corn and potatoes look well.

WYOMING.—Probable yield ; Fall wheat, 30 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 20 ; barley, 35 ; peas, 30 ; oats, 50 ; corn, 60 ; potatoes, 200, and hay 1½ tons.

WATFORD.—The prospects in this vicinity are better than they have been for many years. Fall wheat is of a very superior quality, and will yield 35 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 22 ; peas, 25 ; oats, 40 to 50, and barley 35.

STRATHROY.—Fall wheat, 30 bushels to the acre, and spring wheat 25 ; Prospects of an abundant harvest.

KOMOKA.—Everything promises an abundant yield.

LONDON.—The prospects in the neighborhood of London are very good. The hay crop is rather light, but spring and fall wheat, barley and oats, could not look better. Root crops are very good. There will not be a very good apple crop.

DORCHESTER.—The crop promises to be as excellent one in every particular.

INGENSOLO.—The hay crop is below the average ; potatoes and turnips have the appearance of yielding a very good crop. Fall wheat will probably average 30 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 18 ; barley, 38 ; oats, 50. Fruit crop will not be as good as last year.

BEACHVILLE.—Crops in this vicinity look excellent.

WOONSTOCK.—Fall wheat will yield about 25 bushels to the acre ; spring wheat, 20 ; barley, 30 ; oats, 30 ; and peas, 30. Flax very good.

EASTWOOD.—The crops generally are in very good condition.

PRINCETON.—Fall wheat has proved a poor crop in this neighborhood, and some say it will not yield over 15 bushels to the acre. Spring wheat, barley, oats, and peas are said to be a fair average crop. Potatoes are likely to yields a good crop, as also other root crops.

PARIS.—Fall wheat will yield about 20 bushels to the acre ; barley 25. Very little spring wheat sown, but what there is looks well.

AEEMA.—Fall wheat will average 30 bushels to the acre. Barley and peas will be above the average. Potato crop has suffered somewhat from frost, but may recover. Upon the whole there will probably be a larger yield than last year.

FERGUS.—There has not been as good an appearance of a bountiful harvest in this section for many years. Fall wheat will probably yield over 25 bushels to the acre. Coarse grains are looking exceedingly well, also spring wheat.

ELORA.—Green crops were slightly damaged by frost in June, but are now looking up.

GUELPH.—Fall wheat will average 25 bushels to the acre; spring wheat 15; peas 27; oats 45, and 37. Hay and potato crop poor.

HESPELER.—Fall wheat is badly winter-killed in this neighborhood; oats will average 30 bushels an acre; barley 20; peas 18. Hay crop will be poor.

PRESTON.—Fall and spring wheats will average about 25 bushels to the acre; oats 40; peas 25. Hay will average over one ton per acre.

GALT.—Spring wheat not grown to any extent. Peas give promise of a large yield. Oats look well, and barley is about the average. Potatoes and turnips look pretty well.

BRANCHTON.—A very good yield is expected.

HARRISBURGH.—Fall wheat looks very well. Spring grown grains are looking well. Hay crop will be light.

LYNDEN.—Every prospect of an exceedingly good yield of spring and fall wheats. Coarse grain and potatoes look very well.

COPESTOWN.—Fall wheat will not average more than 15 bushels to the acre; rye, 25; barley, 30; peas, 35; oats, 35; and corn 35. Apple crop will be very poor. Potatoe crop very good.

DUNDAS.—Fall wheat promises excellent; spring wheat will not yield a very good crop, probably not more than 15 bushels to the acre; barley and peas will probably yield 30 bushels to the acre. Very short hay crop. Root crops very good.

HAMINTON.—Fall wheat will average 20 bushels to the acre; spring wheat, 15; barley, 25; oats, 35. Green crops promise a large yield.

TORONTO.—Fall wheat, in the vicinity of Toronto is far above the average; spring wheat is also in excellent condition; oat crop will be light, barley and peas promise well. Potatoe yield will be short. Root crops are suffering for want of rain.

PORT CREDIT.—The crops generally in this vicinity look very well.

OAKVILLE.—Fall wheat will yield about 25 bushels to the acre; spring wheat 10; and barley 25. Potatoes and all green crops promise well.

BRONTE.—Fall wheat will yield 25 bushels to the acre; barley, 15 to 20; peas, 20 to 25; oats, 15 to 20. Spring wheat will likely prove a failure; the yield not being more than 12 bushels to the acre. Hay crop very light.

WELLINGTON SQUARE.—Fall wheat looks very well, and will probably yield 28 bushels to the acre; spring wheat has suffered from draught, and will not yield more than 18 bushels to the acre; barley and oats have suffered somewhat from the same cause. Corn, potato and turnip crop will be good.

WATERDOWN.—Fall wheat, 30 bushels to the acre; spring wheat, 10; barley, 30; oats, 25; corn, 35; peas, 30; potatoes 200; and rye, 15.

WINONA.—Crops generally will yield a fair average per acre.

GRIMSBY.—Fall wheat will average 28 bushels to

the acre; spring wheat, 20; barley 20; oats, 25. Hay crop, rather light. Apples, small yield. Peaches will yield an average crop.

BEAMSVILLE.—Fall wheat will average 30 bushels an acre. Spring wheat will not yield more than 10 bushels to the acre. Barley crop will be light, but the quality is very good. Root crops look well. Hay is very light, and will not yield more than a third of the average crop. There is abundance of straw and oats.

JORDAN.—Crops in this vicinity will be fair, with the exception of fruit, which will scarcely yield an average crop.

ST. CATHARINES.—Fall wheat is very fine, and will yield about 30 bushels to the acre. Spring wheat has suffered by the draught, and will not yield over 20 bushels per acre; oat crop, 30; barley, 25. Fruit crops look excellent; also potato crop, which has not been injured by the Colorado potato bug.

THOROLD.—Crops generally are very good.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Fall wheat will average 25 bushels to the acre; barley, 35; oats, 40; peas, 30; potatoes, 150; turnips, 80; and carrots, 15. Indian corn and hay crops look well.

NIAGARA.—Wheat crops will be about an average yield. Hay and green crops not very good. Roots will yield a very good average quantity per acre.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The *London Telegraph* of the 19th, says editorially: "There is no longer much room to doubt that to the misfortune of a deficient harvest will be added the disaster of the cattle plague. Foot and mouth disease is spreading among the horned stock of the kingdom with deplorable rapidity. Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire are the three English counties chiefly affected, and it is known with almost absolute certainty that the present outbreak had its origin in St. Ives market. Northamptonshire reports this week 135 fresh farms attacked, as against 82 last week. There are 51 infected in Cambridgeshire. Leicestershire sends word that the pest is spreading fast. Worcester announces that in 13 districts there have been 1,349 stricken, and out of that number only 69 recovered. Yorkshire is implicated in the mischief, which has spread beyond the border so far north as Perthshire although the type appears milder in the north. To give a clearer idea of the ravages we need only cite the report from one district. It is that of Preston, where, down to Saturday last, the number of cattle attacked was 5,874. According to official returns the foot and mouth disease exists in 73 British counties, furnishing more than 4,800 centres of the epizootic complaint. The number of the animals suffering is set at 25,000, but the pest involves sheep and swine, as well as horned stock, and the loss is probably far greater than the figures represent, especially as so many instances are concealed. Further, the disease has spread rapidly in Ireland, and many outbreaks have arisen from contact with Irish beasts imported into the western markets. Besides the disease which most attracts attention, another is now prevalent,—pneuro-pneumonia. This deadly malady ravages our herds at the present hour in 31 counties of England, and 14 in Scotland. It is doing a certain degree of damage

in Ireland, and altogether 200 centres of disease are reckoned, with probably 400 or 500 separate cases."

ILLINOIS WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois State Wool Growers' Association, held on the State Fair Ground Sept., 27th 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the wool growers of Illinois recognize with satisfaction increasing activity in the markets of the country for the products of their flocks, and look hopefully for the restoration of sheep husbandry to its former prominence among the agricultural industries of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, As, in their opinion, the existing tariff has largely contributed to the returning prosperity of both the growers and manufacturers of wools, they deem its continued enforcement demanded by the highest considerations of justice and sound policy; and Congress is hereby petitioned to leave unimpaired the basis of equity embodied in the tariff law affecting the wool and wooled industries.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—AUTUMN MEETING.

(Reported by the Secretary.)

DISPLAY OF FRUIT.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario held their autumn meeting in Goderich on Friday, the 15th September. There was an extensive display of fruit, which was exhibited in the Drill Shed, where the Goderich Horticultural Society were holding their Fall Show. The combined collections of fruit were very fine. Most of the day was taken up in the examination of the fruit on exhibition, and it was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that the Association met in the Court House for the discussion of matters of interest to themselves.

The prizes offered by the Association were keenly contested. In the twenty varieties of apples the prize was taken by Mr. John Freed of Hamilton, who also carried off the premier prize for the best twenty varieties of pears, and for the best dozen quinces. In apples, Mr. J. Stewart, of Goderich, was second, and Mr. James Torrance, of Porter Hill, was third. These were all very fine samples of fruit. In the twenty varieties of pears, Mr. Geo. Leslie, Jr, of Toronto, was second, and Mr. M. D. Baldwin, of Brantford, was third. The collection of pears to which the premier prize was given was one of the finest samples ever exhibited in this Province.

The collections of grapes were exceedingly fine, and some of the samples laid upon the table for exhibition merely were such as to call fourth expressions of astonishment from every one. Three bunches of the Wilder grape (Rogers' No. 4) were of surpassing size and beauty. They weighed respectively sixteen, eighteen, and twenty ounces, and were the growth of Mr. Matthew Bell, of Hamilton. It was stated by gentlemen at the meeting, who had seen the grapes growing on the vines, that no ringing of the vines had been practiced. The highest prize for the best collection of ten varieties

of grapes was given to Mr. W. Haskins, of Hamilton, the second to Mr. John Freed, of the same place; and the third to Mr. A. M. Ross, of Goderich.

The display of plums was very fine, though the greater number of fine varieties had been ripe for some time, and were mostly gone. Goderich and vicinity has been famed for fine crops of plums of the highest quality, and it was to be expected that the prizes in this fruit would be carried off by gentlemen resident there. The highest prize was won by Mr. A. Watson, of Goderich, and the second by Mr. J. Stewart, of the same place. We did not learn who gained the third.

There were but two collections of crab apples, of fine varieties, and these were both from Hamilton. They were very beautiful specimens of this very pretty fruit. Mr. W. Holton received the first, and Mr. W. H. Mills the second prize.

The prize for the best Canadian seedling apple was given to Mr. Geo. Smith, of Brantford. The apple to which this prize was awarded was of very fine texture and pleasant flavour, though, not being in season, it is impossible to tell how fine a quality it would have him when perfectly ripe. It was of a dark red colour, smooth and free from blemishes.

There were no seedling pears exhibited that were thought by the judges to be worthy of a prize. The only samples we saw were inferior both in size and quality.

There were some very fine seedling peaches exhibited, especially prominent a considerable collection from Mr. Cowherd, of Newport, near Brantford. Several of these were cling-stones, and though of good flavor in that class, the fact that they were cling-stones rendered them less desirable. But the variety to which the judges awarded the prize was certainly a very fine peach, of good size, handsome appearance, and excellent flavor. It was a yellow fleshed fruit, with dark crimson cheek, and was marked No. 1. It is a very highly commendable feature in the action of the Directors of this Society that so much effort is made by them to induce amateurs to undertake the production of new varieties of these and other fruits; and we confidently expect that we shall yet have produced among us a class of peaches, &c., of excellent quality, and better adapted to our climate than many of the sorts now in general cultivation.

In seedling plums we noticed only one plate, which was placed on the table by W. H. Mills, Esq of Hamilton. It was of medium size, ripened rather late, we fear, for general usefulness in this climate, and hardly sufficient excellence of flavor to rank higher than a cooking plum.

There were several varieties of Canadian seedling grapes exhibited. One was shown by Mr. J. Dougall, of Windsor, grown from seed of the Clinton, sweeter than that variety as grown in this climate, and evidently ripening earlier, though in size of berry and form of bunch much resembling the Clinton. Mr. Arnold's seedling varieties were also on the table, and though the berries are not large yet the character of the pulp is a great advance on such grapes as the Concord and Isabella. From what we saw of these grapes at this time, and from tasting them on our own grounds, and elsewhere, we are disposed on the whole to give the preference to the variety which Mr. Arnold calls "Canada." It is fully ripe now, Sept. 18th, sweet, fine flavoured free from pulp, and only lack size to make it a very

popular grape. Another seedling grape was shown by the Rev. Mr. MacLeod, of Chippewa. It was a chance seedling, raised by the late Albert Oxley, of Font Hill, but fruited by Mr. MacLeod. It was a white grape of very fine appearance, of good size, both in berry and bunch, and of good flavour and free from pulpiness, though hardly quite ripe. Judging from the appearance of the fruit, it belongs to the Chasselas grapes, and is probably a seedling of one of them. Some experiments in the raising of seedling grapes from European varieties, which have been made in the State of New York, lead to the hope that varieties have even now been obtained which endure our climate well, do not suffer from mildew, and yet retain the excellent qualities of this class of grapes.

There was but one plate of Canadian hybrid grapes not before exhibited, and this was shown by Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton. We fear it ripens too late to be of general usefulness, though it is too soon to be positive on any point concerning it.

There were also a number of seedling crab apples shown by Mr. George Smith, of Brantford, some of them very handsome, which received the commendation of the judges.

MEETING.

The meeting of the Association was called to order by the Rev. R. Burnet, President; and after the reading of the minutes of last meeting, some discussion was had concerning the printing of the essays which are read from time to time before the Association. On motion of Mr. A. M. Ross, seconded by Mr. Mills, it was resolved that the Directors be requested to cause such of the essays that are presented to this Association, as they may deem best, to be published from time to time in the *Canadian Farmer*.

The President introduced to the meeting Mr. Van Wagener, the inventor of an instrument for dusting vines and plants with sulphur or hellebore, or other powder, and requested him to exhibit his instrument and explain its construction and use.

Mr. Van Wagener came forward, and exhibited to the meeting a very neat, convenient, and efficient instrument for dusting plants with any powdered substance. It is more convenient than the well known De La Vergne Bellows, distributing the powder much more perfectly and rapidly. The wind which effects this is created, not by the action of the bellows, but of a rotary fan, which keeps up a constant current of air, throwing the sulphur or other powder in a continuous stream, and not in interrupted jets. A committee was appointed to draw up a report expressing the views of the meeting with regard to this most useful instrument.

ESSAYS AND PRIZES.

The Secretary presented an Essay on Fruits and Fruit Culture, by Mr. W. Saunders, of London. It being lengthy, and the time of the meeting already largely taken up, it was ordered to be received with thanks to the writer, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

The Secretary further reported that the committee appointed to read the essays received in competition for prizes, had awarded the second prize to the one bearing the motto "I moisten the roots of all that grow;" and that on opening the envelope bearing this motto he found within the name of P. E. Bucke, Esq., of Ottawa.

Some discussion was had upon the subject of offering prizes by the Association for fruits already in general cultivation; and after eliciting the opinions of the members present, it was, on motion of Mr. Arnold, seconded by Mr. Holton, unanimously resolved that in future this Association shall restrict their Fruit Prize List to new and seedling fruits.

DISCUSSION.

The management of vineyards was proposed as a topic, for discussion, and Mr. Farrell, of Cayuga inquired whether any person could give any information of the effect it would have upon an established vineyard if it were laid down in grass.

Mr. Laing, of St. Thomas, replied that he had recently been in Cleveland, Ohio, and had there seen a vineyard that was a complete lawn, with the exception of a narrow strip of about one foot in width on each side of the row of vines, and that it seemed to be in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. Shoff, of McGillvery, said he had seen a small vineyard in South Huron which was growing in sod, and seemed to be doing well.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, said that his neighbour, Mr. Hamilton, had tried sod, and afterwards removed it. He thought that in a dry season the effect would be very injurious.

Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, thought thorough cultivation would be best. He had seen buckwheat sown among the vines, and both turned out bad.

Dr. Cross, of St. Catharines, described the vineyards of Cooksville, where alternate spaces between the rows of vines are laid down to grass.

The effect of ashes upon barn-yard manure.

Dr. Cross stated that the chemist knew that alkalis would not combine with each other; that the ammonia in manure, and potash in ashes, were both alkalis, and that when the potash came in contact with the manure the ammonia was set free, and went off into the atmosphere.

Mr. Shoff had used leached ashes, 160 to 200 bushels to the acre, with very beneficial results.

Mr. Arnold had thrown it broadcast upon grain, but without any perceptible benefit.

Mr. Halton had composted manure and leached ashes in alternate layers for a month, and then applied it to young trees ploughing it into the soil, with very beneficial results.

Mr. Bennett, of Brantford, had found an abundant supply to have a marked beneficial effect for several years.

Mr. Dougall had experimented with ashes, lime and plaster upon corn, and leaving ten rows without any, but saw no benefit whatever from the use.

Mr. McDougall, of Goderich, stated to the meeting that he burned some sulphur in his vineyard for the purpose of checking the mildew, and that it caused the leavers to fall off from all those vines which were planted in a border, while those vines which were growing in pots, though trained to the rafters of the same variety, retained their foliage perfectly, and did not show any signs of having suffered from the burning sulphur. He asked for an explanation of this singular phenomenon, but no one ventured to give any.

The best variety of pears to be grown for profit.

Mr. Shoff recommended the White Doyenne, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess d'Angouleme, and the Urbaniste. He said the Bartlett was tender with him, and a delicate grower.

Dr. Cross stated that he gets more profit from the Bartlett than from any other pear. Next to this he placed the Duchess d'Angouleme, which does not yet seem to be troubled with the blight.

Dr. Dougall had found the Flemish Beauty to spot and crack so badly at Windsor as to be quite worthless. He had noticed that only the very early or late pears were of any profit; those that ripen when peaches, plums and grapes are most plenty, do not sell for enough to pay for growing them. Of the very early sorts he named Elliot's Early, which he said was a new sort, and that Mr. Roy, at Berlin, had found it to be hardy there. To this variety he would add Beurre Giffard and Supreme de Quimper, both excellent sorts. The Bartlett had been too largely planted to be any longer saleable at remunerative prices. This year it would not bring in their market two dollars per bushel. It is, however, one of the best for canning, and where there are large canning establishments is saleable for this purpose.

Among the late varieties he named as profitable the Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre Clairgeau (very productive and very profitable) Onondaga or Swan's Orange, Beurre d'Anjou; for winter, the Lawrence, which is always fair, never spots; Willermoz, best and largest winter pear; Alexander Dumont is very fine; Madame Eliza, one of the best.

Mr. Smith, of Brantford, had found the Bartlett the most profitable. The Flemish Beauty was also an enormous bearer, and also the Louise Bonne de Jersey. Among the latter sort he thought highly of the Beurre Diel, Winter Nelis, and Glout Morceau. His soil was sandy, hardly enough clay to be fit for pears; had suffered this year very much from the fire blight.

Mr. Bennett said the Bartlett had done very well with him. The Flemish Beauty and Louise Bonne de Jersey was also among the best. The Winter Nelis he esteemed the finest pear he raised. The Lawrence Easter Beurre, and Beurre Diel, are also very fine. Osband's Summer, Dearborn's Seedling, and Bloodgood, are the best early kinds.

Mr. Ross of Goderich, has found the Bartlett to do very well. Onondaga one of the best bearers, fruit fair and fine size, and the tree healthy. The Louise Bonne and Flemish Beauty do admirably.

Mr. Arnold had found the Bartlett the most profitable pear, and the most prolific. In his experience winter pears were very variable in quality, once in a while the flavour was good, but as a rule very unreliable.

Mr. Leslie, of Toronto, stated that the market in Toronto had been glutted with pears. Beurre Giffard brought eight dollars per barrel, and Bartletts nearly the same price, and also the Ananas d'Ete. He had found Flemish Beauty and Louise Bonne de Jersey to be enormous bearers. These, with Vicar of Winkfield and Duchess d'Angouleme, were the most profitable. For winter, he preferred the Josephine de Malines and Winter Nelis. He had found the Sheldon to bear well.

Mr. Parnall, of St Catharines, stated that dealers

complained that the Flemish Beauty did not ship well, that it came out of the barrels badly discoloured. He knew from personal experience that the fruit blew off badly, and that oftentimes he lost a large part of the crop by their being off long before they were fit to gather.

Mr. Shantz, of Waterdown, said the Flemish Beauty bears well, and thrives well in that section. He had kept the Flemish Beauty quite late into the winter by packing the fruit in maple sawdust.

President Burnet desired to call the attention of the members to some varieties of pear not generally known. He had found the Fendant de Malines to be superior to the Belle Lucrative. The Graslin was a variety which does not spot; is large and profitable. Ananas d'Ete is hardy, and better than the Bartlett. Duchess d'Orleans is a very desirable fruit. Madame Eliza is also very handsome. Willermoz is very hard to ripen well. Viscout de Spailberg is a very fine winter sort, ripening about Christmas. Of the older varieties, he remarked that the Winter Nelis requires to be well fed, and it is then one of the very best of the winter sorts. The Vicar of Winkfield should be kept in barrels in the cellar until near the time of ripening; then should be placed in paper bags, and kept in the warm room for about a fortnight, when they will be found to be good. The Lawrence is a very fine pear, always fair. The Sheldon bears great crops about Hamilton, and is much sought for in the market. The Louise Bonne grows well, bears abundantly, and sells well. The Flemish Beauty is one of our most hardy varieties, thriving well even in the vicinity of Ottawa.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, keeps the Vicar of Winkfield in the cellar the same as apples, but ripens them by wrapping a few at a time in flannel, and placing them in a drawer in a warm room.

Mr. Leslie keeps only the best specimens of this pear; places them in a warm and dark garret, and they ripen very fine. The tree is very healthy and hardy.

Mr. Watson, of Goderich, finds the Oswego Beurre a fine bearer, very hardy and profitable. The Louise Bonne is a good grower, and very productive, especially if supplied with a good dressing of ashes.

Dr. Cross stated that he had lost half of his trees of the Vicar of Winkfield with the pear blight, and thought the variety quite subject to this disease.

Mr. Ross had grown it for eight years, and found it healthy, and Mr. Arnold said he had grown it for twenty years, and the tree is yet healthy.

Mr. Dougall said they were not troubled with the pear blight in the vicinity of Windsor and along the Detroit River. He had found the Howell a tender tree, and the fruit not of the first quality.

Mr. Leslie had met with the same experience.

Mr. Ross said the tree grew well about Goderich and was a great bearer, and the fruit was of fine appearance, but only of second quality. He had found Beurre d'Amalis to be a great bearer and of good quality.

Mr. Dougall said the Oswego Beurre did not sell at Windsor.

Mr. Mills had found the Beurre d'Anjou a good market pear; the tree is not a very abundant bear-

er, never overloads, and hence the pears are always of fine size, and command a high price; from twenty to thirty dollars per barrel in the Boston market.

The President had noticed that the Swan's Orange or Onondaga was too acid to be acceptable to many, and that every five out of six objected to it on account of acidity.

The discussions having been protracted until a late hour in the evening, and many of the members being obliged to leave on the morning train, the meeting was adjourned to the call of the President.

THE SWINE SHOW AT CHICAGO.

The "Illinois Swine Breeders' Association" held their "First Annual Exposition" at Dexter Park, Chicago, Sept 19th to 21st. Cash premiums were offered amounting to \$9,000. There were three classes—Berkshires, Poland-China or Magic, and Chester Whites—in each of which eight first prizes were offered of \$40 each, and eight second prizes of \$20 each. And in addition to these in each of the three classes there were offered three prizes of \$100 and one of \$50.

There were three other classes, including "Cheshire, large Yorkshire, and other small breeds;" and "all crosses." In these three classes the prizes were about forty per cent less than those for Berkshires, Magies, and Chester Whites. In addition to these specific prizes there were several grand Sweepstake premiums—one of one thousand dollars for the "best display of hogs of any one breed not less than ten nor more than twenty;" and for the second best, \$500.

These liberal prizes called out a show far exceeding any previous one. There were 4,000 pigs shown. We judge that many of the breeders brought their pigs more with reference to making sales than to taking prizes. We saw over fifty Berkshire pigs in one pen. This excess in numbers had an overpowering effect on the visitor. The two leading breeds were the Berkshires and so-called Poland-Chinas, or Magies. The latter breed originated in Butler County, Ohio, and is the result, probably, of several crosses, one of which included the Berkshire. It is now claimed that the breed is well established, and that it will breed true. There were probably one thousand of these pigs at the exhibition. Many of the specimens were remarkably fine hogs, while others were too large and coarse to satisfy any one who has paid much attention to the principles of breeding. The Berkshire pigs in England have been divided into two classes—the small Berkshires and the large Berkshires—both equally pure-bred; so that the fact that the Magic hogs vary greatly in size and quality is no conclusive evidence that they are not an established breed.

There has been considerable discussion as to what this new breed should be called. We are inclined to think that the most appropriate name would be the *American Berkshire*.

The Chester Whites were well represented, but attracted comparatively little attention. Berkshires and Magies were the great feature of the show.

In the class devoted to "Cheshire, large Yorkshire and other large breeds," the Cheshires were the most numerous. The Cheshires are essentially Yorkshires—American Yorkshires. They originated in Jefferson County, N. Y., and for a dozen years

or more have been the great feature in the swine department at the New York State Fairs. They have been introduced into many sections at the West, and where a white hog is preferred the choice lies between this breed and the Chester Whites. The large Yorkshires do not seem to be as numerous as we expected to find them. Of "other large breeds" none were shown. And we may conclude there are none. The large breeds of hogs, then, are (1st) the large English Berkshire, and (2nd) the "American Berkshire," or Poland-China or Magic; (3rd) Chester Whites; (4th) large English Yorkshires; (5th) "American Yorkshires," or Cheshire, or Jefferson County. Of the "small breeds" there was a fair show, composed exclusively of Essex, Suffolk, and small Yorkshire—the two latter being essentially the same thing.

In the class devoted to "crosses" there was nothing worthy of special mention. The art of raising fine cross-bred pigs does not seem to be fully understood by Western farmers—or, at any rate, by those of them who exhibited at Chicago.

The grand Sweepstake Prize of one thousand dollars for the best display of hogs of any one breed was taken by the Berkshires, as was also the second prize of \$500. The third prize of \$250 was taken by the Poland-Chinas, or Magies. The special prize of \$200 for the best ten pigs under six months old was also taken by Berkshires.

A prize was offered for the "cleanest and best-conditioned pig-pen," on the grounds; and we are not sure that this was not the most practically useful prize awarded at the Fair. Certainly—looking at the general condition of pig-pens throughout the country—anything that will introduce a reform would prove of incalculable value.—*Hearth and Home.*

U. S. AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The last report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following statistics:—

Corn.—The department has received during September reports from the Middle and Western States of the condition and prospects of the corn crop equally favourable with those previously obtained from the Southern States, while those from the States beyond the Mississippi and Missouri are more encouraging, and somewhat less so in the Ohio valley. States below the average: In the great corn-producing district of Ky., 85 per cent.; Ohio, 93 per cent.; Mich., 93 per cent.; Ind., 97 per cent.; Ill., 95 per cent. Above the average: Wis., 109; Minn., 108; Iowa, 114; Mo., 108; Kansas, 115; Nebraska, 122.

Barley is generally below the average, except in a few States. Among the most forward are N. Y., Ohio, Ind., and Wis.

The wheat report is far less favourable than the returns in the spring and early summer, except as far as relates to the Eastern and Middle States. The condition of wheat at the time of harvesting is thus stated: above the average: N. H., 104; Mass., 101; N. Y., 102; N. J., 110; Pa., 107; Md., 102; Mich., 106. Below the average: Me., 95; Vt., 99; Del., 97; Va., 79; N. C., 59; S. C., 53; Ga., 52; Ala., 65; Miss., 94; Texas, 94; Ark., 70; Teun., 70; West Va., 94; Ky., 65; Mo., 97; Ill., 92; Ind., 91; Ohio, 89; Wis., 94; Minn., 80; Iowa 90;

Kansas, 98; Neb., 80; Cal., 75; Or., 95. The amount of grain in the South is small, but the low condition there will affect the supply but little. The depreciation is about 10 per cent. in the West, which will be partially offset by the increase in the area.

Buckwheat will also be less in quantity than usual. Western States promising full supplies: Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. An average depreciation of 10 per cent may be expected.

Rye nearly an average, the heaviest depreciation being in the South.

The hay crop is greatly reduced in quantity, but excellent in quality. The Missouri valley, so long assumed a dry region, has secured an abundance, while the Ohio valley has cut 10 per cent less than usual. The crop of the States bordering on the Atlantic between S. C., and Me., has been reduced one-sixth, the reduction of those east of New York being one-fourth. The quality of the hay gathered is generally superior. In some sections injury resulted from sudden and frequent showers and storms in haying time.

The potato crop promises to be nearly an average.

FISH CULTURE.

In addition to Mr Wilmot's successful efforts in the propagation of salmon and other native Canadian fishes, he has just obtained direct from England about one hundred young *charr* of last spring's hatching. They vary in length from one to two inches, and to all appearance are very much like the fry of the salmon. They were brought over in a large glass jar, the water in which was not changed during their time of transportation of fourteen days. Only some half-dozen died in their passage. Those on hand are now taking food, and appear very healthy. It is to be hoped that this, the first introduction of one of the most beautiful and delicious fishes of Britain into America, will meet with that success which Mr. Wilmot's laudable efforts in the work of fish culture are so justly entitled to.

Charr (*Salmo umbla*, by some *Salmo salvelinus*) is a fish of the same genus with the salmon found in the lakes of Britain and of the continent of Europe; they abound in the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and some of those of Ireland and the north of Scotland. It is the celebrated *Ombre Charrier* of the Lake of Geneva. In Britain it is considered the most delicious and also the most beautiful of the salmonicæ. Its haunts are in clear cold lakes and streams, ascending the latter in the autumn to spawn. Generally speaking they are not very dissimilar in their appearance and habits from the speckled trout of this country.

It is also gratifying to know that Mr. Wilmot's efforts in forwarding fish culture in Canada are producing equally beneficial results in England. Mr Parnaby, the gentleman who brought over the charr, was Mr. Wilmot's first pupil in pisciculture, having engaged him as an assistant at the Newcastle establishment during the season 1868. Being an apt scholar he soon obtained a knowledge of the work. The same year he proceeded to England, and, from the knowledge obtained, commenced the work of artificial fish breeding near the lakes of Cumberland, and this establishment is now considered second to none in England or Scotland. A very large number of charr and other fry were

hatched out by Mr. Parnaby this season. He proposes taking with him to England some of our Canadian fishes.

The introduction of the white-fish of Canada (*Coregonus albus*), into the fresh water lakes of Britain would be a most desirable undertaking. Whilst this fish, for delicacy and richness of flavour, is, perhaps, unequalled in the world, it is also one of the most important commercial fishes that frequent the inland waters of America.

STOCK AND CROPS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Paris, under date August 12, says:—The harvest has generally commenced, and the wheat crop, if not as good as formerly, might have been worse. The weather, though unfavorable, has still given long spells of sunshine. Rice as usual has been the first to come under the sickle, and bread from this year's harvest of wheat and rye is in general consumption now in Paris. The root crops are magnificent, but were never known to be so infested with weeds—hands were not obtained to destroy these. The cattle plague commits still terrible ravages, but is on the decline, owing to the vigorous measures taken by the authorities to have slaughtered at once animals infected, paying of course their value to proprietors. The formalities for the transport of stock are so rigorous that the markets are not fully supplied with meat, and in Paris fresh beef is rapidly becoming a luxury, while in certain districts its price is next to nominal. Brittany is the chief centre for the supply of live stock—for breeding or the butcher. The cows, though small, are excellent; sell from 120 to 125 francs—yield 12 to 15 quarts of rich milk daily, fattening at the same time, and when slaughtered weigh over three hundred weight. They are small feeders, and remarkably exempt from disease. Bulls on foot fetch 500 francs, and weigh 18 cwt. The sheep of Brittany are a peculiar race—that called the "twins"—for the ewes have invariably two lambs—are very strong, and rarely attacked with any ailment. Their average price is about 20 francs.

THE WHEAT CROP IN ENGLAND.—In a long letter to the *Times*, dated August 23rd, Mr Sanderson, of Pall Mall, thus speaks of the crop and yield:—The yield of wheat in the Fen districts will be one-half short of that of last year. Speaking generally, it is the heavy or wheat soils (barring the chalk-loams of East Kent, the red marls of Worcester, and the red sandstone of Hereford) that are most deficient, while it is the light soils—which have yielded inferior crops the last three years—that have relatively produced the best crops. There is fully one-third more straw than last year, but the heads are short, the spikelets are widely apart, many husks are empty, and there are an unusual number of barren ears. Crops, where laid and in sheltered situations, have been attacked by mildew, in a few districts rust has caused considerable damage, and the majority of fields have a leaden instead of a golden hue. The results of thrashed-out fields in Kent, Surrey, Essex, Berks, Northampton, and Lincoln, have not been satisfactory, and as the greater portion of the laid crops is still uncut, I anticipate that, as the process of

thrashing advances, results will prove more disappointing. I estimate the wheat yield at 22 bushels per acre eight bushels under average; or, as compared with recent years, eight bushels per acre under the yield of last year, two bushels per acre under the crop of 1869, 14 bushels short of the great crop of 1868, and about equal to the crop of 1867; or to take the aggregate yield, and assuming that the area under wheat will be equal to that of last year, the results are as follow. In the year 1868, 16½ million qrs; in the year 1869, 12 million qrs; in the year 1870, 13 million qrs; and in the year 1871, 9½ million qrs."

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED IN FARMING.

There are many who look upon farming as rather a small business, who think that its successful prosecution requires only a little common sense—just enough to prompt the hardy worker to seek shelter in a rain storm, and a very little knowledge just sufficient to count a flock of sheep, or read a political newspaper. This opinion was once more general than now, for the world is growing wiser, yet at the present time it is entertained by many. It is an old and true saying, that "honor and shame from no condition rise," that honor is only acquired by acting well our part in whatever situation we may be placed. A man of ability and knowledge who devotes all his energies to his business will make it honorable and profitable no matter how insignificant that business may at first seem.

There is no business requiring such varied acquirements, so much knowledge, so much good judgment and commercial ability combined, as is necessary for the thoroughly accomplished farmer. He stands first among the manufacturers of the land, he makes the wheat and corn, the beef and mutton and pork, the wool and flax; and manufactures from the earth, the air, the water nearly all that we eat and wear; and this is not only done by farmers as a class but almost every one produces many if not all of these articles.

The manufacturer usually confines his labors to the production of one article, but the farmer is by necessity compelled to make many. If he would make grain he must also make beef or butter and cheese, or mutton and wool. Hence the necessity of extensive knowledge. It is an easy matter for the manufacturer to ascertain how much wool will make a yard of cloth of a certain description, and what will be its cost; but it is not so easy for the farmer to ascertain how much grass or hay or grain will make a pound of wool. The manufacturer can test a new machine and ascertain by a few simple trial whether it will manufacture the desired article cheaper or better than the old one; but to ascertain how a pound of beef can be made the cheapest, what machine will convert hay into rich cheese in the cheapest manner, is a matter requiring a good deal more care and skill.

Among his varied acquirements, the farmer should possess a knowledge of animal physiology, so as to be enabled to keep his stock in health and administer proper remedies in case of sickness. Vegetable physiology too must not be overlooked. Every day during the growing season, the farmer performs work for the growth of his crops founded on the known laws which govern vegetable life.

Entomology is a science which the farmer is compelled to study to some extent, and often much more perhaps than he desires, but the more he does so much the better he is fitted to wage a successful war against thousands of destructive foes.

In addition to all this, the farmer must be a merchant, for he must sell as well as manufacture. He must in some measure take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, select the best time for selling and the best market, or after all his toil and anxiety he may find but a poorer return.

When we contemplate this subject, at which we have merely glanced, in all its bearings, we are led to exclaim, Who is competent to this work? Heartily do we pity those who think that farming furnishes no scope for the exercise of knowledge or ability. If this opinion were entertained only by those engaged in other pursuits, it would be of no serious consequence; but we judge that many farmers have themselves imbibed such unfounded and unjust opinions in regard to their calling, and where this is the case there is an end to all improvement and all desire for improvement. A man must have a good opinion of his calling, a proper appreciation of its importance and the means and information necessary for its successful prosecution or he cannot hope to succeed.—*A. J. D., in Ohio Farmer.*

THE PEAR TREE BLIGHT.

Does anybody know the cause of the blight, and the remedy therefor, which is destroying so many of the best pear trees? It attacks only a branch or twig at a time, and when it first strikes, the leaves look as if they had been scalded. The sap speedily dries out of the leaves, and the limbs die. The only remedy we know of, thus far, is amputation of the diseased part. This does not protect the rest of the tree, while it is a severe remedy that spoils the shape and looks of the tree, and makes the owner's heart ache. Who knows of a better remedy? Many an anxious owner of fine pear-trees, which begins to show signs of the coming fate, would like to know.

Our attention was called to this, a few days ago, by Mr. Sherwood, whose trees are suffering severely. One of his neighbors had a tree attacked in the same way, and supposed it had been struck by lightning, so strangely did the branches wither. More recently Senator Hubble showed us six or eight valuable trees in his fine garden which are perishing with the blight. From the way in which a single twig or limb first begins to wither, we are inclined to attribute the blight to some local cause. We carefully examined several limbs, and found some of them had been attacked by a very small worm or insect, which not only perforated the bark, but in some instances had completely girdled the limb by eating round it under the bark, next to the wood. Is this what causes the blight? If so, will an application of carbolic acid, as soapsuds, or in some other form of wash, prove a remedy? Will its use early in the spring and at intervals afterward prove a preventive? Or does the insect or worm hatch from a nit laid in the bark? Who can throw any light on the subject? If some remedy and preventive is not soon discovered, we fear our pears and next our apples will follow our plums.—*Utica Herald.*

CROSSING LONG WITH SHORT WOOL SHEEP.—You ask for experience in crossing long with short wool sheep. I will give you mine. Two years ago I selected forty large Merino ewes, and served them with a Leicester buck. The lambs were large and did well. No trouble about the ewes giving milk enough.

Last year I used the Leicester buck to all my Merino ewes, and this summer find more or less small lambs from small and young ewes. I made my cross to get larger sheep, as my sheep were getting too small. My last year's lambs which I sheared this summer averaged four pounds per head, which is rather light shearing.

I had had some experience a number of years ago in crossing the long wool ewes to Merino bucks, and I think the results were more satisfactory than the crossing of fine ewes to long woolled bucks. This I think the proper way to cross, if one is not satisfied with the long wool in its pure state.

I think that the fine buck with the coarse ewe can be followed up for a number of crosses; at least four or five, before the sheep became too small to be profitable mutton sheep, with a continual increase in the shearing qualities.—*Cor Western Rural.*

THE WILSON STRAWBERRY.—I have known the Wilson for many years, have eaten it ripened in western New York, in Cincinnati and in Missouri, and I do not hesitate to say that, when fully ripe, it surpassed in flavor the Hovey, Russell's Prolific, Agriculturist, and is fully equal to the Jucunda or Triomphe de Gand. And for size and beauty of form, I think it surpasses, at least in this section, either of the above varieties. The fact that this berry colors early and looks fit to pick at least a week before it is ripe, has induced many to condemn it as an amateur fruit. Let any of your readers try the experiment of leaving the Wilson unpicked till it assumes a rich, dark color, and then try it with any of his favorites, and I believe he will find that for size, richness and flavor and general acceptability, it is hard to beat.—*Cor Rural New Yorker.*

REMEDY FOR BONE SPAVIN.—I have found the following remedy entirely successful, applied to a mare I have. She was spavined three years ago, and had been lame about two months when I began to use this remedy. I applied it about three weeks and cured it so that she has not been lame since. The enlargement of the joint remains the same as when using the remedy; Take cantharides, 1 oz.; mercurial ointment, 2 oz.; tincture iodine, 1 1-2 oz.; turpentine, 2 oz.; corrosive sublimate, 1 1-2 dr. Mix the above with one pound lard. Clip the hair on the enlargement and apply for three days. Then wash clean with soap suds and grease it for two days; then apply the remedy again as before.—*S. S. Gardner, in Rural New Yorker.*

—The oldest tree on record in Europe, is asserted to be the cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy. This tree is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Caesar, forty-two years before Christ, and is therefore 1911 years old. It is 106 feet in height, and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying

down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree.

—The oldest of all rose-bushes is said to be one which is trained upon one side of the cathedral of Hildesheim, in Germany. The root is buried under the crypt, below the choir. The stem is a foot thick, and half a dozen branches nearly cover the eastern side of the church, bearing countless flowers in summer. Its age is unknown, but documents exist which prove that the Bishop Hozilo, nearly a thousand years ago, protected it by a stone roof, which is still extant.

Editorial.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

October is characterised by the hush of repose and the sense of leisure. It is plain that the year is composing itself to rest after its appointed season of toil and bustle. Peace broods upon the hills and valleys. Beauty shines through the mists of morning, and golden glory paints the sunset at even. The forests are decked in a coat of many colors, and all nature puts on a holiday attire. The days are calm; the nights are tranquil. The year's work is done.

But amid the general restlessness, the farmer must not allow his energies to flag. It is not for him to think of repose yet. There are autumn crops to harvest, and every endeavor must be made to house them in good order. The potatoes must be dug, and happy is he who has one of those newly invented labor-saving machines known as "potato diggers." If there be any field-work more fit for a horse than a man, it is this tiresome, laborious, back-breaking toil of getting up the potatoes. It is important that fine weather be chosen for potato digging. They will be less likely to rot if put away dry, and besides they are cleaner and better every way. They should be put into cool and well ventilated cellars, or into pits provided with air and drainage. The same observations apply to other root crops. Turnips will continue to grow through October, and as they will stand considerable frost without injury, harvesting may be postponed until November. Fruit must be gathered this month, and its value will depend much on the care exercised in the process. It should be hand-picked and handled as tenderly as eggs. Orchard trees are often bruised and injured by the inconsiderate use of ladders. This should be avoided, and at all seasons it should be remembered that a tree is a living thing, not to be treated roughly with impunity. Various improvements may be advantageously undertaken this month. We generally do our road work in the spring, but in the New England States it was formerly, and for aught we know is now, done

in autumn. Better still perhaps it would be better to do something at the roads at both periods. We greatly need in all parts of the country a more thorough system of road-making. We go on shovelling the accumulation of the ditch and roadside into the carriage track as though decayed leaves and old turf would make good footing for iron shod horses and iron tired wheels. Rarely is gravelling and metalling undertaken except when a chartered company takes a stretch of road in hand to make money out of it, and then farmers pay for their whistle, when they might have had it for next to nothing were a wise system of statute labor pursued. The fact is, we are too niggardly of time, toil and outlay on our roads, and do not properly appreciate their value, and the importance of their being well constructed and kept in good repair. October is also an excellent month for all such operations as grading, cleaning, trenching, draining, planting, or building stone wall. There is no better time for cutting timber than just when the leaves begin to drop from the axils of the new buds of the year to come. Firewood cut this month is represented to be more valuable for heating purposes than when felled at any other season, and cedar or other wood wanted for rustic work, will hold its bark better and be more durable if cut in October. Those who prefer to plant their shade or fruit trees in the fall, should have a care not to defer it too late. It is not needful or best to wait until the leaves have actually fallen. If there is full ripeness of wood and the leaves are beginning to drop, it is time to transplant if it is to be done in autumn. But we confess ourselves decidedly in favor of spring planting in the latitude of Canada. As observed last month, it will pay to bestow early and thorough attention on fattening stock. Their growth should never be checked by exposure to cold or by short allowance of food. It is advisable also to have all store and working animals in as good condition as possible at the beginning of winter. They will keep more easily for it, and come out in better heart when spring opens. Sheds, barns, and buildings of all kinds must be put in thorough repair before winter, or the comfort of stock will be diminished and the consumption of food increased. This is a good month for out-door painting. It is said to stand better if applied at this period than either during spring or summer, Let the work be done whenever it may, it is labor and expense well bestowed.

A variety of garden operations may be advantageously performed in October. Gathering and stowing of vegetables, manuring, ploughing and spading, that the soil may be mellowed by the winter frosts, taking out of the ground bulbs that are tender, and planting hardy ones for early spring

flowering; these, and various other odd jobs, will make the garden as well as the farm a busy scene during the present month.

Final preparations for winter must now be made in the apiary. Whether shifting, uniting of weak stocks, feeding deficient stocks, and the like, may require to be done, should be delayed no longer. Hives should only be opened on warm, sunny days now, if any internal attention is needed, as bees are easily chilled, and do not quickly recover the effects of cold.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

The greater part of our space this month is devoted to the Exhibitions, and we are certain that no apology is needed in view of this. These great expositions of the condition of the agricultural and mechanical industries of our country are of interest to every body, and specially so to those in whose immediate localities they are held.

In our reports the Provincial is assigned the first place, and we trust the carefully prepared letters for which we are personally responsible, will give all our readers far and near, a "full, true, and particular account" of what is with all its faults, our grandest and best affair in this line

Next, we pay our respects to the Western Fair, and regret that through the failure of our arrangements in this respect, it is not more fully reported in our columns. Owing to a mistake of the printer in "making up" as it is termed, there is a little confusion in the several parts of our report. The account from "our own correspondent" should have preceded the Editorial note, and the article from the *London Daily Advertiser*;

The Central Fair comes in due course, and if this is reported with fulness, it is because Hamilton is the head-quarters of this journal, and the centre around which a large proportion of its subscribers are to be found.

The Guelph Fair is also treated to a pretty full notice, not so full and particular however as it would have been, had it not been held on the same days as the Provincial Sabbath School Convention at London, which claimed and received a part of our time and attention.

Brief notices of several of the American State Fairs will be found following suit, with the exhibitions in our own country.

It is pleasing to note the evidences these fairs have given of the growing wealth and great prosperity of the Province of Ontario. The four great exhibitions which occupy so prominent a place in this number, were all more or less successful, and must in the aggregate have accom-

plish a large amount of good. If, as often represented, these exhibitions are Educational in their influence, then we have had four great colleges temporarily set up in various parts of our noble province, whose yeomanry by thousands have been receiving instruction, stimulus and help in the onward march of improvement.

It is thought by many that the success of the local fairs, appears to point to the substitution of a Dominion Exhibition for the Provincial one, and the holding of it once in two, three, or four years instead of annually. While heartily wishing success to every local fair, and while quite alive to the mismanagement of things in connection with the Provincial Association, we confess to a strong reluctance that it should be given up. Could not the local fairs take turns in being Provincial as well as local? It would swell them now and again into greater proportions and greatly augment their usefulness. Whatever is done, we hope there will be an end of pitting one part of the Province against another in unseemly rivalry. Let all our competitions be friendly, and in a spirit of kindly emulation, let each section try to outdo the rest in the general excellence of its farming, the progress of all useful industries, and the cultivation of a broad, unsectional disinterested patriotism. Then shall year by year witness our growth, progress, and prosperity in all that makes a people truly great.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

This great disaster is *the* event of the month, if not of the year that is passing over us. It is in every one's mind and mouth, astonishing and thrilling all who read or hear of it, beggaring description, and well-nigh baffling imagination. We have yet to get the full history of it,—yet to learn to believe that a destruction so wholesale and terrific has really taken place.

Our first sight of the now consumed City, was in 1854. It was then almost a quarter of a century old, having been laid out in 1830, and lots first sold in 1831. The population at that time was 55,000. The place was a heterogeneous collection of buildings of all sorts and sizes, the streets were of various grades, compelling the pedestrian to be constantly going up and down steps, and there was very little of beauty architectural or otherwise to be seen at that early day. We have noticed the wondrous growth of Chicago with much interest, having visited it almost annually since our first sight of it. When there rather more than a year ago, we gazed with mingled wonder and admiration on the many magnificent edifices, business blocks, private dwelling, public buildings, churches, bridges, &c.,

The population had increased six fold in sixteen years, and the improvement made in and about the city seemed little short of magical or miraculous. It seems hardly possible that now for one and a half miles by four, it should be a heap of ashes. It is a destruction so vast that the mind refuses to take in and grasp the conception of it.

And this great calamity has not been without loss of life. It is estimated that not fewer than five hundred persons must have perished in the flames.

Taking into account the pecuniary loss, destitution and bereavement, what a call for benevolent sympathy is here; nor has the call been heard in vain. From all parts of the United States, from the leading cities and towns of Canada, and from the great Commercial centres of the old world, streams of kindly aid are flowing toward the sufferers. Immediate want has been relieved, and measures are already being taken to re-build. From the hopefulness and energy that are being thrown into the retrieval of what has been lost, there seems reason to believe that another and a better Chicago will Phoenix-like arise out of the ashes that yet smoke and burn, so that in the end what seems to be so dire a calamity may prove to have been fraught with good. This fall-back will teach prudence, fore-thought, fellow feeling, the power of indomitable will, and let us hope dependance on Almighty God, and trust in him.

THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

As one of the minor evils of the Western Fair being held simultaneously with the Provincial Exhibition, that comparatively small number of persons who take an interest in the Bee-Keepers Association was divided into two sections. The one which found itself at Kingston was in no position to do business, for although the President was on hand, there was neither Secretary nor minute-book, and the entire muster of members hardly sufficient for a corporal's guard. It was therefore deemed best to adjourn, subject to the call of the President, which was accordingly done. A general wish was expressed by those present that a winter meeting should be called at some convenient time after the joint meeting of the two American Associations, and if our Western friends take this view of the matter, the experiment of a winter meeting will be tried.

The section of the Association which met at London during the Western Fair, held one or more meetings, and engaged in a number of topics connected with bee-keeping. We have received from Mr. Attwood, the Secretary, a report of their proceedings which we gladly insert as follows:

A meeting of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association was held in the Sons of Temperance Hall. Mr. Mitchell, of St. Mary's presided; and Mr. A. C. Attwood, of Vanneck P.O., Secretary. The following were the subjects on the card for consideration.

1st. What amount of ventilation should be given to stock in winter?

2nd. What is the cause of bees swarming?

3rd. What is the cause of bees leaving the hive after hiving, and how to prevent them?

4th. What are the troubles to be met with in bee-keeping?

5th. What will bee-keepers gain by using the extractor?

6th. What is the great secret of successful bee-keeping?

7th. What is the best method of introducing queens?

The first subject elicited a brief but pointed discussion, in which Messrs. Attwood, Otts, Mitchell and others participated.

The following motion was put and carried.

Resolved—That no rule can be laid down for ventilating a hive, but bee keepers must use their judgment in regard to the place for wintering the strength of the stock, &c.

The second question, "What is the cause of bees swarming?" was laid over for future discussion.

The next question, "What is the cause of bees leaving the hive after hiving, and how to prevent them?" was then taken up.

The chairman incidently referred to the necessity for a more regular honey market in Canada. At present there are no regular dealers, and consequently no regular demand or price, the result being that some producers realize 25 cents per lb, and others not more than half that price. He thought this might be remedied if the bee keepers took the matter up.

After some debate it was

Resolved—That the cause of leaving the hive after swarming is greatly owing to careless management and exposure to strong sunshine. The only remedy is artificial swarming or plenty of ventilation for natural swarms. Carried unanimously.

The fourth question, "What are the troubles to be met with in bee keeping?" being taken up. Mr. Attwood opened the discussion by suggesting that most of the trouble arises from ignorance on the part of those who undertake to keep them, in trying to do too much with bees before being experience in their habits.

The chairman expressed some trouble from the simultaneous swarming of different stocks. Another great source of difficulty was in the petty larcenies of the bees, one stock stealing from another. He found that one thieving stock demoralized the whole neighborhood, causing them to fight with each other in the most furious manner.

In reply to a question, What was the best food for bees?

Mr. Attwood said that honey was of course the best, but sugar was the best substitute, made into the consistency of honey. But bee feeding was a trouble, an expense, and a loss. He fed a hive a whole winter, about two ounces every other day as regularly as he fed anything else, and in spring he lost them. In the whole he considered feeding very unprofitable.

It was concluded that the troubles were so

numerous and varied under different circumstances that they had to be discovered by each bee-keeper for himself.

The fifth question, "What will Beekeepers gain by using the Extractor?" was then taken up. The extractor is an instrument used for removing honey from the comb without injury to it, thus economizing the wax of the comb, and saving the honey which otherwise would have been used in constructing it. The quantity of honey required for the formation of wax is in the proportion of fifteen pounds to one. Mr. Attwood said that with the aid of the extractor he had frequently taken three-quarters of a pailful of honey from one hive. Mr. A gives information concerning the extractor and recommended it for general use amongst bee-keepers. Last year he commenced on 11 stocks of bees, and let them commence working on old combs. During the year they produced about 40 patent pailfuls of honey.

Another gentleman also recommended the extractor, stating he had used it with success. He thought nothing except an artificial comb would make so much improvement in bee keeping.

The chairman endorsed the statement of his predecessors.

Mr. Attwood said he had been frequently asked if the extractor did not cause robbery? He answered no. The instinct remained to go to the flower. The use of the extractor should be suspended immediately when the bees begin to give trouble, as that is a sign that the season is closing.

Resolved, That this Convention recommended all bee-keepers to use the extractor, from the testimony already given by those who have used them. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

BUSH FIRES.

Extensive, mischievous, and in some cases fatal bush fires, have been raging of late, and as prevention is better than cure, the question how to guard against such casualties in time to come is a very important one. We are not going to discuss it exhaustively now, but cannot refrain from suggesting that if dead and fallen timber were removed from the woods, road sides, and other places, the danger from such fires would be greatly lessened, and a most unsightly, slovenly nuisance abated. It is time all such messes were thoroughly cleaned up, and a mass of combustible matter turned to some good use, and rendered incapable of mischief.

GREAT APIARIAN GATHERING.

That it may more readily attract attention, we insert the following notice in our editorial instead of our advertising columns.

THE UNION OF TWO NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The North American Bee-Beeper's Association held at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 21 and 23, was a success. 14 States and Canada being represented. They adjourned to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec 6th 1871,

and by invitation sent a large delegation to meet the American Bee-keepers' Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 8, 9 and 10, 1871, making a still larger gathering. All the Rail Roads, but one or two, leading to the places of meeting, granted half fare, viz., free return passes to all who paid full fare one way. The arrangements extended as far east as New York, and as far west as Kansas. Both Associations are to become one at the next Annual Session, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, the 6th, 7th and 3th of December, 1871. The committee will endeavor to remedy the difficulties experienced last year, in making arrangements too late to have the conductors on all roads notified in due season.

HEARTH AND HOME, always fresh and good, has become fresher and better than ever under the editorial care of Rev. Edward Eggleston. It is a marvel to us how so much new, original, and really valuable matter can be got together every week. A well-told story by the editor, entitled "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" is now in course of publication, and if the general reader peruses it with as much interest as we do, it cannot fail to increase both the popularity and usefulness of this now established periodical.

TILTON'S JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE has been received for the present month, and is fully up to its usual standard of excellence. The illustrations of new things alone are worth more than the subscription price to any one interested in horticulture,—indeed we do not see how any live horticulturist can do without it. The subscription price is but \$1.50 per annum, and the publishers offer to give the balance of this year free to all new subscribers for 1871; where a club of five or more is made, it only costs \$1.00 for the balance of this year and all of next.

THE SALTFLEET AND BINBROOK AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

—The Agricultural Society of the united townships of Saltfleet and Binbrook held their annual show on Friday in the new drill shed, Stony Creek. The day being fine there was a large attendance, say about 1,500. The number of entries was about 900, an increase of about 100 over last year. The display in general, as well as the number of entries, was better than at any previous show.

Poetry.

AN OLD MAN'S BIRTHDAY.

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Beneath the moonlight and the snow
Lies dead my latest year;
The winter winds are wailing low
Its dirges in my ear.

I grieve not with the meaning wind,
As if a loss befall;
Before me, as behind,
God is, and all is well.

His light shines on me from above,
His low voice, speaks within—
The patience of immortal love
Outwearing mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years
Of care, and loss, and pain,
My eyes are wet with thankful tears
For blessings which remain.

If dim the gold of life has grown,
I will not count it dross;
Nor turn from treasures still my own.
To sigh for lack and loss.

The years no charm from Nature take;
As sweet her voices call,
As beautiful her morning break,
As fair her evenings fall.

Love watches o'er my quiet ways,
Kind voices speak my name,
And lips that find it hard to praise,
Are slow, at least, to blame.

How swiftly ebbs the tides of will!
How fields, once lost or won,
Now lie behind me green and still
Beneath a level sun!

How hushed the hiss of party hate,
The clamor of the throng!
How old harsh voices of debate
Flow into rhythmic song!

Methinks the spirit's temper grows
Too soft in this still air,
Somewhat the restful heart forgoes.
Of needed watch and prayer.

My bark by tempest vainly tossed
May founder in the calm,
And he who braved a polar frost
Faint by the isles of balm.

Better than self-indulging years
The outflung heart of youth,
Than pleasant songs in idle ears.
The tumult of the truth.

Rest for the weary hands is good,
And love for hearts that pine,
But let the manly habitude
Of upright souls be mine.

Let winds that blow from heaven refresh,
Dear Lord, the languid air;
And let the weakness of the flesh
Thy strength of spirit share.

And if the eye must fail of light,
The ear forget to hear,
Make clearer still the spirit's sight,
More keen the inward ear.

Be near me in my hours of need,
To soothe, or cheer, or warn,
And down these slopes of sunset lead
As up the hills of morn.