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BUREAU OF ARCHIVES

ONTARIO

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No. 128

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5 - P-14
SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME III.—PART I.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1870-71.





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HUNTER, ROSE & CO.,
PRINTERS, TORONTO.

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- No. 3..... Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1869; also, Statements of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Province of Ontario, during the ten months ending 31st October, 1870; also, for the year ended 31st December, 1870; also, Statement of Expenditure on account of the Vote of Credit for 1871.
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- No. 6..... Annual Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year ended 1st October, 1870; also, Special Report as to the London Asylum.
- No. 7..... Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1869.
- No. 8..... Return of the amount it has cost each County for advertising in the *Ontario Gazette* the Sales of Lands for Taxes for each year since July, 1867.—[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 9..... Copy of the Award of the Arbitrators between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, referred to in the second paragraph of the Speech from the Throne
- No. 10.... Return showing the names of the Municipalities which have borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund; the amount borrowed by each Municipality; the principal and interest paid on these loans by each Municipality; the principal and interest now due on these loans by each Municipality; with the amount of Sinking Fund and accrued interest on the said Fund at the credit of each Municipality.
- No. 11.... Statement of the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Wellington for the year 1870.—[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 12.... Statement showing the amount of Provincial Money on deposit in any of the Banks, with the respective amounts so deposited, and how deposited, whether on interest, and if so, at what rate or subject to call.—[*Not Printed.*]

- No. 13... Statement of the average number of Lunatics and Idiots in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, in each of the following Asylums :—1. Toronto. 2. Branch Asylum in the Queen's Park. 3. Orillia. 4. Malden. Also, of the number now in 1. Toronto ; 2. London Asylum ; and the number which can be accommodated in each of these establishments.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 14... Estimates of certain sums required to be granted by a Vote of Credit for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year 1871 are finally passed ; also, Estimates for the year 1871. ✓
- No. 15... Statement of the affairs of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1870.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 16... Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the first day of January, A. D. 1870, made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 32 Vic., cap. 29.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 17... Statement shewing the several amounts, or approximate amounts received by the Crown Lands Department from the sale or disposal of Timber lying, or growing, or being on the several Road Allowances in the several municipal corporations, or in Ontario, during the past three years ; the corporations from which the said Timber was or is being taken, and the names of the several parties to whom the same was sold.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 18... Copies of the warrants, depositions, and other judicial proceedings taken on the arrest of A. Scott and Pere Richot, on a charge of murdering Scott at Fort Garry, and of the judgment given on the application of these persons for a writ of *Habes Corpus*.
- No. 19... Copies of any letters of resignation, if any, of the officers of the Court of Chancery, and abstracts of the patents or other warrants of appointments of any persons appointed since last Session.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 20... Copies of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the Lunatic Asylum at Orillia, and the removal of the lunatics therefrom to London.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 20... Copies of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the Malden Lunatic Asylum, and the removal of the lunatics therefrom to London.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 22... Copies of all correspondence, not already brought down, between His Excellency and the Canadian Government ; and between the Governments of Ontario and Canada, touching any Addresses of this House, or touching Immigration, or touching the Public Debt and Assets (in so far as the Public Debt and Assets are concerned.)—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 23... Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Ontario (not already brought down), touching any Act of the Legislature of Ontario, and especially touching the disallowance of the Act granting the Supplies for 1869.—[*Not Printed*].
- No. 24... Copies of all correspondence, reports and Orders in Council, and other papers, not already brought down, touching the Arbitration between the Provinces, with a statement of the expenses thereof already paid, and an estimate of those remaining unpaid, if any, (so far as expenses are concerned).

- No. 25 ... Annual Return of the Orphans' Home of the City of Ottawa, of the affairs of the said corporation, and of the real and personal property held by them for the year 1870.—[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 26 ... Statement of the number of persons still in arrears for lands purchased in the Muskoka District; also, of the number of persons, now resident in the District, who squatted upon the lands before the passage of the Free Grant Act, so far as the same can be ascertained by any evidence in the possession of the resident agent.—[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 27 ... Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- No. 28 ... Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario, on Immigration, for the year 1870.
- No. 29 ... Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario, on Public Works, for the year 1870.
- No. 30 ... Return of the number of persons who, since the first day of November, 1869, have settled on Free Grant Lands, with the number of acres located, and the names of the Townships in which such persons have settled.
- No. 31 ... Copies of all communications between the Judges of the Court of Chancery and the Government, touching the proposed measure in respect of the Court of Chancery.
- No. 32 ... Statement of the names of all persons, Members of this House, or of either branch of the Legislature of Canada, who have been appointed by the Government of Ontario to any office, commission or employment; showing the nature of the Appointment, its date, and the emolument, if any, derivable from any source in respect thereof.
- No. 33 ... Copy of the minutes of the meetings of the Council of Public Instruction of 1870, with copies of any regulations, or other public documents issued by the Council during the year; and a statement of the date of each meeting, and of the names of the members present at each meeting during the year.
- No. 34 ... Statement of the names of all persons who have, since the beginning of last Session, received Appointments or promotions in the public service, with the date of the Appointments, and the names and emoluments of the offices, showing the increase in the public charge on this head.
- No. 35 ... Copies of all statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto, Minutes of the Executive Council, estimates and contracts relating either to the repair of the teachers' residences, recently injured by fire at Upper Canada College, or to the erection of a new boarding house in connection with the said institution.—[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 36 ... Copy of the Report of the Select Committee respecting the Woodstock and Erie Railway and Harbour Company, presented to the House of Assembly of the late Province of Canada, in the year 1857, with the evidence taken before said Committee.—[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 37 ... Statement showing approximately the average rate of Interest or Profit received by the Province in each of the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, on its invested and uninvested balances.

- No. 38 ... Copies of any Orders in Council, made since the last return to the House, fixing or changing, under the Free Grant Act of 1867 and 1868, the boundaries within which settlement on the Free Grant Lands might take place.
- No. 39 ... Copies of all advertisements, tenders and contracts for work to be carried out under the Drainage Act of 1869; and any reports of the engineers or arbitrators in connection with such work, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same, and for copies of any orders in Council appointing, or instructions issued to the arbitrators, and of all correspondence between the Government and the municipal authorities on the subject of drainage in the Municipalities.—*[Not Printed.]*
- No. 40 ... Statement of the moneys expended—1. In draining the land first purchased for the London Lunatic Asylum. 2. In fencing the same. 3. In draining the land secondly purchased for the same Asylum. 4. In fencing the same. 5. In other improvements on the same; and for an estimate of the amount, if any, that will be required to complete each of these works, and of the total cost of the institution, and for copies of any advertisements, tenders or contracts, in relation to the above works.—*[Not Printed.]*
- No. 41 ... Statement of any intromission which may have taken place in respect of Mr. Kintrea, or the ex-Queen's Printer.—*[Not Printed]*
- No. 42 ... Annual Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the years 1869 and 1870.—*[Not Printed.]*
- No. 43 ... Annual Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for the year 1870.—*[Not Printed.]*
- No. 44 ... Statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in connection with the following public works, to wit: the improvement of Scugog River, the cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, and the new road between Washago and Gravenhurst, with the names of the contractors; and of any reports and estimates made for the Public Works Department in respect thereof.—*[Not Printed.]*
- No. 45 ... Copies of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the construction of the Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes; reports of the Engineers as to the progress made in the construction, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same.—*[Not Printed.]*
- No. 46 ... Copies of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the land and work, and any reports of the architects or departmental officers in connection with the Blind Asylum, and a statement of the various expenditures made or contracted for respecting the same.—*[Not Printed.]*
- No. 47 ... Copies of any correspondence that may have passed between the Government and the contractors for building the lock on the Rosseau River, and for dredging the same; and also, any reports or correspondence with any other person or persons touching the said works.—*[Not Printed.]*

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- No. 48 ... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House certain information touching the Municipal Loan Fund, including a statement of the principal and interest paid by each Municipality; and further, representing that during this Session a Return was made to the said Address, which is incomplete, inasmuch as it does not contain any statement of the amount of interest paid by such Municipalities as have no sums to the credit of the Sinking Fund; and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, with all convenient speed, a further statement in reply to the said Address.
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MUNICIPAL RETURNS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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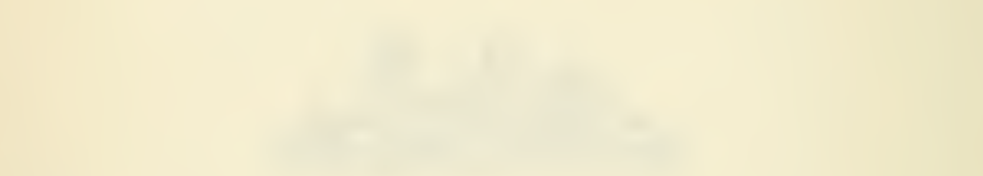
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MUNICIPAL RETURNS

FOR

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BRANT.									
Brantford.....Town	1,781	1,453	1,451,150	280,020	211,020	9,583	668,938	94,000	500,000
Paris....." "	685	752	652,159	59,300	56,400	3,493	19,600	19,600	19,253
Brantford.....Tp	71,542	1,255	1,910,580	138,500	13,370	1,454	1,218	.....	50,000
Burford....." "	66,712	1,221	1,323,678	38,500	1,000	503	970	.....	.....
Oakland....." "	10,419	226	247,053	7,500	.....	69	1,849	.....	.....
Onondaga....." "	20,997	320	405,605	39,800	.....	985	.....	.....	.....
S. Dumfries....." "	46,314	575	1,175,113	91,700	17,150	16	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c..	218,450	5,802	7,165,338	655,500	298,940	16,103	692,575	113,600	569,253
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,032	3,973	.....	.....
Totals, 1868.....	218,450	5,802	7,165,338	655,500	298,940	21,135	696,548	113,600	569,253
Do 1867.....	222,989	5,678	7,074,787	617,700	305,190	12,440	615,843	116,000	782,696
Do 1866.....	223,896	5,350	5,147,417	315,042	.....	20,354	513,476	110,400	574,524
BRUCE.									
Kincairdine.....Vil	1,742	307	208,717	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton....." "	3,800	170	80,621	7,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Amabel and Al-bemarle.....Tp	41,200	328	107,162	700	.....	642	.....	.....	.....
Arran....." "	53,410	593	273,370	17,300	.....	9,407	879	.....	.....
Brant....." "	68,799	923	452,320	45,400	.....	10,433	1,612	.....	.....
Bruce....." "	56,411	603	478,240	17,900	350	600	350	.....	.....
Carrick....." "	59,770	791	455,100	14,600	300	4,676	586	.....	.....
Culross....." "	58,303	570	401,200	71,109	.....	783	14,033	.....	.....
Elderslie....." "	63,045	687	262,638	18,800	3,500	986	.....	.....	.....
Huron....." "	58,036	656	238,741	3,800	3,782	3,782	1,225	896	.....
Greenock....." "	50,921	518	244,908	28,600	.....	1,006	.....	.....	.....
Kincairdine....." "	56,425	675	355,900	4,300	.....	828	.....	.....	.....
Kinloss....." "	44,400	541	327,244	54,200	.....	246	161	.....	.....
Saugeen....." "	34,593	514	257,620	20,700	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c..	650,845	7876	4,143,781	310,000	8,332	33,383	18,846	896	.....
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,932	.....	318,000	35,000
Totals, 1868.....	650,845	7876	4,143,781	310,000	8,332	102,315	18,846	318,896	35,000
Do 1867.....	636,739	7773	3,726,206	278,520	16,719	196,531	35,890	297,730	30,671
Do 1866.....	673,233	7673	3,870,218	209,555	.....	27,470	16,445	74,925	.....
CARLETON.									
New Edinburgh..Vil	80	89	120,721	6,760	16,400	.....	.....	1,400	.....
Richmond....." "	1,504	94	41,877	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitzroy....." "	60,294	551	199,283	35,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester....." "	85,713	843	763,224	32,700	.....	.....	1,788	.....	.....
Goulbourne....." "	63,204	522	246,972	37,900	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Huntley....." "	57,862	571	262,136	22,000	800	130	.....	.....	.....
March....." "	26,200	200	69,820	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlborough....." "	55,000	370	182,686	20,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepean....." "	60,376	724	902,998	73,900	600	3,686	5,857	.....	.....
North Gower....." "	32,975	382	112,500	15,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osgoode....." "	91,554	786	446,532	70,600	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Torbolton....." "	25,072	147	41,997	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c..	559,834	5,279	3,390,746	340,885	17,800	4,016	7,945	1,400	.....
*ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Totals, 1868.....	559,834	5,279	3,390,746	340,885	17,800	4,016	7,945	41,400	.....
Do 1867.....	559,217	5,137	3,151,503	327,950	.....	520	4,440	40,000	.....
Do 1866.....	551,388	6,032	3,783,117	259,100	.....	745	5,156	40,000	.....

* Figures of 1867.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .					E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- counts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
11,780	12,108		19,409			15,678	14,718	6,230	7,472		3,331	11,040
			11,425			4,572	3,720	3,025	1,256		1,369	1,506
			11,606			4,032	8,092	920	1,013		944	3,452
			4,581			750		590	665		2,250	620
			661					362	212		17	
			2,178			200		340	352		700	
			7,193					800	453		4,750	200
11,780	12,108		57,053			25,232	26,530	12,567	11,423		13,361	19,818
			15,523		4,817	8,644		6,903	2,485	7,744	79	7,799
11,780	12,108		72,576		4,817	33,876	26,530	19,470	13,908	7,744	13,440	24,617
11,570	8,297		67,765	8,985	6,906	55,449	15,893	25,655	15,287	8,789	13,595	40,981
270	18,744		66,375	6,000	8,416	39,389	28,909	16,813	14,923	9,032	12,528	37,634
		.0210	5,000						900		400	
		.0150	1,870			281			121		55	1,792
		.0250	1,163			220			418		644	120
	9,295	.0300	7,434			439		53	522		1,700	512
	10,107	.0200	4,525			1,134		345	530		970	7,500
		.0146	7,800					2,280	585		278	119
	3,812	.0165	6,780			835			489	200	1,046	233
	8,286	.0160	7,556			405			408		411	6,596
		.0300	698					20	2,280		379	
		.0300	6,867			370			430		900	280
		.0240	7,000			142		1,940	590		484	100
		.0210	9,500						350		1,141	538
		.0161	4,500			260		1,700	541		581	4,000
		.0165	6,815			190			240		541	455
	31,500		76,416			4,276		6,338	8,404	200	9,560	22,245
			32,533	20,000	1,677	6,579	19,466	9,573	3,833	6,819	37,421	19,564
	31,500		108,949	20,000	1,677	10,855	19,466	15,891	12,239	7,019	46,926	41,809
	1,169		121,066	21,000	811	4,613	17,666	7,433	11,839	5,649	96,818	38,154
			47,214	20,000		4,907	3,888	10,654	8,883	10	12,231	27,138
	82	.0062	1,932	1,317		476	90		120		1,924	676
		.0200	850			90		141			80	130
		.0014	6,371			629			329		770	2,474
		.0059	6,492			3,268		488	839	12	4,814	418
		.0125	4,600			125		412	320		390	
		.0200	1,935			110			389		135	60
		.0140	1,211			160		260	184		30	
		.0075	1,524					279	567		500	
	17	.0041	3,884			1,790		898	516	20	574	3,044
		.0225	1,640						350		300	
		.0860	6,112			1,830		50	640		2,185	177
		.0014	889			421	205	220	156		375	10
	99		37,440	1,317		8,889	295	2,748	4,410	32	12,077	6,989
			6,074		2,736		2,400	760	2,000	9,275		12,000
	99		43,514	1,317	2,736	8,889	2,695	3,508	6,410	9,307	12,077	18,989
	2,238		21,379		2,736	4,106	2,400	3,389	5,669	9,306	3,281	14,836
			20,733		3,947	4,850	2,400	8,330	4,890	6,678	8,421	6,438

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ELGIN.									
Vienna.....Vil.	1,000	207	75,543	19,000	6,000	584	3,500		
Aldborough.....Tp.	74,153	1,629	513,765	17,600		2,336	43	2,328	
Bayham....."	58,620	1,065	782,460	83,100		219	300	29,705	
Dorchester, South....."	30,600	522	720,320	19,100		37			
Dunwich....."	49,084	712	557,596	32,800		147			
Malahide....."	62,800	1,005	1,227,815	46,300				8,400	
Southwold....."	71,315	1,056	949,275	62,500					
Yarmouth....."	70,568	1,234	1,513,472	65,200	900	338			
Total, Towns, &c.	418,140	6,430	6,340,246	345,600	6,900	3,661	3,843	40,493	
And—For County.			50,000	80,000		6,500	32,450	11,200	37,362
Totals, 1868.....	418,140	6,430	6,300,246	425,600	6,900	10,061	36,293	51,693	37,562
do 1867.....	427,889	6,488	6,640,417	516,991	14,950	16,305	38,621	26,298	40,449
do 1866.....	436,091	6,282	4,329,711	322,245		21,481	78,674	28,880	59,734
ESSEX.									
Amherstburgh...T'n.		550	191,260	8,600	2,900	2,900		16,000	
Sandwich....."	1,830	231	177,375	1,120	5,000	314		2,150	
*Windsor....."	1,656	803	890,000	73,100	44,900	4,390	17,500	13,780	
Anderdon.....Tp.	15,861	352	176,862	12,800					
Colchester....."	64,703	544	301,920	13,300	400				
Gosfield....."	53,394	535	279,600	43,070	600	237,670	25		
Maidstone....."	45,230	458	200,970	17,700		1,273			
Malden....."	19,600	324	178,858	11,700		495	830	6,000	
†Mersea....."	36,219	467	150,196	14,800					
Rochester....."	32,643	328	128,542	12,500				500	
Sandwich, East....."	34,549	768	265,575	44,300		1,150	784		
†Sandwich, West....."	22,004	380	147,553	4,600		358			
Tilbury West....."	46,757	376	143,363	12,200		4,444	581		
Total, Towns, &c.	379,446	6,116	3,232,074	269,790	53,800	252,994	19,720	38,430	
†And—For County.						6,481	30,000	30,000	20,224
Totals, 1868.....	379,446	6,116	3,232,074	269,790	53,800	259,475	49,720	68,430	20,224
do 1867.....	305,092	6,178	3,257,536	406,833	48,400	20,581	50,054	35,380	20,224
do 1866.....	381,403	5,744	3,243,756	386,666		17,865	51,622	38,240	32,000

*Figures of 1867.
†Figures of 1866.
‡Figures of 1867.

FRONTENAC.									
Garçon Island...Vil.	65	121	36,800	20,250					
Portsmouth....."	300	327	106,490	23,800	23,600	120			
Barrie.....T'p	14,000	122	16,000						
Bedford and Palmerston....."	77,350	346	98,098	18,500	2,600	230			
Clarendon and Miller....."	17,570	116	20,770	2,100			100		
Hinchinbrooke....."	37,015	221	54,600	1,600					
Kennebec....."	24,009	644	28,360						
Kingston....."	51,818	830	666,728	42,912					
Loughborough....."	39,220	504	225,635	20,300		2,000	886	1,200	
Olden....."	35,644	202	39,540						
Oso....."	23,349	103	14,851	4,600					
Pittsburgh and Howe Island....."	52,395	753	338,194	27,400			868	1,100	

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .						E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Minic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure or all other ac- counts.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
		.0100	1,873				18		221		577	1,081	
	3,240	.0100	5,571	600		114		625	360		938	7,148	
	96	.0080	7,380					1,100	1,778		910	3,712	
		.0038	5,639			165		520	281		1,230	100	
		.0100	8,176			208		790	284		2,853	5,327	
		.0081	10,759			4,153	768	984	946		1,665	6,588	
		.0090	9,622			1,601		1,108	770		2,981	8,848	
		.0050	12,235			1,093		1,310	761		1,857	845	
	3,336		61,255	600		7,334	786	6,437	5,401		14,011	33,649	
	3,160		26,704	2,900	2,485	10,023	588	8,832	3,854	6,896	1,721	17,546	
	6,496		87,959	3,500	2,485	17,357	1,374	15,269	9,255	6,896	15,732	51,195	
	3,874		74,489	5,308	3,424	25,746	1,652	17,353	10,725	7,639	16,206	54,304	
	0,035		69,633	6,003	3,009	26,047	2,128	19,172	10,674	7,895	13,458	28,906	

230		.0120	3,600			378	900		1,000		300	
		.0100	3,307				139	400	534		255	
	12	.0140	13,500			3,025	1,486	4,437	1,270	172	2,872	6,000
		.0100										
		.0120	2,763			728		642	494		2,273	91
		.0125	4,125			2,382			489		1,050	4,470
	627	.0165	2,969			436		396	456		887	1,129
120		.0125	2,243			503	120	200	441		891	388
		.0150	2,274					625	323		822	
		.0150	1,399			100		217	334	150	150	
		.0130	3,148	250		784	288	367	797	214	2,013	480
						316			1,369		651	
	534	.0170	1,199			3,641		828	559		1,724	1,161
350	1,173		40,527	250		13,193	2,933	8,112	8,066	536	13,888	13,719
2,527	4,468		12,719		2,895	9,287	5,918	14,071	10,588	11,718	14,805	6,306
2,877	5,641		53,246	250	2,895	22,480	8,851	22,183	18,654	12,254	28,693	20,025
2,848	7,008		50,024		2,895	15,383	5,590	13,507	10,080	12,514	17,774	16,030
					2,895	9,287	5,918	14,071	10,588	11,718	14,805	6,306

			293					100	20			
			1,386			520		750	300		870	200
			64			224		100	100		100	
			1,192					400	350		375	100
			200			100		100	77		140	
			570					197	335		118	
			452			108		176	154		198	
			2,755					928	584		676	
			2,970				124	585	377		290	132
			300					184	123		110	82
			610					370	210		100	210
			6,257			1,086	92	510	667	16	422	2,578

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
FRONTENAC--Cont'd.									
Portland.....Tp	52,803	503	\$ 295,300	\$ 25,600	\$	\$ 1,905	\$	\$ 600	\$
Storrington....."	58,034	545	262,779	28,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolfe Island....."	30,300	575	236,184	12,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c. Add--For County	513,872	5,412	2,410,329	228,449	26,200	4,255 17,500	1,854 140,000	2,900 116,300	.....
Totals, 1868.....	513,872	5,412	2,440,329	228,449	26,200	21,755	141,854	119,200	.....
do 1867.....	480,140	5,408	2,579,278	214,105	21,900	12,873	145,139	116,300	.....
do 1866.....	470,493	5,778	2,485,006	299,271	.....	10,948	15,961	119,600	.....
* GREY.									
Owen Sound.....T'n	6,000	654	694,400	129,900	50,200	.....	600	15,000	.....
Artemesia.....Tp	68,237	675	395,614	17,800	.....	1,056	2,000	.....	.....
Bentick....."	70,000	941	314,100	21,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood....."	68,681	557	286,041	10,500	.....	.....	2,233	.....	.....
Derby....."	40,000	385	136,646	20,800	.....	1,639	1,168	.....	.....
Egremont....."	72,595	703	232,284	11,660	.....	6,322	1,438	.....	.....
Euphrasia....."	72,000	429	232,300	15,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenelg....."	69,220	755	245,321	26,900	1,441	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Holland....."	67,132	577	194,900	27,400	.....	245	.....	.....	.....
Keppel and Sa- rawak....."	68,554	452	140,291	700	.....	1,998	.....	.....	.....
Melancthon....."	56,857	365	232,165	13,300	.....	4,224	10,000	.....	.....
Normanby....."	66,000	922	281,408	27,840	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Osprey....."	70,770	680	223,410	29,100	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Proton....."	40,938	417	140,821	10,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent....."	65,400	728	538,812	6,900	.....	5,144	2,179	800	.....
Sullivan....."	65,567	536	135,429	45,293	.....	2,939	6,720	.....	.....
Sydenham....."	70,000	648	329,238	59,600	400	47	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c. Add--For County	1,037,951	10,424	4,753,180	475,143	52,041	25,964 16,000	26,538	15,800	.....
Totals, 1868.....	1,038,951	10,424	4,753,180	475,143	52,041	41,964	26,338	15,800	.....
do 1867.....	1,063,386	10,112	4,325,969	331,127	.....	108,702	68,271	31,370	16,000
do 1866.....	1,033,958	9,739	3,640,567	128,356	.....	99,705	38,280	24,122	15,000
HALDIMAND.									
Caledonia.....Vil	516	309	152,628	10,600	20,450	95	86	34,265	.....
Cayuga....."	810	202	63,524	2,730	3,400	81	3,200	800	.....
Dunnville....."	925	266	190,632	15,200	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canboro.....Tp	21,600	264	208,970	700	.....	.....	8,000	8,000	3,537
Cayuga N....."	32,796	430	296,250	23,850	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga S....."	13,389	163	157,055	8,800	.....	23	15	.....	.....
Dunn....."	14,924	234	173,457	15,100	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moulton and Sherbrooke....."	31,433	391	212,299	8,700	900	.....	1,200	4,347	9,851
Oneida....."	32,267	562	426,063	21,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainham....."	25,381	363	297,790	16,100	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Seneca....."	41,836	525	509,003	28,300	.....	139	1,300	.....	.....
Walpole....."	66,488	972	782,370	21,600	.....	160	1,478	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c. Add--For County	282,495	4,681	3,470,041	173,632	28,750	517	15,679 30,000	47,412	13,388
Totals, 1863.....	282,695	4,686	3,470,041	173,632	28,750	517	45,679	47,412	13,388
do 1867.....	281,649	4,458	3,454,067	203,800	57,590	1,883	37,198	34,718	13,961
do 1866.....	281,571	4,672	3,477,512	170,000	.....	2,509	41,757	36,150	24,800

* Figures of 1867.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .					E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Fructu-rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac-counts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
			3,348			450	36	600	283		467	2,643
			4,246			140		670	472		476	31
			2,322			145		600	300		200	300
			29,965			2,773		252	6,270	16	4,542	6,276
	30,000		19,000	4,900	2,713	20,000	8,608	3,800	4,700	11,623	4,375	8,430
	30,000		48,000	4,965	2,713	22,773	9,160	10,070	9,062	11,639	8,917	14,706
	49,200		62,400	2,243	5,461	49,816	6,867	7,297	7,578	11,643	6,097	26,982
	49,334		81,828	18,000	5,095	58,148	8,892	10,584	6,710	11,035	8,759	38,483
		.0060	12,108			4,236	1,045	2,300	1,703		1,154	1,834
		.0086	5,700			475		400	800		1,000	
		.0150	5,804			200		420	450		1,000	150
		.0220	6,263				42	406	1,200		1,809	58
	3,595	.0080	3,742			1,137		400	572	219	187	165
		.0175	4,759			493		790	922		417	2,747
		.0215	2,000			200		600	500		1,700	10
		.0130	3,550			683			417		1,266	3,852
		.0200	4,000			415		673	473		300	
		.0300	1,017					580	596	10	558	162
	4,415	.0200	4,909			401		902	479		521	4,050
		.0160	5,000			300		400	731		1,100	3,069
		.0150	3,800					300	300		293	
		.0170										
	3,920	.0185	14,286			1,537	48		1,664		674	5,281
		.0200	4,749			4		250	401		589	116
		.0120	5,067			535		725	522		640	292
	11,930		84,754			10,616	1,135	9,146	11,530	229	13,208	21,785
		.0100	18,000		2,876		22,000		3,200	10,000	5,000	
	11,930		104,754		2,876	10,616	23,135	9,146	14,730	10,229	18,208	21,786
	32,443		53,599		3,233	12,938	16,262	17,011	19,272	8,344	11,452	18,806
270	27,866		55,645	10,000	3,064	20,299	15,524	17,202	15,186	8,353	10,962	14,344
		.0200	4,250			1,178	1,111	948	407		519	214
	600	.0130	886	800		881		100	411		538	1,560
	750	.0130	1,786			733			318	15	1,419	2,213
		.0069	1,658				400	78	354		304	78
		.0050	1,950	200		1,010		176	340		1,089	403
		.0036	657			281			134		2	12
		.0044	937						204		314	
2,688		.0130	3,655	4,347		591		102	557		1,400	1,200
		.0060	1,692	600		159			293		627	
		.0047	1,515			958		11	245		478	155
		.0050	2,867			1,322		251	478		714	448
		.0047	3,777			2,744		472	482		1,704	183
2,688	1,350		26,630	5,947		9,848	1,643	2,329	4,130	15	9,108	6,466
		.0017	7,823		2,226	6,820		3,116	1,342	5,012	200	6,466
2,688	1,350		34,453	5,947	2,226	16,668	1,643	5,445	5,472	5,027	9,308	9,051
1,008	4,140		40,909	400	2,953	17,918	1,650	7,894	5,147	5,157	8,781	11,802
12			32,233	600	2,444	18,560	3,258	7,106	5,092	2,873	7,408	14,917

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILITIES.	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
HALTON,									
Milton.....T'n	1,400	217	\$ 159,683	\$ 19,370	\$ 4,000	\$ 321	\$ 5,500	\$ 2,200	
Oakville....."	1,300	425	396,400	32,500	.....	245	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown.....Vil.	1,300	304	151,580	29,000	.....	214	927	.....	.....
Esquesing.....T'p	66,939	1,065	1,082,755	104,600	600	2,527	.....	.....	.....
Nassagaweya....."	44,800	529	309,379	65,200	3,700	648	.....	.....	.....
Nelson....."	45,648	750	1,179,033	52,500	800	500	10,000	.....	.....
Trafalgar....."	66,907	1,004	1,534,460	91,800	2,300	674	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c....	228,294	4,294	4,813,290	394,970	11,400	5,129	16,427	2,200	.....
ADD—For County..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	6,706	.....
Totals, 1868.....	228,294	4,294	4,813,200	394,970	11,400	6,129	16,427	8,700	.....
Do 1867.....	229,222	4,408	3,517,282	297,112	20,900	10,828	19,544	9,600	.....
Do 1866.....	228,315	4,489	4,811,555	279,676	.....	12,844	62,799	6,600	.....
HASTINGS.									
Stirling.....Vil.	1,000	191	83,263	4,200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton....."	250	341	185,459	32,200	.....	1,210	6,870	1,000	.....
Elzevir.....T'p	53,815	320	78,719	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungerford....."	.....	821	211,960	33,040	.....	3,332	800	.....	.....
Huntingdon....."	50,000	320	240,561	24,000	.....	2,600	700	.....	.....
Madoc....."	67,900	680	334,266	17,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marmora Lake....."	72,631	317	64,042	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rawdon....."	66,452	620	348,102	10,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sidney....."	68,801	1,101	863,137	14,600	7,200	2,628	1,200	.....	.....
Thurlow....."	48,000	1,156	684,738	35,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tudor and Wol- laston....."	50,190	377	38,092	1,800	.....	1,324	124	.....	.....
Tyendinaga....."	60,048	1,177	630,747	20,800	3,000	3,200	.....	2,300	.....
Total Towns, &c....	539,087	7,621	3,713,086	208,540	10,600	14,294	9,694	3,300	.....
ADD—For County..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,677	167,800	.....
Totals, 1868.....	539,087	7,621	3,713,086	208,540	10,600	14,294	76,371	171,100	.....
1867.....	631,963	7,901	3,620,111	204,890	7,100	59,268	27,541	175,080	104,509

* No Return received for 1866.

HURON.									
Goderich.....T'n	1,012	720	772,250	40,400	92,700	.....	.....	8,400	100,000
Clinton.....Vil.	788	417	168,363	40,000	28,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashfield.....T'p	64,215	635	411,895	37,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colborne....."	33,370	668	388,602	14,700	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich....."	52,360	580	714,388	26,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey....."	62,200	690	370,551	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay....."	52,831	546	540,553	19,200	.....	.....	1,216	.....	.....
Howick....."	66,583	912	429,465	18,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hullett....."	53,505	577	629,542	27,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKillop....."	52,471	624	368,875	7,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris....."	62,237	700	350,733	5,600	5,600	.....	280	.....	.....
Stanley....."	44,677	645	458,660	63,600	1,700	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Stephen....."	55,583	602	417,787	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaforth....."	403	381	92,809	43,560	24,585	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuckersmith....."	40,986	585	509,410	51,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turnberry....."	35,661	538	284,160	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Usborne....."	43,009	632	567,780	33,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.						
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Govt.	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac-counts.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.0100	1,550	.....	.....	1,380	83	1,068	1,974	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.0040	1,815	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	508	.....	653	379
.....	.....	.0080	1,302	.....	.....	2,487	.....	1,002	131	.....	403	1,620
.....	.....	.0050	4,067	.....	.....	2,286	.....	2,291	804	.....	2,158	1,106
.....	.....	.0055	2,730	.....	.....	593	.....	1,216	403	.....	626	1,949
.....	.....	.0030	3,500	.....	.....	780	.....	1,200	720	.....	824	1,756
.....	388	.0040	5,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,225	668	.....	3,152	126
.....	388	.....	20,808	.....	.....	7,956	83	9,002	5,208	.....	7,821	7,481
.....	.....	1 c.	14,462	.....	2,074	2,751	465	6,615	1,633	4,713	100	1,199
.....	388	.....	35,270	.....	2,074	10,707	548	15,617	6,841	4,713	7,921	8,680
.....	2,846	.....	35,152	7,050	1,998	12,568	586	16,166	5,593	4,898	7,475	19,081
.....	6,740	.....	30,537	4,000	1,998	3,830	586	17,641	9,425	4,898	4,845	12,584
.....	.....	.0175	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	99	.....	211	2,030
.....	.....	.0160	2,967	.....	.....	255	100	1,174	488	12	135	457
.....	.....	.0225	2,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	244	.....
.....	.....	.0312	4,448	.....	.....	557	.....	.....	840	20	600	2,400
.....	.....	.0162	3,105	.....	.....	350	.....	35	420	.....	115	120
.....	.....	.0150	3,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	248	3,892
.....	.....	.0250	1,926	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	347	3	305	324
.....	.....	.0250	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	400	450
.....	.....	.0150	10,877	.....	.....	714	.....	.....	597	.....	35	782
.....	.....	.0262	9,000	.....	21	263	.....	.....	699	.....	9	358
.....	90	.0150	1,004	.....	.....	160	.....	111	533	.....	205	307
.....	.....	.0180	12,375	.....	.....	900	.....	138	970	.....	694	279
.....	90	.....	62,288	.....	21	3,622	238	2,784	6,015	35	3,201	11,279
.....	.....	1 ct.	56,245	11,000	1,893	11,525	11,779	6,035	4,443	3,869	16,137	20,275
.....	90	.....	118,533	11,000	1,914	15,147	12,017	8,819	10,458	3,904	19,338	41,554
.....	9,110	.....	133,858	.....	.....	18,246	11,204	11,640	12,957	3,257	17,984	93,151
8,658	.....	.0150	13,371	.....	.....	5,101	504	.....	1,213	.....	1,417	7,940
.....	.....	.0100	3,736	.....	.....	719	.....	150	332	.....	819	728
.....	.....	.0155	6,962	.....	.....	462	.....	440	626	.....	1,129	.....
.....	.....	.0130	5,433	.....	.....	159	.....	480	366	.....	566	.....
.....	.....	.0100	9,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	575	.....	1,626	696
.....	.....	.0190	7,788	.....	.....	119	.....	445	502	.....	1,500	2,002
.....	3,618	.0123	6,887	.....	.....	1,467	.....	470	509	.....	1,720	2,132
.....	.....	.0170	7,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	572	.....	2,000	152
.....	.....	.0130	11,413	.....	.....	706	.....	388	468	.....	1,907	316
.....	.....	.0150	8,500	.....	.....	416	.....	860	400	.....	300	.....
.....	400	.0190	10,789	.....	.....	230	.....	370	535	.....	1,800	150
.....	.....	.0180	6,786	.....	.....	1,156	.....	500	370	.....	800	200
.....	.....	.0130	7,822	.....	.....	600	.....	800	400	.....	2,100	.....
.....	.....	.0180	4,668	.....	.....	1,159	.....	1,770	313	.....	861	2,701
.....	.....	.0125	7,04	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	360	.....	1,200	.....
.....	.....	.0116	4,131	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	275	.....	1,365	.....
.....	.....	.0160	11,400	.....	.....	373	.....	990	500	.....	1,100	.....

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
HURON.—Continued.	\$	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	\$	\$
Wawanosh E.....T'p	41,987	436	363,069	6,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wawanosh W..... "	42,000	532	318,655	30,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c. Add—For County	805,586	11,120	8,137,444	495,660	155,985	.....	1,556	8,400	110,000
Totals, 1868....	805,586	11,120	8,137,444	495,660	155,985	.....	13,536	299,863	237,865
Do 1867....	792,480	10,621	8,277,628	478,625	134,025	77,811	91,696	276,520	273,482
Do 1866....	795,468	10,411	8,204,989	334,553	.....	16,657	19,736	467,494	418,000
KENT.									
Bothwell.....T'n	2,250	248	107,785	10,850	200	201	.....	.....	.....
Chatham..... "	1,650	940	713,082	187,400	24,900	5,469	46,290	3,200	100,000
Camden.....T'p	41,303	676	351,103	32,800	.....	432	215	4,000	.....
Chatham..... "	84,041	905	530,573	61,600	.....	992	2,342	1,800	.....
Dover..... "	67,933	566	220,464	23,500	.....	746	598	.....	.....
Harwich..... "	85,487	1,092	650,878	54,400	.....	802	.....	.....	.....
Howick..... "	57,878	842	454,447	36,950	1,175	495	1,312	3,855	.....
Orford..... "	49,518	563	269,250	26,200	.....	377	1,108	1,600	.....
Raleigh..... "	70,585	761	462,574	35,560	.....	537	2,337	.....	.....
Romney..... "	25,785	115	93,582	7,600	.....	323	120	.....	.....
Tilbury, E..... "	30,518	345	117,971	8,800	.....	120	308	.....	.....
Zone..... "	24,687	284	97,779	7,700	.....	167	623	1,500	.....
Total, Towns, &c. Add—For County.	541,635	7,337	4,069,518	493,360	26,275	10,661	55,253	15,955	100,000
Totals, 1868....	541,635	7,337	4,069,518	493,360	26,275	23,445	138,587	35,955	100,000
do 1867....	555,954	7,302	4,344,538	516,540	57,405	20,874	127,480	12,967	135,379
do 1866....	535,215	7,038	4,518,999	549,052	.....	21,048	108,751	13,200	100,000
LAMETON.									
Sarnia.....T'n	850	581	564,282	73,800	47,464	2,133	30,000	34,200	.....
Oil Springs..... Vil	2,000	229	296,520	18,200	.....	1,840	300	1,300	.....
Petrolia..... "	2,675	486	188,413	65,700	.....	2,365	.....	3,000	.....
Bosanquet.....T'p	69,152	688	516,072	29,150	5,780	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooke..... "	80,928	479	368,722	19,900	.....	1,036	.....	.....	.....
Dawn..... "	66,835	207	269,400	18,600	.....	.....	.....	5,821	.....
Euniskillen..... "	52,153	312	461,910	25,400	2,545	1,200	5,300	4,000	.....
Euphemia..... "	39,092	495	202,715	13,600	.....	320	.....	.....	.....
Moore..... "	72,818	717	562,681	31,200	.....	4,146	2,775	1,639	.....
Plympton..... "	76,452	848	636,281	67,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia..... "	39,154	482	267,295	20,600	800	200	4,400	2,806	.....
Sombra..... "	71,688	536	336,156	8,000	.....	414	.....	.....	.....
Warwick..... "	70,167	828	512,460	48,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c. Add—For County.	673,994	6,888	5,132,907	440,350	56,589	13,654	42,775	52,766	.....
Totals, 1868....	673,994	6,888	5,132,907	440,350	56,589	79,669	53,334	66,766	16,000
do 1867....	618,437	6,636	5,387,625	494,399	77,614	10,863	24,028	57,292	9,177
do 1866....	655,856	6,425	6,177,527	538,733	.....	25,187	12,207	50,900	16,000

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the % imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rate.	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other accounts.
\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	.....	.0140	6,108	.....	.....	380	.....	262	425	.....	1,567	27
.....	.....	.0160	5,584	.....	.....	284	.....	340	400	.....	750	.....
8,658	4,018	.....	147,426	.....	.....	13,100	.....	9,410	9,915	.....	24,227	17,228
.....	.....	.....	84,772	.....	.....	13,000	37,500	.....	3,000	5,000	29,000	800
8,658	4,018	.....	232,198	.....	.....	26,100	38,804	9,410	12,915	5,000	53,527	18,028
4,319	5,648	.....	131,552	.....	.....	24,444	1,304	17,719	16,568	9,812	44,927	1,365
.....	9,000	.....	177,913	.....	.....	17,783	5,653	42,010	15,258	9,857	167,146	115,226
.....	.....	.0143	1,752	.....	.....	396	.....	.....	568	.....	.....	.....
33,781	2,410	.0160	13,072	.....	.....	6,007	8,144	175	1,500	.....	7,675	5,295
.....	.....	.0095	3,214	.....	.....	651	320	500	500	.....	1,000	1,399
.....	975	.0110	5,521	200	.....	5,463	.....	415	1,365	.....	2,391	6,668
.....	.....	.0125	2,303	.....	.....	1,931	.....	300	566	.....	1,101	273
.....	647	.0082	4,942	.....	.....	1,100	.....	1,149	1,407	.....	3,351	1,117
.....	237	.0090	6,933	3,356	.....	2,152	660	868	510	.....	1,166	8,474
.....	.....	.0120	3,168	.....	.....	330	.....	400	324	.....	800	1,739
.....	2,156	.0090	3,945	.....	.....	2,402	.....	397	760	.....	1,852	543
.....	.....	.0100	688	.....	.....	155	.....	152	379	.....	300	12
.....	308	.0200	2,415	.....	.....	1,000	.....	152	485	.....	1,930	.....
.....	.....	.0110	993	1,500	.....	887	.....	100	373	.....	211	3,777
33,781	6,733	.....	48,946	5,056	.....	22,974	9,124	4,608	8,737	.....	21,777	29,302
.....	24,422	.....	6,675	20,000	3,217	2,492	.....	1,540	3,235	9,215	14,437	20,263
33,781	31,155	.....	55,621	25,056	3,217	25,466	9,124	6,148	11,972	9,215	36,214	49,565
35,499	12,875	.....	56,288	5,707	3,668	26,283	880	6,616	10,588	8,348	32,173	48,781
29,035	29,498	.....	43,575	4,000	2,661	36,293	9,093	11,927	10,907	8,895	26,912	19,268
.....	.....	.0144	5,400	5,400	.....	9,710	3,427	.....	989	.....	1,133	14,166
.....	1,200	.0125	2,751	.....	.....	3,441	.....	70	793	.....	1,392	1,556
.....	760	.0185	4,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	1,378	.....	1,235	1,801
.....	.....	.0080	3,295	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	450	.....	2,500	200
.....	.....	.0100	2,850	.....	.....	3,400	.....	.....	258	.....	2,420	140
.....	.....	.0070	2,021	2,715	.....	.....	.....	466	102	536	995	91
.....	.....	.0080	3,300	4,000	.....	12,539	656	7,002	900	.....	5,478	4,500
.....	.....	.0085	1,833	.....	.....	1,209	.....	.....	379	353	1,104	1,206
.....	.....	.0080	4,418	1,119	.....	1,779	.....	.....	851	.....	4,217	5,291
.....	260	.0070	4,694	.....	.....	1,324	.....	.....	394	.....	3,123	1,569
.....	595	.0146	3,635	.....	.....	3,524	.....	238	257	.....	1,512	6,436
.....	.....	.0150	3,357	.....	.....	408	.....	.....	906	.....	2,500	103
.....	1,000	.0060	4,109	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	400	.....	1,500	250
.....	3,811	.....	46,561	13,234	.....	37,944	5,201	9,376	8,595	.....	29,109	37,009
.....	34,343	.....	.....	34,344	2,627	.....	2,042	3,814	2,015	6,626	900	400
.....	33,151	.....	46,561	47,578	2,627	37,944	7,243	13,190	10,610	6,626	30,009	37,709
.....	8,700	.....	82,505	13,676	4,873	22,705	5,500	10,603	11,721	9,908	28,155	44,998
.....	8,584	.....	65,196	7,100	3,799	12,600	4,742	12,007	8,775	6,763	31,508	33,150

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
LANARK.									
Perth .....T'n	1,000	716	535,050	70,100	57,200	.....	20,000	9,400	.....
Lanark Vil	2,758	100	59,113	15,600	8,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Falls. "	400	224	201,645	43,400	22,400	.....	3,700	.....	.....
Bathurst .....T'p	61,864	592	256,460	55,100	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Beckwith "	56,621	493	263,960	32,700	1,704	1,766	4,400	.....	.....
Burgess North. "	33,974	269	94,051	10,300	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Dalhousie, Sherbrooke & Lavant "	94,268	415	143,180	43,300	.....	2,374	700	.....	.....
Darling "	33,007	130	37,612	11,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drummond "	57,733	504	271,400	44,400	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Elmsley North. "	26,672	280	114,416	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark "	53,079	386	209,542	41,800	.....	.....	1,453	.....	.....
Montague "	53,895	546	199,358	9,000	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Pakenham "	48,888	399	150,106	34,300	600	48	.....	.....	.....
Ramsay "	53,488	728	444,840	103,100	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke South " "	33,536	187	46,290	11,500	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c..	616,283	5,969	3,026,993	536,500	96,104	4,263	33,453	9,400	.....
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,888	.....	.....	800,000
Totals, 1863.....	616,283	5,969	3,026,993	536,500	96,104	12,156	33,453	9,400	800,000
do 1867.....	615,508	5,932	3,001,769	556,400	91,800	12,305	32,234	11,400	1,251,109
do 1866.....	622,167	5,973	3,095,542	468,744	.....	20,109	38,588	11,900	800,000
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.									
Brockville .....T'n	550	2,014	967,048	58,900	35,300	589	490,005	12,000	400,000
Prescott "	589	683	496,875	45,000	.....	132	2,400	15,000	.....
Gananoque Vil	1,843	276	131,278	14,600	.....	13	.....	2,500	.....
Kemptville "	382	207	84,326	21,600	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Merrickville "	807	159	58,180	3,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Augusta .....T'p	71,069	958	727,479	43,000	1,900	.....	13,324	.....	.....
Bastard and Burgess "	60,000	810	350,630	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crosby N "	35,382	373	133,375	1,700	.....	6	90	.....	.....
Crosby S "	33,683	401	207,885	19,000	.....	6	4,285	.....	.....
Edwardsburg "	72,688	930	390,495	55,000	.....	231	14,179	.....	.....
Elizabethtown "	76,626	1,233	742,812	25,000	.....	1,356	157,985	.....	154,000
Elmsley "	21,939	247	105,768	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escott, front. "	22,3 9	280	84,944	6,400	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Gower, S. "	21,612	196	134,125	2,900	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kitley "	48,178	577	327,586	20,225	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Lansdowne, front. "	56,630	686	257,519	29,560	300	40	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Lansdowne, rear. "	45,017	507	219,700	10,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford "	60,028	750	384,749	46,700	.....	.....	20,000	8,100	.....
Wolford "	43,643	514	251,575	3,800	.....	300	1,350	.....	.....
Yonge, front of. "	29,221	353	164,728	7,000	.....	17	4,541	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott, rear of. "	29,236	447	248,888	9,900	400	21	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c..	730,987	12,601	6,469,965	435,385	37,900	2,771	710,214	37,600	554,000
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,286	20,000	.....
Totals, 1868.....	730,987	12,601	6,469,965	435,385	7,900	2,780	775,500	57,600	554,000
do 1867.....	717,431	10,236	5,512,398	417,525	3,728	9,247	140,670	33,300	244,778
do 1866.....	717,256	10,107	5,576,788	317,096	.....	14,853	158,064	54,000	163,300

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I A B I L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .					E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- counts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	150	.0100	6,900	2,000	.....	1,226	1,640	2,073	750	.....	1,100	2,000
.....	.....	.0130	1,097	.....	.....	240	.....	780	121	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.0095	2,544	.....	.....	554	.....	606	212	47	502	329
.....	.....	.0069	2,158	.....	.....	500	.....	760	380	.....	200	1,490
.....	.....	.0080	3,716	.....	.....	320	.....	309	400	1,311	800	80
.....	.....	.0675	772	.....	.....	130	.....	260	250	.....	348	.....
.....	.....	.0100	1,973	.....	.....	1,403	.....	1,255	359	.....	576	1,019
.....	.....	.0040	713	.....	.....	196	.....	256	137	.....	187	164
.....	.....	.0075	2,580	.....	.....	630	.....	620	400	.....	470	1,409
.....	.....	.0110	1,600	200	.....	147	.....	814	259	28	343	499
.....	.....	.0063	2,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	639	.....	871	246
.....	.....	.0090	3,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	75	50
.....	.....	.0097	3,666	600	.....	464	.....	622	377	.....	475	203
.....	.....	.0080	9,067	85	.....	607	.....	5,719	436	.....	992	.....
.....	.....	.0125	606	.....	.....	125	.....	170	280	.....	150	270
.....	150	.....	48,279	2,885	.....	6,542	1,640	14,514	5,370	1,386	7,089	7,759
507,360	.....	.....	2,722	6,367	980	.....	.....	3,262	1,240	5,501	.....	.....
507,360	150	.....	46,001	9,252	980	6,542	1,640	17,776	4,610	6,887	7,089	7,949
69,151	8,399	.....	42,948	3,660	1,242	6,586	760	20,337	11,262	6,035	13,414	9,014
68,931	450	.....	50,687	1,500	2,378	8,294	800	25,404	13,846	7,745	5,809	19,329
25,797	.....	.0070	9,403	.....	.....	3,440	930	3,816	2,447	1,061	3,660	2,880
.....	3,000	.0136	9,528	.....	.....	2,025	1,020	2,118	1,231	.....	1,324	675
.....	.....	.0100	2,074	.....	.....	428	277	1,310	357	.....	387	1,052
.....	.....	.0100	1,950	.....	.....	463	.....	764	322	.....	495	668
.....	.....	.0090	1,289	.....	.....	217	.....	600	164	.....	474	133
.....	.....	.0057	1,300	.....	.....	1,787	.....	949	569	.....	595	300
.....	.....	.0071	2,549	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	2,665	.....	50	150
.....	.....	.0065	1,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	192	.....	562	340
.....	.....	.0058	1,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	880	242	.....	123	75
.....	.....	.0057	4,287	.....	.....	1,193	.....	1,891	539	.....	1,524	1,596
.....	.....	.0059	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814	.....	2,823	500
.....	.....	.0080	880	.....	.....	40	.....	120	140	.....	43	60
.....	.....	.0075	845	.....	.....	270	.....	230	303	.....	241	570
.....	.....	.0071	304	.....	.....	152	.....	74	191	.....	55	65
.....	.....	.0080	3,188	.....	.....	180	.....	367	441	.....	491	146
.....	.....	.0080	2,302	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	523	.....	947	274
.....	.....	.0065	1,061	.....	.....	280	.....	220	292	.....	253	522
.....	.....	.0093	3,920	.....	.....	1,179	.....	584	743	.....	478	2,491
.....	.....	.0080	2,137	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	425	.....	250	75
.....	.....	.0075	446	.....	.....	4,541	.....	263	224	.....	33	125
.....	.....	.0067	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	265	.....
25,797	3,000	.....	53,116	.....	.....	16,748	2,811	13,842	13,032	1,061	15,073	12,697
.....	5,819	.....	25,039	.....	2,982	32,661	600	17,216	5,777	7,701	.....	18,696
25,797	8,819	.....	78,155	.....	2,982	49,409	3,411	21,058	18,809	8,762	15,073	31,393
17,721	20,842	.....	50,975	.....	2,516	24,909	1,818	22,266	14,114	6,723	14,627	21,130
15,052	14,000	.....	39,006	.....	3,235	21,683	3,909	24,687	14,385	8,199	8,567	46,049

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
LENNOX AND AD-DINGTON.									
Bath.....Vil	2,101	126	\$ 125,662	\$ 18,200	\$	\$ 474	\$ 1,200	\$ 400	\$
Napanee....."	1,400	558	401,735	29,950	100	.....	6,000	12,200	.....
Newburg....."	3,478	242	113,750	4,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adolphustown...T'p	11,320	136	140,400	8,122	.....	.....	1,348	.....	.....
Amherst Island..."	14,500	201	173,436	19,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden East...."	83,127	1,129	680,980	32,300	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Denby, Abinger and Ashby....."	16,927	112	16,971	1,200	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Ernestown....."	60,765	1,036	910,445	44,860	.....	.....	14,045	.....	.....
Fredericks'b'g, N. "	22,742	367	326,505	5,110	365	677	800	.....	.....
Fredericks'b'g, S. "	19,772	391	327,013	2,200	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
Kaladar and Angelsea....."	25,602	210	35,414	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond....."	49,222	748	331,733	16,200	.....	821	12,228	.....	.....
Sheffield....."	41,399	570	145,535	600	.....	831	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c.	352,355	5,726	3,777,579	187,892	465	2,829	36,621	13,000	.....
ADD--For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,528	102,786	69,000	.....
Totals, 1868.....	352,355	5,726	3,777,579	187,892	465	11,357	139,407	82,000	.....
do 1867.....	357,099	5,799	3,802,546	212,379	.....	11,560	146,876	82,200	.....
do 1866.....	328,856	6,421	3,769,379	178,450	.....	3,224	102,088	78,751	.....
LINCOLN.									
Ste. Catharines...T'n	.....	1,772	1,919,438	189,400	265,377	16,202	26,000	162,041	190,000
Niagara....."	500	526	219,920	29,400	15,000	2,896	92,183	3,514	40,224
Port Dalhousie...Vil	400	207	121,050	11,400	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caistor.....T'n	32,833	419	358,270	18,100	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
Clinton....."	25,307	504	620,906	42,300	.....	9	131,509	.....	.....
Gainsboro'....."	38,721	568	630,104	7,418	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby....."	33,760	600	633,973	49,600	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Grantham....."	26,135	742	810,670	44,700	5,400	135	279	.....	.....
Louth....."	19,865	362	462,328	21,500	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
Niagara....."	22,600	420	685,936	40,700	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c.	200,121	6,120	6,512,645	454,518	288,977	19,527	249,971	165,555	230,224
ADD--For County	4,522	34	44,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,442	20,766
Totals, 1868.....	204,643	6,154	6,557,187	454,518	288,977	19,527	249,971	189,994	250,990
do 1867.....	191,455	5,049	6,755,893	527,260	272,073	24,533	192,707	211,495	843,964
do 1866.....	193,593	5,852	6,312,206	777,606	.....	9,940	170,326	184,581	230,224
MIDDLESEX.									
Strathroy.....T'n	2,329	519	\$ 204,777	\$ 54,300	\$ 20,000	\$	\$	\$ 5,000	\$
Wardsville.....Vil	444	132	32,228	4,900	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adelaide.....T'n	44,121	565	339,615	31,200	.....	4,350	634	.....	.....
Biddulph....."	28,676	732	440,685	17,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc....."	62,363	743	369,959	32,400	.....	418	.....	.....	.....
Delaware....."	22,987	341	237,208	1,900	5,800	1,152	1,257	.....	.....
Dorchester, North "	50,430	722	967,766	41,300	1,000	1,179	.....	.....	.....
Ekfrid....."	53,635	630	272,797	19,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lobo....."	47,176	590	640,900	37,700	1,660	.....	.....	.....	.....
London....."	96,000	2,147	2,000,300	215,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGillivray....."	61,009	819	727,150	21,400	.....	497	36	.....	.....
Metcalf....."	31,140	590	253,655	9,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Govt.	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- counts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
		.1100	870			150	54	620	47	17	59	493
		.0162	5,723	1,986		2,514	976	2,097	1,145		2,740	4,972
		.0100	654			193			57		106	1,117
		.0055	878			20		426	121		50	20
		.0055	1,597					160	154		50	
		.0075	5,300			1,000		750	700		1,650	1,200
		.0125	220			249		50	109		105	305
		.0050	4,776			1,760		2,060	197		184	1,018
		.0050	1,731			443		575	232		66	1,039
		.0060	1,975			80		160	1,290		585	
		.0150	1,900					17	217		8	
		.0062	130					425	314	29	382	1,652
	987	.0100				532			503		245	383
	987		25,784			6,941	1,030	7,340	5,086	46	6,230	12,179
	48,000	2½ milles	13,753	1,986		21,735	3,892	7,819	1,782	2,626	1,782	12,086
	48,987		39,537			28,676	4,922	15,159	6,868	2,672	8,012	24,265
	146,876		34,975		3,483	9,510	5,613	14,806	7,547	6,278	9,938	25,876
	102,088	2,000	46,828		2,170	13,532	4,454	7,048	7,461	5,520	5,539	34,802
13,273	1,980	.0140	42,596	3,000		8,307	10,269	4,295	17,423	2,212	2,568	2,600
		.0105	2,443			4,595	376	50	3,060	1,060	1,342	
		.0070	2,042			517		900	196		517	1,072
		.0050	1,815			1,275		500	262	6	310	1,940
		.0065	4,465			171		340	348	11	350	3,127
		.0055	36			90			259		431	70
		.0060	4,401			616		991	329		452	349
		.0062	5,558			632		778	4,501	15	567	362
		.0065	3,227			326		520	388		202	2,759
		.0060	5,102			532		610	313	18	168	503
13,273	1,980		71,685	3,000		17,061	10,645	9,114	27,030	3,322	6,907	12,782
			31,972	11,000	3,540	631	1,770	5,847	1,474	5,944	2,901	24,202
13,273	1,980		103,657	14,000	3,540	17,692	12,415	14,961	28,504	9,266	9,808	36,984
10,859	4,333		98,931	42,782	2,434	35,410	25,846	10,323	13,102	8,718	10,663	85,511
8,446	1,350		64,127	1,902		25,897	10,968	10,698	11,622	1,682	4,501	36,767
	397	.0175	4,200			1,016	300	2,550	350		500	750
	3,500	.0177	431			341		98	160		314	354
		.0100	3,652			350		533	334		521	2,161
		.0185	6,870					423	500		1,300	850
	478	.0120	6,428					520	386		678	216
		.0090	3,905			942		225	255		242	3,336
		.0200	9,406					1,051	325		500	115
		.0122	8,563			2,339		450	305		1,134	9,310
		.0103				300		2,736	395		418	64
	3,496	.0080	22,238			1,900	200	1,175	900		1,000	416
		.0150	7,603			1,223		575	575		4,060	800
		.0125	5,294					240	273		260	

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MIDDLESEX.—Con.									
Mosa	47,705	630	366,655	32,400	.....	222	60	.....	.....
Nissouri, West.....	49,500	626	540,023	44,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westminster.....	64,623	1,250	2,052,053	58,200	.....	8,296	.....	.....	.....
Williams, East.....	38,876	528	272,964	23,600	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Williams, West ...	34,733	583	188,200	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c.	745,748	12,172	9,907,929	659,100	29,260	16,114	3,017	5,000	.....
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,716	120,000	840,485	.....
Totals, 1868.....	745,745	12,172	9,907,929	659,100	29,260	64,830	123,017	845,485	.....
do 1867.....	745,777	11,917	8,864,821	734,300	12,810	60,383	794,734	876,252	.....
do 1866.....	754,630	11,460	6,466,073	361,819	.....	60,888	809,076	884,252	.....
NORFOLK.									
Simcoe .....T'n	400	532	379,682	62,200	.....	103	2,800	1,500	400,000
Charlottetville....T'p	53,574	801	635,443	17,100	1,800	2,000	7,134	1,600	.....
Houghton	33,824	376	266,250	4,000	.....	1,459	.....	.....	.....
Middleton	42,660	543	296,069	24,200	.....	641	1,969	1,300	3,000
Townsend	65,696	1,031	934,453	30,200	.....	1,751	.....	.....	.....
Walsingham	78,818	954	581,915	26,650	2,000	1,151	1,858	.....	.....
Windam.....	67,000	854	733,681	21,015	.....	500	100	.....	.....
Woodhouse	34,533	789	739,970	31,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals Towns, &c.	376,415	5,880	4,507,663	217,165	3,800	7,605	13,861	4,400	403,000
ADD—For County	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	2,800	.....	10,000	.....
Totals, 1868.....	376,415	5,880	4,867,663	217,165	3,800	10,405	13,861	14,400	403,000
Do 1867.....	382,712	5,737	4,524,542	232,765	31,425	15,169	15,716	11,857	497,177
Do 1866.....	372,737	5,337	4,433,153	178,774	.....	14,204	74,950	3,906	103,000
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.									
<i>Durham.</i>									
Bowmanville ....T'n	3,300	768	677,339	59,700	40,600	1,569	22,500	48,000	.....
Newcastle .....Vil	2,400	204	157,235	19,820	2,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Cavan	62,925	1,006	752,132	72,100	.....	312	2,400	.....	.....
Cartwright	34,400	570	270,797	24,116	700	50	100	.....	.....
Clark	66,629	1,050	848,690	79,000	1,100	58	.....	.....	25,200
Darlington	68,061	1,217	1,444,119	121,900	4,150	500	1,000	.....	.....
Hope	63,420	836	782,453	34,400	.....	122	.....	.....	60,000
Manvers	69,304	142	451,950	19,500	.....	809	986	.....	.....
<i>Northumberland.</i>									
Brighton..... Vil	2,636	231	188,844	6,200	2,600	.....	100	.....	.....
Colborne.....	1,076	176	146,630	19,200	5,000	132	244	.....	.....
Ahwick.....T'p	14,983	177	123,920	11,200	300	273	.....	.....	.....
Brighton.....	47,409	657	469,642	14,500	325	77	.....	.....	.....
Cramshere.....	46,009	627	525,125	22,000	.....	359	1,496	984	.....
* Haldimand	75,053	1,060	1,005,095	105,540	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	62,932	1,087	883,693	43,169	6,500	8	9,019	.....	.....
Monaghan.....	17,759	211	252,285	21,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murray	18,137	662	498,647	7,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percy	51,479	712	420,306	37,900	.....	1,169	539	.....	33,600
Seymour.....	65,000	777	436,630	49,200	3,600	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c.	772,912	11,970	9,836,182	768,645	67,975	5,438	39,984	48,984	126,800
ADD—For County.	.....	.....	11,124,819	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....
Totals, 1868.....	772,912	11,970	20,461,001	768,645	67,975	5,438	64,984	48,984	126,800
do 1867.....	797,392	12,755	10,021,594	833,209	51,185	17,394	261,655	63,216	505,380
do 1866.....	818,751	12,066	9,551,111	645,537	.....	13,445	277,873	63,048	.....

* Return of 1867.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .					E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Am't of Interest overdue.	Other Liabilities.	Rates in the \$ imposed for all purposes, exc't S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year	Amount raised within the year by loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expenditure for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Mun. Gov't.	Exp. on acct of Ad. of Just. in all its branch.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- count.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	.....	.0125	4,878	.....	.....	392	.....	350	376	.....	27	170
.....	.....	.0140	8,777	.....	.....	72	.....	400	250	.....	500	100
.....	.....	.0081	10,852	.....	.....	981	.....	1,422	687	.....	1,539	1,092
.....	.....	.0195	5,124	.....	.....	1,069	.....	598	375	.....	955	4,254
.....	.....	.0175	1,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	348	.....	1,175	123
15,340	7,871	.....	109,283	.....	.....	10,030	500	13,976	6,794	.....	15,063	24,105
.....	26,350	.....	87,171	.....	5,787	19,900	54,430	2,643	4,551	19,874	21,974	79,485
15,340	36,221	.....	186,454	.....	5,787	30,020	54,930	16,619	11,645	19,874	37,037	103,590
17,864	48,476	.....	209,764	3,224	6,551	129,639	52,166	18,723	10,462	18,597	32,741	85,243
16,585	63,644	.....	195,323	9,000	9,222	51,811	56,425	30,558	12,223	18,529	20,043	87,790
74,058	.....	.0075	5,501	1,421	.....	350	16	3,089	546	.....	1,732	2,260
.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	1,475	.....	425	600	.....	450	100
.....	.....	.....	2,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	464	365	.....	450	34
.....	.....	.....	1,609	1,300	.....	2,466	3	486	411	.....	1,174	1,221
.....	.....	.....	5,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,339	420	.....	624	869
.....	.....	.....	3,740	.....	.....	334	.....	514	428	.....	2,838	1,446
.....	.....	.....	4,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	490	325	.....	450	471
.....	.....	.....	4,630	.....	.....	799	.....	570	599	.....	546	577
74,058	.....	.....	30,976	2,721	.....	5,424	19	7,377	3,694	.....	8,264	6,978
.....	.....	.....	21,081	3,000	3,948	1,778	420	8,990	2,070	10,253	560	7,637
.....	.....	.00434	52,057	5,721	3,948	7,202	439	16,367	5,764	10,253	8,824	14,615
74,058	3,000	.....	52,976	1,500	2,694	9,214	615	15,380	6,375	8,286	3,317	12,170
.....	.....	.....	46,350	9,407	2,953	8,953	888	17,394	5,708	10,499	5,199	12,112
.....	16,000	.0149	11,651	.....	.....	1,894	2,380	2,370	1,100	.....	1,576	1,688
.....	.....	.0125	2,582	.....	.....	483	.....	.....	290	.....	1,100	1,111
.....	900	.0080	7,427	.....	.....	809	.....	605	670	.....	1,067	5,003
.....	.....	.0080	2,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	400	.....	600	150
.....	26,000	.0095	12,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	707	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.0065	9,215	.....	.....	1,000	.....	750	650	.....	779	1,250
35,000	.....	.0060	5,189	.....	.....	2,074	.....	600	565	.....	1,388	379
.....	.....	.0080	3,613	.....	.....	3,462	.....	.....	707	.....	1,112	3,210
.....	.....	.0077	2,238	.....	.....	229	.....	1,055	155	.....	307	.....
.....	168	.0052	2,063	.....	.....	406	.....	825	238	.....	473	991
.....	.....	.0060	747	.....	.....	340	.....	150	246	11	217	623
.....	.....	.0090	4,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	423	343	.....	719	.....
.....	.....	.0075	3,296	.....	.....	3,516	304	456	604	.....	1,306	4,022
.....	.....	.0065	9,199	.....	.....	170	.....	1,500	685	.....	3,205	4,000
.....	.....	.0055	6,015	.....	.....	1,699	.....	1,498	754	.....	1,428	901
.....	.....	.0050	1,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	200	.....	701	20
.....	.....	.0095	4,487	.....	.....	1,132	.....	940	418	.....	1,026	243
.....	.....	.0115	5,607	.....	.....	1,131	.....	410	550	.....	1,261	4,877
.....	.....	.0070	3,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	743	463
35,000	43,068	.....	97,144	.....	.....	18,145	3,184	13,227	9,760	11	19,008	29,536
.....	.....	.....	56,994	10,000	4,317	1,219	45,700	.....	4,536	16,000	1,000	9,698
35,000	43,068	.....	154,138	10,000	4,317	19,364	48,884	13,227	14,296	16,011	20,008	39,234
.....	25,101	.....	156,645	7,500	5,070	39,767	40,296	13,430	16,803	14,304	.....	74,797
.....	47,541	.....	141,681	.....	4,608	30,397	44,748	23,051	17,613	14,839	16,002	42,260

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILITIES.	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Taxable Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
ONTARIO.									
Whitby	T'n 3,800	555	\$ 567,996	\$ 43,400	\$ 50,300	\$ 2,129	\$ 10,866	\$ 2,500	.....
Oshawa	Vil. 2,400	726	382,240	64,200	21,300	137	.....	1,400	.....
Brock	T'p 66,476	736	441,879	33,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mara & Rama	" 100,780	610	425,550	33,100	.....	288	.....	.....	.....
Pickering	" 70,095	1,275	1,719,852	148,300	8,100	596	632	.....	.....
Reach	" 61,243	1,359	882,962	89,500	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Scott	" 43,745	539	355,838	21,300	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	" 8,366	112	98,204	6,200	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Thorah	" 37,049	391	300,787	7,100	.....	550	.....	.....	.....
Uxbridge	" 52,439	841	566,260	25,100	900	386	.....	.....	.....
Whitby, E.	" 31,508	683	938,740	68,300	16,300	14	2,000	.....	.....
Whitby, W.	" 31,163	677	899,590	49,200	1,120	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	509,064	8,504	7,579,898	594,340	98,020	4,291	15,498	3,900	.....
ADD—For County.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,700	.....
Totals, 1868.....	509,064	8,504	7,579,898	594,340	98,020	4,291	15,498	37,600	.....
do 1867.....	486,654	8,564	7,524,583	558,500	112,348	18,299	4,072	39,379	.....
do 1866.....	487,047	8,345	6,905,752	566,533	.....	7,210	25,326	40,907	.....
OXFORD.									
Ingersoll	T'n 1,722	1,239	720,375	50,900	3,800	2,545	23,864	40,600	.....
Woodstock	" 1,650	825	799,890	78,500	36,300	1,500	30,000	23,391	.....
Embros	Vil. 1,400	160	85,768	2,600	1,100	16	533	.....	.....
Blandford	T'p 29,660	328	483,835	15,300	.....	113	146	.....	.....
Blenheim	" 66,110	1,084	1,088,871	41,400	3,300	321	.....	.....	.....
Dereham	" 67,294	977	1,175,715	81,900	2,000	969	18,804	20,800	.....
Nissouri, E.	" 46,262	634	619,361	36,900	.....	632	5,000	15,000	.....
Norwich, N.	" 34,316	576	714,670	64,000	.....	.....	350	4,938	151,276
Norwich, S.	" 35,707	530	501,909	27,800	.....	.....	1,400	3,062	.....
Oxford, E.	" 35,511	522	815,850	101,200	5,755	9	2,392	.....	.....
Oxford, N.	" 20,878	330	350,288	29,600	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, W.	" 25,392	511	637,258	41,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zorra, E.	" 56,270	776	965,788	45,000	3,400	346	.....	.....	.....
Zorra, W.	" 54,800	611	1,003,966	19,700	.....	433	14,728	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	476,972	9,102	9,963,564	636,500	55,655	6,972	102,217	107,791	151,276
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,000	15,600	20,000
Totals, 1868.....	476,972	9,102	9,963,564	636,500	55,655	6,972	148,217	123,591	171,276
do 1867.....	472,679	8,608	9,769,944	642,500	71,350	7,717	145,990	126,343	360,816
do 1866.....	447,268	8,126	9,329,016	544,933	.....	.....	143,757	122,071	143,450
PEEL.									
Brampton	Vil. 1,282	377	292,313	20,600	17,916	650	500	300	.....
Streetsville	" 479	190	115,070	12,500	1,400	28	437	.....	.....
Allion	T'p 56,202	985	859,777	66,000	1,600	10	344	.....	.....
Caledon	" 68,745	753	631,987	32,950	.....	918	800	.....	.....
Chingacousy ..	" 80,019	1,200	1,922,361	142,600	5,010	61	17,755	.....	.....
Toronto	" 65,712	1,243	1,691,661	133,400	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Gore....	" 13,995	305	471,342	39,400	660	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	291,534	5,053	5,984,511	447,450	32,886	1,667	19,836	3,000	.....
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	43,250	.....
Totals, 1868.....	291,534	5,053	5,984,511	447,450	32,886	1,667	22,336	46,250	.....
Do 1867.....	289,885	5,006	6,036,769	470,700	35,190	783	18,882	47,700	.....
Do 1866.....	334,262	5,121	6,223,552	403,740	.....	1,800	15,313	40,216	.....

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- counts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
		.0085	8,138	5,850		6,167	106	2,682	1,729		2,039	13,599
		.0115	7,723			1,258	160	2,000	770		4,232	2,223
	500	.0091				359		659	305	54	1,650	
		.0068	2,595			590		920	550		998	2,215
		.0061	11,488			490		632	971		3,420	2,534
		.0054	5,138			1,435		591	925		1,556	1,083
		.0041	4,045					697	250		900	
		.0049	503			175		50	152		16	21
	94	.0056	1,645			948		234	261		791	1,151
		.0056	8,003			1,092			652		908	7,313
	2,814	.0050	5,346			755	143	350	527		1,202	4,026
	534	.0046	4,622			2,186		367	825		1,378	1,260
	3,942		59,246	5,850		15,455	409	9,192	7,917	54	19,090	35,425
			28,000		1,192		1,830	12,249	2,900		2,000	
	3,942		87,246	5,850	1,192	15,455	2,239	21,441	10,817	54	21,090	35,425
	3,438		61,190	26,400	1,990	11,718	2,756	21,852	10,965	4,336	18,866	29,802
	2,556		56,133	31,872	1,990	11,732	2,608	23,652	10,104	4,336	13,062	30,560
		.0070	11,001			3,583	2,556	2,405	641		2,622	1,162
		.0100	9,627			2,852	1,544	3,644	1,605		434	3,651
		.0020	394			440		424	72		254	252
		.0030	1,632			79			241		440	1,192
		.0052	6,422			964			510		2,558	3,391
		.0045	5,965			892	1,248	592	1,000		1,153	3,219
		.0075	5,116			600	900	460	400		1,512	1,715
		.0040	3,214			266	296		274		572	1,750
	1,793	.0055	2,973			2,260	193	325	400		1,048	2,267
	1,021	.0015	1,557			1,269			371		209	1,675
		.0040	1,633			323		155	1,091		438	244
		.0030	2,026			179		561	307		363	1,578
		.0035	3,439			200			400		1,262	893
	1,295	.0040	4,320			836		707	346		1,451	2,452
	4,109		59,332			14,473	6,737	9,273	7,658		14,346	25,441
			20,822		3,750	188	2,536	10,115	2,500	5,403	4,000	6,622
	4,109		80,154	3,750	14,661	9,273	9,273	19,408	10,158	5,403	18,346	32,063
	1,016	7,148	64,855	4,565	14,193	8,740	8,740	17,218	9,374	6,023	17,604	24,420
	273	4,333	70,549	400	3,263	16,890	9,574	20,384	9,196	5,860	11,465	31,589
	300	.0081	2,055	3,000		1,588			519		734	3,475
		.0094	1,331			323		452	175		181	246
		.0048	4,850			1,077			699		532	670
		.0066	4,795			1,204			800		2,269	6,015
	200	.0042	9,235			3,350		1,173	858		2,328	7,940
	300		8,133			600			1,200		1,256	8,714
		.0040	2,225			209			440		678	230
	800		32,624	3,000		8,342		1,625	4,691		7,928	27,290
		.023			2,477		3,313	430	1,599	5,605	383	5,796
	800		32,624	3,000	2,477	8,342	3,313	2,055	6,290	5,605	8,311	33,086
	910		48,170	14,010	1,439	8,369	2,562	4,018	8,375	4,117	13,566	52,068
	1,738		40,854	10,000		3,616		3,595	5,987		6,831	58,776

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Taxable Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERTH.									
Stratford.....T'n	1,000	760	669,390	42,100	38,600	100		36,000	
Listowell.....Vil.	2,000	140	38,558	7,557			26		
Mitchell....."	1,400	269	257,737	10,400	1,600	3,656	12,693	12,250	
Blanshard....."	45,955	642	814,555	14,680					
Downie....."	48,805	592	373,305	27,600	400	118			
Easthope, N....."	43,127	556	345,010	59,000					
Easthope, S....."	22,772	367	185,212	12,200					
Ellice....."	55,283	617	418,700	13,200		1,777			
Elma....."	54,607	605	216,617	2,900			3,440	20,525	
Fullarton....."	40,181	545	693,537	33,000					
Hibbert....."	41,437	587	505,271	15,600		261	60		
Logan....."	53,767	557	312,510	14,200			33,221	44,000	
Mornington....."	49,496	670	242,872	800	302				
Wallace....."	50,451	561	224,314	10,870		1,487	720	25,000	
Total Towns, &c.	510,281	7,468	5,297,588	264,107	40,902	7,399	50,160	137,775	
Add—For County								35,000	238,000
Totals, 1868.....	510,281	7,468	5,297,588	264,107	40,902	7,399	50,160	172,775	238,000
do 1867.....	513,450	7,473	5,475,847	263,605	37,700	33,918	257,046	374,250	505,712
do 1866.....	519,525	7,264	4,150,871	176,505		14,573	64,825	119,200	288,000
PETERBOROUGH.									
Ashburnham.....Vil.	875	188	110,045	2,300	8,200				
Asphodel.....T'p	37,815	596	235,575	16,900	500				
*Belmont, &c....."	62,609	265	96,685	6,100					
†Burlleigh, &c....."	85,166	148	55,742						
Dummer....."	59,806	321	111,812	14,000		1,612	421		
Douro....."	38,305	417	154,231	11,400		18			
†Dysart, &c....."	154,121	103	88,387	700		68			
Ennismore....."	16,801	176	64,502	7,700					
Galway....."	15,180	111	22,020	5,500		40	142		
Harvey....."	42,973	124	68,953						
Monaghan, N....."	14,501	315	150,412	9,200	2,310		1,364		
Minden....."	22,142	144	31,111	2,300			86		
Otonabee....."	65,161	779	474,143	64,400	400	254			
Smith....."	57,135	599	434,999	61,300	2,300	1,182			
Snowden....."	13,350	84	19,405	200		71			
Stanhope....."	7,600	53	9,070						
Total Towns, &c.	693,540	4,423	2,117,392	205,000	13,710	3,331	1,927		
Add—For County						8,226	2,718	27,000	
Totals, 1868.....	693,040	4,423	2,117,392	205,000	13,710	11,557	4,645	27,000	
do 1867.....	691,267	4,265	2,152,658	187,900	6,540	20,013	300	27,000	
do 1866.....	551,402	4,357	2,111,328	182,225		13,325	3,967	33,440	

* Belmont and Methuen embraced in one Municipality.

† Including Burlleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Mammeth, Harcourt and Bruton, embraced in one Municipality.

‡ Including Dysart, Guilford, Dudley and Harburn, embraced in one Municipality.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .						E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- counts.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
		.0160	1,200			8,132	2,480	2,492	1,000		6,000	8,132	
	238	.0100	1,200			400		800	150		300	100	
	400	.0080	3,124	6,000		1,804	375	6,000	462		1,538	4,890	
		.0080						322	6,655		1,989		
		.1200	8,344						601		2,697	502	
		.0080	3,518					350	792		784	253	
		.0120	4,019			350		292	500		400		
		.0100	6,009						944		1,918	6,114	
		.0186	3,969			1,959	1,230		521		1,379	2,796	
		.0060	7,190			1,388			493	10	1,750	5,895	
		.0100	5,208						600		1,000	500	
		.0105	5,100			5,323	2,640		566		1,494	3,892	
		.0140	8,009			220		438	498		1,345		
	2,389	.0106	4,524			4,063		395	361	113	2,542	3,569	
	3,027		70,214	6,000		23,639	6,725	11,089	13,873	123	25,166	36,943	
									2,367	9,414	11,913	3,687	
	3,027		70,214	6,000		23,639	6,725	11,089	16,240	9,537	37,079	40,630	
27,000	66,928		86,772	2,050		110,501	8,666	15,856	15,310	9,255	31,679	71,415	
16,000	118,616		19,083			12,298	5,970	19,206	20,217	9,362	29,686	27,358	
		.0100	2,421					325	234		396	2,491	
		.0200	7,892						113		226	610	
		.0171	1,524			199		120	144		1,068	1,396	
		.0520	400			50			260		21	110	
	1,350	.0265	3,753			1,604		260	490		1,034	3,164	
		.0210						400	411		922	250	
		.0150	1,269					40	140		725	50	
		.0163	1,172						202		160		
	155	.0150	325			183		70	129		50	98	
		.0112	3,299			216			241		214	365	
		.0125	556						213		147		
		.23	9,811						417		1,366		
		.0123	5,493			1,575		500	435		1,428	4,855	
		.0110	205						82		180	360	
		.0150	140					10	60		51	125	
	1,505		38,260			3,827		1,725	3,571		7,988	13,874	
	1,745	.0055	32,612		1,054	5,051	1,674	695	2,047	7,084	5,510	1,708	
	3,250		70,872		1,054	8,878	1,674	2,420	5,618	7,084	13,498	15,582	
	28,624		53,494		1,636	3,884		7,176	7,270	6,661	15,668	24,527	
	12,967		20,756	2,880	1,566	5,143	2,018	12,475	6,868	5,887	11,475	20,769	

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
* PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.			₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤
Hawkesbury Vil.	5,410	222	151,260	61,900	9,700	.....	.....	600	.....
Alfred T'p	47,480	295	116,423	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia "	46,838	234	82,939	8,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge..... "	760,000	109	111,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence "	69,143	432	164,605	14,000	.....	903	600	.....	.....
Cumberland "	75,075	417	132,712	32,500	.....	272	400	.....	.....
Hawkesbury, E. "	55,650	734	318,996	64,400	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury, W. "	23,719	337	201,376	38,700	.....	25	5,300	.....	.....
Longueuil "	19,283	275	166,110	6,700	7,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plantagenet, N. "	49,993	507	125,038	2,300	.....	1,200	434	.....	.....
Plantagenet, S. "	50,168	281	126,959	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russell "	45,943	338	201,700	13,300	.....	300	800	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	548,702	4,181	1,899,806	253,900	16,780	4,200	7,534	600	.....
ADD—For County.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	1,600	.....
Totals, 1867.....	548,702	4,181	1,899,806	253,900	16,780	4,200	22,534	2,200	.....
do 1865.....	588,941	3,919	1,813,088	235,907	.....	4,200	28,210	.....	.....

* Return of 1867.
No return in 1866.
† Return of 1866.

PRINCE EDWARD.									
Pictou..... T'n	586	499	415,255	57,200	11,400	493	10,200	.....	.....
Wellington Vil.	1,442	132	87,659	11,200	9,700	.....	750	.....	.....
Ameliasburg T'p	43,421	601	568,915	29,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athol "	23,262	345	250,251	19,400	.....	.....	3,361	.....	.....
Hallowell "	44,021	740	854,450	63,300	.....	15	6,900	.....	.....
Hillier "	31,170	491	696,893	62,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysburg..... "	76,457	803	542,848	39,700	2,000	.....	6,700	.....	.....
Sophiasburg "	43,870	535	700,024	61,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	264,229	4,146	4,116,985	343,898	23,100	508	27,911	.....	.....
ADD—For County	.....	.....	28,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals, 1868.....	264,229	4,146	4,144,985	343,898	23,100	508	27,911	.....	.....
do 1867.....	236,708	4,183	3,538,423	441,730	848,363	2,374	26,585	4,800	.....
do 1866.....	235,895	4,290	4,156,563	335,225	.....	2,678	36,908	3,300	.....

* RENFEW.									
Arnprior..... Vil.	1,125	147	81,285	10,500	.....	83	.....	2,000	.....
Pembroke "	590	213	124,970	23,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew "	238	125	93,385	20,600	1,785	267	341	.....	.....
Admaston T'p	51,370	372	72,659	20,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcona..... "	13,790	117	12,307	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alice "	36,936	233	48,518	8,400	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Bagot & Blythfield..... "	24,078	205	35,816	12,100	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
Bromley..... "	38,257	282	25,404	13,900	.....	140	.....	.....	.....
Brougham..... "	10,735	75	8,684	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brudenell, Radcliff, Lyndock and Raglan..... "	24,643	206	31,240	7,640	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Grattan "	24,897	222	41,808	10,100	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Griffith and Matawatchan "	3,912	63	7,580	3,200	.....	25	.....	.....	.....

* Return of 1867.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Ratio in the % imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates.	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other accounts.
\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	.....	.0045	1,493	.....	.....	.....	413	88	450	109	.....	1,194
.....	.....	.0084	911	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	261	.....	150	.....
.....	.....	.0120	886	.....	.....	20	.....	240	240	.....	400	.....
.....	1,600	.0100	400	.....	.....	1,633	.....	80	275	.....	800	70
.....	.....	.0077	2,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	318	486	289	149
.....	.....	.0070	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	616	400	.....	158	96
.....	1,987	.0040	2,049	.....	.....	843	.....	806	397	.....	46	73
.....	.....	.....	1,137	.....	.....	231	.....	34	250	.....	364	35
.....	.....	.0050	2,485	.....	.....	228	.....	100	352	.....	522	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,738	.....	.....	652	.....	300	495	21	843	155
.....	.....	.0085	821	.....	.....	540	.....	200	240	.....	600	50
.....	.....	.0150	1,366	.....	.....	20	.....	220	420	.....	400	110
.....	3,587	.....	16,799	.....	20	4,272	413	3,338	4,098	616	4,572	1,933
.....	.....	.0047	9,251	.....	1,748	112	118	5,369	901	2,820	.....	300
.....	3,587	.....	26,050	.....	1,748	4,384	531	8,707	4,999	3,436	4,572	2,233
.....	3,709	.....	23,869	2,000	850	8,475	.....	10,143	4,829	3,754	8,253	3,485

.....	.....	.0018	7,386	.....	.....	4,165	352	3,000	9,576	.....	.....	700
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	50	.....	15	247
.....	.....	.0025	2,320	.....	.....	140	.....	420	396	.....	.....	327
.....	.....	.0051	1,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	319	440	.....	10	640
.....	.....	.0040	3,850	.....	.....	405	.....	700	350	.....	480	2,588
.....	.....	.0025	1,900	.....	.....	248	.....	300	645	.....	108	537
.....	.....	.0050	3,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180	1,200	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.0032	2,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	413	.....	.....	739
.....	1,000	.....	22,851	.....	.....	5,270	352	6,319	13,070	.....	613	5,778
.....	.....	.....	9,335	.....	1,208	6,700	.....	4,252	2,492	3,026	240	5,462
.....	1,000	.....	32,186	.....	1,208	11,970	352	10,571	15,562	3,026	853	11,240
.....	400	.....	37,123	2,041	890	10,707	242	8,821	7,242	3,065	1,760	20,944
.....	4,626	.....	39,318	1,200	1,865	5,520	228	8,728	4,108	3,152	1,246	20,973

.....	.....	.0240	2,985	.....	.....	.....	128	2,083	330	.....	417	320
.....	1,000	.0100	2,220	.....	.....	400	.....	561	200	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	.0185	1,492	.....	.....	353	.....	3,090	103	.....	569	661
.....	.....	.0150	1,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	244	.....	.....	836
.....	.....	.0300	597	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	122	.....	3,900	.....
.....	.....	.0110	500	600	.....	.....	.....	80	170	.....	50	.....
.....	.....	.0150	837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	80	.....
.....	.....	.0180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	1,336	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	.0200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	50	.....	52	.....
.....	.....	.0200	789	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	300	84	4	.....
.....	.....	.0300	800	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	485	.....	100	1,220
.....	71	.0300	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	1,390

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
RENFREW.—Cont'd.									
Horton.....T ^p	\$ 35,663	\$ 231	\$ 105,214	\$ 20,750	.....	\$ 551	\$ 400	.....	.....
McNab....."	56,321	414	130,608	18,100	.....	900	168	.....	.....
Pembroke....."	7,438	113	48,710	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pettawawa....."	9,046	82	11,620	1,500	.....	.....	83	91	.....
Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie & Mackay....."	9,965	74	9,191	4,276	.....	.....	141	.....	.....
Ross....."	39,954	302	87,284	25,150	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
Sebastopol....."	13,210	112	24,116	4,100	.....	.....	82	.....	.....
Stafford....."	18,460	150	35,228	4,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmeath....."	60,827	459	118,804	20,600	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Wilberforce....."	37,041	318	55,563	11,600	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	523,496	4,565	1,209,994	243,516	.....	2,685	2,720	1,432	2,000
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	.....	32,750
Totals, 1867.....	523,496	4,565	1,209,994	243,516	.....	2,685	3,374	1,432	34,750
do 1866.....	533,794	4,563	1,218,565	279,023	.....	.....	2,759	17,174	5,792
do 1866.....	540,422	4,444	1,395,615	242,040	.....	.....	1,616	954	.....
SIMCOE.									
Collingwood.....T ⁿ	4,400	351	303,184	2,060	.....	22,810	133	2,000	4,600
Barrie....."	.....	756	451,555	126,573	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	400
Bradford.....Vil.	1,700	271	161,193	8,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,325
Orillia.....T ^p	463	181	120,010	32,000	.....	1,600	.....	1,000	.....
Adjala....."	47,498	526	316,900	5,000	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Essa....."	66,177	612	651,058	19,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flos....."	52,331	349	166,340	12,400	.....	.....	1,773	.....	.....
Gwillimbury, W. "	43,612	538	743,685	31,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Innisfil....."	68,331	1,009	704,984	21,500	.....	.....	790	.....	.....
Medonte....."	63,102	634	218,092	21,800	.....	.....	397	.....	.....
Mono....."	69,178	658	289,363	21,500	.....	.....	747	85	.....
Morrison & Muskoka....."	26,703	247	28,520	3,500	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
Mulmur....."	69,221	564	267,772	16,100	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
Nottawasaga....."	93,805	1,108	1,274,503	57,700	.....	5,200	3,304	4,000	12,000
Orillia & Matchedash....."	72,533	363	173,239	9,200	.....	.....	.....	586	.....
Oro....."	72,747	742	305,069	13,200	.....	.....	2,232	.....	.....
Sunnidale....."	52,094	322	208,476	6,400	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Tecumseth....."	63,078	742	938,140	36,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiny and Tay...."	118,047	731	269,219	10,300	.....	2,000	11,000	300	.....
Tossorontio....."	44,945	227	258,922	25,900	.....	.....	188	321	.....
Vespra....."	61,646	389	206,970	18,200	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
Total Towns, &c.	1,091,611	11,320	8,057,194	498,723	.....	31,610	25,814	13,722	21,325
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	85,000	.....
Totals, 1868.....	1,091,611	11,320	8,057,194	498,723	.....	31,610	175,814	98,722	21,325
do 1867.....	1,098,637	11,187	8,664,202	536,084	.....	8,800	37,360	99,049	165,500
do 1866.....	1,056,716	10,032	5,004,934	244,790	.....	.....	91,265	20,883	175,250
STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY.									
Cornwall.....T ⁿ	486	718	300,100	105,123	.....	20,200	55	.....	1,600
Iroquois.....Vil.	800	122	7,305	8,500	.....	600	.....	.....	200
Morrisburgh....."	1,066	194	115,633	33,200	.....	1,800	.....	.....	1,600
Charlottenburg..T ^p	82,291	1,061	796,720	104,100	.....	.....	2,309	200	.....

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.					
Amount of Interest over due.	Liabilities.	Rate in the % imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Govt.	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other acc'ts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	320							190	240		670	44
		.0120	2,754					246	321		830	
		.0165	900					69	100		100	8
		.0175	218			25		68	74		25	
		.0275	424						200			
		.0140				70			295		474	
		.0175	580			272		141	280		40	
		.0750	780					100	97		1,840	
		.0160	2,800					220	323		640	51
		.0180	2,095						370	3	260	862
	1,391		23,036	600		1,515	192	7,898	5,825	87	10,391	5,392
	3,072		16,481	1,700		3,873	3,260	3,693	11,951	5,167		
	4,463		39,517	2,300		5,388	3,452	11,591	17,776	5,194	10,391	5,392
	19,031		24,746	978		1,099	2,454	5,111	26,962	1,187	3,069	7,451
	833		23,905	59,027		1,895	129	6,053	7,641	121	3,943	7,509
	4,000	.0130	4,235			864	322	410	1,857		529	1,028
		.0070	7,367			2,211	260	1,640	945		1,249	2,265
		.0075	1,810			696	189	150	394		781	668
		.0050	677			593			217		407	1,191
		.0075	2,254					560	535			
		.0037	1,785			320			520		2,000	60
		.0125	1,428			204			441		658	492
		.0059	3,018					800	404		771	122
		.0044	6,500					1,741	1,170		900	
		.0045	682			628		360	1,269		195	
		.0090	3,700					946	248		806	
		.0150	406					98	209			
		.0100	2,396		241	164			336		1,628	75
		.0076	6,666			824	720		771		2,982	235
		.0097	1,769			2,174		443	412		1,273	1,229
		.0100	900			3,092		420	665		695	2,184
		.0040	2,834			1,643			340		1,145	178
		.0042							519		1,300	
		.0087	2,000			480		250	500		1,835	
		.0051	1,463			347		341	309		493	346
		.0080	1,164						500		807	
	4,000		53,054		241	14,240	1,491	8,149	12,561		20,464	10,300
			63,017		2,849	445	8,625	7,739	3,886	10,226		36,660
	4,000		116,071		3,090	14,685	10,116	15,888	16,447	10,226	20,464	46,960
	543		51,822	3,000	5,005	26,230	1,840	16,791	16,281	2,830	24,169	12,574
	2,458		123,702		4,569	19,095	10,418	12,410	13,603	16,159	14,081	65,700
		.0069	4,364				120		416		2,000	3,000
		.0062	760			48	12	180	90		220	276
		.0053	1,804				160	700	690		1,032	
	600	.0005	4,200			794		864	681		2,600	1,200

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Town, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Assessed Value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY. (Continued.)									
Cornwall.....Tp	61,995	792	572,604	61,300	20,000	901			
Finch....."	51,362	483	316,570	3,800	300	800			
Kenyon....."	79,911	713	322,535	24,300					
Lancaster....."	51,128	800	476,635	40,600	3,000	1,286			
Lochiel....."	70,112	759	500,317	45,500					
Matilda....."	61,239	812	549,900	49,900					
Mountain....."	57,600	661	248,856	9,200					
Osnabruck....."	63,309	1,044	662,097	57,295	800				
Roxborough....."	69,518	589	252,401	45,400		59,950	401		
Williamsburg....."	58,356	793	487,017	70,737		412			
Winchester....."	57,600	661	325,500	44,700	4,800	47			
Total Towns, &c.	772,873	10,132	5,987,208	706,845	51,500	65,760	601	3,400	
*Add—For County						1,165	7,330		
Totals, 1868.....	772,873	10,132	5,987,208	706,845	51,500	66,925	13,331	3,400	
do 1867.....	767,251	9,847	5,989,010	658,880	56,032	9,172	16,492	4,600	6,092
do 1866.....	762,073	9,745	5,867,426	992,084		9,492	18,964	6,000	7,397
VICTORIA.									
Lindsay.....T'n	1,600	554	498,674	19,500			24,004	18,000	
Bexley.....Tp	27,631	80	8,580	100		720			
Carden & Dalton....."	27,972	191	73,780	7,100					
*Eldon....."	61,682	516	228,297	8,200			433		
*Emily....."	57,967	639	326,816	67,610					
Fenelon....."	52,259	590	216,310			2,600	400	3,000	
Laxton, Digby and Langford....."	65,802	173	83,740	5,800					
Lutterworth, Anson & Bindon....."	15,007	119	20,356	2,450		50			
Macauley, Draper, Stephenson and Ryde....."	29,070	196	29,070	5,350	1,000	68			
Mariposa....."	74,156	908	663,396	25,900		490			
Ops....."	56,037	645	330,737	28,200		9,105	1,200		50,000
Somerville....."	56,660	166	101,907	700		400	100		
Verulam....."	55,825	420	174,193	1,400					
Total Towns, &c.	581,771	5,197	2,805,856	172,310	1,000	13,433	26,137	21,000	80,000
ADD—For County	577,359	5,300	4,435,722	189,500		24,096	75,324	76,000	
Totals, 1868.....	1,159,130	10,497	7,241,578	361,810	1,000	37,529	101,461	97,000	80,000
do 1867.....	544,207	4,418	2,962,164	203,210	15,400	61,667	140,915	93,000	134,065
do 1866.....	519,792	4,961	2,939,725	188,277		46,350	125,082	76,000	120,000
WATERLOO.									
Berlin.....T'n	3,000	731	391,700	59,700	25,710			20,000	
Galt....."	1,400	823	726,744	125,950	10,694			66,338	
Hespeler.....Vil.	624	166	103,772	14,400	20,300				
New Hamburg....."	948	252	114,650	46,700	4,900	50			
Waterloo....."	1,088	298	284,741	23,500	25,300			27,200	
Preston....."	2,714	428	312,848	69,000	7,200	78	590	3,600	
N. Dumfries.....Tp.	44,256	816	941,294	71,200	6,845				
Waterloo....."	81,544	1,263	1,650,570	218,000	5,192				
Wellesley....."	70,813	920	1,167,740	87,400	350	28			

* Figures of 1867.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .						E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Amount of Interest over- due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Govt.	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- counts.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.0041	.....	.....	.....	1,066	.....	600	478	.....	1,069	500
.....	.....	.0050	1,700	.....	.....	300	.....	25	200	.....	920	900
.....	.....	.0053	1,782	.....	.....	430	.....	651	373	10	1,202	48
.....	.....	.0050	2,042	.....	.....	73	.....	560	634	.....	1,025	544
.....	.....	.0037	2,744	.....	.....	556	.....	500	450	.....	1,671	679
.....	.....	.0025	1,449	.....	.....	1,400	.....	639	399	.....	891	802
.....	.....	.0075	2,117	.....	.....	95	.....	462	400	.....	1,200	300
.....	.....	.0042	699	.....	.....	1,068	.....	776	238	.....	1,388	1,492
.....	.....	.0025	2,087	.....	.....	1,145	.....	380	338	.....	593	533
.....	.....	.0037	3,014	.....	.....	851	.....	666	431	.....	806	992
.....	.....	.0075	.....	520	.....	511	.....	612	459	.....	1,332	1,696
.....	600	.....	28,762	520	.....	8,337	292	7,555	6,222	10	17,949	12,962
.....	275	.0013	8,554	.....	2,809	300	.....	1,823	2,697	2,968	45	7,111
.....	875	.....	37,316	520	2,809	8,637	292	9,378	8,919	2,978	17,994	20,073
.....	1,179	.....	43,502	600	2,934	14,850	1,163	11,234	8,781	3,023	15,200	20,060
.....	1,651	.....	38,983	.....	3,410	15,838	272	10,925	15,134	4,688	11,887	12,274
.....	3,258	.0150	8,503	.....	.....	2,549	1,080	645	1,665	.....	889	5,386
.....	.....	.0100	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	488	50
.....	.....	.0050	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	215	.....	122	.....
.....	2,500	.0200	4,719	3,000	.....	5,239	55	210	429	.....	4,889	6,689
.....	.....	.0090	818	.....	.....	238	.....	193	594	.....	286	.....
.....	.....	.0100	200	.....	.....	70	.....	75	105	.....	110	368
.....	.....	.0150	835	50	.....	.....	.....	70	285	.....	187	281
.....	.....	.0120	3,384	.....	.....	1,225	.....	.....	600	.....	1,120	2,790
4,706	220	.0170	9,004	.....	.....	120	.....	230	278	.....	1,565	6,218
.....	.....	.0150	2,561	.....	.....	127	.....	100	1,240	.....	1,061	161
.....	2,455	.0220	4,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	2,449	241
4,706	8,433	.....	35,202	3,050	.....	9,568	1,135	1,616	5,902	.....	13,166	22,184
.....	14,000	.....	23,441	.....	1,484	1,125	4,980	4,691	3,500	.....	6,066	3,072
4,706	22,433	.....	58,643	3,050	1,484	10,693	6,115	6,307	9,402	.....	19,235	25,256
5,918	21,652	.....	91,481	.....	1,464	9,003	5,214	5,214	10,303	5,118	20,563	50,336
.....	28,753	.....	33,417	8,225	2,790	3,926	4,554	9,736	9,335	7,653	10,896	25,155
.....	.....	.0100	5,000	.....	.....	989	1,200	2,400	496	.....	800	1,189
.....	.....	.0110	12,113	.....	.....	3,357	2,040	4,455	2,575	.....	2,000	4,257
.....	.....	.0150	1,921	.....	.....	430	.....	805	160	.....	137	1,474
.....	.....	.0075	1,200	.....	.....	224	.....	1,100	214	.....	327	230
.....	110	.0162	5,529	.....	.....	.....	1,667	1,409	409	.....	252	220
.....	.....	.0066	4,487	.....	.....	1,078	240	1,800	434	.....	662	960
.....	.....	.0043	4,368	.....	.....	965	.....	500	587	.....	1,268	773
.....	.....	.0031	6,386	.....	.....	1,080	.....	1,000	1,340	.....	2,210	1,923
.....	.....	.0052	6,836	.....	.....	898	.....	850	600	.....	3,020	.....

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Asscts.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
WATERLOO.—Cont'd.									
Wilmot T'p	60,973	868	1,331,834	113,000	5,300	.....	6,091	.....	.....
Woolwich "	53,000	840	1,074,824	76,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	320,360	7,405	8,100,717	905,750	111,791	156	6,681	117,138	.....
ADD—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,073	20,000	.....
Totals 1868.....	320,360	7,405	8,100,717	905,750	111,791	156	72,754	137,138	.....
do 1867.....	312,593	7,315	8,045,001	921,300	185,900	2,741	126,683	116,411	.....
do 1866.....	314,824	6,951	6,270,162	686,750	.....	9,883	76,200	118,011	.....

* Of this amount \$16,778 was expended on account of purchase of an Industrial Farm and the erection

WELLAND.									
Clifton..... T'n	987	320	443,935	18,900	30,950	1,541	.....	.....	.....
Chippawa Vil.	100	202	109,625	25,200	16,625	193	.....	36,839	.....
Port Erie..... "	668	202	111,415	2,550	7,400	.....	.....	200	.....
Thorold..... "	1,569	449	294,812	41,950	39,812	174	11,000	2,810	.....
Welland "	856	286	187,207	28,900	21,700	742	4,200	.....	.....
Bertie..... T'p	48,245	511	603,961	32,100	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Crowland "	18,947	278	359,277	20,000	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humberstone..... "	27,821	621	661,795	33,250	2,600	500	.....	.....	.....
Pelham..... "	29,063	614	517,818	30,800	1,000	128	10,806	.....	.....
Stamford..... "	21,281	373	734,504	65,900	6,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorold "	23,436	551	631,408	52,400	1,400	20	.....	6,000	.....
Wainfleet..... "	44,978	514	369,555	18,575	.....	121	.....	20,000	9,899
Willoughby "	18,333	250	319,326	25,800	.....	97	15	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	236,284	5,371	5,344,638	396,325	138,807	3,516	26,021	69,010	46,738
ADD—For County.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	5,329	.....
Totals 1868.....	236,284	5,371	5,344,638	396,325	138,807	3,516	106,021	77,339	46,738
do 1867.....	223,882	5,385	5,299,719	366,100	159,711	2,795	115,892	61,902	81,894
do 1866.....	224,520	5,218	5,554,019	523,623	.....	5,379	116,808	63,850	86,000

WELLINGTON.									
Guelph T'n	3,480	1,049	1,294,025	154,700	167,100	.....	28,598	53,427	.....
Elora Vil.	1,000	366	235,911	16,550	26,200	3,412	.....	14,040	.....
Fergus "	1,000	242	279,430	45,800	7,350	1,153	2,589	15,500	.....
Mt. Forest..... "	717	290	131,660	29,400	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville..... "	1,325	221	104,360	6,900	.....	504	.....	1,000	.....
Amaranth T'p	43,634	343	141,595	10,300	.....	2,950	.....	.....	.....
Arthur "	65,310	684	469,640	41,700	.....	600	3,000	.....	.....
Eramosa "	43,916	600	661,705	92,600	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin "	40,906	856	919,171	53,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garafraxa "	76,295	899	579,550	55,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph "	37,700	570	1,041,575	116,700	5,900	350	14,500	19,600	.....
Luther "	79,877	530	96,043	10,000	.....	5,822	.....	.....	.....
Maryboro' "	55,545	683	334,550	16,300	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Minto..... "	69,733	797	441,015	43,300	.....	.....	400	71,200	.....
Nichol..... "	26,957	656	524,912	61,200	.....	1,216	2,100	10,000	.....
Peel "	73,587	1,123	692,455	57,100	.....	17	.....	40,000	.....
Pilkington..... "	28,820	549	509,930	53,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puslineh "	56,513	706	913,545	135,200	5,000	38	.....	.....	.....
Total Towns, &c.	710,715	11,155	9,371,072	1,000,900	216,250	15,062	51,187	264,767	.....
ADD—For County.	.....	.....	10,582,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....
Totals 1868.....	710,715	9,555	19,953,164	1,000,900	216,250	15,062	51,187	384,767	.....
Do 1867.....	721,037	10,806	9,205,245	992,825	.....	5,626	51,581	753,842	77,216
Do 1866.....	709,784	10,417	9,151,922	1,021,208	.....	16,052	26,175	138,060	.....

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .					E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Am't of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rates in the % imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year	Amount raised within the year by loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expenditure for Educational Purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Mun. Gov't.	Exp. on acct. of Ad. of Just. in all its branch.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac-count.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	.....	.0050	7,745	.....	.....	929	.....	850	775	.....	3,465	360
.....	.....	.0045	5,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	711	.....	2,129	2,506
.....	110	.....	60,767	.....	.....	9,950	5,147	15,860	8,301	.....	16,270	13,892
.....	3,873	.....	8,612	19,175	3,847	7,045	600	7,031	2,553	8,148	.....	*17,998
.....	3,983	.....	69,379	19,175	3,847	16,995	5,747	22,891	11,154	8,148	16,270	31,890
.....	9,783	.....	78,366	.....	3,593	11,847	6,773	19,116	9,382	6,963	22,165	30,463
.....	.....	.....	58,601	380	4,596	16,324	7,145	18,395	8,775	7,166	19,654	23,903

thereon of a House of Industry and Refuge.

.....	.....	.0065	3,408	.....	.....	725	.....	1,283	1,305	91	731	741
1,220	.....	.0040	1,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	806	2,838	.....	941	1,896
.....	332	.0110	1,003	.....	.....	.....	16	216	210	.....	270	555
.....	.....	.0135	5,600	.....	.....	742	1,055	1,330	540	.....	1,428	1,783
.....	.....	.0050	1,870	.....	.....	696	.....	600	189	.....	763	207
.....	.....	.0090	5,947	.....	.....	260	.....	320	500	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	.0060	2,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	154	.....	124	20
.....	.....	.0050	3,676	.....	.....	521	.....	339	450	20	403	205
.....	.....	.0068	3,677	.....	1,201	.....	.....	538	340	.....	52	235
.....	.....	.0050	3,757	.....	1,629	.....	.....	942	618	.....	112	517
.....	.....	.0075	5,136	.....	.....	742	.....	420	734	.....	391	415
.....	.....	.0140	5,458	.....	.....	42	1,200	300	296	.....	75	136
.....	.....	.0062	2,253	.....	.....	264	.....	114	240	.....	247	23
1,220	332	.....	45,732	.....	.....	6,822	2,723	7,725	8,088	111	5,937	6,733
.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	3,166	5,413	2,829	4,611	13,584	7,179	986	5,538
1,220	18,332	.....	45,732	.....	3,166	12,235	5,552	12,336	21,672	8,290	6,923	12,271
.....	927	.....	46,483	100	2,362	15,808	5,954	6,455	9,003	6,242	5,565	18,413
.....	16,392	.....	43,407	150	2,362	17,437	6,900	9,899	9,324	6,326	3,605	12,617
.....	2,763	.0125	20,443	2,763	.....	17,526	2,511	3,667	4,025	.....	2,956	2,119
.....	.....	.0090	2,070	.....	.....	675	227	60	474	.....	319	3,388
.....	1,154	.0115	3,945	.....	.....	4,086	210	.....	511	.....	317	5,570
.....	.....	.0100	1,576	.....	.....	505	.....	.....	246	.....	982	70
.....	.....	.0057	1,035	.....	.....	390	70	.....	233	.....	225	.....
.....	.....	.0100	1,518	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	267	18	425	20
.....	2,222	.0080	2,560	.....	.....	1,267	.....	730	781	.....	1,485	1,258
.....	.....	.0080	4,222	.....	.....	500	.....	2,981	470	.....	1,264	520
24	.....	.0055	5,841	700	.....	898	.....	1,390	449	.....	940	368
.....	.....	.0036	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	750	.....
.....	.....	.0056	6,520	.....	.....	1,715	1,176	500	765	.....	1,333	148
.....	.....	.0125	1,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	380	.....
.....	.....	.0210	6,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	542	.....	1,044	7,394
.....	.....	.0170	6,695	.....	.....	999	72	818	543	15	1,505	944
.....	.....	.0076	3,286	.....	.....	1,384	.....	649	803	.....	414	2,629
.....	.....	.0130	10,547	900	.....	262	.....	1,200	777	.....	1,619	209
.....	.....	.0060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	600	90
.....	.....	.0060	4,000	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	650	445	908	200
24	6,139	.....	87,053	4,363	.....	30,592	4,266	13,935	13,099	138	17,466	24,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	2,060	4,900	.....	17,600	14,700
.....
21	6,139	.....	87,053	4,363	.....	30,592	11,266	15,935	17,999	4,738	35,166	30,627
.....	15,032	.....	84,920	2,350	.....	43,253	17,143	23,761	16,275	4,711	36,202	54,963
76	5,419	.....	58,989	9,335	.....	36,574	9,135	33,106	13,599	4,600	37,652	49,757

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
WENTWORTH.			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dundas T'n.	550	800	622,020	64,700	82,396	26,012	22,500	68,715	52,000
Ancaster..... T'p.	45,675	883	1,323,844	47,300	.....	52	14,125	.....	.....
Barton..... "	14,490	766	616,818	16,900	800	.....	5,837	.....	.....
Beverly..... "	70,213	1,141	866,141	91,034	7,550	57	2,259	.....	.....
Binbrook .. "	26,825	322	377,618	22,500	800	347	1,948	.....	.....
Flamboro' E. " "	33,053	733	554,058	74,100	.....	475	.....	.....	.....
Flamboro' W. " "	30,154	751	705,839	8,500	4,000	110	11,837	.....	.....
Glanford .. " "	23,339	419	513,760	12,109	.....	343	6,490	.....	.....
Saltfleet .. " "	28,126	603	444,176	13,700	.....	676	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c..	272,725	6,418	6,024,274	350,834	95,546	28,072	64,996	68,715	52,000
Add—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,917	.....
Totals, 1868...	272,725	6,418	6,024,274	350,834	95,546	28,072	64,996	103,632	52,000
Do 1867...	271,906	6,402	5,930,748	482,108	109,375	36,095	211,840	70,777	87,780
Do 1866...	274,097	6,574	6,023,544	457,555	.....	42,637	210,830	129,768	52,000
YORK.									
Aurora..... Vill	1,136	214	126,335	10,600	.....	5	214	.....	.....
Holland Landing " "	1,873	130	82,784	15,600	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket .. " "	595	353	311,550	24,400	2,800	1	1,955	.....	.....
Yorkville .. " "	500	409	573,347	31,099	23,200	1,861	28,502	18,200	.....
Etobicoke..... T'p.	29,055	544	884,900	62,700	3,100	245	10,800	.....	.....
Georgina..... " "	25,519	308	351,018	14,000	350	.....	432	.....	.....
Gwillimbury E. " "	55,297	803	737,129	35,600	.....	68	10,000	.....	.....
Gwillimbury W. " "	27,002	335	396,774	25,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King..... " "	84,613	1,309	1,522,045	2,600	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Markham .. " "	68,219	1,356	2,046,667	151,800	8,000	153	.....	.....	.....
Scarboro'..... " "	42,698	882	1,140,020	89,100	1,200	69	.....	.....	.....
Vaughan..... " "	67,940	1,116	1,835,771	93,300	18,600	2,156	26,077	.....	.....
Whitchurch .. " "	60,042	1,068	1,111,480	121,500	1,240	81	10,500	.....	.....
York..... " "	64,237	1,747	1,887,337	145,700	6,500	2,621	.....	.....	.....
Total, Towns, &c..	527,926	10,574	13,007,657	823,099	69,825	7,262	88,480	18,200	.....
Add—For County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,798	45,550	.....
Totals, 1868...	527,926	10,574	13,007,657	823,099	69,825	7,262	91,278	63,750	.....
Do 1867...	531,481	10,479	12,993,509	974,758	80,590	5,020	71,229	68,560	.....
Do 1866...	804,957	15,169	18,845,668	1,345,440	.....	7,547	95,590	131,316	.....

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Govt.	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac- counts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
229	3,635	.0200	15,086	.....	.....	7,308	5,095	2,072	1,914	.....	2,170	12,691
.....	.....	.0036	4,886	.....	.....	1,725	.....	1,842	601	.....	410	4,747
.....	.....	.0050	5,552	.....	.....	396	.....	696	523	.....	310	33
.....	.....	.0056	5,576	.....	.....	1,607	.....	1,328	560	.....	635	5,702
.....	.....	.0058	2,268	.....	.....	254	.....	460	234	.....	270	459
.....	.....	.0050	3,099	.....	.....	1,223	.....	840	456	.....	141	52
.....	.....	.0050	4,330	.....	.....	1,683	.....	1,595	590	.....	354	3,502
.....	.....	.0050	2,811	.....	.....	1,803	.....	545	396	.....	498	211
.....	.....	.0080	3,892	.....	.....	225	.....	613	460	.....	537	745
229	3,635	.....	47,500	.....	.....	16,224	5,095	9,991	5,734	.....	5,325	28,142
834	.....	.0353	27,318	.....	4,456	26,644	2,495	5,223	6,975	15,631	3,872	25,446
1,063	3,635	.....	74,818	.....	4,456	42,968	7,590	15,214	12,709	15,631	9,197	53,588
1,000	3,600	.....	66,783	4,000	4,032	54,193	8,145	12,396	11,817	14,868	7,099	62,896
718	280	.....	50,697	1,000	6,166	52,378	9,251	13,296	11,380	16,240	6,670	42,233
.....	1,000	.0043	1,340	.....	.....	795	.....	.....	266	.....	361	773
.....	.....	.0070	997	.....	.....	286	.....	704	272	.....	186	621
.....	.....	.0041	1,393	.....	.....	1,143	1,388	100	250	.....	1,076	1,005
.....	1,302	.0082	4,477	.....	.....	3,564	.....	795	849	.....	670	3,704
.....	.....	.0029	4,444	.....	.....	1,023	.....	606	500	.....	874	3,494
.....	.....	.0030	1,096	.....	.....	1,348	.....	201	420	.....	1,123	540
.....	.....	.0025	3,345	.....	.....	1,181	.....	651	428	.....	958	1,881
.....	.....	.0022	11,512	.....	.....	100	.....	445	442	.....	950	303
.....	.....	.0030	11,512	.....	.....	937	.....	651	976	.....	1,714	792
.....	.....	.0037	7,074	.....	.....	900	.....	900	750	.....	2,600	1,250
.....	.....	.0020	3,883	.....	.....	611	.....	65	618	.....	3,264	3,264
.....	2,025	.0030	11,072	.....	.....	2,869	.....	6,175	1,827	.....	2,285	4,355
.....	.....	.0032	5,424	.....	.....	845	.....	1,765	611	.....	1,183	1,840
.....	.....	.0045	7,416	.....	.....	3,186	.....	987	1,443	.....	3,443	6,386
.....	4,327	.....	64,975	.....	.....	18,638	1,388	14,045	9,659	.....	20,687	30,208
.....	3,397	.....	20,715	.....	3,294	3,433	2,990	1,260	6,132	12,102	2,350	11,400
.....	7,724	.....	95,690	.....	3,294	22,071	4,378	15,305	15,791	12,102	23,037	41,608
88	4,316	.....	84,651	5,701	3,955	14,218	4,722	20,969	14,537	16,723	23,395	33,217
.....	6,132	.....	143,906	12,220	4,884	21,915	5,763	17,074	21,727	18,274	20,854	103,404

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAMES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES. (Towns, Villages and Townships.)	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIAB I	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CITIES.									
Hamilton	2,300	6,067	6,781,161	1888,620	328,160	147,512	146,157	2,512,829	.....
Kingston	2,300	3,572	3,572,344	685,840	287,340	55,340	422,975	323,733	.....
London	1,245	3,861	3,860,120	543,200	625,550	60,602	1080,246	524,722	375,400
Ottawa.....	1,829	5,548	4,311,634	336,200	320,600	84,340	57,336	104,816	50,000
Toronto	*4,885	14,857	15,664,047	3645,088	2264,538	.....	1892,246	2,278,840	.....
Total Cities 1863.	12,559	33,905	37,219,306	7098,948	3926,188	347,794	2598,960	5,744,940	425,400
Do 1867.	12,566	32,510	36,736,909	6394,494	4317,482	450,380	3171,928	5,601,841	885,762
Do 1866.	13,196	31,238	33,301,882	10353282	.....	421,117	4094,064	5,849,544	375,400

* Figures of 1866.

TOWNS SEPARATED FROM COUNTIES.									
Belleville	1,200	1,621	2,370,698	167,300	58,300	20,000	22,600	33,000	7,000
Brockville.....	550	2,014	967,048	58,900	35,300	589	490,005	1,200	400,000
Cobourg	2,389	1,075	1,313,567	429,238	56,590	2,769	.....	243,364	.....
Peterboro'	570	1,210	990,290	175,200	81,200	308	3,047	81,800	100,000
Port Hope	958	1,072	1,098,300	139,600	83,511	6,844	232,719	66,811	.....
*St. Mary's.....	2,681	721	526,625	33,600	40,876	1,800	24,369	30,000	.....
St. Thomas	600	445	406,340	1,000	18,100	4,428	3,463	107,100	.....
Total separated									
Towns 1868 ..	8,948	8,158	7,673,368	1,004,838	373,877	36,748	776,203	563,275	507,000
Do 1867...	8,748	7,982	7,186,178	674,528	457,395	19,066	1,038,464	404,653	3,326,692
Do 1866...	9,419	7,119	7,823,286	685,581	.....	29,938	1,213,338	582,876	1,371,223

* Figures of 1867.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

L I T I E S .		R E V E N U E .					E X P E N D I T U R E .					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Rate in the \$ imposed for all purposes, except S. Trustees rates.	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't.	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other accounts.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
41,670	54,027	.0130	150,575	.....	1,132	40,793	108873	27,584	31,308	17,938	14,169	30,640
.....	43,515	.0137	58,744	.....	.....	18,950	19,452	10,015	7,945	7,344	7,034	21,033
239799	.....	.0105	53,019	.....	852	22,724	31,243	13,246	6,556	8,772	9,921	13,098
.....	51,952	.0168	5,079	.....	343	21,875	7,579	16,872	5,862	7,654	20,861	27,228
.....	296,298	.....	157,056	29,900	4,493	612,472	135599	29,329	31,574	57,977	40,215	496817
281469	445,792	.....	424,473	29,900	6,820	716,814	302746	97,046	83,245	99,685	92,140	590816
256477	856,243	.....	512,961	16,400	15,485	397,808	301384	84,151	84,413	100791	90,156	284586
214422	533,645	.....	576,555	44,870	10,638	525,271	326518	79,938	76,642	88,949	73,509	529003

.....	16,000	.0095	34,142	.....	.....	3,550	3,380	800	5,000	.....	6,000	6,350
25,797	.....	.0070	9,403	.....	.....	3,440	930	3,816	2,447	1,061	3,660	2,380
.....	.....	.0125	18,564	.....	.....	2,152	.....	2,700	2,095	1,000	1,754	2,075
3,961	1,816	.0110	14,487	5,000	.....	12,678	5,028	3,318	2,177	2,978	4,145	13,677
.....	239,563	.....	12,123	.....	.....	12,416	4,278	3,000	2,381	875	3,491	24,596
.....	16,000	.0150	9,379	.....	.....	1,400	2,094	3,000	1,180	275	1,783	3,625
.....	.....	.0110	3,802	.....	.....	1,813	3,213	1,561	874	600	1,390	389
29,758	273,379	.....	101,900	5,000	.....	37,440	18,923	18,195	16,154	6,789	22,223	57,592
20,638	212,680	.....	98,595	27,950	.....	39,048	18,977	15,331	18,023	7,856	16,305	84,773
663305	356,207	.....	87,076	37,088	.....	62,783	23,883	25,904	63,074	7,746	17,625	67,793

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of Acres assessed.	Number of Rate-payers assessed.	ASSETS.					LIABILI	
			Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Amount of Tax-able Incomes.	Total Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Corporation Debentures.	Principal Amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund.
COUNTIES OF ONTARIO.			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brant	218,450	5,802	7,165,338	655,500	298,940	21,135	696,548	113,600	569,253
Bruce	651,015	7,856	4,154,781	319,000	8,332	392,369	18,846	318,896	35,000
Carleton	559,835	5,279	3,390,746	340,885	17,800	4,016	7,945	41,400	.....
Elgin	413,140	6,430	6,390,246	425,600	6,900	10,061	36,293	51,693	37,262
Essex	411,556	6,116	3,232,074	269,790	53,800	259,475	49,720	68,430	20,224
Frontenac	513,872	5,412	2,440,329	228,449	26,200	21,755	141,854	119,200	.....
*Grey	1,083,951	10,424	4,753,180	475,143	52,041	41,964	26,338	15,800	.....
Haldimand	282,695	4,686	5,470,041	173,632	28,750	517	45,679	47,412	13,338
Halton	247,294	4,294	4,813,290	394,970	11,400	6,123	16,427	8,706	.....
Hastings	539,087	7,621	3,713,086	208,540	10,600	14,294	76,671	171,100	99,782
Huron	805,586	11,120	8,137,444	495,660	155,985	.....	13,536	299,863	237,865
Kent	541,635	7,327	4,069,518	493,360	26,275	23,445	143,587	35,955	100,000
Lambton	673,994	6,888	5,470,041	440,350	56,589	79,669	53,324	66,766	16,000
Lanark	616,283	5,969	3,026,993	536,500	96,104	12,156	33,453	9,409	800,000
Loos & Grenville	730,987	12,601	6,469,965	435,355	37,900	2,771	775,500	57,600	554,000
Lennox & Addington	352,355	5,726	3,777,579	187,892	465	11,557	139,407	82,000	.....
Lincoln	204,643	6,154	6,557,187	454,518	238,977	19,527	249,971	189,994	250,990
Middlesex	745,748	12,172	9,907,929	659,100	29,260	64,830	123,017	845,435	.....
Norfolk	376,415	5,880	4,597,663	217,165	3,800	10,405	13,861	14,400	403,000
Northumberland & Durham	772,912	11,970	20,461,001	768,645	67,975	5,438	64,984	48,984	126,800
Ontario	509,064	6,504	7,579,898	594,340	98,020	4,291	15,493	37,600	.....
Oxford	476,972	9,102	9,963,564	636,500	55,655	6,972	140,217	123,591	171,276
Peel	291,531	5,053	5,984,511	447,450	32,886	1,667	22,336	46,250	.....
Perth	510,281	7,468	5,297,588	264,108	41,200	7,399	50,160	172,775	238,000
Peterborough	693,040	4,423	2,117,392	205,090	13,710	11,557	4,645	27,000	.....
Prescott & Russell	543,702	4,181	1,899,806	253,900	16,780	4,200	22,534	2,200	.....
Prince Edward	264,229	4,146	4,144,985	343,898	23,100	508	27,911	.....	.....
*Renfrew	523,496	4,565	1,209,994	243,516	2,685	3,374	1,432	34,750	.....
Simcoe	1,091,611	11,520	8,057,194	498,723	31,610	175,814	98,722	21,325	12,000
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	772,873	10,132	8,987,208	706,845	51,500	66,925	13,331	3,400	.....
Victoria	1,159,130	10,497	7,241,778	361,810	1,000	37,529	101,461	97,000	80,000
Waterloo	520,360	7,405	8,100,717	905,730	111,791	156	72,754	137,158	.....
Welland	236,234	5,371	5,344,638	396,325	138,807	3,516	106,024	77,339	46,738
Wellington	710,715	11,155	19,953,164	1,000,900	216,250	15,062	51,187	384,767	.....
Wentworth	272,725	6,418	6,024,274	350,834	95,546	28,072	64,996	103,632	52,000
York	527,926	10,574	13,007,657	824,999	70,225	7,262	91,278	63,750	.....
Total Counties	19,605,395	268,051	230,575,455	16,214,982	2,278,858	1,375,517	3,611,444	3,939,301	3,913,578
ADD—Cities and Sep. Towns	21,507	42,063	44,892,674	8,103,786	430,065	384,542	3,375,163	6,208,215	932,400
Totals, 1868	19,626,902	310,114	275,468,129	24,318,768	6,578,923	1,760,059	6,986,607	10,247,516	4,845,978
Do 1867	18,972,917	299,636	212,888,435	23,963,077	7,708,547	1,333,992	8,350,251	10,502,313	10,260,151
Do 1866	19,017,722	296,995	238,201,657	26,295,087	.....	1,261,811	8,974,512	10,103,335	5,120,392

* Figures of 1867.

FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

LITITIES.		REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.					
Amount of Interest over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Am't of Taxes collected within the year.	Amount raised within the year by Loan.	Rec'd from Gov. on account of Ad. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expended for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries & all other exp. of Munic. Gov't	Exp. on acct. of Adm. of Just. in all its branches.	Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.	Expenditure on all other ac-counts.
¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
11,780	12,108	72,576	.....	4,817	33,876	26,530	19,470	13,908	7,714	13,410	24,617
.....	31,500	127,121	20,000	1,677	10,574	19,466	15,891	12,118	7,019	46,926	40,017
.....	99	43,514	1,317	2,736	8,889	2,695	3,508	6,410	9,397	12,077	18,989
.....	6,505	88,450	3,500	2,485	17,357	1,374	15,269	9,255	6,896	15,737	41,195
2,877	5,641	53,246	250	2,895	22,480	9,051	22,183	13,654	12,254	28,693	20,025
.....	30,000	48,965	4,900	2,713	22,773	9,160	10,070	9,662	11,639	8,917	14,706
.....	11,930	104,754	.....	2,876	10,616	23,135	9,146	14,730	10,229	18,208	21,786
.....	1,350	26,630	5,917	2,226	16,668	1,643	5,415	5,172	5,027	9,308	9,051
.....	2,088	35,267	.....	2,074	3,707	548	15,617	6,811	4,713	7,921	8,680
.....	90	56,245	11,000	1,893	11,525	11,779	6,035	4,443	3,869	19,338	30,275
.....	8,658	232,198	.....	.....	26,100	50,504	9,410	12,915	5,000	53,527	18,028
.....	33,781	31,155	25,056	3,217	25,460	9,124	6,148	11,972	9,215	36,214	49,565
.....	38,159	46,561	47,778	2,627	37,944	7,243	13,190	10,610	6,626	30,009	37,309
507,360	150	46,001	9,252	980	6,542	1,610	17,776	6,610	6,887	7,089	7,759
25,797	8,819	78,155	.....	2,982	49,409	3,411	31,058	18,809	8,762	15,073	31,393
.....	48,987	39,537	1,986	.....	28,676	4,922	15,150	6,868	2,672	8,012	24,265
.....	13,273	1,980	103,657	14,000	3,510	17,632	12,415	14,961	28,504	9,266	9,808
.....	15,340	36,221	186,454	.....	5,787	30,020	54,930	16,619	11,645	19,874	37,037
.....	74,058	3,000	52,057	5,721	3,948	7,202	439	16,367	5,764	10,253	8,824
.....	35,000	43,068	154,138	10,000	4,317	19,364	48,884	13,227	14,926	16,011	20,008
.....	.....	3,942	87,246	5,850	1,192	15,455	2,239	21,441	10,817	51	21,090
.....	.....	4,109	80,154	.....	3,750	14,661	9,273	19,408	10,158	5,403	18,346
.....	.....	800	32,624	3,000	2,477	83,422	3,313	2,055	6,280	5,605	8,311
.....	.....	3,027	70,214	6,900	15	23,639	6,725	11,089	16,240	9,537	37,079
.....	.....	3,250	70,872	.....	1,054	8,878	1,674	2,420	5,618	7,084	13,498
.....	.....	3,587	26,050	.....	1,768	4,384	531	8,707	4,999	3,436	4,572
.....	.....	1,000	32,186	.....	1,208	11,970	352	10,571	15,562	3,026	853
.....	.....	4,463	39,517	2,300	.....	5,388	3,452	11,591	17,776	5,194	10,391
.....	.....	4,000	116,071	.....	3,090	14,655	10,116	15,888	16,447	10,226	20,464
.....	.....	875	37,316	520	2,809	8,637	292	9,378	8,919	2,978	17,994
.....	.....	4,706	22,433	3,050	1,434	10,693	6,115	6,307	9,402	.....	19,235
.....	.....	.....	3,983	69,379	19,175	3,817	16,995	5,717	22,891	11,154	8,148
.....	.....	1,220	18,332	45,732	3,166	12,235	5,552	12,336	21,672	8,290	6,923
.....	.....	24	6,139	87,053	4,363	.....	30,592	11,266	15,935	17,999	4,738
.....	.....	1,063	3,635	74,818	.....	4,456	42,968	7,590	15,214	12,709	15,631
.....	.....	.....	7,724	95,890	.....	3,294	22,071	4,378	15,305	15,791	12,102
737,625	406,467	267,4712	204,765	87,400	733,547	377,508	474,105	430,059	274,714	668,592	1049,007
311,227	719,171	476,373	34,900	6,820	754,263	321,669	115,241	99,399	106,474	114,363	644,403
1048,852	1125633	3151055	239,665	94,220	1478810	699,177	589,346	529,458	331,188	732,955	1683,415
2281,055	1550156	3206010	249,537	121,816	1343465	617,795	590,950	497,823	387,301	803,995	1608,613
1051,816	1479442	2828790	272,792	115,703	1254594	665,061	676,470	550,330	375,483	697,496	1865,637

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
BRANT.						
Frantford.....Town.	7,745	442	20	497	321	288
Paris....."	3,213	101	14	67	133	57
Brantford.....T.p.	5,310	5,653	18,092	3,600	2,804	518
Burford....."	4,978	4,702	13,310	2,925	2,098	340
Oakland....."	1,012	779	2,363	542	392	62
Onondaga....."	1,614	1,748	5,749	1,047	799	164
South Dumfries....."	2,985	3,921	13,654	2,316	1,613	250
	26,862	17,346	53,202	10,994	8,160	1,679

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
BRUCE.						
Kincardine.....Vill.	3,406	3,067	5,229	1,326	766	187
Southampton....."	609	84	82	13	19	60
Amabel and.....T.p.	991	441	780	336	72	104
Albemarle....."	3,108	3,050	5,169	1,789	703	296
Arran....."	2,787	2,884	3,952	1,120	502	272
Brant....."	*5,298	4,263	5,865	2,328	1,035	347
Bruce....."	4,226	4,157	6,666	3,157	1,130	546
Carrick....."	2,860	2,637	3,632	1,461	617	346
Culross....."	2,797	2,841	3,716	1,280	517	229
Elderslie....."	4,510	3,054	5,246	1,451	526	241
Huron....."	2,515	2,132	3,089	1,269	394	251
Greenock....."	2,572	887	3,369	791	481	243
Kincardine....."	2,012	1,781	2,972	979	486	190
*Kinloss....."	2,520	1,933	3,135	4,586	414	243
*Saugeen....."	1,520	1,691	2,586	1,246	443	207
	41,704	34,902	55,538	23,132	8,105	3,762

* Figures of 1867.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
CARLETON.						
Richmond.....Vill.	490	130	171	77	58	58
New Edinburgh....."	448	15	2	19	16	30
Fitzroy.....T.p.	2,741	1,670	3,971	1,769	755	172
Gloucester....."	843	1,544	2,362	894	805	245
Goulbourne....."	.....	2,884	4,086	1,366	972	228
Huntley....."	.....	2,100	4,000	1,250	922	101
March....."	.....	746	1,586	515	327	182
Marlborough....."	1,888	1,750	3,311	841	569	310
Nepean....."	3,246	3,103	3,920	1,609	1,205	123
North Gower....."	.....	1,200	4,800	502	409	340
Osgoode....."	3,454	3,888	5,765	1,629	1,313	263
Torbolton....."	663	712	812	349	203	63
	*29,620	19,727	33,786	10,820	7,587	2,115

* Census of 1861.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
ELGIN.						
Vienna.....Vill.	650	137	227	80	73	38
Aldbrough.....T.p.	2,560	2,707	6,367	1,863	839	229
Bayham....."	4,271	3,734	8,056	1,982	1,321	264
Dorchester....."	2,019	2,913	5,855	1,414	1,104	158
Dunwich....."	2,981	3,819	8,474	2,168	1,253	317
Malahide....."	4,519	4,780	11,138	2,032	2,290	262
Southwark....."	4,053	5,090	12,198	1,384	1,843	350
Yarmouth....."	4,724	5,510	14,938	3,290	2,369	394
	25,777	28,720	67,256	14,213	11,092	2,012

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
ESSEX.						
Amherstburg..... Town.	1,677	133	10	130	135	113
Sandwich..... "	999	193	225	167	153	106
Windsor..... "	3,949	284	120	22	211	320
Alderton..... Twp.	1,363	1,140	1,290	1,134	778	207
Colechester..... "	2,724	2,274	4,226	7,000	1,344	510
Gosfield..... "	2,419	2,277	4,508	2,190	1,255	199
Maldstone..... "	1,688	1,524	2,116	1,435	786	212
Malden..... "	1,494	1,317	2,921	1,429	907	167
Mersca..... "	2,143	2,177	1,738	2,489	745	.....
Rochester..... "	1,600	1,047	1,022	998	735	152
Sandwich East..... "	3,277	3,009	3,246	2,415	1,582	263
Sandwich West..... "	*1,816	1,206	1,048	1,876	865	.....
Tilbury..... "	1,965	1,383	1,817	1,009	834	201
	27,174	17,964	24,894	22,294	10,320	2,250

*Census of 1861.

FRONTENAC.						
Garden Island..... Vill.	671	4	.....	16	32	9
Portsmouth..... "	1,112	47	.....	19	27	63
Barrie..... Twp.	281	213	236	84	32	31
Bedford and Palmerston..... "	1,866	1,897	3,393	762	333	109
Clarendon and Milton..... "	286	91	84	77	31	30
Hinchinbrooke..... "	745	706	1,114	332	173	69
Kennebec..... "	653	404	476	116	48	47
Kingston..... "	3,036	3,231	7,662	1,006	1,063	256
Loughborough..... "	2,520	1,825	3,602	767	669	166
Olden..... "	404	409	467	107	59	44
Oso..... "	515	569	803	160	83	66
Pittsburg and Howe Island..... "	3,154	3,467	8,061	1,200	1,116	267
Portland..... "	2,455	2,637	5,090	946	830	168
Storrington..... "	2,725	1,147	2,816	536	598	177
Wolfe Island..... "	2,880	1,891	4,354	902	848	182
	23,303	18,538	37,558	7,120	5,992	1,684

*GREY.

Owen Sound..... Town.	2,832	483	310	395	216	176
Artemisia..... Twp.	2,762	3,585	2,790	1,892	495	392
Bentineck..... "	4,132	3,085	4,427	2,283	562	392
Collingwood..... "	2,785	2,391	2,976	2,092	506	273
Derby South..... "	1,635	1,774	2,372	944	341	185
Egremont..... "	3,475	2,911	4,002	3,447	428	319
Euphrasia..... "	2,145	2,011	2,171	1,815	434	218
Glenelg..... "	3,608	3,568	4,731	2,463	546	439
Holland..... "	2,771	2,405	3,116	1,311	414	306
Keppel and Sarawak..... "	1,689	1,490	1,008	524	132	165
Melancthon..... "	1,550	1,689	1,891	1,454	265	216
Normanby..... "	4,224	3,110	5,314	2,847	774	464
Osprey..... "	3,400	2,630	2,870	3,800	670	265
Proton..... "	1,920	2,006	2,248	1,419	253	268
St. Vincent..... "	3,303	3,505	5,265	2,337	851	258
Sullivan..... "	1,608	2,229	30,017	1,411	354	203
Sydenham..... "	3,472	4,158	5,308	1,873	769	383
	47,316	43,041	80,816	32,307	8,013	4,832

* Figures of 1867.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
HALDIMAND.							
Caledonia.....	Vill.	1,216	135	17	118	71	82
*Cayuga.....	"	796	107	381	163	67	66
Dannville.....	"	1,562	97	87	39	87	59
Canboro'.....	T'p.	965	1,193	2,823	565	443	93
Cayuga North.....	"	1,758	1,794	4,305	914	761	166
Cayuga South.....	"	861	911	2,487	506	462	70
*Dunn.....	"	936	730	2,718	498	334	113
Moulton and Sherbrooke.....	"	1,093	1,394	2,714	763	507	129
Oneida.....	"	2,315	2,444	6,356	1,451	862	211
Rainham.....	"	1,845	1,778	4,578	1,249	797	166
Seneca.....	"	2,409	1,994	6,481	1,376	1,025	230
Walpole.....	"	4,621	5,943	13,688	3,106	2,108	451
		20,287	17,620	46,635	10,748	7,464	1,827

* Figures of 1867.

HALTON.							
Milton.....	Town.	822	77	36	55	71	41
Oakville.....	"	1,491	191	156	114	82	81
Georgetown.....	Vill.	1,276	106	134	118	79	76
Esqueness.....	T'p.	5,153	3,713	6,441	266	1,493	448
Nassagaweya.....	"	2,545	2,509	4,672	328	784	286
Nelson.....	"	3,743	4,066	7,185	1,921	1,478	444
Trafalgar.....	"	4,468	5,779	11,640	2,403	2,002	445
		19,408	16,441	30,264	5,205	5,992	1,821

HASTINGS.							
Sterling.....	Vill.	467	30	22	25	65	21
Trenton.....	"	1,700	73	35	56	72	34
Elzevir.....	"	1,042	706	1,064	413	173	102
Hungerford.....	"	3,714	3,272	4,963	1,694	914	325
Huntingdon.....	"	2,580	2,150	4,300	1,144	723	179
Madoc.....	"	2,313	2,400	5,226	1,600	938	275
Marmora and Lake.....	"	1,220	279	1,588	592	218	80
Rawdon.....	"	3,172	3,957	6,656	1,767	1,292	198
Sydney.....	"	4,370	4,671	7,480	1,936	1,805	345
Thurlow.....	"	4,080	3,357	6,108	1,490	1,593	267
Tudor and Wollaston.....	"	1,928	936	843	263	110	110
Tyendinaga.....	"	7,084	3,004	10,137	2,416	1,651	202
		32,679	24,835	48,362	13,266	9,474	2,129

HERON.							
Goderich.....	Town.	3,531	270	31	168	147	148
Clinton.....	Vill.	1,691	163	41	69	85	48
Asbfield.....	T'p.	3,229	2,483	6,643	1,511	517	236
Colborne.....	"	1,995	2,156	3,683	1,155	616	167
Goderich.....	"	3,256	3,728	7,983	2,700	1,180	312
Grey.....	"	3,193	3,362	4,546	1,849	773	287
Hay.....	"	3,062	3,376	6,052	2,031	1,090	311
Howick.....	"	4,176	3,550	5,158	2,347	896	300
Hullett.....	"	2,824	3,229	5,330	1,613	968	223
McKillop.....	"	2,091	2,751	4,276	1,437	796	245
Morris.....	"	3,076	2,102	3,888	1,134	529	228
Stanley.....	"	3,235	1,802	7,370	1,950	1,024	265
Stephen.....	"	2,623	1,222	3,231	891	519	312
Tuckersmith.....	"	2,872	4,161	5,699	1,620	1,180	223
Turnberry.....	"	2,497	1,741	2,799	798	357	236
Usborne.....	"	3,451	4,551	7,512	2,017	1,446	300
Wawanosh East.....	"	2,091	2,425	3,587	1,142	480	194
Wawanosh West.....	"	2,162	2,399	3,617	1,319	565	180
		50,968	46,171	80,555	25,751	13,168	4,215

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person ratted as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
KENT.							
Bothwell.....	Town	1,286	107	36	77	76	52
Chatham.....	"	4,046	271	96	168	302	269
Cumden.....	Tp.	3,040	1,750	3,500	1,332	757	295
Chatham.....	"	3,179	3,605	5,996	2,957	1,477	369
Dover.....	"	2,697	1,524	4,383	1,806	1,200	277
Harwick.....	"	4,413	2,665	8,953	2,318	1,236	357
Howard.....	"	3,219	2,849	10,203	2,914	1,255	280
Orford.....	"	2,079	2,689	6,574	1,627	756	169
Raleigh.....	"	2,844	2,673	6,567	1,205	1,401	387
Romney.....	"	553	805	1,163	650	282	68
Tilbury East.....	"	1,551	1,672	2,609	1,615	849	155
Zoe.....	"	869	773	1,448	532	277	66
		29,786	20,787	51,828	17,210	9,868	2,744
LAMBTON.							
Sarnia.....	Town	2,478	211	8	36	104	95
Oil Spring.....	Vill.	664	66	9	70	70	65
Petrolia.....	"	1,278	77	36	65	104	69
Bosanquet.....	Tp.	3,102	3,263	7,249	1,413	1,005	302
Brook.....	"	1,897	1,036	4,164	860	451	160
Dawn.....	"	823	932	2,016	627	320	119
Enniskillen.....	"	1,053	1,233	1,683	606	312	94
Euphemia.....	"	1,997	1,629	5,369	955	628	181
Moore.....	"	3,027	3,097	7,830	1,497	920	325
Plympton.....	"	3,960	4,812	11,362	2,341	1,291	408
Sarnia.....	"	2,116	1,655	3,844	621	500	182
Sombra.....	"	2,074	2,160	3,169	1,340	777	168
Warwick.....	"	3,428	1,628	9,522	2,180	1,129	267
		27,897	21,799	56,261	12,611	7,611	2,425
LANARK.							
Perth.....	Town	2,539	314	148	129	133	120
Lanark.....	Vill.	669	256	776	145	103	38
Smith's Falls.....	"	1,133	135	84	58	90	32
Bathurst.....	Tp.	2,907	2,277	5,573	841	866	255
Beckwith.....	"	2,430	2,602	4,808	1,364	787	226
Burgess North.....	"	1,185	1,960	1,962	392	296	81
Dalhousie.....	}	2,306	2,943	4,958	763	589	186
Sherbrooke and.....							
Lavant.....	}	760	821	1,247	300	175	77
Darling.....							
Richmond.....	"	1,354	1,404	2,536	434	461	145
Clonsley North.....	"	1,400	1,500	2,600	500	475	145
Lanark.....	"	2,107	2,323	4,467	1,052	701	200
Montague.....	"	2,809	3,476	5,843	1,240	1,072	208
Packenham.....	"	1,949	1,925	3,041	819	540	143
Ramsay.....	"	3,542	2,527	5,297	1,359	790	247
Sherbrooke South.....	"	684	576	993	232	153	71
		27,754	26,119	43,936	9,628	7,236	2,174

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.						
Prescott..... Town.	2,679	167	4	86	113	144
Gananoque..... Vill.	1,666	184	313	64	112	88
Kemptville..... "	824	122	128	65	64	47
Merrickville..... "	665	139	139	91	50	42
Augusta..... T'p.	4,184	4,337	8,255	1,294	1,446	329
Bastard and Burgess..... "	3,297	3,896	10,925	1,403	1,247	220
Crosby North..... "	1,688	1,059	3,234	769	395	141
Crosby South..... "	1,948	2,083	5,155	846	604	118
Edwardsburg..... "	4,629	4,577	7,594	1,296	630	375
Elizabethtown..... "	4,908	5,484	11,095	1,772	1,801	466
Elmsley..... "	1,045	1,770	2,961	546	949	155
Escott, Front..... "	1,308	1,750	3,142	401	428	103
Gower South..... "	869	1,117	1,767	349	336	58
Kitley..... "	2,593	3,540	7,221	1,161	1,038	284
Leeds and Landsdowne, Front of..... "	2,947	3,856	8,079	1,218	1,225	236
Leeds and Landsdowne, Rear of..... "	1,986	2,373	5,320	950	729	168
Oxford..... "	3,136	3,575	5,745	1,194	1,187	138
Wolford..... "	2,489	2,744	5,409	957	895	189
Young, Front of..... "	1,337	1,643	3,458	486	474	125
Young and Escott, Rear of..... "	1,837	2,010	3,928	666	563	131
	46,035	46,426	93,872	15,573	14,286	3,557
LENOX AND ADDINGTON.						
Bath..... Vill.	506	242	176	31	85	13
Napanee..... "	2,061	201	76	101	147	51
Newburgh..... "	726	268	259	89	121	35
Adolphustown..... T'p.	612	811	1,695	344	390	57
Amherst Island..... "	992	458	2,655	420	362	108
Camden East..... "	4,682	5,759	9,965	979	1,822	313
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby..... "	286	241	114	115	26	39
Ernestown..... "	3,699	4,474	10,061	1,162	1,695	259
Fredericksburg North..... "	1,453	1,858	3,020	653	741	70
Fredericksburg South..... "	995	1,407	2,861	590	691	77
Kalalar and Anglesea..... "	.....	245	488	213	72	49
Richmond..... "	2,786	2,926	5,959	975	1,089	172
Sheffield..... "	2,347	2,422	2,923	992	626	124
	21,155	21,312	40,252	6,664	7,877	1,397
LINCOLN.						
Niagara..... Town.	1,527	122	1	25	99	55
St. Catharines..... "	6,755	259	26	203	230	232
Port Dalhousie..... Vill.	1,005	56	30	156	115	58
Caistor..... T'p.	1,761	2,053	5,159	997	791	134
Clinton..... "	2,487	2,206	4,586	1,511	976	151
Gainsboro'..... "	2,408	2,493	6,028	1,155	998	153
Grimsby..... "	2,465	2,216	5,400	1,046	1,017	204
Grantham..... "	3,577	1,867	3,682	1,420	1,063	264
Louth..... "	1,752	1,495	3,884	936	754	130
Niagara..... "	1,706	1,708	3,555	993	927	193
	25,443	14,475	32,351	8,442	6,970	1,604

MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
MIDDLESEX.						
Strathroy	Vill. 1,466	34	85	30	35	58
Wardsville	" 580	75	27	33	58	34
Adelaide	Tp. 2,187	2,758	6,124	1,512	970	200
Biddulph	" 3,349	1,399	4,824	1,644	677	176
Caradoc	" 3,468	3,448	8,160	2,499	1,353	246
Delaware	" 1,551	1,474	3,964	858	648	124
Dorchester North	" 3,240	4,216	8,469	1,783	1,530	269
Ekfrid	" 2,490	3,461	8,425	3,695	1,079	213
Lobo	" 2,897	3,404	7,462	1,369	1,285	237
London	" 12,856	10,715	21,416	8,571	4,286	688
McGillivray	" 3,919	4,428	9,470	2,617	1,650	419
Metcalfe	" 2,190	2,957	5,772	2,040	861	200
Mosa	" 2,549	2,672	5,278	1,932	994	223
Nissouri West	" 3,300	3,434	8,559	1,236	1,196	231
Westminster	" 5,632	5,491	12,638	2,527	2,589	470
Williams East	" 2,422	3,124	6,225	1,178	948	240
Williams West	" 2,416	2,346	5,770	1,459	711	230
	56,512	55,439	122,669	34,984	20,870	4,258
*NORFOLK.						
Simcoe	Town. 1,665	199	60	231	149	87
Charlottenburg	Tp. 3,432	2,315	6,836	1,983	1,180	311
Houghton	" 1,794	1,525	3,266	1,192	524	140
Middleton	" 2,574	2,181	3,632	1,225	621	218
Townsend	" 5,654	4,622	13,580	3,936	2,186	389
Walsingham	" 4,280	3,216	7,876	2,770	1,228	456
Windham	" 3,825	3,638	7,978	2,691	1,342	331
Woolhouse	" 3,677	2,179	8,163	2,024	1,180	318
	26,306	19,875	51,391	16,158	8,410	2,250
* Return of 1867.						
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.						
<i>Durham.</i>						
Bowmanville	Town. 2,917	368	368	254	211	159
Newcastle	Vill. 986	265	231	134	126	59
Cavan	Tp. 4,493	3,314	6,577	2,148	1,604	429
Cartwright	" 2,850	1,620	3,564	1,206	782	207
Clark	" 4,944	5,013	8,970	2,436	2,183	479
Darlington	" 5,493	5,720	11,930	3,270	2,528	507
Hope	" 3,841	3,986	9,814	2,348	1,870	337
Manvers	" 3,412	3,370	5,608	2,175	1,338	287
<i>Northumberland.</i>						
Brighton	Vill. 1,142	356	556	170	176	54
Colborne	" 768	202	167	96	97	34
Alnwick	Tp. 885	1,502	1,831	687	397	87
Brighton	" 3,111	3,414	3,634	1,781	1,280	181
Cranabe	" 3,015	3,136	5,410	1,650	1,212	168
Haldimand	" *5,928	4,409	8,461	3,168	1,952	476
Hamilton	" 4,961	4,536	9,436	1,469	2,016	420
Monaghan	" 1,014	948	2,611	572	501	100
Murray	" 2,920	2,903	5,424	1,511	1,211	193
Percy	" 3,483	3,438	6,084	1,825	1,046	208
Seymour	" 3,713	4,359	6,178	1,636	1,134	376
	69,876	53,360	96,854	28,837	21,664	4,761

* Figures of 1867.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
ONTARIO.							
Whitby	Town	2,427	354	370	127	110	244
Oshawa	"	2,461	220	217	87	80	143
Broch	Tp.	5	4,282	5,911	2,671	307	1,588
Mara and Rama	"	2,690	1,642	2,857	1,373	266	504
Pickering	"	7,012	7,096	13,137	3,578	596	2,927
Reach	"	5,919	4,724	7,524	2,536	429	1,904
Scott	"	2,545	2,540	4,991	3,082	272	934
Scugog	"	606	517	971	335	35	214
Thorah	"	1,536	1,742	2,954	1,143	146	761
Uxbridge	"	4,015	3,034	5,492	2,091	348	1,230
Whitby East	"	3,318	3,043	4,579	1,403	222	1,353
Whitby West .....	"	.....	3,224	4,559	1,372	257	1,201
		31,934	32,418	53,562	19,798	3,068	13,053
OXFORD.							
Myersoll	Town.	3,418	325	471	145	299	131
Woodstock	"	3,974	324	182	148	196	190
Embro	Vill.	505	129	141	26	49	21
Elandford	"	1,861	2,349	4,874	1,013	794	191
Blenheim	"	5,492	5,319	12,864	2,924	2,214	426
Dereham	"	5,438	6,924	7,023	2,497	1,688	387
Nissouri East	"	3,483	4,359	7,221	2,242	1,414	252
Norwich North	"	2,735	4,404	5,464	1,360	1,250	125
Norwich South	"	2,769	2,745	4,125	1,196	812	196
Oxford East	"	2,359	3,458	7,677	1,418	1,183	174
Oxford North	"	2,398	2,538	3,598	979	684	158
Oxford West	"	1,565	2,042	4,419	571	595	134
Zora East	"	3,650	3,943	12,162	2,178	1,414	348
Zora West	"	3,022	4,609	9,898	2,207	1,491	278
		42,609	43,468	80,119	18,904	14,083	3,008
PEEL.							
Brampton	Vill.	1,859	124	130	95	116	84
Streetsville	"	723	53	57	51	41	50
Albion	Tp.	4,131	3,203	6,929	2,576	1,327	381
Caledon	"	3,642	3,909	7,371	2,926	1,998	421
Chingacousy	"	5,436	6,633	12,552	3,844	2,943	569
Toronto	"	4,942	4,446	10,950	2,737	1,959	557
Toronto Gore	"	1,402	1,509	3,291	1,077	657	146
		22,135	19,877	41,280	13,306	9,051	2,208
PERTH.							
Stratford	Town.	3,530	346	155	207	182	216
Listowell	Vill.	700	200	120	200	80	30
Mitchell	"	1,448	222	103	58	93	71
Blanshard	Tp.	3,108	3,729	7,676	2,490	1,199	266
Downie	"	3,041	4,604	6,120	1,677	1,379	318
Easthope North	"	2,654	3,969	5,081	1,572	1,350	320
Easthope South	"	1,841	1,892	2,785	1,149	768	204
Ellice	"	*2,200	1,404	3,528	1,547	661	220

* Figures of 1867.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
PERTH.—Continued.							
Elma.....	Twp.	2,890	1,022	2,925	917	450	262
Fullarton.....	"	2,616	3,672	6,132	1,388	1,202	244
Hibbert.....	"	3,252	3,833	5,472	1,989	1,168	217
Logan.....	"	2,570	1,782	2,315	1,344	649	263
Mornington.....	"	3,127	2,634	5,904	2,133	971	325
Wallace.....	"	2,692	2,072	3,348	1,424	586	226
		35,769	32,281	52,664	18,405	10,738	3,212

* Figures of 1867.

PETERBORO.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
PETERBORO.							
Ashburnham.....	Vill.	1,129	125	31	110	83	63
Anstruther.....	Twp.	71					14
Asphodel.....	"	2,643	2,154	3,127	1,566	648	163
Belmont, &c.....	"	960	850	950	350	207	79
Bruton.....	"	143					17
Burleigh.....	"						
Cardiff.....	"	23					7
Chandos.....	"	105					10
Douro.....	"	2,137	1,746	3,180	1,244	611	211
Dudley.....	"						
Dummer.....	"	2,006	2,060	3,188	934	530	171
Dysart.....	"	276	122	22	58	3	29
Ennismore.....	"	819	691	1,033	630	216	107
Galway.....	"	484	375	276	154	29	63
Guildford.....	"						
Harburn.....	"						
Harcourt.....	"						
Harvey.....	"	438	207	93	74	50	64
Minden.....	"	641	466	231	141	34	75
Monaghan.....	"	953	833	1,884	448	350	138
Monmouth.....	"						
Otonabee.....	"	3,389	4,001	6,008	2,122	1,258	333
Smith.....	"	3,013	3,140	4,903	1,721	1,118	329
Snowdon and Glamorgan.....	"	229	230	146	79	19	34
Stanhope.....	"	180	213	91	85	7	23
		19,714	17,220	25,163	9,716	5,163	1,930

* Return of 1867.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.*		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.*							
Hawkesbury.....	Vill.	1,128	402	414	169	170	4
Alfred.....	Twp.	1,077	1,515	883	514	254	672
Caledonia.....	"	726	464	1,157	509	248	84
Cambridge.....	"	*669	*597	*181	*141	*111	
Clarence.....	"	2,099	1,151	1,146	498	422	112
Cumberland.....	"	2,036	1,150	1,590	765	503	195
Hawkesbury East.....	"	3,382	2,326	3,752	1,708	1,042	280
Hawkesbury West.....	"	2,186	*1,837	*1,613	*728	*708	
Longueuil.....	"	1,611	933	1,247	568	417	101
Plantagenet North.....	"	2,463	1,163	1,848	1,046	624	171
Plantagenet South.....	"	1,135	810	830	615	362	102
Russell.....	"	1,645	715	1,339	534	330	133
		20,657	13,063	16,000	7,825	5,198	1,399

* Return of 1867.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitch.
PRINCE EDWARD.							
Pictou.....	Town.	1,917	95	94	45	138	46
Wellington.....	Vill.	620	97	70	53	92	21
Ameliasburg.....	T'p.	2,524	3,072	4,896	1,049	1,258	166
Athol.....	"	1,398	1,567	3,420	650	747	67
Hallowell.....	"	3,366	2,683	5,793	980	1,473	200
Hillier.....	"	1,835	1,674	3,775	675	1,075	165
Marysburg.....	"	2,086	3,424	7,260	1,278	1,425	231
Sophasburg.....	"	2,137	2,079	4,451	806	1,219	153
		16,883	14,691	29,789	5,536	7,127	1,049
RENFREW*.							
Arnprior.....	Vill.	434	90	45	60	36	40
Pembroke.....	"	650	*62	*40	*76	*49	43
Renfrew.....	"	616	231	67	141	104	42
Admaston.....	T'p.	1,566	1,148	2,047	595	349	187
Algoma.....	"	532	323	439	179	57	.....
Alice.....	"	273	1,032	873	448	218	.....
Bagot and Blythefield.....	"	*1,728	*1,340	*1,237	*659	*208	.....
Bromley.....	"	1,500	800	1,200	581	250	90
Brougham.....	"	180	5	16	4	2	1
Erادنell, Radcliff, Lyndock and Raglan.....	"	1,050	412	401	296	119	73
Grattan.....	"	*1,253	*333	*622	*523	*190	.....
Griffith and Matawathan.....	"	283	187	153	131	57	35
Horton.....	"	*1,192	*1,087	*1,117	*592	*309	.....
McNab.....	"	2,060	*1,518	*1,656	*855	*420	.....
Pembroke.....	"	630	287	462	221	104	46
Pettawawa.....	"	275	125	99	57	48	.....
Ralph, Buchanan, Wylie and McKay.....	"	341	209	124	83	67	66
Ross.....	"	1,456	1,441	1,736	744	382	187
Sebastopol.....	"	473	375	320	172	59	62
Stafford.....	"	119	232	380	190	182	92
Westmeath.....	"	2,100	*1,475	*963	*806	*109	.....
Wilberfore.....	"	1,535	1,223	1,618	682	331	.....
		20,246	14,435	15,615	8,095	3,950	984

* Taken from the census of 1861.

SIMCOE.							
Collingwood.....	Town.	1,920	202	65	109	92	138
Barrie.....	Vill.	*2,583	364	153	256	251	149
Bradford.....	"	1,265	128	205	158	84	45
Orillia.....	"	714	92	2	23	57	47
Adjala.....	T'p.	2,145	1,881	3,362	2,069	709	83
Essa.....	"	2,959	2,074	4,295	2,619	975	201
Flos.....	"	1,184	1,399	1,861	979	277	100
Gwillimbury.....	"	2,015	1,271	4,308	2,217	951	204
Innisfil.....	"	4,161	4,618	4,970	2,358	1,260	446
Medonte.....	"	1,679	1,681	2,346	988	390	162
Mono.....	"	3,619	3,861	7,055	3,382	1,604	290
Morrison and Muskoka.....	"	787	513	195	133	35	95
Mulmer.....	"	2,746	2,613	3,398	2,398	660	306
Nottawasaga.....	"	4,568	3,305	4,431	2,876	1,105	302
Orillia and Matchedash.....	"	1,261	1,055	1,058	392	209	128

* Figures of 1867.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
<i>SIMCOE.—Continued.</i>							
Oro	Twp.	3,504	3,608	4,904	2,228	969	397
Sunnidale	"	1,361	756	875	524	180	133
Tecumseth	"	3,610	3,861	7,055	3,382	1,604	290
Tiny and Tay	"	2,956	1,493	1,373	1,182	551	242
Tessoronto	"	1,189	766	1,392	676	300	96
Vespra	"	1,314	1,104	1,625	895	388	135
		47,542	36,635	52,641	28,828	11,702	4,009
<i>STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.</i>							
Cornwall	Town.	1,420	4	27	55	60	90
Iroquois	Vill.	*506	106	129	89	66	27
Morrisburg	"	*1,287	177	143	86	104	59
Charlottenburg	Twp.	5,114	5,959	8,852	2,631	2,195	421
Cornwall	"	3,825	4,237	6,706	1,896	1,627	285
Finch	"	*2,485	2,329	2,842	1,075	735	194
Kenyon	"	4,721	4,733	7,483	3,040	2,070	440
Lancaster	"	3,920	4,123	5,088	2,039	1,515	318
Lochiel	"	4,857	3,632	6,791	2,231	1,484	310
Matild	"	*4,009	4,187	7,787	1,423	1,617	212
Mountain	"	2,200	3,333	5,276	1,125	1,022	160
Osnabrock	"	*4,593	4,986	7,132	1,602	1,835	304
Roxborough	"	2,766	2,335	4,427	1,260	1,036	224
Williamsburg	"	3,855	4,028	6,028	1,281	1,427	218
Winchester	"	3,381	3,513	3,572	1,214	1,121	159
		48,139	47,621	74,370	21,057	17,904	3,521
*Figures of 1867.							
<i>VICTORIA.</i>							
Lindsay	Town.	2,791	304	119	329	150	112
Bexley	Twp.	306	297	266	133	35	37
Carden and Dalton	"	827	651	727	314	89	81
Eldon	"	*2,364	2,087	2,334	2,025	703	189
Emily	"	*2,886	949	2,043	1,394	724	184
Fenelon	"	2,718	1,380	3,458	1,273	665	253
Laxton, Digby and London	"	760	826	559	280	94	90
Lutterworth, Anson and Hinden	"	391	294	145	86	22	35
Mariposa	"	4,680	6,830	8,628	3,566	1,911	378
Ops	"	2,787	1,418	4,015	1,275	857	247
Somersville	"	699	550	442	248	90	69
Verulam	"	1,638	1,512	2,301	789	360	153
		22,947	17,098	25,027	11,712	5,700	1,927
*Figures of 1867.							
<i>WATERLOO.</i>							
Berlin	Town.	2,202	291	305	85	150	135
Galt	"	3,612	257	135	169	182	132
Hespeler	Vill.	685	135	262	395	44	34
New Hamburg	"	1,091	290	160	116	93	85
Preston	"	1,324	207	117	187	168	86
Waterloo	"	1,474	288	268	157	130	56
Dumfries North	Twp.	3,357	3,510	10,348	1,661	1,428	318
Waterloo	"	7,981	6,923	14,550	3,673	2,607	619
Wellesley	"	4,940	5,535	9,909	3,313	2,095	464
Wilmot	"	5,296	5,774	10,178	3,197	2,158	548
Woodwick	"	5,040	4,995	10,726	3,063	2,047	376
		36,102	28,238	56,958	16,016	11,040	2,853

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—Continued.

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
WELLAND.							
Clifton.....	Town.	1,121	124	18	31	93	98
Chippawa.....	Vill.	913	96	30	95	61	61
Port Erie.....	"	676	109	143	89	29	68
Thorold.....	"	2,190	1,621	4,733	864	951	153
Welland.....	"	959	146	172	86	120	46
Bertie.....	Tp.	2,128	2,055	6,382	1,088	1,101	200
Crowland.....	"	1,154	1,239	3,207	561	567	102
Lumberstone.....	"	2,752	2,013	3,370	1,136	732	251
Pelham.....	"	2,402	1,994	5,488	1,043	966	194
Stamford.....	"	2,591	1,404	3,023	779	846	238
Thorold.....	"	2,190	1,621	4,733	864	951	153
Wainfleet.....	"	2,091	2,220	4,596	1,214	914	180
Willoughby.....	"	1,041	1,157	2,400	628	491	122
		22,503	15,799	38,295	8,473	7,825	1,866
WELLINGTON.							
Guelph.....	Town.	5,991	415	294	377	307	218
Mora.....	Vill.	1,368	146	221	406	92	65
Pergus.....	"	1,182	181	169	125	100	58
Mount Forest.....	"	1,498	172	58	50	96	57
Orangeville.....	"	898	4,331	8,352	3,075	1,243	386
Amaranth.....	Tp.	1,581	1,166	2,223	1,125	339	181
Arthur.....	"	3,726	3,577	4,758	2,361	937	349
Eramosa.....	"	3,354	4,944	6,461	2,026	1,242	234
Erin.....	"	4,342	4,102	8,557	232	1,326	364
Garafraza.....	"	4,422	5,142	7,193	1,133	1,480	343
Guelph.....	"	2,580	1,828	4,307	1,812	1,076	231
Luther.....	"	1,219	1,204	1,298	658	227	139
Maryborough.....	"	3,896	2,795	6,113	2,466	1,173	310
Minto.....	"	3,604	3,555	4,742	2,233	721	320
Nichol.....	"	2,426	3,031	3,753	1,280	834	187
Peel.....	"	3,745	4,331	8,352	3,075	1,243	386
Pilkington.....	"	2,381	3,257	5,939	1,643	877	220
Puslinch.....	"	3,296	5,610	8,327	1,795	1,590	375
		50,822	48,990	81,190	25,880	14,903	4,422
WESTWORTH.							
Dundas.....	Town.	3,335	190	3	98	138	175
Ancaster.....	Tp.	3,520	3,902	9,942	2,631	1,722	331
Barton.....	"	2,438	1,165	1,899	903	772	233
Beverley.....	"	5,468	6,057	12,709	2,254	1,993	451
Binbrook.....	"	1,667	1,564	5,036	1,030	733	155
Flamboro' East.....	"	3,233	2,677	5,051	1,555	1,080	329
Flamboro' West.....	"	3,421	2,212	4,586	1,841	1,006	341
Glanford.....	"	1,982	1,663	5,252	978	814	170
Saltfleet.....	"	1,935	1,857	5,368	1,104	925	298
		26,999	21,287	49,839	12,294	9,183	2,443

* Figures of 1867.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.		Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
YORK.							
Aurora	Vill.	1,020	100	247	111	93	44
Holland Landing	"	620	207	254	112	75	54
Newmarket	"	1,155	121	128	114	113	73
Yorkville	"	1,556	85	15	.....	115	130
Etobicoke	Tp.	2,804	2,406	4,319	1,682	1,217	313
Georgina	"	1,424	1,548	2,019	944	436	115
Gwillimbury East	"	3,286	2,825	5,832	2,054	1,221	292
Gwillimbury North	"	1,551	1,639	2,594	1,161	663	137
King	"	6,115	6,316	11,283	4,085	2,575	583
Markham	"	6,545	5,867	10,849	3,112	2,785	616
Scarboro	"	3,978	3,211	6,061	1,607	1,480	371
Vaughan	"	5,499	4,457	9,778	3,263	2,274	608
Whitechurch	"	3,817	3,911	8,466	2,414	1,806	376
York	"	7,411	3,658	6,799	2,705	2,179	729
		46,811	34,831	70,647	23,364	16,972	4,541
CITIES, AND TOWNS SEPARATED FROM COUNTIES.							
Hamilton	City.	22,945	580	36	86	696	1,264
Kingston	"	11,056	910	169	49	333	275
London	"	13,334	570	133	338	551	424
Ottawa	"	20,305	484	179	528	810	884
Toronto *	"	40,043	140	61	86	277	956
Belleville	Town.	6,525	207	33	10	181	223
Brockville	"	4,248	231	80	69	144	203
Cobourg	"	4,463	414	158	173	280	151
Peterboro	"	4,620	247	48	205	229	213
Port Hope	"	4,305	216	11	141	142	166
St. Mary's *	"	3,055	445	779	436	97	87
St. Thomas	"	1,812	135	20	48	125	64
		136,711	4,579	1,707	2,169	3,865	4,910

* Return of 1867.

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL CENSUS OF ONTARIO, 1868.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons in the family of each person rated as a resident.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Hogs.	Number of Horses.	Number of Dogs and Bitches.
Brant	23,644	17,346	53,202	10,994	8,160	1,679
Bruce	41,504	34,902	55,538	23,132	8,205	3,762
Carleton	29,620	17,727	34,786	10,820	7,587	2,115
Elgin	25,777	28,720	67,256	14,213	11,092	2,012
Essex	27,174	17,964	21,874	22,294	10,330	2,250
Frontenac	23,303	18,583	36,791	7,057	5,992	1,684
Grey	47,316	43,041	80,816	32,307	8,013	4,832
Haldimand	20,287	17,620	46,615	10,748	7,464	1,827
Hatton	19,408	16,441	30,264	5,245	5,992	1,821
Hastings	32,670	4,835	48,272	13,366	9,474	2,129
Huron	52,176	45,926	80,620	25,834	13,238	4,258
Kent	29,786	20,787	51,828	16,540	9,868	2,739
Lambton	27,897	21,799	56,261	12,611	7,611	2,425
Lanark	28,544	27,509	46,574	10,316	7,580	2,222
Leeds and Grenville	50,283	46,657	93,952	15,643	13,929	3,760
Lenox and Addington	21,155	21,312	40,251	6,664	7,886	1,297
Lincoln	25,443	14,475	32,351	8,442	6,970	1,604
Middlesex	56,512	55,439	122,469	33,984	20,870	4,258
Norfolk	26,206	19,875	51,391	16,158	8,410	2,250
Northumberland and Durham	69,878	49,910	96,754	28,945	21,565	4,761
Ontario	31,934	32,418	53,562	19,798	3,068	13,053
Oxford	42,609	50,468	83,919	18,854	14,083	3,008
Peel	22,135	19,877	41,280	13,396	9,051	2,208
Perth	38,307	32,331	52,664	18,395	10,738	3,212
Peterborough	20,138	19,652	27,938	10,116	5,330	1,861
Prescott and Russell	20,657	13,063	16,000	7,825	5,196	1,322
Prince Edward	17,482	14,691	29,789	5,526	7,427	1,049
Renfrew	20,246	14,435	15,615	8,095	3,950	964
Simcoe	47,092	34,951	52,641	28,828	11,702	4,009
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	48,139	47,621	74,370	21,057	17,904	3,521
Victoria	22,977	17,098	25,037	11,712	5,701	1,827
Waterloo	36,162	28,238	56,958	16,016	11,040	2,853
Welland	21,832	14,255	33,565	7,720	6,914	1,837
Wellington	50,822	48,990	80,140	27,780	4,903	4,402
Wentworth	26,999	21,287	49,839	12,294	9,183	2,443
York	46,811	34,831	68,697	23,361	16,942	4,541
Total, Counties	1,192,965	984,474	1,912,979	576,099	343,597	105,894
Total, Cities and Towns sep. from Counties	136,711	4,579	1,707	2,169	3,865	4,910
Grand Total, Ontario, 1868	* 1,329,576	989,053	1,914,686	578,268	347,462	110,804

* This must not be taken as the total population of Ontario. Until the general census is taken we cannot decide what percentage should be added to these figures for persons not of the family of resident ratepayers.

STATEMENT

Of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary, of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1870, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., cap. 20, sec. 74.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1870, made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic, cap. 20, sec. 74.

(With which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in 1868 and 1869.)

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	No. of Municipalities in the District.	No. of Instruments registered during the year 1870.	No. of Instruments registered during the year 1869.	AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED UNDER THE TARIFF AS ALLOWED BY SUB-SECTIONS 1 TO 13 OF SECTION 70 OF THE ACT.										11	12	13			
					Special Receipts.													Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1870.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1869.	Gross Amount of Fees Proper, 1868.
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	10						
1.	Algoma District	7	1745	1565	2453 15	215 20	491 60	98 50	500 00	60 80	64 90	64 90	1355 25	1429 00	1600 30					
2.	Brant	7	1745	1565	2453 15	215 20	491 60	98 50	500 00	60 80	64 90	64 90	1355 25	1429 00	1600 30					
3.	Bruce	16	2442	2340	3413 25	182 40	1096 60	43 75	13 25	3155 20	3155 20	3155 20	5006 10	5006 10	5006 10					
4.	Carleton	12	1351	1241	2031 00	152 65	406 55	43 75	13 25	4632 25	4632 25	4632 25	6774 90	6774 90	6774 90					
5.	Dundas	6	756	770	1036 10	60 55	42 75	24 75	24 75	1164 15	1164 15	1164 15	1146 80	1146 80	1006 47 1/2					
6.	Durham, East Riding	4	894	840	1104 14	322 65	96 70	98 50	8 50	1621 99	1621 99	1621 99	1432 70	1432 70	1600 30					
7.	Durham, West Riding	5	757	796	1108 19	127 70	560 10	4 50	8 50	1604 49	1604 49	1604 49	1387 65	1387 65	1587 90					
8.	Elgin	9	2185	1817	2993 55	389 60	307 55	4 50	5 00	3700 20	3700 20	3700 20	3292 05	3292 05	2997 65					
9.	Essex	14	1749	1627	2575 79	203 03	352 83	10 25	8 00	3158 90	3158 90	3158 90	3044 19	3044 19	2757 70					
10.	Frontenac	17	875	1094	1346 25	203 05	114 70	26 40	4 90	1695 30	1695 30	1695 30	1965 50	1965 50	2016 15					
11.	Glenarry	4	417	331	585 18	95 55	43 45	3 00	43 15	770 33	770 33	770 33	683 59	683 59	739 45					
12.	Grenville	8	1207	1008	1388 88	24 50	27 50	10 00	10 00	1450 88	1450 88	1450 88	1355 25	1355 25	1429 00					
13.	Grey	18	2998	2958	4090 30	139 50	1100 30	83 25	2 00	5417 35	5417 35	5417 35	5407 95	5407 95	4726 40					
14.	Haldimand	12	1012	1030	1383 91	283 17	182 70	3 25	12 75	1805 78	1805 78	1805 78	1899 13	1899 13	1648 88					
15.	Hatton	7	1179	920	1605 40	299 05	177 90	17 50	1 25	2101 10	2101 10	2101 10	1721 95	1721 95	1803 45					
16.	Hastings	14	2144	1667	2881 15	298 11	383 50	79 75	6 85	3612 51	3612 51	3612 51	3237 90	3237 90	3947 55					
17.	Huron	18	3580	3508	4867 75	747 25	933 09	48 50	6 85	6103 44	6103 44	6103 44	5920 20	5920 20	5369 00					
18.	Kingston City	1	374	296	511 21	275 00	43 35	2 25	10 40	631 81	631 81	631 81	551 40	551 40	584 65					
19.	Kent	14	2641	3517	3732 39	221 02	796 86	12 60	10 40	4872 67	4872 67	4872 67	4591 41	4591 41	3819 52					
20.	Lambton	13	2900	2638	3956 80	584 12	583 20	1 00	7 00	5131 12	5131 12	5131 12	4655 82	4655 82	4312 50					
21.	Lanark, North Riding	6	639	441	915 15	23 75	37 60	1 00	28 50	1095 00	1095 00	1095 00	700 21	700 21	909 20					
22.	Lanark, South Riding	10	782	726	1145 10	120 00	260 20	1 00	11 75	1377 05	1377 05	1377 05	1340 20	1340 20	1260 30					
23.	Leeds	13	1440	1477	2063 96	120 00	160 20	1 00	80 00	2424 16	2424 16	2424 16	2729 77	2729 77	2400 15					
24.	Lennox and Addington	13	1257	1276	1788 65	209 15	199 10	2 20	1 75	2200 85	2200 85	2200 85	2048 05	2048 05	1952 35					
25.	Lincoln	10	1534	1568	2391 00	83 75	243 55	17 16	1 75	2755 46	2755 46	2755 46	2534 85	2534 85	2532 18					

Office	1	1172	653	1602 50	271 94	88 84	0 25	1063 53	1120 22	1072 63
London City	17	4453	3820	5862 81	579 37	991 58	8 50	7450 06	6659 90	6624 83
Middlesex			132					228 65	71 50	71 50
Muskoka District			2	8 40	0 75			9 15	2 80	2 80
Nipissing District			1538	2177 58	189 75	121 15		2488 48	2259 87	2631 64
Norfolk	8	1090	1012	1470 80	62 25	457 71	33 00	2028 76	1965 75	2292 50
Northumberland, E. R.	7	870	847	1190 60	163 50	476 05	26 50	1859 40	1673 61	1067 10
Northumberland, W. R.	5	3298	2867	3253 61	299 95	845 85	66 00	4566 41	4438 30	4486 16
Ontario	13						1 00	1679 65	1922 25	2235 35
Ottawa City	1	875	879	1276 65	197 80	164 95	40 25	5201 94	5242 25	4742 20
Oxford	14	2817	4029 85	503 21	822 43	29 70	16 75	2700 81	2364 20	2332 77
Peel	7	1376	1125	1907 45	111 10	667 86	13 15	4262 75	4639 30	4084 97
Perth	15	2499	2691	3245 10	333 40	681 25		2315 10	2333 20	2303 55
Peterborough	33	1317	1291	1900 30		414 80		1063 60	1045 40	965 31
Prescott	8	708	658	923 95	42 20	40 00	5 45	1731 54	1756 97	1570 48
Prince Edward	7	1015	1027	1120 18	114 07	153 25	2 00	1339 90	1149 15	1039 37
Renfrew	23	855	655	1140 60	117 63	66 40	8 00	422 80	358 50	462 47
Russell	4	253	297	356 30	9 25	23 50	33 75	6855 70	6598 14	6480 63
Simcoe	23	4284	4121	6015 30	546 50	293 90		890 68	616 38	743 55
Stormont	5	523	371	690 80	101 59	63 40	9 30	6848 54	5186 92	4454 36
Toronto City	1	3197	2433	5265 10	996 94	416 45	170 05	3319 23	3144 00	3050 45
Victoria	17	1940	1742	2617 35	200 20	531 54		2361 09	2733 45	2631 15
Waterloo	11	1560	1485	2072 29	168 90	85 00	22 40	3145 03	2983 54	2916 21
Welland	14	1464	1460	2172 70	471 45	759 88	39 75	6131 05	5788 31	5536 25
Wellington	19	3345	3123	4576 65	425 20	1012 45	114 50	5919 21	4410 61	4759 50
Wentworth	10	3122	2352	4347 41	228 20	1316 77	13 30	3262 34	3508 38	2938 09
York, South Riding	6	1795	1574	2414 30	417 87	377 17	46 25	2193 20	2264 32	2088 59
York, North Riding	8	1188	1179	1683 40	277 55	220 30	9 45	14791 50	138606 06	151613 48
Totals		82982	77032					1870	1869	1868

NOTE.—[The offices may be generally classified as follows:—

- Over \$7,000.—Middlesex.
- Over \$6,000 and under \$7,000.—Huron, Simcoe, Toronto and Wellington.
- Over \$5,000 and under \$6,000.—Grey, Lambton, Oxford and Wentworth.

- Over \$4,000 and under \$5,000.—Bruce, Kent, Ontario and Peel.
- Over \$3,000 and under \$4,000.—Bram, Elgin, Essex, Hastings, Victoria, Walsland and York, South Riding.

- Over \$2,500 and under \$3,000.—Carleton, Lincoln and Peel.
- Over \$2,000 and under \$2,500.—Haldon, Leeds, Lennox and Addington, Norfolk, Northumberland, E. B., Peterborough, Waterloo and York, N. E.

The receipts of the remaining offices are below \$2,000. The expenses of the several offices are not asked for in this return of fees. In fact, the office expenditure of Registrars bears no fixed proportion to their work and receipts. A certain expenditure is necessarily incurred in all offices; but what the fair *minimum* applicable to each may be is a conclusion that would not be arrived at by a return on the subject. It is known that some Registrars, (and that in offices above the average value,) themselves do all the work that is not mere copying, and in other cases the higher duties are performed by a well paid deputy. An outlay beyond the necessary *minimum* may be owing to ill health or merely to disinclination to work on the part of the Registrar; but to a great degree is a matter within his own option. The columns headed "Special Receipts," (Nos. 8 and 9,) are excluded from the calculation of fees proper, the stipulated payments for such services which are temporary, having been based upon the estimated actual cost to the Registrars.

TURN OVER.

The total number of instruments registered in 1870, shows an increase of 5950 over the number for 1869. The total amount of fees received for 1870, shows an increase of \$9,184.84 over the amount for 1869.

The purchase of right of way by Railway Companies continues to be the cause of increased revenue in some localities. Speculation in Oil, Salt or Mining lands is the alleged reason in others. In the great majority of cases the increase however is indicative of general prosperity resulting in the more active transfer of real estate, for building or agricultural purposes.

The returns from Algoma and Muskoka not having been received, the spaces for those districts are left blank, but in carrying out the totals are credited with the same amounts as in 1869, in order that the nearest possible approach may be made to correct aggregates and averages for the respective years.

THOS. C. PATTESON.

Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1869.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING STREET WEST.

1870.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS.

A.

I. STATEMENT of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st December, 1867.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	cts.
To expenditure for Civil Government, during the half year transferred.....	37,935 73		By Subsidy Account, amount for half year transferred.....	598,436 40	
To expenditure for Agriculture and Arts, during the half year transferred.....	53,724 67		By Grammar School Lands, receipts for half year transferred.....	6,704 02	
To expenditure for Colonization Roads, during the half year transferred.....	16,637 51		By Crown Lands and Woods and Forests, receipts for half year transferred.....	139,987 83	
To expenditure for Administration of Justice, during the half year transferred.....	39,164 94		By Fines, Fees and Forfeitures, receipts for half year transferred.....	10 00	
To expenditure for Legislation, during the half year transferred.....	41,367 54		By Marriage Licenses, receipts for half year transferred.....	11,225 00	
To expenditure for Miscellaneous, during the half year transferred.....	2,940 89		By Municipal Loan Fund, receipts for half year transferred.....	38,534 39	
To expenditure for Reformatory, Penitentiashene during the half year transferred.....	16,569 03		By Education Department, receipts for half year transferred.....	11,066 62	
To expenditure for Lunatic Asylum, Orillia, during the half year transferred.....	7,264 93		By Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, receipts for half year transferred.....	3,317 90	
To expenditure for Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, during the half year transferred.....	39,483 80		By Lunatic Asylum, Malden, receipts for half year transferred.....	231 25	
To expenditure for Lunatic Asylum, Malden, during the half year transferred.....	14,155 47		By Tavern and other Licenses, receipts for half year transferred.....	1,045 87	830,559 28
To expenditure for Public Works, Miscellaneous, during the half year transferred.....	911 70				
To expenditure for Education Department, during the half year transferred.....	259,602 34				
To expenditure for Crown Lands and Woods and Forests, during the half year transferred.....	12,865 15	544,623 70			
Balance carried down.....		285,935 58			830,559 28
		830,559 28	By balance brought down.....		285,935 58
			1868. Jan. 1 ..		

A—Concluded.

2. STATEMENT of the Balances of Open Accounts on the 31st December, 1867.

Dr.	\$	cts.	Cr.	\$	cts.
Cash.....	126,229	66		285,935	58
Dominion of Canada.....	188,878	19		37,958	74
Road to North West Territory.....	8,085	27		24,673	34
<i>Public Works, Capital Account, viz:</i>				7,333	19
Court House and Gaol, Algoma.....	3,190	09			
Government Buildings, Toronto.....	25,536	64			
Lunatic Asylum, do.....	6,000	00			
	357,919	85		357,919	85
			Consolidated Revenue Fund.....		
			Municipalities' Fund.....		
			Common School Lands.....		
			Law Society of Upper Canada.....		

NOTE.—The details of the receipts during the half year, from Grammar and Common School Lands, from Clergy and Crown Lands, and from Woods and Forests, in the above Statement, differ from the printed Statement laid before the Legislature for the same period, but the difference is simply a re-arrangement of revenue, the total, \$231,322.43, being the same in both Statements.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869,

B.
I.—STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures during the year ended the 31st December, 1868.

R E C E I P T S .	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				
From Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	867	14		
“ Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	7,191	21		
“ do Malden.....	400	20		
“ do Orillia.....	103	32		
“ Education Department.....	24,742	06		
“ Municipal Loan Fund.....	68,178	56		
“ Interest, Premium and Discount.....	15,000	00		
“ Fines, Fees and Forfeitures.....	4,644	97		
“ Ontario Gazette.....	1,143	11		
“ Fees on Private Bills.....	3,926	00		
“ Sales of Statutes.....	397	57		
“ Public Works, sale of old Government House.....	1,111	67		
“ Tavern and other Licences.....	19,918	13		
“ Algonia Taxes.....	49	31		
“ Grammar School Lands Sales.....	8,252	84		
“ Crown Lands and Woods and Forests.....	374,520	08		
<i>Refunds of Unexpended Balances, viz.:</i>				
By Agriculture and Mechanics' In-	\$404	33		
stitutes.....	4,941	73		
“ Colonization Roads.....	2,766	04		
“ Crown Lands Surveys, &c.....	77	10		
“ Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	81	55		
“ do Orillia.....	750	00		
“ do Malden.....	286	72		
“ Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	800	00		
“ Arbitration Expenses.....	77	49		
“ Education Department.....				
“ Dominion of Canada, for advan-				
ces in 1867 on account late Pro-				
vince.....	1,632	92		
			11,867	88
				542,402 11
E X P E N D I T U R E S .				
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				
For Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	22,992	24		
“ Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	76,543	96		
“ do Malden.....	36,063	12		
“ do Orillia.....	17,336	87		
“ Inspection of Asylum and Prisons.....	1,180	62		
“ Education Department.....	300,982	20		
“ Agriculture and Mechanics' Institutes.....	65,438	33		
“ Colonization Roads.....	36,401	15		
“ Crown Lands and Woods and Forests.....	43,449	53		
“ Legislation.....	85,949	18		
“ Civil Government.....	91,532	45		
“ Administration of Justice.....	175,429	49		
“ Hospitals and Charities.....	39,000	00		
“ Library and Scientific Institutions.....	3,600	00		
“ Aid to Superior Education.....	9,339	33		
“ Public Works, Miscellaneous.....	1,435	43		
“ Ontario Gazette.....	11,000	00		
“ Opening up Lake Superior Route.....	5,000	00		
“ Grant to Distressed Fishermen, Nova Scotia.....	4,000	00		
“ do Mrs. Isabella McKenzie.....	731	67		
“ Gratuities to widows of deceased Officers.....	1,000	00		
“ Expenses of Arbitration.....	1,000	00		
“ Interest, Premium and Discount.....	9,968	75		
				1,070,504 32
OPEN ACCOUNTS.				
“ Investment Account.....	\$50,000	00		
“ Departmental and Legislative Contingencies.....	3,118	86		
“ Public Works, Capital Account, viz.:				
Government Buildings, Toronto.....	41,096	48		
Government House, do.....	27,709	64		
Lunatic Asylum, do.....	47,640	84		
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.....	450	00		

OPEN ACCOUNTS.			
From Dominion of Canada	1,468,443 65	Survey and Drainage of Swamp Lands.....	678 90
“ Municipalities' Fund	133,873 00	Muskoka Registry Office and Gaol.....	1,157 74
“ Common School Lands.....	115,457 73	Balance transferred to Cash account.....	
	<u>1,717,774 38</u>		
			<u>2,260,176 49</u>

Note.—In consequence of transfers having been made among the services, several details in the above statement differ from the printed accounts laid before the Legislature, but the total is unchanged.

B.—2. STATEMENT of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 31st December, 1868.

1868		1868	
Dec. 31 ...		Jan. 1 ..	
To Expenditures per statement above.....	\$ 1,070,504 32	By Balance from account, 31st December, 1867.....	\$ cts. 285,935 58
Balance carried down	554 70 17	By Receipts as per statement above.....	542 402 11
		By Subsidy account, amount for year transferred.....	1,195,872 80
			<u>2,025,210 49</u>
		1869	
		Jan. 1 ..	By Balance brought down.....
			954,706 17

B.—*Concluded.*
 3. STATEMENT of Balances of Open Accounts on the 31st December, 1868.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Cash		Consolidated Revenue Fund	954,706 17
Investment Account	344,049 37	Municipalities' Fund.....	171,831 74
Road to North-West Territory	850,000 00	Law Society of Upper Canada	7,353 19
Departmental and Legislative Contingencies.....	8,085 27	Dominion of Canada.....	82,692 66
<i>Public Buildings, Capital Account, viz.:</i> —	3,118 86	Common School Lands.....	142,130 07
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	53,640 84		
Government Buildings, Toronto.....	66,633 12		
Government House, do	27,709 64		
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.....	450 00		
Survey and Drainage of Swamp Lands.....	678 90		
Muskoka Registry Office and Gaol	1,157 74		
Court House and Gaol, Algoma.....	3,190 09		
	1,358,713 83		1,358,713 83

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
 TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the *Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario*, for the year ending this day.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, December 31st, 1869.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
1869.

No. 1.

BALANCE SHEET, shewing the entire Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario, during the year 1869, with the Cash Balances on the 1st January and 31st December.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	PAYMENTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Jan. 1... Cash Balance as per Statement B of 1868, No. 3.....			344,049	37					
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.									
From Grammar School Lands		6,462	39		For Civil Government		78,787	34	
From Crown Lands					For Crown Lands and Woods and Forests		61,085	97	
Less paid over in previous years, but retained by Department in Suspense account.....		5,070	31		For Colonization Roads		35,589	94	
					For Legislation		81,885	39	
					For Administration of Justice		162,446	55	
					For Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings, maintenance		8,780	58	
		211,163	95		For Lieutenant-Governor's Residence, maintenance		2,459	46	
					For Osgoode Hall Repairs, maintenance		237	20	
		435,630	78		For Lunatic Asylums, maintenance		123,145	46	
From Municipal Loan Fund, per Statement No. 4.....		191,463	28		For Reformatory, Penitentiary, and Asylums, maintenance		23,557	50	
From Interest on Investments, per Statement No. 5.....		80,236	43		For Immigration		17,335	00	
From Licenses, per Statement No. 6.....		58,924	74		For Agriculture and Mechanics Institutes		67,551	41	
From Casual Revenue, per Statement No. 7.....		11,683	78		For Hospitals and Charities		21,222	27	
From Algora Taxes, per Statement No. 8.....		2,664	11		For Literary and Scientific Institutions		40,000	00	
From Law Stamps, per Statement No. 9.....		42,989	55		For Education		3,600	00	
From Education Department, per Statement No. 10.....		24,976	07		For Unforeseen and Unprovided		273,717	84	
From Reformatory, Penitentiary, and Asylums, per Statement No. 17.....		637	43		For Judges of Superior Courts		6,639	51	
From Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, per Statement No. 14.....		7,046	67		For Stationery Office, supplies for General Service		10,000	00	
							3,735	03	
					OPEN ACCOUNTS.				
					For Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings, capital account			1,023,456	45
		1,074,179	18				2,808	59	
					<i>Carried forward</i>				
								1,023,456	45

No. 1.—BALANCE SHEET, showing the entire Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario, during the year 1869, with the Cash Balances on the 1st January and 31st December.—*Concluded.*

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	PAYMENTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,074,179	18	344,049	37	<i>Brought forward</i>	2,808	50	1,023,456	45
CONSOLIDATED REV. FUND.— <i>Con.</i>					OPEN ACCOUNTS.— <i>Continued.</i>				
From Lunatic Asylum, Malden, per Statement No. 15.....	460	32			For Government House, Toronto, capital account.....	39,635	84		
From Lunatic Asylum, Orillia, per Statement No. 16.....	336	23			For Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville, capital account....	40,993	25		
<i>From Refunds, viz.:</i> —					For Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, capital account.....	68,709	51		
Education Department, Refund of unex- pended balance.....	1,074	00			For Lunatic Asylum, London, capital account.....	75,161	07		
J. Ardlagh, Refund of unexpended bal- ance.....	3	97			For Lock on Rossseau River, capit- al account.....	6,978	26		
A. Russell, amount overcredited.....	40	00			For Lock at Young's Point, capi- tal account.....	10,788	45		
A. Russell, cancelled cheques.....	68	58	1,186	55	For Navigation between Balsam and Cameron Lakes, capital account.....	495	63		
			1,076,162	28	For Survey and Drainage Swamp Lands, capital account.....	2,925	05		
OPEN ACCOUNTS.									
From Dominion of Canada.....	1,322	731	79						
From Municipalities' Fund.....	98,015	30							
Common School Lands.....	128,269	32	1,549,017	01					
			2,625,179	29					

For half year's interest on Ontario's excess of debt, July 1.....	145,833 33	291,666 66	4,173,32	363,391 23
To Law Society:				
For receipts for Law Stamps sold in 1868...	14,033 48		4,504 96	
do 1869...	13,591 51	27,627 99	400 00	4,904 96
To Balance carried down		2,416,424 19		19,603 06
“ refund of advance on account of Surveys... By <i>Canada Land and Emigration Company</i> : For expenditure by Crown Lands Department for 1868.....				
For expenditure by Crown Lands Department for 1869.....				
By <i>Municipalities' Fund</i> : For 20 per cent. on amount collected during the year, for cost of management.....				
By <i>Dominion of Canada</i> : Half year's subsidy and special payments, January 1			598,436 40	
July 1			598,436 40	
Receipts from Marriage Licenses..... do Law Stamps.....				1,196,872 80
By Interest, Premium and Discount.....				26,025 32
				45,238 66
				105,393 50
By Balance brought down.....		4,136,996 86	2,416,424 19	4,136,996 86
1870, Jan. 1....				

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 4.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, on account of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hon. A. A. Burnham.....	Treasurer United Counties Northumberland & Durham..	43,300 00	
A. M. Ross.....	do County of Huron	30,240 00	
F. McAnany	do do Hastings	25,216 00	
Thos. H. Wright	do do Essex.....	1,291 59	
G. T. Claris	do do Elgin.....	6,400 00	
Hon. A. Vidal	do do Lambton	1,280 00	
G. P. M. Ball.....	do do Lincoln.....	3,840 00	
F. LePan.....	do do Grey	1,280 00	
Hon. Receiver General.....	do Townships of Moulton and Sherbrooke.....	1,344 00	
do	do County of Oxford	800 00	
John Folmsbee.....	do Township of Canboro	200 00	
A. W. Hawn	do do Wainfleet	1,600 00	
Robert Reid	do do Stanley	800 00	
C. R. Biggar	do do Brantford	5,232 05	
Joseph Johnston.....	do do Bertie	3,200 00	
J. Blacklock	do Town of Belleville	3,250 00	
Charles Fletcher.....	do do Goderich	6,319 00	
G. W. Lawrence.....	do do Stratford	2,000 00	
J. Edwards	do do Peterboro	4,159 23	
John Smart	do do Port Hope.....	6,125 33	
Thos. N. Boswrth	do do Paris.....	3,200 00	
W. D. Ardagh	do do Barrie.....	2,730 72	
James Kilgour.....	do do Cornwall	960 00	
D. McKay	do do Brantford	9,229 70	
W. H. Thompson.....	Chamberlain City of Ottawa.....	15,268 44	
County of Perth.....	Transferred from Municipalities' Fund.....	3,667 92	
U. C. Lanark and Renfrew.....	do do	5,064 30	
Hon. Receiver General.....	Township of Bertie	3,200 00	
do	County of Grey.....	640 00	
do	Township of Canboro	200 00	
			192,038 28
	DEDUCT—Proportion of Mr. Dufresne's salary.....		575 00
			191,463 28

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of Interest received on account of Investments, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Hon. Receiver-General	Twelve Months' Dividend on \$350,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Stock to 30th September	21,000 00	
	Twelve Months' Interest on \$500,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Bonds to 30th September	30,000 00	
	Six Months' Interest on £150,000, 5 per cent. Dominion Debentures to 1st July	\$18,250 00	
	Less Interest accrued on £10,000, 1st January to 30th January, 1869	204 05	
Bank of Montreal	Interest on \$600,000, 4 per cent. Special Deposits to 31st December.....	8,471 16	
Municipalities' Fund.....	On account Interest on City of Hamilton Debt transferred	2,719 32	80,236 43

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 6.

REVENUE received by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Licenses, during the year 1869.

DIVISION.	ISSUER.	Tavern and	Vessel	Total.
		Shop Licenses.	Licenses.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Algoma	David Pim	135 00		135 00
Brant	Jno. Cameron	1,828 64		1,828 64
Bruce	Wm. Gunn	1,122 24		1,122 24
Carleton	Wm. F. Powell	3,003 38		3,003 38
Durham, East	Geo. C. Ward	288 00		288 00
Durham, West	Robt. Armour	455 10		455 10
Dundas	J. P. Crysler	346 70		346 70
Essex	S. S. Macdonell	1,212 50		1,212 50
Elgin	James Stanton	1,188 60		1,188 60
Frontenac	G. A. Cumming	2,512 22		2,512 22
Glengarry	A. M. Mackenzie	479 40		479 40
Grenville	W. J. Scott		18 80	851 08
Grey	Peter Inglis	1,534 54		1,534 54
Haldimand	Jno. R. Martin	925 53		925 53
Halton	W. L. P. Eager	761 40		761 40
Hamilton City	Jno. H. Greer	2,638 92	169 20	2,808 12
Hastings	Smith Bartlett			30 00
Do	A. Diamond	1,412 19		1,412 19
Huron	D. Lizars	1,442 19		1,442 19
Kent	Wm. Douglas	1,774 78		1,774 78
Lambton	Julius P. Bucke	1,625 66		1,625 66
Lanark, North	Jno. Menzies	1,005 60		1,005 60
Lanark, South	Chas. Rice	194 38		194 38
Leeds	Ormond Jones	519 82		519 82
Lennox and Addington	J. B. McGuin	1,053 99		1,053 99
Lincoln	Rol. Macdonald	641 00		641 00
London City	W. C. L. Gill	1,641 98		1,641 98
Middlesex	Chas. Hutchinson	1,922 46		1,922 46
Muskoka	Chas. W. Lount	1,791 44		1,791 44
Norfolk	C. C. Rapelje	79 70	18 80	98 50
Northumberland, East	G. M. Grover	755 76		755 76
Northumberland, West	W. Corrigal	327 00		327 00
Nipissing	Thos. H. Johnson	410 00		410 00
Ontario	H. J. Macdonell	86 35		86 35
Oxford	James Kintrea	1,184 00		1,184 00
Do	James Ingersoll	71 16		71 16
		106 22		106 22
Peel	Geo. Green	177 38		177 38
Do	Robt. Broddy	9 00		9 00
		966 04		966 04
Perth	M. Hayes	975 04		975 04
Peterborough	Thomas Fortye	1,700 00		1,700 00
Prescott	E. T. Dartnell	1,074 22	18 80	1,093 02
Prince Edward	Jno. P. Roblin	408 77		408 77
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	259 44		259 44
Russell	James Keays	946 64	18 80	965 44
Simcoe	Jas. R. Cotter	72 00		72 00
Stormont and Cornwall	R. Macdonald	1,875 72		1,875 72
Toronto and part of York	Ogle R. Gowan	540 76	13 80	559 56
Do	Jas. Kerr	6,119 40		6,119 40
Victoria	Wm. Grace	810 62		810 62
Waterloo	James Colquhoun	1,715 30		1,715 30
Welland	J. P. Willson	1,520 72	18 80	1,539 52
Wellington	Thos. Saunders	2,423 12		2,423 12
Carried forward		56,396 69	376 00	56,772 69

REVENUE received by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Licenses, during the year 1869.—*Concluded.*

DIVISION.	ISSUER.	Tavern and Shop Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>.....	.....	\$ cts. 56,396 69	\$ cts. 376 00	\$ cts. 56,772 69
Wentworth	S. H. Ghent.....	1,238 08	.....	1,238 08
York, North.....	James J. Pearson	641 67	18 80	660 47
		58,276 44	394 80	58,671 24
PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.				
John Kavanagh	Pawnbroker's License		60 00	
Thomas May	do		60 00	
Isaac Mintz	do		60 00	
J. H. Greer	Issuer of Licenses at Hamilton, Pawnbroker's License		13 50	
Fleming & Ward.....	Pawnbrokers' License		60 00	
				253 50
				58,924 74

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
N. McDougall.....	Sheriff of the County of Victoria, fines and forfeitures.....	9 50	
R. Martin.....	do do Haldimand, do	76 00	
Joseph Woodruff.....	do do Lincoln, do	200 45	
James Flintoft.....	do do Lambton, do	19 38	
F. W. Jarvis.....	do do York, do	111 16	
E. Deedes.....	do do Norfolk, do	1 90	
James Thompson.....	do do Lanark, do	47 50	
E. C. Thomas.....	do do Wentworth, do	42 75	
R. Moderwell.....	do do Perth, do	408 50	
G. J. Grange.....	do do Wellington, do	5 70	
W. F. Powell.....	do do Carleton, do	95 00	
F. G. Dickinson.....	do Counties of Leeds and Grenville, fines and forfeitures.....	385 70	
Andrew Ross.....	Sheriff of the County of Oxford, fines and forfeitures.....	47 25	
D. E. McIntyre.....	Sheriff of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, fines and forfeitures.....	8 55	
John McEwen.....	Sheriff of the County of Essex, fines and forfeitures.....	1 00	
C. P. Treadwell.....	do Counties of Prescott and Russell, fines and forfeitures.....	10 00	
Wm. Sutton.....	Sheriff of the County of Bruce, fines and forfeitures.....	9 50	
W. Fergusson.....	do do Frontenac, do	1 00	
C. D. Morden.....	Deputy Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward, fines and forfeitures.....	4 75	
John Radcliff.....	Justice of the Peace, fines.....	6 00	
John Notman.....	Assistant Clerk, Legislative Assembly, fees received by him for Private Bills.....		1,491 50
J. M. Savage.....	Registrar, Algoma, fees received by him.....		2,646 41
T. C. Patteson.....	Asst. Secretary.—Fees received in Secretary's office, viz.:		81 05
	1 Queen's Bench Certificate, at 1.00.....	1 00	
	4 do do 4.00.....	16 00	
	41 Commissions under Great Seal, at 13.00.....	533 00	
	13 do do Privy do 8.00.....	104 00	
	97 Notarial Certificates, at 1.00.....	97 00	
	10 Declarations of Companies advertised, at 5.00.....	50 00	
	3 Charters of Incorporation, at 25.00.....	75 00	
	2 do do 30.00.....	60 00	
	1 Co-operative Certificate, at 20.00.....	20 00	
	4 Magisterial Certificates, at 1.00.....	4 00	
	1 Discharge Crown Bond.....	5 00	
			965 00
T. C. Patteson.....	Deputy Registrar.—Fees received in Registrar's Office, viz.:		
	30 Exemptions of Patents, at 8.25.....	247 50	
	82 Certified Copies of Patents, at 2.50.....	205 00	
	3 Certificates of do 50.....	1 50	
	32 Searches, at 25 cents.....	8 00	
	1 Special Exemption of Patent, at 12.00.....	12 00	
			474 00
Henry J. Hartney.....	Queen's Printer, on account of <i>Gazette</i>	3,347 04	
Alex. Gordon.....	do do	980 90	
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	do do	250 00	
			4,577 94
Henry J. Hartney.....	Queen's Printer, on account of Statutes.....	1,135 04	
Alex. Gordon.....	do do	260 25	
C. Rice.....	On account of Statutes sold.....	8 00	
J. P. Crysler.....	do do	17 50	
A. LaCourse.....	do do	27 00	
			1,447 79
			11,683 78

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 8.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, on account of Taxes on Patented Lands in the District of Algoma, during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
John M. Hamilton.....	Collector of Taxes, Algoma District : on account of Taxes.....	2,523 29	
Jean Langlois	do	4 00	
G. D. Fergusson.....	do	33 42	
George Ley	do	74 32	
J. J. Vickers.....	do	29 08	
			2,664 11

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 9.

STATEMENT of Revenue received on account of Law Stamps from 24th July to 31st December, 1869.

COUNTY.	DISTRIBUTOR.	Paid for Law Stamps.	Paid on account of old Credit.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brant	Geo. R. Van Norman.....1,015 55			
Do	do New Issue, 59 85			
		1,075 40		1,075 40
Bruce	D. W. Ross.....	630 15	140 39	770 54
Carleton.....	Robert Lees.....1,242 60			
Do	do New Issue, 137 75			
		1,380 35		1,380 35
Elgin	James Stanton.....	475 00		475 00
Essex	S. S. Macdonell.....	142 50		142 50
Frontenac.....	A. S. Kirkpatrick.....	800 45		800 45
Grey	John Creasor, Jr.....	623 69	173 22	796 91
Haldimand	John R. Martin.....	199 50		199 50
Halton	John Dewar, Jr.....	285 00	32 35	317 35
Hastings	Chas. L. Coleman.....	942 40		942 40
Huron	Ira Lewis.....	1,018 40	95 00	1,113 40
Kent	William Douglas.....	599 68	174 25	773 93
Lambton	Julius P. Bucke.....	491 62	81 42	573 04
Lanark	D. Fraser.....	427 50		427 50
Lennox and Addington.....	W. A. Reeve.....	495 00	179 10	674 10
Leeds and Grenville.....	Saml. Reynolds, Jr.....729 60			
Do	do New Issue, 85 50			
		815 10	76 71	891 81
Lincoln	Rolland Macdonald.....	760 00	368 30	1,128 30
Middlesex.....	Chas. Hutchinson.....	1,387 00		1,387 00
Norfolk	L. H. Hunt.....	731 50	18 30	749 80
Northumberland and Durham.....	John D. Armour.....	1,016 50	649 60	1,666 10
Ontario	S. H. Cochrane.....	923 00	707 35	1,630 35
Oxford	Francis R. Ball.....612 75			
Do	do New Issue, 57 00			
		669 75	254 02	923 77
Peel	Geo. Green.....	420 85	143 90	564 75
Perth	M. Hayes.....	855 00	95 00	950 00
Peterborough	C. A. Weller.....	708 23	250 80	959 03
Prescott and Russell.....	E. T. Dartneil.....142 18			
Do	do New Issue, 20 00			
		162 18	170 00	332 18
Prince Edward.....	Philip Low.....	269 32	352 36	621 68
Renfrew.....	Wm. Duck.....	171 00	295 00	466 00
Simcoe	James R. Cotter.....	1,153 30	257 40	1,410 70
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	James Bethune.....	902 51	339 30	1,241 81
Waterloo	W. H. Bowlby.....	855 00	130 00	985 00
Welland	L. D. Raymond.....	290 70	128 10	418 80
Wellington	H. W. Peterson.....	1,252 67	220 15	1,472 82
Victoria	A. LaCourse.....	59 85		59 85
Wentworth	S. B. Freeman.....	1,852 50	616 93	2,469 43
York	W. W. Baldwin.....	12,198 00		12,198 00
		37,040 60	5,948 95	42,989 55

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 10.

STATEMENT OF Receipts from Education Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

SERVICE.	P A R T I C U L A R S.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Normal and Model Schools.....	Fees, pupils	3,823 00		
	Books sold Students.....	4 26		
	Interest on \$1,100 Dominion Stock, one year, to 30th September, 1869	66 00		
	Panes of glass broken	5 66		
	Interest on (Prize) Debentures.....	18 00	3,916 92	
Depository	Sales of Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries during year		20,562 31	
Superannuated Teachers	Subscriptions during year	269 12		
	Interest on \$2,000 Dominion Stock to 30th September, 1869	120 00	389 12	
Journal of Education.....	Subscriptions and Advertisements		46 20	
Contingencies, Education Office...	Old Stamps per P. O. Department.....	37 68		
	Postage Stamps paid for.....	23 84	61 52	
	Total			\$24,976 07

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

To WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal.....	For the purchase of £140,000 five per cent. debentures of the Dominion of Canada, at discount varying from 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	658,519 06	658,519 06
	For the purchase of £10,000 do do in Montreal, at 96 per cent.....	46,952 62	705,471 68
Royal Canadian Bank.....	Special deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent .....	.....	600,000 00
	do do .....	.....	87,194 06
	Amount of investments made in 1868.....	\$850,000 00	1,322,665 74
	do do 1869.....	705,471 68	
	Amount of special deposits made in 1869	687,194 06	
		2,242,665 74	

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

<i>Contingencies.</i>		466 25	6,616 25
For the year ending 31st December, 1869, as per detailed Statement No. 13			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Hon. E. B. Wood.....	Twelve months' salary as Provincial Treasurer to 31st December, 1869, at \$3,200 per annum	3,200 00	
George Mathews	Twelve months' salary as Audit Clerk to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,200 per annum	1,200 00	
Worsley Ebbels	do do to 31st August, 1869, at \$1,200 do	800 00	
William R. Harris.....	do do to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,200 do	400 00	
Jas. Kerr	Corresponding Clerk do	650 00	
Chas. H. Sproule	do do	550 00	
John Little	do do	365 00	
	at \$1.00 per diem		
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	7,165 00	
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed Statement No. 13	2,003 86	9,168 86
SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Hon. M. C. Cameron	Twelve months' salary as Secretary and Registrar to 31st December, 1869, at \$3,200 per annum	3,200 00	
T. C. Patteson.....	Twelve months' salary as Assistant Secretary to 31st Dec., 1869, at \$1,200 per annum	1,200 00	
do	Deputy Registrar do	400 00	
do	Clerk do	\$800 do	
J. R. Beckart.....	do do to 30th April, 1869, at \$2.00 per diem	240 00	
D. Stevenson.....	do do to 31st December, 1869, at \$2.00 per diem	730 00	
J. F. C. Usher.....	Salary as Clerk, from 6th June to 31st December, 1869, at \$2.00 per diem	416 00	
H. S. Crewe.....	Twelve months' salary as Clerk to do	365 00	
Henry Alley.....	do do do	365 00	
John A. Innes.....	do do do	365 00	
Arthur Burtchall	do do do	365 00	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	8,081 00	
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed Statement No. 13	1,378 21	9,459 21
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Hon. John Carling.....	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works to 31st December, 1869, at \$3,200 per annum	3,200 00	
Kivas Tully	Twelve months' salary as Architect and Engineer to 31st Dec., 1869, at \$1,600 per annum	1,600 00	
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	4,800 00	28,085 67

Civil Government—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
	<i>Brought forward</i>			28,035	07	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.					
	<i>Salaries</i> —Continued.					
William Edwards	Twelve months' salary as Secretary of Public Works to 31st Dec., 1869, at \$1,000 per annum.....	1,000	00			
George Buckland	Twelve months' salary as Secretary of Agriculture to 31st December, 1869, at \$800 per annum.....	800	00			
F. T. Jones	Twelve months' salary as Accountant to 31st December, 1869, at \$800 per annum.....	800	00			
John Balkwell	Salary as Messenger, from 31st Jan. to 31st May, 1869, at \$1.00 per diem.....	151	00			
W. Jenkinson	do do 1st June to 31st Dec., 1869, do.....	214	00			
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	7,765	00			
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed Statement No. 13.....	1,926	58	9,691	58	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.					
	<i>Salaries.</i>					
Hon. S. Richards	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner to 31st Dec., 1869, at \$3,200 per annum.....	3,200	00			
A. Russell	Eight months' salary as Assistant Commissioner to 31st August, 1869, at \$2,600 per annum.....	1,733	32			
T. H. Johnson	Salary as Assistant Commissioner, from 21st August to 31st December, 1869, at \$2,000 per annum.....	945	03			
J. M. Currie	Salary as Clerk, from 30th March to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,400 per annum.....	1,037	66			
	<i>Surveys Branch.</i>					
Thomas Devine	Twelve months' salary as Head of Surveys to 31st Dec., 1869, at \$1,800 per annum.....	1,800	00			
Edward Fox	do do Surveyor and Draughtsman do \$1,280 do.....	1,280	00			
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do do do do \$7.30 do.....	7.30	00			
	<i>Land Claims and Sales in old Townships Branch.</i>					
Thos. Hector	Ten month's salary as Chief Clerk, to 31st October, 1869, at \$1800 per annum.....	1,500	00			
F. A. Hall	do do Clerk, to 31st January, 1869, at \$1400.....	116	66			
G. E. Lindsay	do do do do 10.50 do.....	88	33			
G. W. Hurd	do do do do 5.00 do.....	41	66			

Civil Government—*Concluded*.—Crown Lands Expenditure.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	34,872	31	37,777	25		
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT— <i>Continued</i> .						
	<i>Contingencies.</i>						
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed statement No. 13	6,137	78	10	00		
	Total Civil Government					78,787	
	CROWN LAND EXPENDITURE.						
	<i>£ Salaries and Expenses of Travelling Agents.</i>						
A. Russell.....	To pay J. C. Miller's expenses to Marmora	40	00				
Do	do do for attending sale of timber limits, Peterboro', and land at Belleville.....	31	65				
Do	do R. Bray, professional services and expenses to Lake Superior	130	00				
Do	do John McIntyre, provisions, &c., for K. Bray and party.....	28	00				
Do	do T. H. Johnson, travelling expenses &c., connected with timber inspection.....	550	00				
Do	do J. M. Currie, travelling expenses.....	5	30				
Hon. S. Richards.....	do J. C. Miller, for services and expenses in Bruce.....	60	55				
Do	do T. H. Johnson, do as special agent.....	651	47				
Do	do J. C. Miller, Travelling expenses to Orlitha and Muskoka, and other districts.....	38	85				
Do	do C. Johnson, land inspection in Carleton.....	61	80				
Do	do T. H. Johnson, expenses to Ottawa, &c.....	66	70				
	<i>Board of Land Surveyors.</i>			1,784	61		
A. Russell.....	To pay expenses of April and July Sessions, 1869	70	00				
Hon. S. Richards.....	do do do do do	15	00				
	<i>Agents' Salaries, Commissions and Disbursements.</i>						
N. P. Wakefield.....	Postage	9	28				
Chas. W. Lout.....	On account his salary as Crown Land Agent, Muskoka.....	1,305	24				
W. Jackson.....	Postage for 1868-9	37	42				
A. McNabb.....	do do	56	02				
W. Harris.....	do do	5	04				
R. Roberts and P. C. Campbell.....	Forest ranging.....	250	00				

C. E. Bell.....	Advance on account disbursements.....	163 50
N. P. Wakefield.....	do do salary as agent.....	200 00
E. Perry.....	Postages.....	10 60
A. A. Campbell.....	Commission for December, 1868, March, June and September, quarters, 1869.....	857 83
J. Graham.....	do do.....	394 45
H. S. Huber.....	do do.....	545 50
W. Harris.....	do do.....	149 94
C. Holterman.....	do do.....	90 34
W. Jackson.....	do do.....	2,022 53
A. McNabb.....	do do.....	3,068 19
J. Macpherson.....	do do.....	305 07
E. Perry.....	do do.....	154 62
G. M. Roche.....	do do.....	392 93
J. Ross.....	do do.....	791 18
J. Sharman.....	do do.....	872 98
C. Wikler.....	do do.....	1,474 30
Los, Wilson.....	do do.....	208 66
P. C. Campbell.....	On account woodranging.....	590 02
T. H. Johnson.....	Disbursements in connection with Woods and Forests.....	750 00
A. Dredge & Co.....	Stationery for C. W. Lomé's agency.....	17 85
R. Roberts.....	On account woodranging.....	277 05
J. Shaw.....	do.....	303 32
W. C. Armstrong.....	Stationery and assistance, measuring logs.....	12 50
James Ross.....	Postages.....	4 99
H. Rowsell.....	Stationery supplied, J. R. Nash.....	32 15
W. Jackson.....	Inspecting lots.....	41 50
H. S. Huber.....	Postages.....	1 67
J. P. Moffatt.....	do and commissions.....	265 04
G. M. Roche.....	Postages.....	3 69
W. C. Armstrong.....	Salary as Crown Land agent, Peterborough.....	576 63
T. Gilbert.....	Guarding timber in Artemesia.....	13 50
Annie and Harriet Elliott.....	Six months' salary of the late J. F. Elliott.....	100 00
John Rogers.....	Inspecting lots in Sherbrooke.....	51 50
do.....	Salary and expenses as Crown Land agent.....	336 00
W. B. Byrne.....	do do.....	33 00
R. Roberts.....	do do.....	71 00
E. B. Borron.....	do do.....	638 13
J. K. Tait.....	Commission.....	297 15
J. D. Beatty.....	do.....	268 08
S. G. Lynn.....	do.....	172 15
Thomas Melbeth.....	Inspection.....	50 00
A. Jones.....	Expenses incurred seizing timber.....	21 00
Win. Russell.....	Inspecting.....	39 00
A. Russell.....	do.....	99 88
A. C. McDonell.....	Services woodranging.....	200 00
C. F. Holterman.....	Postages.....	1 19
G. A. Tice.....	Inspecting.....	3 00
Hon. S. Richards.....	To pay for inspecting timber and bushranging in the Upper Ottawa agency.....	75 00
J. F. Way.....	Disbursements do Belleville.....	504 00
Carried forward.....		19,215 81
		1,869 61
		78,787 34

Crown Lands Expenditure—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>				
<i>Agents' Salaries, Commissions and Disbursements—Continued.</i>				
J. R. Nash	Disbursements at Toronto Crown Timber Agency	413 61		
J. P. Way	Salary as Crown Timber Agent, Belleville Agency	1,440 00		
J. Macdunn	do - Clerk in office of J. P. Way, Belleville	800 00		
J. G. Crozier	do do do	500 00		
Rosetta Wakefield	On account of salary of late N. P. Wakefield	300 00		
B. Springer	Inspecting lot in Zone	20 25		
W. Bell	Examining lots in Alice	23 50		
W. Freeman	Wood ranging	335 00		
SURVEYS.				
A. B. Scott	Surveying mining locations Thunder Bay, Lake Superior	390 82		
Albert Powhe	Surveying and subdividing Big Island, Lake Rossseau	144 93		
Thomas Byrne	do Medors and Hagerman	2,523 94		
J. Grant	do Christie	1,249 65		
Walter Beaky	do Townships of Chaffey and part Stisted	3,945 45		
J. W. Fitzgerald	do do McKellar and part Ferguson	4,083 25		
Hector Cameron	Advance on account P. L. S. Crosbie Brady's survey of Residue of Anglesea	493 27		
John McIntyre	Supplies furnished A. B. Scott, and wages paid his men employed in survey of Mining Location, north of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior	145 75		
H. O. Wood	Survey of part of Mayo	1,703 00		
Hugh Wilson	do Location at Black Bay, Lake Superior, and of Township McTavish	1,265 00		
A. B. Ross	Supplies, &c., furnished—survey of Residue of Anglesea	232 00		
W. Beaky	Transport, supplies, &c., furnished P. L. S. Grant, on account survey of Christie	200 00		
John Grant	Pay list of men employed on survey of Christie	582 25		
A. B. Scott	Survey of McIntyre, and a Township north of the Township of Nelbing	2,700 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	Survey in the Huron and Ottawa Territories	100 00		
Michael Deane	do of a Township Onthine	260 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do of Townships McKellar, Ferguson, Christie, Chaffey and Stisted	35 60		
B. Springer	Survey North Half 11, in rear of Town Plot, Adelaide	112 00		
W. Beaky	do Timber Berths, limits, Spanish River	900 00		
B. Springer	do W 3/4 Lot A, 1st Con. Turnberry	59 00		
Forner & Kennedy	do of Township Faraday	300 00		
REFUNDS.				
Hon. S. Richards	To pay J. Griffin refund on Lot in Laxton		21,423 91	
		19,215 81	1,869 81	78,787 34
			23,048 17	
				11 26

Crown Lands Expenditure—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Hon. S. Richards		3,496	73	46,341	69	78,787	34
Do	To pay W. Sweeney, refund on lot in Lake	67	34				
Do	To pay A. Buchanan refund on lot in Agreement	36	70				
Do	do B. Farbutt	4	00				
Do	do T. Fleming	28	34				
Do	do T. Scott	39	00				
Do	do Blake, Kerr & Wells	100	00				
Do	do T. McDaniel	41	79				
Do	do Gillies & McLaren	175	00				
Do	do D. Buntin	10	00				
Do	do A. McPhail	43	43				
Do	do T. Probst	39	25				
Do	do J. Robinson	150	88				
Do	do George McLennan	5	00				
Do	do G. M. Roche	46	26				
Do	do J. Grandy	36	13				
Do	do J. Page	115	70				
Do	do P. Mayo	10	32				
Do	do John Skuce	31	44				
Do	do W. Haynes	38	10				
Do	do W. Gunter	30	51				
Do	do R. Blair	10	50				
Do	do C. McGlashan	65	55				
Do	do H. Bowers	21	55				
Do	do D. McLimes	299	15				
Do	do Paterson, Harrison & Bain	40	55				
Do	do W. McMillin	19	20				
Do	do R. Lockridge	13	66				
Do	do D. Campbell	51	59				
Do	do Mary Black	13	85				
Do	do George Cook	750	00				
Do	do J. Dewey	773	00				
Do	do G. Ward	112	50				
Do	do T. Collins	11	36				
Do	do M. Durkin	47	20				
Do	do J. Dewey	17	00				
Do	do G. Thompson	42	50				
Do	do E. O'Neill	92	20				
	<i>Brought forward.</i>						
	<i>REFUNDS—Continued.</i>						
	do mining location						
	do lot in Howick						
	do Gloucester						
	do Ashfield						
	do mining location						
	do lot in Morrison						
	do Anglesea						

Do	do	J. King	do	Darling	54 00
Do	do	T. Irish	do	Elzevir	45 30
Do	do	A. McNabb	do	McNabb	20 00
Do	do	E. Burnham	do	Linnisnore	50 00
Do	do	T. Forrest	do	Shunydale	69 42
Do	do	J. Rabbock	do	Sherwood	21 02
Do	do	J. P. Cummings	do	Elzevir	24 75
Do	do	R. Wright	do	Belmont	200 00
Do	do	B. McCormick	do	Keswick	253 93
Do	do	R. Stockhart	do	Elderslie	34 00
Do	do	W. Blair	do	Maloe	600 00
Do	do	J. Buchanan	do	Mount Forest	
Do	do	C. J. Bloomfield,	do	Canada Land and Emigration Company, refund of	
		10 per cent. reserve (on sale of lands to said Company) for road improvements,			
		expenditure Robeysgon Junction			
Do	Do	To pay J. Lockridge refund on lot in Sheffield			400 00
Do	Do	do T. Smith do do Amsterdam			6 68
Do	Do	do P. Gaffney do do Orford			12 95
Do	Do	do R. McLelland do do Manghan			48 30
Do	Do	do J. P. Way refund of charges erroneously deposited			20 00
Do	Do	do B. & F. Wright refund on lot in Stanhope			10 00
Do	Do	do A. J. Russell refund of charges erroneously deposited			28 95
Do	Do	do M. Stewart refund on lot in Kallador			6 00
Do	Do	do J. Lamrock do do Orford			52 60
Do	Do	do R. G. Loftus do do Zone			30 00
Do	Do	do P. Jones do do Malahide			110 65
Do	Do	do P. Dohoney do do Waxmanash			79 30
Do	Do	do P. Doyle do do Greenock			51 35
Do	Do	do Foulds Bros. refund of their claims against Crown Lands Department to 19th			13 00
		June, 1868			
Do	Do	To pay Geo. Kerby refund on lot in Stevenson			212 51
Do	Do	do J. Bishop do do Pogramont			19 80
Do	Do	do Cook Bros. do timber dues			140 00
Do	Do	do T. McCabe do lots in Belmont and Seymour			620 00
Do	Do	do J. Ashfield do timber dues			95 38
Do	Do	do J. Sargent do on lot in Sherbrooke			4 10
Do	Do	do E. G. Chaffey do do Storrington			40 00
Do	Do	do E. Law do do Keswick			10 00
Do	Do	do T. Reynolds do do Madoe			30 00
Do	Do	do W. Irwin do timber dues			461 32
Do	Do	do H. Thorne do on lot in Tudor			7 56
Do	Do	do Wm. Edwards do do Anstruther			100 00
Do	Do	do J. Leonard do do Harvey			22 80
Do	Do	do McLennan & Henderson refund on lot in Lanark			40 00
Do	Do	do G. Cooke do do Macaulay			22 00
Do	Do	do N. Purcell do do Belmont			70 00
Do	Do	do R. Wood do ground rent			100 00
Do	Do	do J. Dunlop do timber dues			3 05
Do	Do	do J. H. Williams do on lot in Wallace			443 85
		Carried forward			8 00
					11,730 35
					46,341 69
					78,787 34

Crown Lands Expenditure—Concluded.—Colonization Roads.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	11,729 35	46,341 69	78,787 34
	<i>REFUNDS—Continued.</i>			
Hon. S. Richards	To pay H. B. Rathburn & Son refund timber dues			28 41
do	do George Thompson refund of lot in Morrison			63 74
do	do James Hemphill do do Artemesia			160 65
do	do E. Mallory refund of timber dues.....			4 81
do	do Jarvis & Jarvis refund on lot in Emphrasia			12 00
do	do do do do do			5 27
do	do W. D. Pollard do do do do do			22 30
do	do Wm. Nesbitt do do do do do			100 67
do	do G. Bennister do do do do do			10 40
do	do A. Shaw do do do do do			4 00
do	do A. McLeod do do do do do			24 80
do	do D. Davie do do do do do			67 60
do	do P. Puffer do do do do do			42 24
do	do F. Skuce do do do do do			2 36
do	do J. Donaldson do do do do do			16 08
do	do W. Maxwell do do do do do			51 43
do	do G. Romney do do do do do			26 73
do	do W. McKay do do do do do			105 42
do	do account on timber dues			3 00
do	do on lot in Abinger			3 00
do	do do Abinger			1 45
do	do do Arthur			3 00
do	do do do Abinger			66 00
do	do do do location fees			114 85
do	do do do timber dues			200 00
do	do do do naming location			659 34
do	do do do timber dues			329 71
do	do do do on lot in Bruce			17 25
do	do do do do Matchedash			313 77
do	do do do timber dues			8 00
do	do do do ground rent.....			25 00
do	do do do on lot in Clarence			70 00
do	do do do do Forest			34 92
do	do do do do Russell			180 41
do	do do do do timber dues.....			25 00
do	do do do do timber dues			40 00
do	do do do do seizure of logs Round Fan Point.....			61 30
do	do do do do M. Langstaff refund.....			

Colonization Roads—Concluded.—Legislation.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		32,711 46			139,873 31	
	COLONIZATION ROADS—Continued.						
D. Wright.....	Account works Muskoka road.....		172 50				
A. Hamilton.....	do Washago wharf, &c.....		1,000 00				
C. Aylsworth.....	do Peterson Road.....		169 55				
J. Wilson.....	do Northern do.....		15 00				
G. Hunt.....	do Muskoka do.....		300 00				
J. Graham.....	do Furlitch do.....		186 67				
W. & R. Griffith.....	Provisions supplied J. Graham, Monck road.....		1,018 76				
W. L. Turney.....	Expenses attending Toronto on business connected with this service.....		16 00				
	Total Colonization Roads.....			35,589 94			35,589 94
	LEGISLATION.						
	SALARIES.						
Chas. T. Gillmor.....	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the House, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,400 per annum.....		1,400 00				
John Notman.....	Twelve months' salary as Assistant Clerk, and Accountant, at \$1,200 per annum.....		1,200 00				
J. J. Vance.....	do Clerk of Committees, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,200 per annum.....		1,200 00				
H. J. Hartney.....	Twelve months' salary as First Office Clerk, to 31st December, 1869, at \$800 per annum.....		800 00				
A. H. Sycere.....	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of Routine and Record to 31st December, 1869, at \$600 per annum.....		600 00				
A. Morrison.....	Twelve months' salary as Junior Clerk, to 31st December, 1869, at \$500 per annum.....		500 00				
Thos. Phillips.....	Twelve months' salary as Chief Messenger and House-keeper, to 31st December, 1869, at \$500 per annum.....		500 00				
D. Byrne.....	Twelve months' salary as Messenger, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1.00 per diem.....		365 00				
J. Bowman.....	Seven do Messenger, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1.00 do.....		219 00				
Wm. Johnson.....	do do Fireman, do.....		342 00				
C. A. Macdonald.....	Twelve do do Watchman, to 31st August, 1869, at \$1.00 do and.....		365 00				
W. R. Thompson.....	Seven do arrears.....		220 00				

S. J. Vankoughnet.....	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to 31st December, 1869, at \$400 per annum.....	400 00	
D. Bethune	Salary as Law Clerk and Librarian, from 22nd March to 30th June, 1869, at \$1,200 per annum	332 87	
A. Leith.....	One month's salary as Law Clerk, to 31st August, 1869, at \$1,000 per annum	83 34	
Miles O'Reilly	Salary as Law Clerk, 1868-9	1,000 00	
Alex. Gordon	Five months' salary as Librarian, to 31st December, 1869, at \$400 per annum	1,83 32	
John Stevenson	Salary as Speaker.....	1,000 00	
Fred'k W. Glackmeyer.....	do Sergeant-at-Arms	400 00	11,010 53
John Notman	INDEMNITY TO AND MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.....		44,519 90
	SESSIONAL MESSENGERS, WRITERS AND PAGES.		
J. King	Services as Assistant to Law Clerk.....	132 00	
E. Stevenson	do as extra writer 52 days at \$3.00 per diem	156 00	
E. H. Thompson.....	do do 31 do 2.00 do	62 00	
E. F. Mills	do do 52 do 2.00 do	104 00	
R. Essen	do do 52 do 2.00 do	104 00	
R. A. Kent	do do 52 do 2.00 do	104 00	
F. J. Joseph.....	do do 52 do 2.00 do	104 00	
Mr. Delanere	do as extra Clerk in office of Law Clerk, 30 days at \$2.00 per diem	60 00	
John Bowman	do as Messenger 53 days at \$1.50 per diem	79 50	
P. Walsh	do do 53 do 1.50 do	79 50	
C. J. McLennan	do do 40 do 1.25 do	65 00	
F. Clarke	do do 53 do 1.25 do	66 25	
A. McMullen	do do 53 do 1.25 do	65 00	
Robert Armour	do do 53 do 1.25 do	66 25	
John McCulla	do do 53 do 1.25 do	66 25	
Henry Thompson	do do 53 do 1.25 do	66 25	
D. Kannan	do do 54 do 1.25 do	67 50	
D. Lalor	do do 54 do 1.25 do	67 50	
A. R. Sager	do do 25 do 1.25 do	31 25	
Jno. B. Flennig	do do 52 do .75 do	39 00	
J. A. Macdonell	do do 52 do .75 do	39 00	
M. J. Hurd	do do 52 do .75 do	39 00	
T. O'Reilly	do do 52 do .75 do	39 00	
Robt. Leach	do do 52 do 1.00 do	52 00	
John Tinson	do do 52 do 1.00 do	52 00	
Henry Marshall	do do 53 do 1.75 do	66 25	
	POSTAGES AND COST OF HOUSE P. O.		1,856 25
John Buckley	Carrying mails to and from House P. O., to and from Toronto P. O. and Railway Stations, Session 1868-9.....	360 00	
Joseph Lesslie	Postage from 1st of January to 30th November, 1869	1,840 49	
	Carried forward.....	2,200 49	57,386 68
			175,463 25

Legislation—Concluded.—Administration of Justice.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>			2,200	49	57,386	68
	<i>POSTAGES AND COST OF HOUSE P. O.—Continued.</i>						
W. Bristowe.....	Services as Clerk, 52 days at \$4 per diem.....	208	00				
Do.....	do attending at P. O. prior to opening and subsequent to close of Session, 1869.....	40	00				
E. R. Macdonald.....	do 52 days at \$2 per diem.....	104	00				
Express Company.....	Stamping pad and charges.....	25	43			2,577	92
	<i>Stationery, including Printing, Printing Paper and Binding.</i>						
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing and Binding.....	9,559	64				
Joseph Farber, jun.....	Printing paper supplied.....	5,668	51				
James Campbell & Son.....	Stationery.....	9	87			15,248	02
	<i>PRINTING, BINDING AND CIRCULATING STATUTES.</i>						
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing and Binding the Statutes.....	1,580	63				
Express Company.....	Charges on Statutes.....	68	50			1,649	13
	<i>EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.</i>						
James Thompson.....	Expenses of election, South Lanark.....	401	21				
James Morris.....	do do North Renfrew.....	200	69			601	90
	<i>INCREASE OF LIBRARY.</i>						
Adam, Stevenson & Co.....	Books.....	732	64				
J. G. Allen.....	do.....	176	05				
G. E. Desbarats.....	do.....	64	75				
J. T. Rolph.....	Seals.....	8	00				
J. Thompson.....	Freight charges on books.....	4	50				
Express Company.....	do.....	7	96				
J. S. Smith.....	Part payment for file of Toronto "Globe".....	148	31			1,142	21
	<i>Contingencies.</i>						
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed statement, No. 13.....					3,279	53
	Total Legislation.....					81,885	39

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
COURT OF CHANCERY.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
A. N. Buell	Twelve months' salary as Master, to 31st December, 1869, at \$2,240 per annum	2,240 00	
Do	Arrears for 1868	760 00	
Geo. Hemings	Twelve months' salary as Taxing Officer, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,600 per annum.	1,600 00	
Water M. Ross	do	1,000 00	
J. P. Macdonald	do	800 00	
Alex. Grant	do	1,840 00	
A. Holmsted	do	1,000 00	
Thomas Gray	do	1,000 00	
W. Cummings	do	1,000 00	
F. Arnaldi	do	600 00	
A. F. McLean	do	500 00	
D. Sutherland	do	450 00	
H. Humphrey	One month's salary as Messenger, to 31st January, 1869, at \$365 per annum.	31 00	
W. D. Crofton	do	334 00	
Sir James Lukin Robinson	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Surrogate Court, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,600 per annum	1,600 00	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	14,755 00	
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed statement, No. 13	494 69	15,249 69
	COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>		
Robt. G. Dalton	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Crown, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,840 per annum	1,840 00	
John Small	Twelve months' salary as Senior Clerk, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,200 per annum.	1,200 00	
W. Lynes	do	1,000 00	
Alan Cameron	do	1,400 00	
A. H. B. Wadsworth	do	233 33	
James Alexander	Soven Clerk from 1st January to 1st August, 1869, at \$400 do		
	Twelve Houselceper and Messenger, to 31st December, 1869, at \$500 per annum	500 00	
A. Fleming	Twelve months' salary as Usher and Crier, to 31st December, 1869, at \$160 per annum.	160 00	
D. O'Connell	do	160 00	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	6,493 33	
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed Statement, No. 13	575 31	7,068 64
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		22,318 33
			257,348 64

Administration of Justice—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	S E R V I C E .			
	<i>Brought forward</i>		22,318 33	257,348 64
	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
M. B. Jackson.....	Twelve month's salary as Clerk of the Crown, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,840 per annum.....	1,840 00		
S. B. Clark.....	Twelve month's salary as Senior Clerk, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,200 per annum.....	1,200 00		
B. T. Jackson.....	Junior Clerk, do 1,000 do.....	1,000 00		
P. O'Connell.....	Crier and Usher, do 160 do.....	160 00		
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	4,200 00		
	For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed statement No. 13.....	233 50	4,433 50	
	CROWN COUNSEL—CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.			
John McNab.....	Services as Crown Counsel at York Winter Assizes, 1868.....	92 00		
J. H. Cameron.....	do Wentworth Spring Assizes, 1869.....	562 00		
Thomas Galt.....	do Brant Fall do.....	120 00		
do.....	do Middlesex Spring do.....	420 00		
do.....	do Lennox & Addington Spr'g do.....	92 00		
do.....	do Oxford Spring do.....	164 00		
do.....	do Ontario do do.....	100 00		
do.....	do Lincoln do do.....	373 00		
R. Macdonald.....	do Haldimand Spring do.....	215 00		
do.....	do Lincoln Fall do.....	202 82		
do.....	do Perth Spring do.....	336 00		
R. A. Harrison.....	do Simcoe Fall do.....	126 00		
do.....	do Peel do do.....	66 00		
do.....	do Hastings Spring do.....	112 00		
James O'Reilly.....	do Peterboro' Fall do.....	61 00		
do.....	do Victoria do do.....	18 00		
do.....	do Welland Spring do.....	140 00		
L. D. Raymond.....	do do Fall do.....	130 00		
do.....	do Elgin Spring do.....	100 00		
Albert Price.....	do Kent Fall do.....	64 00		
do.....	do Carleton Spring do.....	300 00		
D. B. Read.....	do Peel Fall do.....	25 00		
do.....	do Northumberland and Durham Fall Assizes, 1869.....	190 00		

Do	Hastings Fall Assizes 1869.....	124 00
Do	Prince Edward Fall Assizes, 1869.....	52 00
Do	Grey do	46 00
Do	Wellington Spring do	220 00
Do	Waterloo do	182 00
Do	Ontario Fall do	40 00
Do	Wellington Fall do	100 00
Do	Frontenac do	154 00
Do	Leeds & Grenville Spring do	544 62
Do	Victoria do	216 13
Do	Lanark do	20 12
Do	Peterboro' do	78 13
Do	Carleton do	209 37
Do	Renfrew Spring do	46 00
Do	Kent Spring do	138 00
Do	Middlesex Fall do	148 75
Do	Halton Spring do	106 00
Do	Halimand Fall do	38 00
Do	Norfolk Fall do	6 00
Do	Oxford Fall do	86 00
Do	Grey Spring do	130 00
Do	Brant Spring do	230 00
Do	Hamilton Spring do	122 00
Do	Huron Spring do	130 00
Do	Bruce Spring do	78 00
Do	Lambton Spring do	46 00
Do	Huron Fall do	152 00
Do	Bruce Fall do	86 60
Do	Prince Edward Spring do	26 00
Do	Simcoe Spring do	104 00
Do	Essex Spring do	265 00
Do	Norfolk Spring do	242 00
Do	Wentworth Fall do	604 00
Do	Essex Fall do	165 75
Do	Prescott and Russell Fall do	14 00
Do	Leeds and Grenville Fall do	231 00
Do	Frontenac Fall do	104 00
Do	Perth Fall do	46 00
Do	Northumberland and Durham Fall Assizes, 1869.....	112 00

9,482 69

3,777 40
1,520 48
2,382 75
2,376 77
3,990 72
1,681 89
15,730 01

257,348 64

36,234 52

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

C. R. Biggar	Treasurer of the County of Brant, expenditure for December, 1868, March and June quarters, 1869.....	3,777 40
A. Sprout	do Bruce, do Dec., 1868, June and Sept. quarters, 1869.	1,520 48
Z. Wilson	do Carleton, do Dec. quar., 1868, Mar. & June do	2,382 75
G. T. Clark	do Elgin, do March and June do	2,376 77
T. H. Wright	do Essex, do Dec. quar., '68, Mar., Jun. & Sep. do	3,990 72
John Irvine	do Frontenac, do Dec. quar., '68, March & June do	1,681 89
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	

A. T. McCord.....	do Toronto.	do Dec, '68, and Mar. and Sep. quarters, 1869.	5,133 43
F. W. Jarvis	Sheriff of County York, expense connected with Whalen trial.	do	489 95
W. F. Powell	do Carleton, services of guard, and other expenses during confinement of Whalen.	do	337 50
M. Hayes	Special services as Crown Attorney, Perth	do	20 00
J. H. Cameron	Services in <i>re</i> indictment against City of Hamilton and C. W. Railway Company, for non-repair Desjardins Canal Bridge	do	45 20

97,424 51

MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.

Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.

W. Ruidge	Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Brant, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869	do	300 00
W. Gunn	do	do	300 00
Jones Prager	do	do	400 00
T. D. Warren	do	do	300 00
D. A. McMullin	do	do	400 00
P. O'Reilly	do	do	300 00
P. Inglis	do	do	400 00
R. V. Griffith	do	do	300 00
W. L. P. Eager	do	do	300 00
A. G. Northrup	do	do	400 00
Hugh Johnstone	do	do	300 00
T. A. Ireland	do	do	400 00
J. R. Gemmill	do	do	300 00
Charles Rice	do	do	400 00
A. Thompson	do	do	300 00
S. Reynolds Junr.	do	do	400 00
J. B. McGuin	do	do	400 00
F. A. B. Clench	do	do	400 00
John McBeth	do	do	400 00
G. C. Rapalje	do	do	400 00
R. D. Chatterton	do	do	400 00
J. V. Ham	do	do	400 00
James Kinrea	do	do	165 65
W. A. Campbell	do	do	125 28
James Canfield	do	do	82 81
James A. Austin	do	do	300 00
James McFadden	do	do	300 00
John Twigg	do	do	300 00
Thomas Fortye	do	do	300 00
J. W. Marston	do	do	300 00
R. McDonald	do	do	400 00
Jonathan Lane	do	do	300 00
William Grice	do	do	300 00
James Colquhoun	do	do	300 00
J. P. Willson	do	do	300 00
James Hough	do	do	300 00
S. H. Gheat	do	do	400 00

12,075 78

Carried forward.....

145,734 81

237,348 64

Administration of Justice—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
F. W. Jarvis	Sheriff of York, attending Court of Error and Appeal and Queen's Bench.....	246	34				
Geo. J. Grauge	Wellington, services of himself and Constables attending sittings, Court of Chancery.....			145,734	81	257,348	64
John Smith	do Brant, do	41	00				
J. A. Woodruff	do Lancela, do	6	00				
F. G. Dickson	do Leeds and Grenville, do	18	50				
D. E. McIntyre	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, do	19	00				
N. G. Reynolds	do Ontario, do	49	00				
Wm. Ferguson	do Frontenac, do	17	50				
do do	do Northumberland and Durham, do	47	00				
James Hall	do do do	103	50				
A. Ross	do Peterborough, do	15	00				
E. Deedes	do Oxford, do	84	00				
James Flintoft	do Norfolk, do	18	50				
George Taylor	do Lambton, do	27	50				
John McIwen	do Hastings, do	43	00				
John McDonald	do Essex, do	8	00				
R. Madewell	do Huron, do	20	00				
N. McDougall	do Perth, do	28	50				
E. C. Thomas	do Victoria, do	31	00				
W. Ruidigo	do Wentworth, do	94	50				
Wm. Gunn	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Brant, stationery, postage, and attending Assizes	82	00				
James Frazer	do Bruce, do	28	71				
T. D. Warren	do Carleton, do	53	27				
D. A. McMullin	do Polgin, do	27	63				
P. O'Reilly	do Essex, do	69	90				
P. Inglis	do Frontenac, do	68	00				
R. V. Griffith	do Grey, do	25	00				
W. L. T. Bager	do Falkland, do	33	11				
A. G. Northrup	do Halton, do	26	30				
Hugh Johnston	do Hastings, do	66	91				
T. A. Ireland	do Huron, do	46	80				
J. R. Gemmell	do Kent, do	40	55				
Charles Rice	do Lambton, do	20	00				
S. Reynolds, jun	do Lanark, do	20	41				
	do Leeds and Grenville, do	46	31				

J. B. McQuinn	do	do	30 30
F. A. B. Clench	do	do	41 00
John McBeth	do	do	60 25
C. C. Rapalje	do	do	36 25
R. D. Chatterton	do	do	56 75
J. V. Ham	do	do	34 24
J. A. Austin	do	do	25 70
James McFadden	do	do	47 29
Thomas Forcye	do	do	38 33
J. W. Marston	do	do	8 28
John Twigg	do	do	49 40
A. Thompson	do	do	25 00
R. McDonald	do	do	37 85
William Grace	do	do	45 67
James Colquhoun	do	do	20 00
I. P. Willson	do	do	32 34
James Hough	do	do	60 72
S. H. Ghent	do	do	88 00
J. Lane	do	do	40 00
James Canfield	do	do	37 00
John Doran	do	do	507 23
T. H. Johnson	do	do	224 23
R. Carney	do	do	2,068 28
T. H. Johnson	do	do	30 55
F. W. Herrick	do	do	300 00
C. W. Lount	do	do	26 69
R. G. Dalton	do	do	166 00
M. B. Jackson	do	do	122 42
T. H. Johnson	do	do	917 75
R. Carney	do	do	1,400 00
J. McP. Hamilton	do	do	800 00
Henry Pilgrim	do	do	500 00
J. M. Savage	do	do	800 00
C. W. Lount	do	do	1,000 00
Hon. J. H. Cameron	do	do	3,000 00
14,249 66			
159,984 47			
G. McMicken	do	do	553 69
Ira Lewis	do	do	418 65
do	do	do	65 45
S. S. Macdonell	do	do	30 00
W. A. Campbell	do	do	48 95
do	do	do	68 99
do	do	do	20 00
1,205 73			
257,348 64			

Lennox and Addington,	do	do	30 30
Lincoln,	do	do	41 00
Middlesex,	do	do	60 25
Norfolk,	do	do	36 25
Northumberland and Durham,	do	do	56 75
Ontario,	do	do	34 24
Peel,	do	do	25 70
Perth,	do	do	47 29
Peterborough,	do	do	38 33
Prescott and Russell,	do	do	8 28
Prince Edward,	do	do	49 40
Renfrew,	do	do	25 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,	do	do	37 85
Victoria,	do	do	45 67
Waterloo,	do	do	20 00
Welland,	do	do	32 34
Wellington,	do	do	60 72
Wentworth,	do	do	88 00
Simcoe,	do	do	40 00
Oxford,	do	do	37 00
Salary as Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Nipissing, from 21st August to 31st December, 1869	do	do	507 23
Disbursements on account of Administration of Justice, Nipissing, from 31st Dec., 1868, to December 31st, 1869	do	do	224 23
Sheriff of Algoma, Criminal Justice expenditure, from 31st December, 1868, to Dec. 31st, 1869	do	do	2,068 28
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nipissing, Office, 11th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1868	do	do	30 55
Rent of Court House at Sault Ste Marie	do	do	300 00
Stationery, blank forms, &c., for his Office, Muskoka	do	do	26 69
Services as Clerk of Assizes, Toronto, Queen's Bench	do	do	166 00
do do Common Pleas	do	do	122 42
Salary as Stipendiary Magistrate, Nipissing, from 1st January to 23rd August, 1869	do	do	917 75
Twelve months' salary as Treasurer of Judicial District of Algoma to 31st Dec., 1869	do	do	1,400 00
do Clerk of the Peace,	do	do	800 00
do Clerk of District Court,	do	do	500 00
do Registrar,	do	do	800 00
do Stipendiary Magistrate, Nipissing, do do	do	do	1,000 00
Annual Grant to Law Society for expense of lighting and heating Osgoode Hall, Toronto	do	do	3,000 00
SPECIAL SERVICES.			
Services and expenses incurred in re Belle River Arson and Murder	do	do	553 69
do do re Melady Murder	do	do	418 65
Special Services re Seaforth murder case	do	do	65 45
Attending at Toronto, and expenses re Melady case	do	do	30 00
County Attorney, Essex, special services re Belle River Arson and Murder	do	do	48 95
Services as Acting Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Oxford	do	do	68 99
Expenses opening County Court at Woodstock	do	do	20 00
Carried forward.....			

Administration of Justice—Concluded.—Public Works and Buildings.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,206 73	159,984 47	257,348 64
	<i>SPECIAL SERVICES—Continued.</i>			
G. McVicken	Services <i>re</i> Coining case, County of Carleton	88 00		
P. McGregor	Law costs, Tracy <i>v.</i> Attorney General	14 00		
Do	do <i>v.</i> Attorney General	8 50	1,316 23	
	<i>Expenses incurred in re Driscoll Murder, Kingston.</i>			
A. F. Kirkpatrick	To pay expenses connected with above	661 07	661 07	
	<i>Expenses incurred in re Newbecker Murder.</i>			
Michael Laporte	To meet expenses connected with above	401 78	401 78	
	<i>SEALS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES.</i>			
Thomas Smith	Seal for Division Court, Middlesex	7 00		
Copp, Clarke & Co.	Seals for County Courts	76 00		
	<i>Total Administration of Justice</i>		83 00	162,446 55
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
	DEPARTMENTAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.			
Consumers Gas Co	Gas	1,387 11		
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water	799 33		
John Cheneaux	Carpenter work	1,292 94		
George Hartling	Gas fittings	442 27		
Chaufey Bros	Fuel	771 45		
Wm. Myles	do	881 35		
Grant & Yorke	Making drains, repairs, &c.	178 45		
John Boxall	Plumbers' work, Ventilator, Coal Oil, &c.	853 27		
Donald Grant	Carpenter work	388 00		
Robert Bell	Painting, Glazing and Whitewashing	206 63		
D. Devlin	Filling up and levelling grounds	419 25		

F. H. Heward.....	Insurance.....	191 67
James E. Smith.....	do	245 75
J. & J. Taylor.....	Safe for Public Works Department.....	90 00
Do.....	do	130 00
Henry Lewis.....	Iron shutters for vault Treasury Department.....	70 00
Jacques & Hay.....	Furniture.....	303 30
John B. Smith.....	Lumber.....	202 37
Hugh Miller & Co.....	Paints, Oils, &c.....	52 04
Henry Lewis.....	Repairs to shutters on vault, Secretary's Office.....	30 00
Heran Piper.....	Lamps, Oil, Furnishings and Hardware.....	96 88
P. O'Brien.....	Carriage and levelling grounds.....	5 80
W. Law.....	Clearing snow.....	32 25
M. O'Connor.....	Glazier's work.....	5 20
George Kingham.....	Iron piping and repairs.....	12 19
P. O'Brien.....	Cleaning ash pit.....	1 20
W. West.....	Desk for Inspector of Prisons.....	10 55
Ontario Ice Co.....	Ice.....	36 00
P. Paterson & Son.....	Hardware and Glass.....	93 45
John Hudson.....	Sweeping Chimneys.....	3 80
R. Jordan & Co.....	Brooms, Soap, &c.....	28 10
Thomas Lalor.....	Window fastenings, &c.....	65 01
T. C. Clisholm.....	Fuel.....	1,081 86
Scott & Stallery.....	Repairing stone steps in front of buildings.....	45 87
H. Graham & Co.....	Travelling and Carpeting supplied.....	61 53
E. A. Mara.....	do.....	30 00
L. N. Molesworth.....	do.....	12 70
Geo. Keith.....	Grass Seed.....	2 70
Chas. Thompson.....	Candles and Matches, &c.....	25 40
H. Phillips.....	Work done at the Attorney-General's Office.....	11 50
Hugh Caldwell.....	Iron.....	1 60
S. Hill.....	Ice for east wing.....	6 00
A. McDonell.....	Twelve months' salary as Fireman to 31st December, 1869, and allowance for cleaning.....	600 00
John Silmser.....	do Maintenance.....	2808 59
	Charged to Capital Account.....	8780 58
	do Maintenance.....	11589 17
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.	
Thomas Stern.....	Salary as Clerk of the Works.....	257 50
Grant & York.....	On account of contract for building.....	31,961 90
Handy & Langley.....	Services as Architects and Commission.....	1,048 55
John Greenleaf.....	On account of Contract for building stables.....	3,655 01
J. B. Smith.....	Lumber.....	37 35
Grant & York.....	Repairing old guard-house.....	42 75
De Zouché Bros.....	Expenses connected with furnishing, &c.....	150 00
Consumers' Gas Company.....	Putting in iron piping.....	45 34
Wm. Myles.....	Coal.....	265 35
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	37,401 75
		11,589 17
		11,589 17

Public Works and Buildings—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>				
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO—Continued.				
John Boxall	Stove-pipes, &c.	36 45		
Hon. John Carling	Advertising for tenders	90 22		
Do	Expenses to Montreal	28 00		
Do	To meet pay-lists of men employed in laying out grounds	1,209 48		
Geo. Jaing	do do	284 40		
Daniel Devlin	For superintending	399 60		
Express Company	Carting and filling in earth about grounds	8 15		
M. Roach	Charges	80 00		
M. J. Smith	Services as Watchman	6 25		
P. Walsh	do	15 50		
T. Nightingale	Manure supplied	24 00		
Dobbie & Carrie	Drain tile	5 64		
Thos. Izlor	Merchandise	3 80		
Ridout, Aikenshead & Crombie	Iron work	92 85		
John Bradford	Axes, barrows, &c.	9 75		
	Three ladders			
	Charged to Capital Account.....		39,695 84	
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.				
Hon. John Carling	To pay for wood coal, water &c., for the quarters ended 31st December, 1868, and 30th September, 1869	923 68		
E. G. Curtis	To pay for wood, coal, water, &c., for the quarters ended, 31st March and 31st December, 1869	1,145 06		
Wm. Edwards	To pay for wood, coal, water, &c., for the quarter ended 30th June, 1869	390 72		
	Charged to Maintenance Account.....		2,459 46	
DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.				
James Smith	Services as Architect	1,000 00		
C. W. & T. L. Kompster	On Account contract for building	34,000 00		
James Price	Five months' salary as Clerk of the Works	333 00		
Jacques & Hay	(Cabinet work	14 50		
Robertson & Cook	Advertising	17 60		
James Beatty	do	17 25		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	22 74		

Hon. John Carling	To pay purchase money of site	4,900 00
Ross, Bell & Holden	Conveyancing re purchase of ditto	67 75
E. Myers & Co.	Advertising tenders	2 40
W. Edwards	To pay for advertising for tenders in sundry newspapers	275 51
Hon. Jno. Carling	Expenses to, at, and from Belleville in selecting site	40 00
J. W. Laigneur	Traveling expenses ditto of self, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Public Works	31 40
T. N. Molesworth	Service in connection with this work	60 00
W. Edwards	Expenses to and at Hamilton ditto	8 90
K. Tully	“ inspecting at Belleville	60 20
W. R. Gemmell	Services as draughtsman	82 00
	Charged to Capital Account	40,993 25
NEW WINGS, PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.		
Scott & Stollery	Slating and materials	1,168 00
George Fitzgibbon	On account of contract for tinsmithing	2,550 00
D. S. Keith	do plumbing	2,550 00
G. Pearcey & Son	do painting	1,129 00
Dickey, Neill & Co.	do smith's work	14,960 00
Michael Hynes	do plastering	3,995 00
D. & J. Macdonald	do carpentering	6,450 60
T. Labor	do iron work	87 40
P. Paterson & Sons	do iron piping	1,802 65
Wm. Campbell	do drain pipes, &c	447 50
John Boxall	do bricklaying	21,819 24
George Harding	do plumbing	1,488 71
Kausay & Farquhar	do stone chimney piece	269 75
John Marvyn	Six months' salary as Clerk of Works	471 00
Noah L. Piper	Grates, &c	231 00
John McBean	Lumber furnished	8 32
R. Dennis	Drain pipes	11 00
E. Besoby	Line	22 50
Wm. Edwards	To meet pay-lists of workmen employed from 15th April to 31st October, 1869	2,209 52
D. & J. McDonald	Material furnished for use of masons	50 75
W. Woods	Shaping tools	27 47
B. Young	Sand supplied	35 00
Scott & Stollery	Bricks	64 54
W. R. Gemmell	Services as draughtsman	12 00
Kivas Tully	Expenses at Ottawa, on business in connection with this work	28 00
Hon. Jno. Carling	Advertising for tenders in sundry newspapers	139 43
Do	To pay freight on sewerage pipes	22 00
James E. Smith	Insurance and carpenter's risk	245 75
	INSURANCE ON NEW WINGS P. L. A.	62,860 38
	Carried forward	157,843 85

419,775 19

Public Works and Buildings—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
John Harper.....	Work as per contract.....			157,843	85	419,775	19
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>						
	HOUSE FOR CABRETAKE P. L. A., TORONTO.			000	00		
	FURNISHING NEW WINGS P. L. A., TORONTO.						
Robert Barber, jun.....	Blankets furnished.....		208	25			
Thomson & Burns.....	Table cutlery and hardware.....		221	05			
P. Peterson & Son.....	Hardware.....		7	50			
Chas. Carnegie.....	Time-pieces.....		22	50			
N. L. Piper.....	Hardware furnished.....		181	75			
Henry Graham & Co.....	Matting and carpeting supplied.....		462	10			
Jacques & Hay.....	Furniture.....		119	00			
W. Edwards.....	Expenses to Oshawa to select furniture and freight on same.....		20	30			
Oshawa Cabinet Company.....	Sofas, furniture, &c.....		891	84			
Geo. Winks & Co.....	Carpetings.....		126	03			
E. & C. Gurney.....	Stoves, hardware.....		102	45			
R. W. Laird.....	Mirrors and Picture Frames.....		130	00			
Byrce, McTurrich & Co.....	Sheeting, &c.....		378	02			
Moffat, Murray & Co.....	do and Cottons.....		583	91			
W. H. Rice, jun.....	Fire-fenders.....		48	00			
	NEW PUMPING ENGINE P. L. A., TORONTO.			3,505	73		
Dickey, Neill & Co.....	Castings and iron work per contract.....		1,189	02			
James Marvin.....	Laying foundation.....		79	80			
Scott & Stollery.....	Stone supplied.....		219	60			
J. Smith.....	Lumber do.....		9	23			
	Charged to Capital Account.....					868,769	51
	LUNATIC ASYLUM, LONDON.						
Chas. Potter.....	Drawing Implements.....		55	75			
D. & J. Macdonald.....	Carpenter Work.....		57	65			
J. M. Cousins.....	Excavating, &c., per contract.....		2,345	67			
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing.....		26	82			
Thomas H. Tracey.....	Stabary as Clerk of Work and Draughtsman.....		715	00			
Hoyt & Strickland.....	On account contract building.....		43,350	00			
Talbot & Cousins.....	do.....		685	00			

Hon. Jno. Carling	To pay purchase money of land for Asylum.....	11,500 00	
J. H. Barrett.....	Copying Plans.....	24 00	
Michael Shea.....	Graveling Roads.....	72 00	
James Pridely.....	In payment of land for site.....	9,000 00	
Wm. Pope.....	Two months' salary as Foreman.....	4,250 00	
Hugh Melville.....	Work at outbuildings, as per contract.....	2,040 00	
John Christie.....	do main drain.....	65 36	
D. Wilson.....	Expenses connected with purchase of site.....	126 95	
Elliott & Fraser.....	Conveyancing.....	16 75	
J. C. Bennett.....	Plans for Plains.....	216 10	
Kivas Tully.....	Travelling expenses, inspecting.....	48 00	
Hon. Jno. Cadogan.....	do selecting site.....	88 50	
T. N. Molesworth, C. E.....	Services in connection with this work.....	54 00	
W. R. Gemmill.....	do as Draughtsman.....	5 00	
John Cameron.....	Law expenses.....	289 12	
William Edwards.....	To pay for advertising for tenders in sundry papers.....		
	Charged to Capital Account.....		75,161 07
	OSGOODE HALL, REPAIRS.		
Jacques & Hay.....	Furniture.....	9 60	
B. Walker & Sons.....	Matting.....	81 45	
John Clements.....	Carpenter work.....	44 75	
R. G. Dalton.....	To pay Jacques & Hay for cabinet work and repairs.....	105 65	
H. Grahnan & Co.....	Matting.....	12 75	
	Charged to Maintenance.....		257 20
	LOCK ON ROSSEAU RIVER.		
Hunter, Rose Co.....	Printing.....	21 76	
A. G. Robinson.....	Salary as Clerk of Works to 30th November, 1869.....	417 00	
John Ginty.....	On account of contract.....	4,430 50	
T. N. Molesworth, C. E.....	Services in connection with this work.....	576 52	
Wm. Whiteside.....	Dredging River.....	780 00	
J. T. Kirkpatrick.....	Scoff for dredging.....	400 00	
William Edwards.....	To pay for advertising for tenders in sundry papers.....	178 62	
Charles Potter.....	One levelling instrument.....	65 00	
J. W. Gale.....	Sundries.....	2 13	
Hon. Jno. Carling.....	Travelling expenses of self and Departmental Officers inspecting work.....	79 00	
A. G. Robinson.....	Expenses incurred in marking out channel for dredging.....	18 73	
Wm. Norrie.....	Sinking test pits between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.....	9 00	
	Charged to Capital Account.....		6,478 26
	LOCK AT YOUNG'S POINT.		
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing.....	19 63	
	Carried forward.....	19 63	245,843 76
			419,775 19

Public Works and Buildings—Concluded—Asylum Maintenance.—Reformatory.—Immigration.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>					419,795	19
	<i>LOCK AT YOUNG'S POINT—Continued.</i>					245,843	76
James Ross	Salary as Clerk of Works to 30th Nov., 1869	435	00				
McDonell & McDonald	On account of contract	8,878	75				
John Barnham	In payment of land	750	00				
A. G. Robinson	Expenses connected with exhibition of plans at Peterborough	113	52				
T. N. Molesworth	Services in connection with surveys and plans for construction of Lock	449	00				
A. G. Ross	To pay for use of boat, &c.	16	33				
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses to inspect work	10	00				
Wm. Edwards	To pay for advertising in sundry newspapers	50	22				
F. Finch	Baggessing conveyance of lands	6	00				
	Charged to Capital Account.....			10,788	45		
	NAVIGATION BETWEEN BALSAM AND CAMERON LAKES.						
T. N. Molesworth, C. E.	Services and expenses in connection with this work	357	55				
W. R. Gemmill	do as Draughtsman	36	00				
Wm. Edwards	To pay for advertising for tenders in sundry papers.....	102	08				
	Charged to Capital Account.....			405	63		
	SURVEY OF SWAMP AND DRAINAGE OF CROWN LANDS.						
R. Gilmer	Surveying, assistants and expenses.....	1,177	14				
T. N. Molesworth, C. E.	Services of himself and assistants, and travelling expenses in connection with this work	1,471	01				
H. Piper & Co.	Clamping box	10	00				
W. Holwell	Services as Draughtsman, &c	151	00				
A. N. Molesworth	do	45	00				
F. Morrison	Blankets	8	40				
James Aldous	Canvas tents	43	00				
D. Galbraith & Co.	Buffalo robes	16	50				
	Charged to Capital Account.....					2,925	05
	Total Public Works and Buildings.....					200,052	89

ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.		
Maintenance and Salaries of Officers, Provincial Lamentic Asylum, Toronto, and Branch, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1869, as per Statement No. 14.....		73,813 86
Maintenance and Salaries of Officers, Malden Asylum, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1869, as per Statement No. 15.....		32,450 98
Maintenance and Salaries of Officers, Orillia Asylum, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1869, as per Statement No. 16.....		16,880 62
		123,145 46
REFORMATORY.		
Maintenance and Salaries of Officers, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1869, as per Statement No. 17.....		23,557 50
IMMIGRATION.		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing pamphlets, &c.....	7,434 53
J. Lesslie.....	Postage on do.....	272 67
Express Company.....	Charges on do.....	201 85
Robertson & Cook.....	Advertising.....	30 00
Grand Trunk Railway Company.....	Passes for immigrants.....	1,196 40
Great Western Railway Company.....	do.....	1,246 68
Northern Railway Company.....	do.....	744 76
<i>Robt</i> Printing Company.....	Copies <i>Canada Farmer</i>	88 00
J. P. Edwards.....	Services as extra Clerk Immigration Branch of Department of Public Works.....	249 00
Thomas McMurray.....	Services.....	200 00
Rev. Wm. Fraser.....	Pamphlets.....	25 00
J. A. Donaldson.....	Agent, Toronto, expenses incurred for provisions, &c., for immigrants.....	2,733 62
W. J. Wells.....	do.....	131 23
James Macpherson.....	do.....	57 93
W. J. Wells.....	do.....	58 58
Thomas White.....	Expenses and services as Immigration Commissioner to England.....	1,290 00
Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	For agricultural journals.....	500 00
Do.....	Services editing emigration pamphlets.....	145 00
W. Hewitt.....	Hardware.....	1 43
W. C. Chewett & Co.....	Lithographing and printing maps.....	480 00
H. Perie.....	Drawing maps.....	83 00
R. H. Rae.....	Expenses incurred at Hamilton agency.....	331 55
A. Macpherson.....	German posters.....	60 00
W. Jenkinson.....	Services as messenger.....	10 00
Jones & Holland.....	Year books.....	23 00
Sundry persons.....	Freight charges.....	15 88
Jas. McPherson.....	Expenses at Kingston agency.....	28 39
J. T. Rolph.....	Post Office stamp.....	8 00
Hon. Jno. Carling.....	Expenses to Ottawa attending conference.....	28 00
Wm. Edwards.....	Sundry petty disbursements.....	10 50
		17,595 00
		844,146 04

Carried forward.....

Lamarie, South	700 00
Leeds & Grenville	700 00
Leeds and Grenville, South	700 00
Lemnox	700 00
Lincoln	700 00
London	350 00
Middlesex, North	700 00
Middlesex, East	700 00
Middlesex, West	700 00
Monk	700 00
Niagara	350 00
Northumberland, East	700 00
Northumberland, West	700 00
Norfolk, North	700 00
Norfolk, South	700 00
Ontario, North	700 00
Ontario, South	700 00
Oxford, North	700 00
Oxford, South	700 00
Ottawa	350 00
Peel	700 00
Perth, North	700 00
Perth, South	700 00
Peterboro', East	700 00
Prescott	700 00
Prince Edward	700 00
Renfrew, North	700 00
Renfrew, South	700 00
Russell	700 00
Simcoe, North	700 00
Stamont	700 00
Toronto	550 00
Victoria, North	700 00
Victoria, South	700 00
Waterloo, North	633 00
Waterloo, South	700 00
Welland	700 00
Wellington, North	700 00
Wellington, Centre	700 00
Wellington, South	700 00
Wentworth, North	700 00
Wentworth, South	700 00
York, North	700 00
York, East	700 00
York, West	700 00
Hastings, West	501 00
Simcoe, South	700 00
Peterboro', West	700 00
53,894 00	
844,146 04	

Carried forward

Agriculture—*Concluded*.—Miscellaneous.—Hospitals and Charities.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		53,894 00	844,146 04
	FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.			
Hon. Jno. Carling	To pay Legislative Grant to the Fruit Growers' Association		350 00	
Do	To pay grant to Ontario Agricultural Association		10,000 00	
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.			
Hon. Jno. Carling	To pay Legislative Grant to the following Institutes :—			
	Paris.....	150 00		
	Seaforth	200 00		
	Toronto	200 00		
	Schomberg	30 00		
	Meadford	107 59		
	Berlin	103 48		
	Hamilton	200 00		
	Bowmanville	125 00		
	Galt	100 00		
	Oshawa	200 00		
	New Market	30 00		
	Whitby	150 00		
	Streetsville	197 00		
	Mitchell	100 00		
	Smith's Falls	40 00		
	Stratford	119 50		
	Avr	41 84		
	Milton	50 00		
	Brighton	100 00		
	Kingston	200 00		
	Woodstock	200 00		
	Thorold	100 00		
	Peterboro'	200 00		
	Meriville	63 00		
	Dundas	200 00		
	Brantford	100 00		
	Total Agriculture.....		3,307 41	67,551 41

MISCELLANEOUS.		2,530 85
J. W. Langmuir.....	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Prisons, to 31st December, 1869, at \$2,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Do	Travelling expenses and express charges	505 43
Do	To pay for sets Prison Reports.....	15 00
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing done for Office of Inspector of Prisons.....	10 42
Do	Cost of printing the <i>Official Gazette</i>	3,094 09
Joseph Leslie	do	42 33
Hon. Sidney Smith	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Registry Offices, to 31st December, 1869, at \$2,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Hon. T. B. Wood	On account of expenses of arbitration	275 00
W. Bruce	Services and expenses as Secretary	100 00
T. Hammond	Gratuity on dispensing with his services.....	350 00
F. A. Hall	do	1,400 00
C. W. Hurd	do	250 00
D. A. Grant	do	800 00
G. E. Lindsay	do	530 00
A. H. B. Wadsworth	do	400 00
J. Alley	do	1,400 00
W. Bibbs	do	300 00
A. Russell.....	do	3,250 00
Thomas Hector	do	2,700 00
J. Tohmie	do	1,400 00
A. Russell.....	do	400 00
Total Miscellaneous.....		13,180 00
Total Miscellaneous.....		21,222 27
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.		
T. Woodside.....	Aid to House of Industry, Toronto.....	2,400 00
Do	do Protestants' Orphan Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto.....	610 00
Do	do Lyng-in Hospital, Toronto	480 00
Do	do Magdalen Asylum, do	480 00
J. W. Brent.....	do do for County Patients, Toronto	6,400 00
Do	do Girls' Home and Public Nursery, do	4,800 00
T. Woodside.....	do House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston.....	320 00
Do	do Orphans' Home, do	2,400 00
Do	do City Hospital, Hamilton.....	640 00
Do	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.....	800 00
Do	do Orphans' Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton	4,800 00
Do	do Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	640 00
Do	do	1,200 00
Total Miscellaneous.....		20,640 00

932,919 72

Carried forward.....

Hospitals and Charities—Concluded.—Literary and Scientific Institutions.—Education.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	26,610 00		932,919 72
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES—Continued.			
T. Woodside.....	Aid to Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00		
Do.....	Part of Grant in aid of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	2,250 00		
Campbell & Cassells.....	do.....	750 00		
F. P. Rooney.....	Grant in aid of House of Providence, Toronto.....	320 00		
Do.....	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto.....	610 00		
Samuel Taylor.....	do.....	4,800 00		
G. W. Yarker.....	General Hospital, Kingston.....	2,400 00		
A. Fisher.....	do.....	1,000 00		
	do.....		40,000 00	40,000 00
	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.			
G. Rolph.....	Aid to Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg.....	750 00		
T. Woodside.....	do.....	750 00		
Do.....	School of Medicine, Kingston.....	750 00		
Do.....	do.....	750 00		
Do.....	Canadian Institute, do.....	300 00		
Do.....	do.....	300 00		
Do.....	do.....		3,600 00	3,600 00
	EDUCATION.			
	EDUCATION OFFICE.			
	<i>Salaries.</i>			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson.....	Twelve months' salary as Chief Superintendent of Education, to 31st December, 1869, at \$4,000 per annum.....	4,000 00		
J. George Hodgins.....	do.....	2,200 00		
Alexander Marling.....	do.....	1,400 00		
A. Williamson.....	Senior Clerk, and Accountant do.....	500 00		
F. J. Taylor.....	Clerk of Correspondence do.....	1,000 00		
J. T. R. Stinson.....	do.....	800 00		
W. H. Atkinson.....	Assistant do.....	600 00		
James Moore.....	do.....	365 00		
Do.....	do.....	48 00		
	Allowance for office cleaning.....			
				11,313 00

<i>Contingencies.</i>		2,227 27	13,540 27
NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
For the year ended 31st December, 1869, as per detailed statement, No. 13			
NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Twelve months' salary as Head Master of the Normal School, to 31st December, 1869, at \$2,000 per annum	do	\$1,500 per annum.	2,000 00
Twelve months' salary as Second Master	do	700	1,500 00
do Writing	do	240	700 00
do Drawing	do	400	240 00
do Music	do	300	400 00
do Gymnastic	do	1,000	300 00
do Master, Boys' Model School	do	31st March, 1869, at \$600 per annum.	1,000 00
do do First Assistant Master	do	31st December, 1869, at \$700 per annum.	150 00
Nine months' salary as First Assistant Master of the Normal School, 31st December, 1869, at \$700 per annum			525 00
Three months' salary as Second Assistant Master of the Normal School, 31st December, 1869, at \$600 per annum			150 00
Three months' salary as Second Master of the Normal School, to 31st March, 1869, at \$520 per annum			130 00
Six months' salary as Second Master of the Normal School, to 31st September, 1869, at \$600 per annum			300 00
Three months' salary as Mistress Girl's Model Sch., to 31st Mar., '69, at \$600 per annum.	do	to 31st Dec., '69,	150 00
Nine	do	700	525 00
Twelve	do	500	500 00
do First Assistant	do	400	400 00
do Second	do	300	300 00
do Janitor	do		60 00
Allowance for cleaning			360 00
Twelve months' as Gardener, to 31st December, 1869, at \$360 per annum			360 00
do Engineer in charge of boilers, to 31st Dec., 1869, at \$336 per annum.			336 00
Three	do	300	75 00
do Furnaceman, and cleaning, to 31st March, 1869, at 350	do	31st Dec., 1869, at 350	262 50
Nine	do		60 00
Allowance for cleaning			
Twelve months' salary as Assistant Gardener, to 31st December, 1869, and allowance for cleaning			336 00
			10,759 50
For the year ending 31st December, 1869, as per detailed statement No. 13			7,117 04
			17,876 54
			31,416 81
			976,519 72

Carried forward.....

17,876 54

31,416 81

976,519 72

10,759 50

7,117 04

17,876 54

31,416 81

976,519 72

Carried forward.....

17,876 54

31,416 81

976,519 72

NOTE.—The difference between the Appropriation for Normal School Salaries and the amount, as above shewn, actually expended, is covered by an Order in Council increasing Teacher's Salaries, dating from 1st April, 1869, \$850 per annum.

Education—*Concluded*.—Unforeseen and Unprovided.—Loan to Toronto General Hospital.—Salaries, Judges of Superior Courts.

TO WHOM PAID,	S E R V I C E.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			976,519 72
	DEPOSITORY. <i>Salaries.</i>			
S. P. May.....	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Libraries, to 31st December, 1869, at \$1,200 per annum.....	1,200 00		
E. B. Cope.....	Twelve months' salary as Assistant Clerk of Libraries, to 31st December, 1869, at \$500 per annum.....	500 00		
H. Wilkinson.....	Twelve months' salary as Depository Salesman, to 31st December, 1869, at \$400 per annum.....	400 00		
F. Thomas.....	Nine months' salary as Assistant Depository Salesman, to 31st December, 1869, at \$150 per annum.....	112 50		
C. D. B. Heath.....	Two months' salary as Assistant.....	15 00		
H. J. Bryce.....	Twelve months' salary as Junior Assistant, to 31st December, 1869, at \$120 per annum.....	120 00		
Geo. Barber.....	do do 320.....	320 00		
Wm. Lemon.....	do do Laborer.....	252 00		
	<i>Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes.</i>	2,919 50		
Sundry persons.....	To meet expenses of this service as per detailed statement No 20.....	33,149 07	36,068 57	
	GRAMMAR SCHOOL INSPECTION.			
Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie.....	Twelve months' salary as Grammar School Inspector, to 31st December, 1869, at \$2,000 per annum.....		2,000 00	
	JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.			
J. George Hodgins.....	Twelve months' salary as Editor to 31st December, 1869, at \$400 per annum.....	400 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, &c.....	1,474 32		
Chaple, Toronto.....	Subscription.....	5 20		
Leater, do.....	do.....	6 50	1,886 02	
	COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.			
Hon. E. B. Wood.....	To meet expenditure as per detailed statement No. 20.....		165,209 50	

Hon. E. B. Wood	To meet expenditure as per detailed statement No. 20.....	1,690 00	
	Poor Schools.		
	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.		
Hon. E. B. Wood	To meet expenditure as per detailed statement No. 20.....	27,633 00	
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.		
Do	To pay Superannuated Teachers as per statement No. 20	6,332 13	
	MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.		
Hon. E. B. Wood	To meet expenditure as per detailed statement No. 20.....	3,481 81	275,717 84
	UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Travelling expenses attending School Conventions.....	221 00	
Hon. J. Carding	Expenses of Investigating Agricultural Affairs	300 00	
James Campbell & Son	Stationery for Registration of Births, &c	72 00	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	175 11	
Alex. Grant, Registrar	To pay salary of extra Clerk, J. P. Whitney, 1869	730 00	
Hon. E. B. Wood	Express charges, &c., Leave Stamps	101 00	
Do	To pay salary of extra Book-keeper, W. R. Harris, 33 days, at \$1,200 per annum.....	109 87	
Do	Judges, Division Court, travelling expenses and attendance at Toronto	2,646 97	
Hon. W. Cayley	Salary as Auditor, from 14th July, 1868, to 31st Dec, 1869, at \$2,000 per annum	935 16	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing for Office of Auditor	16 77	
Joseph Leslie	Postages for	3 07	
Hon. W. Cayley	Expenses to Ottawa on Departmental business	25 00	
Mrs. A. B. Sullivan	Gratuity to widow of deceased Public Officer	200 00	
Hon. J. H. Boulton	Rent of Attorney General's Office	75 00	
Geo. Lowman	Services assisting Mr. White, Immigration Commissioner	14 00	
Express Company	Charges on papers re Registration Births, Deaths, &c	22 60	
W. B. McVily	do	6 20	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing Division Court Rules.....	387 76	
	Total Unforeseen and Unprovided.....		6,039 51
J. W. Brent	LOAN TO TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.		
	Loan to Toronto General Hospital.....		4,000 00
	SALARIES, JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURTS.		
Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.	President, Court of Error and Appeal, twelve months' salary	1,000 00	
Hon. W. B. Richards	do	1,000 00	
Hon. J. H. Hagarly	Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas,	1,000 00	
	do		
	Carried forward.....	3,000 00	1,262,277 07

Salaries, Judges of Superior Courts—*Concluded*.—Municipalities' Fund.—Stationery Office.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	3,000	00			1,202,277	07
	SALARIES, JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURTS—<i>Continued</i>.						
Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet	Chancellor, Twelve months' salary.....	1,000	00				
Hon. J. C. Morrison.....	Judge, Court of Queen's Bench, Twelve months' salary	1,000	00				
Hon. John Wilson.....	do do Common Pleas, six months' salary	500	00				
Hon. Adam Wilson.....	do do Queen's Bench, twelve months' salary	1,000	00				
Hon. J. W. Gwynne.....	do do Common Pleas,	1,000	00				
Hon. J. G. Spragge	Vice-Chancellor,	1,000	00				
Hon. O. Mowat	do do	1,000	00				
Hon. Thos. Cabt	Judge, Court of Common Pleas, six months' salary	500	00				
						10,000	00
	MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.						
Treasurers of Municipalities	Distribution for the eighteen months ending 31st Dec., 1868, as per detailed Statement No. 18			133,652	07		
Crown Lands' Revenue.....	(Cost of management).....			34,944	66		
						168,596	73
	STATIONERY OFFICE.						
Buntin, Bros. & Co.	Stationery supplied Stationery Clerk.....	601	79				
Alex. Gordon	To pay freight duty, &c., on stationery imported	604	08				
Hon. E. B. Wood	do A. F. Potter for stationery supplied Q.P.	2,550	83				
Do	do McPherson, Ross & Co., freight and charges on stationery supplied Q.P.	40	73				
		3,797	43				
	Less refund.....	62	40				
						3,735	03
	Total.....					1,444,608	83

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing details of Contingencies referred to in the annexed Statement, for the year ended 31st December, 1869.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Lieutenant Governor's Office.</i>				
Joseph Leslie	Postages to 30th November, 1869.....	40 42		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	5 61		
E. G. Chris	Travelling expenses.....	50 00		
Montreal Telegraph Company	Telegrams	35 26		
Daily Telegraph	Advertising	7 50		
Daily Globe	Subscription	5 10		
Ottawa Times	do	4 00		
Hamilton Spectator.....	do	5 00		
Hamilton Times	do and advertising	16 76		
J. D. Linton	Fire screen	2 75		
Express Company	Charges	3 30		
J. Adams	Flag and repairs.....	14 25		
J. T. Rolph	Seal	15 00		
E. G. Curtis.....	To pay cab-hire.....	1 00		
James Bain	Map	6 50		
Montreal Gazette.....	Subscription	9 25		
John Buckley	Cab-hire	3 00		
James Bain	Visitors' book.....	8 00		
Montreal Herald.....	Subscriptions.....	8 33		
			241 03	
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>				
Joseph Leslie	Postages to 30th November, 1869.....	63 55		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	25 92		
Hon. M. C. Cameron	Expenses to Ottawa, attending Immigration Conference.....	29 30		
Canadian Freeman.....	Advertising	50 00		
Toronto Leader	Subscription	4 68		
T. C. Patteson.....	To pay cab-hire.....	1 09		
H. Kinloch	Travelling expenses.....	98 75		
M. Rouch	Cleaning stove-pipes.....	50		
W. C. Chewett & Co.....	One Journal.....	8 50		
British Whig.....	Subscription	6 00		
Toronto Globe	do	5 40		
			241 03	
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	293 00		

Contingencies—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§	cts.	§	cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	293	60	241	03
	<i>Executive Council Office—Continued.</i>				
Aylmer Times	Subscription	3	56		
Fulton & Michie	Candles	2	40		
Mrs. Spellacy	Scrubbing	1	35		
M. Smith	Removing furniture, and scrubbing	8	80		
J. Silmsker	do	7	00		
H. Piper	Furnishings	4	60		
Daily Telegraph	Subscription	5	00		
Daily Spectator	do	5	00		
John Notman	To pay cab-hire	37	61		
John Boxall	Stove furnishings	5	00		
Berlin Telegraph	Subscription	6	00		
London Prototypie	do	3	70		
R. Walker & Sons	Towels	1	20		
John Willson	Chimney sweeping			385	32
	<i>Attorney General's Office.</i>				
	Postages to 30th November, 1869.				
Joseph Lesslie	Telegrams	180	51		
Montreal Telegraph Company	Printing	124	33		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Stationery	42	83		
J. Campbell & Son	Printing	12	62		
James Beatty	Subscription	25	00		
Canada Law Journal	do	4	00		
Cornwall Freeholder	do	5	00		
Hamilton Spectator	do	17	00		
J. Boxall	Hardware and repairs	5	25		
M. Rouch	Cleaning snow and stove cleaning	5	25		
M. Melville	Cleaning stove pipes	50			
Express Company	Candles	1	20		
Fulton & Michie	Oil and hardware	7	42		
Hiram Piper	Brushes, brooms, &c.	6	19		
R. Davis & Co.	Stationery	2	15		
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Subscription	3	20		
Aylmer Times	Two years' subscription	3	56		
Ottawa Times	Gazette	12	00		
C. E. Anderson & Co.	Cartage	5	00		
Henry Phillips		1	75		

		2 75	466 25
<i>Treasury Department.</i>			
J. Simsner	Scrubbing		
J. Lesslie	Postages to 31st August, 1869	386 14	
H. J. Hartney	Postage Stamps	5 00	
Geo. Mathews	do	112 31	
Montreal Telegraph Company	Telegrams	120 34	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing books, binding	513 50	
J. T. Rolph	Altering and repairing license stamps	55 50	
Robertson & Cook	Advertising	8 40	
John Boxall	Tinsmith's work	2 50	
J. Campbell & Son	Stationery	1 16	
Sundry persons	Cab hire and cartage	40 75	
Express Company	Charges, customs duties, and cost of law stamps	103 59	
W. C. Chewett	Lithographing	20 00	
Hamilton Times	Subscriptions	20 00	
Toronto Globe	do and advertising	18 80	
Toronto Leader	do	19 68	
Canadian Freeman	Advertising	14 35	
G. Harrison	Crockery and lamps	10 50	
H. Fier	Hardware	25	
J. R. Hall	Travelling expenses and services re transfer of law stamps	70 00	
Sundry persons	Cartage, &c.	32 95	
G. E. Desbarats	Advertising	3 00	
J. Blackburn	do	2 00	
C. E. Anderson & Co.	<i>Gazetteer</i>	5 00	
W. O. Ross	Extra writing	10 00	
Robert Willson	Services as Extra Clerk	121 00	
John Little	Candles	35	
Copp, Clark & Co	Cheque books	50 00	
<i>Morning Chronicle</i>	Subscription	6 00	
Hon. Jno. Simpson	Services and travelling expenses	200 00	
James Crown	Cab hire	75	
W. Colbrook	Reporting	50 00	
			2,003 86
<i>Secretary and Registrar's Office.</i>			
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 30th November, 1869	510 63	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, books, binding, &c.	513 78	
Montreal Telegraph Company	Telegrams	90 35	
G. E. Desbarats	Statutes	4 00	
James Bain	Stationery	19 10	
J. Gordon & Co	Statutes	9 50	
Sundry persons	Cab hire	29 70	
Toronto Leader	Subscription and advertising	27 98	
Dr. Caniff	Book	2 50	
T. C. Patteson	Expenses to Ottawa re transfer of books, &c.	54 75	
			1,261 69
			3,096 46
<i>Carried forward</i>			

Contingencies—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	¢	cts.	¢	cts.	¢	cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1,261	69	3,096	46		
	<i>Secretary and Registrar's Office—Continued.</i>						
S. Hackett	Statutes		16 00				
Miss Arnoldi	Extra writing		4 00				
H. Alley	Travelling expenses on departmental business		6 50				
Toronto Globe	Printing, advertising and subscription		22 30				
Express Company	Charges		1 32				
J. E. Ellis & Co	Ice pitcher		8 00				
United Service Gazette	Subscription		2 00				
C. E. Anderson & Co.	Gazette		5 00				
Jno. W. James	Travelling expenses on departmental business		8 00				
<i>British, White</i>	Subscription		6 00				
C. J. B. Bekart	Travelling expenses		10 00				
E. Tongas	Patent file		14 40				
T. D. Linton	Whisks		1 00				
Berlin Telegraph	Subscription		5 00				
London Prototype	do		6 00				
Henry Graham	Oil Cloth		1 00				
	<i>Department of Agriculture and Public Works.</i>			1,378	21		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 30th November, 1869		376 14				
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c.		339 34				
Montréal Telegraph Company	Telegrams		244 44				
James Campbell & Son	Stationery		17 20				
Wm. Edwards	Travelling expenses		42 75				
J. P. Edwards	Salary as Extra Clerk		59 00				
Sundry persons	Cab hire		43 48				
L. J. Lalor	Bell hanging		10 25				
G. A. Cole	Patent door springs		12 50				
Toronto Leader	Subscription and advertising		38 45				
Wakefield, Coate & Co.	To pay labourer at sale of old Government House		8 00				
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses to St. Catharines and Queenston		13 65				
R. W. Laird	Twine		1 60				
Hamilton Spectator	Subscription		5 00				
George Buckland	Travelling expenses		84 75				
Charles Potter	Measuring tapes for Engineer		18 00				
Aylmer Times	Subscription		3 00				
Toronto Globe	do		5 10				

T. N. Molesworth.....	Travelling expenses.....	6 00
London Free Press.....	Subscription.....	12 00
John Blackburn.....	Advertising.....	5 50
Farmer's Advocate.....	Subscription.....	10 00
United Service Gazette.....	do.....	2 00
F. T. Jones.....	Travelling expenses.....	109 25
J. T. Rolph.....	Seal.....	20 00
Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	Advance on account of services.....	200 00
John Boxall.....	Tin boxes and locks.....	18 60
Daily Telegraph.....	Subscription.....	5 60
do.....	Advertising coal and wood.....	12 50
John Buckley.....	Cab-hire.....	5 50
H. Tasker & Co.....	Water-pitchers.....	5 50
W. Edwards.....	To pay cab-hire.....	12 75
do.....	do express charges, and cartage.....	10 83
do.....	do expenses of Officers of the Department, to and at London.....	36 57
do.....	do sundries.....	3 50
do.....	Subscriptions to scientific magazines.....	59 75
W. C. Chevert & Co.....	Subscription.....	6 00
London Prototype.....	do.....	2 00
Spirit of the Age.....	do two years.....	12 00
Ottawa Citizen.....	Advertising, &c.....	14 68
Montreal Printing Co.....	do and subscription.....	17 90
Canadian Freeman.....	Subscription, two years.....	12 00
Ottawa Times.....	do.....	5 00
Berlin Telegraph.....	do.....	5 00
<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>		
W. H. Gwynne.....	Three months' salary as temporary Clerk, at \$1.00 per diem.....	90 00
H. G. Langlois.....	do.....	90 00
do.....	do.....	6 00
R. Barrowghes.....	Extra copying.....	365 00
Pictou Times.....	Twelve months' as Fireman, at \$1.00 per diem.....	29 35
Victoria Wander.....	Advertising.....	22 30
Stratford Colonist.....	do.....	8 16
Listowel Banner.....	do.....	7 20
Mitchell Advocate.....	do.....	18 42
Peterboro' Review.....	do.....	52 30
Niagara Mail.....	do.....	14 00
Chatham Planet.....	do.....	2 94
Toronto Leader.....	do.....	55 75
do Globe.....	do.....	48 30
do Telegraph.....	do.....	7 00
London Free Press.....	do.....	32 40
Barrie Examiner.....	do.....	2 80
Belleville Chronicle.....	do.....	2 50
Durham Chronicle.....	do.....	2 20
Owen Sound Times.....	do.....	1 98
Collingwood Enterprise.....	do.....	2 40
Carried forward.....		832 00
		1,926 58
		6,401 25

Contingencies—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Crown Lands Department—Continued.</i>				
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		6,401.25	
		832 00		
Stratford Herald.....	Advertising.....			24 80
Byockville Recorder.....	do.....			15 50
Onancock Standard.....	do.....			25 18
Sarnia Canadian.....	do.....			4 90
Whitby Chronicle.....	do.....			4 90
J. Mart.....	do.....			25 00
E. Miles & Co.....	do.....			11 48
J. G. Moylan.....	do.....			22 60
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	do.....			80 65
J. Boxall.....	Telegrams.....			96 33
W. C. Cheveit & Co.....	Printing and hardware.....			11 55
J. Ruthorford.....	Books.....			7 50
Jacques & Hay.....	Printing, &c.....			176 45
Joseph Lesslie.....	Cabinet work.....			638 65
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Postage.....			2,376 67
A. Russell.....	Printing, books and binding.....			337 82
Ottawa Times.....	Postage.....			13 50
Hamilton Spectator.....	Subscription.....			9 04
J. Bradshaw.....	Advertising.....			11 12
Do.....	Postage stamps.....			2 00
Do.....	Reading glass.....			204 78
Do.....	Office cleaning.....			15 20
Do.....	Cab hire and cartage.....			2 75
Do.....	Express charges.....			9 87
Do.....	Oil, candles, &c.....			77 00
S. Letter.....	Laborers' wages.....			36 25
R. Jordan.....	Candles, brooms, soap, &c.....			10 00
J. Bray.....	Traveling expenses to Fort William.....			4 34
C. B. Robinson.....	Advertising.....			2 50
J. Smith.....	History of Canada.....			4 40
H. Piper.....	Coal oil, lamps and shades.....			75
Temson & Hunter.....	Cotton.....			3 40
John Hudson.....	Sweeping chimneys.....			9 08
James Campbell & Co.....	Stationery.....			282 19
Roaf & Downey.....	Costs in re Attorney General vs Gleadning.....			22 92
P. McGregor.....	do do vs Bennett.....			30 00
Do.....	On account of law costs.....			100 00
Hon. S. Richards.....	Postage.....			100 00

W. Ford	To pay costs of Protest Royal Canadian Bank	8 95
Express Company	Charges	1 95
H. Lewis	Bell hanging	5 00
Registrar	Registration at Guelph	1 55
R. Broom	Locksmithing	5 20
Dawson Bros	Canadian Naturalist	3 00
P. Paterson & Sons	Locks and keys	2 55
J. C. Parbutt	Travelling expenses	24 37
Stratford Bacon	Advertising	11 16
T. H. Johnson	To pay law costs	39 51
do	do law costs <i>re</i> Upper Canada Mining Co.	50 00
Thon. S. Richards	Subscription	6 00
Quebec Chronicle	Advertising	87 80
Bramford Courier	Subscription, 2 vols	6 00
Canada Journal	Advertising	12 30
Pembroke Observer	Costs in <i>re</i> Hamilton vs. Batell	37 35
P. McGregor	Sponges furnished	7 15
H. P. Brunnell	Advertising	5 40
Kingston British Whig	do opening of Office in Elora	6 30
A. Russell	Three basket grades	9 00
J. Beckett	Services as Extra Clerk	30 00
Jas Scott	Express charges	1 35
A. McDonald	Office cleaning	47 18
J. Bradshaw	do	4 20
do	Sundries	18 70
S. P. McGregor	Law Costs <i>re</i> Ogilvie vs. Miller	34 40
do	do <i>re</i> Gorslins vs. Latchford	34 40
do	do <i>re</i> Gales vs. Ledyard	19 61
J. Morphey	To pay postage	50 00
<i>Education Office.</i>		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Insurance	16 87
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	623 98
*Joseph Leslie	Postages	650 63
A. Lovell & Co	Printing	16 00
J. Beady	do and advertising for Council	86 00
Hamilton Spectator	Subscription two years, and advertising	14 00
A. F. Potter	Stationary	41 97
T. C. Chisholm	Coal supplied	62 20
Wm. Myles	do	58 60
A. K. Boomer	Coal scale supplied (proportion)	47 50
Chaffey Bros	Coal supplied	86 70
Postmaster	Postages	88 52
<i>Carried forward</i>		1,792 97
		6,137 78
		12,539 03

*NOTE.—The postage expenses were considerably more than was anticipated, arising not only from an increased correspondence, but from charges on official reports, which were formerly franked by the Government.

Contingencies—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,792 97		12,539 03
	<i>Education Office—Continued.</i>			
Gornie & Parish.....	Carpenter work, repairs, &c.....	31 05		
Daily Globe.....	Subscription and advertising.....	10 35		
Tribune.....	do.....	3 00		
Montreal News.....	do.....	6 00		
L. C. Jurist.....	do.....	12 00		
Sundry newspapers.....	do.....	57 70		
Toronto Leader.....	Advertising for Council.....	5 17		
Cameron & McMichael.....	Drawing declaration and copy right.....	5 60		
Brown, Bros.....	Binding.....	2 60		
Sundry persons.....	Express, telegrams, Cab hire, &c.....	18 70		
Charles Potter.....	Taste ribbon.....	5 40		
Daily Telegraph.....	Advertising for Council.....	1 50		
Department of Agriculture.....	Copyright fee.....	4 00		
C. E. Anderson.....	Printery.....	5 00		
Larry Sound Advocate.....	Subscription.....	1 00		
H. Rowsell.....	Law Reports.....	6 40		
Graham & Co.....	Making carpet.....	7 11		
James E. Ellis.....	Clock repairs.....	2 00		
Superintendent.....	Postage stamps (paid in as cash by Depository as received).....	127 38		
McDonough & James.....	Carpet.....	133 54	2,227 27	
	<i>Normal and Model Schools.</i>			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson.....	Insurance.....	398 20		
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing.....	170 28		
A. Hamilton.....	Glazing.....	1 33 63		
George Bingham.....	Tinsmithing, roofing and other repairs.....	241 00		
George Fox.....	Slaught and other repairs.....	538 86		
John Murphy.....	Cleaning rifles of Drill Association.....	21 00		
A. Patton.....	Wood.....	69 75		
N. Currie.....	Examining and repairing boilers.....	54 10		
A. M. Foster.....	Boiler purger.....	18 00		
George Harding.....	Low water detectors, and steam fitting.....	816 63		
Jacques & Hay.....	Cabinet work.....	19 35		
N. L. Piper.....	Hardware.....	20 32		
J. Rogers.....	Repairs and carpenter work.....	23 56		
Sparrow & Whatnough.....	Hardware.....	176 52		

R. A. Wood	Oil, soap, &c	55 90
J. B. Carter	Goods	14 24
S. P. May	Stationery and books, &c	1,352 26
Metropolitan Water Company	Water supply	400 00
Estate of J. G. Beard & Sons	Coal	30 08
E. M. Morphy	Repairing clocks	5 00
J. Snarr	Coal	199 58
Brown Bros	Copying press	16 00
George Fox	Cleaning snow from roofs	25 00
John Rogers	Carpenter work	124 10
Snarr & Williams	Repairing drains and windows	49 65
John Finn	Wheelbarrow	5 00
I. Forsyth	Manure and cartage	61 47
James Fleming	Garden seeds	8 20
Jacques & Hay	Repairs	35 50
George Harding	Grate bars, &c	53 07
Robert Bell	Painting and repairs	85 30
Donald Grant	Repairs	44 00
W. Carson	Sundries	22 00
John B. Smith	Lumber supplied, and cartage	56 72
P. Patterson & Sons	Hardware	8 58
John Boyd & Co.	Supplies, sundries	15 00
George Harding	Plumbing and gasfitting	375 40
Globe Printing Co.	Advertising	9 90
James Teevin	Blacksmithing	1 50
J. H. Sangster	Blacksmithing	6 00
T. Lalor	Postage	1 00
G. Butt	Bell hanging	3 63
Globe Office	Blacksmithing	6 75
C. H. Hubbard	Advertising	2 45
T. Williams	Gold leaf	5 00
Leader Office	Piano hire	8 34
Telegraph Office	Advertising	2 00
T. C. Chisholm	do	195 35
William Myles	do	777 20
Chaifey & Bro	do	173 30
A. K. Boomer	Coal scale (proportion)	95 00
Dr. Ormiston	Travelling expenses	80 00
T. Forsyth	Sundries	16 08
7,117 01		
Court of Chancery.		
A. Grant	Allowance for Judge's Library	100 00
Do	Postage	40 87
Do	To pay D. S. Keith, gas-fitting, &c.	25 92
Do	do G. Phipps, furniture	6 00
Do	do J. E. Ellis, clock	5 00
Do	do D. Sutherland, cleaning	8 38
Hummer, Rose & Co.	Printing	285 02
7,344 31		
21,883 34		

Carried forward

Contingencies—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		471		19		21,883 34
	<i>Court of Chancery—Continued.</i>						
	<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>						
	Stationery.....		8		15		
	Postages.....		4		35		
	Lithographing.....		3		00		
	Ice for 1869.....		8		00		
	Printing.....		166		42		
	Stationery.....		14		12		
	Allowance to Judge's Library.....		100		00		
	To pay postage.....		26		83		
	do J. T. Rolph, for stamp obliterator.....		10		00		
	do Fulton, Michie & Co., candles.....		3		60		
	do J. D. Linton, brooms, &c.....		17		47		
	do John Jackson, chimney-tops.....		15		00		
	do J. Alexander, cleaning, &c.....		53		50		
	do J. Bam, stationery.....		1		25		
	do A. Hamilton, cleaning windows.....		16		75		
	do J. Jackson, cleaning stove-pipes.....		5		65		
	do Sundries.....		3		25		
	do Telegrams.....		1		25		
	do D. S. Keith, bell hanging.....		5		00		
	do do protest on Royal Canadian Bank.....		1		02		
	Precepts.....		36		00		
	Postages.....		73		45		
	Extra cleaning.....		15		00		
	Ice.....		8		50		
	Repairs to iron shutters of safe.....		1		25		
						575	31
	<i>Court of Common Pleas.</i>						
	Allowance to Judge's library.....		100		00		
	Printing.....		130		00		
	Stationery.....		3		50		
						233	50
	<i>Legislation.</i>						
	Toronto Telegraph.....		19		60		
	Hunter, Rose & Co.....		250		46		
							1,303 50

John Boxall.....	Hardware.....	20 25
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	17 88
C. T. Gillmor.....	To pay subscriptions to sundry papers.....	105 48
Thomas Phillips.....	Washing and cleaning and dusting.....	384 86
W. Law.....	Cleaning ash pit.....	10 40
Ontario Ice Co.....	Ice.....	14 00
Toronto Globe.....	Advertising.....	38 70
Express Company.....	Charges.....	11 40
Adam, Stevenson & Co.....	Magazines.....	16 15
H. J. Hartney.....	Duty on stationery.....	81 56
John Hudson.....	Sweeping chimneys.....	4 80
J. G. Joseph & Co.....	Clock, baskets, &c.....	51 95
John Buckley.....	Cab-hire, and carriage of parcels.....	38 50
Thomas Phillips.....	To pay chimney sweep.....	5 00
C. T. Gillmor.....	do express charges, cartage and cab-hire.....	10 50
C. Thompson.....	Brooms, soap, &c.....	69 75
J. E. Ellis & Co.....	Cleaning and repairing clocks.....	22 22
London Free Press.....	Advertising.....	37 00
Brantford Courier.....	do.....	2 00
P. Burke.....	Cab hire.....	1 76
C. T. Railway Co.....	Freight.....	30 00
C. E. Anderson & Co.....	Six copies <i>Gazette</i>	10 00
H. J. Morgan.....	Advertising.....	133 32
Alexander Gordon, Q. P.....	Salary for November and December, 1869.....	66 75
Sundry persons.....	To pay cab hire.....	1 50
C. T. Gillmor.....	do cartage.....	159 00
R. W. Robinson.....	do subscription to newspapers.....	80 00
London <i>Prototype</i>	Service of band at opening and closing of Parliament.....	29 82
British <i>Whig</i>	Advertising Private Bills.....	60 46
Canadian <i>Freeman</i>	do.....	38 73
Owen Sound <i>Comet</i>	do.....	7 56
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	do.....	25 20
Globe Printing Co.....	do.....	78 75
Mail <i>News</i>	do.....	3 00
Toronto <i>Leader</i>	do.....	50 09
Kingston <i>News</i>	do.....	50 44
Hamilton <i>Spectator</i>	do.....	30 24
Brockville <i>B. C. Canadian</i>	do.....	18 62
do <i>Recorder</i>	do.....	3 50
John Foster.....	Expenses as a witness before a Select Committee.....	66 00
John Hurlbut.....	do.....	97 00
John Eckford.....	do.....	31 00
James Ross.....	do.....	31 00
Henry Browne.....	do.....	31 00
Samuel Rowe.....	do.....	31 00
John Gillis.....	do.....	34 00
Thomas Adair.....	do.....	28 00
Carried forward.....		2,449 80
		23,186 84

Contingencies—Concluded.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	2,449 80		23,186 84
	<i>Legislation—Concluded.</i>			
	<i>Expenses as a witness before a Select Committee</i>			
James Somerville	do	28 00		
George Jackson	do	33 00		
Robert Cleland	do	25 00		
John McDermott	do	34 00		
Benjamin Restuenen	do	22 00		
James Stinson	do	15 00		
D. Saunders	do	22 00		
James Connell	do	37 00		
John Sherman	do	32 00		
Andrew Russell	do	22 00		
Noah Bullock	do	62 00		
Alexander McNabb	do	7 80		
Joseph Davids	do	16 00		
H. Skynner	Brushes, &c.	52 51		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Safe and box	43 25		
do	Embossing, &c	43 15		
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Binding	40 76		
W. Arthurs	Stationery	25 00		
J. Stevenson	Towels	20 00		
F. Finch	Sundries	20 00		
Samuel Hill	Ice	12 00		
W. Jenkinson	Board of telegraph operator	30 00		
J. G. Joseph	Clocks, brushes, and dusters	89 50		
Rice Lewis & Son	Cutlery and hardware	58 86		
A. Gordon	Feather duster	1 00		
A. Drouge	One cabinet	16 00		
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Almanac	3 00		
John Boxall	Three Reed boxes	13 50		
A. Matheson	Carmine	3 40		
	Total.....			3,279 53
				26,466 37

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, December 31st, 1869.

No. 14.

THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Toronto, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1869.

Dr.	Cr.	Provincial Asylum.	Branch Asylum.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To warrants issued during the year 1869.....		73,813 86		7,046 67
To receipts for the year, viz.:	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer	5,565 21	23 31	2,879 31
Paying patients	For medicines and medical comforts	888 81	287 70	
Articles sold	Beer, spirits and wine	411 66		
Water to military	Potatoes and vegetables	170 00	186 43	1,126 21
Branch Asylum	Butchers' meat	99	1,126 21	8,805 22
Found on deceased patient	Flour		186 43	6,810 70
	Butter		1,126 21	783 75
	Barley, rice, peas and meal		1,126 21	535 92
	Coffee		1,126 21	106 28
	Cheese		1,126 21	8 50
	Fish and eggs and fowl		1,126 21	30 82
	Fruit		1,126 21	6 45
	Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar		1,126 21	19 57
	Syrup		1,126 21	21 60
	Sugar		1,126 21	242 02
	Tea		1,126 21	225 55
	Clothing, bedding and shoes		1,126 21	29,328 62
	Fuel		1,126 21	4,116 26
	Gas, oil and candles		1,126 21	438 00
	Brushes, brooms, mops, blacklead, &c.		1,126 21	68 94
	Matches		1,126 21	28 00
	Laundry, soap		1,126 21	40
	Advertising, printing and stationery		1,126 21	29 89
	Furniture		1,126 21	56 35
	Crockery and glassware		1,126 21	18 16
	Postages, telegrams and express		1,126 21	11 35
	Feed and fodder		1,126 21	1 75
	Carried forward.....	80,860 53	176 78	57,921 19

THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Toronto, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1869.—*Con.*

Dr.	Cr.	Provincial Asylum.	Branch Asylum.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	Brought forward.....	885 91	176 78	57,521 19
	Farm.....	793 43	28 05	
	Repairs.....	1,242 56	106 93	
	Farm tools.....	65 60	5 45	
	Recovery of elopers.....	9 50		
	Removal of patients.....	16 05	17 05	
	Ice and water.....	60 00	333 67	
	Farm buildings.....	57 08	10 00	
	Incidentals.....	31 97	5 61	
	Improvements.....	31 77		
	Clergymen's cab hire.....	63 00		
	Library.....	27 02		
	Tobacco.....	206 50	5 25	
	Liniments.....	133 00	21 00	
	Amusements.....	73 09	17 60	
	Furnaces.....	493 03		
	Bath and water closets.....	66 23		
	Engine house.....	119 10		
	Straw.....	345 56	88 69	
	Fountains.....	47 50		
	Officers' travelling expenses.....	100 81		5,684 79
	For salaries and wages as follows, viz:—			
	Medical Superintendent.....	2,000 00		
	Bursar.....	1,200 00		
	Medical Assistant.....	1,000 00		
	Clinical do.....	300 00		
	Steward.....	600 00	341 69	
	Architect.....	400 00		
	Matron.....	300 00	286 67	
	Engineer.....	740 00		
	Keepers, guards, &c.....	9,892 20	593 99	17,654 55
Total.....	Total.....	80,800 53		80,860 53

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

THE MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM in account with the Province of Ontario, for year ending 31st December, 1869.—Continued.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		33,464 75	<i>Brought forward</i>	19,807 34	460 32
			By Postage and telegrams	89 39	
			Beer, wine and spirits	1,002 84	
			Elopements	6 60	
			Feed and fodder	476 17	
			Fuel	2,442 01	
			Ice	25 00	
			Apples	112 25	
			Beans, peas, &c	97 36	
			Fish	232 60	
			Laundry	67 36	
			Crockery and glassware	152 24	
			Mustard and vinegar	30 72	
			Straw	134 14	
			Soda, biscuit,	2 94	
			By salaries and wages, viz:		
			Medical Superintendent	1,516 67	
			Steward	225 00	
			Book-keeper	487 50	
			Keepers, guards, &c	5,876 27	
				32,904 43	
		33,464 75	By balance brought down.....		2 00
				33,364 75	

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, ORILLIA, in account with the Province, &c.—Continued.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		<i>Brought forward</i>	17,303 09	9,745 11
		By Scrubbing and cleaning.....		47 95
		Crockery and glassware.....		40 40
		Farm and stable.....		102 03
		Feed and fodder.....		372 36
		Rent and taxes.....		21 90
		By salaries and wages, viz:—		2,828 98
		Medical superintendent.....	1,400 00	
		Clerk.....	300 00	
		Steward.....	360 00	
		Matron.....	160 00	
		Engineer.....	600 00	
		Keepers and Guards.....	1,908 00	
		By balance carried to debit.....		4,728 00
			17,303 09	1 00
To balance due.....			1 00	17,303 09

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

THE REFORMATORY PRISON, Ontario, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1869.—*Concluded.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	24,494 93	<i>Brought forward</i>		15,190 66
		By salaries and wages, viz:—		
		Warden.....	1,600 00	
		Two Chaplains.....	1,600 00	
		Deputy Warden.....	720 00	
		Surgeon.....	400 00	
		Steward.....	400 00	
		Keepers, guards, &c.....	4,581 27	
Total.....	24,494 93	Total.....		9,304 27
				24,494 93

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 18.

STATEMENT of the Municipalities' Fund, 18th Vic., Cap. 2, and 19 Vic., Cap. 16, from the 1st July, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1868.

PAYMENTS.	\$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.
To amount paid to the different Municipalities on account of distribution for eighteen months ending 31st December, 1868, at the rate of 51 cts. per head	122,200 53	By gross receipts of Crown Lands Department, for the eighteen months ending 31st December, 1868	171,831 74
" proportion of fund due to Townships in Lanark and Renfrew	5,064 30	By gross receipts of Crown Lands Department for the year 1869	98,015 30
do do Perth	3,667 92		
do do City of Hamilton	2,719 32		
Expenses of management on receipts, December 31st, 1868	34,944 66		
do do do 1869	19,603 06		
Balance	81,647 25		
	269,847 04	By balance available for distribution in 1870	269,847 04
			81,647 25

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 19.

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, C. W., (Ontario) 18
Vic., Cap. 2 and 19, Cap. 16, in the year 1865, being distribution for 1868.

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			§ cts.
Aurora Village.....	York	214	109 14
Albion	Peel	985	502 35
Adelaide	Middlesex	553	282 03
Aldborough	Elgin	629	320 79
Arran	Bruce	593	302 43
Anderdon	Essex	311	158 61
Artemesia	Grey	657	335 07
Amaranth	Wellington	349	177 99
Ancaster	Wentworth	807	411 57
Ashfield	Huron	632	322 32
Adjala	Simcoe	526	268 26
Amable and Albemarle.....	Bruce	243	123 93
Alnwick	Northumberland	187	95 37
Ashburnham Village	Peterborough	188	95 88
Amherstburg Town	Essex	489	249 39
Asphodel	Peterborough	571	291 21
Amherst Island	Addington	200	102 00
Athol	Prince Edward	325	165 75
Adolphustown	Lennox	136	69 36
Arthur	Wellington	684	348 84
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	600	306 00
Alfred	Prescott	308	157 08
Augusta	Grenville	924	471 24
Brampton Village	Peel	376	191 76
Belleville Town	Hastings	1,554	792 54
Bath Village.....	Lennox and Addington	118	60 18
Brant	Bruce	923	470 73
Belmont and Methuen	Peterborough	265	135 15
Bosanquet	Lambton	688	350 88
Brighton Village.....	Northumberland	231	117 81
Brantford	Brant	1,255	640 05
Bedford and Palmerston	Frontenac	350	178 50
Bruce	Bruce	603	307 53
Brock	Ontario	741	377 91
Brighton	Northumberland	657	335 07
Blandford	Oxford	285	145 35
Bentinck	Grey	927	472 77
Bayham	Elgin	971	495 21
Bexley	Victoria	80	40 80
Bastard and Burgess	Leeds	767	391 17
Beverly	Wentworth	1,115	568 65
Blenheim	Oxford	1,084	552 84
Barton	Wentworth	510	260 10
Berlin Village	Waterloo	451	230 01
Brooke	Lambton	422	215 22
Barrie	Frontenac	89	45 39
Burford	Brant	1,028	524 28
Bradford Village.....	Simcoe	271	138 21
Bowmanville Town.....	Durham	761	388 11
Bothwell Village.....	Kent	120	61 20
Biddulph	Middlesex	752	383 52
Binbrook	Wentworth	327	166 77
Bertie	Welland	511	260 61
Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Monmouth, Harcourt and Bruton.....	Peterborough	123	62 73
Cramahe	Northumberland	627	319 77
Clifton Town	Welland	305	155 55
Chinguacousy	Peel	1,132	577 32
Clinton	Lincoln	502	256 02
Cornwall	Stormont	751	383 01
Crosby South	Leeds	377	192 27
<i>Carried forward</i>			16,911 60

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$ cts. 16,911 60
Camden, Township and Gore.....	Kent	658	335 58
Camden East	Addington	1129	575 79
Caledonia Village	Haldimand	289	147 39
Charlotteville	Norfolk	801	408 51
Caradoc	Middlesex	724	369 24
Colborne	Huron	376	191 76
Clarke	Durham	1050	535 50
Carrick	Bruce	759	387 09
Chatham and North Gore	Kent	891	454 41
Collingwood Town.....	Simcoe	351	179 01
Cayuga South	Haldimand	163	83 13
Caledonia	Prescott	184	93 84
Collingwood Township	Grey	542	276 42
Charlottenburgh	Glengarry	1046	533 46
Clarendon and Miller.....	Frontenac	83	42 33
Clarence.....	Russell	412	210 12
Canborough	Haldimand	219	111 69
Cayuga North	Haldimand	383	195 33
Culross	Bruce	563	287 13
Crowland	Welland	264	134 64
Cartwright	Durham	538	274 38
Caledon	Peel	753	384 03
Caistor	Lincoln	374	190 74
Cavan	Durham	1003	511 53
Colchester	Essex	507	258 57
Cornwall Town	Stormont	718	366 18
Colborne Village	Northumberland	159	81 09
Clinton Village	Huron	328	167 28
Cumberland	Russell	435	221 85
Carden and Dalton.....	Victoria	178	90 78
Cayuga Village	Haldimand	157	80 07
Crosby North	Leeds	375	191 25
Cambridge	Russell	104	53 04
Derby.....	Grey	345	175 95
Dawn	Lambton	177	90 27
Dereham	Oxford	976	497 76
Dunn	Haldimand	261	133 11
Delaware	Middlesex	317	161 67
Dorchester South	Elgin	504	257 04
Dumfries South	Brant	375	293 25
Dover East	Kent	544	277 44
Dummer	Peterborough	306	156 06
Dorchester North	Middlesex	669	341 19
Dunwich	Elgin	712	363 12
Darlington	Durham	1232	628 32
Dunville Village	Haldimand	262	133 62
Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson and Ryde.....	Victoria	194	98 94
Dumfries North	Waterloo	706	360 06
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby.....	Addington	81	41 31
Dysart, Gilford, Dudley and Harburn.....	Peterborough	70	35 70
Douro.....	Peterborough	417	212 67
Elora Village	Wellington	366	186 66
Eldon	Victoria	531	270 81
Ernesttown	Addington	1024	522 24
Elzevir	Hastings	320	163 20
Embro Village.....	Oxford	91	46 41
Egremont	Grey	690	351 90
Euphrasia	Grey	437	222 87
Ennismore.....	Peterborough	175	89 25
Enniskillen	Lambton	233	118 83
Euphemia	Lambton	456	232 56
Eramosa	Wellington	600	306 00
Emily	Victoria	617	314 67
Elderslie	Bruce	651	332 01
Edwardsburg	Grenville	930	474 30
<i>Carried forward</i>			33,223 95

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			33,223 95
Escott Front.....	Leeds	240	122 40
Esquesing.....	Halton	1006	513 06
Etobicoke.....	York	549	279 99
Erin.....	Wellington	824	420 24
Essa.....	Simcoe	612	312 12
Ekfrid.....	Middlesex	505	257 55
Elmsley South.....	Leeds	247	125 97
Fenelon.....	Victoria	566	288 66
Fort Erie Village.....	Welland	150	76 50
Finch.....	Stormont	448	228 48
Fitzroy.....	Carleton	510	260 10
Fredericksburg North.....	Lennox	357	182 07
Fredericksburg South.....	Lennox	294	149 94
Fergus Village.....	Wellington	236	120 36
Flamboro' East.....	Wentworth	739	376 89
Floss.....	Simcoe	282	143 82
Flamboro' West.....	Wentworth	712	363 12
Grimsby.....	Lincoln	568	289 68
Gwillimbury East.....	York	697	355 47
Gainsboro'.....	Lincoln	522	266 22
Glanford.....	Wentworth	395	201 45
Gleng.....	Grey	746	380 46
Grantham.....	Lincoln	659	336 09
Garafraza.....	Wellington	871	444 21
Galt Town.....	Waterloo	833	424 83
Galway and Cavandish.....	Peterborough	111	56 61
Georgetown Village.....	Halton	239	121 89
Grey.....	Huron	690	351 90
Gosfield.....	Essex	525	267 75
Gwillimbury West.....	Simcoe	520	265 20
Goderich.....	Huron	580	295 80
Gwillimbury North.....	York	323	164 73
Goulbourne.....	Carleton	480	244 80
Gananoque Village.....	Leeds	276	140 76
Gloucester.....	Carleton	759	387 09
Greenock.....	Bruce	499	254 49
Guelph Township.....	Wellington	511	260 61
Gower North.....	Carleton	392	199 92
Garden Island Village.....	Frontenac	120	61 20
Gower South.....	Grenville	167	85 17
Georgina.....	York	287	146 37
Howick.....	Huron	912	465 12
Huntly.....	Carleton	408	208 08
Hinchinbrooke.....	Frontenac	160	81 60
Holland.....	Grey	592	301 92
Huntingdon.....	Hastings	511	260 61
Hespeler Village.....	Waterloo	166	84 66
Hullett.....	Huron	577	294 27
Haldimand.....	Northumberland	1021	520 71
Hay.....	Huron	553	282 03
Hawkesbury Village.....	Prescott	211	107 61
Howard.....	Kent	842	429 42
Houghton.....	Norfolk	349	177 99
Huron.....	Bruce	649	330 99
Hallowell.....	Prince Edward	691	352 41
Hamilton.....	Northumberland	1077	549 27
Lumberstone.....	Welland	621	316 71
Holland Landing Village.....	York	130	66 30
Hawkesbury West.....	Prescott	335	170 85
Hungerford.....	Hastings	786	400 86
Hillier.....	Prince Edward	491	250 41
Hawkesbury East.....	Prescott	723	368 73
Harvey.....	Peterboro'	124	63 24
Harwich.....	Kent	1692	856 92
Iroquois Village.....	Dundas	92	46 92
<i>Carried forward</i>			50,135 55

STATEMENT of Payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.		Amount.	
		§	cts.	§	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>				50,135	55
Ingersoll Town	Oxford	988		503	58
Innisfil	Simcoe	980		499	80
Kalador and Anglesea	Addington	150		76	50
Kinloss	Bruce	542		276	42
Kenebec	Frontenac	144		73	44
Kitley	Leeds	563		287	13
Kingston	Frontenac	774		394	74
Kemptville Village.....	Grenville	152		77	52
Kincardine	Bruce	685		349	35
King	York	1,220		622	20
Kincardine Village.....	Bruce	307		156	57
Kingston City	Frontenac	3,572		1,821	72
Kenyon	Glengarry	712		363	12
Keppel	Grey	399		203	49
Leeds and Lansdowne Rear.....	Leeds	456		232	56
Longueil	Prescott	232		118	32
Lindsay Town	Victoria	510		260	10
Luther	Wellington	266		135	66
Leeds and Lansdowne Front	Leeds	665		339	15
Loughborough	Addington	464		236	64
Laxton, Digby and Longford	Victoria	173		88	23
Lobo	Middlesex	590		300	90
Lancaster	Glengarry	800		408	00
Louth	Lincoln	362		184	62
London	Middlesex	2,143		1,092	93
Lochiel	Glengarry	759		387	09
Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon	Victoria	111		56	61
Mersea	Essex	496		252	96
Morris	Huron	673		343	23
Medonte	Simcoe	422		215	22
Minto	Wellington	797		406	47
McKillop	Huron	624		318	24
March	Carleton	200		102	00
Moulton and Sherbrooke	Haldimand	334		170	34
Monaghan North.....	Peterboro'	222		113	22
Milton Town	Halton	171		87	21
Mariposa	Victoria	908		463	08
Melancthon	Grey	303		154	53
Murray	Northumberland	675		344	25
Malden	Essex	284		144	84
Madoc	Hastings	696		354	96
Mount Forest Village	Wellington	246		125	46
Mulmer	Simcoe	564		287	64
Metcalfe	Middlesex	543		276	93
Maryborough	Wellington	683		348	33
Mountain	Dundas	558		284	58
Marmora and Lake.....	Hastings	317		161	67
Maidstone	Essex	418		213	18
Mono	Simcoe	648		339	48
Moore	Lambton	717		395	67
Mosa	Middlesex	597		258	57
Marysburg	Prince Edward	803		409	53
McGillivray	Middlesex	819		417	69
Morrisburg Village.....	Dundas	197		100	47
Malahide	Elgin	965		492	15
Markham	York	1,303		634	53
Manvers	Durham	635		323	85
Merrickville Village	Grenville	159		81	09
Monaghan South.....	Durham	215		109	65
Minden	Peterborough	144		73	44
Marlborough	Carleton	337		182	67
Matilda	Dundas	790		402	90
Morrison and Muskoka.....	Simcoe	247		125	97
Mara and Rama	Ontario	613		312	63
Middleton	Norfolk	543		276	93
<i>Carried forward</i>				69,778	20

STATEMENT of Payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$ cts. 69,778 20
Napanee Town.....	Lennox and Addington.....	558	284 58
Nassagaweya.....	Halton.....	529	269 79
Nottawasaga.....	Simcoe.....	1,108	565 08
Nissouri West.....	Middlesex.....	626	319 26
Nichol.....	Wellington.....	503	256 53
Nissouri East.....	Oxford.....	634	323 34
Newcastle Village.....	Durham.....	204	104 04
Nepean.....	Carleton.....	636	324 36
New Hamburg Village.....	Waterloo.....	213	108 63
Niagara.....	Lincoln.....	420	214 20
Newburgh Village.....	Addington.....	242	123 42
New Edinburgh Village.....	Carleton.....	89	45 39
Nelson.....	Halton.....	784	399 84
Normanby.....	Grey.....	927	472 77
Newmarket Village.....	York.....	290	147 90
Onondaga.....	Brant.....	319	162 69
Osprey.....	Grey.....	560	285 60
Oxford East.....	Oxford.....	460	234 60
Orangeville Village.....	Wellington.....	221	112 71
Orford.....	Kent.....	563	287 13
Olden.....	Frontenac.....	141	71 91
Oxford Township.....	Grenville.....	717	365 67
Oro.....	Simcoe.....	713	363 63
Otonabee.....	Peterborough.....	780	397 80
Oakland.....	Brant.....	196	99 96
Oakville Town.....	Halton.....	425	216 75
Orillia and Matchedash.....	Simcoe.....	269	137 19
Osgoode.....	Carleton.....	731	372 81
Oil Springs Village.....	Lambton.....	229	116 79
Owen Sound Town.....	Grey.....	748	381 48
Oshawa Village.....	Ontario.....	698	355 98
Oneida.....	Haldimand.....	562	286 62
Oxford West.....	Oxford.....	458	233 58
Orillia Village.....	Simcoe.....	181	92 31
Oxford North.....	Oxford.....	315	160 65
Osnabruck.....	Stormont.....	1,040	530 40
Oso.....	Frontenac.....	94	47 94
Percy.....	Northumberland.....	677	345 27
Pilkington.....	Wellington.....	467	238 17
Plympton.....	Lambton.....	848	432 48
Portsmouth Village.....	Frontenac.....	282	143 82
Pittsburgh and Howe Island.....	Frontenac.....	753	384 03
Pickering.....	Ontario.....	1,261	643 11
Preston Village.....	Waterloo.....	298	151 98
Paris Town.....	Brant.....	657	335 07
Peel.....	Wellington.....	1,070	545 70
Plantagenet North.....	Prescott.....	518	264 18
Plantagenet South.....	Prescott.....	289	147 39
Picton Town.....	Prince Edward.....	463	236 13
Pelham.....	Welland.....	548	279 48
Puslinch.....	Wellington.....	706	360 06
Petrolia Village.....	Lambton.....	273	139 23
Portland.....	Frontenac.....	502	256 02
Proton.....	Grey.....	404	206 04
Port Dalhousie Village.....	Lincoln.....	201	102 51
Rochester.....	Essex.....	299	152 49
Rainham.....	Haldimand.....	363	185 13
Romney.....	Kent.....	115	58 65
Raleigh.....	Kent.....	737	375 87
Roxborough.....	Stormont.....	547	278 97
Richmond Village.....	Carleton.....	83	42 33
Russell.....	Russell.....	345	175 95
Reach.....	Ontario.....	1,243	633 93
Richmond.....	Lennox.....	673	343 23
Rawdon.....	Hastings.....	616	314 16
<i>Carried forward</i>			86,822 91

STATEMENT of Payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$ cts. 86,822 91
Sandwich Town.....	Essex	201	102 51
Sandwich West.....	Essex	388	197 88
St. Thomas Town.....	Elgin	462	235 62
Sophasburgh.....	Prince Edward	535	272 85
Southampton Village.....	Bruce	152	77 52
Stephen.....	Huron	602	307 02
Saugeen.....	Bruce	482	245 82
St. Vincent.....	Grey	790	402 90
Scarboro'.....	York	882	449 82
Seneca.....	Haldimand	502	256 02
Sarnia Town.....	Lambton	581	296 31
Snowlen and Glamorgan.....	Peterboro'	84	42 84
Saravak.....	Grey	116	59 16
Saltfleet.....	Wentworth	592	301 92
Stamford.....	Welland	573	292 23
Sarnia.....	Lambton	427	217 77
Storrington.....	Frontenac	554	282 54
Seymour.....	Northumberland	752	383 52
Smith.....	Peterboro'	567	289 17
Streetsville Village.....	Peel	153	78 03
Seugog.....	Ontario	168	85 08
Sombra.....	Lambton	496	252 96
Stanley.....	Huron	623	317 73
Strathroy Village.....	Middlesex	476	242 76
Sunnidale.....	Simcoe	275	140 25
Sydenham.....	Grey	637	324 87
Sidney.....	Hastings	1,101	561 51
Somerville.....	Victoria	166	84 66
Sandwich East.....	Essex	618	315 18
Sullivan.....	Grey	532	271 32
Scott.....	Ontario	597	304 47
Southwold.....	Elgin	1,056	538 53
Stirling Village.....	Hastings	135	68 85
Seaforth Village.....	Huron	381	194 31
Sheffield.....	Addington	559	285 09
Stanhope.....	Peterborough	40	23 40
Thorah.....	Ontario	390	183 60
Trenton Village.....	Hastings	337	171 87
Tudor, Wollaston and Limerick.....	Hastings	267	136 17
Toronto Gore.....	Peel	273	139 23
Trafalgar.....	Halton	927	472 77
Thorold.....	Welland	513	261 63
Tilbury West.....	Essex	376	191 76
Thorold Village.....	Welland	351	184 11
Tossorontio.....	Simcoe	201	102 51
Tuckersmith.....	Huron	585	298 35
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings	1,214	619 14
Tecumseth.....	Simcoe	742	378 42
Tilbury East.....	Kent	336	171 36
Toronto Township.....	Peel	1,167	595 17
Thurlow.....	Hastings	954	486 54
Torbolton.....	Carleton	119	60 69
Tiny and Tay.....	Simcoe	731	372 81
Toronto City.....	York	14,857	7,577 07
Townsend.....	Norfolk	1,031	525 81
Turnberry.....	Huron	502	256 02
Uxbridge.....	Ontario	774	394 74
Usborne.....	Huron	620	316 20
Vespra.....	Simcoe	389	198 39
Vaughan.....	York	1,086	553 86
Vienna Village.....	Elgin	160	81 60
Verulam.....	Victoria	420	214 20
Whitby Town.....	Ontario	565	288 15
Wellesley.....	Waterloo	920	499 20
Winchester.....	Dundas	661	337 11
<i>Carried forward</i>			111,633 84

STATEMENT of Payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Concluded.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			8 cts. 111,633 84
Wellington Village.....	Prince Edward.....	132	67 32
Whitby East.....	Ontario.....	683	348 33
Wolfe Island.....	Frontenac.....	575	293 25
Wardsville Village.....	Middlesex.....	92	46 92
Welland Village.....	Welland.....	266	135 66
Waterloo.....	Waterloo.....	1,263	644 13
Warwick.....	Lambton.....	828	422 23
Walsingham.....	Norfolk.....	931	474 81
Wawanosh West.....	Huron.....	487	248 37
Wainfleet.....	Welland.....	468	238 68
Williams East.....	Middlesex.....	528	269 28
Wilmot.....	Waterloo.....	868	442 03
Westminster.....	Middlesex.....	1,178	600 73
Williamsburgh.....	Dundas.....	792	403 92
Whitby West.....	Ontario.....	730	372 30
Walpole.....	Haldimand.....	948	483 48
Willoughby.....	Welland.....	235	119 85
Waterloo Village.....	Waterloo.....	345	175 95
Windsor Town.....	Essex.....	834	425 34
Whitechurch.....	York.....	805	410 55
Woolwich.....	Waterloo.....	840	428 40
Williams West.....	Middlesex.....	625	318 75
Wawanosh East.....	Huron.....	395	201 45
Wolford.....	Grenville.....	515	252 05
Yonge and Escott [rear].....	Leeds.....	446	227 45
Yonge front.....	Leeds.....	333	169 83
Yarmouth.....	Elgin.....	1,234	623 34
Yorkville Village.....	York.....	318	162 18
York.....	York.....	1,452	730 52
Zorra West.....	Oxford.....	601	306 51
Zorra East.....	Oxford.....	776	395 76
Zone.....	Kent.....	196	99 95
		239,603	122,200 53
County of Perth.....	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund.....	7,192	3,667 92
U. C. Lanark and Renfrew.....	For municipalities therein, by transfer to Municipal Loan Fund.....	9,930	5,064 30
Hamilton City.....	Its proportion transferred to interest account.....	5,332	2,719 32
		262,063	133,652 07
	Cash payments.....	133,652 07	
	Transferred to credit of Crown Land Revenue for cost of management.....	34,944 66	
		168,596 73	

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 20.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Education, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

TO WHOM PAID.		COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Treasurer	County of Brant			2,248	00				
Do	do	Bruce		4,280	00				
Do	do	Carleton		3,202	00				
Do	do	Elgin		3,331	00				
Do	do	Essex		2,329	00				
Do	do	Frontenac		2,675	00				
Do	do	Grey		5,334	00				
Do	do	Haldimand		2,416	00				
Do	do	Hatton		2,058	00				
Do	do	Hastings		4,113	00				
Do	do	Huron		6,143	00				
Do	do	Kent		3,045	00				
Do	do	Lambton		3,072	00				
Do	do	Lanark		3,237	00				
Do	do	Leeds and Grenville		5,683	00				
Do	do	Lennox and Addington		2,673	00				
Do	do	Lincoln		1,989	00				
Do	do	Madison		6,619	00				
Do	do	Middlesex		3,175	00				
Do	do	Norfolk		7,571	00				
Do	do	Northumberland and Durham		4,337	00				
Do	do	Ontario		4,719	00				
Do	do	Oxford		2,751	00				
Do	do	Peel		4,063	00				
Do	do	Perth		2,492	00				
Do	do	Peterborough		2,355	00				
Do	do	Prescott and Russell		1,981	00				
Do	do	Prince Edward		2,510	00				
Do	do	Renfrew		5,515	00				
Do	do	Simcoe		6,068	00				
Do	do	Storont, Dundas and Glengary		2,961	00				
Do	do	Victoria		3,231	00				
Do	do	Waterloo		1,988	00				
Do	do	Welland		5,238	00				
Do	do	Wellington							
				125,732	00				

Carried forward,.....

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				125,732 00
<i>Brought forward</i>				
COMMON SCHOOLS—Continued.				
Treasurer	County of Wentworth.....			3,168 00
Do	do York			5,921 00
Chamberlain.....	City of Toronto			2,945 00
Do	do Ottawa			717 00
Do	do London			1,376 00
Do	do Kingston			1,068 00
Do	do Hamilton			1,610 00
Treasurer	Town of Amherstburg			141 00
Do	do Barrie			163 00
Do	do Belleville			477 00
Do	do Berlin			267 00
Do	do Bothwell			110 00
Do	do Bowmanville			269 00
Do	do Brantford			657 00
Do	do Brockville			308 00
Do	do Chatham			466 00
Do	do Clifton			87 00
Do	do Cobourg			262 00
Do	do Collingwood			160 00
Do	do Cornwall			233 00
Do	do Dundas			137 00
Do	do Galt			358 00
Do	do Goderich			359 00
Do	do Guelph			423 00
Do	do Ingersoll			271 00
Do	do Lindsay			181 00
Do	do Milton			100 00
Do	do Napance			189 00
Do	do Niagara			157 00
Do	do Oakville			101 00
Do	do Owen Sound			269 00
Do	do Paris			219 00
Do	do Perth			266 00
Do	do Peterborough			231 00
Do	do Picton			168 00
Do	do Port Hope			438 00
Do	do Prescott			140 00

Do	Sandwich	150 00
Do	Sarnia	234 00
Do	St. Catharines	432 00
Do	Simcoe	155 00
Do	St. Mary's	292 00
Do	St. Thomas	187 00
Do	Stratford	308 00
Do	Whitby	236 00
Do	Windsor	370 00
Do	Woodstock	365 00
Do	Village of Amprior	135 00
Do	Ashburnham	129 00
Do	Aurora	126 00
Do	Bath	66 00
Do	Braaford	129 00
Do	Brampton	183 00
Do	Brighton	130 00
Do	Caledonia	115 00
Do	Cayuga	82 00
Do	Chippewa	116 00
Do	Clinton	145 00
Do	Collerne	96 00
Do	Dunnville	165 00
Do	Elora	138 00
Do	Embro	70 00
Do	Pergus	139 00
Do	Port Erie	110 00
Do	Qananouque	170 00
Do	Garden Island	60 00
Do	Georgetown	134 00
Do	Hawkesbury	139 00
Do	Hespeler	105 00
Do	Holland Landing	76 00
Do	Iroquois	80 00
Do	Kemptville	114 00
Do	Kincardine	130 00
Do	Lanark	70 00
Do	Listowel	100 00
Do	Merrickville	105 00
Do	Mitchell	196 00
Do	Morrishburgh	118 00
Do	Mount Forest	127 00
Do	Newburgh	109 00
Do	Newcastle	98 00
Do	New Edinburgh	40 00
Do	New Hamburg	121 00
Do	Newmarket	125 00
Do	Oil Springs	153 00
Do	Orillia	130 00
		157,610 00

Carried forward.

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.	\$ cis.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	157,610 00		
	COMMON SCHOOLS—Continued.			
Treasurer.....	Village of Oshawa.....	231 00		
Do.....	do Penbrooke.....	63 00		
Do.....	do Petrolia.....	100 00		
Do.....	do Portsmouth.....	93 00		
Do.....	do Port Palhouse.....	135 00		
Do.....	do Preston.....	127 00		
Do.....	do Reafrey.....	67 00		
Do.....	do Scaforth.....	90 00		
Do.....	do (Orangeville, \$39; Richmond, \$60).....	145 00		
Do.....	do Smith's Falls.....	71 00		
Do.....	do Southampton.....	90 00		
Do.....	do Stirling.....	96 00		
Do.....	do Strathroy.....	140 00		
Do.....	do Streetsville.....	90 00		
Do.....	do Thorold.....	85 00		
Do.....	do Trenton.....	152 00		
Do.....	do Vienna.....	128 00		
Do.....	do Vienna.....	97 00		
Do.....	do Warlsville.....	98 00		
Do.....	do Waterloo.....	160 00		
Do.....	do Welland.....	108 00		
Do.....	do Wellington.....	76 00		
Do.....	do Yorkville.....	185 00		
Do.....	do Bruce and Wellington Mines.....	450 00		
Do.....	Township of Korat.....	25 00		
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.		160,622 00	
Treasurer.....	City of Toronto.....	733 00		
Do.....	do Hamilton.....	190 00		
Do.....	do Kingston.....	161 00		
Do.....	do London.....	107 00		
Do.....	do Ottawa.....	387 00		
Do.....	do Town of Amherstburgh.....	54 00		
Trustees.....	do Barrie.....	32 00		
Do.....	do Belleville.....	95 00		
Do.....	do Brockville.....	65 00		
Do.....	do Berlin.....	16 00		

Do	Brantford	35 00
Do	Clifton	26 00
Do	Colourg	55 00
Do	Dundas	56 00
Do	Guelph	77 00
Do	Ingersoll	29 00
Do	Indray	34 00
Do	Napanee	15 00
Do	Niagara	34 00
Do	Oakville	30 00
Do	Picton	36 00
Do	Prescott	55 00
Do	Paris	25 00
Do	Peterboro'	71 00
Do	Perth	37 00
Do	Simcoe	10 00
Do	St. Marys	31 00
Do	St. Catharines	132 00
Do	Stratford	25 00
Do	Whitby	31 00
Do	Village of Chippewa	17 00
Do	Elora	14 00
Do	Fergus	11 00
Do	Newmarket	20 00
Do	Oshawa	22 00
Do	Pembroke	15 00
Do	Preston	14 00
Do	Portsmouth	19 00
Do	Smith's Falls	25 00
Do	Tilcorid	31 00
Do	Trenton	39 00
Do	Mount Forrest	7 00
Do	School Sections —	
Do	3 and 4 Anderton	17 00
Do	1 and 6 Arthur	42 00
Do	4 Asplodel	12 00
Do	3 Arthur	17 00
Do	11 do	15 00
Do	6 and 7 Artenesia and Glouck.	13 00
Do	(a) 2 Bedford	21 00
Do	15 Brighton	10 00
Do	6 Bidulph	11 00
Do	9 do and McGillivray	22 00
Do	3 Bromley	27 00
Do	(b) 2 Bedford	10 00
Do	15 Camden East	8 00
Do	6 Carriek	14 00
Do	15 Charlottsburgh	15 00
Do	16 do	15 00
Carried forward		3,210 00
		160,622 00

Do	10 Loehiel	50 00
Do	12 do	17 00
Do	1 Longueuil	11 00
Do	5 Marv	16 00
Do	5 Marlborough	14 00
Do	7 Melancthon	7 00
Do	3, 4 and 5 Moore	9 00
Do	4 Mornington	5 00
Do	7 Nepcan	22 00
Do	13 do	4 00
Do	2 Normanby	7 00
Do	10 do	14 00
Do	1 Nichol	11 00
Do	1 Orillia	13 00
Do	6 Onida	13 00
Do	15 Osgoode	19 00
Do	6 Oxford	10 00
Do	10 Otonabee	11 00
Do	8 Peel	13 00
Do	9 do	13 00
Do	12 do	23 00
Do	13 do	11 00
Do	6 Pilkington	18 00
Do	5 Percy	11 00
Do	6 Proton	20 00
Do	9 Plantagenet North	9 00
Do	12 Percy and Seymour	4 00
Do	4 Raleigh	16 00
Do	5 do	16 00
Do	9 do	12 00
Do	5 Sheffield	22 00
Do	3 Sullivan	3 00
Do	7 Sydenham	12 00
Do	5 Sombra	16 00
Do	1 Stamford	9 00
Do	17 do	13 00
Do	6 Toronto Gore	8 00
Do	3 Tyendinaga	7 00
Do	7 Vespra	4 00
Do	17 Waldpole	8 00
Do	1 Wawanosh West	11 00
Do	4 Wolfe Island	25 00
Do	8 do	21 00
Do	7 Williams West	13 00
Do	6 do	22 00
Do	11 Wilmot	31 00
Do	15 Windham	22 00
Do	13 Westminster	3 00
Do	11 Wellesley	30 00
	Carried forward	4,487 00
		160,622 00

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	4,487 00	100,622 00	.....
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS—Continued.			
	School Sections:—			
Trustees.....	9 and 10 Wellesley.....	14 00		
Do.....	4 Yonge and E. It.....	11 00		
Do.....	21 York.....	17 00		
Do.....	22 do.....	98 00		
Do.....	6 do.....	18 00		
Do.....	1 do.....	12 00		
			4,587 50	
	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			
Trustees.....	County of Brant.....	850 00		
Do.....	do Bruce.....	130 00		
Do.....	do Carleton.....	58 00		
Do.....	do Dundas, Stormont and Glengary.....	140 00		
Do.....	do Essex.....	1,175 00		
Do.....	do Elgin.....	405 00		
Do.....	do Grey.....	285 00		
Do.....	do Haldimand.....	270 00		
Do.....	do Halton.....	380 00		
Do.....	do Hastings.....	235 00		
Do.....	do Huron.....	635 00		
Do.....	do Kent.....	610 00		
Do.....	do Lambton.....	300 00		
Do.....	do Lanark.....	100 00		
Do.....	do Leeds and Grenville.....	865 00		
Do.....	do Lenox and Addington.....	1,035 00		
Do.....	do Lincoln.....	800 00		
Do.....	do Middlesex.....	1,050 00		
Do.....	do Northumberland and Durham.....	400 00		
Do.....	do Norfolk.....	2,070 00		
Do.....	do Ontario.....	800 00		
Do.....	do Oxford.....	1,845 00		
Do.....		550 00		
			165,209 50	

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.				
<i>Brought forward</i>				
SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.				
To pay the following Superannuated Teachers as under:—				
Hon. E. B. Wood.....			194,532 50	
	D. Currie.....	16 00		
	T. J. Graife.....	16 00		
	J. Benton.....	23 00		
	J. Breckinridge.....	30 00		
	P. Stewart.....	20 00		
	J. Price.....	22 00		
	T. McDonald.....	11 00		
	W. R. Thornhill.....	20 00		
	J. Fletcher.....	16 00		
	J. Emons.....	25 00		
	J. Nowlan.....	22 00		
	G. Reynolds.....	26 50		
	A. Miller.....	26 50		
	John Donald.....	18 50		
	A. Macdonnell.....	31 50		
	J. Fords.....	16 00		
	G. G. Gibson.....	17 00		
	D. McLougall.....	12 00		
	T. White.....	21 75		
	J. Webster.....	20 00		
	N. McLeod.....	14 00		
	M. Kinclborough.....	29 00		
	W. Foster.....	20 00		
	W. Glassford.....	16 50		
	J. Vert.....	19 50		
	W. Benson.....	21 00		
	W. Cairns.....	23 00		
	J. Lees.....	15 00		
	J. Healy.....	24 00		
	H. McCreae.....	18 00		
	E. Cousins.....	25 00		
	W. McDermott.....	11 00		
	W. Hick.....	23 00		
	J. Higginbotham.....	20 00		
	W. Leonard.....	11 00		
	D. Wing.....	24 00		

M. Devereux	21 00
M. O'Kane	18 50
A. Jenkins	16 00
J. Kennedy	20 00
W. Miller	8 00
R. Beattie	18 50
J. C. Biggar	23 00
W. Corry	15 00
M. Edrington	18 00
P. Fitzpatrick	21 00
J. MacQueen	20 50
J. Miskelly	10 50
N. Fagan	11 00
A. Power	15 00
J. Ramsay	15 00
C. Snyder	16 00
J. Tucker	19 00
J. Brown	24 00
J. Monaghan	13 00
R. Youmans	18 00
W. Ferguson	22 00
T. Flanagan	18 00
P. Jones	34 00
E. Ryan	23 00
B. S. Sheehan	18 00
A. Middleton	18 00
A. McCormick	9 00
T. Baldwin	11 00
J. Bodfish	18 00
A. Jackson	19 00
W. Hildyard	17 00
J. McKenna	16 50
M. Richards	31 00
W. B. P. Williams	7 00
J. Ansley	16 00
T. Baker	17 00
T. Buchanan	18 00
M. M. Hutchins	20 00
H. McLaren	19 00
R. McCallum	21 00
B. Potts	21 00
D. D. Barrett	17 00
Wm. Clarke	10 00
J. Dobbs	10 00
T. G. Mullern	19 00
T. Sanders	27 00
G. Weston	28 00
R. Hamilton	20 50
J. Macdonell	14 00
	12 00
	1,016 75
	104,532 50

Carried forward.

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,616 75	191,532 50	.....
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS—Continued.			
Hon. E. B. Wood.....	To pay the following Superannuated Teachers as under:—			
	J. McFarvey.....	18 00		
	J. D. Thompson.....	12 00		
	H. Bartley.....	21 00		
	J. Cameron.....	13 00		
	M. Clarke.....	13 50		
	J. Brown.....	25 50		
	D. Callaghan.....	28 00		
	John McNamara.....	11 00		
	J. Robinson.....	16 00		
	J. Tyndall.....	19 00		
	W. Bell.....	9 00		
	W. Brown.....	11 00		
	J. Armstrong.....	9 00		
	C. Muzier.....	23 00		
	E. Barber.....	25 00		
	J. McFarlane.....	16 50		
	J. C. VanEvery.....	25 00		
	B. Woods.....	18 00		
	J. Younghusband.....	27 00		
	A. McTilghes.....	31 50		
	K. Campbell.....	21 00		
	J. Mahon.....	29 00		
	D. Calder.....	18 00		
	J. Douglass.....	23 00		
	D. McGill.....	20 00		
	J. Lenaten.....	26 00		
	A. McKay.....	10 00		
	S. Russell.....	16 00		
	P. Sheriff.....	13 00		
	R. Jordan.....	24 00		
	D. Kee.....	26 00		
	T. Dorothy.....	15 00		
	T. Whitfield.....	32 00		
	W. Beaton.....	30 50		
	J. Robinson.....	14 00		
	J. Kehoe.....	15 00		
		17 00		

J. Briggs	35 00
J. Dennan	35 50
A. Gillespie	22 00
J. Graydon	28 00
C. Judge	15 00
J. Ross	20 00
J. Irvine	12 40
J. Ross	38 00
J. Graydon	118 00
D. McDonald	8 40
A. Mc Cormick	6 80
J. McKay	5 62
W. Irvine	31 00
E. Morrison	26 00
D. Currie	23 50
J. J. Graffe	23 20
J. Benton	33 00
J. Breckenridge	42 80
L. Stewart	28 80
J. Price	31 60
M. McDonald	16 20
W. R. Thonahill	28 80
J. Fletcher	23 20
J. Nowlan	31 60
G. Reynolds	37 90
A. Miller	37 90
J. Donald	26 70
A. McDonell	43 90
J. Ford	23 20
G. Gibson	24 60
D. McDougall	17 60
T. White	31 26
L. Webster	28 80
N. McLeod	20 40
M. Kinchorough	41 40
W. Foster	28 80
W. Glassford	23 90
J. Vert	28 10
W. Benson	30 20
W. Cairns	33 00
J. Leys	21 80
J. Healy	34 40
H. Macrae	26 00
E. Cousins	35 80
W. Dermott	16 20
W. Hick	33 00
J. Higginbotham	28 80
W. Leonard	16 20
D. Wing	34 40
3,742 63	

191,532 50

Carried forward

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hon. E. B. Wood.....	<i>Brought forward</i>	3,742 63	194,532 50	.....
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS—Continued.			
	To pay the following Superannuated Teachers as under:—			
	N. Devereux.....	30 20		
	M. O'Keane.....	26 70		
	A. Jenkins.....	23 20		
	J. Kennedy.....	28 80		
	W. Miller.....	12 00		
	R. Beattie.....	26 70		
	J. L. Biggar.....	33 00		
	W. Gorrie.....	21 80		
	M. Edrington.....	26 00		
	P. Fitzpatrick.....	30 20		
	J. MacQueen.....	29 50		
	J. Miskelly.....	15 50		
	N. Paegan.....	16 20		
	A. Power.....	16 20		
	J. Ramsay.....	21 80		
	C. Snyder.....	23 20		
	J. Tucker.....	27 40		
	J. Brown.....	34 40		
	J. Monaghan.....	19 00		
	R. Youmans.....	26 00		
	W. Ferguson.....	31 60		
	T. Flanagan.....	26 00		
	P. Jones.....	48 40		
	E. Ryan.....	33 00		
	D. L. Sheehan.....	26 00		
	A. Middleton.....	26 00		
	A. McOmick.....	29 40		
	T. Baldwin.....	16 20		
	J. Foodfish.....	26 00		
	A. Jackson.....	27 40		
	W. Hilyard.....	24 60		
	J. McKenna.....	23 90		
	M. Richards.....	44 20		
	W. B. P. Williams.....	10 60		
	J. Ansley.....	23 20		
	T. Baker.....	24 60		

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hon. E. B. Wood.....	<i>Brought forward.</i>	6,078 53	194,532 50	.....
	<i>Supernannuated Teachers as under:—</i>			
	J. Denham.....	50 50		
	A. Gillespie.....	31 60		
	J. Graydon.....	40 00		
	C. Judge.....	21 80		
	J. Ross.....	28 80		
	W. Irvine.....	48 40		
	E. Redmond.....	43 50		
			6,332 13	
	LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson.....	Insurance.....	221 57		
V. Casci.....	Brackets, bronzed figures, &c.....	38 65		
Craig & Leslie.....	Pedestals repairs, wood turning, medallions, &c.....	343 00		
J. McAusland.....	Coloured Window.....	54 00		
Ridout, Aikenshead & Co.....	Hardware.....	3 97		
A. Hamilton.....	Painting, paints, &c.....	86 67		
Gorrie & Parish.....	Mounting maps, globes, charts, fittings, labor, &c.....	911 88		
F. H. Peterkin.....	Repairs, gilt mouldings, &c.....	259 89		
A. F. Potter.....	Wood curving for cases.....	100 00		
W. C. Chewett & Co.....	Models, glass, &c.....	301 40		
Charles Potter.....	Pamphlets.....	4 00		
John Rogers.....	Plaster casts, hinges, repairs to railing, &c.....	409 63		
George Harding.....	Fittings.....	163 58		
Hon. E. B. Wood.....	Plumbers' work.....	181 90		
	To purchase exchange to pay C. Griffin & Co. for books £5 13s. 2d. sterling, 9½ per cent. premium.....	27 56		
Do.....	To purchase exchange to pay E. J. Potter & Co. for sundries £4 3s. 7d. sterling, 9 per cent premium.....	20 25		
Do.....	To pay W. Notman for sundries.....	6 00		
Gundry & Langley.....	Plans furnished.....	30 00		
Virtue & Yorston.....	Art Journal for 1869.....	9 00		
Samuel Rose.....	Books.....	5 50		
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing.....	200 20		
J. Teevin.....	Blacksmithing.....	1 50		
Collector of Customs.....	Duty.....	37 23		
Sundry persons.....	Sandpaper, &c.....	1 10		

		53 09	10 15	3,481 81
DEPOSITORY.				
LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES.				
Do	Subscriptions to sundry newspapers and magazines			
A. Dredge & Co	Stationery			
LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES.				
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	587 74		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay Insurance	221 55		
Ridout, Aikenshead & Co	Hardware	6 75		
A. Dredge & Co	Stationery	254 49		
J. B. Garter	Mounting maps, charts, globes, walnut frames, &c	2,065 40		
John Rogers	Carpenter work, boxes, map, stands, &c	596 82		
C. A. Bryce	Pencil cases	25 00		
Sparrow & Whitnough	Lamps and Oil	20 65		
R. A. Wood & Bros	Paints, &c	7 30		
W. Armstrong	Books, transparent views	16 00		
S. P. May	Coloring maps and globes	414 55		
A. Miller	School books	569 37		
Collector of Customs	Duties on books, &c	915 70		
Thomas Wheeler	Seals	51 50		
Gorrie & Parish	Repairs, moulding, geometrical forms, &c	248 20		
Charles Potter	Apparatus, mathematical instruments, &c	928 86		
J. Lovell	Books	702 99		
Brown Bros	Books and stationery	261 15		
A. Lovell & Co	Catalogues	436 15		
Express Company	Charges	15 71		
W. C. Chewett & Co	Books, maps and merit cards, lithographing, &c	1,868 72		
N. Meehan	Freight and Cartage	415 53		
W. Sargent	Books	142 50		
Maclear & Co	do	20 00		
Orange Judd & Co	do	178 58		
Samuel Rose	do	50 00		
D. Wylie	"Metrical waits"	20 00		
Davis & Woods	Astronomical instruments	60 83		
V. Casci	Figures	17 00		
Henderson, Wallace & Co	Cabinet of Shells	150 00		
McPherson, Russ & Co	Shipping charges	143 73		
John Sangster	Books	30 00		
T. C. Chisholm	Coal	63 15		
W. Myles	do	278 60		
Chaffey & Bros	do	86 75		
A. K. Boomer	Coal scale (proportion)	47 50		
E. A. Taylor & Co	Charts	50 00		
Rev. E. H. Dewart	Books	15 00		
Dr. Caniff	do	35 00		
S. P. May	Stationery purchased for Normal and Model Schools	308 20		
Adam, Stevenson & Co	Books, &c	124 76		
J. Taylor & Bros	Paper	37 80		
				12,489 53
<i>Carried forward</i>				204,346 44

Education Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cfs.	\$	cfs.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	12,489	53	204,346	44
	DEPOSITORY—Continued.				
	LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES—Continued.				
Rev. Dr. Bryson	To pay arrears of salary for 1868, being amount of pay list for December, 1868	293	48		
Joseph Leslie	Postages	180	00		
Copp, Clarke & Co.	Merrit cards	500	00		
Sundry persons	Express charges, telegrams, &c.	24	18		
James Moore	Paste	4	00		
J. Young	Books	4	91		
Do	Sundries	1	65		
McMullen & Co.	Books and stationery	124	00		
J. Campbell & Son	To purchase exchange to pay as under	214	66		
Hon. E. B. Wood	To pay F. Warne & Co., books	19,312	66		
	do W. Collins, Son & Co., books	5	189	13	4
	do Religions Tract Society	9	3	3	“
	do A. & C. Black	134	2	2	“
	do J. Hogg & Sons	23	5	11	“
	do A. T. Crocker	5	17	8	“
	do T. Nelson & Sons	111	3	0	“
	do A. F. Potter, for cases, packing, glassware, goods, &c.	135	17	5	“
	do McPherson, Ross & Co., shipping charges	1005	3	0	“
	do Johnston, Hunter & Co., books	30	9	3	“
	do Griffith & Farran	16	14	8	“
	do G. Routledge & Son	40	18	10	“
	do Seeley, Jackson & Halliday	70	16	11	“
	do C. Griffin & Co.	48	1	0	“
	do J. D. Triggs (Christian Knowledge Society)	37	1	0	“
	do John Murray	207	14	5	“
	do Ward, Lock & Tyler	30	18	9	“
	do A. F. Potter, books	68	8	9	“
	do E. J. Potter & Co., pencils, &c.	97	4	3	“
	do W. & A. K. Johnston, maps	17	4	6	“
	do George S. Nottage, sundries	55	2	6	“
	do J. Nisbet & Co., books	5	14	4	“
	do F. Warne & Co., do	148	8	10	“
	do Bell & Daldy	9	11	2	“
	do W. & R. Chambers	75	9	8	“
	do	70	17	6	“

do	J. Hogg & Son	19	13	4	“
do	Morgan & Chase	20	9	9	“
do	Jarroll & Sons	66	18	10	“
do	A. Hislop & Co.	24	18	3	“
do	Jos. Tarn (Tract Society)	197	11	6	“
do	W. W. Gardner	18	17	5	“
do	G. Philip & Son, maps, &c.	18	5	7	“
do	W. P. Nimmo, books	102	6	11	“
do	F. J. Johnson, do	29	10	0	“
do	W. Blackwood & Son, do	26	9	0	“
do	Cassel, Letter & Galpin, do	39	3	5	“
do	S. W. Partridge & Co., do	8	18	1	“
do	G. Routledge & Co., do	132	7	9	“
do	Morgan & Chase, do	22	0	0	“
do	Hodder & Stoughton, do	82	4	11	“
do	Smith & Son, maps	29	17	3	“
do	Sampson Low, Son & Co., books	64	5	0	“
Hon.	E. B. Wood to pay				Am. Cy.
	M. W. Dodds for books				\$110 92
	Ivison, Pinney, Blakeman & Co., books				45 74
	Carter & Bros., books				340 57
	A. S. Barnes & Co., books				152 89
	American Tract Society, books				379 00
	Fields, Osgoode & Co., do				215 60
	D. & J. Sadler & Co., do				458 95
	H. E. Simmons, do				159 55
	P. O'Shea, do				145 21
	Lawrence Kehoe, do				146 65
	Rev. Dr. Dyer, do				115 58
	Harper Bros., do				391 80
	M. McDodd, do				59 07
	American Currency				\$2,721 53
DEPOSITORY SALARIES,					
	As per Statement No. 12, page 52				33,149 07
					2,919 50
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.				
	SALARIES.				
	To pay salaries for the year, as per Statement No. 12, page 51				10,759 50
	CONTINGENCIES.				
	For the year, as per Statement No. 13, page 61				7,117 04
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	GRAMMAR SCHOOL INSPECTION.				
	To pay salary of Inspector, 1869				17,876 54
					2,000 00
					260,291 55

Carried forward.

Education Statement—Concluded.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sundry persons	<i>Brought forward</i> JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. Expenditure on account of this service for the year, as per Statement No. 12, page 52.	.....	260,291 55	.....
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	EDUCATION OFFICE. SALARIES. To pay salaries for the year, as per Statement No. 12, page 50 CONTINGENCIES. For the year, as per Statement No. 13, page 61	11,313 00	.....	.....
Total Education, 1869 .....	.....	.....	13,540 27	275,717 84

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 21.

THE LAW SOCIETY in Account with the Province of Ontario.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867.					
July 1	To Debentures issued by the Province of Canada, at 6 per cent	16,000	00		
	“ Balance on open account, due do 5 do	140,015	61		
Dec. 31	“ half year's interest on Debentures	480	00		
	“ do open account	3,500	39		
	“ payments by Dominion, charged to joint account, O. and Q.	793	71		
	“ do do Ontario	125	00		
				160,914	71
	CR.				
	By receipts for Law Stamps from Dominion	7,303	19		
	“ do W. Leggo	150	00		
	“ do A. Grant	62	00		
				7,415	19
	Carried down			153,499	52
1868.					
Jan. 1	To Debentures brought down	16,000	00		
	“ balance of open account	137,499	52		
		153,499	52		
June 30	“ half year's interest on Debentures	480	00		
	“ do open account	3,437	48		
Dec. 31	“ payments by Dominion, charged to joint account	38	00		
	“ do Ontario	2,063	41		
	“ half year's interest on Debentures	480	00		
	“ do open account balance	3,437	49		
				163,435	90
	CR.				
	By receipts from Law Stamps	14,033	48		
	“ do W. Leggo	400	00		
	“ do Johnson	6	60		
				14,440	08
	Carried down			148,995	92
1869.					
Jan. 1	To Debentures brought down	16,000	00		
	“ balance of open account	132,995	82		
		148,995	82		
June 30	“ half year's interest on Debentures	480	00		
	“ do open account	3,324	89		
Dec. 31	“ payments by Ontario	1,757	09		
	“ half year's interest on Debentures	480	00		
	“ do open account	3,324	90		
				158,362	70
	CR.				
	By receipts for Law Stamps	13,594	51		
	“ do from W. Leggo	400	00		
				13,994	51
	Carried down			144,368	19
1870.					
Jan. 1	To Debentures brought down	16,000	00		
	“ balance of open account	128,368	19		
				144,368	19

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 22.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Stationery supplied to the various Departments by the Queen's Printer during the years 1868 and 1869.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Lieutenant-Governor's Office.....	Stationery supplied	13	99		
Attorney-General's "	"	73	04		
Secretary & Registrar's "	"	381	29		
Treasurer's "	"	278	53		
Agriculture and Public Work's Office.....	"	300	84		
Crown Land's "	"	2,029	45		
Inspector of Prison's "	"	15	43		
Auditor's "	"	17	12		
Legislative Assembly	"	1,055	83		
Master's Office, Court of Chancery.....	"	16	57		
Court of Queen's Bench.....	"	6	77		
" Common Pleas.....	"	20	21		
Clerk of Process	"	5	84		
Registrar, Osgoode Hall.....	"	160	39		
Education Office.....	"	428	86		
Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....	"	73	77		
		4,877	93		
	Stock on hand December 31st, 1869.	1,975	96		
				6,853	89

E. B. WOOD,

Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,

Toronto, December 31st, 1869.

No. 23.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Estimates for the year 1869, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amount of Estimates unexpended and overexpended to 31st December, 1869.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD.	Appropriation.			Expended.			Unexpended.			Overexpended.		
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government	Lieutenant-Governor's office, salaries.....	1,200	00	1,200	00	1,200	00						
	Executive Council do do.....	1,015	00	1,015	00	1,015	00						
	Attorney-Generals do do.....	6,150	00	6,150	00	6,150	00						
	Treasury Department, do do.....	7,165	00	7,165	00	7,165	00						
	Secretary and Registrar's office, do do.....	8,155	00	8,155	00	8,081	00			74	00		
	Agriculture and Public Works Department, salaries.....	7,765	00	7,765	00	7,765	00						
	Crown Lands Department, do do.....	38,070	00	34,872	31	34,872	31			3,197	69		
	Contingencies	30,849	00	21,883	34	21,883	34			8,965	66		
	Salaries and expenses of travelling agents	5,000	00	1,784	61	1,784	61			3,215	39		
	Board of Surveyors	400	00	85	00	85	00			315	00		
Crown Lands Expenditure.....	Agents' salaries, commissions and disbursements	35,000	00	23,048	17	23,048	17			11,951	83		
	Refunds	10,000	00	14,744	28	14,744	28			28,576	09		4,744 28
	Surveys	50,000	00	21,423	91	21,423	91			28,576	09		
	Colonization Roads	50,000	00	35,589	94	35,589	94			14,410	06		
	Salaries	11,825	00	11,010	53	11,010	53			814	47		
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	2,000	00	1,856	25	1,856	25			143	75		
	Postages and cost of House Post Office.....	1,500	00	2,577	92	2,577	92						1,077 92
	Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding	5,000	00	15,248	02	15,248	02						10,248 02
	Printings, binding and distributing the Statutes	3,500	00	1,649	13	1,649	13			1,850	87		
	Expenses of elections.....	1,000	00	601	90	601	90			398	10		
Legislation	Increase of library	1,000	00	1,142	21	1,142	21						142 21
	Indemnity to Members.....	30,000	00	44,519	90	44,519	90						14,519 90
	Contingencies	2,000	00	3,279	53	3,279	53						1,279 53
	Court of Chancery.....	15,957	00	15,249	69	15,249	69			687	31		
	Do Queen's Bench	7,410	00	7,068	64	7,068	64			341	36		
	Do Common Pleas	4,700	00	4,433	50	4,433	50			266	50		
	Criminal Justice.....	129,000	00	108,223	43	108,223	43			20,776	57		
	Miscellaneous Justice	31,437	57	27,471	29	27,471	29			3,966	58		
	Administration of Justice.....	497,073	57	429,139	50	429,139	50			99,951	23		32,011 86

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Estimates, &c.—Continued.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works and Buildings	<i>Brought forward</i>	497,078 87	429,139 50	99,951 23	32,011 86
	Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings	8,473 32	11,589 17		3,115 85
	Government House—Completing Lieut. Governor's residence, including outbuildings, fencing and laying out grounds.....	72,322 26	39,695 84	32,626 42	
	Fuel, gas, rent, &c., for Lieut. Governor's present residence.....	2,500 00	2,459 46	40 54	
	Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	75,000 00	40,993 25	34,006 75	
	<i>Lunatic Asylums.</i>				
	Completing new wings, P.L.A.	75,000 00	62,860 38	12,139 62	
	Furnishing two do	12,000 00	3,505 73	8,494 27	
	Insurance on east wing, P.L.A., from 1st January, 1869, to 1st February, 1870, on \$20,000	108 34	245 75	162 59	
	Carpenter's risk on P.L.A. from 1st January, 1869, to 1st February, 1870.....	300 00	1,497 65	502 35	
New pumping engine for P.L.A.....	2,000 00	600 00	1,400 00		
House for caretaker	600 00				
Towards providing additional Asylum accommodation	100,000 00	75,161 07	24,838 93		
	<i>Reformatory.</i>				
Workshops and works for supplying water	5,000 00		5,000 00		
	<i>Osgoode Hall.</i>				
Repairs	500 00	257 20	242 80		
	<i>Improvements.</i>				
Lock on Rosseau River	35,000 00	6,978 26	28,021 74		
Lock at Young's Point	30,000 00	10,788 45	19,211 55		
Navigation between Balsam and Cameron Lakes	20,000 00	495 63	19,504 37		
	<i>Swamp Lands.</i>				
Survey of swamp lands and drainage of Crown Lands.....	15,000 00	2,925 05	12,074 95		
Asylum Maintenance.....					
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	78,300 00	73,813 86	4,486 14		
Malden do	32,676 00	32,450 98	225 02		
Orillia do	17,954 00	16,880 62	1,073 38		
Rockwood do	14,300 00		14,300 00		

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Estimates, &c.—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,609,914 79	1,258,277 07	394,952 29	43,314 57
	Loan to Toronto General Hospital, to prevent the same being closed up, to form a charge on the Toronto General Hospital hereditaments and property.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
	To the President of the Court of Error and Appeal, and to each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Province of Ontario, \$1,000.....	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Municipalities Fund.....			168,596 73		
Stationery Office.....			5,735 03		
		1,623,914 79	1,444,008 83	394,952 29	43,314 57

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

No. 24.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts estimated in the Estimates of 1870, as required to be expended before 31st December, 1869.

SERVICE OF 1869.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds—Excess of payments over estimate		3,065 70
LEGISLATION.		
Increase in indemnity to Members, including mileage	8,900 00	
For expenditure in excess of appropriation for Postages and cost of House Post Office to 30th Sept., 1869, \$203.48, and additional for remainder of 1869, \$1,250.....	1,453 48	
For expenditure in excess of appropriation for Stationery, Printing, &c., to 30th Sept., \$5,109.60, and additional for remainder of 1869, \$5,390.40....	10,500 00	20,852 48
Voted for 1869.....	\$57,825 00	
Additional required.....	20,853 48	
Total Legislation, 1869.....	78,678 48	
IMMIGRATION.		
<i>Expenditures in excess of Appropriation, viz.:</i>		
Postages, telegrams, cleaning sheds, &c.....	388 22	
Posters, pamphlets, agricultural journals, circulars, schedules, &c., for distribution in Europe and Canada.....	13,937 56	
Railway, steamboat and express freight.....	294 01	
Remuneration and expenses of Emigration Commissioner to Europe..	3,000 00	
Provisions for indigent Immigrants at the Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston Agencies	2,493 74	
Medical and undertaker's expenses	134 67	
Transport, including railway, steamboat and land conveyance.....	3,653 80	
Extra clerk and messenger hire, and service of sub-agents.....	398 00	
Required to complete the service of the year.....	1,000 00	
	25,300 00	
Amount of appropriation.....	10,000 00	15,300 00
		39,219 18
Amount of overdrawn balances in 1869, as per Statement 23		43,314 57
Less Estimate provided for year 1869, as above		39,219 18
Balance to be provided for, to complete services		4,095 39

E. B. WOOD,

Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

TORONTO, December 31st, 1869.

STATEMENTS
OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DURING THE TEN MONTHS ENDING 31st OCTOBER,
1870.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command,
DECEMBER, 1870.



Toronto :

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE, & CO, 86 AND 88 KING ST. WEST.
1870.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honor to present to Your Excellency STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES on account of the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, during the ten months ending this day.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st October, 1870.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

31st October, 1870.

SIR,

The following statements shew the Receipts and Expenditure of the Province of Ontario, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November of the current year:—

The Receipts from several of the minor sources of the Public Revenue have already reached the amounts estimated for the twelve months. The principal exception will be found in the Crown Lands Revenues.

Early in the year, the Municipal Loan Fund Books, and the keeping of the accounts connected therewith, were transferred from the Receiver General's Department at Ottawa, to this Office. This transfer has however imposed no increased charge on the Province, as although, the services of an extra clerk were thus rendered necessary, a larger salary heretofore paid by the Province to an Officer in the Receiver General's Department has been saved. The amounts received from the borrowing Municipalities have barely reached one-fourth of the estimated amount for the year, by far the larger payments however under this head, are usually made during the month of December. still this account is in a very unsatisfactory state. Out of forty-seven Municipalities that are borrowers from this fund, nine have paid nothing for the last nine years and upwards, and four are in arrears for the last five years, while the payments from fourteen others fall far short of their annual liability. The warning however, which has recently been given by your instructions to the defaulting Municipalities, may have a salutary effect, and avoid the necessity of more stringent action.

The Expenditures under the various heads of the Public Service, have with four exceptions been kept within their respective appropriations, and the unexpended balances, unless some unforeseen contingency should arise, will be sufficient to carry them on to the end of the year.

With reference to the exceptions above noticed, the undersigned, in accordance with the instructions laid down for his guidance, reported to the Honorable the Executive Council that the appropriations made by Parliament for those services were exhausted.

The exceptions are.

Government House Maintenance.....	\$ 83 47
Do Construction Account.....	4,853 65
Dominion Arbitration.....	6,120 27
Immigration	2,555 95

In explanation of the excess more apparent than real under the head of Immigration it may be stated that in the estimates for this year an appropriation of \$15,300 was made to cover liabilities incurred but not provided for in the estimates of 1869, and also an appropriation of \$24,700 for the service of 1870. The Immigration Department presuming that the whole amount so voted would stand to the credit of the year 1870, allowed a portion of the appropriation for the liabilities of 1869 to lapse, leaving only the sum of \$24,700 to the credit of this service for the year 1870.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CAYLEY,

Auditor.

The Hon. E. B. WOOD,

Treasurer.

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STATEMENTS
OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
1870.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the ten months ending 31st October, 1870.

To Whom Paid.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.		Amount.	Total Amount.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	Special deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent		\$50,000 00	
Royal Canadian Bank	do do		2,980 25	
	Amount of investments made in 1868.....			\$850,000 00
	do do 1869.....			705,471 68
	Amount of special deposits made in 1869.....			687,194 06
	do do 1870			\$52,980 25
				<u>3,095,645 99</u>

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 31st 1870.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Province of Ontario, for the ten months ending 31st October, 1870.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Dominion of Canada.</i>						
On account of subsidy and general account	1,163,426	46				
do Marriage Licenses to 30th June	34,555	00				
do Law Stamps and Fees	3,099	05				
					1,201,080	51
<i>Reformatory.</i>						
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene.....					756	27
<i>Lunatic Asylums.</i>						
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	12,946	56				
Lunatic Asylum, Malden	341	13				
					13,287	69
<i>Education.</i>						
On account of education					19,985	26
<i>Municipal Loan Fund.</i>						
On account Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund					54,538	99
<i>Investments.</i>						
Interest on account of Investments					128,895	55
<i>Casual Revenue.</i>						
Fines, fees, and forfeitures					3,563	62
<i>Tavern and other Licenses.</i>						
Tavern, Shop, and Pawnbrokers' Licenses					59,490	36
<i>Algoma Taxes.</i>						
On account of patented lands in Algoma					2,432	92
<i>Law Stamps.</i>						
Law Stamps.....					66,747	53
<i>Ontario Gazette.</i>						
On account of <i>Official Gazette</i>					10,886	99
<i>Ontario Statutes.</i>						
On account of Statutes.....					1,747	38
<i>Territorial Revenue.</i>						
Special Funds - Clergy Lands.....	77,082	59				
Common School Lands	85,554	52				
Grammar do	5,300	34				
					167,937	45
Crown Lands Revenue.....	98,185	98				
Woods and Forests.....	277,562	39				
					375,748	37
					2,107,098	94

E. B. WOOD.

Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 31st, 1870.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer on account of the Province of Ontario, during the ten months ending 31st October, 1870.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	SERVICE.			
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.			
Government House				2,498 47
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		1,000 00		
Contingencies, do do	as per statement, page 11	236 01		1,236 01
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		815 64		
Contingencies, do do	as per statement, page 11	558 86		1,404 50
	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		5125 00		
Contingencies, do do	as per statement, page 12	1,054 82		6,179 82
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		6,645 76		
Contingencies, do do	as per statement, page 13	1,578 27		8,224 03
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		7,323 12		
Contingencies, do do	as per statement, page 13	1,039 93		8,363 05
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		8,303 98		
Contingencies, do do	as per statement, page 14	1,803 71		10,107 69
	<i>Carried forward.</i>			38,013 57

Civil Government.—*Concluded.*—Legislation.—Administration of Justice.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		38,013 57	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.			
	<i>Salaries to 31st October, 1870.</i>			
	Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Clerk.....	5,999 98		
	Free Grants and Sales Branch	4,874 98		
	Surveys, Patent and Roads Branch.....	5,758 31		
	Woods and Forests Branch.....	3,087 48		
	Accounts Branch	3,583 32		
	Registrar	1,106 66		
	Caretaker, and Messenger	791 66		
	Contingencies and repairs to 31st October, 1870, as per statement, page 15.....	1,427 84		
	<i>East Wing Parliament Buildings.</i>			
	Miscellaneous Account, Carpenter work, tinsmithing, plumbing, &c., &c		29,690 23	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
	Gratuities	316 67		
	<i>Inspector of Prisons, &c.:</i>			
	Salary to 31st October, 1870	1,666 66		
	Travelling expenses, &c	363 46		
	Copying Clerk	279 75		
	<i>Provincial Auditor:</i>			
	Salary to 31st October, 1870	1,666 64		
	Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 17	28 50		
	<i>Inspector of Registry Offices:</i>			
	Salary to 30th September, 1870	1,500 00		
	<i>Queen's Printer:</i>			
	Salary to 31st March, 1870.....	200 00		
	Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 17.....	56 31		
	<i>Official Gazette</i>	3,389 20		
			9,477 19	
				78,937 91

LEGISLATION.		7,961 67 799 31	8,760 98 3,801 94 70 00 1,405 67 6,734 52 1,469 25 319 48 497 43
Salaries to 31st October, 1870	Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 17		
Repairs to Buildings	Sessional writers, messengers and pages		
Postages and cost of House Post Office	Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding		
Printing, binding and distributing the Statutes	Expenses of elections		
Increase of Library			23,078 67
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
COURT OF CHANCERY.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870	Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 19	10,678 67 972 54	11,651 21
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870	Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 19	5,216 64 470 96	5,687 60
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
Salaries to 31st October, 1870	Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 20	3,499 99 160 09	3,660 08 3,680 20 86,953 38 1,293 95
Chown Counsel Prosecutions	Administration of Criminal Justice		
Special services			9,075 00
<i>Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas:</i>			
Salaries to 30th September, 1870			12,451 80 93 66 163 72 7,500 00 4,000 00
<i>Administration of Justice:</i>			
In Algoma, Nipissing, Muskoka and other services	Repairs to Osgoode Hall		
Seals and other contingencies	Salaries of Superior Court Judges to 30th September, 1870		
Gratuities to Recordars			146,162 60
<i>Carried forward</i>			248,179 18

Public Works and Buildings.—Asylum Maintenance.—Reformatory.—Agriculture and Arts.—Immigration.—Hospitals and Charities.—Literary and Scientific Institutions.—Education.—Unforeseen and Unprovided.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>					248,179	18
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.						
	London Lunatic Asylum.....	133,345	55				
	Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	24,016	25				
	Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	33,984	04				
	Blind Asylum.....	9,420	94				
	Government House.....	37,859	48				
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	7,025	00				
	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.....	600	42				
	Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka.....	8,975	08				
	Lock at Young's Point.....	15,265	35				
	Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes.....	3,799	32				
	Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River.....	13,588	61				
	Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.....	4,567	20				
	Road between Washago and Gravenhurst.....	14,576	77				
	Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands.....	17,986	03				
	<i>Miscellaneous:</i>						
	Repairs, Brock's Monument.....	500	00				
	ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.						
	Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....	60,112	08				
	Malden Lunatic Asylum.....	22,833	57				
	Orillia Lunatic Asylum.....	13,018	23				
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	964	53				
	REFORMATORY.						
	Maintenance and Salaries of Officers.....					96,928	41
	AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.						
	Grants on account of this service.....					15,359	91
						65,992	20

IMMIGRATION.					
On account of this service					27,255 95
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.					
Grants on account of this service					42,260 00
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.					
Grants on account of this service					1,350 00
EDUCATION.					
Common and Separate Schools				168,103 90	
Poor Schools				805 00	
<i>Normal and Model Schools:</i>					
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		9,054 96			
Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 18.		5,434 59			
Grammar Schools					
Superannuated Teachers					
Grammar School Inspection					
<i>Education Office:</i>					
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		9,843 99			
Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 19		1,153 60			
<i>Depository:</i>					
Salaries to 31st October, 1870		2,554 99			
Contingencies, do do as per statement, page 19		556 03			
Libraries, Maps and Apparatus					
Museum					
<i>Journal of Education</i>					
				3,111 02	
				30,959 40	
				2,757 21	
				1,623 33	
					237,263 66
UNPROVISED AND UNPROVIDED.					
W. R. Nursey				612 00	
J. Lesslie				100 43	
H. S. Crewe				547 50	
Hunter, Rose & Co				884 86	
Hon. E. B. Wood				3,700 00	
H. S. Crewe				86 74	
William Firstbrook				13 64	
					5,945 17
					1,120,153 33

Carried forward.

Unforeseen and Unprovided—Continued.—Municipalities Fund.—Charges on Revenue.—Stationery Account.—Miscellaneous Departmental Contingencies.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	5,945	17			1,120,153	33
	UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.—Continued.						
Robertson & Cook	Printing circulars for Auditor	3	00				
Hon. M. C. Cameron	To pay Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages	108	63				
John Nolan	Carriage stationery to Osgoode Hall	25					
John Alexander	Cleaning, &c., Superior Courts	22	40			6,079	45
William Edwards	<i>London Lunatic Asylum Maintenance and Furnishing Account, Unprovided:</i>						
John Woods	To pay for advertising re London Lunatic Asylum Maintenance	15	00				
William Edwards	Wood supplied London Lunatic Asylum	4,829	00				
Henry Landorf	Accountable Warrant re Maintenance London Lunatic Asylum	1,000	00				
J. W. Rose	do do	3,500	00				
	On account of salary, &c., Stipendiary Magistrate, Parry Sound	567	77			9,911	77
	MUNICIPALITIES' FUND						
	CHARGES ON REVENUE.						
	Miscellaneous					4,542	40
	<i>Crown Lands Expenditure:</i>						
	Board of Surveyors	170	00				
	Salaries, &c., of Agents	21,194	63				
	Refunds	10,046	81				
	Surveys	25,000	00				
	Claims for Lands twice sold	2,060	00				
	Colonization Roads	45,000	00				
	Arbitration	16,120	27			119,591	71
	Stationery Account					124,134	11
	Accountable Warrant to meet Miscellaneous Departmental Contingencies					2,719	68
						2,000	00
						1,338,104	14

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 31st, 1870.

No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the details of Contingencies referred to in the annexed Statement of the Expenditure of the Province of Ontario, for the ten months ending 31st October, 1870.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	<i>Lieutenant-Governor's Office.</i>		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage to 30th September, 1870.	35 90	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams, do	53 66	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	8 26	
William Bailey	Cab hire.	9 00	
Toronto Globe	Subscription and advertising	12 20	
Toronto Telegraph	do	6 50	
Toronto Leader	Subscription	4 68	
Montreal Gazette	do	20 65	
Montreal Herald	do	6 00	
Hamilton Spectator	do	5 00	
Canadian Freeman	do	7 50	
New York Tribune	do	4 00	
E. G. Curtis	Expenses to Ottawa.	41 76	
Do	do Belleville.	10 50	
James Bain	Books	8 40	236 01
	<i>Executive Council Office.</i>		
J. Lesslie	Postages to 30th September, 1870	52 63	
Water Co	Supply do	7 50	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	21 95	
D. Grant	Carpenter work	19 00	
George Chaffey & Bro	Fuel	58 40	
T. C. Chisholm	do	68 02	
William Myles	do	20 50	
H. J. Boulton	Office rent to 30th September	112 50	
William Berry	Cartage	9 00	
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas account	32 59	
Fulton, Michie & Co.	Candles	6 20	
Merrick & Bros	Flannel	96	
Hiram Piper	Brooms, oil, &c.	8 20	
John Kay	Drugging	17 25	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	431 70	238 01

Contingencies.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	434	70
	<i>Executive Council Office.—Continued.</i>		
Henry Graham	Carpeting	20	96
Cabmal	Cab Hire	1	00
Toronto Leader	Subscription	4	68
Toronto Globe	do	5	20
John Boxall	Tinsmithing	3	75
Express Co	Charges	2	25
Thomas Labor	Bell hanging	1	15
H. Kinloch	Travelling expenses to attend Council Meetings	79	30
Angus Macdonell	Expenses to Niagara	7	20
McDunnough & James	Carpeting	0	67
		434	70
		236	01
	<i>Attorney General's Office.</i>		
J. Lesslie	Postages to 30th September, 1870	101	51
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	23	64
Do	Note Books	2	25
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams to 30th September, 1870	217	65
Metropolitan Water Co	Water supply, do	7	50
William Myles	Fuel, do	20	50
George Chaffey & Bro	do	58	40
T. C. Chisholm	do	68	03
H. J. Boulton	Office rent to 30th September, 1870	112	50
W. Berry	Cartage	9	00
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas supply	21	30
Henry Graham & Co	Carpeting	20	96
Daily News	Subscription	6	00
Morrisburgh Courier	do	7	50
Toronto Telegraph	do	5	00
Fulton, Michie & Co	Candles	12	00
J. A. Campbell	Subscription to Gazette	4	00
J. Kordan	Law List	1	00
Glover Harrison	Oil and lamps	12	00
George Harding	Plumbing	15	58
John Boxall	Tinsmithing	1	75
Miram Piper	Brushes, &c	3	00
H. Phillips	Cartage	2	70
E. Swath	Office cleaning	10	00
		558	86

J. Bordans	Law Reports, &c	305 00
T. Bryan	Repairing clock	60
F. Middleton	Street watering	3 00
H. Rowsell	Envelopes	1 25
J. Broxup	Chimney cleaning	1 20
<i>Treasury Department.</i>		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	395 31
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams to 30th September, 1870	305 19
Hon. John Simpson	Services re Public Accounts	200 00
Phillip Simser	Services as messenger	64 00
Clerk of Correspondence	Postages	340 39
Sundry Persons	Cab hire	49 95
Express Co	Charges	37 55
Ontario Ice Co.	Ice supply	7 00
A. Fiddington	Exchange tables	1 00
W. Gibson	Patent calendar	1 50
A. Hudson	Newspapers, &c.	32 67
W. J. Smith	Cleaning carpets	1 00
H. L. Forbes	<i>Guides to Manufactures</i>	10 00
H. Robinson	Whitewashing	1 50
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas supply	9 00
H. P. Brunnell	Hair brush	1 00
Glover Harrison	Tumbler	1 13
R. Malcolm	Letter box case	9 00
Robertson & Cook	Directory	1 50
McDunnough & James	One mat	1 25
W. R. Harris	To pay protest, R. C. B.	2 45
R. S. Thompson	Almanacs	1 00
John Boxall	Tin box	9 00
J. T. Rolph	Engraving blank cheques	75 50
Toronto Globe	Advertising	4 80
Do	Subscription	5 20
Toronto Leader	do	4 68
Toronto Telegraph	do	5 00
<i>Secretary and Registrar's Office.</i>		
J. Lesslie	Postages to 30th September, 1870	212 13
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	78 29
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	629 04
T. Lafor	Altering Great Seal	11 00
T. C. Patteson	Expenses to Ottawa	35 00
J. R. Eckart	Fee—Osgoode Hall	50
J. Bain	Almanacs	1 00
Toronto Globe	Advertising	2 25
Toronto Leader	do	2 25
Peterborough Review	do	1 92
<i>Carried forward</i>		973 38
<i>1,054 82</i>		
<i>1,578 27</i>		

Contingencies.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	973	38 ⁷ / ₁₀₀
	<i>Secretary and Registrar's Office—Continued.</i>		
Toronto Leader	Subscription	4	68
Toronto Globe	do	5	20
Morrishburgh Courier	do	7	50
Toronto Telegraph	Subscription and advertising	14	00
Sundry Persons	Cab hire	7	50
Charles Robertson	Three maps	15	00
William Gibson	Patent calendar	1	50
Glover Harrison	Tumblers	2	25
T. T. Rolph	Repairing office stamp	1	50
John Young	One Bible		42
Ontario Ice Co.	Ice supply	7	00
		973	38 ⁷ / ₁₀₀
	<i>Public Works Department.</i>		
J. Lesslie	Postages to 30th September, 1870	433	05
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	295	67
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	197	04
Sundry Persons	Cab hire	41	00
Do	Freight and express charges	23	87
Extra Clerk	Services	36	00
Copp, Clark & Co	Books	10	80
R. C. Bothwell	Post Office bag	3	15
Robertson & Cook	Directory	1	50
F. T. Jones	Expenses to London and Ottawa	50	00
Do	do Ottawa	40	00
Do	do do	26	00
Do	do do	24	20
Do	do do	21	50
Do	do do	15	25
Do	do London	15	25
Do	do do	9	00
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas supply	15	90
Glover Harrison	Glassware	3	25
D. Forbes	Copying	1	50
Hiram Piper	Furnishings	10	75
J. T. Rolph	Printing	2	50
George Buckland	Expenses re Fruit Growers' Association	16	00
		1,039	93

J. Edwards	Pen rack, &c.....	1 30
William Gibson	Patent calendar.....	1 50
S. Hill	Ice supply	5 00
Toronto Globe	Subscription	5 20
Hamilton Spectator.....	do	5 00
Toronto Leader	do	4 68
William Edwards	Sundries	2 50
do	Accountable Warrant.....	500 00
1,803 71		
<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>		
R. Bourroughs	Salary as fireman to 31st October, 1870.....	304 60
G. B. Cooper	On account salary	133 33
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams to	82 09
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	1,298 91
Metropolitan Water Co	Water supply to 30th September, 1870.....	86 25
D. Grant	Carpenter work.....	10 00
John Boxall	Casementing	9 40
C. Potter	Instruments	41 50
P. Patterson & Son.....	Hardware	13 28
J. B. Smith	Lumber	33 30
George Harding	Plumbing	81 49
George Chaffey & Rro	Fuel	72 84
T. C. Chisholm	do	425 14
Orilla Northern Light	Advertising	4 08
Lindsay Expressor	do	4 00
do	do	10 25
Superior Times	do	10 20
Brookville Recorder	do	3 50
Bruce Herald	do	50 20
Brantford Courier	do	12 00
do	do	67 81
Port Hope Mercury	do	63 31
Peterborough Review	do	4 08
do	do	82 72
Owen Sound Comet	do	3 50
Niagara Mail	do	6 68
Brookville Monitor	do	12 01
Victoria Warbler	do	9 28
Canadian Times	do	9 28
British Canadian	do	32 75
Toronto Telegraph	do	5 40
Morning Chronicle	do	18 10
Toronto Globe	do	28 75
Toronto Leader	do	7 20
British Whig	do	6 40
St. Catharines Journal.....	do	4 80
Shawford Beacon	do	10 80
Hamilton Spectator	do	11 00
Victory Times	do	2,982 82
<i>Carried forward</i>		6,271 60

Contingencies.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.

SERVICE.

\$ cts.

\$ cts.

6,271 00

Brought forward.....

2,982 82

Crown Lands Department.—Continued.

Carleton Place Herald.....

Montreal Herald.....

Windsor Record.....

Owen Sound Comet.....

Grand River Spectator.....

Kenilworth Union.....

Cornwall Freeholder.....

Niagara Mail.....

Montreal Herald.....

P. McGregor.....

J. Murphy.....

T. P. Richards.....

Jno. Boxall.....

W. Law.....

J. Maxwell.....

W. P. Anderson.....

Robt. Bell.....

R. H. Browne.....

Express Co.....

Chas. O'Malley.....

H. Piper & Co.....

N. L. Piper & Son.....

J. Leslie.....

J. Bradshaw.....

S. Latter.....

Robertson & Cook.....

W. Brown.....

Toronto Leader.....

Do Telegraph.....

Hon. S. Richards.....

Do.....

Do.....

Do.....

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H. Rowsell.....

Jno. Boxall.....

Advertising.....

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S. Hill	Ice supply	6 00
Jno. Tracy	Chimney sweeping	3 80
H. Piper & Co	Tin box	1 10
Jacques & Hay	Book rack, &c	30 20
Copp, Clark & Co	Lithographing	35 00
R. G. Dalton	Commission fee	5 00
J. W. Lewis	Expenses re valuation of lands	3 00
S. Hill	Ice supply	9 00
4,427 84		
<i>Auditor's Office.</i>		
J. Lesslie	Postages	5 32
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	23 18
28 50		
<i>Queen's Printer.</i>		
J. Lesslie	Postages	29 84
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	24 32
J. Baill	Stationery	2 15
56 31		
<i>Legislation.</i>		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams to 30th September, 1870	20 90
Toronto Leader	Subscriptions	18 72
Do	Extra copies	1 70
Toronto Globe	do sundry papers	88
W. Johnson	do	1 25
C. T. Gillmor	Subscriptions to sundry papers	86 28
Branford Courier	Advertising	7 50
Owen Sound Comet	do	9 00
Canada Gazette	Extra copies	3 00
C. T. Gillmor	Subscriptions to sundry papers	39 02
Robertson & Cook	Directories	4 50
Sundry Persons	Carriage	3 75
Do	Cab hire	2 75
T. Lalor	Locksmithing	17 75
Jno. Boxall	Letter case	18 50
A. Leith	Travelling expenses	6 25
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, &c	9 00
T. Phillips	Cleaning, dusting, &c	84 20
D. Kannon	Services as fireman	192 53
J. T. Rolph	Repairing stamp	38 00
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Sundries	2 00
H. Piper & Co	Tinware	43 70
H. Gorman	Services as extra clerk	1 30
Express Co	Charges, distributing Sessional Papers, &c	32 00
Do	do	38 30
681 43		
<i>Carried forward</i>		
		10,784 25

Contingencies.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	681 43	10,781 25
	<i>Legislation—Continued.</i>		
Chas. Thompson	Soap, &c.	16 75	
John Boxall	Cleaning stoves	49 80	
Ontario Ice Co.	Ice supply	27 00	
J. E. Ellis	Repairing clocks	4 00	
J. T. Rolph	Steel punches	10 00	
W. Kirby	Advertising Private Bills	7 00	
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight	3 33	
			799 31
	<i>Normal and Model Schools.</i>		
Hamber, Rose & Co.	Printing	188 89	
George Chadley & Bro.	Fuel	1,018 48	
Peter Latham	Pay lists of men employed gravelling walks	380 90	
do	Bricklaying	77 50	
W. Davison	Cartage	19 10	
Donald Grant	Carpenter work	16 00	
George Harding	Plumbing	270 03	
N. L. Piper & Son	Stove pipes	10 80	
Sparrow & Whitnough	Hardware, &c.	163 73	
R. A. Wood & Bro.	Chemicals	109 70	
Charles Potter	Repairing air pump	25 10	
Alexander Hamilton	Glazing	23 88	
John Murphy	Cleaning rifles	21 00	
S. P. May	Stationery, &c.	1,916 51	
McDunnough & James	Carpentering, &c.	28 24	
E. M. Murphy	Repairing clock	5 00	
Samkings & Sanderson	Brushes, &c.	36 00	
J. Fleming & Co.	Moving Machine	45 00	
J. Forsyth	Manuring grounds	62 40	
Henry Graham & Co.	Mails	18 50	
Cleveland & Coombe	Crocker	16 84	
Robert Remie	Clearing snow	40 00	
D. Williams	Mason work	12 50	
John Rogers	Repairs	147 01	

R. S. Williams & Co	Piano hire	5 00
P. Faberson & Son	Hardware	6 83
Rev. Dr. Orniston	Examining papers	50 00
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water supply	300 00
Alexander Hamilton	Painting	499 62
5,434 59		
<i>Education Office.</i>		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	184 89
Brown Bros	Stationery	17 85
Hodgins, Bael & McWilliams	Law costs	79 56
A. Diamond	do	42 26
H. Rowsell	Law books	8 30
Rev. Dr. Orniston	Expenses attending Council of Public Instruction	25 00
John Rogers	Carpenter work	16 00
J. Lesslie	Postages for 30th September, 1870	529 74
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Accountable Warrant to meet petty contingencies	250 00
1,153 60		
<i>Depository.</i>		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	556 03
<i>Court of Chancery.</i>		
J. P. Whitney	Ten months' salary as extra clerk at \$2 per diem	608 00
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	121 44
Henry Rowsell	Stationery	21 25
J. E. Ellis	Repairing clock	10 00
A. N. Buell	To pay extra clerk	20 00
Montréal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	1 75
D. Stuchland	Cleaning, repairs, &c	29 74
A. Grant	Allowance to Judges' Library, 1870	100 00
do	Telegrams	3 25
J. Lesslie	Postages	57 11
972 54		
<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	49 26
J. T. Kolph	Stamp ribbon	3 75
J. E. Linton	Hardware	18 88
James Alexander	Extra cleaning	35 30
J. McInder	Repairing clock	1 50
R. Malcolm	Letter bag	5 00
R. G. Dalton	Allowance to Judges' Library, 1870	100 00
Fulton & Michie	Sperm candles	3 60
217 29		
19,700 32		

No. 6.

STATEMENT shewing the Estimates, for the year 1870, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amounts unexpended and overexpended to 31st October, 1870.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over expended
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT :				
Government House	2,415 00	2,498 47		83 47
Lieutenant-Governor's Office—Salaries	2,400 00	1,000 00	1,400 00	
Do Contingencies	300 00	236 01	63 99	
Executive Council Office—Salaries	1,015 00	845 64	169 36	
Do Contingencies	1,015 00	558 86	456 14	
Attorney-General's Office—Salaries	6,150 00	5,125 00	1,025 00	
Do Contingencies, &c	2,015 00	1,054 82	960 18	
Treasury Department—Salaries	8,065 00	6,645 76	1,419 24	
Do Contingencies and repairs	3,075 00	2,163 91	911 09	
Provincial Secretary—Salaries	8,995 00	7,323 12	1,671 88	
Do Contingencies and repairs	2,775 00	1,625 57	1,149 43	
Public Works—Salaries	9,965 00	8,303 98	1,661 02	
Do Contingencies and repairs	3,575 00	2,389 35	1,185 65	
Crown Lands—Salaries	30,565 00	25,262 39	5,302 61	
Do Contingencies and repairs	9,680 00	4,427 84	5,252 16	
MISCELLANEOUS :				
Gratuities, Public Officers	7,000 00	316 67	6,683 33	
Inspector of Prisons	2,000 00	1,666 66	333 34	
Do Contingencies	650 00	363 46	286 54	
Do Clerk	400 00	279 75	120 25	
Auditor	2,000 00	1,666 64	333 36	
Do Contingencies	50 00	28 50	21 50	
Inspector of Registry Offices	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	
Queen's Printer—Salary	800 00	200 00	600 00	
Do Contingencies	75 00	56 31	18 69	
Official Gazette	3,990 00	3,399 20	590 80	
LEGISLATION :				
Salaries	10,825 00	7,961 67	2,863 33	
Sessional Writers, Post Office, &c.	4,500 00	1,475 07	3,024 93	
Stationery	10,000 00	6,754 52	3,245 48	
Printing, &c., Statutes	2,800 00	1,469 25	1,330 75	
Expenses of Elections	1,000 00	319 48	680 52	
Increase of Library	1,000 00	497 43	502 57	
Indemnity to Members	38,900 00		38,900 00	
Contingencies and Repairs	6,590 00	4,601 25	1,988 75	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :				
Court of Chancery	15,759 00	11,651 21	4,107 79	
Do Queen's Bench	6,950 00	5,687 60	1,262 40	
Do Common Pleas	4,650 00	3,660 08	989 92	
Criminal Justice	122,000 00	91,937 53	30,062 47	
Miscellaneous Justice	44,700 00	33,226 18	11,473 82	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS :				
London Lunatic Asylum	190,205 92	133,343 53	56,862 39	
Toronto do	26,132 94	24,016 25	2,116 69	
Deaf and Dumb Institution	40,719 98	33,984 04	6,735 94	
Asylum for the Blind	75,000 00	9,420 94	65,579 06	
Government House	33,001 83	37,855 48		4,853 65
Reformatory	8,000 00	7,025 00	975 00	
Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie ...	2,500 00	660 42	1,839 58	
Lock, Rosseau River	28,046 14	8,975 08	19,071 06	
<i>Carried forward</i>	784,250 81	503,459 92	285,728 01	4,937 12

STATEMENT showing the Estimates for the year 1870—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Over expended
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	784,250 81	503,459 92	285,728 01	4,937 12
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—<i>Concluded.</i>				
Lock Balsam Lake	19,670 45	3,799 32	15,871 13	
Do. Younge's Point	19,244 55	15,265 35	3,979 20	
Navigation, Scugog River	21,000 00	13,588 61	7,411 39	
Cut, Lake Joseph	10,000 00	4,567 20	5,432 80	
New Road, Washago	25,000 00	14,576 77	10,423 23	
Surveys, Swamp Lands	200,000 00	17,986 03	182,013 97	
Other Surveys	4,000 00		4,000 00	
Repairs, Brock's Monument	1,000 00	500 00	500 00	
ASYLUM MAINTENANCE :				
Provincial Lunatic Asylum	83,177 00	60,112 08	23,064 92	
Malden Do	29,495 00	22,833 57	6,661 43	
Orillia Do	17,026 00	13,018 23	4,007 77	
Rockwood Do	28,600 00		28,600 00	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	5,000 00	964 53	4,035 47	
REFORMATORY	22,478 00	15,359 91	7,118 09	
AGRICULTURE AND ARTS	69,450 00	65,992 20	3,457 80	
IMMIGRATION	24,700 00	27,255 95		2,555 95
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES	42,510 00	42,260 00	250 00	
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS	1,350 00	1,350 00		
EDUCATION :				
Common and Separate Schools	170,000 00	168,163 90	1,836 10	
Poor Schools	6,000 00	805 00	5,195 00	
Normal School—Salaries	10,842 00	9,054 96	1,787 04	
Do Contingencies	5,850 00	5,434 59	415 41	
Grammar Schools	57,500 00	56,250 00	1,250 00	
Depository, Libraries, &c	32,500 00	30,959 40	1,540 60	
Depository—Salaries	3,000 00	2,554 99	535 01	
Do Contingencies	819 00	556 03	262 97	
Superannuated Teachers	6,500 00	6,500 00		
Museum	3,778 43	2,757 21	1,021 22	
<i>Journal of Education</i>	1,800 00	1,623 33	176 67	
Grammar School Inspection	2,000 00	1,666 66	333 34	
Education Office—Salaries	11,813 00	9,843 99	1,969 01	
Do Contingencies	1,983 00	1,153 60	829 40	
UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED	20,000 00	15,991 22	4,008 78	
MUNICIPALITIES' FUND	78,972 84	73,105 80	5,867 04	
CHARGES ON REVENUE :				
Miscellaneous	8,750 00	4,542 40	4,207 6	
Dominion Arbitration	10,000 00	16,120 27		6,120 27
Board of Surveyors	400 00	170 00	230 00	
Salaries of Agents, &c	35,000 00	21,194 63	13,805 37	
Refunds	15,000 00	10,046 81	4,953 19	
Surveys	50,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Claims—Lands twice sold	5,000 00	2,060 00	2,940 00	
Colonization Roads	50,000 00	45,000 00	5,000 00	
Boundary Survey	4,000 00		4,000 00	
Stationery Account		2,719 68		
Miscellaneous Contingencies—Accountable Warrant		2,000 00		
Total	1,999,550 08	1,838,104 14	679,778 96	13,613 34

E. B. WOOD,
*Treasurer*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 31st, 1870.

STATEMENTS

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1870.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command.

JANUARY, 1871.



Toronto :

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & Co., 86 AND 88 KING ST. WEST.

1871.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES on account of the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, for the year ending this day.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1870.

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STATEMENTS

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1870.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1870.

1870	Dr.	\$ cts.	1870	Cr.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1.....	To balance on hand.....	131,954 09		By payments as per Statement No. 4	1,575,787 78
	“ Receipts as per Statement No. 3.....	2,495,820 27		“ Amount on special deposit, Bank of Montreal	850,000 00
				“ Do do Royal Canadian Bank...	2,980 25
				“ Balance Bank of Montreal, current account	199,006 33
		2,627,774 36			2,627,774 36

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1870.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the year ending 31st December, 1870.

TO WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	Amount,	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	Special deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent	850,000 00	852,980 25
Royal Canadian Bank	Do do do	2,980 25	
	Amount of investments made in 1868.....	850,000 00	3,095,645 99
	Do do 1869.....	705,471 68	
	Do do 1869.....	687,194 06	
	Amount of special deposits made in 1869	852,980 25	
	Do do 1870	3,095,645 99	

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1870.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Province of Ontario for the year ending
December 31st, 1870.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Dominion of Canada.</i>						
On account of Subsidy and General Account.....	1,213,426	46				
Do Marriage Licenses to 30th June, 1870	34,555	00				
Do Law Stamps and Fees.....	3,099	05				
					1,251,080	51
<i>Reformatory.</i>						
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene.....					1,786	40
<i>Lunatic, and other Asylums.</i>						
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	14,413	12				
Lunatic Asylum, Malden.....	957	10				
Do Orillia	1,761	43				
Do Rockwood	85	85				
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville	454	00				
					17,671	50
On account of Education					26,649	17
<i>Municipal Loan Fund.</i>						
On account of Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund.....					153,308	50
<i>Investments.</i>						
Interest on account of Investments					144,303	55
<i>Casual Revenue.</i>						
Fines, fees and forfeitures	3,893	87				
Provincial Lunatic Asylum—Sale of old iron, &c.....	2,121	27				
					6,015	14
<i>Tavern and other Licenses.</i>						
Tavern, Shop and Pawnbrokers' Licenses					60,652	26
<i>Algoma Taxes.</i>						
On account of patented lands in Algoma					2,547	56
<i>Law Stamps.</i>						
Law Stamps.....					78,477	94
<i>Ontario Gazette.</i>						
On account of Official Gazette					14,766	69
<i>Ontario Statutes.</i>						
On account of Statutes.....					2,134	95
<i>Territorial Revenue.</i>						
Special Funds—Clergy Lands.....	88,634	25				
Common School Lands	94,903	82				
Grammar do	5,950	47				
					189,488	54
Crown Lands Revenue.....	121,036	49				
Woods and Forests	425,901	07				
					546,937	56
					2,495,820	27

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1870.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer, on account of the Province of Ontario, during the year ending 31st December, 1870.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .	%	cts.	%	cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				
	(GOVERNMENT HOUSE.				
	Expenditure for ten months ending 31st October.....	2,498	47		
	Do two months ending 31st December.....	735	86		3,234 33
		1,000	00		
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.				
	Salaries for ten months ending 31st October.....	200	00		
	Do two months ending 31st December.....	1,200	00		
		236	01		
		129	80		1,565 81
	Contingencies for ten months ending 31st October.....				
	Do two months ending 31st December, as per statement No. 5.....				
		5,125	00		
		1,025	00		
		6,150	00		
	Contingencies for ten months.....	1,054	82		
	Do two months, as per statement No. 5.....	222	49		7,427 31
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.				
	Salaries for ten months.....	845	64		
	Do two months.....	169	36		
		1,015	00		
	Contingencies for ten months.....	558	86		
	Do two months, as per statement No. 5.....	117	53		1,691 41
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
	Salaries for ten months.....				6,645 76

Do	two months.....	1,417 67	
	Contingencies for ten months.....	8,063 43	
Do	two months, as per statement No. 5.....	1,578 27	
		253 26	9,894 96
	SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries for ten months.....	7,323 12	
Do	two months.....	1,461 63	
	Contingencies for ten months.....	8,784 15	
Do	two months, as per statement No. 5.....	1,039 93	
		230 79	10,054 87
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries for ten months.....	8,303 98	
Do	two months.....	1,661 02	
	Contingencies for ten months.....	9,965 00	
Do	two months, as per statement No. 5.....	1,803 71	
		661 52	
	Less accountable warrant, charged in ten months' accounts.....	12,430 23	
		500 00	11,430 23
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries for ten months.....	25,262 39	
Do	two months.....	5,010 93	
	Contingencies for ten months.....	30,273 32	
Do	two months, as per statement No. 5.....	4,427 84	
		1,591 31	36,292 47
	<i>East Wing, Parliament Buildings.</i>		
	Miscellaneous Account—Carpenter work, tinsmithing, plumbing, &c., for ten months.....	1,756 92	
Do	for two months.....	378 31	2,135 23
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
	Gratuities, ten months.....	316 67	
Do	two months.....	2,165 00	2,481 67
	<i>Carried forward</i>		86,708 29

Miscellaneous—Continued.—Legislation.—Administration of Justice.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				86,708 29		
	<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>						
	<i>Inspector of Prisons:</i>						
	Salary, ten months	1,666	66				
	Do two months	333	34				
	Travelling expenses, &c., ten months	2,000	00				
	Do two months	363	46				
	Do	372	93				
	Copying Clerk, ten months.....	2,736	39				
	Do two months	279	75				
	Do	51	00				
	<i>Provincial Auditor:</i>						
	Salary, ten months	1,666	64				
	Do two months.....	333	36				
	Contingencies, ten months.....	2,000	00				
	Do two months, as per statement No. 5	28	50				
	Do	37	68				
	<i>Inspector of Registry Offices:</i>						
	Salary, ten months	1,500	00				
	Do two months	500	00				
	<i>Queen's Printer:</i>						
	Salary, ten months	200	00				
	Contingencies, ten months.....	56	31				
	Do two months, Statement No. 5	13	11				
	<i>Official Gazette, ten months</i>	3,399	20				
	Do two months	946	65				
	LEGISLATION.						
	<i>Salaries, ten months</i>	7,961	67				
					4,345 85		98,459 88

Do two months	1,388 33		
<i>Contingencies, ten months</i>	9,350 00		
Do two months, as per Statement No. 5	799 31		
<i>Repairs to Buildings, ten months</i>	1,119 76		11,269 07
Do two months	3,801 94		
<i>Sessional Writers, &c., ten months</i>	507 17		
Do two months	70 00		
<i>Postages, &c., ten months</i>	890 05		
Do two months	1,405 07		960 05
<i>Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing, and Binding, ten months</i>	98 75		
do do	6,754 52		1,503 82
<i>Expenses of Elections, ten months</i>	4,293 47		
Do two months	319 48		
<i>Increase of Library, ten months</i>	21 57		
Do two months	497 43		341 05
<i>Indemnity to Members, two months</i>	609 78		
<i>Printing and Binding Statutes, ten months</i>			1,107 21
			5,480 32
			1,469 25
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
<i>Court of Chancery:</i>			
Salaries, ten months	10,678 67		
Do two months	2,456 33		
<i>Contingencies, ten months</i>	13,135 00		
Do two months, as per Statement No. 5	972 54		
<i>Court of Queen's Bench:</i>	413 34		14,520 88
Salaries, ten months	5,216 64		
Do two months	1,043 36		
<i>Contingencies, ten months</i>	6,260 00		
Do two months, as per Statement No. 5	470 96		
<i>Court of Common Pleas:</i>	135 75		6,866 71
Salaries, ten months	3,499 99		
Do two months	700 01		
<i>Carried forward</i>	4,200 00		21,387 59
			37,487 87

Administration of Justice—*Concluded*.—Public Works and Buildings.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	4,200 00	21,387 89	135,947 75
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.			
	<i>Court of Common Pleas:</i>	160 09		
	Contingencies, ten months.....	3 87	4,363 66	
	Do two months, as per Statement No. 5.....	3,690 20		
	Do two months.....	3,398 86	7,089 06	
	<i>Crown Counsel Prosecutions, ten months</i>	86,953 38		
	Do two months.....	16,361 71	103,315 09	
	<i>Criminal Justice, ten months</i>	1,293 95		
	Do two months.....	298 67	1,592 62	
	<i>Special Services, ten months</i>	9,075 00		
	Do do two months.....	2,975 00	12,050 00	
	<i>Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, ten months</i>	12,451 80		
	Do do two months.....	2,700 30	15,152 70	
	<i>Administration of Justice in Algoma, Nipissing, and other Services, ten months</i>	105 72		
	Do do two months.....	13 50	119 22	
	<i>Seats and other contingencies, ten months</i>	7,500 00		
	Do do two months.....	2,500 00	10,000 00	
	<i>Salaries, Superior Court Judges, ten months</i>		93 66	
	Do do two months.....		4,000 00	
	<i>Repairs, Osquiate Hall</i>			
	<i>Recorders—Gratuities</i>			179,163 60
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
	<i>London Lunatic Asylum, ten months</i>	133,343 53		
	Do two months.....	24,218 10	157,561 63	
	<i>Toronto Lunatic Asylum, ten months</i>	24,016 25		
	Do two months.....	4,337 78	28,354 03	

<i>Deaf and Dumb Institute, ten months.</i>	32,984 04	
Do two months.....	2,513 49	36,497 53
<i>Asylum for the Blind, ten months.</i>	9,420 94	
Do two months.....	6,113 00	15,533 94
<i>Government House, ten months.</i>	37,855 48	
Do two months.....	11 81	37,867 29
<i>Reformatory, ten months.</i>	7,025 00	
Do two months.....	565 95	7,590 95
<i>Court House and Gaol, Saint Sic. Marie, ten months.</i>	660 42	
Do do two months.....	964 00	1,624 42
<i>Rousseau Lock, Muskoka, ten months.</i>	8,975 08	
Do two months.....	2,817 19	11,792 27
<i>Youn's Point Lock, ten months.</i>	15,265 35	
Do two months.....	3,539 60	18,804 95
<i>Lock, Balsam and Cameron Lakes, ten months.</i>	3,799 32	
Do do two months.....	38 00	3,837 32
<i>Navigation, Scogog River, ten months.</i>	13,588 61	
Do two months.....	5,452 00	19,040 61
<i>Cut, Lakes Joseph and Rousseau, ten months.</i>	4,567 20	
Do do two months.....	2,227 10	6,794 30
<i>Waslago and Gravenhurst Road, ten months.</i>	14,576 77	
Do do two months.....	2,626 56	17,203 43
<i>Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands, ten months.</i>	17,986 03	
Do do two months.....	28,385 76	46,371 79
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Brook's Monument, ten months.....	500 00	
Do two months.....	481 10	981 10
ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.		
<i>Provincial Lunatic Asylum, ten months.</i>	60,112 08	
Do two months.....	10,705 67	70,818 75
<i>Madden Lunatic Asylum, ten months.</i>	22,833 57	
Do two months.....	2,019 11	24,852 68
<i>Carried forward.</i>		95,671 43
		409,855 56
		734,966 91

Asylum Maintenance—Continued.—Reformatory.—Agriculture and Arts.—Immigration.—Hospitals and Charities.—Literary and Scientific Institutions.—Education.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .			cts.	cts.	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				95,671 43	724,866 91
	ASYLUM MAINTENANCE—Continued.					
	<i>Orilia Lunatic Asylum</i> , ten months.....			13,018 23		
	Do two months.....			2,398 32		
	<i>Deaf and Dumb Institute</i> , ten months.....			964 53	15,416 55	
	Do two months.....			4,254 50		
	<i>London Lunatic Asylum</i>				5,219 03	
					19,145 43	
	REFORMATORY.					
	Ten months' expenditure.....			15,359 91		
	Two months' expenditure.....			7,113 45		
	AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.					
	Ten months' expenditure.....			65,992 20		
	Two do.....			730 00		
	IMMIGRATION.					
	Ten months' expenditure.....			27,255 95		
	Two do.....			4,831 70		
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.					
	Ten months' expenditure.....			42,260 00		
	Two do.....			250 00		
	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.....					
	EDUCATION.					
	<i>Common and Separate Schools</i> : ten months.....			168,703 90		
	Do two months.....			1,849 00		
					169,552 90	

<i>Poor Schools</i> : ten months.....	805 00	
Do two months.....	5,195 00	6,000 00
<i>Normal and Model Schools</i> :		
Salaries, ten months.....	9,054 96	
Do two months.....	1,807 04	
Contingencies, ten months.....	10,882 00	
Do two months, as per statement, No. 5.....	5,434 59	
	1,473 15	
	17,769 74	
Less amount of fuel account, chargeable to "Education Office" and "Museum"	600 00	17,169 74
<i>Grammar Schools</i> : ten months.....	56,250 00	
Do two months.....	1,250 00	
<i>Superannuated Teachers</i>		
	1,666 66	
	333 34	
<i>Grammar School Inspection</i> : ten months.....	9,843 99	
do two months.....	1,969 01	
<i>Education Office</i> :		
Salaries, ten months.....	11,813 00	
Do two months.....	1,153 60	
Contingencies, ten months.....	1,679 38	
Do two months, as per statement, No. 5.....		
	14,645 98	
Less accountable warrant, charged in ten months accounts.....	250 00	14,395 98
<i>Depository</i> :		
Salaries, ten months.....	2,554 99	
Do two months.....	511 01	
Contingencies, ten months.....	3,066 00	
Do two months, as per statement, No. 5.....	556 03	
	861 24	
<i>Liberaries, Maps and Apparatus</i> : ten months.....	30,959 40	
do two months.....	1,474 92	
Less refund.....	32,434 32	
	20 21	32,414 11
<i>Carried forward</i>		310,416 00
		1,025,562 56

Own Lands Expenditure.

Board of Surveyors	170 00	
Lands twice sold	2,060 00	
Salaries, &c., to Agents, ten months	21,194 63	
Do two months.....	4,738 44	28,933 07
Refunds, ten months.....	10,046 81	
Do two months.....	2,255 89	
Surveys, ten months	25,000 00	12,302 70
Do two months.....	15,000 00	40,000 00
ARBITRATION.....		
COLONIZATION ROADS, ten months	45,000 00	
Do two months.....	5,000 00	50,000 00
STATIONERY ACCOUNT, ten months	2,719 68	
Do two months.....	3,450 59	
Less charged to Departments.....	6,170 27	1,686 56
	4,483 71	
Total		1,575,787 78

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1870.

No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the details of Contingencies referred to in the annexed Statement of the Expenditure of the Province of Ontario, for the two months ending 31st December, 1870.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
<i>Lieutenant-Governor's Office.</i>				
J. Leslie	Postages	6 69		
J. Adams	Flag and Fittings	75 20		
Ottawa Citizen	Subscription	8 00		
Hamilton Times	Do	1 85		
John Notman	Stationery	38 06		129 80
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>				
J. Leslie	Postages	12 90		
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water Supply	2 50		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	9 20		
G. D. Boulton	Office Rent	37 50		
Montreal Witness	Subscription	3 05		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	60		
Hiram Piper	Blacklead, &c.	3 25		
Thomas Labor	Fire Grate	2 50		
John Notman	Stationery	46 05		117 55
<i>Attorney-General's Office.</i>				
J. Leslie	Postages	39 91		
Metropolitan Water Co.	Water Supply	2 50		
G. D. Boulton	Office Rent	37 50		
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	39		
J. G. Scott	To pay for Book Case	75 00		
John Boxall	Tinware	8 83		
H. Piper	Brooms	80		
J. Rordans	Law List	1 00		
C. Barns	Ice	9 75		
Fulton, Michie & Co.	Whisks	75		
John Notman	Stationery	46 06		222 49
<i>Treasury Department.</i>				
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	12 37		

Contingencies—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		953 89
	<i>Public Works—Continued.</i>		
J. Edwards.....	Express changes.....	4 13	
John Notman.....	Pen racks.....	2 00	
	Stationery.....	240 89	661 52
	<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>		
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing.....	64 83	
R. Burroughes.....	Salary as fireman, to 31st December, 1870.....	61 00	
G. B. Cowper.....	On account, salary to 31st December, 1870.....	26 67	
Wade Co.....	Water supply.....	28 75	
P. Paterson & Son.....	Hardware.....	3 98	
Robert Bell.....	Painting, &c.....	10 20	
Northern Advocate.....	Advertising.....	60 80	
Pembroke Observer.....	do.....	4 00	
Cornwall Freeholder.....	do.....	2 64	
Donald Grant.....	Carpenter work.....	12 00	
A. McOrmieck.....	Repairing gates.....	1 50	
Robert Kenne.....	do roof.....	5 00	
John Boxall.....	Tinsmithing.....	62 98	
George Harding.....	Plumbing.....	12 40	
D. Kennedy.....	Ladders.....	6 28	
R. Phillips.....	Whitewashing.....	12 00	
J. Bradshaw.....	Cleaning.....	56 80	
A. Morrison.....	Street watering.....	25 00	
J. Morphy.....	Postages.....	50 00	
John Notman.....	Stationery.....	1,084 48	1,591 31
	<i>Auditor's Office.</i>		
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	Printing.....	2 65	
William Brydon.....	Brushes.....	3 00	
	Almanac.....	25	
John Notman.....	Stationery.....	31 78	37 68
	<i>Queen's Printers Office.</i>		
J. Leslie.....	Postages.....	5 21	
John Notman.....	Stationery.....	7 90	13 11

<i>Legislation.</i>		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	33 89
Do	Binding	101 95
T. Phillips	Dusting and cleaning	43 80
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight	7 33
Kingston <i>Whig</i>	Advertising	64 96
Brantford <i>Courier</i>	do	46 60
Toronto <i>Telegraph</i>	do	10 00
<i>Canadian Freeman</i>	do	47 80
<i>Brookville Recorder</i>	do	35 50
<i>Kingston News</i>	do	59 29
Owen Sound <i>Comed.</i>	do	27 48
Toronto <i>Globe</i>	do	72 88
Do <i>Leader</i>	do	75 70
Hughes & Co.	Gown, &c., for assistant clerk	45 00
	Express charges	7 72
	Carb hire	7 75
C. Thompson	Sweep, brooms, &c.	37 91
W. J. Owen	Engraving	5 00
W. N. Alger	Escort for His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor at opening of House	39 50
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Books	44 15
Patton & Co.	Classware	10 85
E. Taylor	Maps	1 00
Hudson's Bay Co.	Leamps	16 10
J. G. Joseph & Co.	Thermometer, &c.	21 10
E. Malcolm	Canvas bag	5 25
W. Arthurs	Dry goods	15 45
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	32 75
Jacques & Hay	Furniture	46 60
C. T. Gillmor	Subscriptions, sundry newspapers	156 45
		1,119 76
	<i>Normal and Model Schools.</i>	
T. C. Chisholm	Coal	229 50
J. R. Armstrong & Co.	Coal hod	2 50
George Harding	Plumbing	183 18
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	8 10
D. Grant	Carpenter work	30 00
J. B. Smith	Joiner	37 31
Alexander Hamilton	Painting	290 74
H. M. Wilkinson	Repairs, &c.	8 40
James Ferris	Repairing tools	3 82
W. H. Sparrow	Sundries	26 98
J. Forsyth	do	31 67
J. H. Sangster	P. O. drawer	6 00
Toronto <i>Globe</i>	Advertising	5 85
Do <i>Telegraph</i>	do	4 80
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	4 30
John Notman	Stationery	600 00
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,473 15
		5,850 42

Contingencies—Concluded.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		5,850 12
	<i>Education Office.</i>		
George Chasley & Brothers	Fuel	350 00	
Water Co.	Water supply	100 00	
J. Lesslie	Postages	169 72	
Brown Brothers	Stationery	49 85	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	179 90	
	Postage stamps	125 23	
	Envelopes	5 30	
Brown Brothers	Pens	4 56	
Adam Miller	Pens	4 24	
Henry Rowsell	Law Reports	7 71	
	Reports, Pamphlets, &c.	4 77	
	Paid for sweeping chimneys, &c.	9 36	
H. M. Wilkinson	Subscription	3 00	
<i>Letter</i>	Do	5 00	
Montreal Gazette	Do	10 40	
Toronto Telegraph	Do	650 28	
Do Globe	Stationery		
John Notman			1,679 38
	DEPOSITORY.		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	196 46	
John Rogers	Lumber	9 00	
H. M. Wilkinson	Express charges, &c.	55 78	
John Notman	Stationery	600 00	
			861 24
	COURT OF CHANCERY.		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	87 75	
Jacques & Hay	Furnishings	55 86	

J. T. Rolph.....	Repairing Ribbon press.....	9 00	
John Notman	Stationery.....	280 73	413 34
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing.....	29 83	
John Notman	Stationery.....	105 32	135 75
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing.....		3 57
			8,943 70

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1870.

No. 5.

Statement showing the Estimates, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amounts unexpended and over-expended, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.		Appropriation.		Expenditure.		Unexpended.		Overexpended.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government	Government House		2,415	00	3,254	33	1,200	00	819	33
	Lieutenant-Governor's office, salaries		2,400	00	1,200	00	1,200	00		
	Do do contingencies		300	00	365	81				65
	Executive Council Office, salaries		1,015	00	1,015	00				
	Do do contingencies		6,150	00	6,150	00				
	Attorney-General's Office, salaries		2,015	00	1,277	31				
	Do do contingencies		8,065	00	8,065	43				
	Treasury Department, salaries		3,073	00	2,543	27				
	Do do contingencies and repairs		8,995	00	8,784	15				
	Do do contingencies		2,775	00	1,382	46				
	Secretary's Department, salaries		9,965	00	9,965	00				
	Do do contingencies, &c.		3,575	00	2,676	98				
	Public Works Department, salaries		30,273	00	30,273	32				
	Do do contingencies, &c.		9,680	00	6,019	15				
	Miscellaneous	Gratuities, public officers		7,000	00	2,481	67			
Inspector of Prisons, salary			2,000	00	2,000	00				
Do do contingencies			650	00	736	39				86
Do do			400	00	333	75				66
Auditor, salary			2,000	00	2,000	00				
Do do contingencies			50	00	66	18				16
Inspector of Registry Offices			2,000	00	2,000	00				
Queen's Printer, salary			800	00	200	00				
Do do contingencies			75	00	69	42				
<i>Official Gazette</i>			3,900	00	4,345	85				355
Legislation	Salaries		10,825	00	9,350	00				
	Sessional writers, &c.		2,000	00	960	05				
	Postages, &c.		2,500	00	1,503	82				
	Stationery		10,000	00	11,017	99				1,047
	Printing, &c., Statutes		2,800	00	1,469	25				
	Expenses of elections		1,000	00	341	05				
	Increase of Library		1,000	00	1,107	21				107
	Indemnity to Members		38,900	00	3,480	32				
	Contingencies and repairs		6,590	00	6,228	18				

Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery.....	15,759 00	14,520 88	1,238 12
	Court of Queen's Bench.....	6,950 00	6,866 71	83 29
	Court of Common Pleas.....	4,650 00	4,363 66	286 34
	Criminal Justice.....	122,000 00	111,996 77	10,003 23
	Miscellaneous Justice.....	44,700 00	41,415 58	3,284 42
Public Works and Buildings	London Laminatic Asylum.....	190,205 92	157,561 63	32,644 29
	Toronto Laminatic Asylum.....	26,132 94	28,354 03	2,221 09
	Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	40,719 98	36,497 53	4,222 45
	Asylum for the Blind.....	75,000 00	15,533 94	59,466 06
	Government House.....	33,001 83	37,867 29	4,865 46
	Reformatory.....	8,000 00	7,390 95	409 05
	Court House and Gaol, South Ste. Marie.....	2,500 00	1,624 42	875 58
	Lock, Rosseau River.....	28,046 14	11,792 27	16,253 87
	Lock, Balsam Lake.....	19,670 45	3,837 32	15,833 13
	Lock, Young's Point.....	19,244 55	18,804 95	439 60
	Navigation Scugog River.....	21,000 00	19,040 61	1,959 39
	Cat, Lake Joseph.....	10,000 00	6,794 30	3,205 70
	Washago and Gravenhurst Road.....	23,000 00	17,203 43	7,796 57
	Surveys and Drainage.....	200,000 00	46,371 79	153,628 21
	Other, Surveys.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
	Repairs, Brock's Monument.....	1,000 00	981 10	18 90
Asylum Maintenance	Provincial Laminatic Asylum.....	83,177 00	70,818 75	12,358 25
	do do.....	29,495 00	24,852 68	4,642 32
	Orillia.....	17,026 00	15,416 55	1,609 45
	Rockwood.....	28,600 00	.....	28,600 00
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	3,000 00	5,219 63	2,219 63
	London Laminatic Asylum.....	.....	19,145 43	19,145 43
Reformatory	.....	22,478 00	22,473 36	4 64
Agriculture and Arts	.....	69,450 00	66,722 20	2,727 80
Innigation	.....	24,700 00	32,087 65	7,387 65
Hospitals and Charities	.....	42,510 60	42,510 00	.....
Literary and Scientific Institutions	.....	1,350 00	1,350 00	.....
Education	Common and Separate Schools.....	170,000 00	169,952 90	47 10
	Poor Schools.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
	Normal School, Salaries.....	10,842 60	10,862 00	.....
	do Contingencies.....	5,850 00	6,307 74	.....
	Grammar Schools.....	57,500 00	57,500 00	.....
	Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.....	32,500 00	32,414 11	85 89
	Depository, Salaries.....	3,000 00	3,066 00	.....
	do Contingencies.....	819 00	1,317 27	508 27
	Superannuated Teachers.....	6,500 00	6,500 00	.....
	.....	1,701,652 81	1,319,582 58	418,883 66
	.....	.....	.....	37,413 43

Carried forward.

Statement, etc.—Continued.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
		§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,701,052 81	1,319,582 58	418,883 66	37,413 43
	Museum.....	3,778 43	3,671 92	106 51	
	<i>Journal of Education</i>	1,800 00	1,800 00		
	Grammar School Inspection.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
	Education Office, Salaries.....	11,813 00	11,813 00		
	Do Contingencies.....	1,983 00	2,582 98		599 98
	Unforeseen and Unprovided.....	29,000 00	8,104 89	11,895 11	
	Municipalities Fund.....	78,972 84	73,339 00	5,640 81	
	Charges on Revenue.....	8,750 00	4,627 81	4,122 19	
	Miscellaneous.....	10,000 00	16,120 27		6,120 27
	Arbitration.....	400 00	170 00	230 00	
	Board of Surveyors.....	35,000 00	25,933 07	9,066 93	
	Salaries, &c., of Agents.....	15,000 00	12,302 70	2,697 30	
	Refunds.....	50,000 00	40,000 00	10,000 00	
	Surveys.....	5,000 00	2,060 00	2,940 00	
	Claims, Lands twice sold.....	4,000 00		4,000 00	
	Boundary Survey.....				
	Colonization Roads.....	50,000 00	50,000 00		
	Stationery Account.....		1,686 56		
	Total	1,999,550 08	1,575,787 78	469,582 54	44,133 68

No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the amounts Expended by the Government of Ontario during the three years ending 31st December, 1870.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.		Expenditure, 1868.		Expenditure, 1869.		Expenditure, 1870.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government	Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Salaries	1,106 05	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Government House, Maintenance	2,836 00	2,439 46	2,439 46	2,439 46	2,439 46	2,439 46	2,439 46
	Executive Council Office, Salaries	954 76	1,015 00	1,015 00	1,015 00	1,015 00	1,015 00	1,015 00
	Attorney-General's Office, do	8,286 46	6,150 00	6,150 00	6,150 00	6,150 00	6,150 00	6,150 00
	Treasury Department	7,302 29	7,165 00	7,165 00	7,165 00	7,165 00	7,165 00	7,165 00
	Secretary-Registrar's Office, do	8,687 00	8,081 00	8,081 00	8,081 00	8,081 00	8,081 00	8,081 00
	Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Salaries	3,800 06	7,705 00	7,705 00	7,705 00	7,705 00	7,705 00	7,705 00
	Crown Lands Department, Salaries	38,119 52	34,872 31	34,872 31	34,872 31	34,872 31	34,872 31	34,872 31
	Departmental	23,778 34	21,882 34	21,882 34	21,882 34	21,882 34	21,882 34	21,882 34
	Distressed Fishermen, Nova Scotia	5,600 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	5,600 00
	Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, Salary and Contingencies	1,180 02	2,530 85	2,530 85	2,530 85	2,530 85	2,530 85	2,530 85
	Official Gazette	1,435 43	3,136 42	3,136 42	3,136 42	3,136 42	3,136 42	3,136 42
	Towards facilitating Transport on Lake Superior	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00
	Loan to Toronto General Hospital		4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Gratuities		13,180 00	13,180 00	13,180 00	13,180 00	13,180 00	13,180 00
Provincial Auditor, Salary and Contingencies		2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Inspector of Registry Offices, Salary		269 42	269 42	269 42	269 42	269 42	269 42	
Queen's Printer, Salary		375 00	375 00	375 00	375 00	375 00	375 00	
Arbitration		200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	
Legislation	Salaries	9,906 01	11,010 53	11,010 53	11,010 53	11,010 53	11,010 53	11,010 53
	Contingencies	3,265 05	3,279 53	3,279 53	3,279 53	3,279 53	3,279 53	3,279 53
	Indemnity to Members	61,800 00	44,519 90	44,519 90	44,519 90	44,519 90	44,519 90	44,519 90
	Sessional Writers, Messengers, and Pages	4,451 25	1,856 25	1,856 25	1,856 25	1,856 25	1,856 25	1,856 25
	Postages, &c.	3,881 56	2,577 92	2,577 92	2,577 92	2,577 92	2,577 92	2,577 92
	Stationery, Printing, and Binding	9,843 51	15,248 02	15,248 02	15,248 02	15,248 02	15,248 02	15,248 02
	Printing and Binding Statutes	1,513 99	1,649 13	1,649 13	1,649 13	1,649 13	1,649 13	1,649 13
	Expenses of Elections	499 89	601 90	601 90	601 90	601 90	601 90	601 90
	Library	787 92	1,142 21	1,142 21	1,142 21	1,142 21	1,142 21	1,142 21
	Court of Chancery, Salaries	14,441 46	14,755 00	14,755 00	14,755 00	14,755 00	14,755 00	14,755 00
	Court of Queen's Bench, Salaries	6,905 92	6,493 33	6,493 33	6,493 33	6,493 33	6,493 33	6,493 33
		237,044 29	218,947 10	218,947 10	218,947 10	218,947 10	218,947 10	218,947 10

Carried forward.....

171,463 02

Statement, &c.—Continued.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.		Expenditure, 1868.		Expenditure, 1869.		Expenditure, 1870.	
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
			257,044	29	218,947	10	171,463	02
		<i>Brought forward.</i>						
		Court of Common Pleas, Salaries.	4,240	25	4,200	00	4,200	00
		Contingencies.	1,200	81	1,303	50	2,156	25
		Criminal Justice.	118,104	61	108,223	43	111,990	77
		Miscellaneous Justice.	27,102	76	37,471	20	41,415	58
			123,010	29	257,593	43	409,855	56
Public Works and Buildings.								
Immigration.					17,595	00	32,087	65
Agriculture and Arts.			66,034	00	67,551	41	66,722	20
Hospitals and Charities.			39,000	00	40,000	00	42,510	00
Literary & Scientific Institutions.			3,600	00	3,600	00	1,350	00
Education.			327,487	51	296,373	53	315,887	92
Asylum Maintenance.		Toronto Lunatic Asylum	76,543	96	73,813	86	70,818	75
		do	35,313	12	32,450	98	24,852	68
		Orillia	17,336	87	16,880	62	15,446	55
		London					19,145	43
		Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institute					5,219	03
Reformatory.			22,992	24	23,557	50	22,473	36
Charges on Revenue.		Crown Lands Expenditure	40,653	49	61,085	97	80,465	77
		Miscellaneous.					4,627	81
Colonization Roads.			31,959	42	35,589	94	50,000	00
Municipalities Fund.					168,596	73	73,332	00
Stationery Office.					3,735	03	1,686	56
Unforeseen and Unprovided.			12,239	15	6,039	51	8,104	89
		Total.	1,183,852	77	1,444,608	83	1,575,787	78

EXPENDITURE on account of Vote of Credit, 1871.

SERVICE.		\$	cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
Executive Council Office.....		85	16
Attorney General's do		512	50
Treasury Department		597	69
Secretary and Registrar's Office		791	80
Public Works Department.....		830	99
Crown Lands		2,457	82
Contingencies.....		4,509	52
		9,785	48
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Inspector of Prisons.....		210	16
Audit Office.....		228	66
Queen's Printer.....		451	40
		890	22
LEGISLATION.			
Salaries.....		496	67
Sessional Writers, &c.....		122	86
Postages.....		20,000	00
Indemnity to Members.....			
		20,619	53
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
Court of Chancery.....		612	48
Court of Queen's Bench.....		521	64
Court of Common Pleas.....		349	99
Master's Office		345	00
Accountant.....		186	67
Criminal Justice.....		11,620	31
		13,636	09
<i>Carried forward</i>		44,081	32

EXPENDITURE on account of Vote of Credit, 1871—Continued.

SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	44,931	32	—	—
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
London Lunatic Asylum	183	75		
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	5,886	62		
Deaf and Dumb Institute	2,645	03		
Asylum for the Blind	2,700	00		
Kosseau Lock	651	00		
Balsam Lock	81	00		
Washago and Gravenhurst Road	1,547	84		
Drainage	7,956	50		
			21,651	74
ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.				
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	8,759	83		
London Lunatic Asylum	2,533	54		
Deaf and Dumb Institute	2,164	83		
			13,463	20
REFORMATORY.				
Maintenance	400	00		
			400	00
IMMIGRATION.				
.....	1,000	25		
			1,000	25
EDUCATION.				
Grammar Schools	23,080	00		
Separate Schools	4,220	00		
			27,310	00
<i>Carried forward</i>	81,446	51		

EXPENDITURE on account of Vote of Credit, 1871—Continued.

S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	27,310	00
<i>EDUCATION—Continued.</i>		
Superannuated Teachers	275	36
Normal Schools	773	80
Depository	4,962	10
<i>Journal of Education</i>	260	00
Museum	300	70
Salaries	2,345	90
Contingencies	509	29
36,727 15		
<i>CHARGES ON REVENUE.</i>		
License and Stamp Office	100	00
<i>C. L. EXPENDITURE.</i>		
Salaries, &c., to Agents	842	34
Refunds	112	13
Surveys	2,000	00
3,054 47		
<i>COLONIZATION ROADS.</i>		
.....	2,000	00
2,000 00		
TOTAL		
		123,228 13

E. B. WOOD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
14th February, 1871.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING STREET WEST.

1871.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

*To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency, as required by Statute, a condensed statement of the proceedings of my Department, and of the state of the different societies connected therewith, since the last Session of the Legislature.

It affords me sincere pleasure in being able to congratulate Your Excellency on the general prosperity of the Province of Ontario, and of the Dominion, of which it constitutes an important integral part. Perhaps in no period of our history have the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of this Province been in so healthy and progressive a condition as they are at present, when works of great magnitude are undertaken, and the various industries of life prosecuted with an ardour and sound judgment, which cannot ultimately fail, if perseveringly followed, to elevate this country to a high rank for the enjoyment of great material, social, and intellectual advantages. Nor is this prosperity confined to particular localities, but the whole country, from the oldest settlements to the remotest stations in the backwoods, more or less participates in the blessings of progress. Real estate is everywhere rising in value, the building trade is unprecedentedly active, and population is rapidly increasing; all unmistakably indicating advancement of a sound and healthy character.

Whilst gratefully recognising this pleasing fact, it must be admitted that the past

season has not been one of abundance and prosperity to every portion of the country. It has, in its character and results, been a very singular and checkered one, even as regards only our own Province. The excessive heat and drought that prevailed in certain sections of the east, and the unusually heavy rainfall that occurred in some districts of the west, materially abridged the incomes of many farmers, while the unprecedented and destructive fires which happened in the Ottawa region, have been attended by a painful amount of suffering to a large number of honest and industrious people. Notwithstanding such local disasters, however, our industrial and financial condition must be regarded, on the whole, as sound and satisfactory; and there never has been a period in our colonial history, when capital and industry had so wide and profitable a field for legitimate and successful operations.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

I have much satisfaction in stating that the numerous societies in connection with the Bureau of Agriculture, appear to be, on the whole, in a progressively improving condition, though, in too many instances, the advancement is slow. There yet remains too much ground for the complaint which I made in my last Report; that comparatively little really useful and generally interesting information, fitted for publication, is given in their annual returns. In the subsequent analysis (Appendix A) which has been made of the reports for 1869, sent to my department, everything has been inserted possessing the least general interest, many of the reports consisting of nothing but the figures required by statute as a mere financial statement. I have again called the attention of the officers of societies, for the current year, to this serious desideratum, and hope to be supplied with more original and useful information in their reports for the future.

It is satisfactory to note that in several of the Reports, particularly of Township Societies, favorable mention is made of two or more Societies uniting, for holding an annual Exhibition; and there is ground for believing that the importance of uniting for such a purpose, which the law leaves optional, is being gradually recognized. I have always been favorable to the allowing of the members of Societies to decide matters of local interest for themselves, as they ought to be the best judges of what they require; but I am convinced that the holding of so many small exhibitions is a serious drawback to agricultural progress, and it is much to be desired that the good sense of the people will, by degrees, correct this evil. The Union Shows that have been held at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, and other places, have unmistakably illustrated the truth of the maxim, that "union is strength;" and the show held in the latter city last September, whether the quantity or quality of its material, or the number of visitors, be regarded, was of a most interesting and encouraging character, reflecting great credit on the intelligence and public spirit of the farmers, mechanics, horticulturists, and others, engaged in prosecuting the leading industries of the West. It has been said that such exhibitions have a tendency to injure our great Provincial Show, and some have even intimated that in one instance, at least, such intention was meditated. I am confident that such statements are wholly groundless, and believe that good District Shows of a comprehensive character, liberally supported and numerous attended, will help rather than injure the Provincial one, by supplying it with more material of a superior quality.

It should be borne in mind, that however desirable and valuable a competitive exhibition unquestionably is, when conducted on a sufficiently extensive scale, it is a feature which is not absolutely essential to the beneficial working of an Agricultural Society, much less to its existence. From the Reports of several Township Societies, it will be seen that their exhibitions are sometimes suspended for two, three, or even more years, and their whole strength is devoted to the improvement of stock and the procuring of seed grain, objects of paramount importance. In the North Brant Report, I notice with pleasure, a reference to the exertions of Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, in hybridizing different kinds of wheat, and trust that his experiments will ultimately prove successful. There is much need of greater efforts being made in testing and introducing new kinds of seeds, as many of the Reports speak of the old kinds as becoming more and more deteriorated.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the members of Agricultural Societies that there remains in these organizations a latent power of good, which an age of inquiry and progress cannot fail to develop. Hitherto the holding of an annual show, and a meeting, as required by Statute, for passing the accounts and for the election of officers, have comprised the whole proceedings of most of these bodies. How natural and easy—in townships, at least—for the members of Agricultural Societies, which generally comprise a good sprinkling of leading mechanics and merchants, to hold several meetings during the winter months for the discussion of subjects relating to the theory and practice of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanic arts connected therewith. In this way the results of experience might be compared, mental power awakened and devoted to the most useful objects, invaluable habits of observation and induction fostered and carefully directed, and our young men incited to feel a rational and patriotic interest in the promotion of a pursuit the most important to every civilized community, and demanding for its successful prosecution a range of information and an exercise of the mental faculties of no ordinary character. It is gratifying to learn from a few of the Reports that meetings of this character have been inaugurated, and that the results generally are satisfactory; examples which, it is much to be desired, will be speedily and extensively followed. The bringing of farmers, mechanics, and others, more frequently together for purposes of mutual instruction and encouragement, cannot fail to promote a kindly, social spirit, and the advancement of their respective avocations.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

It will be seen from Appendix B that a number of these Institutes in various parts of the country have availed themselves of the provisions of the Statute, in obtaining a portion of the Legislative Grant for conducting evening classes and procuring works of a useful character for their libraries. The latter appears to have been generally attended to, and the value of a judicious selection of standard books easy of reference, in our towns and villages, can hardly be overrated. It is to be regretted, however, that in so many of these institutions, class instruction in such subjects as are necessary to be understood by artisans of all classes has not, as yet, been introduced; and even where it has, the results in several instances have not been encouraging. In others, class instruction has been successfully and even extensively carried out, and a large amount of valuable and much needed

information imparted to the artisan classes. A larger participation in the Legislative Grant for this important object would, it is believed, meet with a commensurate response. If, in the wisdom of the Legislature, means should be provided for the efficient teaching of science in its practical applications to the various industries of life, the encouragement of class instruction in Mechanics' Institutes would assume a yet more serious form, constituting a means for supplying, in great measure, a scientific school with pupils.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The report of this Society for the year just terminated, will be found in Appendix C. It affords satisfactory evidence of the increasing usefulness of the Association, showing the wisdom of the Legislature in granting it public aid, as provided in the Agricultural and Arts Statute. It has already been, I believe, the means of giving a fresh impulse to the important and interesting pursuit of fruit culture, in Ontario, and its influence for good has not, there is reason to believe, been wholly confined to our own Province. New, and in some instances extensive, orchards are springing up in various directions, comprising the better kinds of fruit, adapted to our soils, climate and markets; a result attributable in no small degree to the exertions of this Society in the diffusion of sound, practical knowledge on the subject of raising fruits specially adapted to the requirements of the country. The extension of grape culture in the open air has been really marvellous during the past few years, and from the diffusion of sound, special information on this subject, this delicious fruit is now being brought, in suitable seasons, to a degree of perfection in parts of the country formerly regarded as wholly unsuitable to its cultivation. Indeed in several parts of the peninsular of this Province, so extensively and successfully has the culture of the vine been carried on, that wine of a good quality is already being made on a scale to give this branch of industry an increasing degree of public importance. Strawberries and other small fruits are now raised in the vicinity of our towns and larger villages, almost equal to meet the vastly increased demand, relieving us in great measure from the necessity of importation, and affording the great body of our people a liberal supply of what may be truly designated wholesome necessaries and luxuries, the produce of our own soil.

The essays, contained in the report, on the more common insects injurious to fruit, from the pens of three of the most distinguished members of the Entomological Society of Canada, cannot fail to be read with much interest and profit by all who possess an orchard or a garden, however small. Insect depredations, on both fruits and grains, have unfortunately of late years been much increased in number and intensified in effects. Millions of dollars are sometimes lost in a single year from this cause, the proper understanding of which, with the means of preventing or modifying such losses, can only be acquired by the study of the natural history of these pests. Our farmers and gardeners have certainly some hope for the future, while we have residing among us, men disposed and qualified to investigate and grapple with these destructive agencies by an earnest study of the science of Entomology, accompanied by a habit of careful personal observation specially adapted to our local wants. Although Entomology is, as it were, but a science of yesterday in Canada, I am told that one, at least, of the three contributors of essays in this report, is already frequently quoted as an authority by men most distinguished

in the science in the United States. It becomes, therefore, a matter of no small public importance that men who are practically acquainted with our soil and climate and prevalent modes of cultivation, and are both able and willing to investigate these intricate subjects with an aim to a practical application, should receive from public sources such encouragement as the value of their labors justifies. I trust, therefore, that both the Agricultural and Arts and the Fruit Growers' Associations will continue, in the interest of the public, to encourage and foster investigations of this important character, and publish the results in a form that can be understood and practically applied by the people.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

I am informed that the Council has determined on the publication of another volume of its transactions, a work that has long been wanted, and which will do for agriculture and the mechanic arts, what the Fruit Growers' Association, by its annual reports, has been doing for the valuable department of fruit culture. There can be no doubt that such a representative body as the Council of our Agricultural and Arts Association can, and is expected to do more than to take charge of an annual exhibition, comprising, as it does, the leading men in their several departments of industry, from all sections of the Province, who must have the opportunity of collecting much valuable and practical information relating to agriculture, manufactures and arts generally, such as would make a highly interesting and instructive annual volume.

It is satisfactory to know that the Provincial Exhibition, held at Toronto, in October last, was quite as successful as any of its numerous predecessors. Considering the unfavourable weather previous to and at the commencement of the show, the display of live stock, implements and machines, agricultural, horticultural, and dairy products, manufactures, and works of art, was wonderfully good, demonstrating, if any such additional proof were wanting, the great and increasing interest felt by the public in this most useful and popular institution. From a very insignificant beginning, a quarter of a century ago, after surmounting what appeared to be insuperable difficulties during the earliest period of its career, the Provincial Exhibition has, by steady and healthful growth, attained to a position which is certainly not surpassed by any similar organization, either in the old world or the new; and this consideration is the more important, inasmuch as this annual display of the results of our various industries, may justly be regarded as an unerring index of the progress and actual condition of the country. In fact, to such a magnitude has this annual gathering now attained, that more time is imperatively required in all the departments, except, perhaps, live stock, to allow the public an opportunity of maturer and closer inspection, and thus more fully to avail themselves of the great educational advantages afforded by these Exhibitions.

I cannot dismiss this part of the subject, however, without briefly referring to a matter of a less pleasing and satisfactory character. Soon after the Council was elected under the provisions of the new Agricultural Statute, and when the treasury, from unfortunate circumstances, was completely depleted, I suggested a method by which a considerable annual saving might be effected and the management improved. I regret that my proposal was not accepted, and especially that its object and spirit were misunderstood. It was stated that I was desirous of controlling the Council by gov-

ernmental influence ; a notion which I repudiate, not only on my own behalf, but also on behalf of the Administration. It was only under a pressing sense of public duty of a very painful character, that I felt myself called upon to cause an official investigation to be made into the accounts of the previous Board, and from the same motive, I volunteered to suggest what I still believe would be a benefit to the Association. I thought then, as I do now, that an annual saving of several hundred dollars might be made, while increasing at the same time both public convenience and the efficient working of the Institution, and that the sum thus saved, added to the prize list, or expended in encouraging experiments in agriculture, by the testing of new varieties of seeds, manures, &c., or in procuring original essays and reports, would make the Association still more useful and popular. The correspondence in relation to it is given in Appendix D.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In my last Report to your Excellency, I expressed a conviction that something further was needed to develop more fully the great agricultural interests of this Province, by a wider extension of the means of education, in all such subjects as have an immediate bearing on agriculture and the cognate arts. Much as has undoubtedly been accomplished already by Agricultural Societies of different grades, all more or less aided by Legislative grants, it must be acknowledged that comparatively little has yet been done towards imparting to the youth of our rural districts, systematic instruction in the theory and practice of a pursuit which constitutes the foundation of our material wealth and progress.

I am happy to inform your Excellency that measures are now being taken to supply this pressing need. A new Educational Bill is now before Parliament, one of the most important features of which is the provision for giving a systematic course of instruction on science, in its relations to agriculture, to the pupils in training for teachers in the Provincial Normal School. In this way, the object which I proposed, will, in a short time, and at comparatively little expense, be largely served, by facilitating the introduction of instruction in the principles of agriculture, both as a science and as an art, in the common schools of the country.

It gives me no small satisfaction, and a degree of confidence that I could not otherwise have felt, that our venerable and most efficient Chief Superintendent of Education cordially supports my views, and I cannot doubt that in the carrying out of so important and beneficent a measure, he will regard it as among the most valuable that have characterised his long and able administration. I must not omit to note that Dr. Ryerson has recently given a substantial proof of the deep interest which he takes in this matter, by having put himself to the trouble of preparing and publishing a very suitable introductory work on agriculture, specially adapted to such Canadian youths as are already engaged in, or intended for farming pursuits.

In addition to the introduction of Agriculture as a subject of study in our Normal School, and through the teachers therein trained, ultimately into the Common Schools, something further seems needed to meet fully the demands of the age, and the special wants of the Province. We have a large number of intelligent youths growing up amongst us destined for agricultural pursuits, to many of whom an extensive and systematic course of instruction in the science of farming, in connection with daily prac-

tice on a sufficiently extended scale, would prove an inestimable boon; such a scheme, if judiciously and zealously carried out, would, there can be no doubt, greatly augment the resources of the country.

With a view to ascertain what has already been done for a higher Agricultural education in some of the States of the American Union, I appointed the Rev. W. F. Clarke, Editor of the *Ontario Farmer*, well known and appreciated as an able agricultural writer, to visit the Agricultural Department at Washington, and a few of the Agricultural Colleges, and to collect such practical information as would aid us in commencing something of an analogous character in this Province. Mr. Clarke's report (Appendix E), will well repay a careful perusal, abounding, as it does, in facts and reasonings of great practical value in relation to this very important subject.

Looking at the situation and wants of the Province at large, it might appear more expedient to commence this great work on a humble scale in two or three widely separated sections, than to confine it to one locality. The soils and climate of the Province vary considerably, and experiments conducted on an extensive scale so as to meet fully these different conditions would, it might be urged, more likely be attended by beneficial and satisfactory results. The establishment of one institution as a commencement would, in a few years, afford sufficient data for determining whether it would be expedient or not to increase the number.

At the outset I would propose, in connection with the working of an extensive farm according to the laws of good husbandry, adapted to the special wants and condition of the country, sound elementary teaching in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Farm Architecture and Engineering; also such branches of an ordinary English education as would be necessary for the special benefit of those pupils whose early mental training might have been neglected.

In order that the pupils might become thoroughly conversant with the various details and the routine of farm operations they should be required, without exception, to work with their own hands on the farm, or in the workshops, a certain number of hours daily; thus acquiring at the outset what is of vital importance, an aptitude and respect for manual labor. Portions of the farm should be devoted to purely experimental purposes, such as the testing of implements, seeds, manures, and different systems of cultivation; proper care being used for obtaining reliable results. This, it is well known, is a very difficult, and in a young country, almost impracticable thing for private individuals to perform satisfactorily; but on an illustrative farm, under the management of competent scientific and practical teachers, it is confidently believed that results of great practical value would be obtained.

The breeding and management of live stock should form a prominent feature of such an institution, not with a view to coming into a competition, injurious to private breeders, to whom the country already owes so much, but rather to illustrate fully and practically what may be termed the great scientific principles involved in the breeding and feeding of animals, and to introduce and test such new varieties as are not likely to be procured and experimented with in the ordinary way of business, so as to ascertain their suitability to the pastures, climate and markets of this country.

ASYLUM AND REFORMATORY FARMS.

Believing that the farms attached to our Asylums and Prisons, some of which are already of considerable extent, might be made to subserve the interests of agricultural improvement, I have consulted Mr. Langmuir, the Provincial Inspector of these institutions, and I am glad to find that that able officer, and also the Medical Superintendents, are favorable to the idea, and are perfectly willing to co-operate in carrying it into practice. The institutions at Toronto, London and Penetanguishene, already possess sufficient land for carrying out the object, and there would be but little difficulty, I presume, in procuring the same for Kingston. In this way new varieties of grains, roots, &c., might be effectually tested at these different points, embracing as they do the principal variations in the soil and climate of the whole Province. I would have these farms conducted on such principles, as would develop to the fullest extent the capability of their respective soils; not by an extravagant outlay, but in such a manner as to show practically what can be done by a judicious and liberal system of farming, which is always the most profitable in the long run, and which admits being more or less followed by farmers generally. I am aware that such farms could not be regarded as fixed models, which every farmer should try literally to copy, since the means and conditions of farmers greatly vary. But a practical exposition of good husbandry, adapted to the situation and wants of different portions of the Province, could not fail to be productive of much public benefit. These farms would afford opportunity for personal inspection by all who feel an interest in agricultural improvement, for observing the best stock suited to the locality, the most approved implements and machines, and the results of different manures and modes of tillage, and could not fail to attract much attention, and to teach by example, important and much needed lessons to many who are engaged in farming operations.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Agriculture is unquestionably the principal interest which contributes to our wealth and prosperity, and hence the wisdom of the Legislature shown for many years in promoting its improvement, by the stimulation of liberal grants. But agriculture, however important, is not the only interest we have that is deserving of public encouragement. The mechanical and manufacturing arts, though only as yet in an incipient condition, constitute no very insignificant portion of our wealth, and they indicate a capacity of expansion as our population and markets multiply. Indeed, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are so intimately connected in all prosperous communities, as to be in reality, mutually dependent; and whatever country combines these elements in the greatest strength and harmony, will be found the most advanced in wealth and civilization, independence and national happiness. Our own Province, though evidently adapted by nature specially to agriculture, for the raising of grain and the rearing of stock, yet possesses, even in a high degree, capabilities of a manufacturing and commercial character. Our water power and communication, are probably unequalled in the world; our vast forests abound in the most useful kinds of timber; while our mines are rich in ores of the most necessary and valuable metals. Our mining operations, it is true, are as yet but very slightly developed, and in some cases are unremunerative, arising from different

causes,—one of the greatest, perhaps, being the want of special preparation and systematic efforts in those who conduct such enterprises.

In order, therefore, to promote more effectually the interests of manufactures, mining, and the useful and ornamental arts generally, the establishment of a Technical School of Arts, is much to be desired. This should embrace systematic instruction, with a constant application to practical purposes, in mining, civil engineering, architecture, chemistry, in its various applications to manufactures and arts, designing, modelling, mechanical drawing, &c. In such a school, our youth designed for any of these pursuits, would have an opportunity of going through a thorough course of instruction suited to their wants, and of acquiring the knowledge and habits requisite for performing those practical operations of analysis and construction, which are essential to success. The utility of such an institution will become apparent upon a careful consideration of the present state of our mineral and manufacturing industries, and the inadequency of the means we at present possess of an educational character, of meeting this want.

Schools of this character have sprung up of late years in the United States, and have long been fostered in the more advanced countries of Continental Europe, where both the useful and ornamental arts have been brought to an extraordinary degree of perfection. In the mother country, the absorbing question of the day is how the widest diffusion of education having a definite and practical character, can be most effectually accomplished, and all classes of her artisans be specially instructed in the applications of science to the every day purposes of life; so as to maintain against a constantly increasing foreign competition, the long acknowledged superiority of Britain in many of the leading branches of arts and manufactures. The time seems to have arrived when a commencement, at least, should be made to meet our own wants, as a Province, in matters of such paramount importance.

CATTLE DISEASE.

It is a cause of thankfulness that our live stock has not been visited by any of those destructive epidemics which have proved so disastrous, both in Europe and in some parts of this continent, during the past few years. There were serious grounds for apprehension of the introduction of Texan fever, about a year since, and it was deemed expedient, by the Dominion Government, to adopt such strict precautionary measures as the gravity of the case seemed to require. The rinderpest is said to be devastating whole herds of cattle at the present time, in many parts of France, Germany, Russia, and other European countries.

Considerable sensation was caused in certain localities in this Province, during last summer and autumn, in consequence of an irritating disease manifesting itself chiefly among horses and horn cattle (more particularly the latter), which at first affected their legs, and then brought on such a deranged and feverish state of the system as greatly to impair the constitution. In a few extreme and neglected cases it is said to have produced death.

Under these circumstances I deemed it expedient to communicate with some of the officers of Agricultural Societies in the affected districts, and also to instruct Principal Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, to visit some of the localities, and rigidly

investigate the cause and nature of the malady, and suggest such measures as, in his judgment, the case required. Mr. Smith's report will be found in Appendix F, from which it appears that the attack was occasioned by a fly, well known to naturalists, which existed in great numbers, and whose poisonous bite was greatly intensified by the extraordinary heat and atmospheric moisture that so strikingly characterised some of the summer and autumnal months of the past year. Whenever a concurrence of physical conditions may again arise to produce this evil, farmers will be better able to prevent or mitigate it, from the information that has now been widely disseminated respecting its character and most efficient mode of treatment. The malady wholly disappeared on the approach of cooler weather, and was never of a contagious character.

I have, quite recently, been informed that a report is in circulation in the United States, that what is termed "Foot and Mouth Disease," has, for some time, been prevalent among cattle in Canada, from whence it has been introduced into some of the adjacent States. I deemed it my duty to give this report an unqualified contradiction, in reply to a communication received from the United States Consul, at Hamilton. There is no evidence whatever that this much dreaded malady has, even in a single instance, made its appearance in this Province, or, that I am aware of, in any other parts of the Dominion. Professor Smith's report relative thereto (Appendix F), and other information obtained from various sources, clearly show that the rumour is altogether destitute of foundation.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Until within a period quite recent the Dairy products of Canada were comparatively insignificant, scarcely adequate to meet domestic demand, and a considerable amount of cheese was annually imported from abroad, particularly from the United States. The butter which we exported to Britain was of small amount, and generally, from want of proper attention in the making and packing, was of inferior quality, reflecting no credit on our skill in dairying, or on the great capabilities of our country in this fruitful source of wealth. Within the last few years, however, the picture has been greatly changed and improved. In consequence of the frequent failures of grain, wheat more particularly, for the production of which portions of this Province were formerly so celebrated, and of the increased price of butcher's meat, cheese and butter, the attention of our farmers has been more earnestly directed to the improvement of live stock, and thus an impetus has been given to Dairy farming, which is most satisfactory to contemplate.

I regret that we possess no reliable statistics that would represent the extent and value of the present production of butter and cheese, but am confident that the approaching census of the Dominion will demonstrate, for Ontario at least, that dairy products occupy a large space in the aggregate of our national wealth. I find from a very interesting Report of the Canadian Dairymen's Association, that in 1868, full reports were received from no less than 58 Cheese Factories in the Province, the united productions of which, during the season of that year, would make a very large sum, as the make of cheese in several of the Factories ranged from fifty to one hundred and ninety-four thousand pounds. This, however, would be only a part of the aggregate production of the Province, as many private dairies have from a dozen to twenty or thirty cows each.

It is satisfactory to know that dairy products, particularly cheese, have recently been rapidly increasing, year by year, and that the quality of the article has kept pace with its increased production. Not many years since it was a difficult thing to obtain a really good quality of Canadian cheese, the best marks being imported, chiefly from England. Now the manufacture here is sufficiently advanced, that we can supply as good an article as our neighbors to European markets, the constantly increasing demands of which are not likely to be soon over-reached. Besides, our domestic consumption of cheese is constantly increasing, not only from the additions made to the population by natural increase as well as immigration, but there seems a growing taste for this article, which is admitted to contain more nourishment, weight for weight, than most other kinds of food in general use. The pursuit, therefore, of dairy husbandry, and the breeding of improved cattle, is to be strongly recommended as a source of profit, and also for its tendency to counteract the baneful practice of over-cropping with the cereals, particularly wheat, that has unhappily so long characterised our Provincial agriculture. By getting comparatively exhausted land down into profitable pasture for a few years, it will again yield remunerative returns of grain, if properly cultivated, and the crop is not too frequently repeated. This appears the natural, if not the only practicable, way of restoring the former fertility of our worn-out soils, and of maintaining that true balance of nature between waste and supply, which is essential to the maintenance of a progressive and, in the long run, profitable agriculture.

CULTIVATION, AS INFLUENCED BY DRAINAGE AND THE CHARACTER OF THE SEASONS.

The past two or three years especially, owing to the striking contrasts they presented during the growing season, as regards temperature and moisture, have afforded agriculturalists excellent opportunities for observing the influence of meteorological phenomena on the art of culture. The extremely hot and dry character of the summer of 1868, equally illustrated the immense advantages of under-draining and thorough cultivation, as did the opposite conditions of the cold and wet season of the succeeding year. And the year which has just closed, presented similar contrasts, as regards the unequal distribution of moisture; for while the eastern sections of the Province severely suffered, in many places, from the effects of drought, the western portion was visited by a long succession of heavy rains, in some parts most injurious to the ripening and harvesting of the crops, affording farmers in different sections, placed under opposite conditions as regards the distribution of moisture, lessons of great practical value, relative to the proper management of the soil. Wherever land, naturally wet, had been drained and deeply cultivated, the crops were much superior, and the same results are obtained whatever may be the character of the season. People are beginning to learn, from observation and experience, that the draining and thorough working of the land are alike beneficial in dry and in wet seasons, and consequently are essential to a progressive and profitable agriculture.

It scarcely admits of doubt, that much of the injury which our crops so frequently sustain from insect depredations, and from other causes popularly designated as blights, would be prevented if the soil were brought into a more suitable condition, mechanical and chemical, for the healthy growth of plants. Such considerations open a wide field for the observant and enterprising agriculturist to explore, and his labors in this direc-

tion cannot fail to produce the most valuable results. It is encouraging to know that draining has been commenced in earnest in some of the older settled districts, and that tiles or pipes are manufacturèd in considerable quantities in several localities, of good quality and at moderate prices, considering that the demand is as yet so limited. The laying out of drains, as to depth and distance, as well as their construction, are beginning to be better understood, and workmen, when they have had experience, perform the operation better and more cheaply than it could have been done only a few years since. However, only a mere commencement in this indispensable art of ameliorating the soil has as yet been made, even in the oldest and richest districts of the Province, and it must require, not only increased capital, but the lapse of a considerable time before the benefits of thorough draining can be generally diffused. The recent Drainage Act relating to extensive swamps, has already been taken advantage of in several counties, and its benefits will, in due course, appear in a more salubrious climate, and in a greatly increased productiveness of the soil.

CONCLUSION.

It is satisfactory to note the increasing numbers of immigrants coming to this Province, thereby meeting, though as yet imperfectly, the demand for labor of various kinds which has so long been generally felt. One of the principal obstacles to the advancement of agriculture has been the inadequacy of the supply of labor, and the consequent high price which farmers have had to pay for the necessary help they required. This evil is now in course of mitigation, and by judicious efforts in bringing the resources of the Dominion of Canada, and of our own Province in particular, as a field for emigration before the notice of the British public, there is every reason to believe that our wants in this respect will, year by year, be more fully supplied.

The accounts which I have received from various quarters as to the state of the immigrants are more encouraging, as a whole, than could have been anticipated, especially when it is considered that among so large a number there are necessarily many not the best adapted either for farm labor, or for the sturdy work of a new settlement. I am glad to learn that most of those who have settled on the free grant lands seem to be satisfied with their choice. The excellent samples of wheat, oats, peas, &c., that were sent to my Department from the neighborhood of Bracebridge, which did not arrive in time for the Provincial Exhibition, clearly indicate the agricultural capabilities of the Muskoka district, which, with other extensive areas of fertile land in the course of being opened up to settlement in this Province, would afford homes of peace and plenty to thousands of industrious families in the mother country, that are now struggling with disappointment and want.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner.

TORONTO, January, 1871.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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APPENDIX (A).  
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ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETIES FOR 1869.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

ADDINGTON.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Dr.</i>			
To 105 Members' Subscriptions.....		110 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
		810 00	
<i>Cr.</i>			
By Balance due Treasurer.....			1 07
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	166 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	45 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	14 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	12 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	45 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	77 50		
		361 75	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		350 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		77 07	
		789 89	
Balance in hand.....			20 11

Camden.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Dr.</i>			
To Balance in hand.....		3 97	
“ 74 Members' Subscriptions.....		117 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		149 32	
		270 29	
<i>Cr.</i>			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	129 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	28 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	49 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	23 75		
		240 75	
“ Working Expenses.....		21 00	
		261 75	
Balance in hand.....			8 54

Loughborough.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		5 15	
“ 50 Members’ Subscriptions		50 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		59 72	
		<u>114 87</u>	
CR.			
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	43 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	24 75		
“ “ Dairy “	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 20		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 60		
	<u>97 80</u>		
Total awarded.....	97 80		
Unpaid.....	5 71		
		<u>29 09</u>	
By Working Expenses.....		29 78	
		<u>121 87</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			7 00

Portland.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 64 Members’ Subscriptions.....		65 00	
“ Legislative Grant		71 67	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		1 06	
		<u>137 73</u>	
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....		12 92	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	62 05		
“ “ Field Products	10 25		
“ “ Dairy “	1 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	00 55		
“ “ Agricultural Implements, Carriages, &c.....	21 40		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	11 20		
	<u>106 70</u>		
Unpaid.....	1 25		
		<u>105 45</u>	
Prize for last year.....		00 50	
By Working Expenses.....		19 60	
		<u>138 47</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			00 74

Sheffield.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 58 Members’ Subscriptions.....		58 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		69 29	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		2 07	
		<u>129 36</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	11 25		
“ “ Dairy “	3 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 00		

" " Agricultural Implements.....	\$14 75	
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	17 00	
	<hr/>	
	112 50	
" Unpaid.....	4 00	
	<hr/>	108 50
" Working Expenses.....		16 36
		<hr/>
		124 86
Balance in hand.....		<hr/>
		4 50

ALGOMA.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		640 07	
" 94 Members' Subscriptions.....		247 50	
" Admissions to Show.....		4 78	
" Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....		164 79	
		<hr/>	1757 14
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	125 75		
" " Field Products.....	40 50		
" " Dairy ".....	28 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	15 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	34 00		
" " Ploughing Match.....	18 00		
		<hr/>	261 75
" Exhibition Buildings and Grounds.....		408 29	
" Purchase of Seeds.....		178 57	
" Agricultural Publications.....		3 50	
" Working Expenses.....		105 79	
		<hr/>	957 90
Amount due Treasurer for Seeds.....			128 27
			<hr/>
			1,086 17
Balance in hand.....			<hr/>
			670 97

REPORT.

1st. That the past season has been most unfavourable from the continued summer rains, yet notwithstanding, all crops, with the exception of peas on heavy lands, ripened well; and that, but for early frosts, much of the abundant crops of roots could have been saved.

2nd. That it has been universally remarked that all plants produced this past season had an unusual amount of foliage, as if nature, to compensate for the limited quantity of solar heat, had provided an increased surface exposed to its action.

3rd. That in consequence of the recent improvements in the roads through the settlements considerable impetus has been given to the efforts of settlers, and the effects of the improved state of communication with the Townships were perceptible at the last Fall Show, in the increased number of entries.

4th. That we consider it essential that an exhibition building be erected during the coming summer on the present enclosed grounds of the Society, as the extension of the Society and the state of its finances will, in the opinion of your Directors, justify the outlay necessary therefor.

5th. That we are happy to perceive an increasing interest in the efforts of this Society by all, as evinced by the liberal subscriptions thereto.

6th. Your Directors trust that the friends of the Society, as heretofore, will continue their liberality—at least, until an exhibition building is completed.

* * * * *

BRANT, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		203 01	
“ 247 Members’ Subscriptions.....		284 50	
“ Admissions to Show.....		369 61	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		150 00	
“ South Dumfries Society.....		108 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		43 00	
		<u>1858 12</u>	
CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	511 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	29 00		
“ “ Dairy.....	27 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	98 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	76 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	45 00		
“ “ Harness and Leather.....	24 75		
	<u>811 25</u>		
Unpaid.....	99 00		
		<u>712 25</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		249 90	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		5 00	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		25 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		287 06	
		<u>1279 21</u>	
		<u>578 91</u>	
Balance.....			

NOTE.—For repairs and premiums unpaid, \$207 16.

REPORT.

In presenting to you the Twelfth Annual Report of the North Brant Agricultural Society, your Directors have once more the pleasure of stating that the Association continues to prosper financially, and that the purposes for which it was established are more fully carried out from year to year.

During the last twelve months, owing to freedom from the obligations by which they were previously encumbered, and a generous supply of funds, your Directors were enabled to publish a considerably enlarged prize list, offering premiums of higher value and greater quantity than had been given for several years past, and, in consequence, the Exhibition was well attended by the farming community, and the increased multitude of visitors added greatly to the receipts at the entrance gates.

The Annual Exhibition was held on the 12th and 13th of October, and was very successful. Visitors from a distance, who had never seen any of your exhibitions were enthusiastic in its praise, and declared that they had no conception that North Brant could produce such a display of stock, produce and articles of industry, such as were exhibited on the grounds and in the hall. All this was very gratifying, and is calculated to encourage the members of your Society to renewed and increased exertions in the future.

The show of horses was very large, there being 264 entries in this department alone, and the collection contained some very fine animals, which fully sustained the well-earned reputation of this section of the country. A large number of cattle, chiefly Durhams, Devons and Grades, were on the grounds, the character of which was very creditable to those who raised them. Sheep were in abundance, viz., Leicesters, Southdowns, Cotswolds and Merinoes. There was also a very good show of pigs, chiefly Berkshires. Some Yorkshire and Suffolk pigs were on the grounds, which last appear to be more generally bred in this section than they used to be. A large number of poultry were exhibited, amongst which were some fine specimens of domestic and fancy fowls. The display of carriages and implements was very good, and considerably in advance of former years. The entry of "discretionary" articles numbered 160, a much higher number than has ever been attained in this Riding.

The roots and vegetables were large in quantity, and excellent in quality, probably superior to any similar display hitherto seen at any show in this or any other county in Ontario. The fruits and flowers filled up an ample space in the building, and were very generally admired. The ladies' department was also well filled, and gave undoubted proof of the industry and taste of the female portion of our farming community. The total number of entries was 1,918, being 538 in excess of the previous year.

* * * * *

An amalgamation was effected with the South Dumfries Agricultural Society, as in former years, and their funds were placed at the disposal of your Directors, the members being admitted to all the rights and privileges of those of the County Society. Hitherto this Association has been very advantageous to us; and your Directors, having heard it stated that some are of opinion that it should be dissolved, would strenuously urge that it be encouraged and carefully fostered, on account of the benefits derived from its assistance to the County Society.

* * * * *

Mr. John Conworth has been experimenting during the past two years with salt as a top-dressing for Swedish turnips, and states that the results have been satisfactory; but as he has not been particular with regard to measuring the quantity grown, he is unable to supply any statistics at present, but hopes that he will have it in his power to do so before the expiration of another year.

* * * * *

Report of Committee appointed by the Directors of the North Brant Agricultural Society to examine and report upon Mr. Charles Arnold's new Hybridized Wheat.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned members of Committee appointed to examine Mr. Arnold's new varieties of wheat, beg leave to make the following report.

The first examination was made by this Committee in the Spring of 1868, and it was found that all varieties had stood the winter well, in fact, quite as well as the Soules and Blue stem, and much better than the Amber, Michigan, and Treadwell Wheats.

The next examination was made just before harvesting, in the same year, and your Committee were satisfied that they were really new varieties. Another minute examination was made with a magnifying glass after threshing, and your Committee were satisfied that they were midge proof, while the Soules's parentage had greatly improved the quality of the grain.

Your Committee saw the ground prepared for the reception of the seed in the fall of 1868, and are of opinion that the husbandry bestowed upon the ground was of the most ordinary description, and scarcely sufficient to do justice to the grain, not being equal to an ordinary summer fallow; and have to state that it did not receive any manure, either barn-yard or artificial.

The next examination was made in the spring of 1869, and the wheat was again found to have stood the severity of the winter, quite as well as in the previous year. One member of your Committee, having occasion to pass it almost daily, had opportunities of seeing it in its various stages of growth, continually, until harvest; and another

member had the opportunity of observing that it came fully into ear as early as the 16th of June, in the unusually late season of 1869, which was much earlier than the Michigan, Amber, or Treadwell, grown on the same quality of soil, in the immediate neighbourhood, and within a few rods of Mr. Arnold's land.

The quality of the straw was stiffer, and it stood up well. The ears were much larger than those of the parent kinds, while they had even more than the compactness of the Soules wheat, and your Committee are of opinion that Mr. Arnold has not over-estimated the yield per acre—viz., 52 bushels.

Your Committee examined the samples after harvest, and found them to be much superior to any Amber, Michigan or other Red wheats that ever came under their notice.

As it is possible that American agriculturists may be desirous of purchasing Mr. Arnold's grain, your Committee would recommend that the Provincial Board should make an offer to him for the purpose of securing it for the benefit of the inhabitants of this province, as such an opportunity lost may not be easily regained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

P. O'CONNOR.
JOHN CONWORTH.

Paris, January 19th, 1870.

Brantford.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		20 00	
" 108 Members' Subscriptions.....		108 00	
" Admissions to Show.....		18 55	
" Legislative Grant.....		118 37	
" Donation Hon. G. Brown.....		10 00	
" J. Y. Bown, M.P.....		5 00	
		279 92	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	172 00		
" " Field Products.....	21 25		
" " Dairy ".....	11 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	9 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	15 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	8 75		
	238 25		
" Unpaid.....	31 75		
		206 50	
" Working Expenses.....		41 91	
		248 41	
Balance in hand.....			31 51

REPORT.

The Directors of the Township of Brantford Agricultural Society in making their Report for 1869, regret that their cash account shows a deficiency over past years ; but they would call attention to the fact in accounting for this, that the number of subscribers is less than formerly, and also that the Legislative grant was less than in former years, though the prizes awarded at their Annual Show have not been lessened. But notwithstanding this seeming unsatisfactory state of affairs, they must congratulate the subscribers on the excellence of their show, held during the past year, as also the quantity and quality of all articles exhibited. They would earnestly impress on all interested, the necessity of using more strenuous exertions this coming year to collect additional subscribers, as it must be borne in mind that the amount of Legislative grant is in proportion to the amount subscribed, and returned to the Treasurer of the Electoral Division.

Dumfries, South.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 108 Members' Subscriptions.....		108 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		112 64	
		-----	220 64
CR.			
Paid County Society for Union Show.....		190 64	
Working Expenses.....		30 00	
		-----	220 64

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the South Dumfries Agricultural Society in presenting this their Seventh Annual Report, beg to state that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held on the fifteenth day of May last, the funds of your Society for the year 1869 were in accordance with the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, merged with the funds of the North Brant Agricultural Society, and the funds of your Society were by your Treasurer paid over to the Treasurer of the North Brant Society.

That your directors have much pleasure in stating that one hundred and eight member's tickets were sold during 1869, as shown by the list hereto annexed, being more than double the number sold in 1868, and which entitled your Society to \$112.64 as its share of the Government Grant.

That a report of the proceedings and statement of accounts has been drawn up by your Secretary for deposit with the Commissioner of Agriculture, in accordance with the regulations of the Department.

That your directors and members were in accordance with said resolution, and the Statute in that behalf merged in and became members and directors of the North Brant Agricultural Society.

That your directors cannot close up this their Report without congratulating your Society on the complete success of the Fall Exhibition, both in the number and quality of the articles exhibited, and also in a pecuniary point of view, and would suggest that the North Brant Society deserves great credit, in not only having paid off the debt incurred by the exhibition building and other improvements to the Fair Grounds, but having, as your directors are informed, a surplus on hand, thus showing what a few energetic men, having at heart the agricultural interests of North Brant, can do.

Onondaga.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		10 41	
“ 54 Members' Subscriptions		58 00	
“ Admissions to Show		13 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		81 10	
“ Municipal Grant.....		20 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		00 48	
		-----	182 99
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	105 53		
“ “ Field Products	20 94		
“ “ Dairy “	11 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 02		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
	-----	162 24	
“ “ Previous year		5 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		15 23	
		-----	182 47
Balance in hand			00 52

Paris Horticultural Society.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		94 19	
“ 45 Members' Subscriptions		58 00	
“ Admissions to Show		76 54	
“ Legislative Grant		70 70	
		<u>299 43</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes Fruits	7 75		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	30 75		
“ “ Vegetables	9 85		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	15 75		
	<u>64 10</u>		
Unpaid	8 35		
		<u>55 75</u>	
“ Working Expenses		46 90	
		<u>102 65</u>	
Balance in hand			196 78

REPORT

The President and Directors of the Paris Horticultural Society in presenting this their second annual report, beg to state that in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 31st day of May, 1869, your society held a spring exhibition in that year.

That owing to the extremely wet and backward season the display of vegetables was neither so large nor so good in quality as could have been wished, but that the display of fruits, especially strawberries, exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The display of flowers, notwithstanding the heavy rain the day and night before the exhibition, was also good.

That your directors have much pleasure in stating that 124 entries of flowers, and about 90 entries of fruits and vegetables were made, which your directors consider good for the backward season.

Your directors would most earnestly and respectfully urge that no effort be spared to keep up the society not only in its present efficient state, but to increased energy, as your directors feel that the Horticultural exhibitions are a source both of profit and pleasure to the public of Paris and its vicinity.

BRANT, SOUTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		176 71	
“ 333 Members' Subscriptions		333 00	
“ Admissions to Show		580 00	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant		100 00	
“ Proceeds of Pasture, &c., of grounds		133 40	
		<u>2023 11</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	446 50		
“ “ Field Products	53 75		
“ “ Dairy “	26 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	80 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	112 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	35 00		
		<u>754 75</u>	
“ “ for previous year		47 22	

By L. G. to Township Societies	\$326 27	
“ Preparing Show Grounds	182 91	
“ Interest on borrowed money.....	42 00	
“ Agricultural Publications	23 35	
“ Working Expenses.....	352 57	
		————— 1729 07
Balance in hand.....		294 04

REPORT.

* * * * *
 The Annual show held last fall was in some of the departments fully up to the average of former years, but in others there was a falling off from the previous year.

The show of Horses was in number about the same as the previous year, that being considered larger than in former years,—but in point of quality they were considered superior to any former exhibition, thereby showing that Farmers are taking pains to further improve that noble and useful animal.

The number of Cattle exhibited was not large, but of very good quality. There appears not to be a very great and general interest taken in the improvement of Cattle, which can be accounted for as owing to the very low price heretofore paid for such stock ; prices being now in advance of what they formerly were ; and should present prices be likely to prove permanent, no doubt there will be a corresponding interest taken in the improvement of Cattle. The variety known as the short Horn (or Durhams,) seems to be the most in favour, and we think justly so, for the reason that we consider them the most profitable.

The show of Sheep was very good, and if it is fair to judge from those exhibited, it is very evident that there is a great and general interest taken to improve that profitable and useful animal.

This remark does not include or refer to Merinoes.

The swine and poultry were about the same as in former years.

The display of Agricultural Implements, of which there was a large and varied assortment was particularly good in all Branches, both in quality, finish, and utility ; and appeared well adapted for the work intended for them to do.

The exhibition within the building.—In the Ladies department thereof, there was a great falling off from the previous year in the number of Articles exhibited—which had the effect of detracting considerably from the appearance of the Hall.

The same may be said of the Dairy Department.

There was a large and apparently a superior lot of Parlour and Cooking Stoves, some of which the furniture was highly finished and polished, especially some to which was awarded the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition held in London last year.

The display of Grain, Roots and Vegetables was very good.

The past year was distinguished as being a very fruitful one, especially in this County. The crops of Grain and Roots having considerably exceeded the average yield of former years, but in consequence of the very wet season, and part of the crops being housed and stacked without being properly cured, in consequence such grain is inferior in sample, and therefore depreciated in value. This together with an over stocked Market in Europe and in the United States, has brought the price of grain down to a lower point than has been reached for several years. * * *

A few observations on the merits and demerits of some varieties of wheat may here be noticed, first, the kind known as the Deihl wheat, is, in the opinion of experienced millers much superior in quality to any other known variety of fall wheat now grown ; and if, as is generally supposed, the midge has left or about to leave us with its infection, then this is considered the best variety to sow for profit, especially where the soil is adapted for its cultivation ; it requires good strong soil to produce a good crop. The variety known as the Treadwell, has proved inferior to what was at first anticipated of it, as it now brings in the market of the town of Brantford, the same price as red fall wheat and California spring wheat.

With reference to spring wheat, the Fife variety brings the highest price of any other

kind, owing to the peculiar properties this grain has for making good strong flour, it has become so well and favourably known to bakers, that they are always anxious to obtain it at prices in advance of flour made from red winter wheat, and sometimes at prices equal to white winter wheat (flour). The variety known as the Johnston or Rio Grande, we would advise the discontinuance of growing it, as buyers in Brantford are all agreed that should it be raised in large quantities it will come down in value to nearly feed prices, as the flour produced from it is unfit for exportation.

The barley crop was the largest ever grown in the County in any year, but its value is slightly depreciated in consequence of the universal darkness of its colour ; nevertheless the sample is considered superior to that grown in the Western United States. There seems to be much disappointment regarding the two rowed sample imported a few years ago, and much cultivated the past year. There was a general impression that it was superior for malting purposes to our old six rowed variety, but now that it is coming into market in large quantities, it is found not to do so well, and buyers will not pay by, from 4 to 6 cents per bushel for it, as they will for the six rowed. It is said to be unsaleable in the American market, if they can get sufficient of the six rowed kind to supply the demand. Under these circumstances would it not be advisable to discontinue growing the two rowed Barley ?

Peas are not grown to a large extent in this County, but the yield of that grain for the past year would have been much in excess of some previous years, but owing to the wet weather there was a large quantity of them lost on the ground by swelling and bursting the pod, and the sample generally is considered inferior.

The oat crop was unusually good, and apparently secured in good order, as the samples offered for sale are universally good, and heavier than usual.

Your Board of Directors are of the opinion that the continuance of Township Societies is detrimental to the usefulness of Riding Societies, and that, therefore, an effort ought to be made to discontinue them as such, and merge them into the Riding Societies. And while considering the propriety of adopting the above view, they would further suggest that the Society take into consideration the advisability of advocating the merging of Riding Societies into County Societies, with the view of placing them in a still better position for usefulness. We would further suggest for the consideration of members that, so soon as the funds of the Society will admit of it, prizes be awarded for growing crops of grain and roots ; and also for the best cultivated farms generally, including buildings and fences. This plan, if adopted, would create a spirit of emulation, which would not only benefit members themselves but also the county at large. And in order to carry this arrangement fairly into effect, three commissioners be appointed annually for each electoral division within the riding, whose duty should be to examine the crops and farms owned or occupied and worked by the members of the Society ; each of such farms to contain fifty acres and upwards, and to examine such farms twice in the year ; first, before wheat harvest, and second, about the middle of September, and report to the Board of Directors one week previous to the holding of the annual exhibition. And, also, in connection with the above, that prizes be awarded to those that will plant out the largest number of shade trees, and are successful in getting them to live, especially hard maples, as growing timber is getting scarce in this section of the country ; and if people continue to cut down growing timber at the rate they have done for a few years past, in a few years more there will not be a tree left standing for ornament or use. It is expected that such commissioners be paid their expenses out of the funds of the Society.

Your Board of Directors are also of the opinion that it would be a step in the right direction, to purchase improved male stock for the benefit of members of the Society, as by this means they can get into possession of good improved stock at comparatively very little expense. Without adopting some such means, it will be almost out of the reach of ordinary farmers to purchase from first class stock breeders, owing to the high prices of such animals.

Burford.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		136	98
“ 126 Members' Subscriptions .. .		126	00

To Admissions to Show.....		\$71 20	
“ Legislative Grant		129 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		8 21	
			471 39
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	147 75		
“ “ Field Products	30 00		
“ “ Dairy, &c. “	11 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	3 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	21 00		
		217 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		8 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		51 37	
			276 87
Balance in hand.....			194 52

Brantford Horticultural Society.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			73 89	
“ 133 Members' Subscriptions.....			155 00	
“ Admissions to Show			161 70	
“ Legislative Grant.....			140 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Plants, &c.....			25 47	
				556 06
CR.				
By Prizes for Fruit.....	78 50			
“ “ Flowers and Plants	92 75		•	
“ “ Vegetables.....	96 25			
				267 50
“ Prize previous year.....			25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			54 12	
“ Purchase of Plants, and Expenses			28 57	
“ Working Expenses.....			174 31	
				524 75
Balance in hand.....				31 31

REPORT.

The Directors of the Brantford Horticultural Society, in presenting the Second Annual Report since the incorporation of the Society, have again to congratulate the members upon the marked progress it has made during the past year, and upon the increased interest that is being manifested in the Society itself. Although there appears a slight falling off in the membership, yet the numbers who have patronized the Society by their attendance at the Exhibitions have been far greater than in any former year.

As heretofore there have been two Exhibitions held during the year—one on the 1st of July, in the Music Hall, and the other on the 29th September, in the Drill Shed.

The numbers of entries made at each of these exhibitions was as follows :—

	<i>Flowers.</i>	<i>Fruit.</i>	<i>Vegetables.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Spring.....	148	79	210	437
Fall.....	169	383	277	749

Thus closing with a total of 749 entries at the Fall Show, a number vastly in excess

of any former exhibitions. The following comparative statement shows the steady increase in the number of articles entered for competition during the last three years :—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Spring.....	198	240	437
Fall.....	366	401	749

Thus showing the numbers to have doubled within the three years.

Financially the progress of the Society has been equally satisfactory. Although as mentioned before the membership has slightly fallen off ; yet the Treasurer's Report will show that the receipts at the door have been far greater than ever before, and more than counterbalances the falling off in membership, and although the working expenses have been somewhat greater than was estimated there still remains a fair balance to be carried forward to the next year.

The amount offered by the Society for competition in prizes this year was as follows :

	<i>Fruits.</i>	<i>Flowers.</i>	<i>Vegetables.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Spring.....	\$33 75	\$70 50	\$46 00	\$150 25
Fall.....	75 75	52 75	67 25	195 75
				\$346.00

making a total of \$346 as against \$262.25 the year previous. * * *

The amount of prize money awarded this year was as follows :—

	<i>Fruits.</i>	<i>Flowers.</i>	<i>Vegetables.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Spring.....	\$21 75	\$55 50	\$33 75	\$116 00
Fall.....	56 75	37 25	57 25	151 25
				\$267 25

while the total awarded last year was \$160.75.

BOTHWELL.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....						35 57
“ 255 Members' Subscriptions.....						255 00
“ Admissions to Show.....						32 65
“ Legislative Grant.....						700 00
“ Municipal Grant.....						60 00
“ Special Subscriptions.....						110 09
						1,193 22
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	275	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	57	20				
“ “ Dairy “.....	12	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	17	15				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	18	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	69	90				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	98	00				
						548 75
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....						417 65
“ Working Expenses.....						106 74
						1,073 14
Balance in hand.....						120 08

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your directors beg leave to say that the past year has been one of great plenty as re-

gards almost all kinds of grain and root crops, although the latter were injured to a great extent in the northern part of the County by excessive rains.

Your Directors would submit that they have reason to look back with feelings of pleasure on the success of their second annual Exhibition, it being acknowledged to have been one of the best County Exhibitions ever held in the Western Counties. We have also held a Spring Show and ploughing match, and a fall ploughing match. The latter, we are sorry to say, was poorly attended—only eight ploughmen taking the field.

Euphemia and Dawn.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		92 10	
“ 76 Members’ Subscriptions		78 00	
“ Admissions to Show		8 45	
“ Legislative Grant		68 65	
		<u>247 20</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	93 25		
“ “ Field Products	29 20		
“ “ Dairy “	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	5 55		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	11 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	13 80		
“ “ Ploughing Match	20 00		
		<u>182 05</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		5 50	
“ Working Expenses		38 02	
		<u>225 57</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>21 63</u>

NOTE.—The Directors report abundant crops, and that the Society is in an improving condition. The Exhibition of 1869 was superior to its more immediate predecessors, and all that is required to sustain a constant advancement in agriculture is a more general awakening of the farmers of the Townships to a proper conception of the importance of their pursuit.

Howard.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		84 23	
“ 139 Members’ Subscriptions		143 00	
“ Legislative Grant		136 30	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds		98 25	
“ Amount of Notes Collected		86 65	
		<u>548 43</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	97 50		
“ “ Field Products	23 00		
“ “ Dairy “	3 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	9 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	16 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match	21 50		
“ Growing Crops	17 00		
		<u>212 75</u>	
“ Purchase of Seed		127 34	
“ Working Expenses		58 64	
		<u>398 73</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>149 70</u>

NOTE.—The crops generally are reported abundant, but prices low. There were up-

wards of 600 entries in the agricultural department of the Show, which was well attended. A Ploughing Match was held by the Society, the work performed in all the classes clearly indicated improvement on preceding years.

Orford.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		37 75	
“ 73 Members’ Subscriptions.....		73 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		72 70	
		<u>183 45</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	61 25		
“ “ Field Products	17 75		
“ “ Dairy “	8 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 25		
	<u>121 75</u>		
Unpaid	57 75		
		64 00	
“ Prizes previous year.....		20 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		19 00	
		<u>103 00</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>80 45</u>

Zone.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		4 00	
“ 128 Members’ Subscriptions		153 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
		<u>297 00</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	141 00		
“ “ Field Products	26 00		
“ “ Dairy “	9 95		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	13 58		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	22 12		
	<u>224 40</u>		
“ Preparing Show Grounds		16 09	
“ Working Expenses.....		48 32	
		<u>288 81</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>8 19</u>

BROCKVILLE.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 97 Members’ Subscription		139 24	
“ Admissions to Show		3 05	
“ Legislative Grant.....		350 00	
“ Donation.....		45 77	
		<u>538 06</u>	

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....			\$28 60
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	\$174 30		
“ “ Field Products	51 95		
“ “ Dairy “	22 07		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	46 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	47 85		
		346 17	
Unpaid		3 03	
		<hr/>	343 14
By Preparing Show Grounds			38 43
“ Working Expenses.....			88 74
			<hr/>
			498 91
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			39 15

BRUCE, NORTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		175 13	
“ 114 Members' Subscriptions.....		114 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Funds of Saugeen Society, merged		149 39	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		18 00	
		<hr/>	1156 52
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	177 75		
“ “ Field Products	88 00		
“ “ Dairy “	22 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products, &c.....	24 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	43 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	40 00		
		396 00	
“ Unpaid		33 50	
		<hr/>	362 50
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		419 97	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		30 00	
“ Refunded Paisley Society		43 00	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		21 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		111 61	
		<hr/>	988 58
Balance in hand.....			167 94

REPORT.

Your Directors in laying before you this their second Annual Report, feel bound to congratulate the members on the success which has attended the Society during the second year of its existence—notwithstanding the fact that several of those who gave an apparently willing support to the Society during its first year, hesitated to lend a helping hand by way of continuing their membership for the year just past; while several new

names were added to our lists during the past year, we have to report the absence of many older ones, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the public in general, and the farming community in particular, the importance of giving a constant support to your Society, and endeavouring to increase the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Your Directors regret to state that the past year was not in many respects favorable to the agriculturists of this Electoral Division, in common with those of many other parts of the Province. The summer season was an unusually wet one, causing the rapid, and, and we might say, luxuriant growth of every kind of grain and root crops, so much so, that our farmers looked forward to an abundant yield. Wheat, however, which has hitherto been the great staple of the county, failed to come up to the expectations entertained by many before harvesting. Fall wheat in many instances proved a complete failure—being hardly worth the expense of harvesting. Rust and the midge were its principal, in fact, its only enemies. In some cases, however, a good yield has been realized, and amongst the various kinds of wheat grown, the *Treadwell and Deihl*, seemed to have suffered least from both those injurious visitors.

Spring wheat during its growth, presented an unusually fine appearance—much of it, however, appears to have been injured by early frosts—and in other cases where the sample is good, we find that the yield has fallen far short of what might have been expected from its appearance while growing.—other grain crops have in general yielded well.

The frequent heavy rains during harvest, combined with the difficulty in procuring farm laborers, during that busy season, caused some portion of the grain crops to suffer damage before being housed.

Root crops of almost every description yielded abundantly, but the unusually early fall of snow, which has covered the ground since the beginning of November, prevented a great number of our farmers from securing these crops in season; in fact great quantities of potatoes, turnips and carrots, are yet in the ground—and in several instances farmers are unable to feed stock intended for the market from want of the latter.

The comparatively short yield of the wheat crop and the low price of every kind of grain this season, has caused general depression financially, among the farming community—and furnishes undoubted evidence of the great and long felt want of better means of communication with other parts of the Dominion. In this connection we may remark—that we have now a reasonable prospect of having at an early day, railway communication between our lake frontier, and the different seats of commerce in the Dominion—affording an outlet at all seasons of the year, to our surplus products, and enabling our farmers to realize more fully, the benefits to be derived from their calling. We can only express the hope that in this expectation they will not be doomed to disappointment. Moreover, we can see no reason why a fertile and highly productive portion of the Province—such as this is, should be kept without those facilities for communication which aid the material progress of the husbandman, and tend to encourage him in the exercise of his laborious calling—while other parts of the Province, less fertile, less productive, less populous, and which consequently add less to the general *revenue* of the Dominion, enjoy all the advantages to be derived from easy access to our seats of commerce.

Your Directors will now give a brief report of the workings of your Society during the past year. The Spring *Exhibition* of the Society, was held at Paisley, on the 23rd of April. The state of the roads, combined with the impression, that many intending exhibitors felt, that the bridges in some places were unsafe—prevented many entries that otherwise would have been made. The show of horses was, however, very good—and it is satisfactory to be able to add, that the bulls exhibited, were good looking animals and pure bred.

Your Directors held an exhibition of Fall wheat for seed purposes, at Southampton, on the 7th of September. This exhibition, your Directors intended as much for the purpose of giving farmers an opportunity of selecting choice seed, as giving a premium to the man who produced the best sample. The weather, however, proved unfavorable to this exhibition, rain falling during the greater part of the day—consequently but few samples were placed on exhibition. Enough, however, to prove that this county is capable of growing wheat equal, if not superior, to that produced in any other part of this Dominion; and we may safely assert that had our Fall wheat escaped the *rust* and the

ravages of the midge—it would have proved in this county, not only abundant in yield, but also excellent, in short, first class in quality.

The Fall Exhibition of the Society was held at Port Elgin on the 8th of October, and proved in many respects a decided success. The weather was favourable, the people of Port Elgin had provided ample accommodation, and the entries exceeded in number those of 1868 by nearly 150. There was keen competition in most classes. The entries of horses, grade cattle and sheep were numerous. Pigs and poultry were well represented. But at this, as well as at the Fall Show of last year, your Directors had to regret the absence of several pure bred cattle which are kept in the Riding—only two pure bred animals being on exhibition. There was a fine display of grain and roots, especially of the latter. Dairy produce was well represented, and the show of *fruit* would have done credit to much older and more favoured Counties. The show of agricultural implements was good, and it is satisfactory to be able to add, that nearly every implement necessary to carry on the work of the husbandman and to facilitate his labours is now being manufactured within the limits of your Society. Some of the best implement manufacturers have settled down amongst us, and are pursuing their vocations profitably to themselves and the people who support them. Men whose handiwork has secured the approbation of leading farmers not only in this County, but also in every part of the Province. Since our last report the mower and reaper have been introduced among us. Several of our farmers are now in a position to use these machines successfully, and we are glad to be able to report that this important addition to the implements of the farmer is likely also in a short time to be manufactured within this Electoral Division.

Your Directors intended holding a ploughing match on the 30th of October, and the liberal donations placed at our disposal by many mechanics and others in the Riding, enabled us to offer unusually attractive premiums; but we regret that owing to the unfavorable state of the weather we were obliged to abandon the match altogether.

On the whole we think considerable progress has been made during the past year, in agricultural matters in this county; all the modern inventions in implements of Husbandry are being introduced, as rapidly as the state of agriculture in this recently settled county will admit of—and we may safely infer that, in a very few years this county will rank amongst the first in point of productiveness, as well as in the system of agriculture adopted, and the means of carrying it on.

We may remark from the experience of the past that our farmers would do well, by giving less attention to the cultivation of wheat and more to the growth of root crops; in this, however, we find a gradual change is taking place—and the large fields of turnips and carrots which we witnessed in several places during the past year, prove that some at least, are not disposed to depend entirely upon the success of the wheat crop.

The want of a constant market has long been felt in this county, but we trust that ere long our surplus products of every description will find easy access to the best markets in the Dominion, and that our industrious, though ill paid farmers, will be able to hold their own among the votaries of the different callings in the country. * * *

It is to be regretted that a greater number especially of our farmers do not recognize the society, and give it an earnest support. The liberality of the Legislature in making an annual grant for the encouragement of agriculture is not fully appreciated, nor are the benefits intended to be conferred by these grants fully realized; when the burden of carrying out the great object is thrown upon the shoulders of a few—while many who ought to be equally interested, content themselves in being mere spectators at the exhibitions of the society, without contributing a cent towards its maintenance. * * *

In conclusion, your Directors would urge upon the members of the society, and the farming community in general—the importance, in short the necessity of taking a deeper interest in the workings of the society, and we indulge the hope that your Directors whoever they may be, will during the present year, have the hearty co-operation of the people of this Electoral Division, in furthering the objects of the society, thereby increasing its usefulness, and tending more fully to secure the great end in view.

Arran.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		43 75	
“ 68 Members' Subscriptions		68 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Admissions to Show		9 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		116 09	
		<u>125 09</u>	236 84
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	54 75		
“ “ Field Products	30 25		
“ “ Dairy “	9 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	17 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	7 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	10 65		
		<u>130 90</u>	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		9 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		38 05	
		<u>48 30</u>	178 20
Balance in hand			<u>58 64</u>

Bruce.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		76 15	
“ 60 Members' Subscriptions		64 46	
“ Legislative Grant.....		90 48	
		<u>231 09</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	66 25		
“ “ Field Products	19 25		
“ “ Dairy “	7 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	7 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11 70		
		<u>112 45</u>	
Unpaid	12 75		
		<u>99 70</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		11 00	
“ Prizes of previous year		25 79	
“ Working Expenses.....		17 05	
		<u>53 84</u>	153 54
Balance in hand.....			<u>77 55</u>

Elderslie.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		2 32	
“ 95 Members' Subscriptions.....		95 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		109 26	
“ Amount received from County Society.....		43 00	
		<u>250 58</u>	249 58
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	66 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	20 00		
“ “ Dairy “	13 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	15 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	14 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	22 00		
		<u>150 50</u>	
			150 50

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Unpaid.....	15 75		
“ Working Expenses.....		134 75	
		31 27	

Balance in hand.....			166 02

			83 56

REPORT.

In presenting a Report of the business transactions of the Society for the past year, it affords your Secretary much pleasure to refer to the satisfactory condition of its finances. At the beginning of the year some difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient number of persons to pay in their subscriptions in time to entitle the Society to a share in the Government Grant; but by the active assistance of some of the Directors, this difficulty was overcome, and a sufficiency of names obtained to entitle the Society to the handsome assistance of \$109.26 from the Government. In connexion with this matter, it is well to notice a defect in the law, which grants assistance to Societies only in proportion to the number of names on the roll on the 1st of June of each year, whereas those who defer payment until the day of the show are entitled to the same rewards. Parties are thus induced to defer paying in their subscriptions until the last moment, when the prospect of an immediate return of their money in prizes, rather than the welfare of the Society, prompts them to become members thereof. Were all its supporters to act in this manner, it would be impossible to organize the Society in time to secure a share in the Government Grant, without which the Directors could not offer the prizes that now act as a stimulus to the exertions of our agriculturists and manufacturers. The ACT organizing our Societies requires amendment in this respect.

Another matter to which your Secretary desires to draw attention, is the fact that whilst the Society is ostensibly an Agricultural one, and is in reality designed by the Legislature as an aid to the industry of farmers, a majority of those who paid in their subscriptions before the first of June, and thereby gave the Society a legal existence, was composed of mechanics and merchants of the village. It is to be hoped that in future our agriculturists will be stimulated to greater exertions in support of the Society, at least to the extent indicated, of paying their subscriptions in time to benefit by the provisions of the Act. * * * * *

Saugeen.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		12 04	
“ 62 Members' Subscriptions		62 00	
“ Admissions to Show		35 09	
“ Legislative Grant		104 14	

			213 27
CR.			
By Merged in County Show		104 14	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		50 59	
“ Purchase of Seed.....		31 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		13 80	

			199 53
Balance in hand.....			-----
			13 74

BRUCE, SOUTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		29 71	
“ 137 Members' Subscriptions.....		149 75	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant.....		699 12	
“ Received from Culross Society.....		174 34	
“ Reaping Match, entrance fees		40 00	
		<u>1092 93</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	243 00		
“ “ Field Products	54 00		
“ “ Dairy “	14 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	10 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	59 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	15 00		
“ “ Reaping Match	26 00		
		<u>422 00</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		421 53	
“ Working Expenses		175 82	
		<u>1019 35</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>73 58</u>

Brant.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 55 Members' Subscription.....		55 00	
“ Legislative Grant		44 75	
		<u>99 75</u>	
CR.			
By Preparing Show Grounds.....		81 75	
“ Working Expenses.....		18 00	
		<u>99 75</u>	

NOTE.—The Society held no Show, but devoted its funds to the fencing of permanent grounds to be used hereafter for exhibition purposes.

Carrick.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 107 Members' Subscriptions.....		125 00	
“ Legislative Grant		111 87	
“ Municipal Grant		15 00	
		<u>251 87</u>	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	91 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	50 00		
“ “ Dairy “	8 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	28 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	27 00		
		<u>215 50</u>	
“ “ Previous year		16 25	
“ Working Expenses		16 00	
		<u>247 75</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>4 12</u>

Culross.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand	50 62	
“ 92 Members' Subscriptions.....	92 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....	82 34	
	<u>224 96</u>	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Erections on Show Grounds, &c.	50 62	
“ Amount to Show of County Society.....	174 34	
	<u> </u>	224 96

NOTE.—The Society united with the County Society in holding a Fall Show.

Grenock.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 50 Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
“ Legislative Grant		44 75	
		<u> </u>	94 75
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	37 00		
“ “ Field Products	18 87		
“ “ Dairy “	3 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	4 63		
		<u> </u>	70 75
“ Working Expenses.....		16 50	
		<u> </u>	87 25
Balance in hand			<u> </u> 7 50

Huron.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		39 31	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		137 00	
“ Legislative Grant		93 97	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seed		280 45	
“ Proceeds Sale of Stock		58 50	
“ Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		57 50	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		17 00	
		<u> </u>	683 73
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	71 25		
“ “ Field Products	19 75		
“ “ Dairy “	7 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	53 00		
		<u> </u>	188 75
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		240 24	
“ Purchase of Seed		287 89	
“ Agricultural Publications		11 00	
“ Working Expenses		60 45	
		<u> </u>	788 33
Balance due to Treasurer			<u> </u> 104 60

NOTE.—The Directors report that the show of cattle was better than for years past, and that of horses quite unequalled. In consequence of the extreme wetness of the season, grain generally was of inferior quality; but dairy products exceedingly good.

Kincardine.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		30 98	
“ 59 Members’ Subscriptions		59 50	
“ Legislative Grant		43 85	
		<u>134 33</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	41 75		
“ “ Field Products	13 75		
“ “ Dairy “	3 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	1 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	6 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	7 00		
	<u>73 25</u>		
Unpaid	16 00		
		57 25	
By Prizes of previous Years		4 25	
“ Working Expenses		47 51	
		<u>109 01</u>	
Balance in hand			25 32

Kinloss.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 106 Members’ Subscriptions		106 00	
“ Admissions to Show		30 50	
		<u>136 50</u>	
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		3 94	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	57 00		
“ “ Field Products	29 75		
“ “ Dairy “	7 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	21 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	27 25		
		<u>147 50</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		10 50	
“ Working Expenses		28 00	
		<u>189 94</u>	
Balance due Treasurer			53 44

NOTE.—It appears that the returns of this Society not having been sent to the County Society in proper time, its proportion of the Legislative Grant was withheld.

CARDWELL.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		117 05	
“ 178 Members’ Subscriptions		178 00	
“ Admissions to Show		145 10	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
		<u>1,140 15</u>	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	145 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	44 75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	8 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	32 90		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	30 45		
		269 60	
“ “ of previous year.....		1 25	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		280 00	
“ Purchase of Exhibition Grounds.....		121 09	
“ Working Expenses.....		48 32	
		<u>1,140 26</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			11

Adjala.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		31 33	
“ 82 Members' Subscriptions.....		83 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		3 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		99 28	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		7 50	
		<u>224 11</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	80 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	41 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	29 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	10 50		
	<u>174 25</u>		
Unpaid.....	79 00		
		95 25	
“ “ of previous year.....		2 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		14 96	
		<u>112 21</u>	
Balance in hand.....			111 90

Albion.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		99 86	
“ 87 Members' Subscriptions.....		90 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		33 60	
“ Legislative Grant.....		76 89	
“ Municipal Grant, Township.....		40 00	
“ “ County of Peel.....		22 75	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		15 70	
		<u>378 80</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	102 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	19 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	5 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	16 00		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements.....	38 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	30 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	18 00		
	<u>229 50</u>		
Unpaid.....	39 50		
		<u>190 00</u>	
“ “ for previous year.....		38 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		45 70	
			<u>273 70</u>
Balance in hand.....			<u>105 10</u>

Caledon.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		156 13	
“ 167 Members' Subscriptions		167 00	
“ Admissions to Show		148 71	
“ Legislative Grant.....		156 61	
“ County Grant.....		28 25	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		9 05	
CR.			<u>665 75</u>
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	160 75		
“ “ Field Products	50 75		
“ “ Dairy “	16 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	12 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	30 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	64 63		
		<u>335 63</u>	
“ “ Last year.....		1 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		110 30	
“ Working Expenses.....		125 39	
			<u>572 32</u>
Balance in hand.....			<u>93 43</u>

Mono.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		60 67	
“ 89 Members' Subscriptions		93 00	
“ Admissions to Show		66 35	
“ Legislative Grant.....		87 25	
CR.			<u>307 27</u>
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	115 00		
“ “ Field Products	45 00		
“ “ Dairy “	6 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	14 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	27 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 75		
		<u>231 50</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		10 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		42 15	
			<u>284 15</u>
Balance in hand			<u>23 12</u>

NOTE.—The Fall Show indicated improvement in some departments, particularly in

horses, cattle and sheep ; but in poultry and pigs, as also grain, it was not equal to some previous years.

CARLETON.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 125 Members' Subscriptions		340 00	
“ Admissions to Show		138 40	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant		125 00	
“ Special Subscriptions		582 50	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		140 00	
		<hr/>	2025 90
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		168 58	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	508 00		
“ “ Field Products	135 00		
“ “ Dairy “	67 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	52 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	67 88		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	188 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	130 00		
“ “ Growing Crops	161 00		
		<hr/>	1308 88
“ Preparing Show Grounds		92 28	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		377 88	
“ Agricultural Publications		35 00	
“ Working Expenses		225 18	
		<hr/>	2207 80
Balance due Treasurer			<hr/>
			181 90

REPORT.

The President and Directors beg to lay before the members of this Society, a report of the Exhibition held under their auspices last autumn.

In so doing, we cannot but congratulate the members on the marked improvement which has taken place in the Exhibition of 1869, as compared with former ones—chiefly conspicuous in the number of entries made, excellence of the stock and produce shown, and in the number who visited the fair grounds. The crop-viewers' report already published, showed that they had made two visits of inspection during the past season, instead of *one*, as formerly. In this way some additional expense was incurred, but greater justice was done to competitors. Messrs Patterson and Gourley performed their work carefully and well. Their report showed that a much greater breadth of grain had been sown than usual, and that with very few exceptions, it looked exceedingly promising. The hay crop was reported as a very heavy one. Oats, barley, and other grains, corn excepted, promised well. * * * * * As regards the entries made for the past few years, the following will give some idea of how we have progressed.

In 1865, the books show but 343 ; in 1866, 406 ; in 1867, 450 ; in 1868, 540 ; and in 1869, 881.

It will thus be seen that competition has been steadily increasing, the past season being far in advance of any previous one.

The municipal Council of Nepean handsomely voted the Society from its funds \$100, and the Council of Goulburn, \$25. The Honorable J. Skead still continues to act with exceeding liberality towards this Society. This year his contributions amount to nearly \$100. A. Gilmour, Esq., a regular and liberal patron of this Society, gave the gold medal,

and J. Holmes, Esq., M. P., a silver one, both medals, with Mr. Archibald's plough, being awarded at the ploughing match.

With reference to the display made in the different departments, it may not be out of place to mention a few of the leading features:—

Horses of all classes were well represented. The stock horses were very superior; and amongst those shown, Mr. John Clark, Jr., (who has done so much in this and adjoining counties for the improvement of stock,) exhibited five superior animals. The carriage teams, including those of A. Gilmour, Esq., and J. D. Slater, Esq., were much admired.

The first prize was taken by Mr. Kemp. Brood mares, both for draught and saddle, were considered good. The draught teams could not well be excelled. The first prize pair belonged to J. B. Lewis, Esq.

Horned cattle were also of excellent quality, both grades and thorough-breds. Mr. Lewis was the chief exhibitor in Durhams. Hon. Mr. Skead sent a full herd of Galloways, and Messrs. J. and W. Thomson, a fine Durham bull—first prize taken in two classes. Some fine grade cattle were also shown by the Messrs. Thomson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Robertson, and others already mentioned in the prize list.

Sheep.—Chiefly Leicester and South Downs, were well represented. The new pens were found just the thing for this class of stock; as also swine, which for the first time for several years, appeared upon the ground. The show of the latter was not numerous, but the specimens were good.

Farming Implements.—The show in this department was the finest yet made on the ground. The best display was by Mr. Robertson, whose implements are of the most improved description, and his assortment the largest probably in the county. Some good waggons and carts were also exhibited.

The Hall.—The first feature in importance was, perhaps, the display of woollen goods, and articles of home manufacture, exhibited by the ladies. It was agreed on all hands to be the finest collection yet shown in the hall. The dairy department was a marked feature. In butter alone there were 57 samples, separated into three classes, the better to award the prizes, which were numerous and liberal. Fruit was also largely shown, one individual alone having on view 27 varieties of apples from his orchard in Nepean. The chief exhibitors were the Messrs. Thompson, and Mr. R. Traveller, of Nepean, and Mr. H. Gourley, of March. Of produce, a very fine display was made. Fall wheat was plump and well filled—Spring wheat not being so uniform in quality, however. Oats grown on high soil, were of a very fair description, but from low lands, they were in some cases badly filled. In the other grains there was nothing remarkable. The roots were very good—perhaps scarcely equal, however, to the display of 1868—the best of many years. Every available spot was taken up with the samples, which were far more numerous than had ever before been placed in the Agricultural Hall. Some very excellent samples of harness, leather, boots and shoes, &c., &c., were also displayed in the Hall, exhibitors coming from the distance of Ashton and Ottawa.

March.

	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 25 Members' Subscriptions			80 00	
“ Legislative Grant.			109 69	
			189 69	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		90 25		
“ “ Field Products		21 15		
“ “ Dairy “		9 30		
“ “ Growing Crops		23 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match		23 70		
			167 65	
“ Working Expenses			22 04	
			189 69	

Fitzroy.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		18 69	
“ 55 Members’ Subscriptions		95 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		135 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		5 00	
		<u>254 19</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	95 75		
“ “ Field Products	27 00		
“ “ Dairy “	14 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.. ..	17 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	33 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match	24 00		
“ “ Growing Crops	43 50		
	<u>260 75</u>		
Unpaid	41 25		
		<u>219 50</u>	
By Working Expenses		26 00	
		<u>245 50</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>8 69</u>

Huntley.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 00	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		100 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		130 70	
		<u>233 70</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	82 46		
“ “ Field Products	44 10		
“ “ Dairy “	11 76		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 94		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	10 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	11 76		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	52 93		
	<u>216 45</u>		
“ Working Expenses.....		17 25	
		<u>233 70</u>	

CORNWALL.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		161 63	
“ 105 Members’ Subscriptions.....		134 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		350 00	
		<u>645 63</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	97 50		
“ “ Field Products	49 75		
“ “ Dairy “	9 50		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products.....	12 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	38 35		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	72 00		
	<hr/>	289 60	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		44 00	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		104 36	
“ Prize previous year.....		1 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		96 14	
		<hr/>	535 10
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 110 53

NOTE.—The Report speaks encouragingly of the state and prospects of the Society, and also of the various manufacturing industries of the Division. Crops generally had been good, both as regards quality as well as quantity. A ploughing match was held during the year, the expenses of which were met by special subscriptions, which are not entered in the Society's accounts.

DUNDAS.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		50 00	
“ 330 Members' Subscriptions.....		331 25	
“ Admissions to Show.....		247 85	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Booths.....		96 50	
		<hr/>	1425 60
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	246 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	54 86		
“ “ Dairy.....	13 46		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	23 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	43 73		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	51 44		
	<hr/>	438 24	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		382 58	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		308 06	
“ Working Expenses.....		163 12	
		<hr/>	1292 00
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 133 60

REPORT.

Your Directors beg leave to lay before the meeting the financial statement and Treasurer's account for the past year, and are pleased to find the finances are now in so favorable a condition. From the heavy outlay in building, fencing grounds and other expenses the Society has been for some years encumbered, and it affords your Directors much gratification to find that, after payment of all liabilities, expenses, or claims against the Society, a balance in the Treasurer's hands, which has not been the case for some years.

The exhibition this year was favorable, and though, from the unfavorable weather on the first day of the exhibition, the receipts at the gates were not as large as they would have otherwise been, still on the whole they exceeded the expectations of your Directors.

The show of grain and root crops exceeded any former year. The display of stock was an improvement, as were also dairy products and domestic manufactures. But your Directors above all were impressed with the marked improvement in agricultural implements.

Your Directors cannot but be thankful for the bountiful harvest, and trust that the farmers generally appreciate the kindness thus bestowed on them by Providence.

Matilda.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 66 Members' Subscriptions		66 00	
“ Legislative Grant		47 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....		42 50	
		<hr/>	155 50
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....		00 71	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	40 75		
“ “ Field Products	13 25		
“ “ Dairy “	2 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11 50		
		<hr/>	77 75
“ “ of Previous year.....		12 25	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		45 50	
“ Working Expenses		22 00	
		<hr/>	158 21
Balance due Treasurer.....			<hr/> 2 71

Mountain.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		35	
“ 54 Members' Subscriptions.....		77 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		70 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		6 55	
		<hr/>	153 90
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	60 00		
“ “ Field Products	21 00		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 70		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	15 60		
		<hr/>	106 30
“ Working Expenses.....		28 45	
		<hr/>	134 75
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 19 15

REPORT.

The Officers and Directors of the Mountain Agricultural Society, in presenting their Annual Report, have nothing of importance to transmit in advance of any other Township in the County. The farm products have been far in advance of last year as far as plenty is concerned, but the quality is not as good as in some former years. As a Township we suffer most from disease in the potato crop. The Annual Fair was largely attended, but there is not interest enough taken in the matter by our farmers and mechanics, so as to make it what the Government intend it to be. As a general rule self-interest is first consulted, and not public advancement; this we deplore. The unsettled state of the weather

and badness of the roads were great drawbacks. The show of horses was very good, and in this class there was spirited competition. There was only a small show of cattle, sheep and hogs. The show of grain and roots was good, and in abundance also. The Ladies' department was well represented ; some articles on exhibition were really a credit to the fair sex. * * * * *

Williamsburgh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		2 84	
“ 138 Members' Subscriptions.....		138 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		125 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Bags.....		11 90	
		<u>277 74</u>	
CR.			
By Prize Ploughing Match.....	26 50		
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....	70 50		
“ “ Black Sea Wheat.....	141 53		
“ Working Expenses.....	10 24		
		<u>248 77</u>	
Balance in hand			28 97

NOTE.—The Society appears to be in an efficient state. Seventy bushels of imported Black Sea Wheat had been purchased and distributed, in small quantities, among the members for experimental purposes. The results as far as had been ascertained were favorable, the yield being generally abundant and of good quality. Improved arrangements had been made for distributing live stock, for the advancement of breeding, so as to extend the benefit more equally over the Township, and also to secure the keep of the animals without drawing on the funds of the Society. The Annual Ploughing Match in the Fall was well attended, and the competition greater, and the work better performed than on previous occasions.

Winchester.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		94 68	
“ 189 Members' Subscriptions.....		214 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....		28 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		2 00	
		<u>478 68</u>	
CR.			
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	168 55		
“ “ Field Products.....	15 50		
“ “ Dairy “	8 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	18 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	33 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	24 00		
	<u>268 80</u>		
Unpaid.....	18 75		
		<u>250 05</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		21 15	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		31 00	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		10 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		53 34	
		<u>365 54</u>	
Balance in hand.....			113 14

REPORT.

It is with pleasure that the Directors can report an increasing interest in the Society. Our books show an increase in entries and membership. Our annual exhibition was the largest ever held in the township, and the spirited competition in the various departments was an indication of the increasing attraction of the show. The stock shown this year is in excess, not only in quantity but in quality, of anything brought out at any of the preceding fairs. There was an excellent display of fat cattle on the ground. In wheat, corn and oats the samples were splendid. Roots; in this department there was a considerable number of entries, and the quality was excellent. The competition in dairy produce was also good. The close competition in the article of butter is causing more care and attention to be devoted to the making and curing of it.

It is gratifying to the Directors to be able to state that the debts of the previous year have been liquidated, and those incurred under the present Directors promptly paid, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands. * * * *

We would respectfully state our convictions, and presume that every member of this Society will coincide with us, that the introduction of an Agricultural Society in this Township has been productive of much good, and has materially assisted in promoting both agricultural and mechanical operations.

DURHAM, EAST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		103 35	
“ 50 Members' Subscriptions.....		50 00	
“ Admissions to Show		230 12	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Sale of Seeds		13 50	
“ Appropriation of Hope Society.....		152 74	
		—————	1249 71
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	278 00		
“ “ Field Products	51 25		
“ “ Dairy “	17 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	53 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	53 41		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	153 50		
		—————	606 91
“ L. G. to Township Societies		420 04	
“ Working Expenses.....		153 63	
		—————	1180 58
Balance in hand			69 13

REPORT.

The Directors, in presenting their Annual Report of the Transactions of the Society for the past year, take this opportunity to thank the friends and patrons of the society for their support and co-operation. Your Directors are more and more impressed with the advantages attached to these institutions, believing they are well calculated to render great assistance to those who desire to improve their stock of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., as well as to give additional facilities for the improvement of agricultural productions in general. Agricultural societies have been the means of bringing farmers together, and their exhibitions have afforded opportunities for observation, and have

proved to demonstration what the country is capable of producing; and created a spirit of emulation amongst agriculturists that would never have existed had it not been for those interesting gatherings.

The circumstances of the country, and the increasing burdens on the landed interest, call for increased exertions on the part of those engaged in agriculture; and how can they better meet those demands, than by uniting together and consulting each other on the business in which they are engaged. There are men to be found in this Province—and amongst the farmers too—who are bold enough to assert that agricultural associations have effected no good whatever in the community; others acknowledge their usefulness, but refuse to render any support in return for benefits received. While your Directors are thankful that they have been enabled to bring the operations of the society to a successful issue for another year, they feel that the society has not received that hearty support to which it is entitled, especially from that part of the community which it is most calculated to benefit. At the same time they desire to tender their thanks to those subscribers who are not directly connected with agriculture.

The Exhibition held at Port Hope in October last, was a United Exhibition of the East Durham and Township of Hope Agricultural Societies.—the Township appropriating all their available funds for this purpose. By this arrangement a much larger amount was offered in premiums than could have been by the County Society alone. This plan of holding union exhibitions has been successfully carried out for some years past with Hope and Cavan, alternately, and has given general satisfaction. It was inaugurated by the friends of the Society with the idea that it would extend its usefulness more generally, and we think that those hopes have not been disappointed. The Exhibition of last Fall—to use a common expression—was a success. The attendance was large, as shown by the receipts at the door, and the competition in most of the classes was quite spirited. In the class of Durham cattle the competition was not great. The Devons were well represented. Nathan Choate, Esq. exhibited a very fine herd of those beautiful and useful cattle. A few Ayrshires were exhibited by A. Choate, Esq., who, we believe, intends breeding them extensively. A number of Durham and Devon grades were on exhibition.

Of sheep, the long wools predominated. The competition in this class was very great. Southdowns and Merinos were exhibited chiefly by N. Choate, Esq. The show of pigs was small, but there were some good specimens of Berkshires. The poultry department was much larger than usual; Mr. Wm. Simpson being the chief exhibitor. The show of grain was good, and the dairy produce very superior; the butter was of the very best quality; also the cheese. The Hope cheese factory, and Mr. Thos. Agar's factory, were represented, the former taking the first prize. Domestic manufactures were numerous, and of good quality.

McNaughton & Co., of Port Hope, made a good show of cloth, blankets, flannel, &c. The ladies of Port Hope and the East Riding of Durham maintained their reputation in the exhibition of fine arts, needle work, &c. The apples, pears, plums, grapes, peaches, &c., were excellent, and the roots and vegetables very large, and of fine quality. Some splendid boots were on exhibition, by Messrs. Hamly and Oliver. The flowers of Messrs. Smart, Mitchell, and others, had a very pleasing effect, combining the beautiful with the useful. Altogether, the exhibition in the extensive drill shed, especially on the second evening of the show, looked quite charming. * * * * *

As it is expected by the Bureau of Agriculture that all Agricultural Societies report on the improvements which are taking place within their respective limits, from year to year, we are pleased to observe that great improvements are taking place in our Riding with respect to the mode of cultivating the land, and in the amount of produce; while there is still a good deal of what is called bad farming, and over-cropping. The majority of our farmers have made rapid strides during the past few years.

A large number of labour-saving machines are being introduced from year to year, as the farmers find it impossible to perform the required amount of work without them. The amount of land under turnips and other root crops has increased four-fold during the last few years, and the amount of beef and mutton has increased in the same ratio. This, we suppose, has, in a great measure, resulted from the failure of the fall wheat in this section

of the country, added to the ravages of the midge in the spring wheat. Turnips and barley are taking the place of wheat, in a great measure. The manufacture of cheese is carried on somewhat extensively in this Riding. Two years ago, a joint stock company was formed in the Township of Hope (near Port Hope), for the manufacture of cheese and butter. The results are, so far, encouraging. The milk of about three hundred cows was made into cheese during the past summer, and it is the intention of the shareholders to extend their operations the coming summer. There are several what may be termed domestic factories in the Townships of Hope and Cavan.

We are also pleased to note an increase in the manufacture of woollen goods, within our Riding. McNaughton & Co. of Port Hope, whose goods attracted so much attention at our late Exhibition, are doing a good business, and Mr. Dyer, (late of Orono), has erected extensive buildings in the seventh Concession of Hope, near Perrytown, for the manufacture of woollen fabrics. A great portion of the rear of the Township of Hope was covered with pine, and as those pine forests become denuded, the saw mills which were erected for the manufacture of lumber, are falling into disuse; but these old sites afford rare facilities for the erection of factories. Mr. Dyer's factory is built on one of those old saw mill sites. Mr. James Elliott has, during the past year, erected a large grist mill on a site formerly occupied by a saw mill. There are a number of sites in this Township, which could be had at reasonable prices, affording the very best opportunity for the erection of factories, for our water power is almost unlimited, and the roads are good. The flouring mills in the Riding are capable of manufacturing immense quantities of flour, and do already turn out large quantities, as will be seen by the exports.

Mr. Beamish manufactures sixty thousand barrels of plaster annually, which is used partly in the Riding, and the balance sent to Peterborough, and surrounding country. There is another branch of industry which is carried on much more extensively than some people have any idea of, it is the manufactory of Mr. Craig, where seventy thousand sheep skins are plucked annually, and the pelts manufactured into leather. There is a button factory at Port Hope, and likewise a glue factory, which produces about sixteen thousand pounds of glue annually, and also a broom factory; and we have iron foundries, implement shops, &c. We now come to our harbour and railroad, and shall endeavor to show the amount of exports of live stock, farm produce, &c., for the year 1869:—

Farm Produce Exported from the Port Hope Harbour and forwarded by the Grand Trunk Railroad at Port Hope for the year 1869.

Flour	105,260	Barrels.
Wheat	195,274	Bushels.
*Barley	202,798	Do.
Peas.....	19,818	Do.
Other Grain	2,749	Do.
Flax.....	30	Tons.
Bran	773	Do.
Oatmeal.....	89	Barrels.
Pot Ash.....	35	Do.
Cheese.....	84,810	Pounds.
Butter	496,870	Do.
Do.	656	Kegs.
Fruit	91	Barrels.
Wool.....	29	Tons.
Eggs, Pork and Fish	100	Barrels.
Pork	1,848	Do.
Hogs—Live	373	
Hogs—Dead.....	1,473	
Sheep and Pigs.....	3,175	
Sheep	459	
Horses	140	
Cattle	2,127	

* Owing to the price of Barley being higher in Cobourg than in Port Hope, about 22,000 bushels were exported from that place, which otherwise would have been forwarded from Port Hope.

In reviewing the results of the labors of the past year with regard to our Society, as well as to the labor of the husbandman in general, we feel that there is much cause for thankfulness. It is true that the toils of the husbandman, owing to the great fall in the price of grain, and the loss of a portion of the apple and turnip crops by unusually early frosts, will not be so well remunerated as in some former years, yet there is no scarcity or want.

Looking to the future operations of the Society, we desire to bespeak for it a more hearty support than it has received in the past, especially from those who are immediately concerned in its prosperity. We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that too much selfishness prevails amongst the members of Agricultural Societies, that instead of coming forward freely to promote their interest, they have to be solicited as if you were asking them for alms, and before they subscribe their dollar they have to make the calculation what they are likely to get in return.

Our Societies during the past year were much injured by the advance in price of our agricultural periodicals, and we are glad to perceive that the publishers of the *Canada Farmer* have reduced it to something like the former cost. We hope this year that our Township Societies will be well sustained, as they have determined to give this periodical to their members gratuitously.

We conclude this report by hoping that the Directors of the Society for the current year will be enabled to extend their operations, and that their object will be to encourage improvement in agriculture by the circulation of periodicals; the holding of meetings for the discussion of subjects relating to the theory and practice of improved husbandry; importing or otherwise procuring new varieties of seeds, plants and animals. And we think it would be well if the Directors would pay more attention to the subject of manures; this is becoming the great want of the Canadian farmer. Our land is becoming exhausted by the constant growing of grain crops, and we have not the means of restoring what is abstracted by this system. Our climate is not favorable for keeping stock and growing green crops extensively, as in some parts of Europe, where large quantities of manure are made by this means.

With the low price of grain, which is likely to continue for some time to come, and the present prices of butchers' meat and dairy produce, more stock will be kept and less grain sown, as our surplus stock finds a good market across the lines, notwithstanding the high import duties imposed by the American Government. Our long wool sheep are in great demand by the Americans, and will be a profitable branch of husbandry in Canada for some time to come.

Cavan.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on hand.....		79 34	
“ 154 Members' Subscriptions.....		182 25	
“ Admissions to Show		83 30	
“ Legislative Grant.....		172 40	
		<hr/>	517 29
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	151 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	28 75		
“ “ Dairy “	4 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	21 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	52 50		
		<hr/>	275 25
“ Preparing Show Grounds		5 59	
“ Agricultural Publications		120 65	
“ Working Expenses.....		40 75	
		<hr/>	442 24
Balance in hand.....			75 05

Hope.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		3 11	
“ 90 Members' Subscriptions.....		118 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		108 58	
		<hr/>	229 69
CR.			
By Appropriation of Funds to County for Union Exhibition.....		152 74	
“ Agricultural Publications		38 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		38 70	
		<hr/>	229 69

REPORT.

The Directors of the “Hope Branch Agricultural Society,” on retiring from office, beg leave to report :

That the Dominion Parliament having imposed a postage on Agricultural Journals, the proprietors of the “*Canula Farmer*,” made a corresponding increase in the price of their paper—the effect was such, that many old subscribers who had been members for several years, declined to pay the advanced rate, and ceased to be members of the Society. This will account for the small number of ninety names being recorded on the Secretary's books as members for the past year.

The Directors, however, are happy to report, that from circulars received by the Secretary, and which will be laid before you, the price of Agricultural papers are reduced to about their former price, and they have no doubt, will produce a very favorable influence on the operations of the Society during the present year, by a large increase of subscribers.

They would impress on their successors in office, the necessity of making a diligent canvass in their respective neighbourhoods as soon as possible, in order that the members may receive their papers from the beginning of the year, and that an increased interest may be given to the business of the Society.

The Exhibition held last Fall, was in union with the County Society, and was very successful.

The Directors regret, however, to report that several irregularities have been practised by parties from whom better might have been expected, by making entries of property which did not belong to them; and in other cases exhibiting produce not raised by the exhibitor. A continuance of such practices, would have a ruinous effect on the Society, and every means should be adopted to expose parties guilty of such an infraction of the rules.

It has been suggested that a resolution should be passed, forbidding the Treasurer to pay any premiums until the expiration of one month from the time of the Exhibition; this would afford an opportunity to the Officers of the Society, to find out cases of violation of the rules, and reporting them to the Treasurer, so that the premiums awarded might be forfeited.

Manvers.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		59 55	
“ 52 Members' Subscriptions.....		55 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		27 11	
“ Legislative Grant.....		47 62	
		<hr/>	189 28
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	74	50	
“ “ Field Products.....	12	25	
“ “ Dairy “	4	25	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9	00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	1 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	15 25		
	-----	116 25	
“ “ for previous year.....		3 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		6 00	
“ Working Expenses		37 05	
		-----	162 30
Balance in hand.....			26 98

PORT HOPE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 102 Members' Subscriptions.....		102 00	
“ Admissions to Show		46 53	
“ Legislative Grant.....		91 44	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		8 50	
		-----	248 47
CR.			
By Prizes for Fruit	19 75		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	58 50		
“ “ Vegetables	31 00		
“ “ Natural History, Ladies' Work, &c.	28 75		
	-----	138 00	
“ Preparing Exhibition Rooms		8 55	
“ Working Expenses		60 30	
		-----	206 85
Balance in hand..			41 62

REPORT.

Your Directors have to congratulate you upon the pleasing fact that the success that has attended the efforts of the Society in this the first year of its existence, has been all that could reasonably have been expected—especially in view of a previous failure. The membership list contains the names of one hundred and two *bona fide* paid up subscribers, (the result principally of one gentleman's exertions) and we have no hesitation in saying that with proper efforts, this list could have been increased at least fifty per cent. Let us hope that the attempt to do so will be made for the coming year, and that a goodly number of gentlemen connected with the Society, will form themselves into a committee to canvass our citizens in a systematic manner for their subscriptions. The object to be attained is certainly worthy the effort. By this means our Society can be made much more efficient, and at the same time serve the object for which it was created, by enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of each individual in matters horticultural.

The past season, though somewhat backward hereabouts, was very favorable to the rapid growth of vegetables, and, generally speaking, to the culture of flowers and plants, the perfection to which that prince of flowers, the Dahlia, attained, being truly remarkable. In consequence of the backwardness of the season, the exhibitions were held rather later than would otherwise have been advisable. In all such matters, however, the Society's Directors will be guided from year to year by the force of circumstances.

During the past year two exhibitions have been held under the auspices of your Society—one, the summer exhibition, on the 15th day of July, and the other, the fall exhibition, on the 21st day of September. The entrance fee to these exhibitions was the small sum of ten cents, and one-half that amount for children. The receipts at the door for the first exhibition came to \$19.93, and for the second, to \$26.60, thus showing a

moderate increase in the interest taken by the public in the affairs of the Society. The increase in the number of entries of articles for the exhibition was still more marked; but this is in a great measure to be accounted for by the fact that in the second prize list there were a greater number of prizes and larger premiums than in the first. At the first exhibition there were only some 130 entries, and at the last there were over 300; while the prize money stood as \$40.50 to \$97.50. We allude to these matters in order to show that the Society is growing in favor with the community.

As the members of this Society are aware, our efforts at creating and cultivating a taste for flowers, have this year been confined to holding exhibitions and offering premiums, no part of our funds having been expended through the other channels specified by the statute under which we are acting. As the first year's business was of necessity experimental rather than otherwise, anything more was hardly to have been expected. But now that we have succeeded so well in what we have undertaken, the question naturally arises—would it not be well for the Society to encourage the culture of flowers and plants by procuring some horticultural journal for the members, the same as is done by Agricultural Societies; or might not something be done in the way of introducing rare varieties of seeds through the medium of the Society's officers? Your Directors respectfully submit these matters for the consideration of this annual meeting.

In conclusion, your Directors would merely remark for the encouragement of our friends, that the increase in the demand for, and sale of plants, flowers, &c., during the past half dozen years, has been such as to astonish gardeners and others engaged in the culture of flowers and plants, and is in itself a good guarantee for our continued prosperity as a Society. While a taste for the beautiful remains, so long have we need for the Port Hope Horticultural Society, and no longer.

DURHAM WEST.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		201 93	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		92 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		274 25	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Subscriptions for Ploughing Match.....		28 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		10 50	
		<u>1306 68</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	341 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	46 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	33 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	47 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	55 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	103 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	116 00		
		<u>741 75</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		364 68	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		57 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		41 61	
		<u>1205 29</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>101 39</u>

REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure in tendering you their congratulations on this the 38th annual meeting of your Association.

The operations of the year require but little remark. The past year was one of general prosperity. Perhaps in no former year were the crops so plentiful within the

bounds of your Society's jurisdiction ; but the fact that the plenty enjoyed by ourselves has been shared by those who are the purchasers of our surplus productions, has kept the prices very low, as compared with former years ; and the sudden and severely cold weather, at a much earlier period than usual, quickly blasted the cherished hopes of months with regard to the fruit and root crops, a very large proportion of which were thus utterly destroyed ; still we have enough and to spare, and it would ill-become us to feel envious that others are similarly favored. Kind Providence has showered His blessings upon us, and we have enjoyed them unmolested. It is true the year was not entirely free from apprehension from the ruffian band still existing in large numbers across the lakes, who look with envious eyes on the fruits of our industry. But these, with the other evil results of late the deadly struggle among our neighbours, will disappear as matters gradually assume their normal condition. As agriculture and commerce—twin sisters—can only thrive and expand under the fostering hand of peace, it is devoutly to be hoped that all irritating questions existing between ourselves and the nation with which we are most intimately connected, may be speedily and amicably adjusted, and a reciprocal system of trade established that shall be mutually beneficial.

The operations of this Association for the past year will compare favourably, your Directors think, with those of any former year.

Your Directors made arrangements for a Ploughing Match, in a central locality, on the 27th April. The day was necessarily late, and the farmers very busy in consequence of the lateness of the season, still the respectable sum of \$116, which, including the liberal donation of \$50 from Mr. Blake, your Directors were enabled to offer in prizes, secured a spirited competition. Your Directors believe that a reasonable sum can be expended in no better way than by fostering a spirit of emulation in regard to this most important item in successful agriculture.

The Fall Exhibition was a most successful one, notwithstanding the day proved unfavourable. The competition was spirited in nearly all the classes, there having been no less than 92 entries of horses, 109 of cattle, 103 of sheep, 26 of pigs, 20 of fowls, 40 of implements, 28 of dairy produce, 128 of fruits, 132 of vegetables, and 338 of domestic manufactures and ladies' work, making in all over 1,000. The amount of prizes paid exceeded by about \$100 that of any former year, and was about double the amount paid four years ago. The receipts for admission to the grounds, notwithstanding the day was very unfavourable, reached the respectable sum of \$274.25. It is gratifying to report that after paying the largely increased amount of prizes, and meeting all other engagements of the Society, your Treasurer has the respectable balance of \$101 in hand.

Your Directors are glad to be in a position to inform you that all the branch societies in connection with this Association are also in a most prosperous state, and with fairer prospects than ever before.

Your Directors cannot close this Report without briefly referring to an enterprize, which, though not under the special supervision of this Society, is one well worthy, from its importance and its location within the Riding, of mention here. They refer to the Piscicultural operations of their colleague in the directorship, and for many years a prominent member of this Association, Samuel Wilmot, Esq.

The object which Mr. Wilmot proposed to himself is one which, if successful, will prove of incalculable value to the people of this country ; and the zeal and perseverance he has evinced in the prosecution of his new and difficult undertaking is worthy of all praise. Your Directors are happy to learn from Mr. Wilmot's Report to the Government—a paper of great interest and value—that he is sanguine of success. It appears that in the fall of 1866, when Mr. Wilmot commenced his operations, some half dozen salmon were all that could be procured for manipulation. Several members of this Association must have a pleasant recollection of the success of his first experiment, exhibited to them at their succeeding annual meeting. Last fall matters had so far improved, that some 700 adult salmon and gulse frequented the stream where his operations are carried on, besides some 80,000 young fry of the previous year's brood. Mr. Wilmot was also enabled to procure and lay down in his hatching room nearly *half a million* of eggs, the greater portion of which will (unless some unforeseen accident occurs) be hatched out next April. It is gratifying to notice that Mr. Wilmot's efforts are beginning to attract the notice they

deserve, and your Directors earnestly commend his enterprise to the Government, as well worthy of its encouragement and support.

* * * * *

Cartwright.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		66 00	
“ 141 Members’ Subscriptions.....		158 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		98 70	
		322 70	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	104 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	18 75		
“ “ Dairy “	8 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	6 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	3 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	35 75		
		176 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		15 00	
“ Working Expenses		39 50	
		231 00	
Balance due Treasurer.....			8 30

Clarke.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		36 07	
“ 143 Members’ Subscriptions		165 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		100 35	
“ Legislative Grant.....		98 70	
“ Municipal Grant		70 00	
		470 12	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	121 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	12 50		
“ “ Dairy “	9 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	13 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	30 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	45 85		
		233 35	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		14 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		19 75	
“ Agricultural Publications		107 80	
“ Working Expenses.....		34 80	
		409 70	
Balance in hand.....			60 42

NOTE.—The Report speaks encouragingly of the progress and general usefulness of the Society, and the increasing support it receives from the inhabitants of the flourishing Village of Newcastle, as well as from other parts of the Township.

Darlington.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		85 17	
“ 186 Members’ Subscriptions.....		243 00	
“ Admissions to Show		342 00.	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant		200 00	
“ Subscriptions to Exhibition Grounds.....		288 30	
“ Grant of County Society to do.....		50 00	
		<hr/>	1348 47
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	274 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	37 50		
“ “ Dairy “	22 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	40 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	27 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	87 00		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	18 00		
	<hr/>		
	506 50		
Unpaid.....	42 50		
		<hr/>	464 00
“ Prizes of previous year		47 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		2 18	
“ Purchase of Exhibition Ground		803 69	
“ Agricultural Publications		85 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		39 56	
		<hr/>	1441 93
Balance due Treasurer.....			<hr/> 93 46

REPORT.

Your Directors in submitting the special items of information indicated in the Statute desire also—according to custom—to offer a few general observations on the operations of the year.

It will be noticed with regret that the necessity which existed for raising the charge for membership has resulted in reducing the membership from 266 to 186—a reduction of 80 on the number of the previous year. It says little for the spirit and enterprize of the farmer who will allow his connection with the Society to be severed for the sake of a paltry two and sixpence, imposed for his own benefit. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the farmers of Darlington, that the most of those who have left the Society are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Society is, however, more than fifty dollars better off financially, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of members referred to.

The Fall Exhibition, all things considered, your Directors believe was one of the most successful ever held by the Society. The competition in nearly all the classes was excellent, there having been no less than 65 entries of horses, 77 of cattle and 95 of sheep, embracing some of the best animals in the Province. The show in the Floral Hall was perhaps, in several respects, the finest ever seen in this vicinity, and the competition quite spirited, there having been no less than 619 entries in this department. The amount paid in prizes was in advance of any former year. The receipts for admission to the grounds—\$342, it is true, were considerably less than last year, and much less than was anticipated by your Directors. This may be accounted for by several other exhibitions in the vicinity occurring so near the same time, and especially the Whitby show, which took place on the same day, which would naturally attract a large proportion of the people in the western portion of the Township. Perhaps the ill-considered efforts made during the year to weaken public confidence in the management of the Society, may also have affected the attendance to some extent.

Your Directors gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a grant of \$200 from the Township Council, and \$50 from the County Society, which has aided materially in relieving the Society of its financial embarrassment, with respect to the purchasing and fencing of ground for exhibition purposes.

Your Directors are pleased to report this account as in a much more favourable light than at the last annual meeting. Then the Society was in debt for the whole \$1,000 which it had guaranteed to the purchased account, (for the \$500 paid had been paid with borrowed money), and a large amount of accumulated interest. During the year \$750 has been paid on the principal and over \$50 of interest, leaving still due \$250 of principal and say \$118 of interest. Your Directors earnestly hope that their successors may be able to wipe out this account during the present year, after which an unprecedented course of prosperity may safely be predicted for your Society.

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BOWMANVILLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		64 63	
“ 43 Members’ Subscriptions		43 00	
“ Admissions to Show		53 25	
“ Legislative Grant		27 28	
“ Donation of President of the Society		20 00	
		208 16	
CR.			
By Prizes for Fruits	29 00		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	50 13		
“ “ Vegetables	35 50		
“ “ Fine Arts and Ladies’ Work	20 00		
		134 63	
“ Working Expenses		13 50	
		148 13	
Balance in hand			60 03

REPORT.

The Officers and Directors of the Bowmanville Horticultural Society, at the close of their term of office, beg leave to submit the following brief report of their proceedings for the past year.

* * * * *

The Summer exhibition was held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 16th day of July, and on the whole proved a decided success. The show of flowers was very fine, and far superior to any previous exhibition of the Society. The entries of vegetables considering the season of the year, were fully as great as could have been expected ; and many of the articles exhibited in this department, evidenced great care and attention in their culture.

The display of small fruits, such as cherries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, &c., was but limited, which may be accounted for from the backwardness of the season.

The Fall Show of your Society was held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 17th day of September. This show, in all respects, was a decided success, and showed a marked improvement on any previous exhibition of your Society. The show of green-house plants and cut-flowers—particularly dahlias, asters and stocks,—was really splendid. There was also a fine display of table and hand bouquets, floral designs, &c., several of the latter arranged with great care and taste.

The display of fruits, particularly apples and pears, was excellent, fully showing the great care and attention now bestowed upon the cultivation of these useful fruits.

The vegetables were far superior to any previous show of the Society. Many of the specimens exhibited in this department, were said to excel anything of the kind at the Provincial Exhibition.

The Directors, in now resigning their trust to their successors in office, do so with the hope that the same marked improvement that has been evidenced in the Exhibitions for the past, may characterize those of the future.

ELGIN, EAST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		178 32	
“ 169 Members' Subscriptions		169 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Land in City of London.....		530 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		10 00	
		<u>1587 32</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	237 00		
“ “ Field Products	34 46		
“ “ Dairy “	17 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	18 49		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	30 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	43 31		
	<u>381 26</u>		
“ Unpaid	22 40		
		<u>358 86</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		418 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		121 51	
“ Paid West Elgin Society Share of sale of land in London.....		171 72	
“ Working Expenses.....		88 31	
		<u>1158 40</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>428 92</u>

Bayham.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		38 39	
“ 76 Members' Subscriptions		76 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		3 25	
“ Legislative Grant.....		86 00	
		<u>203 64</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	74 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	18 53		
“ “ Dairy “	8 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 10		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 87		
	<u>136 50</u>		
“ Unpaid	7 62		
		<u>128 88</u>	
“ Prize previous year		2 62	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		4 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		36 96	
		<u>172 46</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>31 18</u>

NOTE.—An increased interest is reported as being felt by the farmers and others of the Township in the Society, which appears to be progressing.

Dorchester South.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....						
“ 58 Members' Subscription			26	29		
“ Admissions to Show				2	00	
“ Legislative Grant.....			59	00		
“ Subscriptions for Permanent Buildings.....			106	75		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts				1	00	
						253 04
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	63	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	21	75				
“ “ Dairy “		4	50			
“ “ Horticultural Products		3	00			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		14	50			
						107 50
“ Preparing Show Grounds			92	00		
“ For Buildings.....			28	10		
“ Working Expenses			25	44		
						253 04

Malahide.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....						
“ 116 Members' Subscriptions.....			116	00		
“ Admissions to Show			48	50		
“ Legislative Grant.....			130	00		
						318 05
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	144	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	18	50				
“ “ Dairy “		5	50			
“ “ Horticultural Products		5	52			
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		8	50			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		21	88			
“ “ Ploughing Match.....		20	00			
						224 40
“ Working Expenses.....			34	05		
						258 45
						59 60

Yarmouth.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....						
“ 139 Members' Subscriptions.....			139	00		
“ Legislative Grant.....			141	00		
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....			49	50		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....				2	50	
						414 95
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	154	80				
“ “ Field Products.....	19	67				
“ “ Dairy		4	50			
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		4	56			
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		0	75			

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures.....	23 14		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	5 00		
	<hr/>		
Unpaid.....	212 42		
	<hr/>		
		185 13	
“ “ Previous years.....		33 71	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		60 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		57 11	
		<hr/>	
			335 95
			<hr/>
Balance in hand.....			79 00

ELGIN, WEST.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			243 17	
“ 146 Members' Subscriptions.....			146 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....			213 69	
“ Legislative Grant.....			700 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Booths.....			15 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....			43 25	
			<hr/>	
				1361 11
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		190 25		
“ “ Field Products.....		35 20		
“ “ Dairy.....		19 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		21 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		35 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		87 63		
		<hr/>		
Unpaid.....		389 58		
		<hr/>		
			373 33	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....			280 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			264 51	
“ Prizes of Previous Years.....			47 20	
“ Working Expenses.....			177 96	
			<hr/>	
				1143 00
				<hr/>
Balance in hand.....				218 11

Aldborough.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 165 Members' Subscriptions.....			175 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....			140 00	
“ Borrowed for Purchase of Stock.....			300 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....			9 50	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....			8 00	
			<hr/>	
				632 50
CR.				
By Balance due Treasurer.....		9 64		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....		149 85		
“ “ Field Products.....		22 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....		7 25		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products.....	6 60		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	11 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	43 65		
	<u>240 85</u>		
Unpaid.....	88 75		
		<u>152 10</u>	
“ “ of previous year.....		43 85	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		27 80	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		334 78	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		13 10	
“ Working Expenses.....		60 79	
		<u>642 06</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			<u>9 56</u>

Southwold & Dunwich.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			15 47	
“ 145 Members' Subscriptions.....			145 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....			2 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....			140 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....			249 25	
“ Borrowed.....			100 00	
			<u>651 72</u>	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		107 85		
“ “ Field Products.....		22 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....		18 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		8 10		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		19 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		48 10		
		<u>223 55</u>		
Unpaid.....		22 40		
			<u>201 15</u>	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....			255 97	
“ Working Expenses.....			82 34	
			<u>539 46</u>	
Balance in hand.....				<u>112 26</u>

ESSEX.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			220 19	
“ 119 Members' Subscriptions.....			119 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....			43 70	
“ Legislative Grant.....			700 00	
			<u>1082 89</u>	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		155 40		
“ “ Field Products.....		43 11		
“ “ Dairy “.....		11 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		24 62		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	14 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	55 57		
“ “ Ploughing Match	28 00		
	—————	332 45	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		419 18	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		6 10	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		10 85	
“ Working Expenses		70 33	
		—————	838 91
Balance in hand			243 98

REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Essex Agricultural Society at the expiration of their term of office, report:—

That the Annual Exhibition for 1869 was held in the village of Kingsville, on the 7th and 8th days of October. The total number of entries was four hundred and fifty-two, viz.—for horses, sixty-five; for cattle, thirty-four; sheep, fifteen; pigs, four; poultry, seven; seeds and roots, eighty; fruit, eighty-five; dairy and provisions, eighteen; manufactures, seventy-six; ladies' work, sixty-eight. In comparing the number of entries made with those of 1867 and 1868, we find that they stand respectively 550 and 458.

The quality of most of the articles shown was excellent; but it must be acknowledged that with a little exertion on the part of the exhibitors themselves, the number of entries might easily have been doubled.

Owing to the grounds being so situated that they could not be enclosed in one area, a fee was only exacted at the door of the hall, wherein the grain, roots, fruits and ladies' work were exhibited—the sum of forty-three dollars and seventy cents was so collected.

On the second day of the Show the Ploughing Match took place, which we admit did not come up to the expectations of the Directors. It is much to be regretted that more of the farmers did not take advantage of the very liberal inducements held out to them by the Society, and also by Messrs. Middleditch and Son.

Mr. Middleditch himself, through the medium of the public press, was disposed to lay the blame on the Directors for its comparative failure, in what way they failed to do their duty, he does not clearly establish; his charges were vague and indefinite; his opinion seems to be, that men who take first prizes one year should not be allowed to compete the next.

In this opinion we do not coincide, for if we exclude those who are capable of doing the best work from competing, those who followed could never reach that high standard of excellence so desirable for a ploughman to attain.

Various reasons are adduced why more interest is not taken in such things, but we think the true solution of the difficulties are cowardliness and pride, love of pleasure, and constitutional laziness; fear of being beaten may prevent some from trying, but it is a notorious fact, that the majority would rather be mere spectators and lookers-on, than take part in so good and commendable an enterprise.

The Directors are happy to state that the crops, with the exception of Indian corn, have been excellent, but as answers to certain questions furnished by the Department of Agriculture, were sent to that Department in the month of August last, respecting the growth and yield of the various crops cultivated, it would be superfluous to add anything more at present. That the cause of agriculture is steadily advancing in the county, is evidenced by the marked improvement seen on every hand—commodious barns and stables are being erected, comfortable dwelling houses are erected, various labour-saving implements and machines are introduced. Farmers are now giving their attention to a better system of tillage than has hitherto been practised; the easiest and best mode of renovating old and worn out land, the saving and applying of labour to the best advantage, and a more effectual mode of drainage, are matters now engrossing their attention.

In conclusion, it is to be regretted, that some effectual means cannot be devised to remedy the evil of members withdrawing from membership during the years that the Fair is not held in their immediate neighbourhood; it is a lamentable fact that but a very few persons remain permanent members, a state of things which operates against the usefulness of the Society in more ways than one, and is seriously to be deplored.

Colchester.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand	72 42	
“ 65 Members' Subscriptions	65 00	
“ Legislative Grant	49 26	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	205 00	
	<hr/>	391 68
CR.		
By Purchase of Live Stock	66 00	
“ Working Expenses	138 90	
	<hr/>	204 90
Balance in hand		186 78

Gosfield and Mersea.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand	37 25	
“ 97 Members' Subscriptions	97 00	
“ Legislative Grant	90 21	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	165 50	
	<hr/>	389 96
CR.		
By Purchase of Live Stock	322 99	
“ “ Seeds	13 65	
“ Working Expenses	3 00	
	<hr/>	339 64
Balance in hand		50 32

Maidstone and Sandwich, East.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand	59 08	
“ 56 Members' Subscriptions	56 50	
“ Legislative Grant	47 43	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	12 25	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	49 10	
	<hr/>	224 36
CR.		
By Purchase of Live Stock	194 00	
“ Working Expenses	11 40	
	<hr/>	205 40
Balance in hand		18 96

Malden and Anderson.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand	177 44	
“ 62 Members' Subscriptions	81 75	
“ Legislative Grant	76 02	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	58 00	
	<hr/>	393 21

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CR.			
By Purchase of Live Stock.....		260 14	
“ Agricultural Publications		48 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		20 74	
		<u>328 88</u>	
Balance in hand.....			64 33

NOTE.—The Society has used its funds principally in endeavouring to improve Live Stock. With that view, three Short-horn bulls have been employed. The crops generally proved productive, and the various kinds of fruit raised in the district were satisfactory.

Rochester.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		19 07	
“ 104 Members' Subscriptions.....		104 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		96 74	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....		22 50	
		<u>242 31</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	15 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	2 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 00		
		<u>18 00</u>	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		197 66	
“ Working Expenses.....		24 75	
		<u>240 41</u>	
Balance in hand.....			1 90

Tilbury, West.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		40 96	
“ 65 Members' Subscriptions.....		66 00	
“ Admissions to Show		3 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		61 38	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		17 00	
		<u>188 34</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	47 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	13 00		
“ “ Dairy “	75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	4 50		
	<u>76 00</u>		
Unpaid.....	40 00		
		<u>36 00</u>	
“ Prizes previous year.....		37 25	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		43 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		8 88	
		<u>125 13</u>	
Balance in hand.....			63 21

FRONTENAC.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		373 07	
“ 147 Members' subscriptions		200 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		90 45	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....		48 00	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	238 75		
“ “ Field Products	37 25		
“ “ Dairy “	18 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	33 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	22 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	82 25		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	21 00		
	453 75		
“ “ Unpaid	25 75		
		428 00	
“ “ Previous year		6 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		353 10	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		264 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		191 30	
			1242 40
Balance in hand.....			169 12

Pittsburgh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		40 19	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		35 00	
“ Legislative Grant		72 00	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	90 50		
“ “ Field Products	18 50		
“ “ Dairy “	4 00		
		113 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		29 86	
			142 86
Balance in hand.....			4 33

Storrington.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		14 91	
“ 29 Members' Subscriptions.....		29 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		87 00	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	75 30		
“ “ Field Products.....	11 23		
“ “ Dairy “	6 43		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 45		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5 57		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	15 66		
		116 64	
“ Working Expenses.....		10 73	
			127 37
Balance in hand			3 54

Wolfe Island.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 54 Members' Subscriptions		73 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		105 00	
CR.			178 00
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	89 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	20 50		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	6 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	7 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	7 00		
		135 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		14 70	
		150 20	
Balance in hand.....			27 80

GLENGARRY.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 166 Members' Subscriptions.....		169 50	
“ Admissions to Show.....		99 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
CR.			969 00
By Balance due Treasurer.....		22 10	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	242 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	77 00		
“ “ Dairy “	37 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	55 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	79 77		
		496 52	
“ “ Previous year.....		13 76	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		280 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		25 70	
“ Working Expenses.....		109 07	
		947 15	
Balance in hand.....			21 85

Charlottenburgh & Lancaster.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		275 03	
“ 59 Members' Subscriptions.....		88 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		123 00	
CR.			486 53
“ Working Expenses.....		27 00	
		27 00	
Balance in hand.....			459 53

NOTE.—The Society held no exhibition, but is husbanding its funds for purchasing improved stock. More attention, it seems, is now being paid to cleaner husbandry, and improved quality of grain.

Lochiel and Kenyon.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		1 71	
“ 45 Members’ Subscriptions.....		101 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		17 00	
CR.			
By Prices for Live Stock.....	109 90		
“ “ Field Products.....	16 70		
“ “ Dairy “	23 70		
“ “ Growing Crops	33 17		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19 48		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	14 00		
		<u>216 95</u>	
“ Working Expenses.....		27 75	
			<u>260 21</u>
Balance in hand.....			15 51

NOTE.—The Society appears to be working satisfactorily. A new kind of oats called the Russian Grey, has been experimented on by several members, and the results so far, indicate their great fertility.

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		427 90	
“ 218 Members’ Subscriptions.....		218 50	
“ Admissions to Show		530 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds rent of Booths		105 40	
“ W. Shanly, Esq., M.P., Donation		40 00	
“ M Clarke, Esq., M.P.P., Donation		20 00	
“ Amount of Directors’ note		40 00	
			<u>3081 80</u>
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	257 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	127 50		
“ “ Dairy “	40 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	61 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	26 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	194 00		
		<u>707 00</u>	
Unpaid	117 00		
			<u>590 00</u>
“ Prizes for previous year.....		79 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		140 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		41 26	
“ Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, &c.....		643 42	
“ Agricultural Publications		11 50	
“ Amount of Directors’ note		40 00	
“ Legal Expenses and Survey		22 70	
“ Watchmen, Sports, &c., at Exhibition.....		95 00	
“ Working Expenses		228 47	
			<u>1891 35</u>
Balance in hand.....			190 45

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the South Grenville Agricultural Society, most respectfully beg leave to report that their Twelfth Annual Exhibition was held on the Society's Grounds, on the 29th and 30th days of September, and 1st day of October last, and are fully justified in stating that it was a great success in almost every department. The weather was all that could be desired. The influx of visitors was very large as shown by the number of tickets sold at the gate, particularly on the second day. There could not have been less than six thousand people on the ground.

Your Directors have the satisfaction to state that the arrangements made by them for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors, seemed to give general satisfaction so far as they could learn.

They were under rather straitened circumstances by the purchase of the grounds for which they have paid one thousand dollars down, and have got the deed. Your Directors borrowed the money on their own responsibility, but they are happy to say, that they have paid \$750, and the interest to the first of the present month, leaving only a balance of \$250 yet to be paid.

The new Board will now have an opportunity to increase the premium list, and also improve and ornament the grounds which they are happy to say is now completely in the possession of the Society. You now hold your Exhibitions on your own property, and every dollar you expend will be safely and wisely invested.

Herein your Directors are pleased to add that the worthy member for the Riding, stated last Fall at the Fair, his willingness to assist in levelling the ground and ornamenting it by planting shade trees around the fences. And in remitting his donation of \$40 for last year, he again urges the necessity of the work next Spring, when he will generously assist us.

Taking the Fair of 1869, as a whole, we have great pleasure in stating that it was far in advance of former years. The show of horses was very creditable in number, but not the quality we would like to see on exhibition. The want of a good stock horse in these counties, is very noticeable, and it would be very desirable that the new Board should offer a liberal bonus to a good horse for his services in this riding for the year 1870.

The cattle both in the purity of breed and number, excelled those of 1868, or any previous year, for the last three, at least. The best shown were by Messrs. Millar, McDougall and Morrison, between whom a close contest took place for the honors; and from the appearance of the bulls on exhibition, the judges are of the opinion that South Grenville will be able in a few years to compete with any part of central Canada, on the score of Durham and Ayrshire cattle.

A very marked improvement was discernible in sheep. Leicesters were both numerous and of excellent quality. South Downs were not so numerous, but of a good breed.

The number of entries in hogs was not more than an average, but of a good quality. The Directors would recommend to the new Board an increase in premiums in this department, as there might be an improvement in this class in specific breeds, for the raising of pork has now become a very profitable business. The show of grain was far in excess of any previous year since the Society has been in existence. The wing of the building set apart for that purpose was filled to excess, and the samples were excellent. The show of poultry was very creditable.

Your Directors have pleasure in stating that the display in the Hall in the year 1869, far exceeded that of any previous Exhibition since the Society has been organized. Field roots and garden vegetables were so numerous, and of so good a quality, that the judges had a very difficult task to decide of their respective merits, even after a whole day's labour. The show of fruit was far in excess of any of the former years. Bunches of grapes were on exhibition that no one would suppose could be raised in central Canada; and as for apples, they fairly eclipsed anything heretofore shown in this part of the Dominion. And your Directors are happy to say that the farmers of this Riding are beginning to pay more attention to the rearing of this healthful and profitable article.

The display of dairy produce was indeed very excellent, and the samples numerous. The ladies' department was more fully supplied than any previous year, the Directors having

to set apart a great share of the west wing of the building in addition to the south wing, which has been heretofore amply sufficient. The cause of the increase in this class has been mainly due to the special prizes offered and given in this department, by our worthy members for this Riding, Messrs. Shanly and Clarke.

The display in machinery and iron work was very small, and only deserves a passing notice. There were several fine lots of furniture, and some elegant sets of harness, besides a great many fine pieces of curious mechanism for the crowd to admire.

Your Directors expended a few small sums for foot races and other sports on the grounds, for which they were amply repaid by the increase of visitors, of which the receipts at the gate are a sure index, the amount exceeding any previous year by over \$100.

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, your Directors would just say that in the year 1869, they were bound down by the purchase of your show grounds from making many necessary additions. The property now owned by the Society is convenient, and they would recommend to the incoming Board the ornamentation and improvement of their property.

Edwardsburgh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		53 60	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		65 66	
“ Admissions to Show		23 61	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		1 90	
		————	284 77
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	79 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	79 00		
“ “ Dairy “	13 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	18 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	32 00		
		————	221 75
“ Working Expenses.....		44 45	
		————	266 20
			————
Balance in hand.....			18 57

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Township of Edwardsburgh Agricultural Society, most respectfully submit the following report:—That the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Society was held at Spencerville on the 7th and 8th days of October last, and was attended with a fair measure of success; there has been a slight falling-off in the membership, but not enough to affect the character of the exhibition, the number of entries being about the same as last year. It will be seen by the Auditor’s report, that the Society has expended \$266 20 in premiums and other incidental expenses, leaving a small balance in the Treasurer’s hands of \$18 57. Your Directors very much regret not being in a position financially to purchase some pure bred animals for the use of the Society the coming season, our share of the Government Grant being so small, it was thought not advisable to spend any portion of it for that purpose. The show of stock, upon the whole, was good. Some very good horses were on exhibition, and in the cattle shown, there was a marked improvement over every other class of stock exhibited. The prize animals, with very few exceptions, were bred from the bulls owned by the Society four years ago, clearly showing the advantage of breeding from good stock. The show of sheep and swine was fully up to last year in number, but a marked improvement in quality. The grain department was well filled with the different kinds, and of superior quality, with the exception of Fall wheat, of which there were but few samples shown, and most of them of an inferior quality. The space set apart for roots and vegetables was filled to its utmost capacity, and in point of quality the best ever exhibited in connection with this Society. There were a number of mammoth squashes, which attracted a good deal

of attention, one of them weighing 165 lbs., and others only a few pounds less. Your Directors are much pleased to notice a growing disposition on the part of our farmers in devoting more attention to the cultivation of roots than formerly, as a larger amount of nutritious food for cattle can be obtained from an acre of land by raising roots and at less expense than any other cattle food, with less depreciation of the soil, and having the further advantage, which has been proved by experience beyond a doubt, that cattle will do much better through the winter with a quantity of root food, than they will entirely on dry fodder. The show of dairy products, about as last year. Your directors were much pleased with the display of fruit. Apples were on exhibition in great variety, from the small Siberian crab up to the twenty-ounce apple, and very many of them of the choicest kinds. The farmers of the township are giving much more attention to planting trees and growing fruit than formerly; there is scarcely a farmer in the township but what has an orchard, or is preparing to plant out trees to a greater or less extent. There was a very fair sample of grapes on exhibition, the quantity was very limited, as there has been but little attention paid to their cultivation as yet in this section of country. The ladies' department, as usual, was well filled with the most substantial and useful articles, and a good number of them displayed a good deal of ingenuity and taste, especially a pair of coverlids which attracted much attention, as being of excellent material and exquisite workmanship; also a large number of other superior articles, which show the decided interest which the ladies take in the welfare of the Society.

GREY, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		7 63	
“ 119 Members' Subscriptions.....		119 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		15 85	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Holland and Sullivan Society.....		124 03	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		18 00	
		<u>984 51</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	198 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	70 00		
“ “ Dairy “	23 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	16 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	31 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	38 50		
		<u>378 50</u>	
“ Prizes of previous year		9 25	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		419 77	
“ Working Expenses.....		84 71	
		<u>892 23</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>92 28</u>

Collingwood & Euphrasia.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		31 00	
“ 75 Members' Subscriptions.....		76 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		28 23	
“ Legislative Grant.....		60 00	
		<u>195 23</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	81 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	18 00		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products.....	6 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	7 50		
“ “ Agriculture Implements.....	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	13 00		
		134 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		10 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		22 35	
		167 10	
Balance in hand.....			28 13

Derby.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			5 26	
“ 62 Members' Subscriptions.....			63 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....			50 24	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			3 00	
			121 50	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		51 00		
“ “ Field Products.....		18 00		
“ “ Dairy “		8 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products		2 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		4 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		8 50		
			92 25	
“ Working Expenses.....			29 01	
			121 26	
Balance in hand.....				24

St. Vincent.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			28 84	
“ 135 Members' Subscriptions.....			135 50	
“ Admissions to Show			6 25	
“ Legislative Grant.....			99 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			8 50	
			278 09	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock		96 75		
“ “ Field Products.....		20 00		
“ “ Dairy “		5 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products		2 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		23 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....		40 00		
			186 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			2 80	
“ Prizes previous years.....			7 25	
“ Working Expenses.....			41 03	
			237 83	
Balance in hand.....				40 26

Sydenham.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		15 71	
“ 114 Members’ Subscriptions.....		119 50	
“ Admissions to Show		2 75	
“ Legislative Grant.....		88 12	
		<u>226 08</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	69 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	36 00		
“ “ Dairy “	6 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	12 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	5 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	9 75		
	<u>139 25</u>		
Unpaid	7 00		
		132 25	
“ Prizes previous year		4 25	
“ Working Expenses		49 64	
		<u>186 14</u>	
Balance in hand.....			39 94

Owen Sound Horticultural Society.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		127 77	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		70 00	
“ Admissions to Show		43 30	
“ Legislative Grant.....		66 49	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		3 61	
		<u>311 17</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Fruits.....	34 50		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	19 50		
“ “ Vegetables	49 50		
“ “ Ladies’ Work.....	18 50		
	<u>122 00</u>		
“ Preparing Show Grounds		22 32	
“ Working Expenses.....		68 07	
		<u>212 39</u>	
Balance in hand.....			98 78

GREY, SOUTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		147 17	
“ 111 Members’ Subscriptions.....		118 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		12 20	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
		<u>977 37</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	73 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	57 00		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products.....	10 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	36 75		
	<hr/>	185 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		417 97	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		257 02	
“ Working Expenses.....		67 56	
		<hr/>	927 55
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 49 82

NOTE.—The Directors pay a grateful tribute of respect to Mr. Fletcher, their late Secretary and Treasurer, who was suddenly taken away by death. They also refer to the completion of permanent grounds and buildings, and recommend the establishment of a Seed Fair, and as funds admit, the purchase of improved male stock.

Artemesia.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 52 Members' Subscriptions.....		52 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		4 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		67 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		20 80	
		<hr/>	143 80
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....		14 30	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	59 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	18 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	2 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	3 75		
	<hr/>	88 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		20 53	
		<hr/>	122 83
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 20 97

Egremont.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		100 21	
“ 98 Members' Subscriptions.....		101 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		123 84	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		3 60	
		<hr/>	328 65
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	86 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	29 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	8 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	20 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19 00		
	<hr/>	173 25	
Unpaid.....	26 25		
	<hr/>	147 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		20 62	
		<hr/>	167 62
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 161 03

Melancton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		47 74	
“ 62 Members’ Subscriptions		62 00	
“ Admissions to Show		2 00	
“ Legislative Grant		82 57	
		<u>194 31</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	45 50		
“ “ Field Products	17 40		
“ “ Dairy “	6 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	8 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	18 75		
		<u>101 15</u>	
“ Working Expenses		55 69	
		<u>156 84</u>	
			<u>37 47</u>
Balance in hand			

Osprey.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		39 65	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		70 60	
“ Legislative Grant		78 61	
		<u>188 86</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	66 00		
“ “ Field Products	26 50		
“ “ Dairy “	3 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	3 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	19 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match	22 00		
		<u>145 50</u>	
“ Working Expenses		32 25	
		<u>177 75</u>	
			<u>11 11</u>
Balance in hand			

Proton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		13 00	
“ 54 Members’ Subscriptions		54 00	
		<u>67 00</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	47 25		
“ “ Field Products	23 35		
“ “ Dairy “	9 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	13 75		
		<u>94 35</u>	
Unpaid	64 00		
		<u>30 35</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		1 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Working Expenses.....	31 20	<u>62 55</u>
Balance in hand.....		<u>4 45</u>

NOTE.—In consequence of some misunderstanding with the Directors of the County Society, no Legislative grant had been received by the Proton Society, when the accounts were audited.

HALDIMAND.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		14 58	
“ 117 Members’ Subscriptions.....		117 00	
“ Admissions to Show		2 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
		<u>833 58</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	201 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	19 00		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	17 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	29 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	26 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	35 00		
		<u>335 50</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		394 74	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		4 00	
“ Working Expenses		69 55	
		<u>803 79</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>29 79</u>

REPORT.

We are again, in accordance with the Agricultural Act, called upon to submit to this Annual Meeting an account of all our proceedings during the past year. Your Officers and Directors held all the Exhibitions, viz.—Spring and Fall Shows, and Ploughing Match, and they all proved to surpass former years, excepting the Ploughing Match, which, on account of the frost, was not so well attended as on previous occasions. Your Directors are most happy to congratulate the farmers of this Province upon the bountiful harvest just reaped, and sincerely trust that the coming years may be as prolific as the one just passed. We would beg to remark further that the Agricultural Societies are increasing in magnitude and usefulness in every department, and trust our successors in office may add to the prosperity of the Society. We would also urge the necessity of training up the young boys and men, as well as girls, in agricultural pursuits—they may learn the theory by reading books, but it is most essential that they should learn the practical part. The young men now-a-days think it is a disgrace to work (or the most of them), and farmers’ daughters must go to boarding schools, learn music and all the fine arts. It is all very well, but teach them to work also. Teach them all the branches of industry, and if they can live without working so much the better.

* * * * *

Dun and South Cayuga.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 115 Members’ Subscriptions.....		117 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		2 50	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Legislative Grant.....		78 53	
“ Municipal Grant		10 00	
		<hr/>	208 03
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	81 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	27 00		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	5 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	13 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	14 00		
	<hr/>	149 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		4 50	
“ Working Expenses		43 10	
		<hr/>	196 85
Balance in hand			<hr/> 11 18

REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting their first Annual Report, beg leave to state that although this Society was organized late in the season and virulently opposed by the Rainham Society, yet, through your liberal patronage and noble exertions we can congratulate you on the great degree of success attained, and if we may take the Fall Fair as a criterion the Society stands second to none in the county. There were 533 entries in all at the Fall Fair, and 11 at the Spring. The small number of entries for the latter was occasioned by the dam between this Township and Dunnville, being impassable, but those that were displayed were of a superior quality, including some animals that would compare favourably with any in the County.

The horses exhibited at the Fall Show speak well for the taste of the farmers in those two townships. Many were really handsome animals, exhibiting fine bone, muscle and action. The class of two year olds was especially well represented, there being 22 animals present, and all of such good quality that the Judges had great difficulty in deciding which pair was the most excellent. Seldom has a finer group of colts been seen together on the continent.

The show of cattle was most interesting and satisfactory, nearly every grade being represented, and included some animals that would not have done disgrace to the Provincial exhibition. The display of sheep was rather limited, but there were some choice animals. Your Directors would take the liberty to recommend the farmers of these low Townships to pay more attention to this class of stock, as they believe they are more productive if the stock is carefully selected and properly attended to, than any other class of animals.

Pigs and Poultry were also poorly represented, but there were some fine specimens in each of those classes. The display inside the hall was all that could be desired by the most fastidious. The specimens of grain were excellent in every department. The fruit displayed was of fine appearance and excellent quality, and could not be surpassed by any in the Province, especially the peaches, which would tempt the taste of the greatest epicure. The vegetables were large and of excellent quality. The display in the Ladies' department was really grand, and reflected great credit on the ladies of these two townships, who thus exhibit a taste for the manufacture of ornamental as well as useful articles for their homes and families.

The Ploughing Match was rather a failure in point of numbers, but the work done was very creditable. Thus, taking every difficulty with which a society has to contend the first year, and also the inconvenience experienced by you of a small hall and poor show grounds, the Fall Fair may be considered as a great success, and by extending the same patronage, and putting forth the same exertion, this Society will be second to none in the Province.

Rainham.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		76 50	
“ 112 Members' Subscriptions		112 00	
“ Legislative Grant		75 80	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		4 00	
		<u>268 30</u>	
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	132 00		
“ “ Field Products	19 25		
“ “ Dairy “	5 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	14 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	9 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match	16 00		
	<u>199 25</u>		
Unpaid	6 00		
		<u>193 25</u>	
“ Prizes previous year		10 00	
“ Working Expenses		29 61	
		<u>232 86</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>35 44</u>

Seneca, Oneida and N. Cayuga.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		7 08	
“ 160 Members' Subscriptions		160 00	
“ Legislative Grant		100 38	
“ Municipal Grants		35 00	
		<u>302 46</u>	
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	185 50		
“ “ Field Products	26 25		
“ “ Dairy “	6 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	13 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 00		
	<u>255 00</u>		
“ Working Expenses		38 48	
		<u>293 48</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>8 98</u>

Walpole.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		172 22	
“ 245 Members' Subscriptions		245 00	
“ Admissions to Show		4 50	
“ Legislative Grant		140 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		1 90	
		<u>563 62</u>	
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	239 50		
“ “ Field Products	34 00		
“ “ Dairy “	11 00		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	6 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	30 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	36 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	22 00		
	<hr/>	379 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		54 50	
		<hr/>	433 50
Balance in hand			130 12

NOTE.—The number of members is not quite so large as last year, nor did the quality of the horses appear so uniformly good, but in other live stock, and in the number of entries, the Exhibition was equal, if not superior.

Halton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 273 Members' Subscriptions		273 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		562 32	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant		100 00	
“ Proceeds of Rent of Grounds.....		23 00	
		<hr/>	1658 32
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....			71 27
“ Prizes for Live Stock	394 50		
“ “ Field Products	51 75		
“ “ Dairy “	24 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	45 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	54 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	197 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	36 00		
	<hr/>	803 25	
“ Unpaid		48 00	
		<hr/>	755 25
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		30 50	
“ Purchase of and Preparing Show Grounds		167 64	
“ Working Expenses.....		168 77	
		<hr/>	1613 43
Balance in hand.....			44 89

Esquesing.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		117 37	
“ 176 Members' Subscriptions		228 50	
“ Admissions to Show.....		50 55	
“ Legislative Grant.....		114 35	
“ Municipal Grant		40 00	
		<hr/>	550 77
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	175 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	44 00		
“ “ Dairy “	8 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	20 50		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	11 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	38 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match	32 00		
		330 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		9 00	
“ Working Expenses (including Secretary's Salary for two years)		99 86	
			438 86
Balance			111 91

Nassagaweya.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		12 50	
“ 133 Members' Subscriptions.....		171 50	
“ Admissions to Show		8 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		80 76	
			273 26
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	157 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	41 50		
“ “ Dairy “	14 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17 25		
		252 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		26 53	
			279 03
Balance due Treasurer.....			5 77

Nelson.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		13 69	
“ 137 Members' Subscriptions.....		178 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		40 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		94 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		30 00	
			355 69
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	184 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	35 25		
“ “ Dairy “	14 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	11 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	26 75		
		279 75	
“ Working Expenses.....		28 75	
			308 50
Balance in hand.....			47 19

Trafalgar.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 301 Members' Subscriptions		301 50	
“ Admissions to Show		67 15	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant		142 94	
“ Municipal Grant		50 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		17 32	
		<u> </u>	578 91
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer			7 58
“ Prizes for Live Stock	280 75		
“ “ Field Products	61 75		
“ “ Dairy “	19 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	24 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	18 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	72 00		
		<u> </u>	476 50
“ “ Previous years		1 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		23 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		78 55	
		<u> </u>	586 88
Balance due Treasurer.....			<u> </u> 7 97

HAMILTON.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		196 57
“ 240 Members' Subscriptions (including Agricultural Journals.....		349 25
“ Legislative Grant.....		350 00
“ Proportion of Exhibition Surplus of Amalgamated Societies		93 45
		<u> </u>
		994 27
CR.		
“ Grant to Wool Growers' Association	50 00	
“ Amount to Union Exhibition	600 00	
“ Agricultural Publications	162 80	
“ Working Expenses.....	97 60	
		<u> </u>
		910 40
Balance in hand		<u> </u> 83 87

REPORT.

* * * * *

The accompanying financial statement contains a list of the names of the members of the Society, the amount paid by each, and a summary of other receipts, with account of the expenditure during the year. The balance now standing to the credit of the Society is \$83.87.

It will be observed that the balance is considerably less than last year. This is owing to an amount of fifty dollars having been granted by this Society to the Wool Growers' Association of Ontario to be expended in prizes at their annual Sheep Shearing meeting on the Queen's Birthday, and also to the unfavorable weather which prevailed on the days of the exhibition, whereby the receipts were very materially affected.

The Directors entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of the *Canada* and *Ontario Farmer* newspapers for a supply of these periodicals, and one hundred and forty-two copies of the former, and seventy-three of the latter were supplied to members who subscribed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents. Each subscriber had the privilege of choosing the journal he preferred, and the Directors have reason to believe that all were satisfied with the contents of their respective papers, and were benefited by the amount

of information furnished to them at a rate which the most rigid economist could not but admit was liberal.

The Directors of the North and South Ridings of Wentworth Agricultural Societies at a meeting held on the 10th April, arranged with the Directors of this Society to amalgamate their funds for the purpose of holding a joint exhibition in this city, and the 15th and 16th of October were the days fixed upon for that purpose. The joint boards elected Mr. William Hendrie, President, and Mr. W. A. Cooley, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amalgamated Societies; and the receipts and expenditure of the exhibition are contained in Mr. Cooley's report, which accompanies this.

The Directors take pleasure in stating that the exhibition, as regards the animals and articles exhibited, was a great success. Unfortunately for the finances of the Society, the weather proved very unfavorable; and this Board would suggest to their successors the advisability of holding their next exhibition at an earlier date, as it would ensure to a certain extent more settled weather, and the stock would be less liable to injury from exposure than they were at the last Show.

The Directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass without referring to the marked improvement in the Horticultural Department. The committee appointed to revise the prize list made considerable additions thereto, particularly in fruits, by extending the list and offering larger premiums, and the result was a finer display than has ever been seen at any previous exhibition of the united Societies.

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HASTINGS, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		87 88	
“ 187 Members' Subscriptions		189 00	
“ Admissions to Show		6 70	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
		983 58	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	149 00		
“ “ Field Products	78 30		
“ “ Dairy “	15 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	14 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	68 45		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	60 75		
		385 75	
“ L. G. to Dungannon Society		75 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		80 25	
“ Working Expenses		70 63	
		611 63	
Balance in hand			371 95

REPORT.

The North Hastings Agricultural Directors of 1869, beg leave to submit the following few remarks:—That their Annual Exhibition of 1869, October 12, was as good as common. There were about eleven hundred entries; the competitors being from Huntingdon and Rawdon Townships, with the exception of about seven from Madoc Township. That the annual exhibition prize system appears to give the most general satisfaction to the subscribers and members; though some few would be in favor of purchasing with the money good stock to breed from. The money would purchase but few of such stock, and the few persons ablest to purchase would have the use and benefit of the animals, and nobody would want to keep them, the property of the public, during winter. The Directors in North Hastings tried the experiment a few years ago, by purchasing three thoroughbred bulls

in the spring, and in the fall nobody wanted them, so they had to sell them for a quarter of the price paid for them.

They consider the better way would be for some few individuals to purchase improved stock to breed from for their own use, and allow their neighbors the use of said stock at a reasonable rate; and directors of agricultural societies to offer in their annual prize lists reasonable prizes to be competed for by the exhibition of such stock at annual fall shows. Township shows seem to be the choice of the people in general; in rear Townships roughly situated, and thinly populated, to go a distance of ten miles to an exhibition, driving stock, drawing grain, and other articles is as far as any one wants to go, and return back home, in one day; and to spend two days does not pay. In this part of the country cheese manufacturing joint stock companies are coming into use among the farmers, and seem to pay much better than raising grain and other crops. Grade cattle and good common cattle seem to be most suitable when well kept for six months in the year—a good cow will yield the value of thirty dollars clear of all expenses, except feed.

Dungannon and Faraday.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 50 Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
“ Admissions to Show		4 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		75 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		5 75	
		—————	135 25
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	41 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	44 50		
“ “ Dairy “	2 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	5 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	7 25		
		—————	101 25
“ Preparing Show Grounds		80	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		10 50	
“ Working Expenses		7 86	
		—————	120 41
Balance in hand			14 84

REPORT.

In presenting this report of the proceedings of the past year, the Directors beg to congratulate the members on the success which has attended the Society, although the Society has been in operation five years—the past is the first year that it has been able to obtain recognition by the Government, and to become entitled to share in the Legislative Grant. Having made such an advance, your Directors think it may be interesting to trace the progress of the Society from the beginning. Starting in 1865 with a subscription list amounting to about five dollars, it received a great impetus in 1866, through the exertions of Mr. J. C. George, the then President, who was the means of raising the list of subscriptions to twenty dollars. In 1867 the amount subscribed, including a balance in hand, was twenty-four dollars; this was owing in great part to the countenance and support of Mr. Gander, who subscribed five dollars for himself and two sons, which induced liberal subscriptions from Mr. J. C. George, Mr. J. Cleak, and Mr. William Johnston. In 1868 the amount subscribed was nearly thirty dollars, owing principally to a recommendation urged by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. P. Harding, being adopted, of raising the subscription from twenty-five cents to fifty, in view of still further raising it to a dollar the next year, which was done in 1869, and by the exertions of the President, Mr. John Wilson and the Secretary, aided by other influential members and friends, the requisite number of members was obtained, and the Society fairly started as an organization in connection with the Electoral Division Agricultural Society of North Hastings. The amount sub-

scribed the past year was fifty dollars from as many members; there was also a sum of four dollars fifty cents paid by exhibitors who were not enrolled on the list of members; a further sum of four dollars fifty cents additional subscriptions from nine members to entitle them to a copy, free, of the *Ontario Farmer*; another amount of one dollar twenty-five cents arrears of members in former years of the Society; which with seventy-five dollars from the County Society, makes the income of your Society for the past year amount to \$135.25.

Your Directors advert with much pleasure to the success of the first exhibition under the extended operations of the Society. There were 291 entries, and many of the articles were particularly good. The show of cattle was such as your Directors believe was not surpassed at some exhibitions in the front country. There were 60 head of horned cattle on the ground, besides horses and sheep. The best lot was by Mr. D. Kelly, who took a prize for every animal he exhibited. The show of grain was very fine, several samples of spring wheat weighing $63\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to the bushel. Some common mixed oats weighed $42\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. the bushel, and potato oats $43\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The show of roots was good, many samples of very fine and sound potatoes being exhibited. The Secretary reports that he exhibited some fine shorthorn carrots, and some long Altringham carrots, from seed which he imported from England, and which were much admired. Also some yellow Aberdeen turnips from English seed, which took a prize. The show of needle work, and articles of domestic manufacture although good in quality, was not extensive, owing, as your Directors believe, to the gentlemen who drew up the list of premiums not feeling justified in appropriating a greater amount to that department.

In resigning their office into your hands they must again congratulate you not only on the success the Society has already achieved, but on the improving prospects thereof, as they have reason to believe a much larger amount will be available for the purposes of the Society next year than was last. And recognizing as they do that the object of these Societies so liberally supported, and so well regulated by the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture, is to encourage Agriculture in all its branches, they strongly urge future Directors to give liberal prizes to any member who will introduce valuable and varied kinds of seeds, grain, roots, &c., and superior breeds of cattle and sheep.

Madoc.

NOTE.—From the imperfect return made by this Society, it appears that the balance in hand January 16, 1869—\$148.95—has been reduced by incidental expenses to \$134.76 January 18th, 1870. The report contains a minute of the officers elected at the annual meeting, held January 8th, 1870, but no account of the number of members, or of having held an exhibition for 1869; nor does any portion of the Legislative Grant appear to have been paid to this Society.

HASTINGS, EAST.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		103 75	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		170 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		13 70	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Subscriptions to Building Fund.....		100 75	
		1088 20	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	220 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	77 67		
“ “ Dairy “.....	12 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	65 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	72 75		
		457 67	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By L. G. to Township Societies.....		140 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		250 74	
“ Agricultural Publications		114 75	
“ Working Expenses.....		115 04	
		<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
			1078 20
Balance in hand.....			<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
			10 00

REPORT.

The President and Directors, in presenting their second Annual Report, have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the prosperous condition of the Society, and the success that attended the exhibition last autumn. Although the day was wet and cold, yet the attendance was great, and the number of entries in the several classes amounting in all to 1,127.

The show of horses in their several grades of draught, general purposes, as well as brood mares and young colts, was excellent.

The display of cattle was good, particularly Durhams and grades, there being many fine animals of both classes on exhibition. Also, a goodly number of Devons and Ayrshires.

In the sheep department the competition was very great, especially in Leicesters, South-downs and Merinoes. The Cotswolds were few in number, but were really splendid animals.

As fine a display of pigs, of the Suffolk, Berks and Yorkshire breeds was shown as could well be found; the exhibitors having spared no expense in procuring choice animals of the the different kinds to breed from.

The show of the different kinds of cereals was really good, especially wheat, barley and peas, in all of which this Riding particularly excels; this division having long been considered as the granary of the Bay of Quinte section of the country. The roots and other vegetable productions were also good.

There was of carriages and agricultural implements a goodly supply, and quite in keeping with the usual interest taken by manufacturers in this department.

In domestic manufacture the exhibition particularly excelled, especially in articles manufactured from wood.

* * * * *

The dairy productions were truly excellent, there being many old established dairies in the riding; also several well conducted cheese factories, which produce an article second to none in the Dominion or in the neighbouring States.

In fruits a very choice collection of the various kinds were shown; and the plants and flowers, together with the ladies' contributions to the floral department, rendered the Agricultural Hall, where the articles were exhibited, very attractive indeed.

Your Directors would remark that general improvements are going on briskly. Elegantly finished houses, large and commodiously built barns, and other out-buildings have been erected. Much land has been drained, and preparations are being made to drain on an extensive scale the coming season, if laborers can be obtained. There is a large addition to the agricultural implements since last report. Your Directors recommend more attention to the proper rotation of crops, and the keeping down of weeds, for what will support one big thistle will support at least one stalk of wheat. Drain your farms three feet deep, and you will find it pay you better than buying new land, or any other way you can invest your money.

Tyendinaga.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		29 24	
“ 84 Members' Subscriptions.....		84 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
		<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
			253 24

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	99 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	37 75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	6 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 70		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	21 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	31 50		
		203 20	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		11 51	
“ Working Expenses.....		16 90	
		<u>231 61</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>21 63</u>

REPORT.

The Society still continues in a prosperous condition, the membership being about the same as last year ; and the annual exhibition of this year was, on the whole, considerably in advance of any ever before held in this Township.

The show of cattle, though fair, was not equal to that of 1868, and certainly not what might be expected from a Township like Tyendingaga.

In horses, the show was better and the number of entries greater than last year. The sheep and swine were also very good.

The samples of grain and roots on exhibition were excellent in quantity and quality, and would compare favourably with any of the neighbouring Township or Division Shows.

The farming Implements shown, in some departments (especially waggons), were creditable to the makers. Domestic manufactures and dairy produce were large, and of good quality.

Some fine varieties of fruit were also on exhibition ; and, altogether, the annual exhibition of 1869 was a success, and creditable to all concerned in it.

The crops throughout the Township generally were good, though saved with some difficulty on account of the heavy rains during the latter end of harvest ; and had it not been for the very general use of improved reapers, mowers, and other labour-saving machinery, a good deal of grain would have been lost entirely.

The reapers that seem to be most approved by farmers here are the Kirby's self-raker, Ohio, and Buckeye.

HASTINGS, WEST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		40 28	
“ 175 Members' Subscriptions.....		175 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		89 86	
“ Legislative Grant.....		501 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		25 32	
		<u>831 46</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	162 20		
“ “ Field Products.....	57 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	36 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	16 50		
“ “ for Agricultural Implements.....	56 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	114 55		
		<u>443 00</u>	
“ “ previous year.....		58 25	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		128 75	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Working Expenses		99 83	
		<hr/>	729 83
Balance in hand			101 63

HURON, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 666 Members' Subscriptions		666 00	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Canada Company's Donation		30 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		7 00	
		<hr/>	1403 00
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		0 22	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	374 00		
“ “ Field Products	85 00		
“ “ Dairy “	22 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	43 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	60 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	68 50		
	<hr/>		
Unpaid	654 00		
	70 75		
		<hr/>	583 25
“ L. G. to Township Societies			420 00
“ Prizes for previous year			27 25
“ Working Expenses			185 98
		<hr/>	1216 70
Balance in hand			186 30

REPORT.

The Directors of the North Riding of Huron Agricultural Society have much pleasure in presenting to the meeting this their second annual report.

As far as the interests of the Society are concerned, the past year has been one of success equal to the most ardent expectation of the most sanguine well-wishers of the Society. The Directors have much pleasure in reporting this the largest, and, consequently, wealthiest Agricultural Society in the Dominion, which, of itself, speaks volumes for the intelligence, industry and perseverance of the agriculturalists of North Huron; and, while our Society is so far ahead, in point of numbers and wealth, of the Societies in the older and wealthier Counties, we are not far behind them in the excellence of our stock and manufactures, as evidenced by the exhibitions of the Society during the past year.

The exhibitions (three in number) held under the auspices of this Society, were all that your Directors could wish, excelling, in number of entries and quality, that of any show ever held in the County heretofore. And your Directors would call special attention to the number and excellence of the entire horses exhibited at the Spring Show of this year.

Your Directors feel regret at being compelled to notice the comparative failure of the crops, especially wheat, in the Riding during the past season, which, to a great extent, was no doubt owing to the untoward weather, thereby causing, no doubt, embarrassment to the poorer class of our farmers. * * *

Ashfield and Wawanosh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		20 82	
“ 100 Members' Subscription.....		106 50	
“ Admissions to Show		28 60	
“ Legislative Grant.....		83 64	
		<u>239 56</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	74 75		
“ “ Field Products... ..	16 00		
“ “ Dairy “	10 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	18 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	36 00		
		<u>156 25</u>	
“ Working Expenses		30 38	
		<u>186 63</u>	
Balance in hand			52 93

Grey.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		67 65	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		85 00	
“ Admissions to Show		22 32	
“ Legislative Grant.....		29 65	
		<u>204 62</u>	
CR.			
By Amount of Prizes	104 25		
“ Working Expenses.....	7 47		
		<u>111 72</u>	
Balance in hand			92 90

Howick.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 78 Members' Subscriptions.....		78 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		22 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		72 88	
		<u>172 88</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	51 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	29 75		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures ..	52 25		
		<u>139 75</u>	
“ Working Expenses		31 33	
		<u>171 08</u>	
Balance in hand.....			1 80

Morris.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		42 25	
“ 87 Members' Subscriptions		87 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		56 06	
		<u>185 31</u>	

	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	71 00		
"	" Field Products.....	15 00		
"	" Dairy "	5 00		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	6 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	5 50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	15 75		
			118 25	
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....		17 18	
"	Working Expenses		22 88	
				158 31
	Balance in hand			27 00

Turnberry.

	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Members' Subscriptions.....		120 00	
"	Legislative Grant.....		112 16	
"	Proceeds Sale of Seed Wheat.....		2 00	
				234 16
	CR.			
By	Amount of Premiums and Incidental Expenses.....		210 16	
				210 16
	Balance in hand.....			24 00

Wawanosh, East.

	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand		18 84	
"	128 Members' Subscriptions		98 00	
"	Admissions to Show		10 80	
"	Legislative Grant.....		65 42	
"	New Members' Subscriptions		16 21	
				209 27
	CR.			
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	55 75		
"	" Field Products	15 25		
"	" Dairy "	5 75		
"	" Horticultural Products	3 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements	5 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	8 62		
			93 37	
"	Prizes previous year.....		3 50	
"	Preparing Show Grounds		103 75	
"	Working Expenses.....		8 65	
				209 27

HURON, SOUTH.

	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		46 00	
"	144 Members' Subscriptions		144 00	
"	Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
"	Contribution from Tuckersmith Society		252 00	
"	Donations and Grants.....		97 99	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....		31 00	
				1270 99

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	361 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	85 50		
“ “ Dairy “	19 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	35 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	50 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	65 50		
“ “ Mowing and Reaping Matches.....	33 00		
“ “ Bands and Essay on Turnip Culture	30 00		
	—————	680 00	
“ “ L. G. to Township Societies.....		414 53	
“ Working Expenses		176 46	
		—————	1270 99

REPORT.

We, the Directors of the South Huron Agricultural Society, in connection with our Annual Report, beg leave to say, that, as far as Agricultural Societies are concerned, we are progressing favourably. We have five Branches and one Horticultural in connection with our Society. There is only one Township in our Riding without a branch, but we expect one will be established there in good time.

The past season, upon the whole, has been rather a backward one for the agriculturalist, being too wet for the generality of our soils; and the price of agricultural products, especially of grain, rather below a paying figure. Wheat, both fall and spring, was considerably below an average; other grain crops about an average, especially oats, which were an extra good crop. All root crops were generally below an average. Fruit about an average crop—a large quantity of apples were destroyed by frost early in the fall. The early setting in of winter also prevented many from saving their root crop, considerable quantities of turnips and potatoes being still in the ground. The manufacture of dairy produce is largely on the increase. We have to report eight cheese factories in operation in our Riding, which turned out something like 120 tons of cheese the past season, and more factories are building, to come in operation next season. The tendency of the times appears to be to grow less wheat, and to go more into dairy produce and stock raising.

The past season has demonstrated more and more the necessity of some extended system of underdraining. We would gladly welcome any municipal or governmental scheme which would tend to assist or encourage our farmers to drain their soil.

Hay.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		42 75	
“ 97 Members' Subscriptions		104 75	
“ Legislative Grant		58 12	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....		1 00	
		—————	206 62

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	67 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	20 50		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	11 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	7 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	9 15		
	—————	122 40	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		17 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		24 55	
		—————	163 95
Balance in hand.....			42 67

		<i>Stanley.</i>		
Dr.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand		80 12	
"	Members' Subscriptions		70 00	
"	Admissions to Show		22 75	
"	Legislative Grant		43 75	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		13 25	
Cr.			<u>229 87</u>	
By	Prizes for Live Stock	61 00		
"	" Field Products	7 00		
"	" Dairy "	5 50		
"	" Horticultural Products	4 75		
"	" Agricultural Implements	11 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	18 50		
"	" Ploughing Match	26 00		
		<u>133 75</u>		
"	Unpaid	14 25		
			<u>119 50</u>	
"	Preparing Show Grounds		28 19	
"	Prizes of previous year		3 50	
"	Working Expenses		21 50	
			<u>172 69</u>	
	Balance in hand			57 18

REPORT.

We find that, during the past year, a growing interest has been manifested by our farmers and the public generally in agricultural and horticultural products, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of money that has prevailed for the past year, we, as a Society, were never in a more prosperous condition than we are at present. On the whole, we are prospering favorably; our stock is improving very rapidly, especially horses and sheep. We have, however, to regret that a deeper interest is not taken in the raising of thoroughbred cattle. We hope, however, that ere long this will be attended to, and that we will take our place in the foremost ranks among the Agricultural Societies in the Province of Ontario. With regard to grain, we are a little on the advance, but in poultry we are behind the times. But our Farmers and others are waking up in this particular. On the whole, we may say that things among us are moving in the right direction.

		<i>Stephen.</i>		
Dr.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	141 Members' Subscriptions		141 00	
"	Admissions to Show		104 80	
"	Legislative Grant		72 50	
"	Municipal Grant		20 00	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		5 50	
Cr.			<u>343 80</u>	
By	Prizes for Live Stock	172 75		
"	" Field Products	23 75		
"	" Dairy "	11 00		
"	" Horticultural Products	18 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements	50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	59 95		
		<u>285 95</u>		
"	Working Expenses		54 11	
			<u>340 06</u>	
	Balance in hand			3 74

Tuckersmith.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 279 Members' Subscriptions.....	285 75	
“ Admissions to Show.....	365 25	
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00	
“ Municipal Grants.....	120 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	46 00	
	<hr/>	957 00
Cr.		
By Balance due Treasurer.....	47 74	
“ Contribution towards prizes of Union Society.....	252 00	
“ Prizes at Spring Show.....	31 00	
“ “ for previous year.....	19 75	
“ Paid in purchase of Grounds.....	125 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	402 17	
“ Purchase of Seed.....	29 10	
“ Working Expenses.....	46 54	
	<hr/>	953 30
Balance in hand.....		3 70

NOTE.—This Society united with the South Huron Society, and held the Show at Seaforth.

Usborne.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		13 14	
“ 58 Members' Subscriptions		60 25	
“ Admissions to Show.....		15 88	
“ Legislative Grant.....		35 73	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....		1 70	
		<hr/>	126 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	43 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	13 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	5 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	7 65		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	7 50		
	<hr/>	81 65	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		2 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		24 05	
		<hr/>	107 95
Balance in hand.....			18 75

Goderich Horticultural Society.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 96 Members' Subscriptions.....		126 25	
“ Admissions to Show.....		36 96	
“ Legislative Grant.....		64 38	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		80	
		<hr/>	228 39
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruit.....	43 00		
“ “ Flowers.....	20 75		
“ “ Vegetables.....	38 75		
“ “ Ladies' Work.....	2 00		
	<hr/>	104 50	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds		16 80	
“ Horticultural Publications.....		17 96	
“ Working Expenses.....		52 00	
		<hr/>	191 26
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 37 13

REPORT.

This Society was organized and incorporated in January, 1869.

The members of the Society have held monthly meetings during the year. A library of Horticulture has been established, and the books have been in circulation amongst the members.

Discussions have also been held during the year upon the following subjects, viz. : “The insects injurious to our fruit trees.” “The most desirable class of small fruits for cultivation.” “The capabilities of this section of country as regards soil and climate for raising apples, pears, and plums.” “The most profitable varieties of strawberries for cultivation.” “The Circular from the Honourable John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture, requesting information as to the kind of fruits best adapted to this section of country.”

The Horticultural Exhibition was held upon the 15th day of September. There were two hundred and sixty-eight entries made.

KENT.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		112 14	
“ 130 Members’ Subscriptions		130 00	
“ Admissions to Show		83 43	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		35 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....		4 75	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		43 50	
		<hr/>	1108 82
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	223 00		
“ “ Field Products	33 25		
“ “ Dairy “	16 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	6 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	15 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	40 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	37 00		
“ “ Shearers and Wool.....	28 00		
		<hr/>	400 00
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		32 10	
“ Working Expenses		160 04	
		<hr/>	1012 14
Balance in hand			<hr/> 96 68

REPORT.

Your Directors in making their Annual Report, although they cannot state that the Society has made many additions to the membership, are happy to be able to say that the numbers as compared with the year before show a slight increase, and they have no doubt

if efforts are made that a permanent improvement would take place in the subscription list. Your Directors therefore trust that steps will be taken to obtain subscriptions, as with so many competing societies in existence, it is absolutely necessary to use exertions if the position of the Society is to be maintained.

Your Directors are glad to see that in addition to the large amount raised by the different Townships for the purpose of drainage, that the Local Legislature has appropriated a considerable sum for the same object; and as part of this County requires leading channels to serve as arteries to the private drains, it is to be hoped that a portion will be applied here, as these leading drains are beyond the means of private individuals to carry out.

It is satisfactory to see that machines are being invented, and brought forward to facilitate the formation of under drains, as by this means the expense will be much lessened, and thus remove one of the great hindrances in the way of this desirable improvement.

It must be a source of congratulation to observe the advance made of late years by the manufacturers of the Province, in the production of articles, such as implements, &c., required by the farmers. Your Directors allude to this with the greater pleasure as the capital of this County fairly maintains its position with the rest of the country, there being several manufacturing establishments in Chatham that would be a credit to any city in the Dominion.

Although the season of the past year was one of an exceptional character, the crops were abundant on the whole, and to the farmer must have been remunerative, notwithstanding the low price of wheat.

With regard to new seeds, &c., the only things introduced into this county the last season were potatoes of the Early Rose and Harrison sorts, which, your Directors are informed, did well.

Your Directors would mention with pleasure the fact that our farmers continue to manifest a growing interest in regard to the improvement of sheep and cattle, several choice and valuable animals of both these classes having been purchased during the past season, and brought into the county.

The usual Exhibitions were held during the year. The Spring Show was an average, but owing to the poor character of the stallions competing for the County Prize, the judges very properly withheld the premium.

The Fall Fair was good, with the exception of the display inside the Exhibition Building, which was a falling off as a whole. The Ploughing Match—a small turn out of ploughmen took place, but the ploughing was good. * * * *

County of Kent Agricultural Society,

Chatham, 19th April, 1870.

Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture, Toronto.

Sir,

Mr. Buckland having given me to understand that you were desirous of being put in possession of any facts connected with the agriculture and manufactures of this county, which might be of sufficient interest to be worthy of quotation in connection with the publication of the Annual Report of the County Agricultural Society, I beg leave to embody the following, with the hope that they may be of service.

As the drainage of our lands is of primary importance in connection with agricultural improvement, the following statement, showing the amounts raised and expended, under the powers given in the Municipal Act for drainage purposes, by the different townships, will be interesting.

	Amount raised by By-law.	Expended.
Raleigh.....	\$21,977	\$18,000
Howard.....	15,967	12,954
Camden.....	4,026	1,605
Oxford.....	2,300	2,206
Zone.....	6,054	3,133

	Amount raised by By-law.	Expended.
Dover	\$3,806	\$2,436
Tilbury East	1,800	1,800
Chatham.....	25,245	3,880
Harwich	12,062	12,062
Romney	1,296	529
	\$94,533	\$58,605

These amounts will be increased, as the process of raising money for this purpose is still going on, shewing that the farmers are getting fully alive to the benefits arising from the outlay, the whole being, as you are aware, a self-imposed tax by the majority of the owners of the property so drained.

The manufacture of tiles for underdraining, has likewise been commenced in the county, there being two or three parties now engaged in making them, to what extent I am not able to say, but one party made about 100,000 last year.

In the manufacture of cheese, this county is making progress, before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, nearly all the cheese consumed in this county, was imported from the States; now I am happy to say, we make all that we require, consequently we are becoming exporters.

We have two cheese factories established in the county, making about 60,000 lbs. per annum; there are likewise several dairy farms which turn out 40,000 to 50,000 lbs. more. I cannot speak with that correctness I could wish to do, in consequence of several of the cheesemakers not having answered my letters of enquiry.

As you are aware, a large export of grain and lumber takes place from this county. Last year barley was shipped from this part to Chicago! This was quite a new feature in the barley trade, whether it may continue or not remains to be seen; however, it shows our barley must have great acceptance in the American market in spite of their protective duty, or our shippers would not have ventured upon such a speculation.

I am not able to say much about the export of fruit from this quarter, as the only reliable information I could get was that of the quantity sent to the States, to which market only between 500 and 600 barrels of green fruit were sent. Many parties are now planting grape vines in the County, the sort mostly brought to market has been the Concord, which every one says does well here. Buyers from the other side are continually here purchasing the choicest of our live stock.

As the improvement of this town is an index of the general advancement of the neighbouring country, I add a few facts showing the progress made here.

Lately a very good and commodious Woollen Factory has been built at considerable outlay, for the manufacture of Tweeds, Fulled Cloths and Flannels. It is what is called a two-set mill. A large and commodious Foundry has been erected, at which they manufacture machinery of various kinds, and Steam Engines. The first Steam Fire Engine ever made in this Province was manufactured there last year. They likewise make a variety of Farmers' Implements, Threshing Machines, &c. There are two other Machine Shops, for the manufacture of Steam Engines, Mill work, &c.; and a Foundry for castings, such as Stoves. There are, in addition, several Grist Mills, Saw Mills, a Pump Factory, two Fanning Mill Factories, Sash Factories, &c.

The last two or three years a great number of private dwellings and stores have been built, many of them first-class brick buildings, all showing a marked improvement.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HART, *Secretary.*

P. S.—The cheese factories, &c., include both divisions of the County.

Chatham.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		13	02
“ 93 Members' Subscriptions.....		93	00

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant.....		75 27	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		1 00	
		<hr/>	182 29
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	49 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	17 65		
“ “ Dairy “.....	4 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19 00		
	<hr/>		
“ Unpaid	98 65		
	1 00		
	<hr/>	97 65	
“ Prize of last year.....		1 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		9 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		36 69	
		<hr/>	144 34
			<hr/>
Balance in hand.....			37 95

Harwich.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		50 09	
“ Members' Subscriptions		122 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		128 68	
“ Amount of Notes Collected.....		262 63	
“ Proceeds Sale of Grain and Stock.....		324 86	
		<hr/>	888 76
CR.			
By Prizes for 1869.....	119 00		
“ “ for previous year.....	15 25		
“ W. Clarke in account of Loan.....	572 51		
“ Working Expenses.....	54 23		
		<hr/>	760 99
			<hr/>
Balance in hand.....			127 77

REPORT.

The Board, in presenting their sixteenth annual Report, are happy in having to say that the Society, financially and otherwise, is in a sound, healthy condition.

Since our last annual Report, your Board purchased a car-load of grain, at a cost of \$509.65; also a car-load of sheep, at a cost of \$200.55. When put up for public competition, the grain sold for \$551.70; the sheep for \$168.17. Although having lost one of the most valuable sheep, there is yet a small profit of \$9.67 on the whole transaction.

The Society numbers 130 members.

Our annual show was good. There were 440 entries, and \$123.50 paid in prizes. Your Board have great pleasure in reporting the crops generally good.

Fall wheat was excellent; would average 30 bushels to the acre, and a much larger breadth sown than in 1868. The best varieties were the Scott and Treadwell, also being the most prolific.

Spring wheat—very little sown, and below an average crop. Average about 15 bushels to the acre. Oats were excellent; would average 50 bushels to the acre, and large breadth sown. Rye—good quality, but little sown. Barley—a fair crop; more sown than last year. Average 35 bushels to the acre.

Pease—less sown than in 1868 ; will average 20 bushels to the acre. The Bunch Pea, imported for the Society by Wm. Clark, Esq., has proved the best, being early, more free from bug, and the most prolific yet introduced into the Township.

Beans—some damaged, but a fair average sample. Yield about 20 bushels to the acre.

Hay—good, and well saved ; will average 1½ tons to the acre.

Corn, owing to the heavy spring rains, was late, and not so much sown as the year previous ; but is about an average crop.

Potatoes—a large quantity planted, and of excellent quality. Slightly affected by rot in some localities.

Turnips—very few cultivated.

Carrots—remarkably good ; not many cultivated.

Parsnips—very few cultivated.

Mangold Wurtzel—large crop, and good ; large breadth cultivated.

Apples—below an average.

Peaches—good ; more prolific than last year.

Pears—not largely cultivated, but good.

Tobacco—Grown successfully ; sample good ; 40 to 50 acres cultivated.

Your Board have much pleasure in announcing the purchase of a car-load of seed peas and barley, by Wm. Clark, Esq., for the Society, of the sale of which due notice will be given.

Your Board have heretofore alluded to the subject of drainage. During the last two years, Harwich has made 49 miles of drain, benefitting over 30,000 acres of land, at a cost of nearly \$10,000. In connection with this, under-drainage should not be lost sight of. It is one of the great foundations of agricultural improvement. We cannot too strongly recommend its great usefulness and almost absolute necessity to the thorough success of the farmer.

Raleigh.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		67 79	
“ 94 Members’ Subscription		94 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		94 70	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....		674 00	
“ Loan.....		500 00	
		1430 49	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	82 37		
“ “ Field Products.....	26 69		
“ “ Dairy “.....	8 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 11		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	18 07		
		139 74	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		1 70	
“ Purchase of Seed		621 95	
“ Cash paid on Loans.....		518 41	
“ Working Expenses.....		56 47	
		1338 27	
Balance in hand.....			92 22

REPORT.

Your Directors purchased largely of seed grain : Barley, 250 bushels ; peas, 120 bushels ; Oats, 70 bushels, which were sold by auction, to the members only, at a small gain to the Society. We are happy to state that the quality was good, and appeared to give entire satisfaction to the members, and many have expressed themselves well pleased with the extra fine crops they realized, believing the change of seed to have had a beneficial effect.

The Annual Show was held as usual, but was not altogether a success, though in many of the departments the show was good. In sheep and pigs we believe nothing in the County has equalled it. Many of the animals would have been a credit to the Provincial Exhibition. The ladies did their part well, which added very much to enliven the appearance of the hall. We think they should receive more encouragement by making the prizes larger and a greater variety of articles.

The crops for the past year have been good—the best for many years, though the pea crop, as usual, was almost totally destroyed by the bug. The farmers feel this to be a great loss, as we are of the opinion that a good pea crop leaves the ground in a better condition for wheat than any other.

The farmers in the Township are in a healthy and prosperous condition, though prices are very low for the main staple grains.

We cannot close our Report without a deep regret that the authorities of this thriving Dominion, of which we form a part, have not seen fit to look closely after the interests of the farming community. We particularly refer to the right of our neighbours bringing in all kinds of grain into this Province free of duty, while we have to pay for the same articles 20 per cent. We would like to see free trade between two countries so approximate and closely identified. But if we have it, we want it reciprocal, and not a one-sided affair as we have it, to the damage of the farming community in this Province. Farmers are in general too backward; we hope yet to see them stand up for their rights better than they have done heretofore. Ontario is an agricultural country, and if that fails, everything else must.

The municipal authorities of this Township have done a great deal in drainage during the past year. The benefits will be largely felt; yet there is a large portion of our flourishing Township yet undrained. That portion known as the Raleigh Plains requires a large sum expended in making an outlet to Lake St. Clair. We have great pleasure in observing that \$200,000 have been appropriated during the past Session of the Provincial Legislature for draining such lands, and have reason to hope that we, as usual, will not be neglected.

Tilbury, East.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		36 77	
“ 120 Members' Subscriptions		120 00	
“ Legislative Grant		123 54	
CR.			280 31
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 55		
“ “ Field Products	15 75		
“ “ Dairy “	3 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	1 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match	21 00		
		120 05	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		2 12	
“ Purchase of Live Stock		139 28	
“ Working Expenses		15 00	
			276 43
Balance in hand			3 86

KINGSTON.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		165 12	
“ 130 Members' Subscriptions		239 50	
“ Admissions to Show		102 12	
“ Legislative Grant		350 00	
			856 75

Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	34 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	26 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	12 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	240 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	135 25		
	<hr/>		
	449 00		
Unpaid.....	6 00		
	<hr/>		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		443 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		13 62	
		<hr/>	
			239 21
			<hr/>
			695 83
Balance in hand.....			<hr/>
			160 92

REPORT.

Throughout Canada the past season has been a most abundant one. In our own “Electoral Division” all sorts of roots, fruits, vegetables, grasses, and cereals were most abundant. The crops of apples, pears, and plums, save for that terrible pest the curculio, of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants were both large and fine. The Kent cherry was also most plentiful. Outdoor grapes were, owing to the abnormally cool and damp season, the sole exception. Of those of which I had any personal experience or observation, the Delaware and Hartford Prolific were the earliest and ripest.

I am glad to see that the numbers of conservatories, of orchard houses, and of cold graperies under glass, are on the increase, and that by and by we are likely to have a fair supply of foreign grapes.

The insect enemy, and his name is legion, is one source of danger. White hellebore, coal oil, crizylic soap, tobacco, pyrethrum roseum, quassia, lime, potash, &c., have been singly and in combination variously recommended, and more or less successfully employed. Jarring the trees has been found hitherto to be the only effectual mode of preventing the ravages of the curculio, though lately there have been rumours of the discovery of a remedy. Open mouthed bottles, containing sweetened water, and lamps at night have been proved by some to be an effectual method of trapping various moths and insects, and he who traps one moth does more good than he who destroys many caterpillars. These plans, however, are subject to a few drawbacks, as we are liable to destroy some friend amongst many enemies. And here I am reminded that this is a question with which the true horticulturist ought to make himself conversant, for there are some insects which belong to the class of carnivora, and which ought to be encouraged as our natural allies in the work of destruction.

But what avail the efforts of the individual, if the gardens of his neighbours are suffered to be nurseries for every injurious seed and destructive insect. There ought to be some law passed to enforce the destruction of, at least, the gooseberry and currant worms, or in the event of this duty not being performed, of the trees themselves.

I am glad to observe that the love of flowers is growing and spreading, and we have some professional and amateur Floral Establishments, and a nursery or two for trees, which, if still small, yet yield to none in the vigour, beauty, and healthfulness of their productions.

At our Spring Show the entries were.....	765
“ Fall “ “ “ “.....	680
	<hr/>
Total.....	1445
	<hr/>
The number of members.....	130
	<hr/>
The Receipts of the year 1869.....	\$691.62

Balance from 1868.....	\$165.13
Amount paid in Premiums and Expenses.....	— \$856 75
	695 83
Balance on hand May 1st, 1870.....	\$160 92

J. A. ALLEN,
President.

LAMBTON.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....			97	34		
“ 214 Members' Subscriptions.....			222	00		
“ Admissions to Show			87	00		
“ Legislative Grant			700	00		
“ Municipal Grant			150	00		
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....			82	59		
“ Extra Subscriptions for Special Prizes.....			165	50		
“ Agricultural Publications			33	00		
					1537	43
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	312	19				
“ “ Field Products	106	13				
“ “ Dairy “	28	55				
“ “ for Horticultural Products.....	32	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	36	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	45	62				
“ “ Ploughing Match	152	00				
	712	99				
Unpaid	48	13				
			664	86		
“ Prizes previous year.....			11	75		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			389	10		
“ Purchase of Seed.....			111	05		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			10	22		
“ Agricultural Publications			33	00		
“ Premiums for Horses at Spring Show.....			20	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			156	92		
					1396	90
Balance in hand.....					140	53

REPORT.

In presenting their Report for the past year, your Board feel that they have but little of interest to communicate. The past season was probably one of the wettest and coldest that we have ever known. Seeding was late, and the ground generally in bad condition. The excessive wet of June and July did a great deal of damage both to the grain and roots, also causing a late harvest, which, from the slow ripening of the grain, was prolonged to a most unusual length for this country. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the harvest, as a whole, was better than might have been expected. Fall wheat was the best crop we have had for a number of years. Oats were probably the largest crop ever reaped in this County. Spring wheat, pease and barley were below the average. Hay was a most abundant crop; though, from the wetness of the weather, it was very difficult to secure it in good condition. Potatoes, in some cases, were very good, but in many instances they were greatly injured by the wet, and afterwards with the rot. Carrots and Mangold Wurtzel

were good ; Swedes were very inferior. Pastures, throughout the season, were good, but, owing to the severe frosts in October and November, feeding commenced much earlier than usual.

Prices of all kinds of grain have been low, which has had a depressing effect on general business. Cattle and hogs, however, have been in good demand, and at very remunerative prices, vast numbers of both having been bought up for the United States markets.

The past season added another signal proof of the advantages of thorough drainage. Where land was well drained, crops were excellent ; where there was little or no drainage, they were, in many cases, almost worthless. Until the lands in this County are well drained, crops will be always uncertain, either in very wet or very dry seasons.

For some years past, it has been thought by not a few of the members of this Society that one day did not afford sufficient time for the annual exhibition. As an inducement to hold the exhibition for two days, extra subscriptions, to the amount of \$165, were obtained, payable on this condition. The Directors finally resolved to make the experiment of holding the show for two days, and being satisfied that this is an improvement, would recommend its continuance to their successors.

The exhibition was held at the Society's grounds, in the Town of Sarnia, on the 6th and 7th October. The weather was favourable, and the display, in most departments, was creditable. Horses were well represented. The improvement over those that used to be exhibited twelve or fifteen years ago, is very marked indeed. In cattle, the improvement is not so great. Pure bred animals are not numerous ; but every year adds to their number, and, doubtless, ere long there will be some good herds in the county. Long woolled sheep, especially Leicesters, were, as usual, well represented. Merinoes and other fine-woolled breeds have never been favorites in this county, and very few of them have been exhibited. A few very good hogs were shown ; though, from the difficulty of bringing out these animals, the number exhibited is always scanty. The high price of pork, combined with the low price of grain, has made hogs a very profitable stock this season, and increased attention is now being paid to the improvement of the different breeds.

Lately, we have not had anything like so good a display of wheat as we used to have twelve or fourteen years ago. This year, however, there were some very fine samples of fall wheat ; one, especially, of Deihl Wheat, was certainly the best that has been exhibited here for a number of years. This variety is being introduced into the County, and, if it succeed, will be of very great advantage, as it is greatly superior in quality to the midge-proof, in common use. Of other varieties of grain, the entries were numerous and the quality good.

The Fruit crop, especially apples, being very good, a large quantity and very numerous varieties were exhibited, which either for beauty, size, or quality, we think it would be very difficult to surpass.

Of Dairy Produce, Domestic Manufactures, and Ladies' Work, there was a very creditable display.

* * * * *

At the request of your Board the County Council made the liberal grant of \$150 to the Society for the purpose of getting up two ploughing matches in different parts of the County. Arrangements to carry out this design were accordingly made by your Board. The first of these matches took place on the farm of Mr. Jones, Township of Warwick, on the 26th of October, and the other on the farms of Mr. Mackenzie and Mrs. Galloway, in the Township of Moore. The weather at the time was very unfavorable, but in both cases, very good work was done. At Warwick, prizes to the amount of \$75 were awarded and at Moore (including extra prize of \$5, offered by Mr. Pardee) to the amount of \$77. Doubtless such matches, when properly managed, tend greatly to the improvement of this important branch of Agriculture.

In conclusion, your Board are happy to be able to congratulate the members of this Society on the peace and quietness we enjoy, and the general prosperity of the community. As a people we have abundant cause for gratitude and thankfulness to the Author of all good, who causeth us all things richly to enjoy—who has again crowned the year with His goodness, and surrounded us with His loving kindness and tender mercies.

Bosanquet.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		24 24	
“ 107 Members' Subscriptions		111 25	
“ Admissions to Show		43 15	
“ Legislative Grant.....		47 00	
CR.		—————	225 64
By Prizes for Live Stock	46 00		
“ “ Field Products	15 25		
“ “ Dairy “	6 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	9 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17 80		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	32 25		
		—————	138 55
“ Prizes for previous year.....		10 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		9 00	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		12 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		43 88	
		—————	213 43
Balance in hand.....			12 21

NOTE.—The Directors congratulate the Society on being out of debt, and the success of the Ploughing Match and Fall Exhibition.

Brooke.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		100 44	
“ 195 Members' Subscriptions		254 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		117 00	
“ Proceeds Service of Live Stock.....		37 75	
		—————	509 19
CR.			
By Purchase of Live Stock	270 00		
“ Working Expenses	202 33		
		—————	472 33
Balance in hand.....			36 86

NOTE.—The Society held no Exhibition during the year, but devoted its funds to the purchase and improvement of live stock.

Enniskillen.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		35 90	
“ 89 Members' Subscriptions.....		111 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		50 00	
“ Municipal Grant		125 00	
“ Grant of Petrolia Corporation.....		50 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		16 00	
		—————	387 90
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	107 00		
“ “ Field Products	30 70		
“ “ Dairy “	17 90		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 70		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	12 00		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures.....	22 80		
	<u>202 10</u>		
Unpaid.....	20 25		
		<u>181 85</u>	
" Preparing Show Grounds		14 50	
" Working Expenses.....		62 05	
		<u>258 40</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>129 50</u>

Moore.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		1 72	
" 149 Members' Subscriptions.....		175 18	
" Admissions to Show.....		14 00	
" Legislative Grant.....		79 63	
" Municipal Grant.....		30 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		91 28	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		16 37	
		<u>403 18</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	78 52		
" " Field Products.....	21 52		
" " Dairy "	13 20		
" " Horticultural Products.....	3 20		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 30		
	<u>133 49</u>		
" Prizes previous year		3 95	
" Preparing Show Ground.....		19 00	
" Purchase of Seed		96 38	
" Agricultural Publications		36 00	
" Working Expenses.....		59 25	
		<u>348 07</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>60 11</u>

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

We commenced the year with a balance on hand of \$1.72, and a clean sheet. We then considered the propriety of importing a quantity of seed grain, which we considered was well recommended, as Plot's Midge-proof Spring Wheat, 40 bushels at \$2 per bushel. We succeeded in distributing it to the subscribers at some loss on the first cost, but we consider any losses sustained in this way may be gained by such changes in seed grain. The wheat has not proved as profitable in yield as anticipated by the grower. We cannot omit noticing the generous and liberal spirit manifested towards this Society by the Directors of the Grand Trunk Company, in responding to the request we made, in reducing the charges to half price.

Our Society this year comprises one hundred and forty-nine members, subscribing the sum of \$175.18, receiving 47 Agricultural Papers, as follows:—*Canadian Farmer*, *Ontario Farmer*, *Farmer's Advocate*, and the *American Agriculturalist*, all of which we consider may have left their impressions as guides to the farmer. * * *

The past year has, we consider, been a year of an unusual character—a variety of changes in the atmosphere, a very late spring, followed by a late and cool summer, a dreary and endless harvest, an unexpected wintry fall, very disastrous to cereals and vegetables; a year of deplorable and unhappy consequences all over the continent,

in loss of life, shipwrecks, inundations, more than ordinary, which we very much deplore. And yet as Providence has so richly poured forth his blessings upon the agriculturalists of this as well of the surrounding Townships, with an abundant harvest of grain, fruit, vegetables, as well as a thriving stock in the farm-yard, it should be considered as a healthy indication of our present condition compared with the many years of our past experience in this Township. * * * * *

Our Exhibition at Moortown this year was a fair sample of our country produce; the previous day being stormy, must have had a bad effect in preventing parties from a distance of approaching the ground; but considering that drawback, we had a fair display of stock, produce, and feel satisfied that when the number of 509 tickets of entry were made, it must compare favourably, after all, with former years. Cattle and Horses, Poultry, Pigs, Fruit, Fancy Articles and Sheep were amongst the classes carrying off about the same amount of prizes as last year, although we should wish to see a better and fuller competition. The Dairy, Grain, Roots and Implements were not represented as equal to last year. * * * * *

Plympton.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 103 Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
“ Legislative Grant		49 00	
“ Municipal Grant		25 00	
		<u>177 00</u>	
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		5 80	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	88 25		
“ “ for Field Products	27 00		
“ “ Dairy “	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	3 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	2 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	9 25		
		<u>134 25</u>	
“ Working Expenses		24 75	
		<u>164 80</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>12 20</u>

Sombra.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		11 57	
“ 55 Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
“ Admissions to Show		2 68	
“ Legislative Grant		24 25	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		3 25	
		<u>96 75</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	38 25		
“ “ Field Products	10 44		
“ “ Dairy “	2 12		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 60		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	3 70		
		<u>57 11</u>	
“ Agricultural Publications		6 20	
“ Working Expenses		20 46	
		<u>83 77</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>12 98</u>

		<i>Warwick.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		41 61	
"	Members' Subscriptions.....		100 00	
"	Legislative Grant.....		46 50	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		18 44	
			<hr/>	206 55
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	66 87		
"	" Field Products	24 61		
"	" Dairy "	6 75		
"	" Horticultural Products.. ..	4 35		
"	" Agricultural Implements	9 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	26 48		
			<hr/>	138 06
"	Working Expenses.....		46 43	
			<hr/>	184 49
	Balance in hand			<hr/> 22 06

REPORT.

In again tendering you the Annual Report of the Warwick Agricultural Society, we do so under circumstances the most satisfactory. Our Society, as to numbers, is about equal to former years, but in interest a great deal in advance of its predecessors. There seems to be a growing interest to procure stock of all kinds of improved breed. We have bulls of the Durham, Devon, and Galloway species in our midst, and of course there is a diversity of opinion as to which of the breeds is the best, being ruled by taste than otherwise, and we have no doubt that each has its own peculiar merits. In sheep a growing improvement is visible—the Leicesters and Cotswolds seem the favourites. In hogs we have had some good introductions of improved Berkshires, which in some localities has gone far to do away with the old thistle diggers we so often met with in days gone past. The Fall Exhibition was a complete success, the interest taken and the quality of the articles shown would well come up to townships far in advance of us in age. Out of a society comprising one hundred members we had five hundred entries of animals and articles exhibited, and a prize list of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and six cents. The members of our society sent for a quantity of seed—spring wheat—from a distance for which the society paid freightage, but from the wetness of the season, or other causes, we did not see an improvement over seeds grown in our own locality; but this will not deter us from another trial trip to ascertain the advantages of imported seed over that grown in the vicinity. So that you see we are not idlers on the plain, but in years to come hope to give a better account of ourselves and agriculture generally.

LANARK, NORTH.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		147 39	
"	Members' Subscriptions		317 13	
"	Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
"	Municipal Grant.....		400 00	
"	Proceeds Sale of Seed		38 00	
"	" of Note on Merchants' Bank.....		293 04	
"	Ramsay Society, Fund for Union Show.....		216 65	
"	President's Subscription for 2 years.....		10 00	
			<hr/>	2,122 21

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Premiums for 1869		265 50	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		123 45	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
“ Exhibition Grounds, &c.		1095 32	
“ Agricultural Publications		93 00	
“ Working Expenses		110 75	
“ Life Subscriptions to Messrs. Campbell & Glossop.....		13 50	
		<hr/>	2121 52
Balance in hand.....			0 69

NOTE.—No returns of the Township Societies have been received by the Department.

LANARK, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		286 11	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		127 00	
“ Admissions to Show		36 44	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ A. Morris, Esq., M.P., Donation		20 00	
“ A. Code, Esq, M.P.P., Donation		10 00	
“ Receipts for Union Exhibition		54 60	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		15 75	
		<hr/>	1249 90
CR.			
“ Prizes for Live Stock	148 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	42 50		
“ “ Dairy “	32 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	37 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	31 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	65 00		
		<hr/>	357 75
“ Special Prizes in Butter and Cloth		30 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		301 56	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		55 93	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		145 40	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		37 00	
“ Working Expenses		28 00	
		<hr/>	955 64
Balance in hand.....			294 26

Beckwith.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		35 15	
“ Members' Subscriptions		89 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		80 96	
		<hr/>	205 11
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	57 00		
“ “ Dairy “	10 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	8 00		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	25 00		
“ Agricultural Publications.....		161 75	
“ Working Expenses.....		27 00	
		15 64	
		<u>204 39</u>	
Balance in hand.....			72

NOTE.—In consequence of the unusual lateness of the harvest the exhibition was not equal to some preceding years, yet taking all things into consideration the number of exhibitors and visitors was pretty satisfactory.

Montague.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 26	
“ 68 Members' Subscriptions.....		238 64	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
		<u>379 90</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	48 07		
“ “ Field Products	22 23		
“ “ Dairy “	6 81		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 91		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	1 30		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11 51		
		<u>92 84</u>	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		66 50	
“ Purchase of Seed.....		168 05	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		21 80	
“ Working Expenses.....		29 67	
		<u>378 86</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>1 04</u>

LEEDS AND NORTH GRENVILLE.

DR.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		160 61	
“ 85 Members' Subscriptions.....		193 22	
“ Admissions to Show		248 14	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....		104 00	
		<u>1405 97</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	213 85		
“ “ Field Products	30 60		
“ “ Dairy “	13 70		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	34 64		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	43 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	41 08		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	75 00		
		<u>451 87</u>	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		13 75	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		219 00	
Paid by Treasurer.....		17 00	
By Working Expenses.....		150 29	
		<u>1271 91</u>	
Balance in hand.....			134 06

Gower, South.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 52 Members' Subscriptions.....		56 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		61 60	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		2 00	
		<u>119 60</u>	
CR.			
By Purchase of Live Stock.....		80 00	
“ Keep and Expenses, &c.....		48 40	
		<u>128 40</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			8 80

NOTE.—The Society held no exhibition, but devoted its funds to the purchase of live Stock.

Kitley and Elmsley.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		66 10	
“ 74 Members' Subscriptions.....		147 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		162 72	
		<u>376 32</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	75 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	22 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	9 12		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	15 08		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	11 00		
		<u>133 70</u>	
“ “ Keep of Live Stock.....		10 00	
“ Purchase of Seed.....		154 66	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		47 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		22 26	
		<u>367 62</u>	
Balance in hand.....			8 70

Wolford.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
“ 40 Members' Subscriptions.....		88 81	
“ Legislative Grant.....		125 40	
		<u>214 21</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes at Exhibition.....	179 11		
		<u>179 11</u>	
Balance in hand.....			35 10

LEEDS, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		21 22	
“ 72 Members' Subscriptions		80 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Leeds Township Society		243 12	
		<hr/>	1044 84
CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	125 00		
“ “ Field Products	50 25		
“ “ Dairy “	28 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	16 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	35 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	72 50		
		<hr/>	327 25
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		13 13	
“ Agricultural Publications		35 45	
“ Working Expenses.....		30 00	
		<hr/>	825 83
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			219 01

REPORT.

The Directors of the Society have to congratulate the members on the success of farming operations during the past year. Ploughing and sowing began about the middle of April, and went steadily on till the end of May, when the Spring work may be said to have been finished. During June and July the weather continued favorable for crops—being moderately warm with frequent showers, and at the beginning of August the crops presented a most luxuriant appearance. Labor was scarce, but with an ample supply of these invaluable machines—the “Mowers” and “Reapers”—the crops were cut down, and secured in excellent order; and when the “thrashers” came on the result was highly satisfactory, the yield of all kinds of grain being much larger than they had been for many previous years. The “weevil” made its appearance at the usual period, but did not do much damage; in fact, the “Black Sea” wheat, which was the variety principally cultivated, escaped with almost entire impunity. Hay, potatos and root crops generally, were all excellent. Prices, however, have ruled very low—so low, indeed, that many of our farmers have refused to sell their grain, and still hold on to it, waiting a more favorable state of the market. Whether they are acting wisely or not remains to be seen.

Butter and cheese both sold at highly remunerative prices; and this has encouraged our farmers to go more into keeping cows. Several cheese factories went into operation last year in this neighborhood, and it is expected that this year the number will be increased.

As the Leeds Township (formerly called Gananoque) Agricultural Society, has lately been very weak, and was almost entirely kept up by members of this Society, it has been dissolved, and the funds on hand, amounting to more than \$200, handed over to this Society.

The manufactures of Gananoque are still in a flourishing state, and give employment to a large number of people who benefit the agricultural community by consuming many articles of farm produce, which could not be profitably exported.

At the Annual Exhibition of the Society, held on October 7th, the attendance was unusually large, and much interest was excited. These annual “gatherings” are likely to become one of the best institutions of our country, affording, as they do, a fine opportunity for our farmers and their friends to meet after the busy season is over, and derive mutual advantage from the exchange of products and ideas.

Crosby.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		90	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		188 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		136 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		5 50	
		-----	330 40
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	111 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	44 00		
“ “ Dairy “	15 00		
“ “ for Horticultural Products.....	8 00		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	79 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 00		
	-----	273 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		20 50	
		-----	293 50
Balance in hand			36 90

Lansdown.

DR.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		62 72	
“ 100 Members’ Subscriptions.....		106 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		76 50	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		3 50	
		-----	248 72
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	36 00		
“ “ Field Products	20 25		
“ “ Dairy “	13 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	8 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 65		
“ “ Ploughing Match	20 00		
	-----	115 15	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		5 82	
“ Purchase of Live Stock		71 37	
“ Purchase of Seeds.....		38 91	
“ Agricultural Publications		2 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		13 83	
		-----	247 08
Balance in hand.....			1 64

Yonge and Escott.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members’ Subscriptions.....		105 16	
“ Legislative Grant		73 50	
		-----	178 66
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	49 15		
“ “ Field Products.....	11 31		
“ “ Dairy “	5 45		
“ “ Growing Crops	22 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	8 95		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	11 30		

		108 66	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes Half retained.....		54 33	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		3 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		67 00	
		<u>124 33</u>	
Balance in hand.....			54 33

LENNOX.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 36	
“ 215 Members' Subscriptions.....		226 87	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
		<u>930 23</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	222 25		
“ “ Field Products	40 87		
“ “ Dairy “	14 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	32 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	71 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	75 25		
	<u>455 87</u>		
Unpaid	25 75		
		430 12	
“ Prizes for Previous year.....		13 50	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		354 00	
“ Working Expenses		86 85	
		<u>884 47</u>	
Balance in hand.....			45 76

Adolphustown and South Fredericksburg.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 51 Members' Subscriptions.....		51 00	
“ Legislative Grant		50 75	
		<u>101 75</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	68 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	8 00		
“ “ Dairy “	4 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	8 00		
	<u>91 00</u>		
“ Working Expenses.....		10 75	
		<u>101 75</u>	

Amherst Island.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		17 92	
“ 50 Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		50 00	
		<u>117 92</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	77 63		
“ “ Field Products	17 25		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	2 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	5 62		
	<hr/>	107 00	
“ Working Expenses		9 00	
		<hr/>	116 00
Balance in hand			<hr/> 1 92

Ernestown.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 72 Members' Subscriptions		102 00	
“ Legislative Grant		81 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		0 50	
		<hr/>	183 50
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		19 02	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	95 25		
“ “ Field Products	9 00		
“ “ Dairy “	3 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	11 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	15 50		
	<hr/>	139 50	
“ Working Expenses		24 98	
		<hr/>	183 50

Fredericksburgh, North.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		9 29	
“ 88 Members' Subscriptions		88 00	
“ Legislative Grant		88 00	
		<hr/>	185 29
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	85 50		
“ “ Field Products	10 50		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	15 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	26 62		
	<hr/>	155 12	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		9 40	
“ Working Expenses		22 58	
		<hr/>	187 10
Balance due Treasurer			<hr/> 1 81

Richmond.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 53 Members' Subscriptions		94 00	
“ Legislative Grant		85 00	
		<hr/>	179 00
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		11	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	89 25		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Field Products	15 95		
“ “ Dairy “	4 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 60		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	8 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	20 61		
		145 66	
“ Working Expenses.....		36 26	
		<u>182 03</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			3 03

—————

LINCOLN.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		232 20	
To 246 Members' Subscriptions		268 00	
“ Admissions to Show		182 65	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		225 00	
“ Grantham Society		316 44	
		<u>1924 29</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	555 50		
“ “ Field Products	101 75		
“ “ Dairy “	13 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	64 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	17 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	181 75		
	933 75		
Unpaid.....	80 75		
		<u>853 00</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		417 60	
“ Piece of Plate to Treasurer for 11 years gratuitous service..		55 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		272 11	
		<u>1597 71</u>	
Balance in hand.....			326 58

REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Lincoln Electoral Division Agricultural Society, in making this their twelfth Annual Report, would congratulate the Members of the Society generally, for the great measure of success that has attended the working of the Society during the past year. It was gratifying to see our list of Members enlarged and consequently our funds increased, so that we were enabled to extend our Prize list—but it was more gratifying when we come to make the entries for our Fall Show to find them numbering 2289, about one third more than at any previous exhibition.

Our Exhibitions held during the year and the success attending them, we consider unmistakable evidence of progress—as many of the articles, both of produce and manufacture, were superior in their kind and we believe, might have competed successfully at the Provincial Exhibition. We congratulate you on the almost total disappearance of the midge during the past year, and if it should prove that their days are numbered and the farmer be enabled to return to the cultivation of white winter wheat, it will be a great advantage.

Winter wheat of nearly all kinds that was sown, succeeded pretty well.—There has

been some new varieties introduced, the most successful of which seems to be the Deihl.—Wherever it was sown, it gave a satisfactory return.

The “Deihl” is a white wheat, bald, and of very superior quality, quite equal to the far famed Soule’s. There has been a considerable quantity sown last Fall, and should it meet the expectations of those who are cultivating it, there is no doubt but in a short time it will be generally raised. By the way we would caution farmers not to sow too much wheat, or at most, not more than they can cultivate and prepare thoroughly. We recommend to farmers cultivating Barley, that they all raise the same kind, as *mixing*, detracts from its value, for the reason that, different kinds of Barley differ in malting—some varieties requiring a much longer time than others to malt, hence, when mixed, when one variety is done, another will be overdone and *vice versa*. The variety preferred by maltsters is the four or six rowed variety.

We also recommend Farmers and Orchardists to pay more attention to their Trees and Orchards. We have soil and climate well adapted to the cultivation of some of the most valuable kinds of fruit, (particularly the apple,) and if a considerable portion of the land in this locality was planted in orchard, we believe it could not be more profitably occupied—but if you plant do not forget that it is also necessary to cultivate and to prune.

We would also wish to impress on the minds of all farmers, if they aspire to raise Cattle or Sheep successfully, the almost necessity of raising a sufficient quantity of Roots, either Turnips, Mangolds or Carrots to feed them through our long winter and spring—for whatever the breed may be, if they are not properly fed, in a short time they will deteriorate and become any thing but a credit to the owner.

Clinton.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		8 06	
“ 85 Members’ Subscriptions.....		85 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		61 20	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		18 85	
		173 11	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	79 73		
“ “ Field Products.....	19 41		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	15 41		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	28 28		
		142 83	
“ Working Expenses.....		49 56	
		192 39	
Balance due to Treasurer.....			19 28

Grantham.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand.....	37 79	
“ 114 Members’ Subscriptions.....	114 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....	138 96	
“ Municipal Grant.....	80 00	
		370 75
CR.		
“ Paid for Union Show.....	316 44	
“ Working Expenses.....	16 52	
		332 96
Balance in hand.....		37 79

NOTE.—This Society united with the County Society for the purpose of holding a Union Fall Show.

Grimsby.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		40 00	
“ 70 Members’ Subscriptions.....		76 50	
“ Admissions to Show		11 12	
“ Legislative Grant		75 60	
“ Municipal Grant		40 00	
		<hr/>	243 22
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	136 00		
“ “ Field Products	25 75		
“ “ Dairy “	3 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	19 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	2 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	22 00		
		<hr/>	208 00
“ Preparing Show Grounds		9 00	
“ Working Expenses		26 22	
		<hr/>	243 22

REPORT.

The Show was held in Smithville on the 11th October, 1869, and was very satisfactory—an increasing interest being apparent, from the results showing that the Fair was above the average. The entries were about 600—but to judge from them, would hardly be a safe way of estimating the strength of the Fair, or the amount of competition, when we consider that exhibitors were restricted in the number of entries to only one of a kind in Produce and Manufactures—a questionable plan, though no doubt good so far as to induce exhibitors to select their choicest articles. Quite a number of excellent grade cows were shown, and were well spoken of for their dairy qualities—a consideration of particular importance in this section, as we lay claim to the reputation of being extra butter makers, and also in having in this Township two excellent cheese factories. In sheep, Leicesters seemed to be the favorites. There was strong competition in this class, a large number of good sheep being shown, Southdowns being next in numbers, and of Merinos there was a fair display—though by no means fair to look upon, appearances being decidedly against them. Yet there is value and comfort in their oily fleece.

A large number of good teams, such as farmers specially require, were shown for general purposes.

In the Hall there was a large display, proving good crops and the industry of the people. The appearance of the grain was very satisfactory. Our staple wheat was certainly much above the average of many years, both in sample and yield, the growth in this section being from 22 to 40 bushels per acre. The most of the prizes were taken by the South and Western part of the Township. The quantity of fruit shown, and of so many varieties, was certainly highly to the credit of the exhibitors in this department. Quite a number of prizes were taken by fruit grown on the mountain; but of course most of the best fruit was from first-class orchards in the vicinity of Grimsby. Our home-made Fulled Cloth, Flannel, Wool and Rag Carpeting, in the quantity and quality shown, spoke well for the industry of the Ladies in this Township, in whose department there was a fine display of ornamental and useful articles, for particulars of which see Prize List. In the competition for the special prize in packed butter—our wholesale buyers would no doubt have been pleased to have examined the jars—the uniform color and fine flavor told well for the makers, and fully corroborated the belief that first-class butter is made in this vicinity.

Louth.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		20 33	
“ 74 Members’ Subscriptions.....		134 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		95 04	
		<hr/>	249 37

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	142 50		
“ “ Field Products	13 85		
“ “ Dairy “	2 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	22 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	28 86		
	215 21		
Unpaid	5 00		
	210 21		
“ Working Expenses.....		25 50	
		235 71	
Balance in hand			13 66

REPORT.

The Officers and Directors of the Louth Agricultural Society, in presenting this, their Sixteenth Annual Report (as required by statute), have much pleasure in saying that their Annual Show and Fair for 1869 was, in all the essential features of success, the equal of any preceding one. The different departments were well maintained, the rivalry animated and cordial; which was especially the case in the Show of Horses, which, as usual in this Township, was of surpassing excellence, and, as far as quality is concerned, was not inferior to most County Exhibitions. In this Township Light Horses seem to be most numerous, but improvement has been made of late years in Draught Horses, by the introduction into this locality of two Heavy English Horses by Mr. Cooke.

In the Department of Cattle and Sheep the show was unusually fine, and it is very gratifying to observe the increased interest manifest in the introduction and breeding of thorough-bred stock. In Cattle the class of Durhams appear to be the most popular one, of which many worthy specimens were on exhibition. But in Sheep, particularly in the Long woolled Class, there appears to be the most marked improvement, of which some Leicesters, introduced into this Township by Mr. Wyatt, were well worthy of special notice. The show of Swine was not large, but comprised some fine and weighty specimens, chiefly Suffolks.

In Poultry, as there were no premiums offered, the show was very meagre, being only one entry.

We notice with regret the absence of Agricultural Implements, which should occupy a prominent position at every Agricultural Society.

The Grain and Roots were very good in quality, but not in such quantities as our abundant harvest would call for, which was probably owing to the very small premiums offered in these departments.

The Horticultural display, considering the late and unfavourable season, was unexpectedly fine; and it is very pleasing to note that there is more attention paid to fruit culture than formerly. Probably an incentive is the ever increasing demand, fruit being annually exported to Montreal and Europe from this Township.

In the dairy department there were several samples of butter which, judging from appearances, was of an excellent quality. But there was no cheese on exhibition, and a cheese factory started in this locality proved a decided failure from want of co-operative support.

Articles of home manufacture were not largely represented, but were in quality creditable to all.

The ladies also contributed many articles, which elicited much commendation from the novelty and ingeniousness displayed in their construction.

The prize offered by the President was for the best collection of grapes, but owing to the failure of this fruit there were but few competitors.

Under-draining, as yet, has not received as much attention as its importance merits

there are, however, a few in this Township who have tried it, and appreciate the result ing advantages.

Fertilizers, beyond that which is derived from the barn-yard, are scantily employed. Farmers as yet don't appear to have awakened to their importance. Where they are used, ashes, gypsum and superphosphate are the kinds usually employed.

In general, agriculture, as practiced throughout this Township, has not presented a very alluring and brilliant field to the "ambitious and intelligent young man." It is, therefore, with satisfaction that we observe that a "new order of things" is gradually supplanting the "old narrow-minded routine." And we think and hope that the generous advantages offered by the "Ontario Veterinary College," and "Board of Agriculture" will do much in improving and exalting all rural pursuits.

LONDON.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		837 75	
“ 222 Members' Subscriptions.....		222 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		350 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		193 78	
“ Interest.....		9 68	
“ Held over from 1868 for purposes of Provincial Exhibition		300 00	
		—————	1913 21
CR.			
By Prizes for previous year..		13 00	
“ Paid on Exhibitiong Building, &c.....		302 00	
By Working Expenses.....		55 42	
		—————	370 42
Balance in hand			1542 79

NOTE.—This Society held no Show in consequence of the Provincial Exhibition taking place in the City of London.

REPORT.

The Directors of the City of London Horticultural and Agricultural Society, in meeting the members here to-day, have but little to report of their doings as a Society for the past year. They deemed it best, in view of the Exhibition of the Provincial Agriculture Association being held in London during the year 1869, to husband their funds for the present year, 1870, and the Treasurer's account, which has been duly audited, when submitted to you will show a balance in his hands of \$1,544.79, and this without adding interest, the accounts not being made up in the bank. Of this a sum of about \$995.65, arising from the Western Fair receipts, would be divisible with the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, if called for, and in proportion to the amount contributed by them, and the sum of \$547.14, the net receipts of the past year, belong exclusively to this Society. In addition to this, your Directors gave lumber towards preparing for the Provincial Exhibition, to the amount of about \$300, from Western Fair property.

With reference to the future, your Directors would call the attention of the members of this Society, and of the Directors whom they may now elect, to the excellent condition of the principal buildings, sheds, &c., on the Exhibition Grounds, the interior fittings have all been left as they were used at the Provincial Exhibition, and they are in such a state that the expenditure of a very small sum only will be required to put them in proper condition for holding any Exhibition that may be required for 1870. The large expenditure of moneys in 1868 by the Western Fair Committee, and the still larger expenditure of moneys in 1869 by the Provincial Exhibition Association and the Local Committee have furnished all the accommodation that can possibly be required.

The sources from which the funds for 1869 were received are as follows:—

From the City of London.....	\$2,500 00
“ County of Middlesex.....	500 00
“ East Middlesex Agricultural Society....	200 00
“ Sale of sundries on Ground.....	211 25
“ Lumber from Western Fair.....	300 00
	\$3,711 25

The Association spent in fitting up interior of main building, agricultural hall, poultry shed and coops, and repairs on carriage shed and cattle rings, \$2,934.15. Thus the sum of \$6,645.40 was expended in 1869 on buildings and grounds. Several additional buildings were asked for by the Provincial Association, which would have cost some hundreds of dollars more, but the want of funds on the part of the Local Committee prevented their erection.

The Provincial Exhibition of 1869 developed the great resources of our country in all its departments, and particularly this western section, the superiority of which, in an agricultural point of view, was proved by the entries made prior to, and the sale of tickets during the week of the exhibition, the latter being much in advance of any previous exhibition held in any part of this Province. * * * *

Your Directors, in resigning the trust reposed in them for the year 1869, believe that their successors have every reason to anticipate a very successful exhibition in connection with the Western Fair of 1870. That of 1868 was an experiment, and a successful one, yet there were many imperfections in matters of detail. These faults may and ought this year to be avoided. In 1868 there were no funds to commence with, and the prize list was got up by faith in the future. This year there is both money and experience. A much larger prize list may be ventured upon; the co-operation of additional County Societies may reasonably be looked for, and a Western Fair, second only to the Provincial Exhibition, in London, be the result. * * *

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand				61	55	
“ 255 Members' Subscriptions			255	00		
“ Admissions to Show			130	80		
“ Legislative Grant.....			700	00		
“ Borrowed			350	00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			45	57		
						1592 92
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	307	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	49	30				
“ “ Dairy “	16	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products	17	55				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	25	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	56	25				
						472 85
“ L. G. to Township Societies			420	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			674	47		
“ Working Expenses.....			96	33		
						1663 65
“ Balance due Treasurer.....						70 73

ADDRESS given by *Lio E. Shipley, Esq., President of the North Middlesex County Society, and Vice-President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, at the annual meeting of the members of the North Middlesex Society, held in the Town Hall, Ailsa Craig, on the 20th January, 1870 :*

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of a two years campaign in the service of the North Middlesex Agricultural Society, two of the first years of its history, it will not be amiss for me to trespass on your attention with a few remarks. During the past year, the doubtful and perilous experiment of changing from a one day to a two day's show, has been successfully tested. The toils and anxieties attending such change, has been mingled with many gratifying incidents of generous and noble spirited enterprise, which have gone far to relieve those upon whom the burthen of the labour devolved. When reviewing the large number of articles and animals exhibited at the late fall show, I do not see how we possibly could have held the show in one day. I consider the change, from having our stock and implements in one place, poultry in another, roots and vegetables in a third, and fruit and ladies' work in a small town hall, to our present fine grounds and commodious agricultural hall, in one enclosure, is a change that has resulted in a vast amount of benefit to the society and a convenience to all, visitors as well as members. This great undertaking has been accomplished by an amount of labour, expense and loss of time to the committee and other members of the society, which people unacquainted with the details, could never imagine, owing, in a great measure, to the very wet summer making the roads almost impassable. But, notwithstanding all this, through the energy and determination of the committee, some of the members, and also the contractors, all was in readiness in time for the fall show. The energy and enterprise exhibited by many of the members is truly gratifying, some giving timber for the building, some drawing it to the ground, some hauling lumber and fence posts, and others making approaches and levelling the ground, thereby showing the great interest taken by the yeomanry of North Middlesex in the Association. The plan adopted by the committee of charging an entrance fee at the gate, is also a good idea, netting to the society the first year the nice sum of \$180, to be applied towards the building and fence. I say this amount must be considered a very handsome sum, especially when we take into consideration that all members and herdsmen were admitted free. These figures also show that there must have been not less than 1800 visitors at the late show, so that with visitors, members and judges and others admitted free, there must have been over 2100 people present. I understand the inhabitants of Ailsa Craig have, with great liberality, subscribed a handsome sum to be paid next fall, which amount will go towards liquidating the debt which still exists on the building and fence, so that we must consider the society in a very prosperous condition, and I fully trust that in a short time we shall be in a position to wipe off the debt altogether.

But in our exultation we must not forget that we have only commenced to lay the foundation upon which is yet to be built a structure whose usefulness and influence will be continually increasing with experience and proper management of its affairs. Creditable as its former record is, yet every year develops deficiencies and opportunities for improvement. Agricultural Societies in this County are yet in their infancy, and indeed the mass of the people are not yet prepared to fully appreciate their high mission, or to comply with the laborious duties which will be required to develop their highest utility. It must be confessed that by the present system, or rather want of system of conferring awards, but very little satisfaction can be given, and comparatively little good can result from it, hence it is that we so often have that uncomplimentary word "humbug" in connection with our gains, even at the present day when agricultural exhibitions have become fixed facts. There are comparatively few who appreciate their real and legitimate purposes, and that the award of prizes is but one of the means to the accomplishment of an end. The paltry award of premiums must not be compared with the mighty results which accrue from the gathering together of the great mass of intellect which guides and controls the productive industry of the country. Here we find people comparing views and experiences, and thereby acquiring information nowhere else to be attained. To those viewing it in this light, I would say the award of premiums becomes a mere trifle, and but little more than the expressed opinion of three men, whose judgment, like other human beings, is liable to be warped or biased. "What, then," says one, "would you

abolish the system of awards and offer no prizes? Would you offer nothing to stimulate competition in the different classes? If you will not permit persons of superior judgment to decide on superior merits of the article, how are the inexperienced to know which to admire or emulate?" That awards should be made if competent persons can be found willing to discharge faithfully that duty, no one can doubt. A great difficulty arises from the selection of judges. No doubt our Directors have been generally very successful in securing the services of competent men, but the question arises, will these men all attend. Alas, when the day of the show comes we too often find many of them absent; and then one of the most trying duties devolving upon Directors is experienced, namely, the selection of judges to fill the place of the absentees.

The Directors of this Society have been very careful in the selection of judges, generally making it a point to select them from different localities, and persons of known judgment in their class and also of integrity. As far as I am aware, from the commencement of this society, the judges have given very general satisfaction. I am much gratified in seeing so many ladies taking part in adding numerous articles for the exhibition. Their contributions are always very attractive and pleasing, and their presence amongst us we always feel and appreciate. The very full report of our Secretary will show you in detail the operations of our Society for the past year, and its financial condition, which, considering all the improvements which have been made and the amount which has been given in prizes, is in the highest degree satisfactory. Among the most gratifying features of our late fair, was freedom from gambling, thieving, and drunkenness. To those gentlemen who have been actively associated with me in the management of the affairs of the Society, is due this public acknowledgment of my esteem and gratitude for their kindness and forbearance in our numerous meetings together in the past, and I can testify to their earnest wish and endeavours to promote the interest and welfare of the Society. To the Secretary and Treasurer, whose constant devotion to the duties of his post has only been equalled by the intelligence with which those duties have been performed, too much credit can scarcely be given. It only remains with me to thank you and the people of this county for the spirit and liberality with which the efforts of the Managers have been so nobly sustained; regretting only that the imperfect discharge of my own duties should have been so poor a return for the distinguished consideration and uniform kindness with which I have at all times been greeted. I sincerely hope that the triumphant success which has thus far attended our efforts, is only a prelude to a still more useful and glorious future.

Adelaide.

DR.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
To Balance in hand		24 76	
“ 62 Members’ Subscriptions.....		62 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		52 10	
		-----	138 86
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	41 62		
“ “ Field Products.....	7 04		
“ “ Dairy “.....	1 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 48		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	1 50		
		-----	54 39
“ Working Expenses		24 25	
		-----	78 64
Balance in hand			60 22

Biddulph.

DR.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
To Members’ Subscriptions.....		101 00	
“ Admissions to Show		13 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant.....		83 70	
CR.			197 70
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	98 00		
" " Field Products.....	14 25		
" " Dairy ".....	7 25		
" " Horticultural Products.....	1 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	11 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	12 25		
		144 25	
" Agricultural Publications.....		10 00	
" Working Expenses.....		39 31	
			193 56
Balance in hand.....			4 14
<i>Lobo.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		7 25	
" 115 Members' Subscriptions.....		138 00	
" Legislative Grant.....		112 80	
CR.			258 05
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	65 95		
" " Field Products.....	16 10		
" " Dairy ".....	2 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	11 60		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	2 65		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	15 25		
		113 55	
" Agricultural Publications.....		86 25	
" Working Expenses.....		34 75	
			234 55
Balance in hand.....			23 50
<i>McGillivray.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		76 45	
" 54 Members' Subscriptions.....		73 25	
" Admissions to Show.....		1 60	
" Legislative Grant.....		59 60	
CR.			210 90
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	92 75		
" " Field Products.....	21 75		
" " Dairy Products.....	1 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	8 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	3 00		
		134 50	
Unpaid.....	20 00		
		114 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		3 00	
" Prizes for previous year.....		56 25	
" Working Expenses.....		10 50	
			184 25
Balance in hand.....			26 65

Williams, East.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		8 30	
“ 55 Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
“ Legislative Grant		41 31	
		<u>104 61</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	74 25		
“ “ Field Products		60	
“ “ Dairy “		1 70	
“ “ Horticultural Products		40	
“ “ Agricultural Implements		1 00	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		2 00	
		<u>79 95</u>	
“ Prizes of previous year		1 00	
“ Working Expenses		14 59	
		<u>95 54</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>9 07</u>

Williams, West.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		74 09	
“ 86 Members' Subscriptions		88 00	
“ Admissions to Show		51 11	
“ Legislative Grant		68 80	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		4 50	
		<u>286 50</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	109 00		
“ “ Field Products		22 50	
“ “ Dairy “		6 00	
“ “ Horticultural Products		8 50	
“ “ Agricultural Implements		8 75	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		17 75	
“ “ Ploughing Match		21 00	
		<u>193 50</u>	
Unpaid		9 00	
		<u>184 50</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
“ Prize previous year		10 50	
“ Working Expenses		39 66	
		<u>240 66</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>45 84</u>

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		2 19	
“ 334 Members' Subscriptions		334 00	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		49 37	
		<u>1085 56</u>	
CR.			
By L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
For repairing Exhibition Buildings		200 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Paid Treasurer of Provincial Association		334 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		98 75	
		—————	1052 75
Balance in hand			32 81

NOTE.—The Society held no show, as the Provincial Exhibition took place in London the past year.

REPORT.

It is part of our duty as Directors of this Society, to lay before you, at the annual meeting, a report of our proceedings during the year, together with such remarks and suggestions upon the Agriculture and Horticulture of the County, and the Arts and Manufactures therein, as we may be enabled to offer.

The past season has been remarkable for the extraordinary quantity of rain that has fallen, and the unusual cool temperature that prevailed during most of the summer months, resembling, in that respect, the humid climate of Scotland rather than the usual warm, dry summer of Canada. The effect of the abundant moisture on the crops has been to produce an immense growth of straw; but the grain, in many instances, has been injured in quality by being lodged in the field, and also by the frequent rains in harvest.

Still, we have great reason to be thankful that our country is blessed with an abundance for all. Fall wheat, this year, has been an average crop. Spring wheat was generally poor. There seems to be an especial necessity for some new kind of spring wheat, as the Fife is not nearly so prolific as when first grown here; and, although many kinds have been tried, we have not hitherto found anything likely to take its place. Barley and oats were both very heavy crops. The root crop was also very good. The country has derived great advantage from several new kinds of potatoes lately introduced; but, unfortunately, the winter came on so early that many were injured by the frost, or left in the ground altogether.

In comparing the present state of agriculture in this County with what it was a few years since, we believe there is a constant improvement taking place; and in no department is this improvement more conspicuous, than in the large number of labor-saving implements and machines that have been constructed for the use of the farmer, rendering the hardest work on the farm expeditious and easy, compared with the slow and laborious methods of former days. And we think the manufacturers established in our midst certainly deserve our cordial thanks for their unceasing and successful efforts to improve all kinds of mechanical appliances to facilitate the operations of the farm.

As the Provincial Exhibition was held this year in London, of course we have had no County Show to report. It has always been usual hitherto for our County Society to hand over the whole of our funds to the Provincial Association, when their Exhibition was held here. * * * *

As to the Provincial Show itself, comment is unnecessary—it was universally admitted to have been a splendid success, far exceeding any former Exhibition. The people of the west have reason to be proud of the fact that they have always stood pre-eminent for energy and public spirit in supporting Agricultural Shows, or anything else calculated to benefit the community. And, when this year, on account of the visit of Prince Arthur, the inherent loyalty of Canadians was added to the usual motives for attendance, the turn out was something astonishing.

We feel that we have good reason to congratulate the members on our prospects for the future. If we can unite on fair terms with the City Society, as we did in 1868, to hold a Western Fair in this city, we are in a far better position at present than we were at that time to ensure its success. * * * * We have ample accommodation ready for our use without further expense. At that time, too, the Western Fair was an untried experiment, and many were very doubtful of its success; now these doubts have been succeeded by a general feeling of confidence. The manner in which the inhabitants of both county and city cast aside every vestige of sectional jealousy, and nobly united their energies in support of the first Western Fair, has convinced every one that there is

no fear of failure in future as long as the people are animated by the same patriotic spirit, and the Directors take care to avoid even the appearance of partiality in the management.

* * * * *

Dorchester, North.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		38 16	
“ 77 Members’ Subscriptions		85 00	
“ Legislative Grant		72 20	
“ Fines received from parties injuring property at Exhibition		7 00	
		<u>202 36</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 00		
“ “ Field Products	26 50		
“ “ Dairy “	8 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	8 00		
		<u>135 25</u>	
“ Working Expenses.....		17 50	
		<u>152 75</u>	
Balance in hand.....			49 61

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in an improving condition, and the amount of articles exhibited at the last show, exceeded that on any former occasion. With continued perseverance the Directors are of opinion that this Society will attain to a position second to no Township in the country.

London.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		186 84	
“ 141 Members’ Subscriptions.....		141 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		20 00	
“ For Reaping Match.....		10 00	
		<u>497 84</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	199 25		
“ “ Field Products	27 00		
“ “ Dairy “	3 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products..	5 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	10 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	25 25		
		<u>270 50</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		2 00	
“ Working Expenses		47 00	
		<u>320 40</u>	
Balance in hand			177 44

Nissouri, West.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		8 65	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		113 00	
“ Admissions to Show		4 00	
“ Legislative Grant		107 60	
		<u>233 25</u>	

CR.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	95 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	23 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	7 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17 35		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	10 00		
	<hr/>	165 60	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		8 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		18 70	
		<hr/>	192 30
Balance in hand.....			40 95

Westminster.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		11 99	
“ 106 Members' Subscriptions.....		108 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		100 20	
		<hr/>	220 19

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	85 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	44 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	1 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	7 85		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 50		
	<hr/>	143 60	
“ Working Expenses.....		29 10	
		<hr/>	172 70
Balance in hand.....			47 49

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		193 03	
“ 105 Members' Subscriptions.....		119 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds of Farmers' Pic-Nic.....		153 83	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		17 00	
		<hr/>	1183 36
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	170 45		
“ “ Field Products.....	34 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	10 70		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	18 55		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	26 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	59 60		
	<hr/>	319 30	
Unpaid.....	45 80		
		<hr/>	273 50
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		405 90	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		183 00	
“ Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, &c.....		104 00	
“ Prizes previous year.....		42 55	
“ Working Expenses.....		101 81	
		<hr/>	1110 76
Balance in hand.....			72 60

REPORT.

The season of 1869 was unusually wet after 1st of June, producing an abundant crop of all kinds, grain, roots and hay of good quality, except potatoes, many of which rotted in the ground. The weather at harvest time was showery, but cool, damaging hay and discoloring grain, thereby depreciating the value thereof.

The winter set in about the middle of November, and before the roots and fruit were all gathered, a large quantity of apples were frozen on the trees and lost, and a portion of the root crops still remains in the ground. * * *

Drainage by open and covered drains is much more practised than formerly; more attention is paid to rotation of crops, and a decided improvement is visible in agricultural implements and farm management. The Show Fairs prove that a gradual and satisfactory improvement has been in all kinds of domestic animals and domestic manufactures, as well as fruit, especially the smaller kinds. * * * *

Caradoc.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		20 55	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		58 00	
“ Admissions to Show		10 50	
“ Legislative Grant		51 51	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	140 56
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	71 25		
“ “ Field Products	19 75		
“ “ Dairy “	3 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	3 75		
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
Unpaid	106 75		
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	96 90	
“ Working Expenses		29 37	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	126 27
“ Balance in hand.....			14 29

Ekford.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		44 01	
“ 92 Members’ Subscriptions.....		92 25	
“ Admissions to Show		8 20	
“ Legislative Grant		73 63	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		8 00	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	226 09
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	123 85		
“ “ Field Products.....	32 60		
“ “ Dairy “	7 05		
“ “ Horticultural Products	5 10		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	16 55		
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
Unpaid.....	201 65		
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	37 05	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		164 60	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	5 00

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Working Expenses		26 68	
		<u> </u>	196 28
Balance in hand			29 81

NOTE.—The Report remarks that “the standing of the Society financially is pretty good, and taking everything into account we are progressing very favourably.”

Metcalfe.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		53 21	
“ 119 Members’ Subscriptions.....		153 50	
“ Legislative Grant		139 63	
“ Proceeds Sale of Stock		30 50	
		<u> </u>	376 84
CR.			
By Purchase of Live Stock.....		306 25	
“ Working Expenses		12 25	
		<u> </u>	318 50
Balance in hand			58 34

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be making steady progress ; it held no exhibition, devoting its funds to the improvement of live stock.

Mosa.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			5 27	
“ 148 Members’ Subscriptions.....			206 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....			140 00	
“ Municipal Grant (Wardsville).....			25 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....			1 40	
			<u> </u>	378 17
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	139 00			
“ “ Field Products	31 00			
“ “ Dairy “	9 75			
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9 50			
“ “ Agricultural Implements	18 25			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	33 20			
		<u> </u>	240 70	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			21 88	
“ Working Expenses.....			43 49	
			<u> </u>	306 07
Balance in hand.....				72 10

REPORT.

The President and Directors think they have reason to congratulate you on the great improvement both in stock breeding, and in agriculture, within the limits of the Society. It is gratifying to see such great interest taken by members of this Society, as was shewn by our last fair. There were more entries made than at any two former shows. We would urge on members the great necessity of changing their seed grain ; also, in getting several of the new kinds of potatoes and give them a trial, as our old kinds have degenerated so very much. Owing to the great scarcity of farm labourers in this part of the country, much attention is being paid to the introduction of labour-saving machines—no less than fifteen or twenty combined reapers and mowers were brought into the township

during the past year. On account of the unfortunate state of the weather last fall, we could not hold a ploughing match, which is the cause of the large amount of cash on hand. We would conclude by saying that as far as this Society is concerned, it has, to a great extent, been the cause of introducing, year after year, improved stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and especially sheep and swine.

MONCK.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		188 38	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		95 00	
“ Admissions to Show		112 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ From Pelham Society, for Union Show.....		102 00	
“ Donation of J. C. Rykert, Esq.		8 00	
“ Donation of the President.....		15 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		8 00	
		<hr/>	1229 28
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	215 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	66 75		
“ “ Spring Exhibition.....	46 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	15 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	46 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	72 75		
		<hr/>	462 25
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....		25 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		317 55	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		13 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		166 62	
		<hr/>	984 42
Balance in hand.....			244 86

REPORT.

The Officers and Directors have much pleasure in submitting this their second annual Report as follows :—

They believe that the Society may now be considered as permanently established, and that the opposition offered the Society has died away. That in accordance with a resolution passed at the first meeting of the Society in the year 1869, the annual Fall Show was held at Fenwick on the seventh and eighth days of October, and that the show was not inferior to that of 1868. That the number of entries was eleven hundred and twenty-one, being about four hundred more than the fair of the previous year. The weather was pleasant during the two days of the show, and the attendance was quite large. * *

Your Directors are of the opinion that it is advisable to fix upon a suitable place, as near central as possible, for holding the annual Spring and Fall Shows permanently, as the perambulating system does not appear to work satisfactorily. Had the Society been in possession of a suitable plot of land, properly fenced, for holding the last annual show, the receipts, as entrance fees, would have been more than double, judging from the number of visitors who attended.

Your Directors cannot close their report without congratulating your Society on its success, thus in its infancy, and they feel an assurance that with perseverance and proper management, your future shows may excel the past, and not be inferior to any County Shows in Ontario, as they fully believe they have the acting material, as well as the soil and climate, equal to any in the Province for agricultural purposes in stock, grain, roots and vegetables of all kinds; and all that is required to make the County of Monck equal in importance to any in the Province, is a proper development of its natural resources.

		<i>Caistor.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		20 93	
"	53 Members' Subscriptions.....		65 50	
"	Legislative Grant.....		62 40	
"	Municipal Grant		35 00	
			<hr/>	183 83
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	79 75		
"	" Field Products.....	13 70		
"	" Horticultural Products	3 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	9 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	10 45		
		<hr/>	115 90	
"	Agricultural Publications.....		19 64	
"	Working Expenses.....		20 99	
			<hr/>	156 53
Balance in hand.....				<hr/>
				27 30

		<i>Gainsborough.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		18 18	
"	54 Members' Subscriptions.....		54 00	
"	Admissions to Show		2 30	
"	Legislative Grant.....		53 23	
"	Municipal Grant		25 00	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		1 06	
			<hr/>	153 77
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock	56 36		
"	" Field Products.....	13 45		
"	" Dairy	2 99		
"	" Horticultural Products	12 18		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	4 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	11 96		
		<hr/>	100 94	
"	Working Expenses		13 31	
			<hr/>	114 25
Balance in hand.....				<hr/>
				39 52

		<i>Pellam.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		29 46	
"	Members' Subscriptions.....		104 00	
			<hr/>	133 46
CR.				
"	Paid County Society for Union Show.....		104 00	
			<hr/>	104 00
Balance in hand.....				<hr/>
				29 46

NOTE.—The Society held no separate show, but united with the County Society for a fall exhibition.

		<i>Wainfleet.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		4 73	
"	Members' Subscriptions		62 65	
"	Legislative Grant.....		61 92	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		1 50	
			-----	130 80
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	81 25		
"	" Field Products.....	20 20		
"	" Horticultural Products	3 70		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	14 75		
		-----	119 90	
"	Working Expenses.....		10 06	
			-----	129 96
Balance in hand.....				84

		<i>Western Branch (Dunnville).</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Members' Subscriptions.....		162 50	
"	Admissions to Show.....		19 00	
"	Legislative Grant.....		139 61	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		2 00	
			-----	323 11
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	101 50		
"	" Field Products	24 50		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	7 50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	46 75		
		-----	180 25	
"	Preparing Show Grounds		27 00	
"	" Agricultural Publications.....		4 00	
"	Working Expenses.....		21 80	
			-----	233 05
Balance in hand.....				90 06

REPORT.

Immediately on taking office, an effort was made to effect an arrangement with the County Society, whereby the County Fall Show might be held at Dunnville, and, as an inducement for so doing, made the following propositions, viz. :—To furnish all grounds, pens, sheds and other buildings suitable for the accommodation of animals, grain, roots, implements, &c., &c., that might be brought for exhibition, at the expense of this Branch Society; and, in addition to the above, to merge the funds of this Society with those of the County Society, and guaranteed a sum of not less than \$150. This proposition having been declined, and the County Show having been located at Fenwick (a very remote part of the County), your Directors determined to hold a Branch Show at this place; and as all are aware, such show was held on Tuesday, the 12th day of October last. The entries numbered 501, and the amount paid out in prizes was \$180.25. It was the intention of the Directors to have had a Ploughing Match in the month of November last, but as the weather was so unfavourable, they were obliged to postpone it. The unfavourable season prevented the members from making as good a show of agricultural products as was anticipated. The stock, however, was much better. The show of implements and ladies' work was fully up to the average, and on the whole, the Fall Show of 1869 will compare favourably with any branch show in this section of the Province.

NIAGARA.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		81 57	
“ 107 Members' Subscriptions	-	120 00	
“ Admissions to Show		32 05	
“ Legislative Grant		350 00	
“ Municipal Grant		110 00	
		<hr/>	693 62
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	164 00		
“ “ Field Products	49 25		
“ “ Dairy “	14 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	76 50		
“ “ Growing Crops	20 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	46 60		
	<hr/>	371 10	
“ “ Previous year		27 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		12 00	
“ Working Expenses		138 95	
		<hr/>	549 55
Balance in hand			<hr/> 144 07

REPORT.

Before giving you an account of the receipts and disbursements which your Committee are happy to say, are in a very satisfactory state, we would say that the Exhibition of 1869, has in no wise fallen behind its predecessors, especially in those articles for which your Society is so peculiarly favored—the orchard and garden—while the grains, potatoes, roots and other field products compare favorably with any other show in the Province.

Two new features have been introduced into your Society during the past year, one is the admitting of the members of the County of Lincoln Society to exhibit in our show upon payment of two dollars each; this we feel has had a happy effect, and the members of this Society have not suffered from the friendly competition, and it tends to smooth down any little jealousies that may exist between different Societies, and draw closer together those engaged in the same pursuit. Another feature is the offering of prizes for the heaviest yield of turnips, carrots and mangold wurtzel; the judges to decide by measuring and weighing the crops on the ground. The results prove that as great crops of the above roots can be grown in Canada as in any other country; the yield of turnips being thirty tons per acre, carrots twenty-five tons, and mangold wurtzel forty-two tons per acre.

Your Committee are glad to learn that at least one Farmers' Club has been formed within the bounds of your Society, with the most beneficial results, and hope that the example may be followed in every school section.

The past season has been like the one before it, what might be called a trial season. 1868 was extremely dry, and showed the necessity of deep cultivation. 1869 was very wet, and rendered patent to all the advantages of thorough draining; it is to be hoped that the lessons so plainly taught may be well remembered. Your Committee while noticing with pleasure the gradual improvement in stock, regret that the portion of Canada covered by this Society is very much behind other portions of the Province in first class stock. We are as well situated, and even have some advantages, as shorter winters and milder climate over other parts of the Province. It is to be hoped that these defects will soon be remedied, and that we shall add good stock and dairy products now too much neglected to the results of our orchards and fields, rendering our Electoral Division in reality, as it is intended to be by nature, “the Garden of Canada.”

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		100 92	
“ 115 Members’ Subscriptions.....		115 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		24 17	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		4 20	
		<hr/>	944 29
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	224 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	38 73		
“ “ Dairy “.....	11 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 30		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	19 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	60 84		
		<hr/>	358 37
“ “ Ploughing Match Prize of previous year.....		2 50	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		358 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		39 85	
		<hr/>	758 72
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 185 57

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors feel satisfied in stating that agriculture in this Riding is steadily improving, but not in so marked a manner that we are able to make any particular note.

In Horticulture we are much pleased in being able to state there is a great improvement in this Riding, there being a large breadth of land set out in fruit trees, and several persons have gone into the culture of grapes.

In mechanical and manufacturing arts we have nothing to submit, as there are no large manufacturing establishments in this Riding.

Brighton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		25 89	
“ 52 Members’ Subscriptions.....		52 50	
		<hr/>	78 39
CR.			
By Working Expenses.....		5 60	
		<hr/>	5 60
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 72 79

NOTE.—This Society appears not to have received any portion of the Legislative Grant, nor to have held any exhibition during the year.

Cramahe.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		88 00	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		86 50	
“ Admissions to Show.....		15 40	
“ Legislative Grant.....		101 00	
		<hr/>	290 90

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	78 30		
“ “ Field Products.....	8 70		
“ “ Dairy “	4 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 55		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	7 65		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	27 35		
“ “ Growing Crops	11 00		
	—————	144 55	
“ Agricultural Publications		49 50	
“ Working Expenses		33 83	
		—————	227 88
Balance in hand.....			63 02

REPORT.

* * * * *

In comparing 1869 with 1868 your Directors regret to state that there has been considerable decrease in membership, in 1868 the number of members was 157, while in 1869 it was but 70, making a difference of 87—why this should be so your Directors cannot fully ascertain ; in the meantime they attribute it to the change which took place in the Postal Law in reference to agricultural periodicals—preventing the publishers from furnishing them to Societies as cheap as formerly.

As it regards the number of entries at the late Annual Exhibition, the decrease was more apparent than in membership.

Notwithstanding the above discouragements your Directors have hope for the future, inasmuch as the articles exhibited in the Town Hall (with the exception of fruit) if not so numerous were of a better quality than usual, showing conclusively that the soil in this locality is well adapted for the growing of grain and roots of every description, and it is the opinion of your Directors that classes 14 and 16 were more fully represented than at any former Exhibition, showing at once the decided interest taken by the ladies not only in what is useful but also in what is beautiful.

Murray.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		18 01	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		113 25	
“ Admissions to Show		16 47	
“ Legislative Grant		128 00	
“ Trenton Corporation		50 00	
		—————	325 73
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	116 65		
“ “ Field Products	13 95		
“ “ Dairy “	1 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	15 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	12 10		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	48 82		
		—————	207 77
“ Working Expenses		36 14	
		—————	243 91
Balance in hand.....			81 82

		<i>Percy.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			50 35	
“ 105 Members' Subscriptions.....			112 25	
“ Legislative Grant.....			129 00	
			<u> </u>	291 60
		CR.		
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		103 25		
“ “ Field Products.....		19 80		
“ “ Dairy “.....		5 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		7 20		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		10 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		21 80		
			<u> </u>	167 55
“ Agricultural Publications.....			61 62	
“ Working Expenses.....			26 75	
			<u> </u>	255 92
Balance in hand.....				35 68

NOTE.—The Directors intimate that the interest in agriculture is steadily increasing, and that their last show was in advance of its predecessors.

		<i>Seymour.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			6 03	
“ 43 Members' Subscriptions.....			43 00	
“ Miscellaneous.....			1 00	
			<u> </u>	50 03
		CR.		
By Prizes of previous year.....			2 50	
“ Agricultural Publications.....			33 52	
“ Working Expenses.....			5 32	
			<u> </u>	41 34
Balance in hand.....				8 69

NOTE.—This Society held no Show, nor received any amount from the Legislative Grant. The manufacture of draining tiles has been commenced in the Township, and most of the land would be greatly benefited by judicious under-draining.

NORTHUMBERLAND WEST.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			101 40	
“ 192 Members' Subscriptions.....			192 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....			92 70	
“ Legislative Grant.....			700 00	
			<u> </u>	1086 10
		CR.		
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		282 25		
“ “ Field Products.....		106 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....		15 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		19 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		34 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		82 50		
			<u> </u>	540 25

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By L. G. to Township Societies.....	393 78	
“ Preparing Show Grounds	14 50	
“ Working Expenses.....	73 34	
	1021 87	
Balance in hand.....		64 23

REPORT.

Your Directors have again to congratulate you on the increase of members, the number now being 192—an increase of 12 from 1868, and of 64 from 1867. In the Spring your Directors offered premiums for entire horses and fat cattle and sheep in connection with the Fair held at Cobourg, and have to regret that there were so few entries made. The Fall Show was held at Cobourg for two days, and the samples of grain, fruit and roots have never been surpassed, the number of entries at the two shows was 1,209.

* * * * *

The crops in this section have been in a great measure over an average, but were late in harvesting. The root crop was very abundant, but owing to the early frost about a month sooner than usual, a larger quantity of turnips, and in some places potatoes, are still in the ground.

Anwick.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 53 Members' Subscriptions.....		54 00	
“ Admissions to Show		30 22	
“ Legislative Grant.....		54 40	
		138 62	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	27 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	15 05		
“ “ Dairy “	1 40		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 55		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	5 45		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	9 00		
		60 70	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		3 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		5 96	
		69 66	
Balance in hand.....			68 96

Haldimand.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		5 69	
“ 120 Members' Subscriptions.....		120 00	
“ Admissions to Show		65 78	
“ Legislative Grant.....		133 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		89 65	
		414 1	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	92 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	35 50		
“ “ Dairy “	8 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	15 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	16 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	58 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	61 00		
		287 75	

Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Working Expenses.....	48 71	336 46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance in hand.....		77 66

REPORT.

Your Directors in bringing before you their annual report, beg leave to state that the Society as regards finances is in a favorable position.

A ploughing match took place in November ; it was well attended, and very good work done, the boys particularly deserving credit. We would suggest that the Society have an annual ploughing match, in order to induce young men to greater proficiency in this respect.

The annual show was held in October, and proved about equal to former years, but your Directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass without urging upon all agriculturists the necessity of improving both stock and seed by importation, the first from England or Scotland, and the latter, particularly spring wheat, from some cold climate, say Russia or elsewhere. We are sorry to report that spring wheat in this Township has dwindled down to about an average crop of not more than eight or ten bushels per acre, and advise that some steps be taken to remedy the evil.

Your Directors are pleased to find that an improvement has been made in the dairy department. The cheese factory started here a few years ago, has proved a success, and farmers are now turning their attention to the manufacture of cheese, finding it far more profitable than raising grain at the prices now paid.

Hamilton.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		50 17	
“ 170 Members’ Subscriptions.....		170 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		51 92	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
		<hr/>	412 09
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	145 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	53 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	5 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	45 75		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	19 50		
		<hr/>	298 75
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		16 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		43 20	
		<hr/>	357 95
Balance in hand.....			54 14

REPORT.

Your Directors, in coming before you at the present time, regret to have to inform you that in the number of members for the past year there has been a great deficiency, compared with the preceding year, which numbered 273, the past year only 170. There has been no agricultural periodical taken by the Society, which is one great reason, we believe, of causing the deficiency.

From the reports generally received from the Township, the yield in cereals was fully an average, but on account of the very low prices paid for all kinds of grain, farmers have not realized what they anticipated.

The root crop was abundant, although, owing to the very wet and cold season, all crops were much later in maturing, and, therefore, much later in being secured than for many years past; the frost setting in so early prevented many from securing their roots, a great quantity still remaining in the ground. The potatoe crop was good in yield, but much affected by rot, in many fields one half being destroyed.

Fruit was also abundant, particularly apples, but the very hard frost coming on so early in the season, there is a large portion still in the orchards not gathered.

The Annual Show of this Township was held at Cold Springs, on the 15th of October, and in some of the classes the articles were highly creditable. The horses and sheep, and some of the cattle were good, no animals, however, in the Galloway class being exhibited. There was a fair sample of grain, and the roots were very good. The deficiency seems to have been caused, we believe, in a great measure by the lateness of the season, time being limited with a great many parties.

Cobourg Horticultural Society.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		23 90	
“ 74 Members’ Subscriptions		74 00	
“ Admissions to Show		69 63	
“ Legislative Grant		65 38	
		232 91	
CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Fruits	43 00		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	59 38		
“ “ Vegetables	35 00		
		137 38	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		30 00	
“ Working Expenses		14 88	
		182 26	
 Balance in hand			50 65

REPORT.

We regret to say that there has been quite a falling off of members the past year. There are but 74, against that of 100 of the previous year. It is impossible to account for the change, but we think it advisable that a more thorough and energetic system of getting members should be adopted.

We consider that there is quite an advance of previous years in our Exhibitions, both in quality and quantity. But there are a great many persons, both members and non-members of the Society, who have both the means and ability of forwarding the interests of the Society, who have not taken any active part with us; we think it the duty of the Society to endeavour to secure the co-operation of these individuals.

With regard to the financial position of the Society, we deem it most encouraging. After holding the two Exhibitions, and offering an increased amount and an extension of the prize list, we have to our credit the sum of \$50. The Society must bear in mind that this is owing to the Legislative Grant, and the only way which we can secure any thing like a respectable share is to keep up our membership.

* * * * *

NORFOLK, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		261 24	
“ 154 Members’ Subscriptions		154 00	

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Admissions to Show.....		430 86	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ South Riding		400 00	
“ Loan on Mortgage		1100 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		90 30	
		—————	3136 40
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	401 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	102 75		
“ “ Dairy “	30 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	40 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	59 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	89 80		
“ “ Ploughing Match	19 00		
		—————	742 30
“ L. G. to Township Societies		322 86	
“ Purchase of Show Grounds.....		642 22	
“ M. Stanhoff, Building Contract.....		1460 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		136 64	
		—————	3304 02
Balance due Treasurer.....			167 62

NOTE.—The North and South Ridings' Societies united for purposes of exhibition and the above are the total awards.

Middleton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		6 28	
“ Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
“ Admissions to Show		10 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		111 00	
		—————	327 28
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	101 26		
“ “ Field Products.....	23 11		
“ “ Dairy “	2 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 95		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	26 87		
“ “ Grownig Crops.....	5 60		
		—————	165 04
“ Preparing Show Grounds		4 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		27 27	
		—————	196 31
Balance in hand			30 97

Townsend.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		51 74	
“ 217 Members' Subscriptions		217 00	
“ Admissions to Show		13 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
		—————	421 74

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	116 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	34 30		
“ “ Dairy “.....	19 85		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	38 65		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	16 70		
	<hr/>	231 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		31 88	
		<hr/>	263 38
Balance in hand.....			158 36

Windham.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		12 75	
“ 66 Members' Subscriptions.....		74 10	
“ Legislative Grant.....		71 17	
		<hr/>	157 92
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	67 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	17 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	6 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	10 50		
	<hr/>	105 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		4 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		8 50	
		<hr/>	117 75
Balance in hand.....			40 17

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		225 26	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		50 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		7 50	
		<hr/>	982 76
CR.			
By Prizes for Ploughing Match.....		22 62	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		283 00	
“ A. W. Smith, for Boards.....		103 00	
“ H. Groff, for Union Show.....		400 00	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		10 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		57 86	
		<hr/>	876 98
Balance in hand.....			105 78

NOTE.—The South Riding Society united with the North Riding, for a Union Exhibition.

Charlotteville.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		29 58	
“ 79 Members’ Subscriptions.....		79 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		72 00	
		<u> </u>	180 58
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	79 33		
“ “ Field Products.....	22 73		
“ “ Dairy “.....	2 65		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 55		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	6 80		
	<u> </u>	116 31	
“ Working Expenses.....		15 25	
		<u> </u>	131 56
Balance in hand.....			49 02

Walsingham.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 102 Members’ Subscriptions.....		102 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		102 00	
		<u> </u>	204 00
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	71 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	30 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	11 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	5 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	9 25		
	<u> </u>	132 75	
Unpaid.....	10 75		
		<u> </u>	122 00
“ Working Expenses.....		29 52	
		<u> </u>	151 52
Balance in hand.....			52 48

Woodhouse.

	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		167 30	
“ 109 Members’ Subscriptions.....		109 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		12 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		109 00	
		<u> </u>	397 30
CR.			
By Total Premiums.....		189 65	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		33 45	
“ Working Expenses.....		28 76	
		<u> </u>	251 86
Balance in hand.....			145 44

ONTARIO, NORTH.

(The Report of the Riding Society had not come to hand when going to press.)

Brock.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		16 09	
“ 82 Members’ Subscriptions.....		82 00	
“ Admissions to Show, and Ploughing Match		18 55	
“ Legislative Grant.....		67 40	
“ Donations for Ploughing Match.....		44 00	
		<hr/>	228 04
“ Prizes for Live Stock	82 00		
“ “ Field Products	2 50		
“ “ Dairy “	5 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	3 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	5 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	21 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	56 00		
		<hr/>	175 00
“ Working Expenses.....		27 10	
		<hr/>	202 10
Balance in hand			25 94

Mara and Rama.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		5	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		97 25	
“ Legislative Grant.....		74 80	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		1 05	
		<hr/>	173 15
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	56 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	23 00		
“ “ Dairy “	2 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	1 25		
		<hr/>	83 25
“ Prize of previous year		1 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		9 00	
“ Purchase of Live Stock		27 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		29 75	
		<hr/>	151 25
Balance in hand			21 90

Reach and Scugog.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		32 68	
“ 125 Members’ Subscriptions.....		125 00	
“ Admissions to Show		57 40	
“ Legislative Grant.....		103 55	
“ Proceeds from Booths		9 50	
		<hr/>	328 13

CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	178	75		
“ “ Field Products.....	13	75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	6	25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3	25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	32	00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	20	75		
			254	75
Unpaid.....			53	75
			<hr/>	
			201	00
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			3	60
“ Working Expenses.....			42	12
			<hr/>	
			246	72
			<hr/>	
Balance in hand.....			81	41

Scott.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			64	27
“ 82 Members' Subscriptions.....			82	00
“ Admissions to Show.....			17	10
“ Legislative Grant.....			67	40
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....			7	00
			<hr/>	
			237	77
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	99	25		
“ “ Field Products.....	28	50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	13	50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	14	00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1	00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	13	50		
			169	75
“ Working Expenses.....			33	00
			<hr/>	
			202	75
			<hr/>	
Balance in hand.....			35	02

Thorah.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance due in hand.....			61	88
“ 67 Members' Subscriptions.....			67	00
“ Admissions to Show.....			9	50
“ Legislative Grant.....			54	25
			<hr/>	
			192	63
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	44	50		
“ “ Field Products.....	14	25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	5	00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10	50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements, &c.....	8	00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	20	75		
			103	00
Unpaid.....			45	75
			<hr/>	
			57	25

CR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes of previous years.....		25 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		18 60	
		<hr/>	101 10
Balance in hand..			<hr/> 91 53
<i>Uxbridge.</i>			
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			5 65
“ 64 Members' Subscriptions.....			64 00
“ Legislative Grant.....			52 60
			<hr/> 122 25
CR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Paid Treasurer County Society, for Union Show.....		122 65	
“ Working Expenses		5 00	
		<hr/>	127 68
Balance due Treasurer.....			5 40

NOTE.—This Society United with the County Society for a Fall Exhibition.

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			759 81	
“ 418 Members' Subscriptions.....			441 00	
“ Admissions to Show			703 80	
“ Legislative Grant			700 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			78 11	
			<hr/>	2682 72
CR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		668 50		
“ “ Field Products.....		97 00		
“ “ Dairy “		51 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products		156 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		119 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		214 75		
“ “ Sheep-shearing and Turnip-hoeing Matches		37 00		
			<hr/>	1343 75
Unpaid		28 25		
			<hr/>	1315 50
“ L. G. to Township Societies			280 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			42 78	
“ Prizes of previous year.....			10 00	
“ Working Expenses.....			326 79	
			<hr/>	1975 07
Balance in hand.....				<hr/> 707 65

REPORT.

The Directors beg leave to report that during the past year the Society has numbered 418 members, paying \$441, being an increase of 19 members, and a decrease of \$72.50 on members' subscriptions on the previous year. That the Society held a sheep-shearing

match at the Town of Whitby, in the drill shed, on Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1869, when seven entries were made, and \$17 were awarded in prizes. The first turnip hoeing match, under the auspices of the Society, was held on Mr. James Thompson's farm, 6th concession, lot 28, of Whitby, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1869, when forty-four entries were made, and prizes amounting to \$20 were awarded, which were well contested, and in which the farming community took a great interest.

* * * * *

The exhibition fully sustained the character of South Ontario for progress and improvements; although there is a falling off in members' subscriptions, which is accounted for by the increase in price of the *Canada Farmer*. In previous years, the Society furnished the *Canada Farmer* to members at fifty cents each, and there were 216 copies taken last year. This year there were not any furnished by the Society. The number of entries exceeded that of any previous year by 203.

* * * * *

It is with pleasure that the officers and directors of the Society have to report the receipt of the following donations during the year, viz.: \$5 from John Shier, Esq., President; \$5 from Wm. Paston, Esq., Treasurer; and \$10 from Geo. Robson, Esq., Secretary.

Pickering.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		119 10	
“ Members' Subscriptions		275 00	
“ Admissions to Show		328 00	
“ Legislative Grant		140 00	
“ Borrowed on Mortgage.....		500 00	
“ Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		70 50	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		57 50	
		1490 10	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	312 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	69 50		
“ “ Dairy “	9 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	49 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	22 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	108 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	97 50		
	669 00		
Unpaid.....	174 75		
		494 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		14 45	
“ Purchase of “		550 73	
“ Interest.....		55 07	
“ Working Expenses		112 40	
		1226 90	
Balance in hand.....		263 20	

Whitby.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		21 73	
“ 249 Members' Subscriptions		298 00	
“ Admissions to Show		187 65	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		30 00	
		677 38	

Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	290 25		
“ “ Field Products	55 00		
“ “ Dairy “	22 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	32 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	81 50		
“ “ Growing Crops, &c.....	54 00		
	-----	547 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		23 57	
“ Working Expenses.....		69 93	
		-----	640 75
Balance in hand			36 63

OTTAWA.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		321 65	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		1390 66	
“ Admissions to Show		1110 00	
“ Legislative Grant		350 00	
“ Municipal Grants.....		1100 00	
“ Proceeds of Booths, Licenses, Stalls, &c.....		305 00	
“ Prizes Returned.....		59 00	
“ Donation, Hon. J. Skead		40 00	
		-----	4376 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	1164 00		
“ “ Dairy Products	118 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	243 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	105 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	210 00		
“ “ Vehicles	50 00		
	-----	1891 50	
Refunded	59 00		
		-----	1832 50
“ Paid on Exhibition Buildings, Fencing, &c.....		2199 76	
“ Working Expenses.....		574 54	
		-----	4606 80
Balance in hand			69 51

REPORT.

The President and Directors, in reporting to the Subscribers the progress made during the past year, desire in the first place to acknowledge the liberal response that followed their appeal for aid to carry on the work of preparation for holding the Exhibition, and offering a liberal prize list for competitors.

The City Council, at the request of a deputation, voted, without a dissenting voice, the sum of \$500, and the Council a like handsome amount.

The County of Ottawa Agricultural Society also contributed liberally, voting from its funds \$100; and many of our leading citizens gave sums varying from \$5 to \$50.

The Directors cannot but acknowledge the liberal manner in which the collectors were met by the citizens generally, a strong desire being expressed to aid in laying the

foundation of an institution, that, vigorously carried out, must be of lasting benefit to Central Canada.

Last year your Directors had the pleasure of reporting that a suitable ground for Exhibition purposes had been secured, and they are now in a position to state that the land selected and purchased has been well laid out, fenced, and excellent stables and sheds erected for the accommodation of exhibitors.

Believing that it was of the utmost importance to the future stability and success of the Society that the improvements made should be of a permanent nature, the work done has been of the most substantial kind, so that whatever additional building accommodation may be required, the present buildings and improvements will be permanent.

The whole cost of the materials and labour thus far, amount to the considerable sum of \$3,648.97, but the Directors feel satisfied that the work has been cheaply and well done, and the Society is now possessed of grounds and enclosures worthy of the products of the Ottawa Valley.

The Exhibition, under the auspices of the Society, took place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th October, and was successful beyond anticipation.

Exhibitors came from the distance of Montreal, Lachine, Plantagenet, Morrisburgh, St. Lawrence County, N.Y., and many other distant places, and from them we had the assurance of satisfaction at coming, and their intention to visit us again.

The total number of tickets sold at the wicket was 5,420, but this does not represent the whole attendance, as exhibitors and attendants were furnished with free passes, enabling them to move about during the progress of the show.

The total number of competitors was 200, representing 1,217 entries for competition, in addition to which a number of entries were made by parties who were exhibitors only.

* * * * *

With regard to the comparative display made in the different departments, without going into details, we may be permitted to refer briefly to the very superior display made in the stock side of the Show ground; every horse-box and cattle-pen was occupied, and several exhibitors had to show in the open sheds.

The display of horses was very good, and in horned cattle a large number of pure-bred animals, as well as first-class grades, were on the ground.

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Your Directors cannot conclude without expressing the obligations they are under to the Hon. J. Skead and Mr. McKellar, under whose directions the improvements upon the Show ground were conducted.

OXFORD, NORTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dr.			
To 313 Members' Subscriptions		360 00	
“ Admissions to Show		194 60	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds of Live Stock.....		39 00	
“ Proceeds of two Notes discounted.....		195 30	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		17 00	
		1505 90	
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....		148 87	
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	378 75		
“ “ Field Products	74 75		
“ “ Dairy “	26 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	23 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements and carriages.....	34 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	89 50		
		626 75	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
" L. G. to Township Societies	418 10	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	7 93	
" Cheque to retire two Notes	200 00	
" Working Expenses	177 62	
	<hr/>	1579 27
Balance due Treasurer.....		<hr/> 73 37

REPORT.

* * * * *

The show of horses and bulls in the spring was an improvement both in numbers and quality, and the establishment of a seed grain fair at the same time, awarding valuable prizes for the best samples, was an acknowledged success. We hope that this effort will be followed by even greater success the ensuing spring, and that farmers will see that it is not only their interest, but their duty to sustain it thoroughly.

Seeing the good results of periodical fairs for the sale of stock and other farm products in the various Towns and Villages in adjoining Counties, we regret that no successful effort has been made to establish a market in Woodstock. We cannot doubt that the facilities for holding such fairs are as good here as elsewhere, and can see no reason why it should not be as serviceable and as popular, if similar efforts were made to sustain it.

The Fall Exhibition was admitted by competent judges to have exceeded any previously held in Woodstock in almost every department. It was remarkable for excellence in *quality*, and the number of entries was equal to any former exhibition. It was also remarkable for the absence of confusion or disturbance of any kind, and notwithstanding the inconvenience of overcrowding in the hall, there was a general manifestation of patience and good feeling. The show of cattle, especially in the Durham class, was considered the largest and best ever seen in the county. Grades were well represented in nearly every section. There was a good show of horses, especially colts; but we think that a heavy draught class should be added to facilitate the labours of the judges, and give general satisfaction. The show of sheep was not inferior to any former exhibition, and the swine was a decided advance in quality, as well as in numbers. Though the mechanical classes fell short of what might have been expected in a county like Oxford, there was an evident improvement; and if our successors find themselves in a position to offer greater inducements by extending the prize list and increasing the amount of premiums in this department, we are confident that there will be no lack of competition next year. This is also true of many other departments.

* * * * *

Blandford.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		54 03	
" 278 Members' Subscription.....		287 00	
" Admissions to Show		65 50	
" Legislative Grant.....		119 25	
		<hr/>	525 78
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	225 00		
" " Field Products.....	44 75		
" " Dairy	17 25		
" " Horticultural Products	19 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	35 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	36 50		
" " Ploughing Match	45 00		
		<hr/>	423 75
" Working Expenses		89 74	
		<hr/>	513 49
Balance in hand			<hr/> 12 29

		<i>Blenheim.</i>					
DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand				97	95	
"	232 Members' Subscriptions.....			232	00		
"	Admissions to Show			195	80		
"	Legislative Grant.....			120	00		
"	Subscriptions for Ploughing Match and Special Prizes....			111	00		
"	Miscellaneous Receipts			39	50		
							796 25
CR.							
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	223	00				
"	" Field Products.....	51	00				
"	" Dairy	15	00				
"	" Horticultural Products.....	19	00				
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	45	75				
"	" Arts and Manufactures	30	00				
"	" Ploughing Match.....	54	00				
							437 75
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....			11	25		
"	Agricultural Publications			5	00		
"	Working Expenses.....			100	19		
							554 19
Balance in hand.....							242 06

REPORT.

* * * * *

In reviewing the prize list it is very satisfactory. For instance, if we take the class of horses, competition was all that could be desired, although we have not time to particularize; if we had, competition was so keen we could not do all justice, we, therefore, leave this class with the honors conferred on the exhibitors by the Judges.

As regards thorough-bred cattle we beg to congratulate Messrs. Moffat, Tew, Hunt, Wakefield, McKay, Barker and others for the perfection attained in this very important class. Mr. Moffat succeeded in carrying off a prize at the Provincial Fair with that beautiful animal "Blenheim Star," which was acknowledged by competent Judges to be the best thorough-bred animal on the ground. Mr. Barker also succeeded in carrying off a prize with a splendid animal. Had Mr. Yew and others competed they would also have been successful.

In the class of grade cattle like that of horses, competition was all that could be desired. Should the same improvement go on for a few years this class will compare favorably with the thorough-breds; this, too, is very important, in as much as this class will form the ordinary farm stock for years to come.

In the class of sheep we have not words to convey to the exhibitors, the marked improvement in this branch of agriculture industry. We can unhesitatingly say that those shown by Messrs. Rodgers, Mason, Nichols, Reynoldson, Davidson, Anderson, Guthrie, and others, would compare favorably with anything in the Dominion.

Swine and poultry were not as well represented as we would like to have seen, yet some good animals were exhibited. The earnestness put forth by the Poultry Association at Toronto, it is hoped, will ere long improve the latter.

Grain, roots, fruit, &c., were unusually well represented, which was, no doubt, owing to a better rotation of crops; also large portions of ground having been thoroughly drained in the last few years. Such a procedure has, and will, prove very beneficial. The *Drainage Act* will be the means of doing much good, if properly carried out.

The mechanical department was better represented than at any show since the Society was organized, yet it is painful to see nearly all the prizes go to Brantford, Woodstock, Paris, &c. Our artizans must pluck up, and another year we hope to see our own mechanics figure more conspicuously in the prize list.

On entering the Hall a magnificent sight presented itself—the handiwork of the fair sex was here discernable. It is to be hoped that more encouragement will be given that class another year.

In the Fine Arts Messrs. Alex. Fisher and J. Winterbourn were the principal exhibitors. Comparatively speaking, few persons are aware of the marked progress made in this County during the past decade, in the art of pencil drawing. Foremost amongst those who have signally promoted this advancement are the gentlemen above named, whose productions our people are familiar with, which for beauty of design and skilful execution may be ranked among the gems of Canadian art.

* * * * *

<i>Nissouri, East.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.				
To	Balance in hand.....		14 87	
"	100 Members' Subscriptions.....		101 50	
"	Legislative Grant.....		50 50	
				166 87
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	83 50		
"	" Field Products.....	16 00		
"	" Dairy ".....	3 25		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	3 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	2 75		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	6 00		
				114 50
"	Working Expenses.....		23 48	
				137 98
	Balance in hand.....			28 89

<i>Zorra, East.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.				
To	Balance in hand.....		40 45	
"	99 Members' Subscriptions.....		121 00	
"	Legislative Grant.....		52 60	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....		1 75	
				215 80
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	95 00		
"	" Field Products.....	20 50		
"	" Dairy ".....	10 50		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	4 50		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	6 50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	17 50		
"	" Growing Crops.....	31 00		
				185 50
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....		5 00	
"	Working Expenses.....		29 65	
				220 15
	Balance due Treasurer.....			4 35

REPORT.

Your Directors, in detailing the action taken by them and its results, as seen in the proceedings of the Society and its success during their term of office, feel that anything

approaching to boasting would not be warranted by facts. To whatever cause it may be attributed, there has been during this year an ebbing in the tide of prosperity, which of late years flowed in upon us as a Society. We have not, for example, so many members this year as we had last. In 1868 we had 136 members, this year only 99, showing a falling off of 37. Neither are our finances in so flourishing a state this year as they have been for years past. Last year the balance was in favour of the Society to the amount of \$40.00, this year the balance is against the Society to the amount of about \$4.00. It would have been much more in accordance with the wishes of your Directors, had the tide of prosperity continued to rise, and that they had been able to report more favourably. But although they cannot with truth give a report of a *couleur de rose* description, that which they can give is not all dark shadow and deep gloom. Our circumstances, comparatively adverse though they be, are not such as to justify weariness in carrying on the Society, or despair of its recovering lost ground.

* * * * *

During the months of January, February and March of this year the Society held another series of discussional meetings. The room was crowded on every occasion. It was gratifying to notice that the meetings were largely composed of the young men of the Township. The following is a specimen of the subjects discussed:—"The best mode of raising stock," "The most approved plan of cattle feeding," "Is it more remunerative to the farmer to be the patron of a cheese dairy than to manufacture butter?" It is no flattery to say the subjects were intelligently discussed. Theory, practice and realization were in their turn stated and illustrated, and much useful information elicited. Occasionally the palpable hit and the successful rejoinder characterized the debate, and now and then the humorous sally and flash of wit enlivened the discussion. The series of meetings were brought to a close for the season by a public entertainment held in the School House, Strathallan—it was largely attended, and gave great satisfaction. This feature in our Society's operations ought to be maintained. Such meetings are productive not only of an agreeable social evening, but are also calculated to improve the mind and promote agricultural progress.

We now come to notice, and that briefly, the Annual Exhibition. It took place on the 1st of October. As usual there was a considerable turn out of people to view the sights of the day. And from almost every lip there fell the commending remark—"Its a good show." Although the quantity of stock and agricultural produce shown this year, was less than that exhibited in 1868, taking the number of entries as the standard of comparison, we may safely aver there was no falling off in quality. Indeed, some of the specimens of thorough bred and grade cattle, were of a high order. In the class grade cattle, the cow which took a prize at the Provincial Exhibition, was shown here and drew forth the applauding remark of all beholders. The greatest disparity between this year's show and last year's, was in class "Farm Produce," only 76 entries against 107. This may be traced in some measure, at least, to the lateness of the harvest. But the samples of grain and roots exhibited were very fine. We feel confident that had some of them been at the London Exhibition, their owner's names would have figured creditably in the Provincial Prize List. Our exhibition this year, fully maintained the character of this township for dairy produce. The entries made in this class, were also fewer on this occasion, than they were last year, but the superior quality of the cheese and butter shewn, won the highest encomiums of the Judges. We trust that seeing this township is preparing itself to go more extensively into cheese production, that *quality* will be aimed at and achieved by all. We, as farmers, like a good price for our produce, but to secure it, a good article must be produced. We may mention, in this connection, that the directors seeing the growing importance of dairy farming, and with the view of recognizing it and giving it their hearty sanction, thought it advisable to offer a prize for the best herd of cows giving milk. The directors hope that the funds of the Society next year, will allow of the continuance of this prize. We are glad to notice that our appeal in the last year's report to the ladies of the township, to maintain their department in the exhibition, has been responded to by a considerable increase in the number of articles exhibited. We fondly hope that they will continue to manifest an increasing interest in the Exhibition.

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		<i>Zorra, West.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		28 04	
To	116 Members' Subscriptions.....		124 00	
"	Admissions to Show.....		18 00	
"	Legislative Grant.....		75 00	
"	Municipal Grant.....		20 00	
			<hr/>	265 04
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	85 75		
"	" Field Products.....	47 00		
"	" Dairy ".....	14 00		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	11 25		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	7 50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	11 00		
"	" Ploughing Match.....	12 00		
			<hr/>	
"	" Working Expenses.....		34 43	
			<hr/>	222 93
				<hr/>
				42 11

NOTE.—The Society appears from the Report, to be in a satisfactory state, and to have been instrumental in advancing the agriculture of the township.

OXFORD SOUTH.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		280 00	
To	105 Members' Subscriptions.....		105 00	
"	Admissions to Show.....		421 35	
"	Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
"	Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford Township Societies.....		424 87	
"	Donation for Special Prizes.....		15 00	
			<hr/>	1946 22
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	364 25		
"	" Field Products.....	72 50		
"	" Dairy ".....	55 75		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	31 25		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	68 25		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	96 25		
			<hr/>	
"	L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
"	Ingersoll and N. & W. Oxford Society, cash and Expenses.....		421 35	
"	Invested at Interest.....		280 00	
"	Working Expenses.....		101 81	
			<hr/>	1911 41
				<hr/>
				34 81

Derham.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	202 Members' Subscriptions.....		213 00	
"	Admissions to Show.....		103 40	
"	Legislative Grant.....		84 52	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....		22 00	
			<hr/>	422 92

Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance due Treasurer.....		10 16	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	159 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	32 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	21 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	22 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	29 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	26 25		
		<hr/> 290 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		13 28	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		5 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		101 70	
		<hr/> 420 64	
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 2 28

Norwich.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		37 05	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		265 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		246 44	
“ Legislative Grant.....		98 47	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		16 00	
		<hr/> 662 96	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	202 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	34 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	17 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	17 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	50 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	32 15		
		<hr/> 353 15	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		44 26	
“ Working Expenses.....		142 29	
		<hr/> 539 70	
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 123 26

Norwich, South.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		40 26	
“ 259 Members' Subscriptions.....		278 50	
“ Admissions to Show.....		188 53	
“ Legislative Grant.....		98 89	
“ Rent of Tents, Booths, &c.....		64 00	
		<hr/> 670 18	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	224 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	38 75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	9 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	17 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	23 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	38 25		
		<hr/> 351 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		103 20	
“ Working Expenses.....		96 18	
		<hr/> 550 88	
“ Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 119 30

NOTE.—The Directors report the Society to be in an improving condition; and after paying off a considerable amount of indebtedness, a balance remains in the Treasurer's hands.

Oxford, East.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		20 58	
“ 74 Members' Subscriptions		103 10	
“ Legislative Grant.....		40 06	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		0 75	
		<u>164 49</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	87 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	12 75		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	11 25		
	<u>122 25</u>		
“ Agricultural Publications		29 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		37 36	
		<u>189 11</u>	
Balance due Treasurer			24 62

North and West Oxford and Ingersoll.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 39	
“ 350 Members' Subscriptions.....		350 00	
“ Admissions to Spring Show		13 62	
“ Legislative Grant.....		98 04	
“ Proceeds of Union Exhibition		421 75	
“ Proceeds Sale of Land.....		100 00	
“ Borrowed		350 00	
“ Subscriptions for Agricultural Grounds, &c.....		221 29	
“ Miscellaneous		51 50	
		<u>1607 59</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes at Spring Show		65 00	
For Exhibition Buildings, Fencing, &c.....		519 87	
By Share of Premiums, Union Show.....		419 87	
“ Paid Borrowed Money.....		350 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		246 73.	
		<u>1601 47</u>	
Balance in hand			6 12

NOTE.—This Society united with that of the County in holding a Fall Exhibition.

PEEL.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	437 48	
“ 327 Members' Subscriptions.....	425 00	
“ Admissions to Show	695 60	
“ Legislative Grant	700 00	
“ Municipal Grant	189 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	191 75	
	<u>2638 83</u>	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	499 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	108 50		
“ “ Dairy “	45 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	65 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	175 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	212 25		
	1104 75		
Unpaid	80 00		
		1024 75	
“ “ Previous years.....		111 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		304 76	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		65 24	
“ Working Expenses		269 38	
		1775 13	
Balance in hand.....			863 70

Chinguacousy.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		12 06	
“ 105 Members' Subscriptions.....		108 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		89 96	
“ Municipal Grant		60 00	
		270 02	
CR.			
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	169 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	40 50		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	10 00		
		234 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		7 00	
“ Working Expenses		28 28	
		269 78	
Balance in hand.....			24

NOTE.—At the Annual Meeting it was unanimously resolved that the Society be discontinued.

Gore of Toronto.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		29	
“ 91 Members' Subscriptions.....		105 00	
“ Admissions to Show		15 75	
“ Legislative Grant.....		74 80	
“ Municipal Grant.....		20 00	
“ Borrowed		45 00	
		260 84	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	127 75		
“ “ Field Products	26 75		
“ “ Dairy “	7 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 50		

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	23 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	11 75		
	<u>201 25</u>		
Unpaid	9 00		
		192 25	
“ Prizes of previous year		7 50	
“ Paid Loan		31 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		26 96	
		<u>257 71</u>	
Balance in hand			3 13

Toronto.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		172 28	
“ 259 Members' Subscriptions.....		295 50	
“ Admissions to Show		95 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant		100 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		4 00	
		<u>806 78</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	235 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	80 00		
“ “ Dairy “	25 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	26 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	55 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	91 50		
	<u>513 00</u>		
Unpaid.....	12 00		
		501 00	
By Working Expenses.....		111 75	
		<u>612 75</u>	
Balance in hand.....			194 03

PERTH, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		852 74	
“ 333 Members' Subscriptions .. .		357 70	
“ Admissions to Show.....		261 95	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant		130 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....		147 00	
“ Canada Company, Donation.....		40 00	
“ James Redford, Esq., M.P., Donation.....		30 00	
		<u>2519 39</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	344 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	219 00		
“ “ Dairy “	21 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	64 50		

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements.....	57 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	74 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	72 00		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	7 50		
	<hr/>		
	859 00		
Unpaid	26 00		
	<hr/>		
		833 00	
“ Prizes for previous years.....		151 75	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		605 35	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		239 05	
“ Working Expenses.....		320 94	
		<hr/>	
			2150 09
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			369 30

Elmu.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 151 Members' Subscriptions.....		176 00	
“ Admissions to Show		18 25	
“ Legislative Grant		160 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		50 00	
		<hr/>	
			404 25
			<hr/>
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	127 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	23 10		
“ “ Dairy “	7 90		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	21 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	49 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match	9 00		
		<hr/>	
		246 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		18 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		73 75	
		<hr/>	
			338 75
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			65 50

NOTE.—The Directors state that their first Exhibition was quite successful, the number of entries and the quality of the several articles in all the departments exceeded expectation; and the interest evinced by a large number of visitors, in the cause of agricultural improvements, was of the most encouraging character.

Logan.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 104 Members' Subscriptions.....		104 00	
“ Admissions to Show		12 10	
“ Legislative Grant.....		96 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		20 00	
“ J. Redford, Esq., M.P., Donation.....		20 00	
“ A. Monteith, Esq., M.P.P., “		10 00	
		<hr/>	
			272 10
			<hr/>
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	46 75		
“ “ Field Products	6 25		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	16 25		

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	22 25		
		101 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		58 26	
		-----	159 76
Balance in hand			112 34

REPORT.

* * * * *

The year 1869 has been, so far as this Township is concerned, singularly unfavourable for the development of our agricultural resources. The almost incessant rains of the summer and fall, combined with an unusually low temperature of the atmosphere, having gone nigh to destroying the grain crop in very many cases, and greatly injuring it in all, yet will it have answered one good purpose if it leads to the adoption of a more efficient system of drainage. The general levelness of surface making it absolutely necessary. in order to farm successfully. to clear all the natural water courses from all that obstructs the free course of the water, and to make in addition as many artificial channels and drains as our time and means will allow. Logan does not (nor can it be expected that it should, at least for some years to come) hold a foremost place as an agricultural township, yet much may be done to improve its agricultural capabilities. And although we cannot take high rank as a grain growing township, yet is much of our land singularly adapted for pasture and dairy purposes, and it might be well if a larger share of attention were given to the raising of cattle and sheep, and the production of butter, cheese and wool.

The holding of the show gave a scope to the ladies, of which (and very much to their credit) they availed themselves, by making such a display of their industry and taste as we would fain hope will shame the sterner sex into taking a more active and decided part in our future shows, and induce them seriously to try to improve the breeds of live stock by obtaining as fast as possible, animals of a superior kind, and also by taking better care of them than is frequently done; remembering always, that good feeding and warm shelter are essential to the health and comfort of all animals, and that it pays to feed well.

It would show but little gratitude on our part for help freely given, did we not thankfully acknowledge the very liberal treatment that we have received from the Council of the Township, who not only gave us \$20 to aid our prize list, but also placed at our disposal the new Town Hall and ground for the purposes of the show, having gone to some extra expense to have them ready in time to accommodate us. Our sincere thanks are also given to James Redford, Esq., M. P., for his generous donation of \$20 to our funds, and also to Andrew Monteith, Esq., M. P. P., for his donation of \$10.

* * * * *

Mornington.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		35 95	
“ Members' Subscriptions		61 00	
“ Admissions to Show		2 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		73 10	
“ J. Redford, Esq., M.P., Donation.....		20 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		18 00	
		-----	210 55

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 25	
“ “ Field Products.....	26 75	
“ “ Dairy “	5 00	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 50	

Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ ctt.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements.....	8 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	21 50		
	<hr/>		
Unpaid	153 75		
	<hr/>	134 75	
“ Working Expenses.....		51 00	
		<hr/>	185 75
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 24 80

Wallace and Elma.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		20 20	
“ 123 Members' Subscriptions.....		134 97	
“ Admissions to Show		33 40	
“ Legislative Grant.....		114 00	
“ Municipal Grant		16 25	
“ J. Redford, Esq., M.P. Donation.....		20 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		65 75	
		<hr/>	404 57
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	119 50		
“ “ Field Products	29 00		
“ “ Dairy “	6 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	17 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	15 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match	34 00		
	<hr/>	235 50	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		4 37	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		6 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		56 47	
		<hr/>	302 84
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 101 73

REPORT.

* * * * *

The Fall Show of this Society was held at Listowel on the 5th day of October. The weather was favorable, and the exhibition was a complete success in every particular. There were 632 entries, being nearly a hundred more than the previous year. In stock, horses showed an increase, and the general superiority of the stock exhibited was universally remarked. Horned cattle did not show much improvement, but from evidences of better breeding discernable, we trust at no distant day to have a more favorable report to make under this head. In sheep we cannot say there was much change, still we are happy to state that good stock is becoming more general. In swine there were but few entries, but those shown were fine animals; and the prevailing high price of pork for the past two years will undoubtedly have the effect of arousing farmers to the advantages of the improved breeds of hogs. The display of agricultural implements was very meagre, and we trust to see an improvement in this class another year. The display of roots and vegetables was very fine; in fact, the best ever made in Listowel; and fully equal to the show at many County Exhibitions. We were pleased to see several new varieties of potatoes, which were last spring imported from the United States by Messrs. Silt Bros., and which bid fair to be a great acquisition to this part of the country. In fruit the show was not

large, but the quality would be hard to excel. In dairy produce and domestic manufactures, the display was fully equal to former years.

* * * * *

PERTH, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		84 75	
“ 244 Members’ Subscriptions.....		251 00	
“ Admissions to Show		263 36	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant		185 00	
“ Received from old County Society		270 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		13 33	
		<u>1772 44</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	228 75		
“ “ Field Products	44 75		
“ “ Dairy “	18 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	30 45		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	59 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	88 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	40 00		
	<u>510 70</u>		
Unpaid.....	10 70		
		<u>500 00</u>	
“ “ of previous year.....		26 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		327 56	
“ Purchase of Show Grounds.....		187 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		280 00	
“ Portion of Municipal Grant.....		40 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		181 39	
		<u>1542 20</u>	
Balance in hand			230 24

Fullarton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		37 05	
“ 113 Members’ Subscriptions		113 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant		20 00	
		<u>310 05</u>	
CR.			
“ Prizes for Live Stock	109 25		
“ “ for Field Products.. ..	19 75		
“ “ Dairy “	3 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	19 55		
“ Ploughing Match.....	20 00		
		<u>188 80</u>	
“ Premium of last year.....		1 00	
“ Working Expenses		47 96	
		<u>237 76</u>	
Balance in hand			72 29

NOTE.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather at the Fall Show, the number and quality of the articles entered, and the attendance of members and the public were satisfactory.

Hibbert.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		37 17	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		124 70	
“ Legislative Grant		160 00	
“ Municipal Grant		15 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		2 66	
		<hr/>	339 53
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	111 25		
“ “ Field Products	26 50		
“ “ Dairy “	7 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	12 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	30 60		
		<hr/>	191 50
“ “ of previous year		6 20	
“ Union Ploughing Match		20 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		7 05	
“ Working Expenses		48 88	
		<hr/>	273 63
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			65 90

PETERBOROUGH EAST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		96 73	
“ 65 Members’ Subscriptions		65 00	
“ Admissions to Show		153 40	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Funds merged by Otonabee Society		100 00	
“ Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		76 00	
		<hr/>	1191 13
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	215 25		
“ “ Field Products	37 75		
“ “ Dairy “	17 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	16 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	20 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	46 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match	144 00		
		<hr/>	497 00
Unpaid		16 00	
		<hr/>	481 00
“ L. G. to Township Societies		380 40	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		33 44	
“ Working Expenses		143 50	
		<hr/>	1038 34
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			152 79

Asphodel, Belmont, and Dummer.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand		72 95	
"	260 Members' Subscriptions		260 00	
"	Admissions to Show		53 38	
"	Legislative Grant		140 00	
"	Proceeds Sale of Seeds		387 67	
			<u>914 00</u>	
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock	50 00		
"	" Field Products	16 50		
"	" Dairy "	10 50		
"	" Horticultural Products	9 87		
"	" Agricultural Implements	7 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	18 75		
			<u>112 62</u>	
"	Preparing Show Grounds		16 85	
"	Purchase of Seed		576 42	
"	Agricultural Publications		43 95	
"	Working Expenses		106 30	
			<u>856 14</u>	
	Balance in hand			57 86

Dummer and Douro.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand		43 64	
"	107 Members' Subscriptions		107 00	
"	Admissions to Show		17 92	
"	Legislative Grant		73 92	
"	Proceeds Sale of Seeds		120 20	
			<u>362 68</u>	
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock	42 75		
"	" Field Products	18 00		
"	" Dairy "	6 37		
"	" Horticultural Products	6 13		
"	" Agricultural Implements	4 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	17 00		
			<u>94 25</u>	
"	Preparing Show Ground		3 40	
"	Purchase of Seed		176 00	
"	Working Expenses		17 48	
			<u>291 13</u>	
	Balance in hand			71 55

Dysart.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand		16 30	
"	Members' Subscriptions		79 00	
"	Legislative Grant		53 88	
"	Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		22 92	
			<u>172 10</u>	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	59 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	28 25		
“ “ Dairy “	3 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 30		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	14 75		
		109 55	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		0 60	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		42 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		21 78	
		173 93	
Balance due Treasurer.....			1 83

Otonabee.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		164 83	
“ 163 Members' Subscriptions.....		163 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		112 60	
“ Municipal Grant.....		200 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds		602 84	
“ Borrowed		90 00	
		1333 27	
CR.			
By Prizes paid to County Society		73 37	
“ “ for previous year		20 12	
“ “ paid on Exhibition Buildings		474 60	
“ Purchase of Seed.....		710 00	
“ Working Expenses		107 24	
		1385 33	
Balance due Treasurer.			52 06

NOTE.—This Society united with that of this County, for holding a fall Exhibition.

PETERBOROUGH WEST.

DR.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		30 00	
“ 88 Members' Subscriptions.....		96 50	
“ Admissions to Show		176 44	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
		1002 94	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	263 00		
“ “ Field Products	34 75		
“ “ Dairy “	16 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	22 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	42 00		
	386 50		
Unpaid.....	14 50		
		372 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Accounts of Previous year		40 30	
“ Working Expenses		161 13	
		993 43	
Balance in hand			9 51

REPORT.

Your Directors in presenting their annual Report, regret their inability to chronicle an increased interest in the proceedings of the Society by the public.

Notwithstanding the liberal assistance extended to these Societies by the Government, it seems next to impossible to awaken in the minds of the public any lively interest in their proceedings or management. So long as such a state of things continues to exist, it is useless to hope for any commensurate return for the large amount of money annually distributed throughout the Province, by the Government, for the encouragement of agriculture and kindred pursuits.

In a county like our own (where agriculture is the chief occupation of the people), it is truly astonishing to see how little interest is manifested in these Societies by even the agriculturists for whose especial benefit they are designed. Doubtless it may, and will, be avowed that this lack of interest is attributable to the mismanagement of those directing their affairs. Now, however true this may be, the fault after all lies with the people themselves, inasmuch as any one, no matter how humble his position or circumstances, may become a member, and thus have a voice in its management, by simply contributing annually the trifling sum of one dollar.

Should there be the same want of interest in the working of our agricultural Societies throughout the Province as exists in our own Riding, and continues to exist, it requires no prophet to see that the day is not far distant when the question of withdrawing Government aid from these Societies altogether will be seriously considered.

Your Directors have to report that the usual Spring and Fall Exhibitions have been held with about the usual success.

In connection with this subject, your Directors would recommend as worthy of the consideration of their successors, whether a grand union Exhibition of the two Riding Societies in this County might not occasionally be held. It is quite evident that under our present system of agricultural Societies, we have quite too many small Exhibitions—thus frittering away large amounts of money.

	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Monaghan, South.</i>						
DR.					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand						62 80
“ 84 Members' Subscriptions.....						84 00
“ Admissions to Show.....						5 00
“ Legislative Grant.....						140 00
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....						5 00
						296 80
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....					106 75	
“ “ Field Products					25 00	
“ “ Dairy “					7 50	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....					41 25	
“ “ Agricultural Implements					5 75	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures					14 00	
“ “ Ploughing Match.....					30 00	
						230 25
“ Working Expenses.....						14 05
						244 30
Balance in hand.....						52 50

REPORT.

We have pleasure in reporting that we have been favoured with a bountiful harvest. Almost all kinds of spring grain are above an average crop, especially oats. We have to report a very considerable injury to late spring wheat by frost in the latter part of August ;

late oats were also injured, to some extent, from the same cause. The potato crop, although a good one, has suffered very much from rot. On damp, heavy clay soils three-fourths are reported injured. In a number of instances the cup variety has suffered most. On dry, loamy soils very little injury reported. The fruit crop was a plentiful one, but on account of the lateness of the season and the early frosts, large quantities of apples were never harvested at all. Roots and vegetables were also a plentiful crop, but suffered very materially from the same cause as fruit.

The Society held its Annual Show at Centreville, on the 15th October; it was quite a success. A larger number of entries was made than at any previous show. There was a marked improvement in almost all kinds of live stock. The display of grain was large and of good quality. Apples and pears were well represented, and of a fair quality. Roots and vegetables were well represented, and of an average quality.

Feeling the importance that dairy farming has now acquired in this Province, and from late information, we would strongly recommend starting a cheese factory, fully satisfied if well conducted, it would be a paying investment.

* * * * *

Smith, Ennismore and N. Monaghan.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		91 53	
“ 83 Members’ Subscriptions.....		87 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Proceeds of Sale of Seeds		209 27	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		3 50	
		140 50	531 30
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	21 25		
“ “ Dairy.....	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	9 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	10 50		
		140 50	
“ Purchase of Seeds.....		432 17	
“ Working Expenses		42 78	
		615 45	
Balance due Treasurer			84 15

Peterborough Horticultural Society.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		68 85	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		71 00	
“ Admissions to Show		31 42	
“ Legislative Grant		86 00	
“ Amount from the Treasurer of Smith.....		25 00	
“ Amount from the Treasurer of Monaghan.....		26 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		4 11	
		312 38	
CR.			
By Purchase of Prizes for Fruit, Flower and Vegetables...		65 75	
“ Working Expenses, including rent and fitting up of Hall, Printing, &c.....		117 40	
		183 15	
Balance in hand.....			129 23

REPORT.

At the close of their term of office, the Directors of the Peterboro' Horticultural Society have much satisfaction in reporting to this annual meeting the general prosperity and success of its affairs. When it is borne in mind that the uses and advantages of the institution consist, not simply in fostering a healthful competition in the culture of flowers and other produce of the garden, but also in promoting one of the finest tastes of which the human mind is susceptible. It will be, no doubt, very gratifying to the members of the Society to learn that very marked growth is perceptible in its affairs.

As in the previous year, the Directors have to report only one Exhibition during their term of office, which was held on Wednesday, the First day of September last. It was not forgotten by them that the last year's report recommended *two* Exhibitions, but in consequence of the backward character of the summer, it was judged best to make only one.

PRESCOTT.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		8 57	
“ 90 Members' Subscriptions..		90 00	
“ Admissions to Show		23 87	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ From E. and W. Hawksbury Society		106 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		36 50	
CR.			964 94
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	193 00		
“ “ Field Products	38 25		
“ “ Dairy “	45 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	1 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	10 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	62 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match	15 00		
		365 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		10 83	
“ Paid to E. and W. Hawksbury Society		106 00	
“ Working Expenses		41 83	
		943 66	
Balance in hand.....			21 28

Caledonia.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 26 Members' Subscriptions.....		52 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		70 00	
		122 00	
CR.			
By Prizes for Growing Crops.....	110 00		
“ Working Expenses.....	12 00		
		122 00	

Longueil, E. and W. Hawksbury.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		7 00	
“ 41 Members' Subscriptions.....		135 00	
“ Legislative Grant		210 00	
		352 00	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ tts.	\$ cts.
To Growing Crops.....		283 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		58 00	
		<u> </u>	341 00
Balance in hand.....			<u>11 00</u>

Plantagenet, North.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		12 53	
“ 25 Members' Subscriptions.....		52 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		70 00	
		<u> </u>	134 53

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		39 75	
“ “ Field Products.....		4 50	
“ “ Dairy “.....	5 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	9 75		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	45 00		
		<u> </u>	106 75
“ Working Expenses.....		24 87	
		<u> </u>	131 62
Balance in hand.....			<u>2 91</u>

Plantagenet, South.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		1 38	
“ 50 Members' Subscriptions.....		50 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		70 00	
		<u> </u>	121 38

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	49 30		
“ “ Field Products.....	9 60		
“ “ Dairy “.....	7 20		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 45		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	8 90		
“ “ Growing crops.....	16 25		
		<u> </u>	92 70
“ Working Expenses.....		26 08	
		<u> </u>	118 78
Balance in hand.....			<u>2 60</u>

PRINCE EDWARD.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 210 Members' Subscriptions.....		215 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		773 74	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		2 18	
		<u> </u>	1690 92

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance due Treasurer.....		141 34	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	315 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	29 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	20 75		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products.....	20 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	19 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	114 41		
	<u>520 41</u>		
Unpaid	82 91		
		<u>437 50</u>	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		69 02	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		377 07	
“ Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		120 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		84 60	
		<u>1649 53</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>41 39</u>

Ameliasburgh.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		51 00	
“ 90 Members' Subscriptions.....		90 00	
“ Admissions to Show		27 32	
“ Legislative Grant.....		94 00	
		<u>262 32</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	101 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	34 80		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 05		
“ Agricultural Implements	12 50		
“ Arts and Manufactures	25 30		
		<u>187 40</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		12 00	
“ Working Expenses		19 00	
		<u>218 40</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>43 92</u>

HALLOWELL AND HILLIER.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 144 Members' Subscriptions.....		145 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		14 45	
“ Legislative Grant.....		146 26	
		<u>305 71</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	119 80		
“ “ Field Products	16 15		
“ “ Dairy “	18 20		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 95		
“ “ Agricultural Implements and Carriages.....	16 40		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 95		
		<u>202 45</u>	
“ Working Expenses		57 08	
		<u>259 53</u>	
Balance on hand			<u>46 18</u>

Sophiasburg.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		3 60	
“ 54 Members’ Subscriptions.....		54 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		54 32	
CR.		—————	111 92
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	46 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	15 55		
“ “ Dairy “.....	5 30		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	7 60		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	14 25		
		—————	
		88 95	
“ Working Expenses.....		16 15	
		—————	105 10
Balance in hand.....			6 82

Picton Horticultural Society.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members’ Subscriptions.....		124 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		245 79	
“ Legislative Grant.....		125 37	
CR.		—————	495 16
By Prizes for Poultry.....	15 75		
“ “ Fruit.....	21 00		
“ “ Flowers and Plants.....	76 25		
“ “ Vegetables.....	17 00		
“ “ Fine Arts, Ladies’ Work, } Domestic Manufactures, }.....	71 50		
		—————	
		201 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		159 66	
		—————	361 16
Balance in hand.....			134 00

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The first ^{*}Exhibition ^{*}of the Society was held on Dominion ^{*}Day, 1st July ^{*}, and the second on 15th September; both Exhibitions were held in the Market Hall, which, through the kindness of the Town Council, was placed at the disposal of the Society free of charge. Your Directors feel highly gratified with the enthusiasm displayed by the members of the Society, in contributing to the interest of the Exhibition. In each class the strife for superiority seemed equally prevalent.

Plants and Flowers.—A great variety of Green-house plants were shown, among which were some beautiful specimens in Geraniums, Foliage Plants, Fuschias, Cactuses, &c., &c. The exhibition of Annuals was much larger, and of greater variety than was expected from so young and so small a society. 23 Var Phlox Drummondii were shown by one exhibitor; 40 var. Pansies by another; 40 var. Pinks, by another; 45 var. Annuals, by another, &c. Single and Double Petunias, Verbenas; some fine Seedlings were exhibited; Balsams, Stocks, Asters, Gladioli, Dahlias, &c., &c., all showing taste and skill in our amateurs.

Fruits.—Prince Edward has the reputation of being one of the finest fruit growing counties in Ontario, and from specimens shown at our Exhibitions the past year, she is fully entitled to the honour.

Strawberries.—In former years we had to get our supply of this fruit from the United States, the last season large quantities were exported from our County to Belleville, Kingston, and other places, of very fine varieties. The past season was a little late

for exhibiting this fruit at our July Exhibition, a few varieties were shown, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, &c. Currants and Gooseberries were shown in a green state.

Apples.—Perhaps in no county in Ontario, or even in the State of New York, do they excel Prince Edward in the culture and quality of this fruit. Every year the demand for our apples is increasing; the exportation has been very large for the past few years, and is steadily increasing, and is now forming an important source of the wealth of the County—and if our farmers and fruit growers will only take more pains in putting up their selected fruit for the market, and which dealers can depend on, Prince Edward has the prospect of supplying all the eastern demand. One thing operating against us is the system, among some of our fruit growers, of putting up this fruit in barrels with the top and bottom layers of choice fruit, while in the centre is a mixture of the most inferior; many complaints have been made of this. In Pears the same complaint has been made. Our exports the past year have been to Montreal, Ottawa, City of New York and to England. The exportation from the Port of Picton alone for the last season was 4,677 barrels of apples, besides about 600 bus. of dried apples, which, reduced to green fruit, will make about 1,500 barrels more, making total shipped from Picton alone, of 6,177 barrels, which, at an average price of \$2.25 per barrel, yielded a revenue of nearly \$14,000, with a considerable quantity still in the hands of farmers for Spring shipment, besides what has been shipped from other points in the County. Your Directors regret they cannot give a list of the varieties shown at our Exhibitions, not having been furnished with names of varieties by the exhibitors.

Plums, Pears and Peaches.—These fruits were shown in large variety, also some specimens of Native Peaches, grown by Mr. Peter C. Dempsey, of Ameliasburgh, and Mr. W. H. Carr, of Picton.

Grapes.—Some fine varieties of this fruit were also shown, but, as the same with the apples, pears and plums, no list was given of the names. Your Directors cannot give particulars of the varieties shown.

Vegetables.—The Vegetables constituted an important department in our Exhibitions. The variety and quality of Potatoes shown exceeded anything we have ever seen in our County, from the Early Rose, exhibited by Mr. Reck, of Ameliasburgh, to the Early Shaws, exhibited by Mr. Fraser, of Picton. The following varieties were exhibited by the President of the Society, W. Ross, Esq., M.P., viz.:—"Goodrich," "Harrison," "Tebee," "Early Williams," "Flukes," "Lady Mary," "Early Strawberry," "Long Keep," "Thomson's Bermuda Pink Eye," &c., &c.

RENFREW, NORTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		185 03	
“ 125 Members' Subscriptions		210 00	
“ Admissions to Show		3 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
CR.			1098 03
By Prizes for Live Stock	75 30		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	38 50		
“ “ Dairy Products	3 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	18 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	23 00		
		182 80	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		140 00	
“ Prizes for Previous Year.....		4 00	
“ Purchase of Live Stock		450 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		109 85	
		886 65	
Balance in hand.....			211 38

REPORT.

The Society is steadily growing in favour with the public generally—this is manifested by an increase of membership over previous years, and by increased liberality on the part of the subscribers. The subscription of forty dollars by Alex. Moffatt, Esq., Miller, Pembroke, is deserving of special notice. Your Directors feeling the necessity of improving the class of cattle in this section of country, have at considerable trouble and expense, succeeded in procuring four thorough bred bulls, (three Durhams and one Ayrshire). One of them, "Baron Peel," (No. 43 in Canadian Herd Book), bred by John Snell, Esq., Edmonton, Ontario, three years old, weight 2,100 lbs., is a very superior animal. The others are of equally pure breed, but rather young to be of much service during the past season.

It is to be hoped that the stock breeders of this County will now avail themselves of the opportunity placed within their reach of improving their stock, and thus show that the efforts of your Directors for the public good are appreciated.

On account of purchasing stock, (as above referred to), the prize list for the past year was reduced over fifty per cent.—this could not be avoided, and though a few grumbled, yet by far the greater majority of members approved of the course pursued. Your Directors are of the opinion that the object for which the Legislative Grant is given, has been better carried out, than it would otherwise have been by giving it away in prizes upon that which is undeserving, and would advise the laying out of yet greater sums in the importation of breeding animals, such as bulls, rams and boars, by this Society.

With regard to the Show Fair held by the Society in the month of October last, while it is but fair to say that it exceeded any previously held as regards number of entries, and quality of articles and things shown, yet it must be evident to all that there is great room for improvement.

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Ross.</i>						
DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
To Balance in hand					88	80
" Members' Subscriptions.....					61	00
" Legislative Grant					140	00
					-----	289 80
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		45	25			
" " Field Products.....		19	90			
" " Dairy "		5	75			
" " Horticultural Products		4	80			
" " Agricultural Implements.....		12	25			
" " Arts and Manufactures		17	25			
" " Ploughing Match.....		11	00			
					-----	116 20
Unpaid					7	55
					-----	108 65
" Prizes previous year.....					1	40
" Working Expenses.....					29	40
					-----	139 45
Balance in hand						150 35

REPORT.

There has been no increase in the number of members of the Society during the past year. In the stock department there has been no improvement, nor can we look for much until we get some thorough-bred stock. Our County Society has brought some good stock into the County, which our members would do well to secure the use of. In the grain and vegetable departments the number of entries is about the same as the pre-

ceding year, but there has been a decided improvement in the quality of the articles exhibited, much to the satisfaction of all parties interested in the Society. In the home-manufactures and ladies' department there has been a marked improvement, both in the quantity and quality exhibited.

The Directors have to report with regard to the ploughing match, that it was nearly a failure, there being six prizes offered, and only three ploughs to compete. There is quite a wide margin for improvement in this department, as well as in others.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		105 78	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		122 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		55 00	
		982 78	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	132 60		
“ “ Field Products	26 65		
“ “ Dairy “	20 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 55		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	31 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	25 80		
“ “ Ploughing Match (exclusive of Hon. J. Skead's Iron Plough).....	39 00		
“ “ Growing Crops and Fencing.....	81 75		
	359 85		
Unpaid.....	29 55		
		330 30	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		338 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		3 60	
“ Working Expenses		165 75	
		837 65	
Balance in hand.....			145 13

REPORT.

In submitting a statement of the affairs of the Society for the past year, your Directors beg leave to report that finding many of the members anxious that crop viewing should be resumed, and that the financial condition of the Society warranted such a step, offered premiums for standing crops and fencing. Thirty-eight members competed, making an aggregate of 120 entries, for which there were prizes awarded to the amount of \$81.75.

The entries at the Exhibition were, in live stock, 183; implements, &c., 44; grain, roots, fruit, and vegetables, 123; dairy products and maple sugar, 36; cloths, 54; ladies' work, 55. Total 495.

Of the \$30 given by J. L. McDougall, Esq., M.P., as prizes for thorough-bred stock, there were only \$8 appropriated as such, Mr. Cardiff's Devon bull being the only thorough bred animal exhibited. But there is reason to believe that there will be more entries of thorough-bred stock at the next Exhibition, as several animals have since been purchased by members of the Society.

The Hon. James Skead sent his annual gift of an iron plough, which was awarded as a first prize at the Ploughing Match, held on the farm of Mr. John McGregor, Horton, on the 15th October. The plough is a beautiful implement, and is finished in a very superior style.

But your Directors have to regret that notwithstanding the liberal prizes offered at the Ploughing Matches, so few of the young men of the county enter for competition, as good ploughing is of very great importance to the agriculturists of the country; the work done by the 10 ploughmen who competed, was good, and the competition between some of them very close.

Edward McGillivray, Esq., of Ottawa, with his usual liberality sent a donation of \$10 to the Society, which was added to the general fund.

There are three Branches in connection with this Society, viz., McNab, Admaston, and Grattan, all in a more or less state of efficiency. The Grattan Society, at its annual meeting, formed an union with Wilberforce, and will hereafter be known as the Grattan and Wilberforce Agricultural Society.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		52 03	
“ 44 Members' Subscriptions		51 00	
“ Legislative Grant		98 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		8 80	
CR.			209 83
By Prizes for Live Stock	52 35		
“ “ Field Products	18 55		
“ “ Dairy “	3 65		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	7 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17 77		
“ “ Growing Crops	15 65		
	122 97		
Unpaid	7 08		
		115 89	
“ Purchase of Seed		40 95	
“ Working Expenses		39 59	
			196 43
Balance in hand			13 40

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 58 Members' Subscriptions		58 50	
“ Legislative Grant		100 00	
“ Balance paid by Executors of late Treasurer		51 00	
CR.			209 50
By Prizes for Live Stock	28 95		
“ “ Field Products	11 20		
“ “ Dairy “	2 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	10 80		
		58 45	
“ Prize previous year		4 00	
“ Working Expenses		23 95	
			86 40
Balance in hand			123 10

NOTE.—This Society for the more effectual promotion of Agriculture, unanimously resolved at the Annual Meeting to form an union with the Township of Wilberforce.

McNab.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		29 44	
“ 63 Members’ Subscriptions		110 75	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
		<u>280 19</u>	
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	45 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	22 75		
“ “ Dairy “	17 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	8 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 60		
		<u>122 35</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		8 00	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		43 00	
“ Working Expenses, (including remuneration to the Secretary for two years)		66 00	
		<u>239 35</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>40 84</u>

REPORT.

The Directors, in accordance with law, beg leave to submit to you their Annual Report of Management, during the past year.

In doing so, they take pleasure in congratulating you on the abundant harvest with which our country has been blessed during the past season. Nearly all crops have been above an average yield, notwithstanding that the summer had been more than usually cold and wet. Potatoes and some other crops suffered from this cause, but, we are glad to say, not to the extent that was at one time feared.

The past season has forcibly reminded us that sufficient attention has not yet been paid by our farmers to a thorough system of drainage. This is a matter that requires our serious attention, as experience has proved good drainage to be beneficial to the soil in wet or dry seasons.

* * * * *

The number of entries at the last Exhibition of the Society, was not quite as great last Fall as at the Exhibition of the previous year, the most noticeable deficiency being in the department of stock. It is hoped that members of this Society, keeping in view the object for which it was formed, will endeavour, not only to improve their modes of husbandry, the quality of their live stock, and the comfort and appearance of their buildings and surroundings, but that they will also stir up their lagging neighbours to do likewise, and nothing is more conducive to emulation in this respect, than a creditable display in all departments of our Annual Exhibitions.

We would call attention to the capabilities of our Township for fruit growing. Some of the samples on exhibition at the last fall show were most excellent, clearly proving that it only requires painstaking intelligence to convert our hill sides from barren wastes to blooming fruitfulness. The demand for good fruit is ever on the increase, and no more profitable branch of farming could be entered upon.

The Secretary has received several printed circulars from the Bureau of Agriculture asking information about the different breeds of Poultry kept in this Township, but as no place has hitherto been allotted to domestic fowls in our list of premiums, we are not in a position to supply the information asked for by the Department.

The Directors would suggest to members as a means of self-improvement, as well as an agreeable pastime during the long winter evenings, that a Committee be at once appointed to make arrangements to hold weekly or fortnightly meetings, where extracts from Agricultural works might be read and commented upon by those present, and the mutual interchange of opinions founded on practical experience might thus be obtained,

which would be highly beneficial to all who might attend. For the sake of convenience, those meetings might be held in rotation at Burnstown, White Lake and Balmer Island. We are of the opinion that if the matter is properly gone about, great good as well as pleasure would result from it.

RUSSELL.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
" 82 Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Admissions to Show		15 40	
" Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
" From private sources..		157 00	
		954 40	
CR.			
By Balance due to Treasurer			5 13
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	124 50		
" " Field Products	40 60		
" " Dairy "	26 75		
" " Horticultural Products	14 55		
" " Growing Crops	22 40		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	37 20		
" " Ploughing Match.....	109 00		
	381 25		
Unpaid.....		1 50	
	379 75		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		16 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
" Working Expenses.....		128 52	
		949 40	
Balance in hand			5 00

REPORT.

Your Directors, in submitting their annual report, beg leave to make the following statement in reference to the crops, &c., as gathered from personal observation and otherwise :

Fall wheat, good in general, injured by rust in some localities. Spring wheat, upon the whole, an average crop ; change of seed much needed. Oats an excellent crop. Peas good. Barley also good. Rye, very little sown. Potatoes an abundant crop ; but rotted badly before digging time. Hay, far above the average of the last few years. Man-golds, carrots and beets, very good.

The Society's exhibition, held in Metcalf last September, was, in every particular, a complete success, excepting the stock department, which, we thought, might have shown more evident signs of improvement. Upon the whole, we have to congratulate the Society upon the marked success of its efforts during the past year, and the farming community generally upon the remunerative prices now prevailing (and likely to continue through the winter) for nearly every commodity raised or grown on the farm. In conclusion, we can merely say, that in the midst of this seeming prosperity, we should not forget to show our gratitude to Him from whom all good proceeds, and without whose aid our own efforts will be of no avail.

Clarence.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		15 76	
“ 21 Members’ Subscriptions.....		45 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		29 16	
CR.		<u> </u>	89 92
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	36 54		
“ “ Dairy “.....	2 88		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 77		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	6 84		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	25 71		
		<u>76 74</u>	
“ Working Expenses.....		13 11	
		<u> </u>	89 85
Balance in hand.....			<u>07</u>

Cumberland.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		5 20	
“ 50 Members’ Subscriptions.....		200 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		119 00	
CR.		<u> </u>	324 20
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	100 50		
“ “ Dairy Products.....	48 00		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	147 80		
		<u>296 30</u>	
“ Working Expenses.....		23 00	
		<u> </u>	319 30
Balance in hand.....			<u>4 90</u>

NOTE.—But little winter wheat is raised in this Township. The “Black Sea,” as Spring Wheat, is generally cultivated. Crop of last season pretty good; average 15 bushels per acre. Spring grain generally good, and hay very heavy. Turnips are not much cultivated.

Gloucester.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		8 21	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		108 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		73 40	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		20 00	
CR.		<u> </u>	209 61
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	81 45		
“ “ Field Products.....	2 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 50		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	46 35		
	<u>141 30</u>		
Retained as per By-law.....	5 80		
		<u>135 50</u>	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		3 90	
“ Working Expenses.....		65 80	
		<u> </u>	205 20
Balance in hand.....			<u>4 41</u>

Osgoode.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand.....	21 48	
“ Members’ Subscriptions	156 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....	102 90	
	<hr/>	280 38
CR.		
By Paid for the keep of Bulls.....	95 00	
	<hr/>	95 00
Balance in hand.....		185 38

NOTE.—The Directors state that by devoting their whole means to the purchase of good bulls, the cattle of the Township are being much improved, an object they propose to keep steadily in view.

SIMCOE, NORTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....	132 11		
“ 130 Members’ Subscriptions.....	216 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	67 64		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Proceeds Sale of Show Ground.....	160 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts ..	28 57		
		<hr/>	1304 32
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	217 55		
“ “ Field Products	116 50		
“ “ Dairy “	14 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	28 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	11 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	33 50		
	<hr/>		
Unpaid.....	420 80		
	<hr/>	25 00	
		<hr/>	395 80
“ Prizes of previous year.....	44 00		
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....	416 91		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	233 62		
“ Working Expenses.....	121 19		
		<hr/>	1211 52
Balance in hand.....			<hr/>
			92 80

REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in stating that the operations of the Society during the past year have been successful.

* * * * *

The annual Fall Show was decidedly the greatest success of any ever held in Barrie, but your Directors still have to complain of the indifference manifested by the greater part of the manufacturers and mechanics in bringing forward their productions at our Exhibitions.

The state of agriculture in this County is progressive, large tracts of the forest are annually giving way before the axe, and are converted into productive fields—the cultivation of such land is necessarily limited; but on older clearings farmers evince a desire for

better cultivation, a good deal of draining is done, of various constructions, in wet lands, but no thorough system of tile draining has as yet been practised.

A greater breadth of roots is grown, and mangolds and carrots much more common than formerly, and farmers generally are anxious to get their land in such a state of cultivation, that labour-saving machinery may be profitably employed.

Medonte & Flos.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		112 05	
“ 53 Members’ Subscriptions		97 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		54 32	
		<u>263 37</u>	
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	63 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	3 50		
“ “ Dairy “	6 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	1 87		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	9 25		
	<u>84 62</u>		
Unpaid.....	32 37		
		<u>52 25</u>	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		49 00	
“ Working Expenses		20 75	
		<u>122 00</u>	
Balance in hand.....			<u>141 37</u>

NOTE.—Winter wheat, owing to early frost and rust, was generally a failure, and spring wheat was below an average from the same cause. Oats, barley, &c., with roots, were, with few exceptions, good crops.

Nottawasaga.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		56 52	
“ 178 Members’ Subscriptions.....		214 50	
“ Admissions to Show		35 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		114 80	
“ Municipal Grant		40 00	
		<u>460 82</u>	
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	164 00		
“ “ Field Products	44 50		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	14 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	36 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	25 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	21 00		
		<u>313 00</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		36 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		58 64	
		<u>407 64</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>53 18</u>

REPORT.

* * * * *
The Directors being desirous of upholding the Society’s position as far as possible,

by judicious means, have continued to require that each successful competitor shall leave one dollar towards his subscription for the following year, the result of which may, with safety, be conceded to be advantageous to the Society. The Directors, however, cannot too earnestly impress upon the members of this Society, the necessity which exists for their individual exertions in its behalf, by calling the attention of their friends to the advantages that will arise from so doing. The Society held a show for stallions at Nottawa village, on the 30th of April last, when five entries were made for general purpose horses, and three entries for heavy draught horses, which was decidedly the best exhibition of the kind ever held in the township. The Annual Exhibition was held at the village of Creemore, on the 5th of October last. The number of entries (365), was 62 less than the previous year, nevertheless, otherwise it proved to be most successful. There was a good show of horses, mares and yearlings. In cattle there were some fine cows, oxen and calves shown. The sheep were superior to any before exhibited. The pigs made a small show—they were, however, good. The waggons, buggies, and farm implements were beautifully got up.

The Ladies' Department was meagre, and contained very few specimens of their handiwork.

In grain, roots, dairy produce and vegetables, there was a magnificent display, both in regard to quantity and quality. The arrangements made by W. H. Thornbury, Esq., and others entrusted with the management, were very complete and reflected great credit. In regard to the crops, generally, throughout the township, we cannot speak so favorably on account of so much wet weather prevailing in the summer, and the frost and snow coming so early upon us. Some of the Fall wheat got damaged with the rust and did not yield so well. The Spring wheat also suffered more or less, plenty of straw, but a diminished proportion of plump grain. The root crops were abundant, although in some places the potatoes were slightly diseased. The hay crop was plentiful and tolerably well saved, considering the unfavorable weather. The ploughing match in the Fall, was a failure, which may be attributed to farm work being so far behind, and the anxiety of the farmers to have the grain thrashed out early for market, thereby preventing the ploughmen from procuring teams for that purpose. We have reason to be thankful so far as this township is concerned, in having a fair average crop.

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Orillia.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		00 82	
“ 63 Members' Subscriptions.....		123 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		69 15	
		193 47	
 CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	46 25		
“ “ Field Products	20 25		
“ “ Dairy “	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 25		
		73 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		18 20	
“ Keep of Live Stock.....		39 00	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		52 50	
“ Working Expenses		39 11	
		222 06	
Balance due Treasurer			28 59

NOTE.—The Fall Show, on the whole, was satisfactory. Farm working horses were particularly good, which was the case, with some few exceptions, with the young stock generally. The same may be said of grain and roots, with the exception of Fall wheat. Dairy products were excellent. “The state of agriculture is progressing very favorably in this locality, as are also the mechanical and manufacturing arts in the Village of Orillia.”

Oro.

	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		1 06	
	" 76 Members' Subscriptions		84 50	
	" Legislative Grant.....		42 00	
			<u>127 56</u>	
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	66 25		
	" " Field Products	23 50		
	" " Dairy "	6 50		
	" " Horticultural Products.....	8 80		
	" " Arts and Manufactures.....	2 85		
		<u>107 90</u>		
	Unpaid	29 50		
			<u>78 40</u>	
	" Preparing Show Grounds.....		2 00	
	" Agricultural Publications.....		12 00	
	" Working Expenses.....		34 76	
			<u>127 16</u>	
	Balance in hand.....			40

Sunnidale.

	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	60 Members' Subscriptions.....		72 75	
	" Legislative Grant.....		37 00	
	" Municipal Grant.....		20 00	
	" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 75	
			<u>133 50</u>	
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	44 75		
	" " Field Products	15 45		
	" " Dairy "	5 25		
	" " Horticultural Products.....	2 80		
	" " Arts and Manufactures	14 20		
	" " Ploughing Match	18 00		
		<u>100 45</u>		
	Unpaid	5 10		
			<u>95 35</u>	
	" Preparing Show Grounds		2 50	
	" Working Expenses.....		19 65	
			<u>117 50</u>	
	Balance in hand.....			16 00

Tiny and Tay.

	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		10 68	
	" 57 Members' Subscriptions		72 00	
	" Legislative Grant.....		38 64	
	" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		136 03	
			<u>257 35</u>	
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	50 75		
	" " Dairy "	1 62		
	" " Horticultural Products	5 50		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures.....	7 25		
" Purchase of Seed		65 12	
" Working Expenses.....		145 40	
		23 75	
		<u> </u>	234 27
Balance in hand.....			<u>23 08</u>

REPORT.

Your Directors are sorry to report that this Society has not been in such a flourishing state the past year, as heretofore, the number of members being only 57, with a subscription of seventy-two dollars. This is, no doubt, in part owing to the great failure in the crops of 1868, in consequence of which many did not feel themselves able to pay their annual subscription. But apart from this, there has not been the energy shown, which was now apparent by the absence of anything like the usual display at our Annual Show. Your Directors trust that the year 1870 will bring about a better state of things, and that the farmers of Tiny and Tay will put their shoulders to the wheel, and, by a liberal support, make this Society one of the most flourishing in the County. The past season has been one of extreme moisture, in consequence of which Fall wheat was almost a total failure. Peas and oats, and also barley, have been a heavy crop; turnips have also yielded well, but the rot has done considerable damage to the potatoes. Spring wheat has turned out well, [the midge doing little damage. Altogether, the farmer has much to be thankful for, and this should lead us to renewed exertions.

* * * * *

Vespra.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		9 87	
" 66 Members' Subscriptions		111 50	
" Legislative Grant		61 00	
		<u> </u>	182 37
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	82 50		
" " Field Products	25 50		
" " Dairy "	2 75		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 00		
		<u> </u>	119 75
" Agricultural Publications		48 75	
" Working Expenses].....		24 19	
		<u> </u>	192 69
Balance due Treasurer.....			<u>10 32</u>

NOTE.—Agriculture is represented as steadily progressing in this Township, and labour-saving machines are generally employed, and better methods of farming adopted. Horticulture is commanding more attention. It has been satisfactorily proved that Vespra is capable of raising the best varieties of fruit. Apples, plums, pears, and grapes of choice kinds, grace our exhibitions. Some very large orchards have been planted during the last three years, and are thriving well. There is no doubt, but in a few years this Township will have a large surplus of fruit to dispose of.

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		199 72	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		349 85	
“ Admissions to Show		257 30	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Booths and Pasture		37 25	
		<hr/>	1544 12
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	271 50		
“ “ Field Products	109 00		
“ “ Dairy “	16 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	42 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	54 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	74 00		
“ “ Extras.....	9 00		
		<hr/>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		575 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		387 25	
		<hr/>	1137 57
Balance in hand.....			406 55

REPORT.

The Annual Show was held on our grounds October 5th and 6th, 1869, and in every sense was a grand success. The horses and cattle shown surpassed those of any previous year, and we are glad to see that the farmer is becoming alive to the fact that the best class of stock is the cheapest and most profitable; and that if the farmer turned his attention more generally to stock raising, it would prove more remunerative to him, and the land would not become impoverished as it is by continual cropping. The entries in all the other classes of the stock department, and the improved appearance, very much exceeded any previous year. Grain was of a fair quality, although the yield was not what it was expected it would be from the appearance at harvest time, the average not being more than 20 bushels to the acre. Spring wheat would average about 20 bushels. In barley there was a large yield, say about 35 bushels to the acre, but owing to the wet season it was not so bright a sample as in former years. Oats would yield 40 or 45 bushels to the acre. Peas 25 bushels. The root crop of all descriptions was of an excellent quality, but owing to the early winter, and heavy snow coming in the early part of the month of November, a great many of the root crops are still in the ground, especially turnips.

In the Implements and Manufactures we are glad to see a decided improvement, several articles being exhibited this year that have never been shown before. In all the other departments the entries much exceeded any preceding year. The total number of entries last year was 1020, and when compared with the entries some 3 years ago, when 500 was considered a large number, the Society has cause for rejoicing. It is to be hoped that the incoming board will make it a personal matter with themselves, each to add as many names to the members’ list as possible, that the prize list may next year very much exceed the one just past. They feel confident now that the Township of West Gwillimbury has amalgamated their funds with those of the County, which is a matter for congratulation, that the two interests being centred on the one object, viz., the building up of the County Society, that we may reasonably expect still greater success in the future than we have had in the past.

Essa.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
“ To Balance in hand		7 64	
“ 119 Members’ Subscriptions.....		119 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Admissions to Show.....		17 20	
“ Legislative Grant		67 23	
		<hr/>	211 07
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	66 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	28 00		
“ “ Dairy “	3 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	12 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	29 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 00		
		<hr/>	158 00
“ Preparing Show Grounds		7 00	
“ Working Expenses		23 78	
		<hr/>	188 78
Balance in hand.....			22 29

NOTE.—The Society has seen its fifteenth anniversary, and is reported in “very good working order.” The fall show was well sustained, and indicated progress. The contemplated ploughing match did not take place, in consequence of a most unusually intense and early frost.

Gwillimbury, West.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Members' Subscriptions.....		44 10	
		<hr/>	44 10
CR.			
By Treasurer of County Society on Amalgamation.....		35 85	
“ Printing		8 25	
		<hr/>	44 10

NOTE.—It has been deemed expedient to unite this Society with that of the South Riding, when exhibitions are held in the Town of Bradford, and it is considered that the change will be mutually beneficial.

Innisfil.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		18 56	
“ 119 Members' Subscriptions		119 50	
“ Admissions to Show		29 84	
“ Legislative Grant.....		67 23	
		<hr/>	235 13
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	93 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	33 50		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	1 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	21 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19 00		
		<hr/>	174 50
“ Working Expenses.....		22 00	
		<hr/>	196 50
Balance in hand.....			38 63

NOTE.—The Exhibition was superior both in quantity and quality to any of its predecessors, comprising 383 entries against 193 last year. The live stock exhibited indicated decided improvement, as was also the case with the more important implements. The display of cereals was also good.

		<i>Mulmur.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	94 Members' Subscriptions		106 00	
"	Admissions to Show		24 75	
"	Legislative Grant.....		59 88	
"	Municipal Grant		10 00	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		7 50	
			208 13	
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	57 00		
"	" Field Products.....	21 25		
"	" Dairy "	9 00		
"	" Horticultural Products	16 25		
"	" Agricultural Implements	10 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	23 50		
"	" Ploughing Match	6 00		
		143 00		
"	Preparing Show Grounds		35 00	
"	Working Expenses.....		21 13	
			199 13	
Balance due Treasurer.....				9 00

		<i>Tecumseth.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		16 17	
"	Members' Subscriptions		162 00	
"	" " Extra.....		10 00	
"	Legislative Grant.....		90 62	
"	Municipal Grant		10 00	
			288 79	
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	124 00		
"	" Field Products.....	34 00		
"	" Dairy "	4 50		
"	" Horticultural Products	8 50		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	11 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	16 75		
		198 75		
"	Working Expenses		43 57	
			242 32	
Balance in hand				46 47

REPORT.

The Directors of the Tecumseth Branch Agricultural Society feel much pleasure in submitting this, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report, to the County Board. Your Directors congratulate themselves on the present position of this Society, both as regards financial matters, and also the improvements made in the mechanical and domestic manufactures. The Society held its Spring Show in the village of Bond Head on the 28th of April last, and may be considered in every respect successful, especially in the way of getting subscribers. The competition in entire horses was very good, and among the number were some imported animals. The farmers in this section are beginning to appreciate the breeding of good stock, as they find it pays best. Our Fall Show was held in the village of Clarksville, on the 8th of October, and may also be considered successful; the day was all that could be desired, and the consequence was a very large crowd of spectators. The various classes were all pretty keenly contested, with the exception of the mechanical

department, as may be seen by the amount awarded in that class, we attribute the reason to not holding out sufficient inducement in our prize list. The grain crops in this section for the past year, may be considered fully an average, compared with former years. The root crops are altogether ahead of what they have been for some years past.

Tossorontio.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		63 12	
“ 172 Members’ Subscriptions.....		182 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		94 65	
“ Legislative Grant.....		102 24	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		18 60	
		<hr/>	460 61
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	79 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	55 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	11 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	15 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	27 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	14 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	21 00		
		<hr/>	223 25
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		66 43	
“ Working Expenses.....		41 44	
		<hr/>	331 12
Balance in hand.....			<hr/>
			129 49

NOTE.—The Directors report that neither the Autumn Show nor the Ploughing Match realized the expectations entertained, and attribute the result mainly to the absence of liberal premiums, an error they hope the Society will be able to correct in future.

STORMONT.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		188 28	
“ 114 Members’ Subscriptions.....		119 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		7 12	
		<hr/>	1014 40
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	175 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	66 75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	21 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	25 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	73 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	59 25		
		<hr/>	421 75
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		280 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		53 05	
“ Working Expenses.....		47 50	
		<hr/>	802 30
Balance in hand.....			<hr/>
			212 10

Finch.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....		109 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		1 50	
		<u>250 50</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	77 00		
“ “ Field Products	20 75		
“ “ Dairy “	12 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	15 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match	24 00		
“ “ Sheep Shearing	13 50		
“ “ Extra Prizes	18 50		
		<u>211 00</u>	
“ Working Expenses		37 63	
		<u>248 63</u>	
Balance in hand.....			1 87

Osnabruck.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		60	
“ 53 Members' Subscriptions.....		71 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
		<u>211 60</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	131 50		
“ “ Field Products	18 00		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	12 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 50		
		<u>189 75</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		4 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		20 85	
		<u>214 60</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			3 00

TORONTO.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		115 65	
“ 189 Members' Subscriptions.....		367 25	
“ Admissions to Show		136 50	
“ Legislative Grant		550 00	
“ Surplus Proceeds (one-half) of Union Exhibition		120 39	
		<u>1289 79</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Fruits	29 75		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	154 50		
“ “ Vegetables	41 75		
		<u>226 00</u>	
“ Subscription to Union Exhibition		579 61	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Preparing Show Grounds		93 75	
“ Bands,—Expenses of Delegates and Judges		80 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		10 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		313 19	
		<u>1303 05</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			<u>13 26</u>

Union Exhibition of West York, Toronto, and York Township Agricultural Societies.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Toronto E. D. Society.....			700 00	
“ West York E. D. Society			350 00	
“ York Township Society			350 00	
“ Toronto Horticultural Society			25 00	
“ Admissions to Show			264 36	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			66 85	
			<u>1756 21</u>	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		380 00		
“ “ Field Products		112 50		
“ “ Dairy “		65 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products		392 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		62 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		79 50		
			<u>1091 50</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			145 25	
“ Amount for Printing, &c.			97 25	
“ Assistants and Labour.....			54 75	
“ Working Expenses.....			126 68	
			<u>1515 43</u>	
Surplus to be divided ..				240 78
Toronto E. D. Society.....			120 39	
West York E. D. Society			60 19½	
York Township Society.....			60 19½	
			<u>240 78</u>	

REPORT.

At the close of their term of office, your Directors beg to submit a brief report of their proceedings for the past year.

The first of the Society's exhibitions for the year was held in the Music Hall, on the 30th of May.

The display of flowers was the finest submitted for many years. The show of Fuschias was very good, and included all the newest varieties. The Pelargoniums were a great improvement on those exhibited in former years, being full of bloom, well grown, and including amongst them many new kinds of the previous year's importations. The Zonale varieties of Geranium are now attracting a good deal of attention amongst florists. Those shown at this exhibition were all of the newest sorts, and, being in full bloom, were very much admired. The newest feature in this class was the introduction of several varieties of the double-flowering scarlet. There was also a very good display of Calceolarias, and double and single Petunias. In foliage, and other hot-house plants, the varieties far exceeded those of previous years.

The cut flowers were very tastefully arranged in bouquets, ornamental wreaths, and basket-work, and formed a very attractive part of the exhibition.

The display of fruits and vegetables was very limited, although, in both classes, some

good specimens were shown. It is to be regretted that more interest is not taken in exhibiting early vegetables, by both professionals and amateurs.

The summer's exhibition was held in the Horticultural Gardens, and, owing to the favourable season, was much better than those of some former years. The show of Roses, especially, was very fine, including many of the newest varieties of the Tea, Bourbon and China; and greenhouse plants were not so numerous as at the May exhibition, but those shown were of the very best kinds, and well grown. The prizes offered for new and rare plants brought out over 40 varieties not before shown in Toronto.

The herbaceous plants, Phloxes, Hollyhocks, Delphinians, double-flowering Sweet Williams, and new Dianthus, were very good. The arrivals embraced over 100 varieties, including all the novelties of the season. Bouquets of native flowers, tastefully arranged, had a very pleasing effect. The table and hand bouquets were highly commended, and so numerous that the judges had a difficult task in awarding the prizes.

The show of Fruits at this exhibition was unusually small, owing, doubtless, to the very late and backward season. Of Strawberries, some very fine specimens were shown; the Triumph de Gand bearing off first prize. The following varieties were also shown: Wilson's Albany, Agriculturist, Jucunda, Trollopps' Victoria, Fleming's Seedling, Early Scarlet, and Downer's Prolific. Of these, the specimens of Jucunda were much admired. Few Raspberries were shown—Franconia (red) and Brinckle's (orange) being the best. In Cherries, a plate labelled Tradescont's Blackheart, but was really Black Tartarian, a very fine sample, took first prize; Napoleon Biggareau ranking next. Many parties were unable to compete at this exhibition, in the fruit department, owing to their fruit being not yet ripe, as it was only in the warmest and most favourable situations where cherries, raspberries and currants were sufficiently advanced to be placed on exhibition.

The number of entries in the Vegetable department was not so large as on some former occasions, and far below what it might have been, had a proper interest been taken in the Society's proceedings. In several articles, however, there was a fair competition.

This Society united with the Agricultural Societies for the West Riding, and the Township of York, for the holding of an autumn exhibition in the Queen's Park, on the 29th and 30th of September. This Society subscribing \$700, and the other Societies \$350 each, towards the prize list and expenses. The Toronto Horticultural Society also contributed the sum of \$25 for special prizes.

The Exhibition was in almost every respect, a success. In addition to the competitors, and the members of the three uniting Societies, the number of visitors that entered the grounds was 2,643, at a fee of ten cents each. The number of entries of horses and cattle, and other live stock, was not large. The animals shown, however, were very creditable to the locality. The competition in agricultural implements and domestic manufactures generally, was very limited. Some good specimens of ladies' work were exhibited.

The show of greenhouse plants and cut flowers was far in advance of previous years. Amongst them, your Directors would particularly notice some beautiful specimens of Palm, Croters, Masanti, Caladiums, Begonias, &c. A few very fine Orchids were shown, and from their beauty and variety, attracted deserved attention. The Dahlias embraced over one hundred varieties, and were certainly the finest bloom ever exhibited in Toronto. The annuals exceeded those shown in July, on exhibition, having over one hundred varieties. In cut flowers, there was the usual dazzling display of Double Stocks, Zinnias, and Asters; and that gorgeous autumn flowering bulb, the Gladiolus, was shown in great perfection.

The display of Fruit was very fine, more particularly in Apples, Pears, and hothouse Grapes. Splendid specimens of the following varieties of pear were shown, viz.:—Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucratien, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Howell, Burere Hardy, Burere Dell, Swan's Orange, Glout Morceau, White Doyenne, Shelder's Burere d'Anjou, Seckel, and several other fine varieties; all showing the vast improvement that has been made in the cultivation of this valuable fruit, and the adaptability of our climate to produce them in perfection. Amongst the Apples, the following varieties carried off the prizes in all their different classes, viz.:—Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Baldwins, Swurzes, Pomme Gris Fameuse, Duchess of Oldenburg, Swaar,

Gravestins, Blenheim Orange, Keswicks' Codling, Holland Pippin, Alexander, American Golden Russett, Red Astracan, Ribston Pippin, Esopas Spitzenburg, and King of Tomkin's County. Plums were not shown very extensively, it being too late in the season for many kinds, but amongst those shown, the following were the most noticeable:—Duane's Purple, Prince of Wales, Washington, Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop, Lombard, Jefferson, and Huling's Superb. Of Peaches, only a few samples were exhibited, which had been grown under glass. The same may be said of Apricots and Nectarines, and it may be remarked, that the climate in the neighborhood of Toronto is quite unsuited to the culture of these fruits in the open air. Some quinces were shown, but the season was not favourable to their ripening.

The Hot-house Grapes were magnificent, and said by many to be far superior to any shown at the Provincial Exhibition. The bunches were large and well grown.

Amongst the varieties we noticed the Black Hamburg, Muscat Hamburg, Lady Downe's Mill Hill Hamburg, Trentham Black, Black Prince, Borwood Muscat, Muscat Woverine, Muscat of Alexandria, White Frontignan, Rose Chassels, Grisly Frontignan, Royal Muscadin, Buckland's Sweet Water, Chasselas Vibert, and one large bunch of Syrian, weighing upwards of five pounds. The open air Grapes, in consequence of the unfavourable season, may be considered a failure. There were no specimens exhibited worth noticing. The average heat of the fruit growing season was lower than ever noticed before, and the excessive moisture was most unfavorable to the ripening of the fruit.

The season being unfavourable to the production of cereals, the competition in grain was not keen. The samples of wheat were good, and presented in a much purer form than upon other occasions, resulting from the care induced by competition at these Exhibitions.

Other kinds of grain showed the effects of unfavourable weather—yet a decided improvement in this department was observable.

The Root department was well represented, showing that the cultivation of root crops is largely on the increase. This was the finest display ever seen in Toronto. The potatoes were very superior and deserving of special notice. Several new varieties were shown—among them the Early Rose and the Goderich, both highly commended.

The display of vegetables was good, both in quantity, quality and variety; evincing great care in cultivation. A marked progress has taken place in this department, within the past few years.

The competition in dairy products, honey, preserves, domestic wines, bread and pickles, was very spirited.

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VICTORIA, NORTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand.....		94 87	
“ 73 Members' Subscriptions.....		73 00	
“ Admissions to Show ..		15 35	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
		883 22	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	82 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	21 50		
“ “ Dairy “	10 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	13 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	25 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match	30 00		
		196 25	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds		20 35	
“ Working Expenses (including 2 years’ Secretary’s Salary)		133 35	
		<hr/>	769 95
Balance in hand			<hr/> 113 27

REPORT.

The Directors feel called upon to express their gratitude to the “Giver of all good” for the bounteous harvest, which has blessed the labours of the husbandman last season, and filled the land with plenty; the returns of grain crops being very nearly double those of 1868, for the section of the County over which your Society extends. The exceptions to this state of things being local, and involving only two crops, viz.: Fall wheat and potatoes. The former being almost a complete failure in all that part of the riding adjoining to, and north of the Portage Road, attributable, we believe, to a few cold nights—closely approached to frost in June, and the latter in that part of the riding south of the Portage Road, and particularly in clay soils, being much affected by rot.

Your Directors have again to report that they have not got up any meetings for lectures, or for discussions on agricultural subjects, and they are of opinion that in a county of the extent of, and having such few facilities for travel, as this North Riding of Victoria, such meetings could not be made to yield any adequate return for the cost and labour of conducting them, and besides the columns of the general agricultural periodicals published in the Province, afford a means of correspondence infinitely preferable to local meetings for merely verbal discussions. * * *

The Directors regret to have to report a decrease in the number of the members of the Society, which, although small, is an indication of a movement in a direction decidedly wrong. They hope that each and every member will make it a matter of personal business to try to remedy this evil, by inducing as many of his neighbours as he possibly can, to join the Society, and take an interest in its operations.

It is with deep concern that your Directors have to report a falling off in the applications from members for agricultural periodicals at the merely nominal prices for which they can be obtained through the Society. And they express their hope that some steps will be taken to greatly increase the circulation, in the Riding, of the various agricultural periodicals published in the Province of Ontario, and which are conducted with such eminent ability; and they strongly recommend this matter to the consideration of their successors in office.

After much correspondence, your Directors obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture his decision upon the mode of dividing among the various Township societies in the Riding, the funds allocated by Government. The ruling is that in a case such as ours, the three-fifths are to be laid out for division, and the Township societies are each to receive their *pro rata* shares of that amount, unless in any case more than one-fifth of the whole grant would fall to one society, in which event such society will obtain only the one-fifth of the whole, and the portion of the three-fifths over that amount which would have fallen to that society, will revert to the County society.

Arrangements were made by your Directors, to supply the members at cost and charges, such qualities as they might apply for, of *Black Sea*, *Rio Grande* and *Platts*, midge-proof spring wheats, but there was not even one application made.

Of the fall wheats got by the Society in 1868, and placed in hands to be raised for behoof of the Society, only that sent to Eldon has yet been raised, and the sample was quite unfit for seed—that sent to Fenelon was only sown last fall, and we hope it will turn out well. * * *

As anticipated, the Show was a great way in advance of that of the previous year, the number of entries being 408 against 182 in 1868; and the quality of the animals and articles exhibited was generally superior. Your Directors adopted a rule that all entries should be made before the day of Show, and they now revert to the matter because a strict observance of this regulation is absolutely necessary to the proper and orderly management of the Show. Other Societies have been forced into spreading

the Show over two days—a result which we think very undesirable, and, we do not doubt, can be avoided by making the entries in good time before the day of the Show, and leaving the Secretary one clear night to arrange the entries in their proper classes.

It is to be regretted that not a single specimen of the improved breeds of cattle was on the ground at the Show, and that the exhibition of pigs and poultry was almost a blank.

There is much room for improvement in all the different kinds of live stock in the Riding, and your Directors sincerely hope that at the next Show there will be exhibited some specimens of those improved breeds of cattle which are so much esteemed, not only for their own qualities, but also for the valuable qualities which they add to our common stock; and they recommend that a few handsome prizes be offered next season for thorough-bred cattle of various kinds. In this connection they would call the attention of the Society to the Ontario Poultry Association, which had been formed in the City of Toronto, for the purpose of importing and distributing improved breeds of poultry, and generally promoting the science and art of raising and feeding fowls.

The attention of your Directors was directed by the Judges at the late show to what constitutes excellence in roots and vegetables. It seemed to them that a great many of the exhibitors had the idea that enormous size was a chief criterion of merit, and they desire to check that erroneous idea. The first point looked to is the *variety* or *quality* of the article shown, next its perfectness of form and maturity, and size comes after these—but enormous size is rather a defect than otherwise. No one can question the soundness of these remarks, and it will be well for intending exhibitors to keep them in remembrance.

* * * * *

The Ploughing Match was held at Woodville, on the 2nd of November, and was very successful, both in regard to the number of competitors, and the excellence of the work done.

The cultivation of orchard fruit, especially in the northerly sections of the country, is engaging the attention, not only of the Bureau of Agriculture, but of every well-wisher of our country. And it is desirable that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made acquainted with any facts ascertained by parties experimenting in raising fruit trees in our Riding, as to soil, exposure, varieties best suited to the section of country, mode and time of planting, plants whence obtained, and any other note-worthy circumstance; and for the same end, it will be well to insist that all fruit exhibited at future shows be correctly named, and that a record be kept of any varieties which show a reasonable degree of perfectness, and such further information regarding soil and situation, and nursery whence obtained, as can be procured.

* * * * *

Besley, Saxton, and Digby.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		44 20	
“ 58 Members’ Subscriptions		67 70	
“ Admissions to Show		8 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		103 68	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		4 00	
		227 58	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	62 25		
“ “ Field Products	35 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
		117 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		40 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		18 60	
“ Working Expenses		42 99	
		219 09	
• Balance in hand			8 49

Eldon.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		104 13	
“ 93 Members' Subscriptions		93 00	
“ Admissions to Show		27 64	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seed		9 20	
		373 97	
CR.			
By Amount of Premiums		94 80	
“ Prizes for Ploughing Match		15 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		7 00	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		125 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		49 70	
		291 50	
Balance in hand			82 47

Fenelon.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		70 81	
“ 56 Members' Subscriptions		56 00	
“ Admissions to Show		8 00	
“ Legislative Grant		87 26	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		10 85	
		232 92	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	75 00		
“ “ Field Products	12 90		
“ “ Dairy “	4 45		
“ “ Horticultural Products	8 85		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	3 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	13 85		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	16 00		
		134 80	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		12 85	
“ Working Expenses.....		25 62	
		173 27	
Balance in hand.....			59 65

NOTE.—Owing to the lateness of the season, the show of grain and roots was not quite as large as in some previous years; but the quality of live stock was decidedly superior, and the exhibition, as a whole, quite successful. Crops good.

Muskoka.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		109 00	
“ 52 Members' Subscriptions.....		57 00	
“ Legislative Grant		87 26	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds		99 75	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		8 00	
		361 01	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	34 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	11 00		
“ “ Dairy “	1 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	3 00		
		49 25	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds		9 00	
“ Purchase of Seed.....		99 75	
“ Working Expenses		26 91	
		<hr/>	184 91
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 176 10

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand			211 56	
“ 85 Members' Subscriptions			103 00	
“ Admissions to Show			98 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....			700 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of two Ploughs as prizes			64 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			3 00	
			<hr/>	1180 06
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock		183 50		
“ “ Field Products.....		48 75		
“ “ Dairy “		16 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products		43 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		1 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		49 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....		34 00		
		<hr/>		
Unpaid.....		377 00		
		11 75		
			<hr/>	365 25
“ Prizes of previous year			3 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			35 58	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....			368 49	
“ Purchase of two Ploughs.....			64 09	
“ “ “ Herd Book			4 00	
“ Working Expenses			129 50	
			<hr/>	969 91
Balance in hand.....				<hr/> 210 15

REPORT.

* * * * *

In drawing a comparison between the exhibitions of 1868 and 1869, and their results, we felt it cause for satisfaction on finding that the animals and articles entered for competition at the latter show were in the aggregate convincing proofs that farming operations are steadily progressing amongst us ; there was at the last fall show a marked improvement in the exhibition of horses, sheep, and field roots, and also a fine display of fruit and garden productions, far exceeding any previous show, as well as in that of the ladies' department.

In the show of horned cattle and pigs, we cannot, we are sorry to say, record any very marked improvement over former years, and we are constrained to express our surprise at this, as we consider it of the highest importance that more attention should be paid towards procuring and propagating the best breeds of these species of animals, and above all in increasing their number on almost every farm in the Riding ; we feel thoroughly convinced, that for the last three or four years sufficient attention has not been devoted by our brother farmers to the raising and improving the breed of this description

of stock. We cannot entertain a doubt but that this department of farming can be made remunerative, and more so than in continuing the prevailing practice of aiming principally at the growth of wheat, and other cereals, and we are led to think that in adopting means for entering upon a change in favor of increased stock breeding, that from the present state of the Society's funds, some steps might be taken for introducing amongst us one or two first rate animals of imported stock, having regard to the adaptability of particular breeds to the purposes for which they are designed. We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of a first-rate imported bull being brought into the Riding. It occurs to us that we shall not be considered out of order in our desire to impress upon the minds of all those who may be at present engaged in or about to enter upon stock raising more extensively, the necessity of providing for their animals, warm, clean, comfortable, well ventilated and not over crowded stables for their winter protection; and also another important point, that of planting clumps of trees in various parts of their farms where their stock may find shade in the hot summer months; the subject of planting trees on the farm not only for the benefit of stock, but more especially as wind-brakes for the protection of grain crops, is now engaging the attention of agriculturists throughout the Province, and we trust our farmers will not lose sight of a matter of so much importance.

In recommending as we do an extension of stock raising, we hardly deem it necessary to offer advice with reference to the necessity of providing suitable pasturage for summer feed or the most desirable provender for winter, as we imagine there are few farmers but who are as well posted as ourselves on this point, yet we venture to recommend that when seeding down (for we are convinced it would be found profitable) a more liberal cast of grass seeds be given to the acre than is generally done; we would not only advise a larger quantity but a greater variety mixed together than what has hitherto been customary. We think some new grasses which would be adapted to our climate might be introduced to advantage.

We find the Alsike clover is being successfully cultivated in many parts of the Province and is worthy of a fair trial in our section as well as some other varieties of pasture and meadow grasses, such as orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, &c. It is, we believe, generally conceded that timothy and white clover with some other grasses are best adapted for yielding butter, but for cheese and muscle, red clover is decidedly preferable.

While we are touching upon the subject of stock raising, we beg to say that it is considered a fact well established in nearly all countries that the grazer and feeder of cattle and other animals for market, make the most successful agriculturists; by this branch of farming a good stock of manure is secured; high feeding of animals will tend to keeping the soil of the farm in a high state of fertility. * * *

We find that the yield of most kinds of grain has not proved equal to what had been looked for in the early part of the summer, for long before the season for maturity had arrived the rainfalls became too frequent for the healthy production of the most important and valuable portion of the standing crops of cereals, and the result was a large bulk of the inferior portion of straw. Thro' out the early part of the season you will all remember, that all the field crops seemed to promise a more abundant return than had ever been known in the Riding; but a wise Providence ordered that the gathering in of the harvest should be different from what the husbandman had looked for, as also the prices which he would be able to obtain for the crops he had secured. * * *

We deem it necessary to briefly state for general information that new sources of industry are opening up to view within our county, of which we may name the "Maine Tannin Company," who have established an extensive factory for the manufacture of Extract of Hemlock Bark; also have erected machinery for the manufacture of paper or the pulp to be converted into paper from rice straw and other materials; both these will shortly be in operation in Lindsay, and are calculated to give employment for a large number of workmen. We find also that a cheese factory is about to be commenced in Verulam. Then we have the Locks at Lindsay in the course of construction, and the Navigation Company just organized for facilitating the transportation of the extensive products of lumber, &c., which the forests in the rear of us furnish so abundantly. But what is of more importance still to the farmers of the Riding is the scheme about to be

inaugurated soon for making gravel roads on several of the leading thoroughfares from Lindsay in different directions into the country: to this scheme we are convinced it becomes the interest of every landholder in particular to lend his influence and help towards its consummation.

We would also refer to the Drainage Act of the Legislature and the public grant for draining some of the swamps of the Province, as it is likely to be attended eventually with most favorable results; and it appears that our own county is to participate in the grant.

We have been pleased to witness during the past season that improved systems of farming are being rapidly adopted throughout every section of the Province, and we earnestly entreat those in our locality to keep pace with those who are thus (to their praise) advancing.

We now beg to call attention to the subject of agricultural seeds, some descriptions of which we are strongly inclined to believe might be grown to advantage by a portion of our farmers who may have suitable soils for the purpose, such as turnip seed, mangold, and carrot, and which at present are nearly all imported from abroad, and which often prove deteriorated from age, &c.

If a few farmers would combine this branch of industry with their other farming operations, they might supply some of those seeds to our retail seed Establishments as cheaply as they can import them, besides, those engaged in the trade would have the advantage of getting them fresh and sound.

In planting out roots of the above description for raising seed, the finest shaped, smoothest roots should be selected, always rejecting those that are forked or otherwise mal-formed.

*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Emily.</i>					
DR.			\$	cts.	\$
To Balance in hand.....				24	94
“ 70 Members’ Subscriptions.....				70	00
“ Admissions to Show.....				15	30
“ Legislative Grant.....				96	00
				<hr/>	206 24
CR.					
By Prizes for Live Stock.....			67	50	
“ “ Field Products.....			19	75	
“ “ Dairy “.....			2	75	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....			6	00	
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....			13	00	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....			21	50	
				<hr/>	130 50
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....				11	15
“ Working Expenses.....				29	93
				<hr/>	171 58
				<hr/>	34 66

<i>Maraposa.</i>					
DR.			\$	cts.	\$
To Balance in hand.....				16	11
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....				84	00
“ Admissions to Show.....				21	06
“ Legislative Grant.....				115	00
				<hr/>	236 17

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	96 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	15 00		
“ “ Dairy	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 40		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 04		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	29 95		
“ “ Discretionary Prizes.....	3 75		
	—————	163 64	
“ Working Expenses.....		32 39	
		—————	196 03
Balance in hand			40 14

NOTE.—The report states that the Exhibition was below the wealth and agriculture of the township. Sheep were good, and also a few excellent specimens of swine, but horses and cattle were inferior to what they ought to be. In grain and roots, the show was superior, and the operations of the Society have been carried on with harmony.

		<i>Ops.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			18 16	
“ 60 Members' Subscriptions			60 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....			79 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			8 50	
			—————	165 66
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	35 25			
“ “ Field Products.....	17 63			
“ “ Dairy “	2 75			
“ “ Horticultural Products	13 50			
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 25			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	8 50			
	—————	81 88		
Unpaid	6 63			
		—————	75 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			1 80	
“ Agricultural Publications			34 80	
“ Working Expenses.....			40 75	
			—————	152 60
Balance in hand.....				13 06

		<i>Verulum.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			35 36	
“ 37 Members' Subscriptions.....			37 00	
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds and Plaster			126 10	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts			7 00	
			—————	205 46
CR.				
By Purchase of Seeds and Plaster	160 80			
“ Agricultural Publications	15 00			
“ Working Expenses.....	1 54			
			—————	177 34
Balance in hand				23 12

NOTE.—The Society held no Exhibition, nor received any portion of the Legislative Grant.

Lindsay Horticultural Society.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		73 98	
“ 57 Members' Subscriptions.....		57 00	
“ Admissions to Show		43 20	
“ Legislative Grant.....		78 49	
		—————	252 67
CR.			
By Amount of Prizes.....		95 45	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		11 24	
“ Horticultural Publications.....		13 07	
“ Working Expenses.....		22 70	
		—————	142 46
Balance in hand.....			110 21

REPORT.

In presenting the third annual report of the Lindsay Horticultural Society, your Directors are encouraged by the steady progress the Society is making, to congratulate you upon so gratifying a result.

It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to inform you, that not only the exhibitions of the products of the garden and orchard, show each succeeding year a marked improvement, but that a greater number of amateurs are manifesting an increased interest in the culture of those productions, as well as otherwise forwarding the objects of the Association; and in addition to these encouraging facts, the *funds* of the Society show each succeeding year a regular increase.

	*	*	*	*	*	*
				Vegetables.	Fruit.	Flowers.
The number of entries the first autumn exhibition was	-	120	46	22		
The do second autumn show, was	-	144	95	81		
And the third or last year's autumn show, was	-	183	56	109		

Thus showing that the entries for fruit was the only item in which there was a falling off, and that we account for from the fact of fruit maturing later than usual the past season, a great many varieties not being ripe at the date of our Exhibition. And although the last season with its cold, late spring, was very unfavourable for gardening operations, yet the display of flowers, and some varieties of fruit exceeded any of the previous shows.

In the floral department, we notice that Messrs. Ellis, Goodliffe, Spier and Tyrrell, still take the lead, yet we were pleased to see some attractive contributions by many other members of the Society who seem to aim at a successful rivalry over their more experienced florists; and this feature alone we think must be gratifying to the Society at large, as one great object of our Association is to promote a generous emulation and rivalry. The *Salvia Splendens*, shown by S. C. Woods, Esq., was much admired, as also the first prize Apples, shown by H. Woodman, Esq. The *Gladiolus* exhibited by Mr. Goodliffe, and the Japanese Maize by Mr. Ellis, attracted attention; and the Table Bouquets and Hanging Baskets showed superior skill and care in their arrangement and choice of material. Mr. Curley contributed well towards the vegetable department.

We would now beg to suggest for the consideration of our successors, that having as we think, procured a fair supply of books for the use of the Society, treating on the science of Horticulture, and that our financial position being favourable, whether it would not be advisable to enlarge the premium list for the current year, convinced as we are that many objects of nature as well as of art, might be exhibited in connection with those on our present Autumn premium list, and which would tend to make the show still more attractive and instructive. Among other additions we venture to express an opinion with reference to *seedling apples*, of which we have reason to believe there are many valuable varieties throughout the country, the merits of which are not known beyond the bounds

of the respective orchards in which they are grown. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that a liberal prize be offered for the best seedling apples, to be open to all competitors (whether members of the Society or not), residing within the limits of the county of Victoria, with a view to ascertain where valuable seedlings are to be found or obtained, and for the further purpose of encouraging and extending their propagation.

* * * * *

WATERLOO, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		65 90	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		231 75	
“ Admissions to Show		293 67	
“ Legislative Grant.....		693 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		195 00	
		1469 32	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	468 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	104 25		
“ “ Dairy “	30 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	38 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	56 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	92 50		
	789 75		
Unpaid	6 00		
		783 75	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		280 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		337 97	
		1401 72	
Balance in hand			67 60

Wellesley.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		2 88	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		178 75	
“ Admissions to Show		12 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		40 00	
		374 13	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	101 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	42 25		
“ “ Dairy “	12 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	15 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	28 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	26 50		
	286 75		
“ Working Expenses.....		38 87	
		325 62	
Balance in hand			48 51

Woolwich.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		33 40	
“ 105 Members’ Subscriptions.....		148 00	
“ Legislative Grant		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant		20 00	
		<u>341 40</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	103 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	61 50		
“ “ Dairy “	17 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	26 50		
	<u>229 00</u>		
“ Working Expenses.....		47 50	
		<u>276 50</u>	
			<u>64 90</u>

WATERLOO SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		312 27	
“ 299 Members’ Subscriptions.....		304 50	
“ Admissions to Show		320 72	
“ Legislative Grant.....		698 25	
“ Municipal Grants.		275 00	
		<u>1910 74</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	619 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	65 50		
“ “ Dairy “	32 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	63 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	82 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	103 75		
“ “ Growing Crops	30 00		
	<u>995 75</u>		
“ Diplomas.....		150 24	
“ Working Expenses.....		293 81	
		<u>1439 80</u>	
To Balance in hand			470 94

WELLAND.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		77 13
“ Members’ Subscriptions		121 00
“ Admissions to Show		237 40
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00
“ Subscriptions		70 30
“ Miscellaneous		37 00
		<u>1242 83</u>

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	403 74		
“ “ Field Products	50 72		
“ “ Dairy “	7 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13 69		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	48 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	102 60		
	<u>625 75</u>		
Unpaid	40 00		
		585 75	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		76 19	
“ Working Expenses.....		137 75	
		<u>1219 69</u>	
Balance in hand			23 14

Bertie.

Dr.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand			25 25	
“ 71 Members' Subscriptions			71 25	
“ Legislative Grant			61 25	
			<u>157 75</u>	
Cr.				
By Prizes for Live Stock	87 00			
“ “ Field Products	11 35			
“ “ Dairy “	1 90			
“ “ Horticultural Products	8 50			
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 00			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	13 10			
			<u>122 85</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			1 00	
“ Working Expenses.....			16 86	
			<u>140 71</u>	
“ Balance in hand.....				17 04

Crowland.

Dr.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....			3 42	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....			56 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....			45 10	
			<u>104 52</u>	
Cr.				
By Amount of Premiums.....		82 04		
“ Working Expenses.....		12 75		
		<u>94 79</u>		
Balance in hand				9 73

Humberstone.

Dr.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand			4 63	
“ 59 Members' Subscriptions.....			60 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....			52 05	
			<u>116 68</u>	

CR.			
" Prizes for Live Stock	46 12		
" " for Field Products.....	9 23		
" " Dairy "	1 12		
" " Horticultural Products	5 53		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 37		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 81		
		72 18	
" Working Expenses		21 38	
			93 56
Balance in hand.....			23 12

Stamford.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....			138 00	
" Legislative Grant.....			117 98	
" Miscellaneous Receipts			9 79	
			265 77	
CR.				
By Balance due Treasurer.....			13 34	
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	178 50			
" " Field Products	20 00			
" " Dairy "	4 00			
" " Horticultural Products	7 25			
" " Agricultural Implements.....	3 00			
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 60			
			225 35	
" Working Expenses			17 35	
				256 04
Balance in hand				9 73

Thorold.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand			27 92	
" Members' Subscriptions			121 00	
" Legislative Grant.....			98 89	
" Miscellaneous Receipts			2 97	
			250 78	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	147 11			
" " Field Products.....	19 56			
" " Dairy "	2 37			
" " Horticultural Products.....	4 28			
" " Agricultural Implements.....	10 13			
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 51			
			195 96	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			1 62	
" Working Expenses.....			22 68	
				220 26
Balance in hand.....				30 52

Willoughby.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		13 64	
“ Members' Subscriptions		51 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		45 57	
		<u>110 21</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	53 74		
“ “ Field Products.....	16 25		
“ “ Dairy “	75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 09		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures'.....	6 23		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 00		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	37		
		<u>82 43</u>	
“ Working Expenses.....		19 03	
		<u>101 46</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>8 75</u>

WELLINGTON, NORTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		125 52	
To 204 Members' Subscriptions		211 00	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		100 00	
“ Cash from Peel Society		84 00	
“ G. A. Drew, Esq., M.P., Donation		30 00	
“ Messrs. Sharpe, Donation for Turnip Match		20 00	
“ Entrance Money for ditto.....		5 00	
		<u>1275 52</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	153 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	141 00		
“ “ Dairy “	29 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	47 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	52 00		
	<u>423 00</u>		
Unpaid	11 00		
		<u>412 00</u>	
“ Prizes for previous years.....		12 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Repaid Township of Peel Society		84 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		12 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		326 20	
		<u>1266 20</u>	
Balance in hand..			<u>9 32</u>

REPORT.

This being the second year of the Society's existence, we have much pleasure in stating that there has been a marked increase in the influence and extent of the Society's operations. Within the year, there has not only been an increase in the number of mem-

bers, which has more than doubled, being, for the year 1869, 204 against 97 for the year 1868. There has also been a corresponding increase in the number of entries at the fall show. The entries have increased from 329, in 1868, to 813, in 1869, not including 15 entries for extras at last show, to which no prizes were allotted, thus making the increase on entries, for 1869, 484, or 147 per cent. over that of 1868.

The fall show for the bygone year was held at Rothsay, on the 19th day of October. The day was stormy, rough and disagreeable; nevertheless there was a strong turn out. Every class of the exhibition was well sustained. The place where the horses, cattle and other stock were shown, was ample and sufficient, but the place where the roots, grain, dairy produce and ladies' work were exhibited was rather confined, so that those articles were not well displayed, it not being thought there would be such a number of the various articles exhibited, otherwise larger premises would have been secured.

The show, in the main, was very good, and greatly exceeded that of 1868, especially in cattle, sheep, pigs and roots. Grain was good, of its kind, but some samples showed the effects of the wet and backward season. Roots and garden products were very superior, especially turnips, mangold wurtzel, and carrots. There was a good show of fruit, and a very large show of butter and cheese; and if some of the good wives were disappointed in not getting premiums, they can hardly blame the judges, for it was almost impossible, amongst such a large quantity shown, to discriminate very closely. The ladies' department was well represented. There were some very nice quilts and other needlework displayed, which did great credit to the handiwork of the wives and lasses of the Riding. Taking all in all, there was a marked contrast for the better in almost every department, from the exhibition of 1868.

* * * * *

[The Society held a seed fair at Harriston, March 3rd, which was well attended; but in consequence of the badness of the roads, the number of entries was small. The quality of the grain was generally superior, and much interest was felt in this first attempt of improving agriculture by publicly exhibiting seed grain of the best quality and varieties. A turnip match was also got up by the Society; the yield (Swedes) ranging, on different farms, from 690 to 886 bushels per acre.]

Amaranth.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		37 10	
“ 54 Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
“ Admissions to Show		10 95	
“ Legislative Grant.....		63 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		20 00	
		185 05	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	69 00		
“ “ Field Products	20 00		
“ “ Dairy “	4 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	7 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	24 75		
		124 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		2 35	
“ Working Expenses.....		23 22	
		150 32	
Balance in hand			34 73

Arthur.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....		103 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		1 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		119 00	
		223 50	

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	73 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	47 75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	16 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements, &c.....	15 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures ..	12 25		
	<hr/>	165 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
“ Working Expenses		26 76	
		<hr/>	197 76
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 25 74

NOTE.—The report states that “the Exhibition was the best ever held by the Society.” The number of entries in all the classes was 419, and of prizes 141.

Minto.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		44 03	
“ 127 Members’ Subscriptions.....		127 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		16 60	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Subscriptions for Show Grounds		128 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		16 75	
		<hr/>	472 38

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	111 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	42 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	15 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	13 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	36 62		
“ Turnip prize.....	4 00		
	<hr/>	236 12	
“ Purchase of Show Grounds.....		120 00	
“ Working Expenses		43 16	
		<hr/>	399 28
Balance in hand			<hr/> 73 10

Peel.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		37 37	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		103 00	
“ Legislative Grant		182 00	
		<hr/>	322 37

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	111 00		
“ “ Field Products	16 25		
“ “ Dairy “.....	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	7 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	8 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	24 00		
	<hr/>	174 50	
Unpaid.....	22 50		
	<hr/>	152 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds		14 00	
“ Remitted to County Treasurer		84 00	
“ Working Expenses		40 44	
		<u>138 44</u>	290 44
To Balance in hand.....			<u>31 93</u>

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand			238 16	
“ 132 Members' Subscriptions.....			141 00	
“ Admissions to Show			15 29	
“ Legislative Grant.....			700 00	
“ Municipal Grant			100 00	
“ Township of Pilkington Society.....			160 00	
			<u>1354 45</u>	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock		293 25		
“ “ Field Products		91 00		
“ “ Dairy “		36 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		9 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		36 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		47 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match		26 00		
“ “ Miscellaneous		37 00		
		<u>575 75</u>		
Unpaid		50 00		
			<u>525 75</u>	
“ Prizes of previous year			71 75	
“ L. G. to Township Societies			419 99	
“ Preparing Show Grounds			5 00	
“ Working Expenses.....			138 36	
			<u>1160 85</u>	
Balance in hand.....				<u>193 60</u>

REPORT.

* * * * *

The Exhibition, as a whole, was, perhaps, the best ever held by the Society, but the Ploughing Match was undoubtedly a failure, only six ploughs having entered to compete for fifteen premiums offered. This falling off may have been caused, however, as much by the late season and consequent backwardness of every description of farm work, as by apathy on the part of competitors.

The Bureau of Agriculture and Arts furnished this Society, as well as the Township Societies in connection, with a series of questions relative to the number of acres under various crops and the yield per acre, in this Electoral Division, and requested a return thereof to be made by the 1st September. Only one Township Society made a return to this Society, and no return has been sent to the Department. They would respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the difficulty, in fact, the absolute impracticability of procuring reliable returns in this manner. The officers of societies have no means of procuring correct information as to the number of acres under cultivation and the time specified is too early in the season to make even an approximate estimate of

the yield per acre in this county. In fact, returns based upon information within the reach of Directors at such an early period in the season are only calculated to mislead.

<i>Eramosa.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.				
To Balance in hand			3 08	
“ 121 Members’ Subscriptions			136 10	
“ Legislative Grant.....			50 62	
			<u>189 80</u>	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		80 50		
“ “ Field Products.....		22 00		
“ “ Dairy “		9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products		7 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements		1 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		14 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....		12 00		
			<u>146 50</u>	
“ Working Expenses.....			21 37	
			<u>167 87</u>	
Ba'ance in hand.....				<u>21 93</u>

REPORT.

The Directors in laying before you a Report of their management and the transactions of your Society for the past year, regret that the facts in connection therewith, are such as to prevent them from presenting matters in as progressive and prosperous a light as they could have wished, from causes not necessary to be named. The canvass for subscriptions was not as thorough nor attended to as early as it ought to have been. In consequence of this, the subscription list is a little less than that of last year ; nearly half of it being paid in too late to receive the government percentage—also tended to diminish the amount of money at the disposal of your Directors.

The Annual Show held on the 30th of September, was in some of the departments superior to that of last year, yet the number of entries was less, thus showing that it requires money enough to enable your Directors to make a good prize list, both as regards number and amount of premiums in order to make a successful and prosperous show.

A ploughing match was held on the farm of William Tolton, on the 22nd of October. The number of competitors was smaller than usual on such occasions, but may, we think, be accounted for in part by the long protracted and late harvest, causing farm work to be so much behind, that many could not spare time to attend.

<i>Erin.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.				
To Balance in hand.....			152 86	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....			184 50	
“ Admissions to Show			249 15	
“ Legislative Grant			127 88	
			<u>714 39</u>	
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		209 50		
“ “ Field Products.....		69 00		
“ “ Dairy “		19 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		8 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements		17 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		59 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....		30 00		
			<u>412 75</u>	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds		55 78	
“ Working Expenses.....		105 96	
		<hr/>	
			574 49
			<hr/>
Balance in hand.....			139 90

REPORT.

* * * * *

The Directors feel much pleasure in presenting this their Annual Report, to the members of the Society, considering as they do, that the Society is in such a prosperous and progressive state. We have also great reason to be grateful to a beneficent and all wise Providence, for the bountiful harvest of the past season, for although it has not been the most prosperous for the farming community, on account of the very low price of grain, still we have much cause to be thankful that there is an abundance in the country for both man and beast. On account of the new postal arrangements at the commencement of the year, your Directors were unable to procure the *Canada Farmer* at the same rate as heretofore, and therefore, could not furnish each member with a copy for the year, at the small sum of twenty-five cents; accordingly it was considered best to drop it altogether for the then current year, and on that account, quite a number of the members withdrew their names. Still the Society has felt very little inconvenience from that cause. In order to conduce to the comfort and accommodation of visitors and exhibitors, your Directors had to expend a considerable sum to enlarge and make alterations in the Agricultural Hall, so that visitors might have free access to the building at any time during the Exhibition, and the plan was found to work very well, and amply repaid all the trouble and expense. The Annual Show was held in the Society's grounds, in the Village of Erin, on Tuesday, the 19th of October, and was considered to be one of the best shows ever held in the Township. * * * * *

Garafraxa, East.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Members' Subscriptions.....		109 00	
“ Admissions to Show		4 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		77 02	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		21 00	
		<hr/>	
			211 52
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	135 75		
“ “ Field Products	23 00		
“ “ Dairy “	5 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	5 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	11 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	19 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	20 50		
	<hr/>		
	220 50		
Unpaid.....	59 25		
	<hr/>		
		161 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		40 64	
		<hr/>	
			201 89
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			9 63

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a flourishing condition. The entries at the Fall Exhibition amounted to near 500, and the quality of the articles generally, with some exceptions of live stock, was highly satisfactory. The ploughing match, owing to the state of the weather, was not successful. The Directors urge the importance of improving live stock, and of greater accommodation at the exhibitions.

Garafrau, West.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		11 25	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....		74 87	
“ Legislative Grant.....		42 14	
		<u> </u>	128 26
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	44 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	12 75		
“ “ Dairy Products.....	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	16 50		
	<u> </u>	89 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		21 49	
		<u> </u>	110 99
Balance in hand.....			<u> </u> 17 27

Nichol.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		14 58	
“ 100 Members’ Subscriptions.....		102 50	
“ Legislative Grant.....		52 32	
		<u> </u>	169 40
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	72 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	19 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	17 00		
	<u> </u>	127 50	
Unpaid.....		3 50	
		<u> </u>	124 00
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		8 15	
“ Working Expenses.....		33 75	
		<u> </u>	165 90
Balance in hand.....			<u> </u> 3 50

Pilkington.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		21 62	
“ 100 Members’ Subscriptions.....		102 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		69 76	
		<u> </u>	193 38
CR.			
By Paid Treasurer of County Society.....	160 00		
“ Working Expenses.....		18 11	
		<u> </u>	178 11
Balance in hand.....			<u> </u> 15 27

NOTE.—The Society held no Show, but united with that of Central Wellington.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		169 21	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		130 50	
“ Admissions to Show		142 00	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Municipal Grants		100 00	
“ Subscriptions of Guelph Township Society		182 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		42 00	
		1465 71	
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	436 00		
“ “ Field Products	78 00		
“ “ Dairy “	24 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	41 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	58 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	53 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	31 00		
“ “ Growing Crops	35 00		
	756 75		
“ L. G. to Township Societies		267 50	
“ Working Expenses		215 05	
		1239 30	
Balance in hand			226 41

REPORT.

The Directors of the South Riding of Wellington and Guelph Township Agricultural Societies, beg leave to make their annual report, and in doing so, are sorry they cannot congratulate the members on any marked increase, either in amount subscribed or the number of entries, they being on a par with last year, but we can safely say the articles exhibited, showed no signs of deterioration in quality.

The Annual Easter Fat Cattle Show was held on the 17th of March, and in point of numbers and quality of stock exhibited, showed no signs of falling off.

At a meeting held on the 26th of February, 1869, a resolution was passed that no show of stallions be held this year, consequently it was carried out, and no show held. While at this part of the report, the Directors desire to state that Mr. Buckland has imported within the last month two stallions from England, one a pure bred Yorkshire Coach Horse, the other a Suffolk Punch, both fine handsome horses, and we have no doubt that, if our farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, we shall see a marked improvement in our young horses in a short time. We feel sure all will agree with us when we say it is much needed, for in that department we are sadly behind many other localities that have not had the advantages that this County has enjoyed, There are two things that have tended to bring about this falling off in our horses, one is, that a few years ago, during the American war, our neighbours came over, and by offering large sums, induced our farmers to part with their more valuable horses, and what was worse, they sold their best young mares; another cause is, that our farmers do not (as a rule) pay that attention to the breeding of horses that they should do. Were they to exercise the same skill and perseverance that they do in breeding cattle and sheep, instead of being behind, we should be enabled to say (as we can of our cattle) that we have as good stock as any county in the Dominion. Before leaving this part of our report, we beg leave to congratulate Mr. Buckland on his success in importing two such fine animals, and wish him every success in his undertaking.

The annual Exhibition took place on the 6th and 7th days of October, when the number of entries were about as numerous, on the whole, as the previous year. As usual, we shall begin our analysis of the Exhibition by first introducing the horses, and we are sorry we cannot congratulate our farmers on the result, [as we must say there is no

improvement in this branch of the Exhibition. All classes, from the brood mares to the hackneys, were fewer in number, and decidedly inferior to what we have seen, but we hope in future to see, not only a larger display, but better animals.

In cattle the show was about as large as last year, and certainly, as regards quality, showed no signs of falling off, there being many fine animals in all classes. In sheep we cannot say as much, at least, as to numbers, for there was a decided falling off; in point of excellence, perhaps, there might be an improvement, but of no marked character. Hogs were better represented, there being nearly double the entries of last year, and all really fine specimens of the hog tribe. Poultry, likewise, showed an increase, and the quality of the different breeds was never surpassed here.

Grain and seeds in number about the same as last year, the quality of most samples better, especially wheat, both fall and spring; some samples of the former, known as Deihl, were very good, and reminded us of the time when the Soules variety used to be grown here with such success. Barley was not so good in colour, as for the last two years, owing to the very wet harvest, but in weight was far above the standard.

In roots and fruits the Exhibition was the largest and best we have had, the entries were nearly double those of last year, and the samples of both excellent. The fruit especially made a great display, and shows that our farmers have given a good deal of attention to this branch of industry.

The quantity of dairy produce was not quite as large as usual, but in point of quality, all that could be desired, and shows that our farmers' wives and daughters have not lost the art of making good butter and cheese. In factory-made cheese there was only one exhibitor, E. A. Harland, but the six cheeses he showed were of first rate quality, and would command the highest price in any market.

The ladies made a great display in their department, both as to the number of specimens, and excellency of the work.

Implements were few in number, and showed no improvement, either in the manufacture or design.

The annual Ploughing Match was held on the farm of Wm. Whitelan, Esq., but owing to the very inclement weather, was not well attended. The work was well done, especially in the young men's class.

The Christmas Fat Cattle Show was held on the 9th day of December, and, as usual at this season of the year, a large number of animals were on exhibition, including some that had previously gained first-class honours at the Provincial Exhibition. A sweepstake of a silver cup was offered for the best fatted beast on the ground, and added not a little to the interest manifested on the occasion. The successful breeder and feeder being Mr. J. S. Armstrong, of Eramosa.

Puslinch.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 163 Members' Subscriptions		169 00	
“ Legislative Grant		132 50	
“ Municipal Grant for fencing Show Grounds		336 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		4 37	
		641 87	
CR.			
By rizes for Live Stock	130 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	28 00		
“ “ Dairy “	11 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	15 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	14 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	19 00		
		218 00	
“ Paid James Sturton's note		247 19	
“ Working Expenses.....		60 33	
		525 52	
Balance in hand			116 35

REPORT.

* * * * *

The Directors, in presenting their Report for the past year, have much pleasure in directing the attention of members to the very favorable position held at present by the Society—a position, according to the auditor's report, not attained since its formation. We have, although the prices for cereals have ruled very low, great reason to be grateful for the bountiful harvest of the past season. The wheat crop throughout the Township, both as regards the sample and yield, was excellent: considerably above an average. Oats and peas have also been above an average. Barley, although discolored by the extremely wet season, has done remarkably well. Hay, owing to the extraordinary dry summer of the preceding year, has not done so well, especially on newly seeded meadows. Potatoes have suffered somewhat from rot in some localities throughout the Township, while in others there has been an abundant crop. Turnips have been very good—the largest crop that has been raised in the Township for a number of years. Mangolds and carrots are more extensively cultivated than formerly, and have been an extra crop. Those shown at the general show would be no discredit to any Provincial exhibition. The general exhibition of the Society held on the 5th October last, was highly successful. Although we regret the falling off in the show of horses, the entries in cattle, sheep, and especially dairy produce, roots and vegetables, were far more numerous than at any former show.

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Guelph Horticultural Society.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....		10 71	
“ Members' Subscriptions.....		151 00	
“ Admissions to Show		95 42	
“ Legislative Grant.....		135 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		10 00	
		402 13	
CR.			
By Prizes for Fruits	67 00		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	134 50		
“ “ Vegetables	70 00		
		271 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		84 80	
		356 30	
Balance in hand.....			45 83

REPORT.

In making their Annual Report, the Directors beg leave to congratulate the members on the continued success and prosperity of the Society, as shown by the large increase in receipts and the number of entries, as compared with any previous year.

The Spring Show was held on the 6th of July, having been postponed on account of the backwardness of the season, and the Directors feel they have no cause to regret having done so, for by that means exhibitors were enabled to bring forward such a display of horticultural products as was never seen before (at that time of year) in this county. The fact will speak for itself when we state that the number of entries amounted to 385, being nearly 100 in excess of any previous Spring Show.

The Directors think it desirable that the report of the gentlemen who acted as judges on the occasion should be entered here, so that members may see what practical men think of their efforts to keep up the character of the Society. The following are the remarks made by those gentlemen:

“The Judges, in completing their duties, have great pleasure in noting the marked improvement in every department of the Exhibition. In pot plants, very conspicuous were the Fuschias, both double and single, Petunias were also very fine, and two pots of

Stocks were splendid. Cut flowers—Roses, Sweet Williams, and Bouquets were very good; Pansies were a good show for the season. Fruit and Vegetables were excellent. On the whole there is a marked improvement in every department, and we congratulate the Directors on the progress they have attained.”

The Fall Show was held on the 14th September, and if we had cause to congratulate ourselves on the display made in the Spring, we certainly could do so again on this occasion. The number of entries at this Exhibition far exceeded those of any previous one, they reached the large number of 725, being an increase of 268, which, we think, is good evidence of marked success.

In Flowers, the display was excellent, and, as usual among pot plants, the Fuschias were most conspicuous, being full of bloom and of good form.

The collections of cut flowers were splendid, such as Asters, Stocks, Marigolds, Petunias, Antichinnus, Perennial and Drummond Phlox, Dahlias, &c., &c. Bouquets, as usual, were a very attractive feature of the Show, there being no less than 33 entries in this class, and all really good, showing taste in putting them together and judgment in selecting the flowers.

The Fruit also made a good display. Apples, Pears, and Plums being all that could be desired, indicating that although we, so far north, can, with perseverance and skill, grow as good specimens of the above fruits as most other parts of Canada. There was quite an increase in the samples of Grapes shown, especially in open air grapes; but, owing to the early frost, many did not ripen, in fact, none but the most hardy kinds can be grown here with any certainty of success. The Delaware seems to be best adapted for this locality, and is a very fair fruit.

Vegetables of all descriptions were in abundance, and showed signs of good cultivation, both as to quality and size, the roots, especially, were very fine. Some of our amateurs sent samples to the Provincial Exhibition, and succeeded in carrying off a number of prizes. The display of Cauliflower was not only large, but of superior quality. In fact, taken as a whole, it was the best and largest show of vegetables ever held here.

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		202 93	
“ 92 Members’ Subscriptions.....		132 25	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Cash from Wentworth and Hamilton Societies		90 25	
		—————	1125 43
CR.			
By L. G. to Township Societies		395 97	
“ Paid Wentworth and Hamilton Societies		550 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		58 50	
“ Working Expenses		36 40	
		—————	1040 87
Balance in hand.....			84 56

NOTE.—This Society united with the South Wentworth and Hamilton Agricultural Societies, for the purpose of holding a fall exhibition.

Beverley.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		7 12	
“ 158 Members’ Subscriptions.....		162 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		120 77	
“ Municipal Grant		12 25	
		—————	302 14

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	135 00		
“ “ Field Products	26 25		
“ “ Dairy “	9 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	10 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	8 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	19 50		
	<hr/>	229 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		1 55	
“ Working Expenses		48 20	
		<hr/>	278 75
Balance in hand.....			<hr/> 23 39

Flamboro' East.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		150 00	
“ Admissions to Show		16 20	
“ Legislative Grant.....		135 20	
“ Municipal Grant.....		50 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		9 00	
		<hr/>	360 40
CR.		5 04	
By Balance due Treasurer			
“ Prizes for Live Stock	189 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	67 50		
“ “ Dairy.....	16 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 50		
“ Agricultural Implements and Manufactures.....	38 00		
	<hr/>	318 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		38 21	
		<hr/>	361 75
Balance due Treasurer.....			<hr/> 1 35

Flamboro' West.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		75 02	
“ Members' Subscriptions		196 00	
“ Admissions to Show		61 30	
“ Legislative Grant		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant		30 00	
		<hr/>	502 32
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	187 25		
“ “ Field Products	71 50		
“ “ Dairy “	12 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	26 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	21 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	33 50		
	<hr/>	351 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		18 00	
“ Working Expenses		77 56	
		<hr/>	447 31
Balance in hand			<hr/> 55 01

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		180 25	
“ 100 Members’ Subscriptions.....		139 75	
“ Legislative Grant		700 00	
“ Proportion of balance from Treasurer of United Societies.....		90 25	
		—————	1,110 25
 Cr.			
By L. G. to Township Societies		398 42	
“ Treasurer of United Societies.....		550 00	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		57 00	
“ Working Expenses		65 93	
		—————	1071 35
 Balance in hand.....			38 90

NOTE.—This Society united with the North Wentworth and Hamilton Agricultural Societies, for holding a Fall Exhibition.

TREASURER’S BALANCE SHEET OF UNION SHOW.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Grants from Wentworth and Hamilton Societies.....		1700 00	
“ Admissions to Show.....		415 40	
“ Proceeds of Rents for Fruit Stands, &c.....		53 00	
		—————	2168 40
 Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....			3 50
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	855 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	117 50		
“ “ Dairy “	39 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	134 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	47 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	153 25		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	74 00		
		—————	1420 75
“ Treasurers of Wentworth and Hamilton Societies proportion of balance.....		278 95	
“ Working Expenses.....		465 20	
		—————	2168 40

Ancaster.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		74 33	
“ 116 Members’ Subscriptions.....		128 50	
“ Admissions to Show		26 00	
“ Legislative Grant		138 15	
“ Municipal Grant.....		50 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		13 50	
		—————	430 48
 Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	152 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	58 75		
“ “ Dairy Products	25 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	16 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	21 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	28 75		
		—————	303 75

CR.				
By	Preparing Show Grounds		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	" Working Expenses.....		7 50	
			62 62	
				373 87
	Balance in hand.....			56 61
<i>Barton and Glanford.</i>				
DR.				
To	Balance in hand.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	" 93 Members' Subscriptions.....		25 25	
	" Admissions to Show		97 50	
	" Legislative Grant.....		6 50	
	" Municipal Grant.....		120 27	
	" Miscellaneous Receipts.....		60 00	
			7 00	
				316 52
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	147 00		
"	" Field Products	26 50		
"	" Dairy "	8 25		
"	" Horticultural Products	20 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	2 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	11 25		
				215 00
"	Working Expenses		56 13	
				271 13
	Balance in hand.....			45 39
<i>Saltfleet and Binbrook.</i>				
DR.				
To	Balance in hand	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	" 155 Members' Subscriptions.....		56 15	
	" Admissions to Show		160 50	
	" Legislative Grant		18 05	
	" Municipal Grant.....		140 00	
			45 00	
				419 70
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock	177 00		
"	" Field Products.....	57 75		
"	" Dairy "	12 00		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	18 25		
"	" Agricultural Implements	11 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	34 50		
				310 50
"	Working Expenses		45 60	
				356 10
	Balance in hand.....			63 60

YORK, NORTH.

DR.				
To	Balance in hand.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	" Members' Subscriptions.....		210 34	
	" Admissions to Show		391 00	
			500 00	

DR.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant		150 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		164 25	
		<u>2115 59</u>	
· CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	392 50		
“ “ Field Products	108 50		
“ “ Dairy “	23 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	36 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	87 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	104 25		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	153 50		
		<u>905 75</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		367 31	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		48 85	
“ Purchase of Exhibition Buildings.....		380 00	
“ Municipal Grant to Township Societies.....		91 68	
“ Amount due Whitechurch Society from Union Exhibition.		25 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		180 43	
		<u>1999 02</u>	
· Balance in hand			116 57

REPORT.

It is with more than ordinary satisfaction your Officers and Directors of the past year, meet you at this Annual Meeting. The measure of prosperity and success attending the Association, the harmonious manner in which the labours of the year have been conducted, and the pleasing result they now are able to present, renders the occasion one of pleasure and congratulation.

Although none of the Township Societies considered it to their interest to unite with the County Society, during this year, yet the hearty support accorded by the public generally, and the economy practised in the general management, not only enabled the Board to meet the ordinary expenses, and special liabilities on account of building fund, of three hundred and eighty dollars, principal and interest, but also to maintain the prize list to the same standard as when holding an union exhibition—while the proceeds from visitors entering the show grounds, were in excess of the previous year. All this is very satisfactory, and evidences the growing interest of the general public, as well as the farming community, in the efficiency and success of the Association. * * *

At the Fall Exhibition, held on the 12th and 13th days of October, the competition was greater than at any previous show of the Society, exceeding in numbers the Union Exhibition of the year previous, both in individual competitors, and the entries in the various classes. The total entries numbering 1,844, chiefly upon the prize list. Indeed, it was a noticeable feature, compared with some former years, that the general character of the exhibition was in advance, there being decidedly less entries in the class of “extras,” and more upon the regular list.

In horses there was a very creditable show, competition in almost every class, while in the more important the entries were numerous—altogether 177, in the various classes.

In cattle the competition was also good, and most of the animals of superior quality. The thorough-breds were better represented than in former years, evidencing progress in this direction. Total entries in cattle, 94.

In sheep there was an excellent show, there being 132 entries in the various classes, an increase of 14 over the previous year. The Leicesters, Cotswolds and Southdowns prevail, most of the entries being in these classes.

The competition in swine over previous years was quite marked, there being a total of 60 entries, in the several classes, an increase of 14 over the previous year; while in the

poultry the competition was more numerous, proportionately, than in swine, there being 72 entries, an increase of 17 over the previous years.

The grain, seeds, roots, implements and manufactures were all well represented, and competition so great as to exceed all other exhibitions in the prizes awarded. It will be seen by the large amount paid in prizes, detailed in the Treasurer's report, that nearly the entire amount offered was drawn.

Your Board desire specially to commend the competition manifested by implement makers, the show being, in this respect, decidedly in advance of former years.

A very successful Ploughing Match was held in the month of October last, and although the weather was unpropitious, the competition in the various classes was spirited. By the aid of the proceeds of the re-union, and donations of money and agricultural implements from the various makers, a large prize list was offered for competition.

* * * * *

Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand		92 27	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		81 00	
“ Admissions to Show		10 00	
“ Legislative Grant		72 59	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		37 25	
		293 11	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	99 50		
“ “ Field Products	34 75		
“ “ Dairy “	9 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	13 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	20 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	10 25		
		187 50	
“ Working Expenses		26 99	
		214 49	
Balance in hand			78 62

REPORT.

* * * * *

During the past year a great falling off of members has taken place from that of the previous year, to the extent of forty-six, which no doubt is owing to the same apathy that has often been characteristic of the institution on previous occasions ; still there are many connected with the Society who manifest every desire for its promotion, and act most zealously towards its future development and increased prosperity. The total number of entries this year exceeded that of the previous year, and we have good reason to believe were it not for the inclemency of the weather on the day of the show, the number of entries would have been still more in excess. However, this in a great measure, may be attributed to the fact that this year there were considerable additions made in the different articles for exhibition, likewise a reduction in the different amounts offered as prizes, with the view of giving a larger scope for competition ; nevertheless, it is quite obvious that the prevailing principle, with a large proportion of people, is not for the advancement, or even any progress towards facilitating agricultural pursuits in any shape, but merely for gain, obtaining as it were dollar for dollar, and even more, if possible ; a principle which ought to be avoided, and which is quite foreign to the benefits contemplated from institutions of this kind. The real benefit to society is not in seeing the superior article or animal, or even knowing that such obtained the premium. Where the advantage is to be derived is in obtaining information respecting the manner (if an article of produce) in which it was cultivated, &c. ; if a superior animal, the method of obtaining something of the same kind at a reasonable rate of expense.

There is one thing of the greatest importance, and ought by all means to be taken notice of. It is clear to every one, and cannot be disputed, that the whole country is much in want of change in seed grain. Spring wheat is entirely run out as it were, and Fall is no better, and a change in the other grains would also be advantageous. The County Society, with the assistance of Township Societies, might devise some method whereby something in the way of providing new kinds of seed grain could be obtained with profitable results to the whole community; and the different agricultural societies throughout the country could not apply their attention, or even a portion of their funds, to any purpose that would have a greater tendency of doing so much good.

* * * * *

Guillimbury, East.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		21 80	
“ 118 Members’ Subscriptions		120 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		103 24	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		12 74	
		257 78	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	110 75		
“ “ Field Products	38 00		
“ “ Dairy “	13 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	7 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 95		
		201 70	
“ Working Expenses.....		46 06	
		247 76	
Balance in hand			10 02

REPORT.

The Exhibitions for the two past years have been confined to residents of the Township, and the result of the change has given general satisfaction. This fact strengthens the opinion that Township Exhibitions should be so confined, and thus prevent the wealthy and professional stock breeders from sweeping the prizes, to the great discouragement of that mutual and general competition which it is intended to encourage.

The stock of the Township in cattle, sheep and swine is steadily improving, owing to the importation of superior breeds, and increasing interest felt by the majority of agriculturists; but in horses, although many valuable animals have been imported which have increased the size, yet the opinion strongly prevails that the powers of endurance are unequal to those of past years. In making the return of crops to Government, if the time was extended to the middle of September, a more correct report could be given, as there would then be some data to base upon, instead, as in the past two years, a mere matter of speculation.

King.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		82 27	
“ 226 Members’ Subscriptions.....		226 00	
“ Admissions to Show		18 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		176 16	
		502 43	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	193 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	38 50		
“ “ Dairy “	15 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	15 00		

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	37 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	33 75		
	333 00		
Unpaid	14 50		
“ Working Expenses.....		318 50	
		38 00	
		356 50	
Balance in hand.....			145 93

REPORT.

* * * * *

The stock exhibited was decidedly better than any shown at previous exhibitions. As regards horses, the competition was not so great as on some former exhibitions, but the animals were generally superior.

The cattle exhibited were, upon the whole, a better class or selection than any heretofore shown. Sheep were also very good, both in numbers and quality.

The show of pigs was also very good, there being a decided improvement in this class of stock.

The show of poultry was also good, a greater variety being exhibited than on any former occasion.

Seeds were not good, the entries being also fewer than usual; but the roots were excellent, and probably the best, on the whole, ever exhibited in this Township.

There was, as usual, a good show of butter. Cheese was very good, but not in large quantities, the make and quality being improved very much.

Ladies' work and domestic manufactures were very good, and manifested considerable skill in the design and manufacture of the various articles exhibited. In this department there was strong competition, which added much to the interest of the exhibition.

Fruit was decidedly good, the various sorts of which being greater, and the quality superior to any ever exhibited in this Township.

The Society has not had any Ploughing match during the year. We find that unless liberal prizes are offered, there is not sufficient competition to make the matter of much interest.

Implements were more numerous, and in greater variety than at any previous exhibition.

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Whitchurch.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		160 02	
“ 150 Members' Subscriptions		150 00	
“ Admissions to Show		165 29	
“ Legislative Grant.....		109 00	
“ Municipal Grant		24 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		27 37	
		635 68	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	232 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	66 50		
“ “ Dairy “	8 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	13 00		

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	21 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	48 75		
	<u>389 50</u>		
Unpaid	13 50		
		<u>376 00</u>	
By Working Expenses.....		106 60	
			<u>482 60</u>
Balance in hand.....			153 08

NOTE.—The Directors state that the Society is in a prosperous condition; the Fall Exhibition equal to any of its predecessors, and a marked improvement in the quality of the stock and articles brought forward.

YORK, EAST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		318 81	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		284 00	
“ Admissions to Show		780 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		700 00	
“ Municipal Grant		125 00	
“ Markham Society for Union Show.....		391 00	
“ Donations, &c.....		228 75	
			<u>2827 56</u>
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	990 00		
“ “ Field Products	57 00		
“ “ Dairy “	47 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	42 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	104 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	236 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	170 00		
	<u>1647 50</u>		
Unpaid	70 50		
		<u>1577 00</u>	
“ L. G. to Township Societies.....		412 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		71 90	
“ Prizes for previous year.....		48 00	
“ Markham Society.....		125 62	
“ Working Expenses.....		254 22	
			<u>2489 24</u>
Balance in hand.....			338 32

Markham.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		410 47	
“ Members’ Subscriptions		226 00	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant.....		25 00	
“ Proceeds of Profits.....		125 62	
			<u>927 09</u>

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Paid on account of Union Show.....	391 00	
" Working Expenses.....	16 50	
	<hr/>	407 50
Balance on hand.....		519 59

NOTE.—The Society united with that of the East Riding for exhibition purposes.

Scarborough.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		36 22	
" 130 Members' Subscriptions		148 00	
" Admissions to Show		72 00	
" Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
" Municipal Grant.....		25 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....		40 06	
		<hr/>	461 28
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	190 50		
" " Field Products	39 00		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	22 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	11 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	42 50		
	<hr/>	312 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		62 02	
" Working Expenses.....		41 75	
		<hr/>	415 77
Balance in hand.....			45 51

YORK, WEST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		192 97	
" 30 Members' Subscriptions.....		35 00	
" Admissions to Show		30 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant.....		125 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		50 00	
		<hr/>	1132 97
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock at Spring Show.....	150 00		
" " Union Exhibition	350 00		
" " For last year.....	65 00		
	<hr/>	565 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		306 73	
" Portion of Municipal Grant to Township Societies.....		62 50	
" Amount repaid by Etobicoke Society.....		50 00	
" Working Expenses.....		33 70	
		<hr/>	1017 93
Balance in hand.....			115 04

NOTE.—This Society united with the City of Toronto and the Township of York for a Fall Exhibition. (See Report of Toronto Society.)

Etobicoke.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 08	
“ 152 Members’ Subscriptions		185 25	
“ Admissions to Show		21 10	
“ Legislative Grant.....		131 20	
“ Municipal Grant		60 00	
		<u>400 63</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	146 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	50 25		
“ “ Dairy “	11 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	13 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	39 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	32 25		
	<u>292 75</u>		
Unpaid	23 00		
		<u>269 75</u>	
“ Working Expenses.....		70 56	
		<u>340 31</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>60 32</u>

Vaughan.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		550 40	
“ 240 Members’ Subscriptions.....		412 50	
“ Admissions to Show		299 88	
“ Legislative Grant.....		140 00	
“ Municipal Grant		25 00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts		77 00	
		<u>1504 78</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	329 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	37 50		
“ “ Dairy “	39 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	22 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	79 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	82 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	201 00		
	<u>790 00</u>		
Unpaid	178 50		
		<u>611 50</u>	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		45 00	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		27 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		165 87	
		<u>849 37</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>655 41</u>

REPORT.

The past season has, on the whole, been exceedingly favourable for agricultural productions, notwithstanding the heavy rains and cold temperature during the greater portion of it. Roots, particularly, of all descriptions, were an extraordinarily abundant

crop, though there was a great deal of difficulty in the housing and pitting of them from the sudden and early time at which winter appeared. From that fact also, the crop of apples, which was very good, was materially injured, many of those left late on the trees being only fit for cider. The grain crops have been very considerably above par, peas and oats yielding especially well. Barley also was above the average in quantity, but generally of an inferior colour, large quantities of it being housed in a damp state. Fall wheat was a superior crop, particularly in the cases of various midge-proof varieties, which have lately been introduced. There was not a large breadth of land sown in spring wheat, what there was, however, yielded about an average crop. The hay crop was very good, the season being very favourable for its growth, though there was very considerable difficulty in the saving of it; and in many cases, there were very fair second crops. Pasture was very plentiful, and, in consequence, stock of all descriptions were in good condition. * * * *

York.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....		112 42	
“ 135 Members’ Subscriptions.....		179 50	
“ Legislative Grant		209 00	
“ Municipal Grant		25 00	
“ Refunded by Etobicoke Society		24 00	
		<u>549 92</u>	
CR.			
By Prizes for previous years.....		42 00	
“ W. R. S. for Spring Show		30 00	
“ Union Exhibition		350 00	
“ Working Expenses		8 12	
		<u>430 12</u>	
Balance in hand			<u>119 80</u>

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a prosperous condition. It united with the Riding Society for holding a Spring Show at Weston; also with the Riding and City of Toronto Societies, for a Fall Exhibition; both of which were decidedly successful.—See report of Toronto Society.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

TO HON. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., for the Province of Ontario:

SIR,—The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, beg leave to present the following brief Report of their proceedings during the past year:

The late Board of Agriculture, constituted under the Act 22 Vic., chap. 32, held two meetings since the commencement of the year 1869, viz.: on January 6th and January 27th. These meetings were principally occupied in consideration of the state of the accounts of the late Treasurer, Mr. Denison, and in interviews and negotiations with him in reference to the balance due by him, which appeared from his accounts, as subsequently passed by the Auditors, to be \$13,283.87. Against this sum, Mr. Denison charged \$5,138 for commission on the amount of the Government Grants received and paid out to the County Agricultural Societies, but which charge the Board did not allow. The Board obtained satisfactory mortgage security for the sum of \$8,000, leaving the balance to be settled by litigation.

The existing Council, organized under the Act 31 Vic., chap. 23, of the Ontario Legislature, met for the first time at Toronto, on the 24th February last, consisting of the following members, viz.: Geo. McDonell, Cornwall; Hon. J. Skead, Ottawa; Andrew Wilson, Maitland; Edwin Mallory, Napanee; John Walton, Peterboro'; Geo. Graham, Brampton; James Cowan, Waterloo; J. C. Rykert, St. Catherine's; Hon. David Christie, Paris; Robert Gibbons, Goderich; Lionel E. Shipley, Falkirk; Stephen White, Charing Cross. Ex-officio members: Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. Beatty, President Mechanics' Institute Association; W. H. Mills, President Fruit Growers' Association; George Buckland, Professor of Agriculture, Toronto University. Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education.

At this first meeting the Council was duly organized. Mr. Mallory was appointed President; Mr. Shipley, Vice-President; Mr. Graham, Treasurer. A resolution was passed requiring satisfactory security to be given by the Treasurer. A By-law was passed appointing an Executive Committee, and another By-law to regulate the duties of the Treasurer.

The Council held five subsequent meetings during the year 1869, and the commencement of the present year, viz.: at London, on March 31st; at Toronto, on June 30th; at London, September 18th to 25th; at Toronto, on December 1st; and again on January 11th: and the Executive Committee held three meetings, viz.: at Toronto, on March 17th and August 11th; and at London on September 8th. The following is a brief *resumé* of some of the more important items of business transacted at the several meetings.

The Treasurer furnished ample and satisfactory security, being to the amount of \$20,000, for the due discharge of his duties, which was accepted by the Council. A correspondence has taken place with the University authorities in reference to the House on the late Experimental Farm, and Arbitrators have been appointed to determine the value thereof, to be paid to the Council by the University.

The Prize List of the Exhibition was carefully revised, the amount of the prizes being

increased in some of the more important classes, and the rules amended, where necessary, to make the working of the Exhibition more satisfactory.

The large Upper Hall, in the Agricultural Hall building, has been utilized by leasing it to Mr. James Fleming, for purposes of public meetings, etc., at a rent of \$200 per annum, for five years, but the lease terminable at any time at the option of the Council.

Interviews were held with the Local Committee at London in reference to the accommodation required for the Exhibition, which, although serious difficulties at one time appeared to intervene, were at length completed satisfactorily.

A memorial was adopted, in view of the serious dangers threatened by contagious Cattle Diseases, petitioning the Dominion Government for some legislative provision to regulate the transport of Live Stock.

Standing Committees of the Council were appointed to supervise the various departments of the Exhibition, thus ensuring the more satisfactory working of each department. A Committee was appointed to superintend the printing of the Association, and the printing was let by public tender, by which means an economical and satisfactory execution of that work has been obtained. An insurance was effected on the library and furniture in the Agricultural Hall, for the sum of \$2,000, in the London Assurance Company. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the security given for the investment of the amount known as the Prince of Wales Fund, and a mortgage on real estate has been obtained as collateral security to the bond previously given. Rules were passed regulating the duties of the Chief Superintendent and his assistants at the Exhibition.

A Committee was appointed to examine and report upon the experiments of Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, in hybridizing different varieties of Fall wheat, which experiments, so far, appear to promise results of a very satisfactory kind. A grant of \$150 per annum was made to Prof. Smith, V. S., Veterinary School, to assist him in providing lecture and dissecting rooms for the use of the students, and for heating and lighting the same without further expense to the Council, on that account. The Judges for the various departments of the Exhibition were appointed by the Council and communicated with. Invitations were issued to the Governor General, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces, to visit the Exhibition at London, which invitations were accepted by the Prince, the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The Treasurer attended at London for the purpose of letting the Refreshment Booths by public auction, as on former occasions; and the booths realized very satisfactory prices.

During the Exhibition the Council met every day, in the office on the grounds, to decide the numerous questions of detail which arose in regard to the reception of distinguished visitors, the working of the Exhibition, &c. At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Association, it was decided to hold the Exhibition of 1870 at Toronto, the Mayor and a deputation from that city offering a guarantee that all the accommodation required should be provided. After the Exhibition, a list of all the prizes awarded was published, in accordance with statute, in November, and sent to all the parties, in consequence of which they were fully apprized of the same, and all the prizes were paid before the close of the year, a result which had not been attained on any occasion heretofore.

Convinced of the importance of the study of the science of Entomology, in its relation to the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture, the Council has voted a grant of \$400 for the current year, to the Entomological Society of Canada, to aid the Society in its objects, on the condition that they furnish an annual report, form a Cabinet to be placed at the disposal of the Council, and continue to publish their Journal.

The subject of planting shade trees in the rural districts as a protection to vegetation and fruit trees, and for preventing diminution in the annual rain fall, has engaged the attention of the Council. This is undoubtedly a question of much importance. If any general system of planting shade trees along the most exposed sides of the farms in the older settled Townships could be designed and carried into effect, there is every reason to believe that very beneficial results would follow, both in the protection of farm crops and fruits, and in the distribution of the rains of summer. The Secretary has been instructed to ascertain, if possible, what system, if any, has been adopted in any of the neighbouring States for this purpose.

Besides the subjects above briefly referred to, numerous other matters connected with the working of the Association occupied the Council at the various meetings.

THE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

The Veterinary School continues in successful operation under the able superintendence of the Principal, Professor A. Smith, V. S., and is now known as the ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Twenty-two students attended the course of Lectures of 1868-69, of whom eighteen did so with the object of studying the Veterinary Science as a profession. The session closed at the beginning of April, when five students came up for the final examination. The examiners were :

MR. VARLEY, V. S., 13th Hussars.	|	JAS. THORBURN, M. D., Toronto.
MR. WILSON, V. S., London.	|	JAS. BOVELL, M. D., "
J. ROWELL, M. D., Toronto.	|	— DE LA HOOK, M. D., "

Four out of the five students passed the examinations successfully, and received the Diploma, viz. :—

MR. EVELY, St. Thomas.	|	MR. STUBBS, Orangeville.
MR. SWEETAPPLE, Brooklin.	|	MR. BAKER, Galt.

At a later period of the year, the examiners being Mr. CLARK, R. A., Mr. HAGYARD, V. S. Brampton, and Doctors THORBURN, ROWELL and BOVELL, three other students having completed their studies, came up and passed the examinations successfully, and received the Diploma, viz. :—

MR. W. D. MCINTOSH, Kingston.	|	MR. SUTHERLAND, Stayner.
	|	MR. HOPE, Ayr.

As stated above, the Council has voted Professor Smith an annual grant of \$150, to assist him in providing lecture and dissecting rooms for the use of the school. In accordance with this arrangement the Professor has erected a commodious brick building adjoining his Infirmary, where the lectures are now given, and improved facilities are afforded to young men for acquiring the profession. Twenty-eight students are at present attending the lectures, of whom the greater number design studying the art as a profession. Subjoined is the programme for the current session :

PROFESSORS :

ANDREW SMITH, V.S., Edin., Principal,	- - - - -	<i>Anatomy and Diseases of Farm Animals.</i>
J. THORBURN, M.D., Edin.,	- - - - -	<i>Veterinary Materia Medica.</i>
JAMES BOVELL, M.D., Eng.,	- - - - -	<i>Animal Physiology.</i>
A. SMITH, V.S., and Assistant,	- - - - -	<i>Clinical Instruction.</i>
H. H. CROFT, D.C.L., University College,	- - - - -	<i>Chemistry.</i>
GEO. BUCKLAND,	" " "	<i>The History, Breeding and Management of the Domesticated Animals.</i>

Students intending to prepare themselves for the practice of the Veterinary Art, as a *Profession*, are required to attend two sessions, *at least*, and pass the examinations. The DIPLOMA will be granted on passing the final examination, certifying that the holder thereof is competent to practise his profession.

Students are strictly required to devote the interval between the sessions to the practice of the profession, under some approved and duly qualified practitioner.

In addition to the above, provision is made to meet the wants of young men intended for, or already engaged in Canadian farming, by a course of familiar instruction in the science and practice of Agriculture. In this department Professor Buckland is assisted by several of his colleagues,—the Professors of Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, and Meteorology, in University College. The course is *free only to strictly Agricultural Students*, and will continue about six weeks.

The session for second and third years' students commenced in October. The class for first years' *Veterinary Students* and *Agricultural Students*, commenced January 5th, 1870. The session for *Veterinary Students* will close on the 1st of April.

Students attending two sessions of this Institution, can obtain the Diploma of the Royal College of *Veterinary Surgeons*, or that of *Edinburgh*, after attending one session and passing the examination at either of the Colleges of London or *Edinburgh*.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition of 1869, held at London on September 21st to 24th, was in every respect a great success; every department of the Agricultural and Manufacturing industry of the country being well represented. The actual number of animals and articles exhibited in the various classes, was probably, on the whole, greater, and the number of visitors larger than on any former occasion. This fortunate result was, no doubt, largely attributable to the productive harvest of 1869, and the very favourable weather which occurred at the time of the Exhibition as well as, to a considerable extent, to the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, His Excellency the Governor-General, and other distinguished visitors. Subjoined is a statement showing the number of Entries and the amount of Prizes awarded in each class.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1869.

STATEMENT shewing the amount offered in Premiums in each Class, the number of Entries, and the amount actually Awarded:

CLASSES.	AMOUNT OFFERED.	NO. OF ENTRIES.	AMOUNT AWARDED.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1. Blood Horses	298 00	20	183 00
2. Agricultural Horses	341 00	137	363 00
3. Road or Carriage Horses	449 00	312	444 00
4. Heavy Draught Horses	340 00	74	397 00
5. Durham Herds, Prince of Wales' Prize	60 00	3	60 00
6. Durham Cattle.....	491 00	131	503 00
7. Devons	467 00	76	427 00
8. Herefords	467 00	25	306 00
9. Ayrshires	467 00	50	495 00
10. Galloways	467 00	55	372 00
11. Grade Cattle	178 00	76	178 00
12. Fat and Working Cattle	154 00	52	154 00
13. Cotswold Sheep	252 00	90	350 00
14. Leicesters	252 00	306	252 00
15. Southdowns	156 00	70	156 00
16. Shropshire, Hampshire, &c.....	156 00	18	96 00
17. Merinos	156 00	60	156 00
18. Fat Sheep	48 00	26	48 00
19. Pigs—Large Breeds	126 00	64	126 00
20. Suffolks	126 00	49	126 00
21. Improved Berkshire Pigs	126 00	94	177 00
22. Essex and other Small Breeds	126 00	53	126 00
23. Poultry	265 00	418	263 00
24. Grains, Seeds, &c.	606 00	614	621 00
25. Roots, &c.	263 00	683	161 00
26. Fruit, Professional List.....	223 00	84	179 00
27. Fruit, General List.....	269 00	501	257 00
28. Garden Vegetables	153 00	760	155 00
29. Plants and Flowers.....	191 00	261	187 50
30. Dairy Products, &c.....	249 00	193	247 00
31. Implements, Large	985 00	271	595 00
32. Implements, Hand	302 00	237	252 00
33. Cattle Food, Manures, &c.		3	
34. Cabinet Ware, &c.	208 00	61	152 00
35. Carriages, Sleighs, &c.....	252 00	144	251 00
36. Chemical Manufactures, &c.....	95 00	20	56 00

STATEMENT, ETC.—*Continued.*

CLASSES.	AMOUNT OFFERED.	NO. OF ENTRIES.	AMOUNT AWARDED.
			\$ cts.
37. Drawings, Engravings, &c.	288 00	82	182 00
38. Fine Arts in Oil, &c.	474 00	124	346 00
39. Fine Arts in Water Colors, &c.	370 00	168	231 00
40. Groceries and Provisions	124 00	76	94 00
41. Ladies' Work	117 50	212	124 50
42. Ladies' Work	99 50	151	82 50
43. Machine Castings and Tools.....	489 00	116	415 00
44. Sewing Machines.....	84 00	27	65 00
45. Metal Work, Miscellaneous.....	360 00	161	224 00
46. Musical Instruments	181 00	28	73 00
47. Natural History	124 00	19	112 00
48. Paper, Printing, &c.	98 00	30	42 00
49. Saddlery, Leather, &c.	266 00	70	161 00
50. Shoe and Boot Work, Leather, &c.....	162 00	91	115 00
51. Woollen, Flax, and Cotton Goods, &c.....	417 00	203	321 00
	\$13,428 00	7,649	\$11,459 50

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS, 1846 to 1849.

The following Comparative Table will also shew the advance which has taken place in the Exhibitions, from their first institution to the present time :

PLACE AND YEAR.	Total amount offered in Prizes.	Total No. of Entries.	Total amount awarded.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Toronto, 1846	1,600 00	1,150	1,100 00
Hamilton, 1847	3,000 00	1,600	2,400 00
Cobourg, 1848	3,100 00	1,500	2,300 00
Kingston, 1849.....	5,600 00	1,429	2,800 00
Niagara, 1850	5,106 00	1,638	3,400 00
Brockville, 1851	5,017 85	1,466	3,223 75
Toronto, 1852	5,916 95	3,048	4,913 00
Hamilton, 1853	6,410 15	2,820	5,293 25
London, 1854	7,176 10	2,933	5,427 50
Cobourg, 1855	9,216 30	3,077	6,941 70
Kingston, 1856.....	9,238 50	3,791	6,799 50
Brantford, 1857	10,071 40	4,337	8,186 00
Toronto, 1858	10,790 50	5,572	9,215 00
Kingston, 1859.....	10,513 00	4,830	8,067 50
Hamilton, 1860	15,015 50	7,532	12,940 00
London, 1861	12,031 00	6,242	10,188 50
Toronto, 1862	12,036 50	6,319	10,722 00
Kingston, 1863.....	11,836 00	4,756	9,166 00
Hamilton, 1864	12,559 50	6,392	10,304 25
London, 1865	13,434 00	7,221	11,036 75
Toronto, 1866	12,712 00	6,279	10,288 50
Kingston, 1867.....	12,731 00	4,825	9,311 50
Hamilton, 1868	13,304 50	6,620	11,120 00
London, 1869	13,428 00	7,649	11,459 50

FINANCES.

The total amount received by the Treasurer during the year was \$34,527.77, and the total amount disbursed \$32,877.80, leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year, as shewn by the Report of the Auditors, of \$1,649.97. A claim of Mr. Glackmeyer of \$1000, for expenses incurred by him in entertaining Prince Arthur during the Exhibition

at London, has been paid since the accounts were audited. All the liabilities of the Association have been discharged, except the several amounts due for premiums for the years 1862 to 1868 inclusive, which remain unclaimed. A suit has been instituted in the Court of Chancery to recover the amount due by the late Treasurer. Some evidence has been taken, and a day appointed for further hearing. No settlement has yet been concluded with the University authorities in reference to the value of the brick house on the late Experimental Farm; but arbitrators have been duly appointed to determine the value thereof, and it is confidently anticipated that their award will be made and the amount paid over to the Council at an early day.

The Treasurer's detailed accounts, together with the Auditors' Report, and an abstract statement of the Receipts and Disbursements, are subjoined.

(Signed,)

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

(Signed,)

DAVID CHRISTIE,
President.

TORONTO, Feb. 24, 1870.

ABSTRACT of the detailed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the Year 1869.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Legislative Grant for 1868.	\$ 5,000	Board Expenses	\$2,334 60
" 1869.....	10,000	Veterinary School Expenses	470 00
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>	Salaries Account.....	1,897 00
Rents	900 00	Printing and Stationery	1,364 51
Miscellaneous Account	1,678 97	Miscellaneous	3,467 79
Prize Account	200 00	Loan Account (Mr. Denison's Note at	
Ticket Account, by Secretary. \$ 1,497		Bank)	4,042 60
Tickets sold at Exhibition.....	15,038	Legal Expenses	244 17
	<u>16,535 00</u>	Exhibition Expenses	6,615 78
Exhibition, Sale of Forage, Stalls, &c...	313 80	Prize Account	12,441 70
	<u>\$34,527 77</u>	Balance	1,649 97
1870. Jan. 5. Balance on hand	\$1,649 97		<u>\$34,527 77</u>

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, your Auditors, have examined the Accounts of the Treasurer, both in abstract and detail, and find them kept in a most satisfactory manner. We have also examined the Vouchers, and find them, on comparison with the Books, to be correct. There are some of the Vouchers not yet returned; we find, however, that the several amounts have been sent to the parties by cheques, marked good by the Bank. The balance in the Bank book to the credit of the Association is the same as compared with the Books, amounting to \$1,649.97. There is also an asset in his hands, a mortgage of \$800, given by Hugh C. Thomson, being for that amount, which was a loan to the late Colonel Thomson, being the amount given as a prize by the Prince of Wales.

(Signed,)

E. A. MACNACHTAN, }
GEORGE MURTON, } *Auditors.*

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of Assets and Liabilities of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, on 1st January, 1870.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Jan. 1.	1870.	Jan. 1.	1870.
Balance at Credit of Treasurer in		Unpaid Premiums, Exhibition of 1869	None.
Bank	\$1,649 97	" " 1868	\$113 00
Balance of amounts collected for Ar-		" " 1867	79 00
rears of Subscriptions to late <i>Agri-</i>		" " 1866	183 00
<i>culturist and Journal</i> , and for Waste		" " 1865	132 00
Papers sold, in hands of Secretary...	*735 54	" " 1864	123 75
Prince of Wales' Fund, invested at 8		" " 1863	152 00
per cent	\$800 00	" " 1862	95 00
Amount due by late Treasurer, as per		Accounts for Entertainment of Prince	
Auditors' Report of last year	†13,283 87	Arthur	1,000 00
Agricultural Hall Building and Ground	18,400 00	Sundry Accounts for Advertising, &c.	24 27
Furniture in Office, estimate	240 00	Balance of Assets	38,137 36
Books in Library and Office, estimate.	1,500 00		
House on late Experimental Farm ...	3,200 00		
Movable Property used at Exhibitions	80 00		
Flax Scutching Machine	50 00		
Lumber, Coops, &c., at Toronto, say..	100 00		
	\$40,039 38		\$40,039 38
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabili-			
ties	\$38,137 36		

* This account has since been audited and found correct, and the amount placed to the Treasurer's credit.

† Of the above item \$8,000 is secured by mortgage, and the balance is in litigation.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B).

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, October 15th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate, in compliance with section 24, sub-section 1, of the Agricultural and Arts Act, the appended copy of the proceedings of this Association, and the report submitted at the annual meeting, held at the Rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 5th of October instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Ontario.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, 5th October, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held this evening, in the Rooms of the Mechanics' Institute. Present:—Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg, President; D. McDougall and J. Overholtzer, of Berlin; H. Hale, of Clinton; James Young, M.P., of Galt; D. McCrae and J. McNeil, of Guelph; R. Roy, of Hamilton; Robert McKnight and D. Sinclair, of Meaford; T. Davison and J. J. Withrow, of Toronto; W. Edwards, of Woodstock; and W. Edwards, of Toronto, Secretary of the Association.

The Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Executive Committee, which, on motion of Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. Withrow, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. McNeil, the sum of \$100 was voted to the Secretary, for services for the past year; the sum to be charged as expenditure in the account now submitted.

On motion of Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. McDougall, the following notice of motion from previous Annual Meeting was considered, viz.: "That clause 3 of the Constitution be so amended, that all Institutes paying fees on their Annual Legislative Grants shall be deemed Affiliating Institutes; and that any other Institute affiliating shall pay an annual fee of one dollar." The motion was unanimously adopted.

On the question of a monthly "New Books List," it was moved by Mr. McKnight:

“That the Secretary be instructed to order the ‘Bookseller’ and the ‘American Literary Gazette,’ and present a copy of each for the year to each Affiliating institute.” The motion was not seconded.

It was moved by Mr. Withrow, seconded by Mr. McNeill, and unanimously resolved, “That the offer of last year, to supply to any Affiliating Institute both the above works, for the sum of \$1.50 per annum, be renewed.

Mr. Hale moved, seconded by Mr. McDougall,—“That in the opinion of this Association it is desirable and just that Mechanics’ Institutes should, as regards aid from the public funds, be placed on the same footing as Agricultural Societies, in such manner that the amount granted to each Institute shall be in proportion to the amount contributed to it by the Members and Subscribers; and that a petition to this effect, signed by the President and Secretary, in behalf of this Association, be presented to the Government of Ontario.” The resolution was discussed at considerable length, and unanimously adopted.

Nominations of Office-Bearers for the ensuing year were then made, *viva voce*, and the ballot taken, which resulted in the election of James Young, Esq., M.P., President; R. Roy, Esq., Vice-President; W. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer; and Dr. Beatty, D. McCrae, D. McDougall, and Thomas Davison, as the Executive Committee.

Mr. Withrow moved,—“That Dr. Beatty do leave the chair, and that Mr. Young do take the same.” Carried.

The President elect thanked the meeting for the honour done him, in electing him President of the Association: and referred at some length to the services of their late President, Dr. Beatty.

Mr. Withrow moved, seconded by Mr. Roy, and carried unanimously,—“That the thanks of the Association be cordially given to Dr. Beatty, its late President, for the zeal he has so constantly manifested in promoting the interests of the Association, and the cordial manner in which he has always treated the Representatives of the Institutes.”

Dr. Beatty, in returning thanks, referred to the past thirteen years, during which he had continuously held the office of President of the late “Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada,” and its successor, the “Association of Mechanics’ Institutes of Ontario,” and trusted the Association would be even more prosperous in the future than in the past; and that his successor in the presidential chair would be able, at the close of his term of office, to note a still further progress made in the Arts and Manufactures of the Province, which he, as a member (*ex officio*) of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, had done his utmost to promote.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Association begs to present the Second Annual Report of its proceedings.

Your Committee regrets that, owing to the very limited revenue at its disposal, it has been able to accomplish so little of direct benefit for the Affiliated Institutes. The issue of a Circular descriptive of the Organization, Management, and Success of the Evening Classes of the Toronto Mechanics’ Institute, as requested by the Association at its last meeting; the procuring, and furnishing to the Institutes, such Catalogues of Books for Sale as have been procurable; and the purchasing of Books for such Institutes as have desired it, at the reduced rates, comprise all that your Committee have been able to do.

Since the issue of the Circular respecting Evening Classes, the Toronto Institute has successfully conducted another Winter Series, containing 365 pupils, in similar useful studies. Some other Institutes have also met with partial success, in this most important department. It cannot, however, be expected, that in small towns or villages a variety of Classes can be successfully established: perhaps one or two Classes, in each of which three or four of the most useful subjects of study might be embraced, would be most

likely to succeed. The subject is worth a trial, and the persevering efforts of the Directors of Mechanics' Institutes, who desire to benefit the rising Operative Classes.

On the subject of Catalogues of New Books, your Committee regrets that so few have been available. As instructed by the Association at its last meeting, your Committee subscribed for a number of copies of the English "Bookseller," and the "American Literary Gazette," and offered, by circular notice, to supply both these works for the sum of \$1.50 per annum,—less than half their cost,—to Affiliated Institutes. Notwithstanding the low price, and the value of these works, but *two* Institutes sent in their subscriptions. Two Catalogues of Second-hand Books, by A. Piddington; Catalogues by Adam & Stevenson, and by Copp, Clark & Co.; and a copy of the Quarterly "Canadian Bookseller," by Messrs. Adam & Stevenson, have been sent to all the Institutes, during the year. These, however, have not fully met the requirements of the Institutes. What is desirable, is, the regular publication, in some popular Canadian Monthly Journal, or in an independent form, of a complete list of such New Works, and new editions of Old Works, as are contemplated by the Agricultural and Arts Statute, in the granting of Legislative aid to the Institutes. Your Committee recommend that arrangements be made for the publication of such a list, during the ensuing year, and the sending of free copies to all the Mechanics' Institutes in the Province.

The number of books purchased by the Institutes, through the Agency of your Committee, has not been so large as during the previous year; owing, most probably, to local booksellers having offered to supply books to the Institutes at a discount off ordinary rates, equal to what is offered through the Association. The value of books purchased has been, for the

Mount Forest Mechanics' Institute	\$ 51 67
Meaford " "	101 84
Merrickville " "	32 40
Smith's Falls " "	93 04
Mitchell " "	52 29
Milton " "	93 03
Thorold " "	58 34
	\$482 61

Other amounts are now in the hands of your Secretary, for similar purchases.

The number of Institutes taking advantage of Legislative aid, under the provisions of the Statute, is increasing. In 1868, the number was 13, receiving in the aggregate \$1,610.00; in 1869, the number was 26, receiving in the aggregate \$3,307.41; this year, the Institutes that have received aid, to date, are:

Smith's Falls	\$ 60 00
Brantford	200 00
Dundas	200 00
Paris	100 00
Toronto	200 00
Meaford	50 00
Streetsville	200 00
Hamilton	200 00
Berlin	137 14
Galt	100 00
Mount Forest	41 88
Richmond Hill	52 68
Clinton	200 00
Ayr	167 00
Merrickville	50 00
Woodstock	150 00
St. Mary's	109 00
Total	\$2217 70

Several others will, no doubt, be included 'ere the year closes.

The aid thus afforded, and the larger amount of good being thereby accomplished by these Institutions, show the wisdom of the Government and Legislature in making this Statutory provision for their encouragement.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Association, it was suggested that the Secretary endeavour to make arrangements for the delivery of Lectures before the Affiliated Institutes, by celebrated Lecturers. Your Committee regrets that the Secretary was not able to make the desired arrangements.

The President of your Association, during the past year, as your representative on the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, has continued to devote his time and interests to the advancement of the Arts and Manufactures of the Province, as connected with the Annual Exhibitions of that Organization.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT SHOWS THE

Receipts for the year.....	\$147 29
Expenditure.....	134 82
	12 47
Balance in hand.....	12 47
Assets—5 per cent. on Grants to Institutes, not yet paid	91 14
	103 61
Liabilities—about	10 00
	\$93 61
Available Assets.....	\$93 61

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts.

1869.		
Sept. 23.	Cash balance in hand	\$17 53
" 28.	Whitby Mechanics' Institute—5 per cent. on Grant for 1869.....	7 50
" 28.	Newmarket " " " " " "	1 50
Oct. 8.	Woodstock " " " " " "	10 00
Nov. 1.	Peterboro' " " " " " "	10 00
" 15	Thorold " " " " " "	5 00
	" for "Bookseller," &c.....	1 50
" 3.	Berlin Mechanics' Institute—5 per cent. on Grant for 1869.....	5 17
" 5.	Guelph " " " " " 1868.....	5 00
" 11.	Dundas " " " " " 1869.....	10 00
Dec. 15.	Smith's Falls " " " " " "	2 00
1870.		
Jan. 1.	Milton Mechanics' Institute—5 per cent. on Grant for 1869.....	2 50
" 12.	Kingston " " " " " "	10 00
" 31.	Ayr " " " " " "	2 10
Aug. 10.	Ayr " " " " " 1870.....	8 35
" 10.	Galt " " " " " "	5 00
" 10.	Smith's Falls " " " " " "	3 00
Sept. 4.	Clinton " " " " " "	10 00
" 12.	Stratford " " " " " 1869.....	6 00
" 29.	Meaford " " " " " 1870.....	2 50
" 30.	Brantford " " " " " "	10 00
" 30.	Richmond Hill " " " " " "	2 64
" 30.	Toronto " " " " " "	10 00
		\$147 29

Expenditure.

1869.			
Oct. 14.	Postage Stamps	\$1	00
Dec. 11.	Six copies Toronto Mechanics' Institute Catalogue.....	0	60
" 15.	One three-quire Journal	0	90
1870.			
Feb. 8.	Two copies "American Literary Gazette".....	4	17
Mar. 18.	Copp Clark & Co., for "Bookseller".....	4	80
July 23.	T. Cuttell & Sons, printing.....	1	75
Aug. 30.	Copp, Clark & Co., for "Bookseller".....	21	60
Oct. 5.	Secretary-Treasurer's remuneration	100	00
			134 82
	Balance in hand		\$12 47
	Other Assets	\$91	14
	Liabilities.....	10	00
			81 14
	Total available Assets.....		\$93 61

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BEATTY, M.D.,
President.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

[CIRCULAR.]

Toronto, 6th October, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with a desire expressed by the members of the Association, at its Annual Meeting, held in the City of London, on the 23rd ultimo, I now have the honour to communicate to you a condensed account of the organization and mode of conducting the Evening Classes in connection with the Toronto Mechanics' Institute:

This Institution, during thirty years of its history, extending from 1832 to 1862, occupied rooms in which the accommodation was too limited to allow of an extensive system of Class instruction being inaugurated; although, during the whole of this period, this important object was not lost sight of, and Classes were from time to time organized, and carried out with more or less success—the principal studies being in Ornamental and Mechanical Drawing, with an occasional Class in Experimental Chemistry, Phonography, &c. &c.

In the year 1861, the Institute took possession of its new Hall, with its large accommodation; and in the fall of the ensuing year organized a regular system of Evening Class instruction, in *English Grammar and Composition, French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Figure and Landscape Drawing, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Bookkeeping, and Penmanship*. The subject was prominently brought before the public by a free Introductory Lecture, by Mr. Richard Lewis, a warm advocate of the system, and its success was insured. Upwards of 100 pupils joined the Classes during that Session; and at its close—after a private examination by competent teachers and practical men of high standing—a public meeting was held, at which prizes in books, previously awarded by the Examiners, to the value of \$166, were presented by His Worship the Mayor, on behalf of the Committee—two prizes to each Class, of the respective values of \$10 and \$6. The interest in the meeting was increased by the introduction of light refreshments, the presence of an instrumental band, and some appropriate addresses by gentlemen who had acted as Examiners, or were otherwise interested.

During the evening, the pupils of the various classes presented an address to the Directors of the Institute, in which they manifested their appreciation of the efforts in their behalf, in the following terms:

“The classes in connection with this Institute, which have just completed their winter term of instruction, embrace with pleasure this most fitting occasion for giving expression to their grateful appreciation of the liberality and public spirit which prompted you to the formation of those classes.

“The deficiency has often been keenly felt and lamented by many when placed in certain positions in life, who, either from accident or from the want of a proper appreciation of the value of learning in schoolboy days, have failed to acquire that requisite knowledge which is one of the great guarantees of success. On this account we feel all the more lively sense in what you have done in providing, at terms which place it within the means of all, instruction in the more essential branches required by the mechanic, the artisan, the clerk, and the man of business. This boon has been enhanced to us by the addition of comfortable class rooms, liberal prizes to excite emulation, and more important than all, the engagement by you of teachers second to none in the city in their several departments, and who have to us proved themselves so earnest and efficient. It is exceedingly gratifying to us, to have this public opportunity of acknowledging our obligations to each and all of the teachers under whose instruction it has been our fortune to be placed.” * * * “The offers put forth by this Institute, as a public Educator, have proved it to be, what its name implies, a people’s Institute; and have given it a fresh hold on the public for its support.”

The evening was closed by appropriate readings and recitations, and music by the band.

During the Session of 1863-4, 115 pupils attended, and the classes were in every respect a success. The classes for 1864-5 contained about the same number of pupils; but in 1865-6 the number reached 200, and Elocution and Phonography were added to the subjects of study. At the subsequent annual meeting, the Directors were enabled to report:—

“That the winter session, just closed, has been marked by decided success, alike in relation to the efficiency of the staff of teachers engaged, to the number of pupils enrolled, to the strict regularity of attendance, to the testimony of the Examiners as to the satisfactory progress made in the respective studies, and finally to the fact that these gratifying results have been attained, without recourse to any assistance from the general funds of the Institute. The classes, of which a list is subjoined, were opened on the 16th October, and closed by examination on the 2nd of April, forty lessons of two hours each having been comprised in the session.”

The classes for the winter of 1866-7 were attended by 180 pupils, and in 1867-8 by 200 pupils. The Report of the directors for that year entered so much into the merits of the Evening Class system, as to justify the insertion of the following lengthy extracts:—

“Of all the useful and important departments of a Mechanics’ Institute, the evening classes, in their influence upon the industrial portion of the community, have the highest claim to public sympathy. The end they have in view is not only to afford a general education and means of improvement for those engaged in the active and industrial pursuits of life, but also a technical education, such as no other educational establishments provided, but which is most necessary to the manufacturing and commercial progress of the country. They do not take the place of the ordinary schools, but when properly constituted they continue this school education, complete it as far as possible, and in a special manner direct it by appropriate studies to the special interests of the individual students. It is gratifying to the friends of these classes to find that the Legislature of Ontario has to some extent recognized the importance of the principle expressed in these views, by awarding grants to Institutes complying with certain proper conditions, and that our Institute has qualified itself for the grant of \$200 for the present year, the whole to be devoted to educational objects, either in evening class instruction, or in the purchase of books of a technical character, for its library. The example of the Government in this important direction cannot fail to give a new impulse to adult and technical education, and gives to the evening classes a powerful claim on the sympathies and liberality of all who are interested in the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the Province.

“The reports of the Examiners were highly satisfactory, and bore testimony to the soundness and excellence of the instruction. Impressed with the importance of intro-

ducing technical instruction, the Board of Directors undertook to establish a class in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in addition to the subjects previously taught, and placed it under the charge of Dr. May. The results, as reported by competent examiners, have been very gratifying, and have satisfied the Directors that, with proper resources, they would be justified in making further advances in the direction of technical and scientific education, as applied to the practical purposes of life.

"The financial results of the classes are of inferior consideration; for the object should be to make them available to all, by fixing the fees at the very lowest standard; and it is this view of their purpose and value which encourage the Directors to believe that further appeals to employers and to the wealthy portion of the citizens would so increase the funds of the Institute, as to enable them to carry out, to the most liberal extent, the design of a Mechanics' Institute, by offering the best instruction in science, connected with manufacturing and industrial progress."

At the close of the session of 1868-9, the Directors reported that 265 pupils had attended the classes, and suggested that—

"The work contemplated in the institution of these classes would be much promoted if our merchants and manufacturers could be induced to contribute liberally, and send to the classes their apprentices or other employees who may wish to improve their education, and thus make available to themselves the full value of their subscriptions. It is also to be hoped that the youth of the city will appreciate the necessity of seeking education in the higher branches of practical science, and thus sustain the Institute in this important department of its operations."

The classes for the ensuing session, 1869-70, are announced to begin on the 18th instant, with every prospect of success.

Although the Directors of the Institute have not been able fully to remunerate the teachers employed, they have had no difficulty in inducing gentlemen of high attainments taking charge of their classes—these being generally from the Head Masters of our City Common Schools, Professional Teachers of Drawing and Painting, and a thoroughly competent French Master.

The charge to members of the Institute, and to the sons and apprentices of members, for each class, is \$2 per Session of twenty weeks, of two lessons of two hours each per week; and to non-members \$3: the French Class \$3 and \$4. The remuneration to teachers ranges from \$40 to \$60 for the Session; the average being about \$50. The mode of proportioning the remuneration to the teachers of some of the classes, is \$40 for about twelve pupils, and for every additional pupil over that number \$1. The amount depends, however, on the subjects taught in the class, and the labour devolving on the teacher.

The Chemists and Druggists of the city have formed a Pharmaceutical Society, a number of whose members, by arrangement, attend the Institute Chemistry Class, and thus assist in insuring its success.

The following set of Rules have been found to answer for the conduct of the classes; and, with slight modifications, will be found suitable for almost any other Institution:

1st. The Class fees for the current Session are, to members of the Institute, and the sons and apprentices of members, \$2; non-members, \$3, for each Class, payable invariably in advance.

2nd. The Classes will open during the third week of October, and continue until the third week in March. Each Class, meeting twice a week, shall receive forty lessons.

3rd. Each Class shall meet, and the studies commence, punctually at 8 o'clock, and close not later than 10.

4th. It shall be the duty of the Teachers to keep a correct roll of the pupils in their respective Classes, and also of the attendance of each; the roll to be called at 8 o'clock.

5th. Prompt and regular attendance is required of all; and those not so attending will not be permitted to compete for the prizes hereinafter mentioned.

6th. Conversation and other irregular and improper conduct must meet with instant reproof from the Teacher; and if he is not obeyed, it may be reported to the Committee, who hereby hold to themselves the right of dealing with the offenders as they shall see fit.

7th. All the materials required in the respective Classes may be obtained from the Secretary, at wholesale prices.

8th. The Committee of Management will offer for competition, at the close of the Session, a first and second prize in books, to each Class, of the respective values of \$—— and \$——. Teachers will report on the 1st March the names of the pupils intending to stand for Examination.

9th. Any pupil is competent to enter the lists; but no one engaged in or studying for any of the learned professions, no student of any university or college, and no professional teacher, will be allowed to take a prize.

10th. Those who have taken first prizes in any previous year will not be eligible for the same in any subsequent year.

I also mail herewith a copy of the Programme of Classes for the coming Session; and shall be happy to furnish any further information required.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

To

Secretary,

Mechanics' Institute.

MEMORANDUM.

From experience of the past two years, it is evident that a great difficulty the Managers of Institutes have to labor under, in the selection of suitable books for their libraries, is the want of proper catalogues of new and standard publications. It will be observed by the accompanying copy of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Association, that two of the best current periodical lists of books will be furnished to affiliating Institutes, at less than half their published rates, on being ordered through the Association. On the receipt of \$1.50, from any Institute affiliating by payment of 5 per cent. on its Legislative grant, these works will be ordered.

Institutes in arrears for fees, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary, A. M. I. of O.

office, your Directors would beg to remind the members of the Institute that, as the financial and other statements and figures in the following report have reference to a year of only eight months, they will require modification before a fair comparison with the previous year can be made.

Financially, the affairs of the Institute are in a very satisfactory condition, owing, principally, to the liberal patronage extended by the citizens of Berlin and vicinity, to every effort made by your Directors to provide amusement for the people.

It is a matter of regret that the most important department of the Institute—its membership—from some cause not well understood, is, in point of numbers, far less than it should be in a town of the size of Berlin. The number of members, at date of last report, was 96; the number during the year now ending, 69—showing a decrease of 27. Your Directors would urge upon their successors the importance of making a thorough canvass of the town during the ensuing year, and that particularly among the industrial classes, for the benefit of whom the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes was originally intended.

The Evening Classes, organized last November, and continued for four months, were tolerably successful. This, however, was chiefly due to the energy and perseverance of the teacher, Mr. George Smith, whose services your Directors were fortunate enough to secure.

The thanks of the Institute are due to a large number of friends who, during the season just closed, have willingly given their time and talents for the benefit of this Institution—their only recompense being the gratification they had in seeing full houses, the funds of the Institute augmented, and their efforts to contribute to the festivities of the season kindly appreciated. There were seven entertainments—six Re-unions and a Calico Ball—the gross receipts of which amounted to nearly \$200. But, notwithstanding the performers' time and trouble being given gratuitously, contrary to general opinion, the outlay connected with these entertainments is necessarily large; in fact, with all due economy, the net proceeds have on this, as well as on former occasions, fallen far short of what the promoters anticipated.

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTE.—This Institute consists of 43 members, and its clear assets are estimated at \$902, \$751 of which is cash in the hands of the Treasurer.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
BRANTFORD, 30th March, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of circular dated 31st January, 1870, calling attention to section 25, sub-section 1 of the Agriculture and Arts Statute, and also blank schedules for the purpose of making the necessary returns.

I regret that I have to say that on the morning of the 23rd of January last the entire property of Brantford Mechanics' Institute, including treasurer's, minute, and librarian's books, was destroyed by fire, therefore I am unable to fill the schedules in any further particulars than the number of members and the present assets of the Institute. At the time of the fire, the Institute had an insurance of six hundred dollars, \$600, on the books and furniture, this amount has been paid by the insurance company, and the Committee of Management has secured other rooms, fitted up and furnished them, and ordered the purchase of a supply of books.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WOODYATT,
Secretary.

To Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, Toronto.

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Balance in hand	33 46	To Books and Periodicals.....	196 34
“ Members Subscriptions.....	179 06	“ Binding Books, Printing, Sta-	
“ Fees from Class Pupils.....	15 50	tionary, &c.....	63 83
“ Fees from Annual Concert.....	172 87	“ Expenses Annual Concert and	
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	Festival	80 37
“ Miscellaneous	19 10	“ Salaries	75 00
		“ Rent, Insurance, Fuel, &c	91 14
		“ Balance in hand	113 31
	<hr/>		
	619 99		619 99

NOTE.—The Institute has on its rolls, 135 members and subscribers. Total number of volumes in Library, 2006; 14 Magazines supplied to the Reading-Room; 2736 volumes were circulated during the year. Pupils in evening class for arithmetic and mathematics, 15; architectural and mechanical drawing, 10; English grammar and composition, 15. Total number of pupils, 25. An annual concert and festival was also held. Clear assets \$1641.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Balance in hand.....	94 85	To Books and Periodicals.....	249 18
“ Members' Subscriptions	272 25	“ Printing, Stationary, Postages..	15 22
“ Fees from Reunion	28 69	“ Rent, Repairs, Fuel, &c	54 43
“ Donations	59 25	“ Salaries	130 00
“ Legislative Grant	100 00	“ Miscellaneous	17 55
		“ Balance in hand.....	88 66
	<hr/>		
	555 04		555 04

NOTE.—The Library consists of 1199 volumes, and the Reading-Room is supplied with 35 Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews. A classified catalogue of the books has been published, and much interest is felt in obtaining books; the circulation of the year amounted to 3571 volumes, being a considerable increase over the preceding year. The number of standard works of reference, and in science, arts, history, and such like subjects, is proportionately large. A musical and literary reunion was got up, which appears to have been a success. Clear assets, \$1788. The Report speaks encouragingly of the future prospects of the Institution.

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	335 76	By amount of Salaries	600 00
“ Hall Rents.....	1978 50	“ Paid on Mortgage.....	1000 00
“ Subscriptions.....	1126 00	“ Repairs and Improvements, Gas,	
“ Rents of Stores and Cellarage.	526 25	Fuel, Insurance, &c.....	1353 76
“ Sales of Newspapers.....	110 22	“ Commissions	155 43
“ Net proceeds of Lectures.....	27 28	“ Books and Periodicals	405 79
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Newspapers	174 00
		“ Classes	80 00
		“ Printing and Postage	138 77
		“ Cleaning Hall.....	78 46
		“ Mechanics' Institute Associa-	
		tion.....	10 00
		“ Balance in hand.....	307 80
	<hr/>		
	4304 01		4304 01

NOTE.—The Institute has 509 members, and a Library of 2410 volumes, comprising a large number of works of reference, and treatises on the various branches of science and general literature. The issue of books amounted in the year to 8234. The Reading-Room contains 84 Newspapers, 26 Magazines, and 2 Reviews. A class had been conducted in phonography, consisting of 80 pupils. Clear balance of assets, \$137.17.

The Directors in this, the thirty-first Annual Report, congratulate the Members of the Institute on "its continued prosperity and increasing usefulness." The large additions recently made to the Library, and the various improvements in contemplation, will doubtless tend, when completed, to increase still further the popularity and healthy progress of the Institution.

MEAFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Balance in hand.....	2 05	To Books and Periodicals.....	39 75
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	89 00	“ Cost of Lectures, &c.....	21 95
“ Fees from Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	23 19	“ Printing.....	29 75
“ Donations.....	5 00	“ Rooms, Furnishing, &c.....	8 15
“ Fines.....	1 95	“ Salaries, Insurance, Postage, &c..	10 32
	<hr/>	“ Balance in hand.....	<hr/>
	121 19		121 19

NOTE.—The Institute has 102 members, and a library of 252 volumes. The issues of the last six months reached 790. Nine lectures on various interesting subjects were given, and also the same number of readings; all of which were well attended, and were a source of both amusement and instruction. Clear assets estimated at \$311. The Directors “congratulate the members not only on an increase of their number, but also on the increased efficiency of the Institute generally.”

MILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Balance in hand.....	5 82	To Books and Periodicals purchased	115 94
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	93 10	“ Cost of Lectures, &c.....	30 30
“ Fees from Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	120 99	“ Salaries.....	40 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	50 00	“ Printing, Stationery, Insurance, &c.....	26 36
“ Miscellaneous.....	59 48	“ Miscellaneous.....	66 34
	<hr/>	“ Balance in hand.....	<hr/>
	329 39		329 39

NOTE.—Members, 77; library, 721 volumes; number of issues, 1,133. Seven reunions were held, comprising readings, music, and short lectures on various subjects. Clear assets, \$1,050.

MOUNT FOREST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Committee in submitting their Annual Report, would beg to congratulate the members on the success which has attended their efforts in attempting the resuscitation of the Institute. As you are all aware, the Institute has lain dormant for five or six years, but now that we are again in operation, we hope that progress will be the order of things in general in connection with its working.

We would take the present opportunity of reminding the members and friends of the Institute that a Government equivalent of dollar for dollar is now in force with regard

to these Institutions, and therefore your Committee would hope that the year upon which we are entering, will be the most prosperous we have had since its formation.

The Committee have only succeeded during the winter in having one re-union, which was well attended, and two lectures. * * * * *

The receipts for the year have been.....	\$41 88
The expenditure	\$16 38
Cash on hand.....	25 50
	41 88

PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions	174 70	To Balance due Treasurer.....	6 74
“ Legislative Grant.....	150 00	“ Books and Periodicals.....	297 57
“ Donations.....	46 85	“ Expenses of Evening Class....	32 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	50 00	“ “ Lecture	10 00
“ Fees from a Lecture.....	10 25	“ Repairs, Fuel and Insurance...	40 19
“ Arrears from 1868.....	14 50	“ Salaries.....	52 00
“ Sale of Periodicals.....	24 77	“ Miscellaneous	23 57
		“ Balance in hand.....	9 00
	471 07		471 07

NOTE.—Number of members, 111 ; volumes in library, 944 ; amount of issues, 971. Reading-room supplied with 24 newspapers and periodicals. Class for book-keeping and penmanship, 5 pupils. One lecture given during the year. Balance assets, \$1,965.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Managing Committee, at the commencement of the year 1869, determined to use unusual exertions to make the Institute attractive, by adding largely to the library, and by the establishment of classes for instruction in writing, arithmetic, English grammar, &c. To enable them to do so, they applied for and obtained a grant of one hundred and fifty dollars from the Government of Ontario, which, with an equal amount appropriated from the funds of the Institute, placed a sum of \$300 at their disposal.

They regret to have to state that the attempt to establish evening classes did not succeed in accordance with their anticipation, and after keeping them open for three months, they were discontinued for want of pupils.

Early in the year the scientific books, purchased with the Government grant in 1869, were placed in the library. And in the course of the year the whole, or nearly the whole of the Government grant and Institute appropriation for 1869 has been expended in books, chiefly consisting of works on history, travel, and biography.

PETERBOROUGH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
By Balance in hand	37 00	To Books and Periodicals.....	313 40
“ Members' Subscriptions	72 65	“ Expenses of Evening Classes...	45 00
“ Fees from Pupils.....	7 00	“ “ of Lectures	37 50
“ “ from Lectures.....	68 60	“ “ of Exhibition	40 77
“ “ from Exhibition	60 83	“ Rent, Fuel, Light. &c.	88 26
“ Donations	67 50	“ Salaries	24 00
“ Legislative Grant	200 00	“ Miscellaneous	46 50
“ Town Council Grant	50 00	“ Balance in hand	11 41
“ Miscellaneous	43 26		
	606 84		606 84

NOTE.—The Institute has 93 members, 492 volumes in the library, and 52 newspapers and periodicals in the reading room. Issues of books, 352; class for bookkeeping and penmanship, 12 pupils; the same in English grammar, arithmetic, and mathematics. Five lectures were given on various popular subjects, and one exhibition of the fine and decorative arts. Clear assets, \$861.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors of the Peterborough Mechanics' Institute, in presenting their second annual report, are pleased to be able to report that a fair measure of success and encouragement has attended their efforts during the past year. This is the more gratifying when it is remembered that in consequence of the large outlay for furniture, &c., during the first year, they had to commence the present year with a large balance against them, but, thanks to the liberality of the Town Council and many kind friends, they had sufficient funds to work the Institute, supplement the Legislative grant, and make a large addition to the library and reading appliances of the Institute.

It is a pleasing fact that the attendance at the reading rooms during the present year has very largely increased, showing that the young men and others are beginning to appreciate the advantage thus placed within their reach upon such easy terms, and the Directors hope that this encouraging fact will stimulate the Town Council and the friends of the Institute to continue their liberal support to the institution, so that it may be an effectual counterpoise to the many places to be found in the town, that are calculated to destroy the body and mind of those who frequent them.

During the year the Directors made arrangements for evening classes and lectures, but regret that the classes were not successful; very few availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them. This was chiefly owing to the want of a suitable room, for, although the Trustees of the Union School kindly placed a class room at the disposal of the Directors, the locality was a difficulty during the dark stormy nights of winter. A room in connection with the reading rooms would make the evening classes much more popular, and will be a matter for our successors to consider.

The lectures were a great success. There seems to be a growing interest in the public mind that greatly encouraged us, and gives indications that a better feeling is springing up for this excellent mode of instruction, that we hope will soon wipe away the reproach that has in this respect rested upon the town in the past. The Directors feel it a duty in this connection to acknowledge their indebtedness to J. B. Dixon, Esq., the Principal of the Union School, A. H. Campbell, Esq., T. White, Esq., of Hamilton, and Dr. Nelles, of Cobourg, for their kindness in responding to the invitation to lecture for the Institute, and the valuable, instructive character of the lectures delivered.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
By Balance in hand.....	9 03	To Books and Periodicals.....	52 68
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	23 50	“ Cost of Lectures and Entertain- ments.....	36 32
“ Fees from Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	59 45	“ Testimonial.....	36 00
“ Donations.....	36 00	“ Miscellaneous.....	2 98
	127 98		127 98

NOTE.—Number of members, 58; volumes in library, 154; periodicals in reading room, 12; a mutual instruction class of 20, and 10 literary meetings and lectures.

SEAFORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions.....	160 33	To Books and Periodicals.....	426 42
“ Fees from Lectures.....	74 50	“ Printing, Stationery and Postage	18 35
“ Donations.....	56 00	“ Furnishing Rooms.....	46 75
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Fuel, Light, &c.....	62 50
“ Life Membership.....	135 00	“ Cost of Lectures and Entertain- ments.....	39 30
		“ Miscellaneous.....	12 82
		“ Balance in hand.....	19 69
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	625 83		625 83

NOTE.—The Institute has on its rolls 148 members, 452 volumes in library, 1,533 issues; two lectures were given; clear assets, \$461. The report speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the institution.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.]		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions.....	51 72	To Balance due Treasurer.....	10 45
“ Fees from Readings.....	71 66	“ Books and Periodicals.....	43 66
“ Legislative Grant.....	40 00	“ Salaries.....	25 00
“ Donations.....	3 60	“ Balance in hand.....	87 87
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	166 98		166 98

NOTE.—Number of members, 63; in library, 1,425 volumes; issues, 1,437; clear assets, \$2,000. Nine readings on various interesting subjects were given during the winter, which were very well attended, and proved instructive and satisfactory.

STRATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Balance in hand	15 62	To Books and Periodicals	92 40
“ Members' Subscriptions	119 50	“ Stationery, Postage, &c.....	5 90
	<hr/>	“ Amount due by Librarian	33 50
	135 12	“ Balance in hand	3 32
			<hr/>
			135 12

NOTE.—The Institute consists of 120 Members, and a Library of 989 volumes. Estimated assets, \$603. The Reports speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the Institution. The Secretary, under date September 9th, 1870, remarks:—“As our accounts were closed last year previous to the receiving of the Government Grant, I am unable to include its receipt, and the subsequent expenditure in this return.”

STREETSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Balance in hand	55 36	To Books and Periodicals.....	245 43
“ Members' Subscriptions	49 70	“ Furniture, &c.	18 00
“ Legislative Grant	197 00	“ Salaries	30 00
“ Balance due Treasurer	38 93	“ Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c.	33 91
		“ Miscellaneous	13 65
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	340 99		340 99

NOTE.—Number of members, 63. Library, 913 volumes. Four lectures had been given. Estimated clear assets, \$874.

THOROLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions	56 00	To Balance due Treasurer	2 72
“ Fees from Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	425 17	“ Books and Periodicals	246 95
“ Legislative Grant	100 00	“ Salaries	22 00
“ Miscellaneous	3 15	“ Cost of Lectures and Entertain- ments.....	135 48
		“ Printing, Stationery and Post- age	11 73
		“ Furniture, &c.	68 04
		“ Miscellaneous	33 89
		“ Balance in hand	63 51
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	584 32		584 32

NOTE.—The Institute has 76 members, and 700 volumes in its Library, and a class of 25 pupils for mutual instruction; 5 lectures on scientific and geographical subjects, 6 debates and readings, 3 readings, with music, and 1 excursion, had been given—all of which, particularly the last, increased materially the income of the Institution. The removal to more convenient rooms during the past year, has already been attended by beneficial results, which will, the Directors think, be more fully realised in the future.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Cash in hand at last Report...	144 95	To Secretary and Librarian.....	674 90
“ Old Members and Subscribers.	1087 12	“ Assistant Librarian.....	226 00
“ New do	1009 83	“ Housekeeper	499 98
“ Rents	3037 29	“ Assistant Housekeeper	157 15
“ Class Fees and Requisites ...	748 40	“ Interest on Mortgage	1104 00
“ Northern Railway Grant to Classes	100 00	“ Interest on Discounts.	52 56
“ Legislative Grant	200 00	“ Postage Account	72 47
“ Entertainments	83 12	“ Fuel	214 80
“ Fees, Fines and Catalogues ...	98 40	“ Gas, Oil, &c.....	912 92
		“ Water and Ice	126 00

RECEIPTS.— <i>Con.</i>		EXPENDITURE.— <i>Con.</i>	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Old Papers sold.....	72 31	To Binding Books	175 94
“ Old Building Stones sold	8 00	“ Blank Books and Stationery...	12 70
“ Sub. to new Hall	50 00	“ Insurances	126 95
“ Due Treasurer	198 92	“ Classes	672 07
		“ Repairs and Furnishing	330 64
		“ New Hall Accounts	548 35
		“ Newspapers and Magazines ...	484 57
		“ New Books	256 21
		“ Printing	67 79
		“ Entertainments	118 82
		“ Office and Housekeeper's Re-	
		quisites	29 56
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	6864 32		6864 32
		“ Balance due the Treasurer,	
		brought down	198 92

NOTE.—This Institute consists of 1160 members and subscribers, and a Library of 7794 volumes, with 114 Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews supplied the Reading-Room. Balance of net assets, \$38,135.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Library.

	Vols. in Library.		Issued.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Biography.....	609	613	751	882
History	676	773	623	892
Miscellaneous	612	617	709	1074
Fiction	2289	2302	14106	16226
Poetry and the Drama	240	257	564	600
Periodical Literature	1140	1212	3009	2968
Science and Art... ..	609	612	591	720
Religious Literature	174	184	272	268
Voyages and Travels.....	520	530	1141	934
Illustrated Works	234	234		
Library of Reference.....	460	460		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7572	7794	21766	24564

EVENING CLASSES.

The series of evening classes organized in the autumn of 1862, has been even more successful than in previous years. The number of pupils in attendance was 326—being far in excess of any previous session, and were classified as follows:—

Number of Pupils

	1868-9.	1869-70.
Book-keeping and penmanship, Mr. Samuel Clare.....	73	107
Arithmetic and mathematics, Mr. Samuel McAlister.....	44	44
Architectural and mechanical drawing, Mr. Wm. Gemmell	17	37
Ornamental drawing, Mr. R. Baigent	21	37
French, Mons. E. Pernet	33	26
English grammar and composition, Mr. R. Lewis	18	38
Chemistry, Dr. May	35	12
Elocution, Mr. Richard Lewis .....	...	25
Mutual instruction.....	...	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	265	326

The usual examinations were held ; and the distribution of prizes awarded to successful pupils took place in the Music Hall, on Monday the 11th of April. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable William Pearce Howland, C.B., was present, and took part in the presentation of the prizes.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the past season your Directors arranged for and carried out eight entertainments, namely : 4 literary readings, 1 reunion, and 3 lectures. As a strong inducement to the members, beyond the mere merits of the entertainments, it was announced that the net proceeds would be devoted to the purchase of new books for the library. Notwithstanding this announcement and the exertions made to render them a success, each one but the last resulted in a loss to the Institute, amounting in all to the sum of \$106.22, while a profit arising from Mr. Robin's Lecture on Scottish Song, given under the patronage of the Caledonian Society, amounting to \$28.49, reduced the loss on the whole series to a net sum of \$77.73.

That so many should discontinue their connection with the Institute, year by year, as the annual returns show, is a fact to be deplored ; but with an industrial population so liable to change of residence, and the organization of various national and philanthropic societies and associations, having strong claims upon the active sympathies and efforts of so many of our fellow citizens, it appears to be a difficulty with which this Institute has increasingly to contend. Even in respect to a class of entertainments which originated in this institution, and which, for a time, were so successful, and have been copied extensively by other institutions in the province, the various churches and benevolent societies have taken them up ; and by the peculiar claims to sympathy presented to their members and the public, have rendered the success of lectures and reunions in this Institute almost impossible. If, however, the moral and intellectual improvement of the youth of our city is promoted, though in connection with other associations than our own, it is still a matter for congratulation ; but your Directors, nevertheless, must submit that this Institute has strong claims, peculiarly its own, and quite different to those of any other organization, to the generous support of the citizens of Toronto.

IN CONCLUSION,

Your Directors would urge upon the members of the Institute to give the office-bearers, now to be elected, their hearty support during the year. There is much work to be done, which, if successfully accomplished, will be gratifying to all engaged in it and beneficial to the community. To interest and benefit the young and the industrial classes, by placing within their reach a good library, and periodicals for reading and study ; and not only to continue but still further to improve the system of evening classes so successfully established in the Institute, for the instruction of such as are daily engaged in industrial pursuits, is a work that will bring to its promoters its own reward.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions	156 00	To Books and Periodicals	283 82
“ Donations	53 65	“ Expenses of Evening Classes ...	120 00
“ Fees from Classes	93 50	“ Furniture, Printing, Stationery,	
“ Legislative Grant	190 00	Postage, &c.....	56 47
“ Miscellaneous	2 90	“ Salaries.....	35 76
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	496 05		496 05

NOTE.—Number of members and subscribers, 161 ; in library, 1,149 volumes ; classes, bookkeeping and penmanship, 30 pupils ; arithmetic and mathematics, 21 ; English grammar and composition, 12. Clear assets, \$900.

EXTRACTS FROM SECRETARY'S REPORT,

* * * * *

For several years the Institution languished, and barely maintained its visibility, being unable to avail itself of any portion of the Government Grant, consequently, very few acquisitions were made to the Library, and only a small number of magazines were supplied.

In the month of March, 1869, an amalgamation was consummated with the "Oxford Literary Society," with the happiest results. New energy and increased influence accomplished good results. * * * * *

We have added largely to our bound works in the Library, and increased the number of magazines and periodicals. During the winter we established Evening Instruction Classes, employing two of our best male teachers. The English branches were successfully taught. Forty-eight pupils were in regular attendance. We hope to be able to commence earlier next season, and with still greater results.

Since the Annual Meeting, we have removed to larger and more suitable rooms in the business part of the town, and opening, in connection with the Library, a Reading-room (open every day and evening). We have a Literary Society connected therewith, which meets weekly, for mutual improvement. We find, since moving there, that the increase in the demand for books and magazines is such, that we can scarcely supply it. The Reading-room is not so well patronized as we would wish, but we anticipate good results when the evenings lengthen.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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APPENDIX (C).  
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REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR
THE YEAR 1870.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,

APPENDIX (C).

REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1870

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:—

SIR,—I take much pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1870, embracing full details of the discussions had at the meetings of the Association held in October, 1869, and in February, July and September, 1870. These discussions are eminently of a practical character, and set forth the experience of the members in the cultivation of the several fruits under consideration.

Appended thereto will be found the excellent Prize Essay on some of the Small Fruits, written by W. Saunders, Esq., of London; and Mr. Saunders' Report on the rewards offered by the Association for the capture and destruction of the Plum Curculio, an insect that destroys the plum crop in nearly all parts of the Province.

The Report of the Directors, accompanied by the Treasurers' Report, was submitted to the Association at the Annual Meeting, held in the City of Toronto, pursuant to the statute; which, with the President's address, are hereto appended.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that the membership of the Association has been nearly doubled since my last report, and that its usefulness has been thereby largely extended.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient Servant,

D. W. BEADLE,
Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

ST. CATHARINE'S,
November 18th, 1870.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held in the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, October 4th, 1870, Rev. R. Burnet, President, in the chair.

The Directors submitted their Annual Report, and the Treasurer a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

The President read his annual address, which was received with great satisfaction.

Mr. Saunders, of London, seconded by Mr. Ross, of Goderich, moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the President for his very interesting and able address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication in the proceedings of the Association. Carried.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, which resulted as follows, viz. :—

President—Rev. R. Burnet, of Hamilton.

Vice-President—J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., of St. Catharines.

Secretary-Treasurer—D. W. Beadle, Esq., of St. Catharines.

Directors—Messrs. James Dougall, of Windsor; Warren Holton, of Hamilton; William H. Mills, of Hamilton; Wm. H. Boulton, of Toronto; A. B. Bennett, of Brautford; Geo. Leslie, Jr., of Toronto; Wm. Saunders, of London; A. M. Ross, of Goderich; Charles Arnold, of Paris.

Auditors—Messrs. W. L. Copeland and W. J. McCalla, of St. Catharines.

After the election of officers, the meeting took up the consideration of miscellaneous business.

Mr. Hammond, of Credit, asked how the Association classed the Ribston Pippin, whether as a fall or winter apple?

Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, replied that its season of maturity depended upon the place where it was grown; that in the varied climate of our Province—embracing the long, warm summers of the South of Essex, and the short, cool seasons of the Muskoka District—the Ribston Pippin was in the former an early fall apple, quite dry and mealy now, and in the latter was a winter apple, keeping well until March.

Mr. Leslie, of Toronto, said that it varied much also with the warmth of the summer, in some seasons ripening up early, and in other and cooler seasons ripening more slowly and keeping much later.

Mr. Caldwell, of Galt, stated that the apple kept well until March in that section, and was truly there a winter apple.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, asked what are we to do in judging when the apple is entered both in the fall and winter varieties? and suggested that the method of classification now in use should be abandoned, and that prizes should be offered only for the best samples of particular kinds, without reference to their season of ripening, so that the judges would have to determine which was the best sample of Ribston Pippin, or Snow Apple, or Greening, and not which was the best fall apple or winter.

Mr. Beadle stated that, thanks to the efforts of the President and Vice-President, a beginning had been this year effected in this direction, which, it was to be hoped, would be carried out in all the departments of the fruit list.

Mr. Rykert stated that as soon as the Board of Agriculture should place sufficient prize money at the disposal of the Committee having in charge the Horticultural department of the prize list, this much needed reform would be effected.

Mr. A. M. Ross, of Goderich, wished to know the cause and cure of the rot in the fruit of the plum. He had suffered much from this rot during the past season, much more than from the curculio, and deemed the rot a far more serious obstacle to the successful culture of the plum than the little turk.

Mr. Saunders, of London, had also suffered severely from this rotting of the fruit, but could not suggest any remedy.

Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, had taken pains to have all the rotting plums carefully gathered and thrown on the ground, and then covered them and the ground under the plum trees with quicklime, also dusting quicklime freely through the tops of the trees, and thought he had in this way been successful in putting a stop to all further spread of the disease. He believed that this rotting was caused by minute fungi fastening on the fruit and developing there, and that the quicklime destroyed the fungus. The rot could not have been caused by the weather, for there had been no rain there for three months.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, thought that the rot was not caused by a fungus, but that the rot having begun, and the state of the atmosphere being favourable to the growth of this fungus, it found in the rotting portion of the plum a favourable place for its growth and development. He thought the rot was caused by warmth and moisture occurring at a

certain stage of the growth of the plum; and when this did not occur at that particular stage the rot did not occur, hence the plums in some seasons escape the rot altogether.

Mr. Ross said that last season was very wet, and the fruit on only two of his plum trees was affected by the rot, and these were shaded by other trees; this year the rot spread from those affected last year to the trees adjacent, while the trees in another part of his garden wholly escaped; hence he thinks that the rot is infectious in some way, and that if once introduced, if no way of stopping it can be discovered, it will continue to spread until the fruit on all the trees in the vicinity is affected.

Mr. W. H. Boulton, of Toronto, said that the fruit on trees standing in the open ground in his garden was not affected, but on trees at the south side of a board fence the plums had rotted very considerably.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, believed it to be an infectious fungus, which under favourable conditions grew upon the fruit, causing it to rot.

Mr. Saunders, of London, asked why some of the plums on his trees should be rotten, and others near not at all affected, if the cause of the rot be an infectious fungus?

Mr. Arnold replied that he had not observed such a state of things, but that the rot spread to the plums adjacent.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, did not think that the rot is caused by fungi; and that the reason why some plums on the tree escaped while others rot, is in the difference in the texture of the skin of different plums on the same tree, and that those having a skin whose texture resists the influences of moisture and heat escape the rot.

[NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.—Gentlemen in this discussion made use of the term “infectious fungi;” but they did not mean to be understood as using that term in the usual sense of the word, “infectious.” Fungi increase by means of minute spores, which are perfected under favourable conditions in a very short time, and in countless millions. These spores are very minute, float in the air, and are carried about by the lightest currents, and these falling on a surface suited to their growth, under conditions of moisture and heat favourable to their germination, soon develop into a perfect plant, again perfecting its spores, to be in turn carried by currents of air and deposited upon some spot where they may germinate and perfect themselves.]

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The Directors, in submitting their Annual Report, beg to say that, since the last Annual Meeting, there have been four General Meetings of the Association—one in October, 1869, at Brantford; the Winter Meeting in February, 1870, at Hamilton; another in July, 1870, at London; and the last in September, 1870, at St. Catherine's.

At all of these meetings some very fine fruit was exhibited, and the discussions were of a very practical and profitable character. These discussions have been preserved by the Secretary, and will be printed in our Report to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Directors thought it advisable to offer a reward for the destruction of the Plum Curculio, an insect that destroys our plums, by feeding upon them in the worm or larva state. The insects that were taken were sent to Mr. W. Saunders, Entomologist to the Association, who will submit a report thereon.

The Directors also distributed a vine of the Eumelan Grape to each member of the Association, on the condition that the member receiving it should report to the Secretary for five years the result of the trial. This grape was attracting considerable attention, as being early, hardy, healthy and productive. The Secretary will cause a summary of the returns he may receive to be printed with our report.

We have determined to distribute among the members next spring, upon the same conditions of reporting to the Secretary annually, for five years, the results of their experience, a young tree of the Beurre d'Anjou Pear, a variety that gives promise of being well adapted to our climate, and of superior quality. Those members who may chance to have this variety already, will be allowed to select another from any one of the following varieties, viz.:—Tyson, Howell or Jaminette.

It is believed that, in this way, the Association will be the means of disseminating widely through the Province fruits that promise to be valuable, and of testing their adaptedness to the different soils and exposures.

As any person may become a member of the Association at any time, by the annual payment of one dollar, there is every reason to hope that by the increase of members by the 1st of April next, the Beurre d'Anjou Pear will have a very wide dissemination.

A list of the prizes offered by the Association for the year 1871, accompanies our Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. BURNET, *President.*

D. W. BEADLE, *Secretary.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, D. W. Beadle, Treasurer, from February 24th to September 20th, 1869.

To members' subscriptions, received since last audit, February 14th, 1869, to date	\$120 00	
Less—Commissions paid in Hamilton for collecting \$30, at 8 per cent.	2 40	
		117 60
To Legislative Grant.....		350 00
		<hr/>
		467 60
By Balance due Treasurer last audit.....	18 51	
“ Printing, postage, stationery, &c.....	30 45	
“ Secretary-Treasurer's Salary	100 00	
“ Balance in Treasury.....	318 64	
		<hr/>
		467 60
To Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	318 64	
Also, to credit of Association in N. D. Bank	350 00	
		<hr/>
Total Assets.....		668 64

We certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of accounts for the year 1869, as shewn by Treasurer's books, with vouchers for all disbursements.

(Signed) W. J. MCCALLA, } *Auditors.*
W. L. COPELAND, }

St. Catharines, Sept. 20th, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance in Treasury on 20th Sept., 1868, as appears by the Auditors' Report hereto annexed	318 64
Received from Members since 20th Sept., 1869.....	381 00
Legislative Grant, August, 1870	350 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts to date, 4th Oct., 1870.....	1049 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Directors' and Secretary's expenses.....	89 64
Expenses connected with purchase and distribution of "Eumelan" vine	327 96
Travelling Expenses of delegate sent to meeting of the Pomological Society of the United States.....	51 00
Postages and express charges	25 66
Stationery and incidentals	5 65
Printing.....	35 50
Prize Essays.....	45 00
Curculio Bounties.....	105 00
Secretary-Treasurer's salary.....	100 00
	<hr/>
Total disbursements to date, 4th Oct., 1870.....	785 41
Balance in hand.....	264 23
	<hr/>
	1049 64

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

When a traveller has left his home for a season, and has a definite object in view by his journeyings to distant lands—when he imagines that he is nigh its accomplishment, he begins to think of counting the miles that he has traversed, and the multitude of incidents that has contributed to the successful issue of his plan. When one of our merchants has been long and sedulously engaged in the prosecution of an extensive business, he finds it to his advantage to balance accounts—to take a survey of the means employed to foster and extend his prosperous pursuits. So ought it to be with those who, like the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, are diligently endeavouring to impress upon their fellow-men the importance of fruit culture. It is our duty, from time to time, and especially at our annual gathering, to catch up the threads of our sayings and doings, and bid them go and accomplish our objects in every county, township and home-
stead of our land.

Associations for commercial purposes seem to understand the importance of keeping past progress and attainment carefully before the public supporters of their respective institutions. An Insurance Society, for instance, recommends its advantages by constant appeals to its past successes, and in every annual statement, contrasts the past with the present. Statistics furnish the grand criteria of such comparisons, and inspire the general public with confidence. To such an extent has this become the case, that rival institutions place their claim to favour on the amount of business which they have successfully accomplished. This is just as it should be. And if our Association is to take a forward place among the beneficial agencies of our Province, we must endeavour to lay claim to the appellation of benefactors, by presenting a careful exhibit of our good doings.

With us, at present, not having in the past employed systematic effort, it is more difficult than many would at first suppose, to give a *vidimus* of past progress. No general statements have ever yet been made of the rise and progress of fruit-growing among us. Here and there, indeed, enthusiasts have appeared, who have by their influence and example disseminated fruits, and a taste for their cultivation, but no statistics of the amount of acres under cultivation, the best sorts cultivated, have ever yet appeared from the press of our country.

It has occurred to your President that it may not be an altogether unsuitable subject of address on the present occasion, to take up the subject of "the progress of Canadian fruit culture in our Western Province, and the best means for giving it an increased impetus."

My distinguished predecessor in office, Mr. W. H. Mills, in one of his annual addresses, presented a summary historical account of our Society, and in several other of his papers of a philosophical and practical bearing, has greatly exhausted the field of observation on our favourite and interesting cultivation.

There can be little question that our fruit culture owes much to the taste and experience of the United Empire loyalists. These men, who are fast disappearing from among us, live among us still by their works. Their zeal not only brought with them from the States, their cherished political opinions, but also the arts and industrious habits which characterized them on the other side. With a hard struggle for existence for some years in their new locations, they did not neglect the means of securing future comforts and profits.

The late Colonel Land, who settled in Hamilton in 1784, told me years ago, that when he went to Grimsby carrying his wheat on his back to get it ground, he greatly prized a few scions of grafted trees obtained there from older settlers than himself. To prepare for grafting, he sowed the seeds of apples obtained from any quarter, and in due time planted them out as orchard trees, and top grafted them as opportunity presented. Orchards of seeding fruit are not rare in several parts of the country even now. Not to mention orchards, a great proportion of whose fruit trees bear natural fruit even in the neighbourhood of Niagara, there are the remains of large orchards of natural fruit along the shore of Lake Erie, from Simcoe westward.

Francois Baby, Esq., brought up from Montreal, in 1796, the following varieties, which are pretty generally distributed in the south-west: Fameuse, Pomme-grise (two varieties), Red Colville, Roseau, another called Long Roseau, the Borrassa, and one called

White Colville, a sample of which the Fruit Growers' Association had from Nova Scotia a year ago. It was, however, Mr. James Dougall says, "the Winter Pearmain."

In the year 1835, Mr. Dougall, one of our most esteemed Directors, and a veteran horticulturist, began to disseminate the finer varieties. Some years after, the late Dr. Beadle, St. Catharines, and Mr. Leslie, of Toronto, introduced new and valuable sorts.

The advance of our horticulture from small beginnings to its present eminence, is altogether within the memory of "living men." The premier Horticultural Society of the United States, (I refer to that of Cincinnati) dates *only back* to 1843; and the gentleman in whose house it was formed, Robert Buchanan, Esq., still lives to grace the Horticultural Society of that city, and to urge forward by his enthusiastic example all kinds of fruit culture.

Niagara and District have been long famous for their fruits. As the Old Capital—a military and trading post—its position brought many casual visitors and residents of varied tastes. The late Hon. James Crooks was in the habit of speaking in enthusiastic terms of the Count de Flahault, who introduced into Niagara both apples and pears from France. From his stock much of the best fruit in the Niagara and Hamilton Districts has arisen. Indeed some of the best apples we have, were brought into notice by the Count. There is an apple of superior excellence which ought to be mentioned in this connection, and which unfortunately is not so well distributed as its merits warrant, I mean the Swayzie pomme grise. It was first introduced into the Niagara District by Colonel Swayzie, and is one of the best, if not the very best apple known. Its eating, cooking, and keeping qualities attest its excellence.

Mr. Crooks brought with him on his removal to Flamboro' all the best sort of apples grown at Niagara. From Flamboro' as a centre, the finer and then rarer sorts were quickly disseminated. Mr. Crooks told me that people were in the habit of coming long distances to obtain cuttings, of which he was no niggardly distributor. In any mention of these early times, we ought not omit the tribute that is due to horticulturists on the other side of the line for their enthusiastic and acute prosecution of the trade in fruit trees. Settlers from that country in almost every corner of our land, brought the taste and desire for fruit trees with them, which had an early development in the Old Dominion and throughout the New England States. This fact is yet apparent among the descendants of Americans now naturalized in Western Canada. As a class they are still pre-eminent for their fruit-growing and taste for horticulture.

The progress of fruit-growing, of late years, among all classes is wonderful. Western Canada is now looked to as one of the great sources of supply for the Province of Quebec. It is an undoubted fact that we are beginning to compete with them, even in their own market, for apples. Large shippers forward great quantities of apples to Montreal and to the City of Quebec. This season I had an advantageous offer from a fruiterer in Montreal for any variety of pears that would take the market, while the Bartlett was especially mentioned. Horticulturists from the States declare that the apples grown by our farmers in the Niagara district will successfully compete with any grown in any part of New York State. This is as flattering as it is remarkable, if we take into account the advanced state of fruit culture in Rochester, Lockport, Canandaigua and the other fruit centres in that State.

It cannot be denied that the art has received a great impetus by the means employed for that purpose by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. Their records show the painstaking efforts made in this direction. The list of apples and fruits best adapted to the different districts of our longitudinal country is valuable, and might be made the means of greater good. The soil and climatic influences are so varied, that it is only by frequent comparisons that we can arrive at the knowledge of which fruit trees are best adapted to any particular locality. For example, varieties of fruit trees that do admirably well in Hamilton, Grimsby and Niagara, often produce poor and stunted fruit at no greater distance than Toronto and further east. Our Greenings are greatly superior to those grown on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The Baldwins and Spys of Wellington Square and Stoney Creek can scarcely be equalled anywhere.

This principle of adaptedness to a particular locality must yet form an important phase in future operations of this Association.

Pear culture, perhaps, has even made greater strides than that of apples, because it is more recent. It is true indeed, that there is no want of individuals, who have been for years touched with the fever of pear culture. Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, years and years ago, went to the expense of importing new and rare varieties from France. Here and there his efforts and example have borne fruit. There is some fine fruit grown on the northern shores of Lake Erie, which, in many instances, can be traced to his nursery. St. Catharines and Niagara have been, perhaps, far ahead of other parts of the country in the cultivation of the older and finer varieties of pear. Pears excel on alluvial deposits, both in the Old and New Worlds. Windsor and Niagara are striking examples of the remark. The old pear trees in and about Windsor are the wonder of visitors, and there are some specimens of pear trees at and near Niagara, not much behind the former in growth and size.

The cultivation of the peach of late years has not kept pace with apple and pear culture. Owing to the open and unsteady nature of the weather in winter, and the ravages of the curculio, peach trees have suffered severely. Eighteen years ago—which is the extent of my experience in the country—there were few finer sights to be presented anywhere, than a journey from Hamilton to the Falls, by the macadamized road, in the month of May. In that month the blossom was exquisite. Now all is changed; whole orchards have disappeared, and few cultivators of that luscious fruit can be found. It is all but impossible to raise a peach or a peach tree.

We are satisfied that on the western borders of Lake Ontario, the northern of Lake Erie, and the ridges of "Long Point," parts of Essex and Kent, and the shores of Lake Huron—as Bayfield, Goderich and Kincardine—will yet raise peach culture to an enviable eminence in our Province. Nectarines flourish well in gardens, as standards, at Goderich and along Lake Huron from Sarnia to Kincardine. The inroads of that little Turk, the Curculio, is blamed for the almost total neglect of apricot, nectarine and peach culture; but as "Eternal vigilance is the price of good fruit," perhaps the blame ought to be laid at the door of our neglect. Many fruit-growers have overcome the unwelcome "Turk," and, once got rid of, a good crop is ensured.

Should any one hear me who may desire to enter upon apricot and nectarine cultivation, I strongly recommend, from my experience, that the trees be planted in a western exposure, of a house or other building, as the day is far gone before the sun gets round to shine on that aspect, when a frosty night has rendered the branches and their sap-vessels liable to injury by the sun shining on and bursting them.

Plums have come into very general cultivation of late years. They have always been considered a most desirable fruit, and are highly esteemed by the public. It is not many years since no variety was to be found in our markets, except the common blue plum. Now the finest sorts are generally cultivated, and bring large prices, five dollars a bushel is no uncommon price for them in the Hamilton market, and all that can be produced find a ready sale at \$3. Public taste is being educated for finer varieties. It is a remark often heard among purchasers, who have patronized the best varieties once, my taste is spoiled for anything else than the best. Duane's purple, Bradshaw, McLaughlin, Guthrie's apricot, and Reine Claude de Bavay, are leading varieties, and all these are productive bearers. Plum culture will amply repay all outlay.

We have never had any great liking for the cultivation of the cherry. There are so many slips between the tree and the lip, that often much labour is lost. What with uncertain crops, bird depredations, and other enemies, such as the cherry curculio, very often the smallest share remains to reward the grower. The advance in the cultivation of the cherry is quite on a par with that of the other fruits before mentioned.

Perhaps the advance on the whole is greater. Most of us remember the rows of never-failing Kentish that used to grace the farmer's snake fence or garden border. These have been in great measure replaced along our frontier townships by the Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Elton and Napoleon Bigarreau. The improved modes of canning the smaller fruits, has given quite an impetus to the production of the various sorts of cherries. The tree itself has fewer enemies than most other fruit trees. It is, however, liable to gum on heavy clay soils.

The peach and quince and grape do well wherever you find the chesnut flourish.

They delight in a white, soapy, clay loam, and wherever the circumstances are favorable, large crops reward the producer. It has often occurred to us that the absence of the Medlar is to be deplored. We have made frequent attempts to secure a specimen tree, but have hitherto failed. We don't despair, however.

Small fruits follow in the wake of any advance in horticulture in any country. In newer and more backward districts, the cultivation of the smaller fruits is almost unknown. The want is supplied by the abundant crops of wild native raspberry and strawberry. Hamilton and the Niagara and Erie districts are almost too far south to admit of the profitable cultivation of gooseberries. Currants do well and bear very prolifically.

Grapes are rapidly becoming a specialty in cultivation. Marvellous advancement has been made with respect to grape culture. It seems as if we had become inoculated with the mania from the other side. Visions of fortune-making and good wine-making have been for years so industriously circulated of the Catawba, and of grape-growing in California, that we, too, have been seized with the desire for improvement. Vineyards are springing up in many sections of the Province. Enterprising farmers have begun to think that it is as profitable to produce grapes as wheat, and that a few acres are more profitable under grape culture than the same amount under cereals. Mr. William Lottridge, of Stoney Creek, has this year sold his grapes at 6 cents a pound. This rate will pay. Grape growing in Canada has not undergone the fluctuations usually characteristic of any new introduction of a similar kind of production. Advantage has been so taken of the trials and experiments of others in the United States, that, Minerva-like, it has almost sprung into maturity from the first. Fine varieties are only planted now. The best, perhaps, in point of excellence, hardiness, productiveness, for table and wine making, are the following, named in order of their quality. I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Wm. Haskins, of the City Water Works, for the following information, which may be relied on, regarding the best hardy varieties of grapes:—

The Delaware, which always ripens here; the Hartford Prolific, the first grape for the million; the Concord, which always ripens and is prolific. These three have been tried, and found to succeed beyond a doubt. Rodgers' Hybrids follow in order. The Salem and No. 4 exhibiting all the excellence of Rodgers' Hybrids. Classed with these is No. 15.

Dr. Grant's Iona and Israella are really superior to any other where they will succeed and mature. The Israella (black) ripens anywhere, comes in soon after the Hartford Prolific and the Iona, when it will ripen, and has no superior in the country. These are all excellent table grapes.

The Clinton stands A 1 for the making of red wine. The Americans who once discarded the Clinton now speak of it with great favor, and say that its excellence has been overlooked. The Delaware and Diana stand next for white wine, and Ives' Seedling will always ripen well to make a good claret. The Creveling makes a superior wine, and the Adirondack progresses in public favor.

In entering on the question, "How are we, as fruit-growers, and especially members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, to advance fruit culture? I crave your patient indulgence and generous criticism. The views are entirely my own, and to be received and acted on with caution, on account of my limited experience in fruit-growing.

The first, and one of the most important influences for the advancement of our interests and those of the country, is the proper outlay of the means placed at our disposal by the Act of our Provincial Legislature. If private means and enterprise have so much benefited horticulture, how much more the intelligent disposal of public money? Many of our members, some years ago, were taken with the idea of an experimental farm. This useful, old and stereotyped notion has been productive of much good in its day, in older and more advanced countries than ours. But what we desiderate, is the formation of the whole Province into an experimental farm, for the propagation and testing of old and new fruits. Our Province is so varied in its climate and height that what suits one quarter seems to be the very reverse in another. Even at short distances the most singular contrasts appear. An apple does well at Windsor, but it fails at Toronto and Kingston. We require, therefore, to know not only the best fruit, but also the locality where it will suc-

ceed the best. We are aware that soil has much to do in this case, but we will reserve this question for a distinct paragraph. The plan adopted last year is a good one, and has borne the test, and nothing could have been more successful. I mean, the issuing of a plant or fruit that is of superior excellence, asking for its cultivation, and annual report of its success. The dissemination of the Eumelan grape has largely benefited the Society in the way of additions to the membership—not far short of 30 new subscribers were obtained in the city of Hamilton alone, and large accessions throughout the country in general.

It is not to be expected, indeed, none of the promoters of this movement for a moment suppose that the fruit trees distributed will prove wholly suitable—that is not to be expected, but it is no little gain to intending purchasers, for the Society to be able to say such and such a variety has been tried in your neighbourhood, and under similar circumstances it will not succeed.

We are satisfied that attention has not been sufficiently directed to the geological strata of our country, and the question of the influence of the different strata on fruit growing. Some years ago I was incidentally led in this direction, by the observation of the fact that the finer varieties of fruits flourished well in a friend's garden at Goderich. I tried to account for it, and passed in review before my mind the moderating influence of Lake Huron, and the height above the sea, but to the discomfiture of all my notions, I further found that the same fruits were only produced in certain localities, and not throughout the length of the district—Kincardine, Goderich and Bayfield. In looking at Sir William Logan's geological map, I saw that a certain formation cropped out at these places, and from the fact that the varieties of fruit did not appear to do well at certain intermediate localities, where they had been tried and where a different stratum prevailed, I was forced to the conclusion that the geological formation of a country has much to do with good fruit raising, and that the question of soil, now as of old, is of paramount importance to us as encouragers and directors of fruit growing. So impressed was I with this idea, when Mr. Beadle and I prepared your last fruit report, that I then proposed a new distribution as a basis of comparison, viz. :—A geological one instead of one into districts. It has often happened that you get a report from two members living a stone's throw from each other in the same district, in the same valley, on the same plateau, with similar exposures. Such reports are contradictory and unsatisfactory. Mention may be made of the same fruit trees, doing badly in one case and well in another. Such reports are not only puzzling to compilers of statistics, but worthless as data on which to build up any practical plan and direction for local fruit growing. We would suggest that our Society should bring out the views of members on this point, give a premium for the best essay on the different geological strata best adapted to fruit culture. It would ventilate this important subject, and nothing loses but mustiness by ventilation.

Let me also notice the question of the utilization of fruit when it has been raised. I do not refer to its consumption by the immediate producers and their immediate neighbors, but as to the mode of dealing with it, that others at a distance may also be induced to enquire for it. Exhibitions are most commendable, and I could not, I would not lift up any derogatory word against their usefulness. Our presence here, on this occasion, would be a living rebuke to any such rash censure. It seems to me, however, that we have got beyond the day of exhibitions, pure, and simple, these being accomplished facts. What we now want is the utilization of our exhibited fruits.

The Hon. George Brown, at a recent meeting of the Local Committee, suggested that subjects of discussion, arising out of the articles exhibited at our Provincial Fairs, should be fairly and temperately canvassed on the different evenings of the Exhibition week. The benefit likely to accrue from this, if undertaken, is so apparent, that it requires only to be put to commend itself to every exhibitor. Publicity is the grand desideratum of our exhibitions. Competition involves publicity. The fact of our having goods or products better than our neighbour, and more deserving of public confidence, requires to be known. What I would urge would be, that not only should our Association order its Directors to prepare questions for discussion connected with our specialty, but that they should be so widely disseminated through the press, that intelligent and practical farmers interested in the Horticultural branch of their profession, should come up to the place of

exhibition and to the meetings for discussion, prepared to take an active and prominent part for the general good.

The question of utilization does not end here, though it may well begin with the former suggestion. We would like to see the samples of our exhibited fruits at our Provincial shows, more widely distributed, to catch the eyes of as many beholders as possible. Let the Provincial Association pass a rule, that all prize, farm, and garden products are to be considered as the property of the Association, and a difficulty is obviated in these not being the property of the Association. Something similar is done by the owners of stock and machines. Why not with fruits? The same bull that took the prize to-day may be exhibited next week in a distant county, and carry off golden opinions and something else from a different body of exhibitors. So with machines, let it also be with fruits. Let means be established whereby others can derive benefit from our fruit growing. Believing, as I do, that our more immediate districts of Toronto and Hamilton, Niagara and Erie, are yet destined to become the great fruit growing districts of our country, it becomes us not to let our light be hid under a bushel. I would also send samples of our fruit to Newfoundland, and thus show them what we can do so far west, but I would also send to the township and agricultural fairs in the remoter districts where fruit is scarce, and where there is, or rather ought to be, a demand for it, the products that could be put in their way, if only they desire them, as a healthy addition to their food and comfort.

The exportation of fruit ought also to be encouraged. Similar means as the foregoing ought to be used to accomplish so important an object. Our Association should attempt to open up means of communication with the Royal Society of England, the Royal Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and with the Dublin Horticultural Society, and enter as competitors as fruit growers in their exhibitions; such intercommunication would do more to develop provincial export than even the reports of our Provincial Exhibitions would do for years. It may be remembered, for I do, that some years ago specimens of our Canadian grown apples were forwarded to the Royal Society, which created quite a surprise among the members. These means must be reiterated, and like efforts made at short intervals. We must make more of our advantages than we have yet done. Good will redound, not only to the country generally, but to the farming class particularly.

In close connection with this subject is the question of the best varieties. This has been somewhat authoritatively settled by some of our savans, in the pages of our publications. With due deference to the extensive knowledge of the practical horticulturists among us, I would suggest the propriety of a double division of "Fruits desirable to be cultivated." First and foremost, market varieties claim our first attention, but the conditions of fruit-growing are far from being served by furthering the production of market varieties; we want another class of fruits to suit a large, and, I am happy to say, an influential class in our Association—I refer to the amateur class. Men who cultivate for pleasure and beauty, as well as for profit, such apples as the Pomme Royal, Summer Rose, Mother, Autumn, Strawberry, Tetofsky, and many of a similar class, and they are many, ought not to be discarded from even general cultivation, although for profit they cannot be compared to the old market varieties. Greater and greater attention is being given by an increasing number of amateurs to these superb varieties. The Pomme Royal—an apple not enjoying that eminent position its merits ought to command—is one of the best summer apples. The same may be said of the Swayzie Pomme Gris as a winter apple. In exhibitions for prizes this distinction ought to be kept steadily in view. At a late competition for excellence in fruits, we saw a plate of Mother apples entirely overlooked, and a poor but common variety carrying off the palm in its stead.

This leads us to notice a distinctive feature of the prize catalogue of the present Provincial Exhibition, and that is the classifying the different kinds of pears and apples, and only bringing varieties of the same kind into comparison. We write in anticipation of the event, but we venture to augur that the display will exceed the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The change, we believe, will work well, and simplify the labour of the judges. It is scarcely fair to ask a man to decide between a plate of Seckels and a plate of Bartletts. By the new mode the difficulty is obviated, and the decision is not left to individual taste. We would like to see our Association introduce

to general practice some discrimination between market varieties of apples, pears and plums, and those of higher flavor probably, but not so common on account of not carrying so well, or from some other such cause. Such discrimination in our prize exhibitions would go far to introduce a very general cultivation of apples and pears, which at present, for several reasons, are in abeyance. We might surely blend the profitable, the beautiful, and the pleasant, the interest of the nurseryman—the adornment of the orchard and table both of the farmer and professional man.

Another point of attention in fruit culture that is to advance its best interests, is the inculcation of the more general practice of thinning the fruit. Being myself one of the greedy sort, I am perhaps the last man who ought to lecture other growers on their failure in securing good fruit. I am so impressed, however, from various reasons, of the urgent propriety of thinning out, that I cannot but make brief mention of it.

We have all noticed the fine fruit on our trees in the season when it is not bearing heavily. This year, for example, I had a Seckel that bore a heavy crop last year and was allowed to do so. The tree did its own thinning this last season, and only produced a few specimens: the consequence is, that the crop is exceedingly large and handsome—in fact the largest Seckels I ever produced—good results to the tree as well as to the fruit—the tree will bear more generally year after year—the fruit is infinitely finer—and the amount in weight is not far short of a great crop of poor fruit. By a judicious system of thinning, I have also noticed—in having it practised on one tree—that we get rid, to a large extent, of the apple and pear moth worm. This is not a small advantage, for if the thinning out be done just when the moisture of late spring and early summer begins to fail, the tree is much helped in maturing the good fruit, and pests are prevented coming to maturity, and so strengthened to bury themselves for future depredations.

The preserving of fruit and lengthening out its period is an important question to the fruit producer. Much talk, trouble, and money has been expended, but much, almost everything, remains to be done. We believe in burying them in the earth. In the preservation of grapes, we have heard of charcoal water being employed, the stems of the fruit-bearing vine being put into bottles containing the water. The expense and trouble connected with such a process will ever go far to prevent its common use. Our neighbours across the lines have come nearest obviating the difficulty by the use of their preserving cans. Ingenuity, however, will yet discover cheaper and more common means for preserving grapes beyond the season.

Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie, has produced a grape that seems to me in advance of any other, as admirably suited for a raisin grape. When exhibited at St. Catharines last week, it seemed to me to have all the characteristics of a good drying grape. The production of such a grape may be of no pecuniary advantage to the producer, but assuredly the country will profit by its general introduction and cultivation.

The fostering of the labour of the Hybridizer has received attention from this Association. This branch of the art of gardening has been long known and practised by the nations of antiquity. What an endless store of observation and production is opened up to us through this wonderful process. We are believers in natural selection as well as in the nicest manipulations of art, and fine seedings are to be looked for from both sources.

An Act of Parliament to enforce the destruction of moth-eaten fallen fruit is much needed. The insect pests are making rapid strides among our crops of fruit. We trust that the Commissioner of Agriculture will give this subject the attention it demands, and should the present Agricultural Act require amendment get a clause inserted, making it imperative on all fruit growers to destroy fallen fruit.

I cannot close without thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind indulgence throughout my year of office. I shall always look back with honest pride to the uniform urbanity with which you treated me, and in retiring into the ranks of our Association from which your distinguished consideration elevated me, will only feel too happy in furthering, to the utmost of my ability, the best interests of your Association.

With devout thankfulness to the Giver of all good for permitting us to prosecute the arts of peace—having driven the ruthless invader from our border—and to enjoy the peace, happiness, and plenty which crown the labours of the agriculturist and horticulturist

throughout our large and growing country, while others are engaged in deadly strife. I bid you all a kindly and hearty farewell.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF
ONTARIO, 1869.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario held their regular autumn meeting in the Town Hall, Brantford, on the 7th October, 1869; the President, the Rev. Mr. Burnet, in the chair.

The Secretary, D. W. Beadle, read the minutes of the previous meeting of the Association in London. The minutes and resolutions were confirmed.

Mr. Arnold and Mr. Leslie were appointed a committee on apples; Mr. Holton and Mr. Woolverton on pears; Mr. Saunders and Mr. Mills on grapes and other fruit; to examine and report.

The President then proposed the discussion of the first question, namely, "*the benefits of planting trees for shelter, and the propriety of offering a prize therefor.*"

Mr. Saunders stated that he had no experience; but he had planted a number this year, and would be able, in a few years, to have something to say in the matter.

Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, had planted shade trees on his place, and found that he could plant fruit trees successfully where they would not thrive before. He attributed this result to the shade trees protecting the tender fruit trees from the wind.

Mr. Bennett corroborated the last speaker, with respect to grapes, and approved highly of trees for shelter.

Mr. Russel Smith thought they were an advantage to fruit trees and vines.

Mr. Woolverton spoke favourably, as far as his experience, which was limited to hedges, went.

Mr. Aaron Slaght, of Waterford, lives in a comparatively new country, with many forest trees; thought wind and storm very disastrous to fruit trees, especially peaches, unless sheltered; strongly recommended a large portion of pine trees as a protection, evergreens sheltering in winter as well as summer; suggested the propriety of planting fruit trees more closely, and recommended a prize for the best essay on the subject.

Mr. Hamilton thought trees a great protection, provided they are not too near. In that case he considered them a detriment; thought east worse than north wind.

Mr. W. A. Smith had planted a hedge on the north-west side, which he considered a benefit.

Mr. John Hatch, Woodstock, thought fruit trees, as well as cattle, required protection.

Mr. Moyle said that his children planted peach trees under some vines, and they have done better than any others; they survived the winter better, and he strongly advised protection to them.

Mr. Chisholm has an orchard well protected by forest trees; his neighbours complain of their fruit being blown off, while he cannot complain on that score. He has never planted trees for shelter, owing to a sufficiency of natural forest.

Mr. Ball said there could be but one opinion as to the planting trees on east, west or north sides; but vines did not require to have trees on the south; suggested legislation to restrain persons from cutting down all the trees on their farms; thought pine and other evergreens made good shelter, and grow well; the yellow locust is very good; planted his trees too deep, and not too closely; transplanted his evergreens in May, or early in June.

Mr. Woolverton did not approve of the locust, as being liable to the borer.

Mr. Holton thought shelter desirable to fruits, likes the white cedar, but had had no extended experience.

Mr. Bauer disapproved of the locust, but approved of the maple.

Mr. Hart suggested cedar or pine as shelter; thought the winter hurt trees more than the summer.

The President spoke of Lombardy poplars as being used in France for shelter. They diverted winds to the higher strata of air, and were close in their foliage. He suggested a

prize either for the best essay on the subject, or for the best laid out trees for shelter on farms.

Mr. Holton feared the Lombardy poplar might become a nuisance, as they sprouted up from the root very fast, and were very hard to keep down.

Mr. Bennett did not approve of the poplar; said that it was too tall, and produced worms; but spoke, from practical experience, most favourably of the white cedar.

Mr. Holton spoke well of the silver maple.

Mr. Arnold spoke of the Norway spruce; recommended them above all others; and said that the Lombardy poplars were very injurious to his orchard.

Mr. Saunders corroborated Mr. Holton's remarks, as to the silver maple.

Mr. Chisholm spoke highly of beech hedge.

The Secretary favoured the Norway spruce, saying that it could be regulated better than any other, and thrive in any soil.

Mr. Bennett also spoke well of spruce, but thought they were expensive.

Mr. Holton corroborated Mr. Bennett, and was also of opinion that the Norway spruce grew slowly.

Mr. Smith thought that half of the white cedars which were transplanted died, while the Norway spruce were stronger.

Mr. Hamilton thought the white cedar was easily raised.

Mr. Bennett thought the spruce took too long to grow.

Mr. Mills thought the variety of trees should be chosen by parties about to plant, with regard to the nature of the soil and other circumstances.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved,—"That in the view of this Association, there is no question but that the planting of shade trees for shelter to orchards and farms, from the cold prevailing winter winds, is of the greatest benefit, and this meeting recommends to the Directors to offer a premium for the farm which, within the next five years, shall be most thoroughly and advantageously planted with trees for shelter." Carried.

The Committees appointed to report on the fruits exhibited, presented their reports, which are appended.

The report of Mr. Arnold, delegate of this Association to the Pomological Association of Philadelphia, was then read, and ordered to be printed. This is also appended.

The second question then came up for discussion, namely, "*The best and most economical system of vineyard culture.*"

Mr. Saunders recommended Mr. Fuller's plan of keeping the bearing wood near the ground.

Mr. Russell Smith said he had adopted the plan of planting in rows, ten feet apart, preparing the soil first. He runs the vines along trellises, and thinks they can be raised in this way on almost any soil. He attends to underdraining, and sets the vines in prepared ridges, training them six feet high, tied to trellises. The fruit seems to ripen better if the vines are trimmed; besides, trimming gets rid of mildew. He trims in the fall, immediately after the grapes are gathered.

Mr. Bauer thought the trellis should run north and south, and the vines be kept down to six feet, the wood being renewed. Laterals should be cut off, and plenty of air allowed to circulate. The leaves are requisite to shade the fruit. The first year, he said, cut down plants to two eyes, the second year to three eyes, and the third to four. He sulphured the plants three times a year, by a bellows with a curved nozzle. De la Vergne's system of sulphuring will suit a garden, but not a vineyard. The sulphur is put into the bellows. Sulphur, Mr. B. said, prevented mildew, but would not cure the rot, nor did he know of anything that would.

Mr. Grace said that he adopts Fuller's system of culture.

The third question was then proposed, namely, "*The best varieties of vines for making wine.*"

Mr. Burnet thought the Clinton too acid for wines, but recommended a mixture of the Isabella and Clinton—half and half; thought the Delaware made the best wine; but the Catawba was very good, as was also the Iona.

Mr. Bauer thought nothing better than Clinton and Delaware. For white wine, the

Delaware was as good as any grape raised in Europe; it had all the properties for the best and most solid wine, and if carefully made, the wine would compete with any in the world. The specific gravity of Hartford was 50; Delaware, 75. Arnold's No. 5 was very heavy in the saccharine matter.

Mr. Smith made his best wines by a mixture of various kinds.

Mr. Bennett thought a temperature of 62° or 64°, during fermentation, was essential to good wine.

Mr. Bauer was of the same opinion, but preferred 60° all the year round. The equality of temperature made the wine more pure and fine.

The Secretary thought that, for red wine, the Clinton, and for white, the Delaware, were the best.

It was then resolved that, "Whereas a number of parties have brought fruit, especially apples, here, to be named by the Association, a committee be appointed to name such fruit, and that the President name the committee."

Messrs. Beadle, Arnold, Holton and Leslie were appointed.

The meeting took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Subject for discussion: "*The best variety of grapes for table use.*"

Mr. Bennett thought Delaware best for this climate; Iona, Creveling, Adirondac and Israella would be next, and could be cultivated with success in this section.

Mr. Bull thought that no one grape would fill the gap—that they must have a succession; thought those named by Mr. Bennett were very good; thought the Rebecca very good, and the Diana the best keeper.

Mr. Bennett thought the Rebecca did not break well in spring, but the Diana kept very well.

Mr. Saunders would place the Delaware first on the list; liked the Adirondac, Iona and Israella. These were so good, he did not know which to choose for next best; liked the Diana very well.

Mr. W. H. Mills would qualify his statement in regard to those grapes just named, as they might be good locally, but not so generally. The Delaware was the best in his own ground, but it does not do well everywhere. The Diana did well with him, but did not ripen evenly, and had to be thinned to get good bunches; would add to those mentioned Rogers' No. 4; thought a great deal of it; thought the Creveling a very fine grape, but it did not set well unless grown with other grapes.

Mr. Saunders thought Mr. Arnold's No. 5 much superior to the Rebecca, and thought it would compare very favourably with the Golden Chasselas and Sweetwater, grown under glass.

Mr. Arnold said the Delaware would succeed in Paris, but it required too much care; with high culture it did admirably. The Iona was a very delicious grape, but it killed to the ground every winter. If confined to a single grape, he would choose Rogers' No. 15; it was the best flavoured grape he had, but not a perfect flower. Rogers' No. 4 was a good bunch; Diana did not bear, was perfectly useless, though it kept well. But he would pit his No. 16 or 2 against the Diana for keeping. Creveling was tender with him. Adirondac, he thought, lacked character—nothing but sugar and water.

Mr. Chisholm thought the seasons, as well as the localities, had a great deal to do with grapes.

Mr. Beadle said, the best table grape was the first ripe grape he could get. The Adirondac and Rogers' No. 3 ripened the earliest; then the Creveling came in, and was very fine. After that, some more of Rogers' came in, Nos. 33 and 44; then the Delaware. He liked the Delaware very much; it required a porous soil; it did not do well on stiff clay. The Delaware was the best. He found that Rogers' Hybrids, when fully ripe, did not improve; but the Delaware got better the longer it was kept. He had kept it to Christmas. Took Concord next, and found it to ripen better than the Isabella.

Mr. Hislop would enquire if the Association had adopted or appointed a committee for the identification and classification of fruit, and thought it would be a benefit to fruit growers to do so.

Mr. W. H. Mills would suggest that the classification of summer, autumn and winter did very well, and that any closer classification could not be carried out.

Rev. Mr. Slight thought the Association should pass a resolution, recommending the various agricultural shows to have fruit correctly classified, and named in all the classes.

Mr. Bennett thought it very important to have all fruit correctly named.

Mr. Beadle then read the report of the Committee on seedling fruit. (See report.)

The report was adopted unanimously. Discussion on the "*grape-vine flea-beetle*" was next in order.

Mr. Saunders, of London, said this beetle was easier managed in the larva state. In the beetle state it was very active; while it was destructive in both the larva and beetle states.

Mr. Arnold knew enough of the destruction caused by it, but did not know how to get rid of it.

Mr. Bauer thought a lot of chickens would make a clearance of them.

Mr. Beadle found them easily killed in the larva state, which would be the best time to get rid of them.

Mr. Saunders thought hellebore would be effectual in killing the larva.

Mr. Arnold had not found the hellebore of any use; thought the Virginia creeper a nursery for them.

Mr. Saunders thought the same insects that fed on the grape would also feed on the creeper.

Mr. Bauer said, a wash of tobacco stems, boiled in water, with soap and sal soda added, would be very effectual.

Mr. Saunders thought Mr. Bauer's remedy very good.

Mr. Bauer promised to furnish the exact proportions to the Secretary, by letter, for publication.

The pear blight discussion was postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Mills gave notice of a motion for amendment of the constitution.

The next meeting was ordered to be held in Hamilton, at the call of the President, and the Society adjourned.

At the Directors' meeting, held immediately after, it was resolved that the following subjects should be submitted to the next meeting for discussion, namely:—

1. THE PEAR BLIGHT.
2. THE BEST VARIETIES OF WINTER PEARS.
3. DOES CLOSE SUMMER PINCHING IN OR HEADING BACK PRODUCE BEARING FRUIT SPURS?—IF SO, IS IT DONE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE LIFE OF THE TREE? WHEN IS THIS PINCHING TO BE DONE, AND HOW?
4. WHAT EFFECTS ARE PRODUCED BY THINNING OUT FRUIT, BOTH AS REGARDS THE FRUIT AND THE TREE?
5. CAN FRUIT BE KEPT FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME BEYOND THE NATURAL PERIOD OF RIPENING, AND HOW?
6. WHAT ARE THE BEST VARIETIES OF APPLES FOR SHIPPING?

FRUIT REPORTS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLES.

Your Committee find a number of seedling apples, namely:

Shown by C. Arnold, Paris, five varieties.

Shown by A. Forfar, Scarborough, three varieties.

Shown by S. M. Durkee, Wellington Square, two varieties.

Shown by James Cowherd, Newport, seven varieties, and six of crabs.

Shown by Thos. Chisholm, one variety.

IN CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

James Heaslip exhibits King of Tompkins County.

Mr. Woolverton shows Cranberry Pippin, King of Tompkins County, Cooper's Market, Baldwin, and Yellow Bellflower.

Mr. Russell Smith sends Northern Spy, Baldwin, Seek-no-further, Ribston Pippin, Greening, Rambo, Swaar, Spitzenberg, Talman's Sweet, Sweet Bough, Fall Pippin, Fallo-water, and several varieties for name.

Mr. James Grace shews about twenty varieties, for which he wishes names.

W. A. Smith shews twelve varieties of apples.

W. H. Mills, Hamilton, exhibits a fine sample of Alexander, King of Tompkins County, R. I. Greening, Gravenstein, Autumn Strawberry, and three crabs.

Mr. James Cowherd, Newport, shows a fine collection of forty-three varieties of apples. The largest apple amongst them is the Flower of Genesee.

Thomas Spencer shows an exceedingly fine sample of King of Tompkins County.

T. Turnbull shows twenty good varieties of apples, and three varieties for name.

Many of the specimens shewn are very creditable ; but of the cultivated varieties, no new ones are noticed, except such as have been on exhibition before. Not having tested the seedlings, we can say nothing of them, more than that some are of fine appearance. The testing them comes under the jurisdiction of another committee.

GEORGE LESLIE. }
CHARLES ARNOLD. }

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PEARS.

Your Committee, appointed to examine the Pears upon the table, beg to report that they find the following :

From President Burnet, fifteen varieties, among which they find—very fine—Beurre Bosc, Duchesse and Flemish Beauty,—a specimen of the latter weighing one pound.

F. M. Bennett, 30 varieties, including Winter Nelis, Sheldon, Easter Beurre, and Belle et Bonne, of superior excellence.

From Mr. Woolverton, eight varieties, among which fine Swan's Orange, and Kingsessings were noted.

From Mr. Whitlaw, fifteen varieties, including handsome specimens of Triomphe de Jodoigne, Kingsessing, and Louise Bonne de Jersey.

From Mr. Arnold, three varieties.

From Mr. R. Smith, three varieties.

From Mr. Grace, one variety.

From Mr. W. A. Smith, eleven varieties, among which were noted good specimens of Stevens' Genesee, Verte Longue, and Louise Bonne de Jersey.

From Mr. Holton, fifteen varieties, including handsome Howell and Napoleon.

From Mr. W. H. Mills, ten varieties, among which we note fine Duchesse, Belle Lucrative, and Vicar of Winkfield.

From Mr. Turnbull, three varieties.

From Mr. Ball, one variety of seedling Pear, small size, not ripe, for further examination.

Your Committee have to express great satisfaction at the splendid display, as a whole. All of which is submitted.

W. HOLTON. }
C. E. WOOLVERTON. }

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAPES.

Your Committee on Grapes, Plums, &c., beg to report as follows :

We find, placed on the table by the Rev. Mr. Burnet, of Hamilton, three varieties of grapes, namely, the Hungarian Princess, better known as the Zinfindal, grown in the open air, weighing one pound and over, a grape very compact, but not of high flavor, which may be owing to the extremely wet season ; the Riessling, and the Chester Seedling, No. 1, of very fine flavor, grown in open air, by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, of Niagara.

Mr. William Saunders, of London, exhibited some fine Pond's Seedling Plums, measuring six inches in circumference, and Smith's Orleans, 5½ inches.

Mr. A. B. Bennett, of Brantford, showed Delaware and Creveling grapes, fine, and quite ripe, and Ionas.

Mr. Hislop, of Ancaster, showed Fox Grapes, very large.

Mr. Woolverton, of Grimsby, showed Allen's Hybrid, Iona and Diana.

Russell Smith, Esq., of Fairfield Plains, exhibited Black Hamburg (under glass), Concord (open air), also Hartford Prolific, very good, and Delaware.

Mr. W. H. Mills, Hamilton, some fine Dianas, weighing ten ounces in the bunch; Delawares, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; Isabellas, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; also, a very poor grape, called the King; Rebeccas, Rogers' Nos. 15 and 4, Concords, very good and large, and well ripened; Ionas, nearly ripe; Black Hamburg (under glass); also, Bowood Muscat, a single bunch weighing 1 lb., $6\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; some very fine Plums, namely, Pond's Seedling, Reine Claude de Bavay and Bingham.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, exhibited some fruit of fall-bearing raspberries, namely, the Yellow Canada Raspberry, Arnold's Red, and the General Negley.

A variety of Peach, called the Smock Freestone, a late, large, fine Peach for preserving, was placed on the table by Mr. Woolverton, of Grimsby.

We would not feel justified in closing this report without taking special notice of some very fine Seedling Peaches, placed on the table by Mr. James Cowherd, of Newport—six varieties, some of which, we trust, he may put more prominently before the country by inviting a committee from the Association, next season, to examine and report upon them.

W. H. MILLS. }
WM. SAUNDERS. }

REPORT ON SEEDLING FRUIT.—APPLES.

MR. COWHERD'S COLLECTION :

No. 1.—Fall Apple, large, conical, striped, acid, only fit for cooking, and has no distinctive merits to make it worthy of dissemination.

No. 2.—Said to be a seedling of the Esopus Spitzenberg, possessing, in appearance, much of the characteristics of that fruit, but much larger. A very promising apple, which the Committee would like to test when fully ripe.

No. 3.—Fall Apple, medium size, pleasant, sub-acid, but not equal to other cultivated varieties of same season.

No. 4.—Medium size, sharp acid, without flavour.

No. 5.—Very fine, medium size, promising to be a good keeper; very acid, but the Committee would like to see it when fully ripe.

No. 6.—Fall Apple, sweet, medium size; no particular merit.

No. 7.—A pretty Apple, but very tart, without flavour.

MR. CHISHOLM'S :

One variety, medium size, conical, green, with a red cheek, very acid, and no improvement.

MR. FORFAIR'S :

No. 1.—Fall Apple, medium size, flattish, pale yellow; said to be grown on a tree seventy years of age; mild, very agreeable flavour, and fine grain; a very promising table Apple, not to be overlooked.

No. 2.—Fall Apple, sweet, flat, red, striped; no merit.

No. 3.—Winter Apple, flat, green, with a red cheek, and covered with numerous white dots; firm flesh, of a peculiar and rich flavour; an Apple to be looked after by the Committee.

MR. DURKEE'S :

No. 1.—Conical, red, striped, but no merit.

No. 2.—Good size, very handsome, flat, very red, striped; an early winter apple; in the estimation of the Committee, only fit for cooking. Mr. Durkee has, however, promised to lay the Apple before the Committee during the winter.

In the collection of Seedling Crabs, by Mr. Cowherd, there are none of anything like the quality of the Transcendant, consequently can not be recommended for dissemination. One of them (No. 2) has more the appearance of a small Apple than a Crab, and is quite sweet.

In Mr. Cowherd's selection of Seedling Peaches, the Committee are of opinion that those marked Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10, are the best, and should not be lost sight of. The Committee hope to see the Peaches numbered above laid before them or the Association another year.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES.

The Directors of this Society held a meeting at the City of Hamilton on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1869.

The occasion was made more than usually interesting by the reception of a collection of apples from Nova Scotia, sent by the Fruit Growers' Association of that Province, with their cordial greetings, and the expression of a desire on their part to make exchanges of scions, specimens of fruit, and information concerning the culture of fruit. The collection embraced forty-nine varieties of apple, many of them being well known sorts, which are generally cultivated in this Province, such as the R. I. Greening, Ribston Pippin, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Baldwin, &c. According to the letter received from the Secretary of the Society, they sent one hundred and sixty-one apples, but only some one hundred and forty could be found in the barrel when it came to hand. The barrel had been opened in the course of its transit and plundered. In consequence of this the apples that did reach their destination were very badly bruised. The fruit was sent from Halifax by steamer to Portland, and thence by Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, and the Nova Scotia Society paid the freight through, including the bonding charges at Island Pond, so that no Customs Official nor any one else had any right to open the barrel, much less to plunder it. It is a shame that a small parcel of fruit cannot pass from one part of the Dominion to another without being thus molested. The Nova Scotia friends had taken much pains to paste a numbered ticket upon the fruit to correspond with the list forwarded by mail, but nearly all these numbers had been rubbed off in consequence of such unauthorized disturbance, so that the value of the specimens was mostly lost.

It is very interesting, however, to see the samples of fruits well known to our cultivators, and easily recognized even without any numbers, to compare them with the same varieties grown here, and likewise to know the estimate in which they are held in Nova Scotia.

The R. I. Greenings were what would be here considered as a fair sample of that variety, not quite such as would be selected to exhibit at a County Exhibition. They say that it does well there on warm light soils.

The Ribston Pippins were a very fine sample, and their remark is that it ranks high as a market apple.

The Gravensteins were a fair sample, not extra. This sort is esteemed by them, as by us, a first-class apple for market, for the table, and for profit.

The samples of Yellow Bellflower were very fine indeed, and they say that it is first-class on light, dry soils.

The Northern Spy apples would be considered of medium size by us, and not very well coloured. They say that this variety has been scarcely tested yet, and seems tardy in bearing.

The Alexanders were doubtless very fair samples when put up, but they reached us in exceedingly bad order. This variety was at first condemned in Nova Scotia, but is now considered profitable.

Their Snow Apples were very fine, and they report them to be prolific and hardy, but apt to spot and mildew. This is the character of this apple in the warmer parts of Ontario, but in the more northern sections it is much less liable to be spotted.

The Pomme Grise would be here considered an inferior sample. They speak of it as good, but too small for profit.

The samples of Westfield Seek-no-further were very fine, and evidently confirm their report of it that it does well there, even better, we judge, than with us.

Their Baldwin was a very good sample, and according to the report, is one of their standard sorts.

The samples of the English Golden Pippin were very fine and well grown, and it is reported by them to do well there, and sell readily at high prices.

They report the Talman Sweet as a long keeper and a good cooking variety; Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet as a first-class baking fruit, that sells quickly where known; the Hubbardston's Nonsuch as prolific and good, and Æsopus Spitzenburg as good, but variable.

From this, our reader will be able to form some idea of the apples of Nova Scotia, and the capabilities of that Province for their successful cultivation.

A number of local varieties were sent, but owing to the labels being rubbed off, it was quite impossible to identify, save a very few of them. There was one, however, which was called the Iron Apple, that came in an excellent state of preservation, and seemed to be a very fine apple, having a fine grain and a rich and somewhat aromatic flavour.

The Secretary of the Association was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the apples, with many thanks, and to express to our Nova Scotia brethren the appreciation by this Society of their kindness, and the readiness of the Society and officials at all times to reciprocate in any way that may be of service to them, this expression of their fraternal regard.

CIRCULAR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

At a recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association a resolution was unanimously passed that the President and Secretary should be instructed to prepare a prospectus of the objects contemplated by the Society, for gratuitous distribution among the members and others.

In pursuance of this appointment, the following synopsis is respectfully submitted to the consideration of our Provincial fruit growers.

Article II. of the Constitution comprises the following summary:—"Its objects shall be the advancement of the SCIENCE and ART of fruit culture, by holding meetings for the exhibition of fruit and for the discussion of all questions relative to fruit culture; by collecting, arranging and disseminating useful information, and by such other means as may from time to time seem advisable."

A wide field is thus opened up to us by the framers of our constitution—room enough on the one hand for the discussion of abstract and speculative principles, and on the other, verge for the most acute, or it may be, the most prosy performances in practical gardening.

The aim and ambition of our Fruit Growers' Association is, directly and indirectly, to lead the votaries of horticulture to the study of vegetable physiology. The highest delights of horticulture are to be derived from a knowledge of the growth of the different species of fruits, and the functions of the various parts of plants; of the principles that govern and regulate growth and maturity, the formation of wood and the production of fruit.

Meteorology, too, looms up as a necessary adjunct to the success of the gardener. Pomologists and fruit-culturists in the United States fully realize the importance of this branch of science as materially modifying the circumstances of weather—heat and cold, drought and moisture—which affect the labours of the horticulturist. The philosophical discussions on this subject in horticultural assemblies or conventions in the United States are worthy of our imitation. It may not perhaps be amiss to hint to our members, that a free discussion on the benefits of scientific study, whether of chemistry, botany, or meteorology, might not be out of place alongside of our animated assertions about "pear blight," "frozen sap," or "fungous growth." What profitable discussion might arise from the simple but prevalent principles of light, moisture, heat, or its negation, cold. How much knowledge is requisite for the adequate discussion of any one of these subjects, and yet how absolutely necessary is such knowledge to the would-be successful horticulturist? We may here direct attention to the fact that Professor Kingston, of Toronto, will furnish, at a small expense, the necessary instruments of observation, and provide (gratis) directions for the use of the observer.

Our Association is also designed to promote the ART of fruit-culture. The first grand pre-requisite of this art is to know "a good soil." A clayey loam is the best for fruit-

growing, although different varieties of fruit require different soils; some doing well on stiff clay, others on sandy or light texture.

Draining will also come under this division. It is essential to all soils. If the inferior strata be retentive, draining must be executed with the greatest care to carry off the superfluous moisture. In "The Essay on the Philosophy of Drainage" it is shewn that "the thermometer in drained land rose, in June, 1837, to 66° at seven inches below the surface, while in the neighbouring water-logged land, it would never rise above 47°." The reason why drained land gains heat consists in the well-known fact, that heat cannot be transmitted downwards through water. It is melancholy to see the effects of wet land in our Province, or indeed anywhere. Witness the swamp between St. Catharines and Niagara; the level land in the neighbourhood, east and west of Komoka, and elsewhere. How desirable for townships to club together and clear main or leading drains, so as to allow individuals along the line the opportunity of draining their lands. The stunted, undergrown, moss-covered fruit trees, the poor stubble, the over-rank grass, all cry out for agricultural and horticultural societies to do their duty, and urge men to benefit themselves and their neighbours.

Manures.—The proper application of manures to fruit trees also requires our attention. In manuring an orchard, shall we apply the manure to the surface, or let it do the double duty of mulching and enriching? The object of this Association is to ascertain and disseminate correct views of this and kindred questions.

Shelter for fruit trees, and even for land, is a consideration every year becoming more and more necessary for us on this high table plateau. As the country is getting denuded of its timber, the remark is frequently made, how changed our seasons are now from what they were five-and-twenty years ago. Doubtless, this is a fact not to be gainsayed. From observations by Professor Kingston, Toronto, the rainfall of this district is gradually decreasing. The planting of trees for shelter for land and crops has been proved productive of abundant rain; what rain would do for this country, if sufficiently copious, every summer, is known to every farmer. The climate becomes ameliorated, and many blessings flow in the train of attention to this one of the most essential items of successful agriculture and horticulture. Let only municipalities vie with each other in arboriculture, and an incalculable amount of good would accrue to themselves and to the country at large. To elicit and disseminate information on this important subject will come within the aims of this society.

Fencing is also pressing itself on the attention of farmers, gardeners, and others. Why should not the members of the Fruit Growers' Association strive to indoctrinate their neighbours and friends with better views than have as yet prevailed on this subject? As lumber becomes scarce, a substitute must be found and employed. In Westminster, the Messrs. Macpherson have miles of thriving quickset thorn hedges round their fields. *The Thorn* of the country is not winter-killed, and the benefit to the fields is great by the hedge having an open drain, or as it is called, a sunk fence, accompanying it in its length and breadth. We are to ascertain by experiment and discussion what plants are best adapted to hedging in this country.

FRUITS.

The Apple.—As regards the art of fruit-culture, it remains for us to notice the great staple of Canadian fruit-culture—the *apple*, and its varieties.

The Province has, unfortunately, been flooded with all sorts of apple trees. A class of middle men, who make a trade on the ignorance and credulity of our farmers, has been of incalculable damage to fruit-growing. Any name is easily attached to the trees after they are got from the nurserymen, and it is only after years of anxiety and labour in raising them, that experience finds out that they are a worthless variety. A local tax on the vendors of such trees is the only means we see of successfully putting an end to this kind of traffic. Every member of our Fruit Growers' Association is invited to lend a helping hand to suppress this evil. In presenting to our present and future members a list of varieties to be cultivated and recommended for general trial throughout the Province, we cannot do better than quote from the prize essay on the apple, which will be found in the Report of the Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts of the Province of Ontario for 1869, and in the CANADA FARMER for November, 1868.

"It will usually be found that an orchard for family use, comprising the following

varieties, will give good returns in fruit, and furnish a supply throughout the season, viz.: For summer, the Early Harvest and Red Astracan, as sour apples; and the Sweet Bough. For early autumn, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Gravenstein, Primate and Jersey Sweet. For late autumn and early winter, the Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Fall Pippin, and Snow Apple. For midwinter to March, the R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Esopus Spitzenburg, Pomme Grise, and Tolman Sweet; for spring, the Golden Russet, and Roxbury Russet.

For market, the most profitable varieties are Red Astracan, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Gravenstein, and Hubbardston Nonsuch, ripening in the order in which they are named, for a near or home market; and for shipping, the R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Golden Russet, and Roxbury Russet, will yield the largest pecuniary returns."

The Pear.—For pear Culture we are persuaded that the most profitable varieties for home use or for market are very few, and we would strongly recommend the Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Flemish Beauty, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Graslín, Sheldon, and Winter Nelis.

The Plum.—The following varieties of plum are recommended after trial throughout a large portion of the Province:—Lombard, Washington, Huling's Superb, Jefferson, Smith's Orleans, Coe's Golden Drop, Guthrie's Apricot, and Green Gage.

The Cherry.—Most of the varieties of cherry succeed well in warm and sheltered localities; such as Black Tartarian, May Duke, Black Eagle, Elton, and Napoleon Bigarreau.

Strawberries.—Strawberries of all sorts do well. Wilson's Albany bears the palm, and is by far the most productive of all the varieties. For cultivation the Association recommend Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda, Trollope's Victoria, Agriculturist, Nicanor, and Russel's Prolific.

Small Fruits.—For an exhaustive list of small fruits, their mode of cultivation, insect pests, market value, planting, soil, etc., we would unhesitatingly recommend the prize essay on this subject by Mr. William Saunders, of London, published in the April number of the CANADA FARMER for 1870, and in this report.

Grape Culture is yet in its infancy in Ontario. Mr. Underhill, the veteran vine culturist, recently paid us a visit, and declared to several of our members, that he had seen no part of the North American Continent so suitable for vine culture as the western portion of the Province of Ontario. The leading varieties which have been long tested, are Clinton and Concord, Delaware and Adirondac, Creveling and Rogers' Hybrids.

MEETINGS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Our Association holds an annual meeting at the place where the Provincial Exhibition is held, at which the office-bearers for the season are chosen. Three other general meetings are held in different localities, where exhibitions and discussions on old and new varieties of fruit give interest to the meetings and profit to the members.

Collecting, arranging and disseminating useful information.—The Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture issued queries to the several agricultural and horticultural societies; which, having been answered, were condensed and arranged by the Secretary and President of our Association, and appear in a collected form in our Report for 1869. A copy of this compilation is placed in the hands of all our members.

The Association has also from time to time offered and awarded prizes for the best essays on subjects connected with horticulture. Such essays have been published, and other papers of a similar kind, and these publications are known to have given an impetus to horticulture among the yeomanry of our Western Province.

The Council of the Association has also offered prizes for collections of insects prejudicial to agriculture and horticulture, and at this moment several of the most learned and enthusiastic entomologists in the country are members of our Association—ever ready to hold their ability and knowledge at the disposal and for the instruction of our Association. Nor ought mention to be forgotten of the efforts the Agricultural Board are making in the same direction, it having recently contributed a handsome sum for a similar purpose. Prizes for the encouragement of hybridizers, and producers of new and valuable fruits, have been held out as inducements for members to enter the arena, and contend

with enthusiastic producers on the other side of the line. The future is big with wonders, through the efforts of such men as Wilder, Dana, Hovey, Grant and Arnold.

Correspondence, too, has been opened up with the neighbouring Provinces, and an interchange of fruits for exhibition has been the result. Our reports are thus widely circulated, and only the other day we received a valuable gift on agriculture from Sir William Young, through the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. We desire others to share in the advancement of the common good of this and the other Provinces of Canada.

More recently we have entered upon another means for the advancement of fruit culture, in that we have unanimously agreed to *present to every member a specimen of some new vine or fruit tree*. This year "the Eumelan," a new vine highly recommended, was placed in the hands of every member desiring it, on condition of reporting to our Society of its success or failure during the next five years; a condition we hope to see generally complied with.

Nor does the Association leave the horticulturist at a loss what to do with his fruit, and how to keep it, after he has raised it. We have had profitable discussion on the marketing and preserving of fruits. We desire generalization on both matters, and anxiously look to the old and new members for expressions of their experience on such matters, in order to a wide circulation for the public benefit.

There is just one desideratum that we would like to mention, and that is the enlistment of the middle class of society in this good work—the encouragement of the amateur who has only his quarter or half an acre. The study and practice of horticulture has an elevating and humanizing tendency. To the wearied artizan on his return from a heavy day's work, there is nothing so refreshing as the tending of a few fruit trees in his garden patch. Indeed, wherever this taste has assumed the form of enthusiasm, comfort, content, health and happiness, have almost invariably been the concomitants. With the increase of fresh members, intent on the accomplishment of the grand objects of the Association, we may look for fresh successes and triumphs on new and unbroken ground.

ROBERT BURNET, *President*.
D. W. BEADLE, *Secretary*.

FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

The regular winter meeting of this Association was held on the 3rd of February, 1870, at the Court House in the city of Hamilton. There was a very good attendance of members, and considerable interest manifested in the subjects discussed.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. R. Burnet, and after reading of minutes,

Mr. Rykert called attention to the Fruit Prize List of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and suggested the desirability of having it extended and better classified.

Mr. Mills stated that he had no doubt the Agricultural Association would alter the Prize List to meet the views of this Society, as they had made many changes last year upon his recommendation.

This subject was left in the hands of the President, and the meeting proceeded to the discussion of the first subject,

THE PEAR BLIGHT.

Mr. A. P. Farrell, of Cayuga, had tried iron filings, applied to the roots by mixing them with the soil, and at the same time carefully and thoroughly cut out the blighted and affected portions of the trees, and they had grown very thriftily since.

Mr. Bennett, of Brantford, had tried the same application and treatment, and thought he had found it to be very beneficial until this year, when very many of his trees blighted, and there seemed to be nothing left but to cut off the diseased portions as often as they appeared.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, was entirely at a loss what to say or do concerning this disease. It had baffled all his skill, and set at nought all his attempts to devise a remedy, and he had none to offer.

Mr. Morse, of Smithville, had but little experience with the pear blight. (Fortunate

man.) It was only when trees made a very luxuriant growth that he had found them liable to be killed back, probably by the effects of the winter. He mentioned an experiment that had been tried by some gentleman, who gave some of his trees very high cultivation, and some very little care. Those that were highly cultivated were all of them more or less affected, while those with but little cultivation were all good and sound. He was inclined to believe that the trees suffered most from sudden changes from heat to cold in the early part of the growing season. He thought that the application of ashes, and perhaps, of a little lime, was of the greatest possible benefit in the culture of the pear, both as regards the blight and the general growth and vigour of the tree.

Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, thought there were three causes of blight in the pear tree:—First, frozen sap blight; second, summer blight, arising from different causes; and third, a blight caused by fungoid growth. He thought that if evaporation is rapid during the growing season, and the tree is not well supplied, and this condition is followed by a few days of warm rain with a close atmosphere, then the tree becomes gorged with sap, the over-strained sap-vessels burst, turn black, and are in a fit state to be attacked by some fungus, which finds in this condition of things just that which is most conducive to its own rapid growth.

Judge Logie, of Hamilton, had applied coal ashes, mixed with wood ashes and a little well rotted manure, and has never known the trees thus treated to become blighted. He thought the soil had much to do with the blight, and that in soils in which lime is deficient, the application of a moderate quantity was highly beneficial.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of Lockport, N. Y., said he had much faith in the use of lime and wood ashes. He also washes his trees with soap and lime water, and does not cultivate very highly.

Mr. Holton had watched with much interest the progress of a pear orchard belonging to Mr. Lewis Springer, who had made an incision into the bark of the trees, running from the limbs down the trunk to the ground. This cut was made just through the outer bark, but not down to the wood, in the month of June. Thus far, this orchard had escaped the blight. He has also been seriously troubled with a blight in his crab apple trees, especially in the Montreal Beauty, which is not a very rapid grower, and thought the disease to be the same as the pear blight. It usually began in the tops of the trees and worked downward.

Mr. Arnold asked if any one had seen a pear tree blighted, the cultivation of which had been wholly neglected.

Mr. Rykert replied that he knew of an orchard of dwarf pear trees in the vicinity of St. Catharines which had been totally neglected, was allowed to grow up with weeds and grass that nearly hid the trees from sight, and a large part of that orchard had been killed with blight.

Mr. Mills said he had for several years past been in the habit of making longitudinal incisions in the bark of his pear trees in the manner mentioned by Mr. Holton, and had not found any of his trees to be affected with the blight since he had tried this plan.

Mr. Saunders, of London, stated that he had an orchard of pear trees in a light, hungry soil, and one of those trees was killed by the blight. That one had made the least growth of any.

Mr. Bennett remarked that the frozen sap blight which appeared in trees making too rapid growth was easily understood, but the other blight, which he thinks is quite distinct, known as the fire-blight, is a puzzle.

Dr. L. Cross, of St. Catharines, has noticed a form of blight which is indicated by the bark turning black in spots, and that the trees which are attacked in this way *always* die.

Mr. Freed, of Hamilton, thought that the blight was more prevalent after a severe winter. He was disposed to believe that the severe frost was the first cause of the blight, the hot summer finishing the evil then commenced.

Mr. Beadle thought there was only one disease, which was varied in its manifestations, and that it was well known by the name of fire blight. He had seen this disease in seedling pear trees that had never passed through a winter, and known them killed entirely by it. He had known charcoal used, and for a time it seemed to have the effect of preventing the blight, none having been seen among the trees so treated for some eight

or ten years. But all at once the blight broke out again, and many of those trees were killed by it. He had seen trees growing in clay soils, in sandy soils, and in gravelly soils, alike suffer from this fire blight; had seen them blighted when growing wholly neglected in a fence corner, as well as when well carefully cultivated in the garden. He trusted, however, that further and protracted experiments would be tried, in hopes of yet finding some remedy or preventive of this disease.

On motion of Mr. Morse, seconded by Mr. Rykert, leave was granted to introduce at this meeting a memorial to Parliament, in effect praying that our Government would impose upon fruit trees coming into Canada from the United States the same duty that is imposed by that Government upon the same articles, when sent there from Canada.

The meeting then took a recess until two o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Messrs. Holton, George Leslie, junr., and C. Arnold were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the seedling apples and other fruits on the table.

There was a very fine collection of many varieties of winter apples and late keeping pears on the table, brought together by the members from different parts of the country. The reports of the Society for the year 1869 were distributed to the members present. Members entitled to them who were not present received them by mail.

Mr. Morse introduced the memorial to the Legislature, stating that he was a free trade man, and felt that if our Government would impose upon the products of the United States the same duties that they impose upon our products, they would soon see the folly of attempting to drive us into annexation by the course they were now pursuing, and would be very glad to return to a more liberal policy.

Considerable diversity of opinion was expressed, and an animated discussion was maintained for some time, which we omit, as throwing no light on the cultivation of fruit.

It was at length resolved, by a vote of seventeen to ten, to send the memorial introduced by Mr. Morse, to the several branches of the Legislature, and that the President and Secretary sign the same.

Nothing new was elicited on the subject of winter pears. The President spoke very highly of the *Beurre Millet*, had found it a very fine pear, and thought it well worthy of trial.

The *Beurre Millet*, of Angers, is a very vigorous and productive tree. The fruit is of medium size, having a greenish skin, covered with russet, and thickly sprinkled with minute russet dots. The flesh is whitish, somewhat buttery, juicy, melting, with a brisk vinous flavour. In use in December and January.

SUMMER PINCHING

Was the next subject discussed. The President stated that for eight or nine years he had pursued the system of pinching in the growing shoots. This should be done in dry weather, and on no account is it to be done in wet weather. The effect of this summer pinching was to increase the quantity of fruit and induce the trees to fruit earlier. This pinching should be done in the end of June or beginning of July.

Mr. Townsend, of Hamilton, said he had a large number of pear trees under his care, always summer pinched in the manner described by the President, and was fully satisfied of its beneficial effects.

Mr. Saunders agreed in the main with the President, but had found that you could not always depend upon obtaining greater fruitfulness by summer pinching. He had a plum tree which he had summer pinched most thoroughly, in the hope of making it fruit, but it had spent its whole force in making wood, in despite of all his pinching.

Mr. Beadle was of opinion that the tendency of summer pinching was to arrest the wood growth and induce the tree to form fruit spurs. There may be occasional exceptions, owing to some peculiar counteracting cause, but in the main the effect may be relied upon.

THINNING OUT THE FRUIT.

Mr. Morden, of Holloway, County of Hastings, thought there could be no question but that the thinning out of the fruit was very beneficial both to the development and perfection of the fruit that was allowed to remain, and to the tree.

Mr. Mills had had considerable experience in thinning out the fruit, and found it to be exceedingly beneficial. He instanced a dwarf apple tree, of the variety known as the *Alexander*. He commenced to thin this out when the fruit was quite young, about the size of a walnut, and removed about half of the fruit. Later in the season he became satisfied that he had left too much fruit on this tree, and he thinned it out again, and finally left about half a bushel on the tree, and as the result of this thinning, every apple was perfect, they were of uniform size, and perfect beauties. He takes off the smaller and imperfect fruit, and is confident that the value of the crop thus obtained is decidedly greater than if the entire crop set were allowed to remain on the tree.

Mr. Morse and Mr. Freed confirmed what had been said, believing that both size and quality of the fruit were improved by proper thinning out, and that the price realized from the fruit of an orchard would be greater than if the whole were allowed to grow.

The President stated that if only the proper quantity of fruit were allowed to grow, which, of course, varied with the size and vigour of the tree, plenty of fruit spurs would be formed by the tree for the production of fruit the following year; but if all the fruit was allowed to grow and ripen, the tree would not form fruit buds for the next year, so that there would be always fruit only every other year. By judicious thinning a crop of fruit is secured every year.

Mr. Beadle believed from actual experience that it would pay to hire a good hand at a dollar and a quarter per day to go carefully through the orchard, and thin out the fruit from those trees that had set too much.

KEEPING FRUIT.

Mr. Mills said that while in attendance upon the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia, he saw fruit that had been kept for a year in a fruit house, without change or deterioration, and thought it was very desirable to adopt such a plan. He kept his own fruit in an ordinary cellar, lined with water-lime.

Mr. Saunders said that it would be very easy to try the experiment of keeping fruit in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas, which prevents the action of the air upon the fruit, and suggested that members make the trial.

Mr. Bauer, of Hamilton, said that he had kept currants and grapes in cans charged with sulphurous acid gas, if put in a cool place. He had tried to keep them in this way in a warm place and had failed. This gas had no effect on the flavour. He had kept cherries nicely until Christmas, and should experiment further,

Mr. Saunders had tried sulphate of soda, but found it to give a strong nutty flavour, which was not satisfactory. Carbonic acid gas, on account of its great specific gravity, was very easily tried. Sulphurous acid gas escaped easily.

Dr. Cross said that sulphurous acid gas absorbed oxygen from the fruit, and kept it in a fresh state without fermentation or decay, while carbonic acid gas only excludes the oxygen of the atmosphere.

PACKING FRUIT.

The President said he would recommend to pack fruit in nice, clean, washed sand. It would keep plums and cherries for a considerable time beyond their natural period of ripening. A cold room of even temperature would keep fruit much longer than one where the temperature was constantly varying. Pears placed in a close drawer kept in perfectly good condition for a month or six weeks longer than those exposed in the open air of the room. Pears tied up in paper bags keep much longer and ripen better than if exposed to the air.

Mr. Mills said he put some Belle Lucrative pears in clean washed sand. They kept for three weeks after the others were ripe, and were then not ripe, but on being taken upstairs ripened in a few days, but lost their flavour.

Mr. Hatt, of Dundas, headed up tightly in a barrel some snow apples, and kept them in a cold cellar, almost at freezing point, and they turned out exceedingly well.

SHIPPING FRUIT.

Mr. Ball, of Niagara, said that any clean-looking, well-flavoured apple, can be shipped if properly packed. The chief point was the packing. He had shipped with sweating and without. Only first-class apples should be used. Each basketful of apples, when put into the barrel, should be carefully shaken down, and the barrels filled nearly even with the top, the heads put on and pressed to their places. He had shipped several varieties—Russets, Ribston Pippins, &c. Apples required to be of good flavour and colour to sell well in Europe, and to be of uniform size, never more than two sizes in the same barrel. He did not think it advisable to press more than an inch and a half.

Mr. Mills described Mr. Springer's mode of packing apples. He does not shake them down as he puts them into the barrel, but after he has filled the barrel he puts on a cone of inferior apples to receive the crushing and then presses them down. Mr. Springer is very successful.

Mr. Keating thought that when the apples had to be transported over rough roads it was necessary to press more than when they need to be taken only a short distance in wagons over smooth roads. He is in the habit of pressing the fruit down about three inches. Only the top ones are bruised.

Mr. Ball recommended that each shipper should put his name and mark on each barrel of apples he sends out. In this way the fruit and shipper become known and obtain a character in the market, and a price suited to that character. He also remarked that the Green Newtown Pippin sold for the highest prices in England, and if it could be grown clean and free from spots on a favourable soil, would be a profitable variety to ship to Europe.

Mr. Beadle said it was an utter waste of time and money to grow the Green Newtown Pippin for shipping from this country. It does not grow anywhere in this country in good order with certainty; it spots badly, and the tree fruits sparingly. It will not pay to grow it.

Mr. O. Hammond said he grew it in good order, but it did not bear so well as other varieties.

A resolution was passed recommending to all growers of fruit to mark their packages with their names, or some distinctive mark, by which they shall be known readily in the market.

The subject of holding an autumn exhibition of fruit was laid over for consideration at the next meeting.

It was requested that the "Pruning of Fruit Trees" might be discussed at the summer meeting.

The committee appointed to examine the new seedling apples and other fruits on the table made their report, and the Association adjourned, to meet in London at the call of the President.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SEEDLING APPLES AND OTHER FRUITS.

Seedling apples shown:—

Mr. James Best, Toronto, a pretty, medium sized, red cheeked apple, much resembling the Wagner, but inferior to it in flavour.

W. J. Marsh, Clarksburg, two seedling apples, both past their season, one resembling the Holland Pippin, but not equal to it; and one resembling the Rambo in appearance, but earlier, and not having, in our opinion, any distinctive merits.

W. E. Coleman, Lyn, two seedlings, one a small to medium apple, mild flavour, no merit; the other a very large, exceedingly showy, red apple, very much dotted, rather over ripe, evidently a late Fall apple, flavour mild sub-acid; worthy of trial.

Mr. Attwood, London, shows an apple of large size, supposed to be a seedling, in flavour and appearance very much resembling the Ribston Pippin; if proved to be a seed-

ling of Canadian growth, we consider it to be the best that has been brought before our notice.

D. Hammond, Toronto township, one seedling apple, conical, with a red cheek, handsome, flesh almost white, rather coarse, mild flavour, core large; worthy of trial; also one called Andrew's Russet, a flattish, medium sized Russet, with a very red cheek, flesh white and of good flavour, specimens past their season.

E. R. Morden, two seedlings, small fruit, both past their season.

In apples of cultivated varieties, the display was very large and fine. Amongst the best, we note Swayze Pomme Grise, Cayuga Redstreak, King of Tompkins County, Melon, Swaar, Wagner, Northern Spy, and Lady Apple.

The display of pears, comprising some twenty kinds, was, for the season, very good; but many kinds were past their season, and nearly devoid of flavour. Well preserved specimens of Beurre Diel, Beurre d'Anjou, Vicar of Winkfield, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Winter Nelis and Verte Longue, were noted.

Mr. Cross, Oakville, exhibited samples of a strawberry basket that seemed to your Committee to combine cheapness with durability to a very desirable degree.

CHAS. ARNOLD,
W. HOLTON,
GEO. LESLIE, JR.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association was held in the Court House, Hamilton, on the evening of the 3rd of February, 1870.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Secretary laid before the Board the three essays which he had received in competition for the prizes offered by the Association, and the Board appointed the President, Mr. Mills and Mr. Holton a Committee to read the essays and award the prizes.

After hearing Mr. Freed's report on some crab apples—

A resolution was passed, thanking Mr. Cowherd, of Newport, for his exertions in producing superior varieties of the crab apple.

Mr. Rykert gave notice that he should, at the next meeting of the Directors, move a resolution that a Fruit Show be held by this Association in the fall.

The auditors' report was read, and the Secretary instructed to obtain sufficient vines of the Eumelan grape to give one to each member, and to each person who shall become a member before the first day of April, 1870, and who notifies the Secretary of his willingness to make the report thereon required by the Association.

Adjourned to the call of the President.

REPORT ON CRABS.

I examined and tasted the two varieties of fruit left at my place for my opinion, and beg to say :—

No. 1, from Sarnia, is of very fair size for a crab, and although past its best, I would say it is a desirable fruit for a crab, particularly on account of its good keeping qualities.

No. 2, from Brantford (Mr. Cowherd's variety), is a very handsome fruit, of medium size, and very pleasant flavour, losing all the harsh and austere flavour of the crab, for the higher and finer flavour of our best apples, approaching very near to the Scarlet Pearmain, which is a very good early dessert fruit.

To call it a crab, I think, surely, is a misnomer, and one that I think should engage the attention of the Society for a more suitable definition.

And here I would beg to remark that I know nothing of its parentage, but understood it to be a cross effected by Mr. Cowherd. This success of Mr. Cowherd in breaking down the harshness of the crab for the better qualities of the apple deserves encouragement, and a special vote of thanks by the Directors of the Association.

And I trust the Directors will offer good inducements for the best six or any other number of cross seedlings, raised from our best varieties of crabs and Russian varieties of apples, in the hope of raising hardy fruits of good size, and suitable for cooking and

dessert. Fruit that can be raised in our far northern counties, of good second quality only, would confer a great boon on them, and one which I think the Association should keep in view.

JOHN FREED.

P.S.—My remarks are meant to apply to our northern counties for the fruit in question, thinking that in our more favoured locality more crabs are not required.

J. F.

Hamilton, December 29, 1869.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

SUMMER MEETING.

The summer meeting was held at London, July 13th, 1870. A telegraph having been received from the President, stating that he was unavoidably detained, the Vice-President, J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., took the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated to the meeting, in reference to the matter of the prize list of the Agricultural Association, that the revision of the Fruit Department had been entrusted to the President and Vice President of the Association, and that two hundred dollars had been added to the prize list.

The first question was then discussed, viz. :

WHAT VARIETIES OF RASPBERRY ARE BEST AND MOST HARDY ?

Mr. Chas. Arnold, of Paris, named the Philadelphia, Mammoth Cluster, and General Negley. The latter is of the Black Cap family, being equal to the Mammoth Cluster in size and flavour, but he thought it on the whole to be more productive, it being a perpetual bearer. The Mammoth Cluster ripens later than the Doolittle. The Philadelphia is an immense bearer, medium in flavour. All these are perfectly hardy. He spoke also of the Orange King, a seedling raised by himself, which is perfectly hardy and of superior flavour, quite thornless, not as large a berry as Brinckle's Orange. He has grown it for seven years; has about an eighth of an acre; the fruit is too soft to ship to distant market.

Mr. Holton, of Hamilton, named for market use the Doolittle, Davison's Thornless and Miami, and for home use the Brinckle's Orange.

Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, said that his soil is rather heavy, and with him the Black Cap varieties do best. He named the Doolittle and the Philadelphia as being very prolific, while for flavour he esteemed the White and Red Antwerp.

Mr. Saunders of London was much pleased with the great productiveness of the Philadelphia. The Mammoth Cluster is also very productive; ripens later than the Doolittle.

Dr. Francis of Delaware, had found the Antwerps all too tender. The Philadelphia is an immense bearer, but too soft to be sent away to market. Doolittle is hardy, and the berry quite firm.

Mr. McColl, of Stratford, had thought that it did not pay to raise raspberries for market in Canada, there was so much competition from the wild raspberries, and the common red cherries.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of Grimsby, was pleased with the Davison's Thornless; it ripens two or three days earlier than the Doolittle; thought it is not quite so productive, but that is more than overbalanced by the ease with which the fruit can be gathered, because the plants have no thorns. The Clarke raspberry promises well.

Mr. Farrell, of Cayuga, spoke of the White Antwerp, which, when not too highly cultivated, bore abundantly; but if it was largely manured, produced leaves, but not fruit. The Brinckle's Orange had failed with him.

Mr. A. Leslie, of London, said that the Philadelphia was the hardiest red raspberry he had grown. The Black Caps are hardy and do well.

Mr. Chas. Ridout, Clinton, said that the Red Antweeps did not require any protection in the County of Huron; the snow giving the plants all the protection they required, so that any and all varieties could be grown there.

Mr. Beadle, of St. Catherines, said that he had found the past season very severe upon the raspberry canes. The Franconia canes had been nearly all killed to the ground, so that he had very little fruit of that variety. Yet he thought that variety very valuable, usually passing through our winters without much injury, and bearing good crops of fruit. The berries are of good size and flavour, and sufficiently firm to bear transportation to market. Has known them to have been sent by rail from Lockport to New York City, arrive there in good order, selling readily for twenty-five cents per quart. The yellow Antwerp is often much injured by our winters, and the berry quite too soft for market use. The Philadelphia is the most hardy of all the red or yellow raspberries; it passed through the past trying season without injury, and is bearing an immense crop; is the most productive of them all. The berry is not of the largest size, but is above medium, and sufficiently firm for a near market. The flavour is not the highest, but is sufficiently good to make the berry quite acceptable to buyers. Davison's Thornless is a decided acquisition; the fruit is of fair size, of good flavour, and ripens early, while the canes are *without thorns*, and bear an abundant crop of fruit. The Mammoth Cluster is late in ripening, very productive, fruit of large size and good flavour. Is valuable by reason of its extending the season of raspberries. Brinckle's Orange is a very fine variety for family use, of excellent quality, and continuing to ripen over a period of six weeks. It is tolerably hardy, usually passing through our winters without suffering very much.

A vote was now taken in order to ascertain the position which the different varieties held in the estimation of those present.

FOR MARKET.

The Philadelphia had the highest number of votes.
Doolittle's Black Cap received only one vote less than the Philadelphia.
Mammoth Cluster had three-fourths of the number cast for the Philadelphia.
Davison's Thornless had nearly half as many.

FOR HOME USE.

Brinckle's Orange had the highest number of votes.
Franconia had half the number cast for Brinckle's Orange, and so had Orange King,
Mr. Arnold's seedling.
Fastolff and Yellow Antwerp had each one less than Franconia.

On the subject of Insect Enemies of the Raspberry, members had not much to say. It would seem that on the whole this fruit is remarkably free from the ravages of insects. Mr. Saunders referred to his essay on small fruits as comprising the results of his investigations up to this time, and remarked that this season there had not been as much of the raspberry saw-fly as last year.

Mr. Arnold had seen a small bee boring out the pith of his raspberry canes.

ARE BEES INJURIOUS TO FRUIT BLOSSOMS?

was the question then discussed.

Mr. Attwood, of Vanneck, said that some corporation had enacted a by-law forbidding the keeping of bees within its limits, on the ground that they caused the loss of the fruit. He was of an opposite opinion, believing that they and other insects helped to carry the pollen so as to fertilize the fruit-producing organs, remarking that if wet weather prevails while the fruit trees are in blossom, the bees not being able to fly about, the fruit does not set well.

Mr. Saunders remarked that it was true that fruit did not set well if cold wet weather prevailed during the time of flowering, and it was also true that the bees did convey the pollen from one flower to another, but that he thought the failure of the setting of the fruit in wet weather was not wholly to be attributed to the absence of the bees; but the pollen being damp in wet weather, did not float in the atmosphere, and hence was not carried by the currents of air, as it is in dry weather.

Mr. Dougall spoke of the necessity of fertilizing melons by hand which are grown under glass, and felt confident that bees were useful rather than injurious to fruit.

This appearing to be the general opinion of the meeting, the next question was then taken up.

THE PLUM CURCULIO, HOW TO CATCH AND KILL?

Mr. Saunders read a very interesting report on the curculio, based upon the information he had received from those who had sent collections of this insect to him for the prize offered by the Association. Mr. Saunders asked leave to extend and complete his report, and when finished it will be published in full. A vote of thanks to Mr. Saunders was then passed for his very interesting report, and his service to the Association in receiving and counting upwards of ten thousand curculio which had been sent to him.

Mr. Arnold stated, in reply to an inquiry, that he had found his plan of white-washing the ground under his plum trees to be of great service, and believed that the insect did not lay its eggs on his plums, knowing that the young larvæ could not penetrate through the crust of lime, and must therefore perish.

Mr. Shedd had also tried this plan, but the curculio had failed to see that the larvæ would be unable to penetrate into the earth, and had continued to sting his plums and deposit their eggs the same as they had done before. He had fancied it to be a good plan to bore a small auger hole into his plum trees, and insert a bolt of iron just fitting the hole, and to strike smartly on that. The jar thus made caused them to drop off at once, and the blow did no harm to the tree. This was better than to drive a spike into the tree, as had been done by some, for each blow on the spike drove it farther into the tree, and there was danger in the end of splitting the tree.

Mr. Dougall had found that jarring apricot and nectarine trees brought down the fruit. His plum trees, some two hundred, are enclosed with a high board fence; in this enclosure he keeps his fowls, and they catch the curculio for him. Young pigs were also suggested as good to eat up the fallen fruit, and with it the larvæ of the curculio in the fruit. Large pigs sometimes would gnaw the bark off the trees.

The method of jarring the trees and catching the curculio on a cotton sheet as they fall, had been most tried, and had served a good purpose. It was also remarked by Mr. Saunders that the plan of laying shingles, chips, pieces of bark, and the like, under the plum trees, and seeking for the curculio under these, might also be employed in connection with that of jarring the trees, and that by these combined methods a most destructive war could be waged against them.

THE BLACKBERRY—BEST AND HARDEST VARIETIES.

Mr. Saunders had found the Kittatinny to winter-kill the past season, but the Sable Queen had passed through without injury.

Mr. Farrell had succeeded well with the Lawton.

Mr. Arnold had tried Wilson's Early, Missouri Mammoth and others, but found them all to be quite inferior to the common wild sorts.

Mr. Schoff had not been successful in growing the blackberry at all.

Mr. Holton found the Dorchester to do well; it was good flavoured, not so large nor as acid as the Lawton.

Mr. Smith had found the Dorchester the hardest variety; thinks the Early Wilson the best in flavour. The Dorchester berry is rather small, and the plant not a very heavy bearer.

PROTECTION OF ORCHARDS FROM MICE.

Mr. Saunders had saved his apple trees by raising a mound of earth about them. He had learned by experience that the mice would destroy spruces and other evergreens.

Mr. Schoff had found banking up with earth a preventive.

Mr. Dougall had known small trees protected by placing a couple of horse-shoe tiles so as to enclose the tree.

Mr. Attwood had known the mice to build their nests inside of pieces of bark that had been put around the trees with the view of protection.

Mr. Slaght recommended, besides banking with earth, to tramp the snow hard around the trees. Had known Horse-Chestnut trees girdled with mice.

Mr. Saunders thought that if the trees were washed with a strong decoction of quassia, the mice would not gnaw the bark, because of the very disagreeable bitter taste of the quassia.

Mr. Weld had found banking with earth in the fall would prevent the mice from girdling the trees.

Mr. McBeth had placed pieces of stove pipe around his, and in this way had saved them.

Another had strewed poisoned corn about his trees, and killed off the mice. He had found that in most cases the trees could be saved after the mice had girdled them, by immediately, as soon as the snow went off, banking fresh earth around the tree, so as completely to cover the part that had been gnawed. Had also saved trees by inserting scions so as to keep up the circulation of the sap across the girdled portion.

Mr. Saunders had applied a mixture of sulphur and cow-dung to his evergreens, covering the girdled part; some of them seemed to be doing well, others died.

Mr. Attwood had tried inserting scions according to the plan recommended in the *Canada Farmer*, and had succeeded admirably. If the inner bark is not all eaten off, the tree can usually be saved by covering the girdled part with earth sufficient to keep it moist all the time. This needs to be done before the girdled part has been exposed to dry winds or the sun, and become dried.

Messrs. Schoff, Dougall and Farrell had all tried the inserting of scions after this manner, and had succeeded.

Mr. Smith had poisoned the mice, and so got rid of them.

Mr. Arnold spread butter and arsenic on bread, and placed it in old tin oyster cans, and laid them in the way of the mice, and saved trees by thus poisoning the mice.

A communication was read by the Chairman from Mr. D. Noxon, of Allisonville, on the Flea-Beetle that infests the grape vine.

The following is the paper:—

THE GRAPE FLEA.

"Its habitation will be found at the root of the vine, scattered some three or four inches from the stock, leading down into the ground. After removing about an inch of earth you will begin to find them, even down on the large roots leading off. This examination is presumed to be at the time of opening or uncovering the vine in the early spring, when they will be found in a partially dormant state.

"*Their Destruction.*—Presuming the earth has not been pulled away from the root of the vine—take of common wood ashes from two quarts to one gallon, more or less as the vine may be large or small, spreading the ashes at the stock of the tree, an inch thick, gradually thinning them for a foot each way. This will effectually kill every flea that may be beneath the ashes.

"Let the ashes remain undisturbed around the vine for fourteen or fifteen months—for this plain reason. In the month of May, June, and probably July, the full-grown flea lays her ova, in the earth around the stock of the tree. When incubation takes place they subsist upon the sap and juices of the root, and remain there until their age or maturity furnishes them with the necessary means of preying upon the buds and foliage of the tree. As the ova will not incubate in the ashes—and I presume sawdust would answer quite as well in this case—the plan of allowing them to remain for so long a period, completely cuts off the possibility of the next year's generation.

"These are the results of several years of unwearied and vexatious trial, and searching examination against that little destroyer of the grape vine.

"In regard to the slug or grub found on the under side of the grape leaf, I am not able to say anything of its habits; whether they burrow at the root of the vine—which I am inclined to think they do—for they were equally troublesome to my vines. I saw no more of them when I discovered the habits of the flea, and destroyed them as above. My discovery, if it may be called such, has its date from the spring of 1869, and since that time I have not discovered half a dozen of the flea, and not any of the slug."

Some gentlemen present suggested that the Flea-beetle in the larva state fed on the leaf of the grape vine, and that the slug mentioned in the communication was doubtless the larva of the Flea-beetle; that the larvæ probably went into the ground to pass into the pupa state, and that the alkali of the ashes caused the death of the insect at that time.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, it was resolved that Messrs. Beadle and Rykert be a committee to draft a series of questions to be submitted to members.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, it was unanimously resolved that the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated for the purchase of electrotype plates of insects, for the illustration of that part of the entomological report which related to fruits.

Miscellaneous business being in order, Mr. Schoff inquired if other members had lost their grape vines during the past winter. He had lost many, varying from two to fourteen years of age. Had lost three or four each of the Adirondac, Hartford Prolific, and Delaware; some five or six Isabellas, and one Catawba. Some of the Isabellas and Catawbas were killed down, but are now starting from the ground or near the ground. The ground is well underdrained, and the vines are on a trellis. He did not lose any of his Clintons. Does not cover his vines in winter. When he used to cover them he got a crop of grapes one year out of three, but since he ceased to cover them he has had good crops every year until this. He regards this year as very exceptional, and attributes the death of the vines last winter to the want of sufficient heat last summer to ripen the wood.

Mr. Saunders said that he had lost none in his garden but one Diana; in the field he had lost a few of the Rebecca, Delaware and Hartford Prolific.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Attwood had not lost any.

Mr. Slaght wanted a cheaper remedy for the currant worm than the white hellebore.

Mr. Saunders thought that the hellebore was not very expensive, that it was sold at forty cents a pound, that an ounce mixed with a pailful of water was quite sufficient for twenty bushes.

Inquiry was made concerning the best method of killing the pear tree slug.

Mr. Saunders had tried sand, also unleached wood ashes; and though they were well coated with it, the slugs merely crawled out of their skins and came out quite sleek and fierce, and went to eating again as if nothing had happened to disturb them. He then tried the solution of hellebore, and it killed them.

Mr. Schoff had used fresh slacked lime, and it killed them.

Mr. Arnold had killed them with unleached wood ashes.

Mr. Dougall said, if they are quite young the lime and wood ashes will kill; if old, they crawl out of their skins and go to work again.

There was a collection of many varieties of raspberries on the table, some cherries, gooseberries, plums, apples of last year, and ripe Doyenne d'Été pears, the latter brought by Mr. Dougall from Windsor.

Mr. Attwood also exhibited some jars of very fine honey, taken from the combs this season by the revolving comb separator; a part gathered from the white clover, and some from the basswood flowers. At the close of the meeting the members seemed to resolve themselves into a tasting committee of the whole, and fruit and honey were laid under considerable tribute.

The meeting was very pleasant and profitable; the London Directors did everything possible for the comfort of members from a distance, and we can only regret that there were not more from abroad to enjoy the occasion.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS TO THE SECRETARY ON FRUIT CULTURE.

WINONA, Sept. 22nd, 1870.

I use a good deal of leached ashes about my vines, and think they improve the sweetness of the grapes. The grape crop is very good in this locality, I never saw them better, large, and free from mildew or anything else. The apple crop very good and fair.

The peaches almost a failure, but the trees are uncommonly thrifty, nothing troubling them. The pear crop is a failure here, the trees are free from blight and growing well, the pear blight does not seem to be so prevalent in this neighbourhood as it is in many places, there is an orchard of some three hundred trees just near to me having been planted some six or seven years with very common culture, and I don't think there is a single blighted tree among them, growing well, too; some of them had a few pears last year but none this year; my own old trees or young have never suffered but very little from blight. The plum crop is a failure here too, the trees of some of the good old kinds are gone, the knot and curculio have finished them, but we hope for a good time to come yet for the plum.

LEVI LEWIS.

SEBRINGVILLE, Oct. 3rd, 1870.

I herewith give you my experience of apple grafting this summer; June 29th, I put in nine apple grafts, four in two old trees, and five in young seedlings, only one failed; longest growth, 13 inches; shortest, 5 inches. I again grafted, July 23d, growth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. An apple tree here was loaded with fruit and this fall was also in blossom at the same time. I send this information, believing that it will be acceptable to the Association.

ROBERT MOORE.

DELAWARE, Sept. 19th, 1870.

I send you, by express, a specimen of a seedling apple growing in this vicinity, I enclose receipt. The tree is about twenty years old from the seed, and is in possession of the grower. It is of fine form, vigorous growth, and upright habit. The fruit, as you will see, resembles the early strawberry. I do not think that it has any particular excellence of quality to recommend it, except its appearance, but it is distinguished as an early, a constant and an ENORMOUS bearer. It is now loaded to such an extent that were it not that the wood is tough it would break, and the owner tells me that it has borne an average of 10 *bushels a year* for quite a number of years, and has never missed yielding a full crop since it came into bearing. The tree has had no particular care bestowed upon it, has had to fight its way against adverse circumstances, and has managed to live and thrive where less hardy varieties have starved. For these reasons, I take the liberty of requesting you to submit it to the inspection of the association. Should they consider it worthy of being placed upon the list for trial, I can furnish cuttings at the proper season.

N. AGNEW.

OWEN SOUND, Oct. 3, 1870.

Fruit in general is poor in this Section. Many trees injured and killed by the effect of last winter and the imperfect ripening of the wood. The mice also have done great injury. Only the hardier varieties are bearing. The Baldwin will not do in this Section even on the border of the Lakes, there is a few trees, but the most of them die out. I planted 150 trees of them that grew well for three years, then came a severe winter and swept all except about 6 or 7 trees, the roots are healthy yet, which I will graft low on some of the stronger shoots, for they are always killed back.

Pears will only succeed in very limited varieties. I have found the Flemish Beauty perfectly hardy and bears regular, it is the best. I cultivate about 20 varieties, varying from 5 to 20 of each kind, the Louise Bonne in great number, all dwarfs. The standards are Flemish Beauty, Winter Nelis,* Lawrence,* Beurre Clairgeau,* dead, Beurre Easter,* damaged; Winter Nelis* and Lawrence* suffered this winter past. Dwarfs, White Doyenne Glout Moreau,* Beurre Diel, Buffum, Louise Bonne,* Bartlett,* Oswego Beurre, Vicar of Winkfield,* several others I cannot name, all those marked with a star are injured. Many of the Louise lost all the tops, and none bearing, except Flemish Beauty, this year.

Plums poor in quality and quantity, and many injured from the above cause.

JOHN MCLEAN.

BRANTFORD, Sept. 16, 1870.

I have a new Tomato, that I think is going to be an improvement, if any one is coming down from here I will send one to the meeting.

JAMES WOODS.

DUNDAS, Sept. 21st, 1870.

I have sent a half dozen apples from one of my neighbours, who asserts it to be a seedling, the trees have been planted about 40 years. I was sure at first they were the Colverts, but now think they are not. They are famed for their cooking and drying properties. They are not so acid as the Colverts of mine, and become quite mellow when fully ripe.

JAS. HESLOP.

HAMILTON, 6th Sept., 1870.

Being desirous of giving some of Mr. Arnold's hybrids a trial, I resolved to plant two or three in the same plot of ground, in the same soil and exposure, and subject them to the same training as the Eumelan, so that a fair comparison could be instituted between them. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Arnold, and he sent me No. 1 Othello, (two vines), No. 2, the Cornucopia, and No. 16, the Canada. They arrived late in the season, and with the exception of the Cornucopia, they had few roots. The Cornucopia has made a growth equal to the Eumelan. The Canada met with an accident, the first shoot having been broken off when about four inches in length. It was some time before another bud started, and the growth it has made is about 18 inches. Both vines of the Othello were late in making a start, one has grown about two feet, the other about 15 inches.

Thinking it might be interesting to the members of the Association, I purpose sending in a report of these grapes of Mr. Arnold's with my annual report of the progress of the Eumelan.

A. LOGIE.

BARRIE, Sept. 20th, 1870.

A further experience with the cultivation of the grape vine generally will, I hope, enable me next year to speak of future prospects in this part of the country. This year, however, bids well so far, the following grapes having ripened with me:—The Adirondac and Delaware, 5th September. Rogers' Hybrids, Nos. 3, 4, 15, 19, and the Concord and Diana, perfectly ripe on the 10th September. The Clinton on the 15th September. The Isabella is well coloured, and even the *Catawba* is colouring; but as I think this, as well as 1868 and 1869 are exceptional years in their way, I would add a fortnight more to the times of ripening here.

THOS. D. LLOYD.

TORONTO NURSERIES, Sept. 19, 1870.

I send you to-day, by express, a sample of apples—seedling Fall—grown by Mr. Chas. Cameron, Credit P. O., and on which he wishes a report of the Fruit Committee. One of the apples he would like you to keep for a month or so until fully ripe. He names it "Prince of Orange."

GEO. LESLIE, JR.

SHERIDAN, Sept. 20th, 1870.

I send by express a sample of seedling fall apples, for comparison or otherwise, as you may direct respecting the prize offered by the Association. You will remember, perhaps, my sending a sample of winter (seedling) apples to Hamilton last February, I have none at present. The tree had some on, but a few weeks ago there was a very high wind one day, and they every one blew off the tree, it standing in a very exposed place, consequently I have none of that variety to exhibit this year. If the trial for the fall apples is at some other time and place, it will be necessary, as the fruit is ripening earlier than

common this year, to have it at the earliest convenience possible. I also send, for your investigation, a limb bearing two kinds of fruit. I have shown it to different persons, and told others of it, but none can account for it in any way. You will see what variety of fruit the tree is of, the large apple being the kind it bears—the russet being the mystery. If the Association can explain in any way the cause of its bearing the russet, without human agency (which it certainly is), you will confer a favour. I send this last as a fact of interest, as requested in circular, having fallen to my experience. You will please excuse any essay or paper to be read at the meeting, other than the above. Any information in connection with any of the foregoing will be thankfully received by your obedient servant.

O. HAMMOND.

LINDSAY, 19th Sept., 1870.

I am anxious to obtain all the information I can with reference to the culture, modes of training, &c., of the grapevine, although I have as yet but a few vines planted, say about 150, which comprise about 25 varieties, but principally the Clinton which appears to be about the hardiest, but have found the "Delaware," "Rogers' Hybrid" No. 3, "Israella" and "Telegraph" somewhat the earliest; next to these the "Sherman," "Clinton," "Chippawa," "Adirondac" and "Hartford Prolific;" the latter I find is very subject to drop its berries just before ripening. I have adopted three modes of training, which all seem to answer. One is the one in the form of a long arbour, similar to the system practiced at Cooksville; the second, the long arm laid horizontally on the trellis; and the third, trained to single stakes from 8 to 12 feet apart, the vine (in some cases one, and in others two to a stake) twisted spirally round the stake. The Clinton seems to do well on the stakes.

Our climate here is far from being as favourable as yours. Last year I had a very full crop from my few vines, but they did not fully mature, at least the later varieties, and more than that the wood did not fully ripen, consequently owing to the winter setting in earlier than usual, I failed to cover a single vine of any variety; the result was that most of the wood which should have borne fruit this season was winter-killed, therefore I have little or no fruit, say a bushel at the most, and these principally *Clinton*, *Sherman* and *Chippawa*, which seem to be all equally hardy. My soil is a strong clay with a large mixture of small round stones. What few inferior bunches I have of Delaware, Rogers' No. 3, Telegraph, Israella and Hartford are now pretty fairly ripe. I have found the "Iona" the least hardy of any. The Concord, Ontario and Diana I find too late in most seasons. As I have no good specimens of any variety, I concluded not to send you any.

With regard to *plums*, they have been a great crop in this section of the Province, and seem better adapted to our soil than any other orchard fruit. I had some fine specimens of different varieties, but they ripened so much earlier than usual that I have not been able to preserve a single one to send to the meeting, or would have done so. We know nothing of Curculio or Black Knot in this part of the country. Of apples I had not a bushel from 30 trees, and these so affected by the apple moth, that not one-third could be used. I cannot account for the failure of the crop, unless it was occasioned by a hail storm which passed over the trees when in blossom. What was unusual, I may also observe, was the winter setting in so early last fall, before the wood fully matured. The leaves remained on the trees all winter.

J. KNOWLSON.

BERLIN, COUNTY OF WATERLOO,
20th Sept., 1870.

This County has been blessed with a wonderful Fruit crop this season—nothing hitherto equal it. The apples, however, are seriously injured with Curculio or Codlin moth. The plums are not affected, and they are most abundant. I hope to exhibit 12 varieties at the Provincial Show, though late in the season. I succeed well with them and apples in very heavy clay soil, with which I have mixed great quantities of stable manure, saw dust and old bark from the tannery. I find the bark good to keep open the soil, and more lasting than chip or other manures. I use considerable old iron filings around my

trees, and even drive spike nails in them. I cannot say I see any advantage, yet I have most abundant crop every year, and little or no black-knot. I approve of grafting the tame plum on the wild stock a foot or so above ground, but not in the root, and prune from the top, so to keep the tree low and limbs near the ground. The only protection I have is a single row of ornamental trees along the outer north edge of the garden.

The only insect with me this season is in the apple. I burn or bury in ashes all small fallen fruit. This season all fruit seems much earlier than usual, and rot more on the trees.

I raise too few pears to say any thing about them, they do not seem plentiful about here this season.

I raise the crab apple as an ornamental tree, having five varieties on the one stock.

M. C. SCHOFIELD.

CAMPBELLFORD, Sept. 20th, 1870.

I consider the Delaware the very best of the following vines which I fruited this season:—H. Prolific, Concord, Clinton, Isabella, Bloods Black, Hydes Eliza, Ontario, Laura Beverly (same as Creveling), Rodgers, 3 and 15—the two latter are next in quality to Delaware.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

REPORT ON THE "EUMELAN" GRAPE VINE.

The number of vines distributed by the Association to members, was four hundred and twenty. Of the recipients, some two hundred and seventy-five have acknowledged the receipt of the vine.

The reports received thus far have been very favourable, very few deaths having been noticed, and usually a fine, healthy growth. Those reported from the County of Brant—Have grown from 2 to 6 feet; one had mildewed considerably, the others were healthy.

Bruce—Have all been healthy and done well.

Bothwell—Also healthy, and made a fair growth.

Elgin—Generally healthy, and ripened the wood well; one says the leaves mildewed some, and another that they mildewed badly.

Frontenac—Complaint is made of long drouth, and consequent small but healthy growth.

Grey—Healthy all, and ripened up well.

Haldimand—All healthy.

Halton—One dead; the others are healthy.

Huron—One failed to grow, another made twenty-three feet of wood; generally strong and healthy.

Kent—One mildewed badly, remainder healthy.

Lincoln—Two dead; grew from 2 to 4 feet, no mildew.

Lambton—Grew from 3 to 15 feet; all healthy but one that showed some mildew on the leaves.

Middlesex—Grew from 2 to 10 feet; one failed, two mildewed some in August.

Northumberland—Made moderate growth; healthy.

Ontario—Grew from one to two feet, and ripened up well.

Perth—Grew about four feet; healthy.

Peel—Grew well, some five feet; very healthy.

Russell—No mildew; one made 20 feet growth.

Simcoe—Grew well; seem to be perfectly hardy.

Victoria—Made a moderate growth; no disease.

Waterloo—Grew from 2 to 7 feet; no mildew, one dead.

Wentworth—Grew from 2 to 5 feet; one showed some mildew, one dead.

Welland—Grew well; all healthy.

Wellington—Made fair growth, as good as Concord; all healthy.

York—From 10 inches to 4 feet growth; one dead, no mildew.

D. W. BEADLE,
Secretary.

St. Catharines, 8th November, 1870.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1870.

The Association held its regular autumn meeting in St. Catharines, on Thursday, the 22nd September, 1870. There was a very full attendance of members, and a very fine display of fruit. The collection of grapes was very extensive, embracing a great number of varieties, and many of the newer sorts, including the Eumelan, which latter sort was exhibited by Mr. John Brown, of Thorold, and Messrs. Merrell and Coleman, of Geneva, N. Y.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The minutes of last meeting were read, and the following Committees appointed :

Committee on apples and pears—Messrs. Dougall, Morse and Bennett.

Committee on grapes—Messrs. Read, Taylor and A. M. Smith.

Committee on other fruits—Messrs. Mills, R. N. Ball, and Saunders.

Committee on wines—Messrs. Farrell, Logie, and White.

Committee on seedling fruit—Messrs. Cross, Arnold, and Holton.

The discussion of the

“BEST METHOD OF PRUNING AND TRAINING THE GRAPE VINE”

was then entered upon.

Mr. M. Y. Keating, of Jordan, stated that he trained his vines on the arbour system. His vines did not cover the top of the arbour trellis as yet, and therefore he allowed the vines to fruit on the perpendicular part of the trellis ; but as soon as the vines are able to cover the top, he intended to prune off the branches from the perpendicular part of the trellis, and confine the fruit and foliage to the top or horizontal part. He has about an acre and a half planted with the Delaware, of which one acre is trellised. He pruned in March and April, and has three canes to each vine, but has not practised summer pruning, but is of the opinion that a little pinching-in during the summer would be serviceable. The vine now exhibited by Mr. Keating, and covered with ripe fruit, has been planted six years. He manured his vineyard two years ago by ploughing under clover, and last spring applied a dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure. His soil is sandy loam, the soil about eight inches deep, with a hard, yellow, sandy subsoil, having a hard pan two and a half feet below the surface, and clay from eight to nine feet down.

John W. Ball, of Niagara, trained his vines on the arbour trellis plan, no foliage allowed on the sides of the trellis, the vines are trained up the sides of the posts to the top of the trellis, and the sides are open all around, so that he can drive under the trellis in every direction, and cultivate with the horse every part of the vineyard. The posts are seven feet long, not planted in the ground, but set upon a flat stone placed under the foot of each post. The horizontal bars are nailed on to the top of the post, so that the whole weight of the top rests on the ends of posts ; and braces run from the posts to the horizontal bars. Made in this way, there is no rotting off of posts, nor strain upon a nail, nor blowing down by the wind, nor heaving out of place by the frost. His soil is a clay loam, about a foot deep, with a retentive clay sub-soil, well under drained. Has manured them with leached ashes. His vines are planted twelve feet apart each way. Of course, his vines get no winter protection.

W. H. Read, of Port Dalhousie, said that he pruned both in the fall and spring, mostly in the fall, because it was more convenient to do it then. He varies his pruning according to the habit of the vine ; those of very strong growth and vigorous habit requiring to be left with longer shoots than those of a slower habit of growth. He has never seen any evil to result from fall pruning. Some of his vines are trained to stakes, others to upright trellises ; has not tried the arbour trellis ; thinks the best ripened grapes are those near the ground, because they get the radiated heat of the earth. His soil is a sandy loam, about eighteen inches deep, with a hard-pan subsoil, located on the south shore of Lake Ontario. He thoroughly manured the ground with barn-yard manure when he planted the vines, ten years ago, but has not given them any manure since. High manuring may produce larger grapes, but poorer in quality.

Jas. Taylor, of St. Catharines, prunes his vines in the fall, and finds that they do not

get injured by the winter in consequence. He has more leisure to prune in the fall, and therefore prefers to do it then; is also satisfied that grape vines are not benefited by high manuring, and has abandoned the practice of manuring them, except by a mulch of barn-yard litter over the roots. His soil is a lime-stone gravel, naturally porous and well drained. Some of his vines are on a side hill, with a western exposure. He has also given up the practice of summer pruning, having become convinced that much summer pruning is injurious, and now contents himself with merely pinching in the ends of shoots that seem to require it.

The meeting adjourned until 2:30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order, and called upon Mr. Haskins, of Hamilton, who remarked that he preferred the arbour system of training, and spring pruning, especially for the free-growing sorts, such as the Clinton and its confères. He uses as fertilizers leached ashes, and bone dust, and stable manure. He mixes two tons of bone dust with four tons of ashes, and four tons of gypsum or plaster, and applies it to five acres of vines. He finds that many varieties kill back badly in the winter if fall pruned, and therefore he prefers the spring. He has nine-and-a-half acres of grape vines in cultivation, planted two years ago last spring. The vines are showing a little fruit this year. The sorts are mostly Rogers' Hybrids, with a good many Delaware and Clinton, with about twenty other sorts for experiment. Is much pleased with the Iona, Delaware, and Rogers' No. 4. Thinks the Creveling one of the very best of wine grapes, but the bunches are very imperfect, because the berries do not set well, but are too scattering. The soil is sandy loam, clay bottom, well under-drained.

Mr. Babcock, of Lockport, New York, said that vine cultivators in the United States were now beginning to prune longer and train higher. They have heretofore been in the habit of cutting off too much of the vine at the winter pruning. If the vine sets too much fruit, they thin it out, either by thinning out the branches, or by cutting off the entire branch, fruit and all. They usually cultivate on upright trellis, composed of three wires, fastening the vines to the wires with willow twigs or rye-straw. There is a new wire contrivance for fastening the wire to the trellis, known as Underhill's patent wire hook. They have a machine for tightening the wires of the trellis.

Here several members described different contrivances for tightening and slackening the wires of the trellis; the most simple of all seemed to be one described by Mr. Barnes, of Hamilton; but we forbear attempting to give a description, hoping to obtain from Mr. Barnes a full description, with illustrative drawings.

"THE BEST METHODS OF GRAFTING THE VINE."

W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, said he had not been successful in grafting a vine that was already established growing in the soil; but when he dug the vine up, and then grafted it, and planted it out again, he had met with very good success.

W. H. Read, of Port Dalhousie, said that he had grafted in the fall, and then carefully protected the grafts from the frost. In this way, forty-five per cent. had done well.

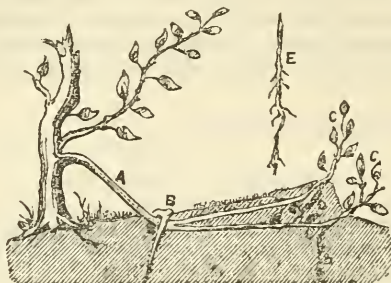
C. Arnold, of Paris, had succeeded well in the same way; it was not necessary to have the bark of the scion and stock fit together, as in grafting the apple, but they grew just as well when inserted in the middle of the stock.

Mr. Brooking, of Ancaster, planted out some old vines, thirteen in number, and then grafted them. Of these, twelve grew. This was done in April, and the crown where the graft was inserted was covered with earth, leaving one bud of the scion at the surface of the ground.

Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, had tried grafting the vine, but always failed.

Hugh Smith, of Sarnia, exhibited to the meeting some samples of a method which was a combination of layering and grafting. The branch of a tree or shrub is bent down, so as to admit of the twigs being readily layered; the twigs are then tongued on the under-side, as for layering. A piece of root of the same species is cut about six inches long, pointed like a wedge at the upper end, and inserted in the slit made in the twig, the bark

of each being fitted exactly on at least one side, and fastened to its place by tying with basswood bark or cotton yarn, and then the root is inserted in the ground, with enough of twig to keep the point of union moist below the surface of the ground.



The accompanying sketch may illustrate the process. *a* is a branch bent down to the ground. *b* is a hooked peg, to hold the branch in place. *c c* are the twig slits on the under side. *d d* are pieces of root inserted into the twigs at the slit made on the under side. *e* shows the wedge form of the root at the end to be inserted in the slit.

Mr. Smith stated that he did not suppose that this method would be generally used, but that it would be found to be of service in the propagation of those trees, plants and shrubs that are difficult of propagation by the ordinary methods.

President Burnet, of Hamilton, had cut his grape scions in the fall, and kept them in a cool place, where they remained in a dormant state until the vines were in full leaf in June; then he inserted a scion, of two or three buds long, in a branch of a growing vine, in the usual manner of cleft grafting, fastened the graft by tying, and then buried the place of union in the soil, sufficiently deep to keep it moist; and, in order the more certainly to secure this, he covered the place of union, before burying, with a thick coating of cow-dung. In this manner he had been very successful.

“THE BEST METHOD OF MANURING THE VINE.”

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, would use very little manure; and never use coarse or highly nitrogenous manures.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, would manure according to the requirements of the variety. Some varieties, such as the Delaware, required high culture, and would never yield their best results in poor soil; others, as the Diana, required no manuring, but yielded their finest crops and ripened them best in a poor soil, abounding in lime.

Dr. Cross, of St. Catharines, manures only those varieties which are slow growers.

Mr. Farrell, of Cayuga, would manure according to the habit of growth of the variety.

Mr. Bennett, of Brantford, thought that vines succeeded best in the natural soil; at least, he would not manure highly.

Mr. Read, of Port Dalhousie, uses leaf mould, cow-dung and ashes.

Mr. Taylor, of St. Catharines, top dresses with coarse stable manure, more as a mulch than otherwise.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Niagara, has an old Isabella vine growing in grass in the lawn, which fruits abundantly, and ripens its fruit well.

Mr. Mills also had an Isabella that had stood for seven years in sod, that bore fine fruit, and ripened its fruit.

Dr. Cross, of St. Catharines, cultivates the ground between his vines, and never failed to ripen the Isabella, except in 1869; and when there are no severe September frosts, his Catawbas ripen. He prunes on the renewal system, and finds the Isabella and Catawba grow finer fruit, and ripen it better on young canes.

WINTER PROTECTION OF GRAPE VINES.

Mr. Saunders, of London, said that he was of the opinion that a grape vine which required winter protection was not worth having. He had found most of our varieties suf-

ficiently hardy without any winter protection, though his Diana had been killed to the ground.

Mr. Read, of Port Dalhousie, protects by a light covering of pure soil or earth. Other coverings are apt to afford a shelter for mice.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, finds few varieties that succeed without winter protection. He thinks branches of evergreens the best winter protection that can be used. Inquiry was made as to the hardihood of his seedlings, to which he replied that he had supposed that they were all hardy, but that of late the white variety seemed to be tender. Brant, Canada and Cornucopia were tolerably hardy.

Mr. Paffard, of Niagara, protected only those of foreign origin, as the Sweetwater, Zinfindal, &c.

Mr. Farrell, of Cayuga, used formerly to protect all his grape vines in the winter, but had gradually abandoned the practice, and now only protected newly planted vines during the first winter.

Mr. Bennett, of Brantford, had been in the habit of protecting his vines every winter, and has uniformly had good crops, but last winter he left his vines exposed, and they were badly winter killed. He thought it quite possible that, having been heretofore protected, they were now less able to withstand the winter than if they had never been protected, and hence the injury last winter to even old canes some inches thick.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, suggested that vines can be too much covered, especially with soil, for if buried too deep, the wood of the vine is kept too moist, and the buds rot.

INSECTS ON THE VINE.

Mr. Bennett, of Brantford, remarked that he had been remarkably exempt; the only insect he had seen was one that had punctured the berries of the Diana.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, had been very much troubled with the vine thrips, but could not suggest any mode of getting rid of them.

Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, had noticed that the thrips injured only the thin leaved sorts, such as the Delaware and Clinton, but was unable to injure the thick leaved varieties, such as the Concord, &c. He had been very much afflicted with a worm in the berry of the grape, probably the same as the insect in the Diana mentioned by Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Saunders, of London, mentioned that the thrips could be very much lessened by having a man pass through the vineyard, bearing a lighted torch, while another went with him and shook the vines; the thrips, disturbed from their hiding places under the leaves, flew into the blaze and perished. The flea-beetle could be easily killed in the larva state, and it only required proper attention to keep this pest in subjection.

Members mentioned the varieties of grapes which they had found, on the whole, to be the earliest. The four sorts which were mentioned by nearly all the members, were the following, viz. : Hartford Prolific, Adirondac, Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3), and Creveling.

Mr. W. H. Read, of Port Dalhousie, stated that he had some seedling grapes which ripened in August, and which, he fully expected, would prove to be perfectly hardy, and ripen earlier than any of those that had been named.

PEAR TREES, THEIR CULTIVATION, MANURING AND PRUNING.

Judge Logie, of Hamilton, did not give his pear trees any special cultivation; he supplied them liberally with ashes, and an occasional top dressing of manure; had experienced a little blight, and some spotting and cracking of fruit.

Mr. Jas. Taylor, of St. Catharines, had not found the cultivation of pear trees very satisfactory; has lost a good many trees. His soil is a gravelly loam; trees are dwarfs; some have thrown out roots above the quince stock, and become standards.

Jas. Dougall, of Windsor, has a heavy loam, and a strong clay loam; had tried 350 different sorts on the quince stock. Some of these grew finely, many would not grow at all. Had learned that some sorts were not suited to the quince stock, and should never be grown as dwarfs, such as the Bartlett, Seckel, Doyenne d'Été, &c.; on the other hand, the Beurre d'Anjou, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Ananas d'Été, &c., would thrive well as

dwarfs. He would plant a pear orchard of standards and dwarfs together, setting the standards thirty feet apart each way, and put dwarf trees between them, so that the trees would stand fifteen feet apart each way. Has no blight. Angiers quinces are the only suitable stock for dwarf pear trees. In cold latitudes, strong shoots should be pruned back to the ripe wood, early enough to heal over before winter.

A. Slaght, of Watford, had found the pear tree to be generally healthy, and prosper best in clay soil; they should not be too highly manured, especially with raw manures. He named the Flemish Beauty as one of the most hardy and desirable varieties.

Thos. Keyes, of Grantham, preferred the standard pear trees, especially of the Bartlett and Flemish Beauty varieties; dwarf pear trees need good culture.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, said that all young trees should receive good culture.

Mr. Saunders, of London, had just visited two distinguished cultivators in the United States, who advocated and practised opposite systems of pear culture. One adopts the system of no pruning—the other prunes considerably. He thought that if results were a just exhibit of the effect of the two methods, the man who pruned his trees had the advantage decidedly. This was Mr. Quinn, whose pear orchard is near Newark, New Jersey. He plants only dwarf trees, at one year old, setting the point where the bud was inserted six inches below the surface, trains the branches low, and plants only a few sorts. He gets from \$12 to \$16 per barrel in New York for the Duchesse d'Angoulême; from \$12 to \$14 per barrel for the Seckel; \$20 per barrel for Flemish Beauty; for the Bartlett, \$10 per barrel; and for the Beurre Clarigeau, \$25 per barrel. He does his pruning in the spring, about the 15th of March, and cuts the strong growers well back.

Mr. Morse, of Smithville, thinks that while the pear should have liberal culture, yet the trees can be injured by too liberal application of barn-yard manure. He uses leached and unleached ashes with good results, and has never yet failed of having a good crop of pears.

The session having continued until nearly ten o'clock, p.m., at which time many of the members were obliged to leave for the train, the Association adjourned, to meet in Toronto at the annual meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening, the 4th of October.

Some samples of fruit that were sent by express, and intended for exhibition at the meeting, failed to arrive in time; among these, a branch of an apple tree which bears small Russet apples and large smooth apples, resembling the Vandevere. This was sent by D. Hammond, Sheridan P. O., who writes thus: "I also send for your investigation a limb bearing two kinds of fruit. I have shown it to different persons, and told others of it, but none can account for it in any way. You will see what variety the fruit is of, the large apple being the kind it bears, the russet being the mystery. If the Association can explain in any way the cause of its bearing the russet without human agency, which it certainly does, you will confer a favour. I send this last as a fact of interest that has fallen to my experience, as requested in the circular."

The several committees appointed to report on the different fruits exhibited, handed in their reports, but there was not time to read them to the meeting.

Many reports have been received by the Secretary of the growth of the Eumelan vine. Nearly all state that it has made a good growth, and ripened its wood well; two or three state that the leaves were attacked with mildew, in which cases, of course, the wood has not been well ripened.

REPORTS ON FRUITS, 1870.

The Directors instructed the Secretary to send the following inquiries to some of the members located in different parts of the Province, viz.:

1. What varieties of Strawberry do you value most highly, and why?
2. What price did Strawberries bring in your market the past season?
3. What varieties of Raspberry do you find to be most desirable, and why?
4. What is the present prospect of the Apple crop in your vicinity?
5. What price per barrel do Apples bring in your market?
6. At what price per barrel can good Pears be bought in your locality?
7. What is the price per bushel for Plums?

To these the following replies were received:—

Mr. Luke Bishop, of St. Thomas, says that the Hooker and Wilson Strawberries have done best this year, being most productive. The Hooker found readiest sale. The berries sold during the first two weeks of the season for 20 cents per quart, but after that for 10 to 15 cents.

The Philadelphia and Naomi Raspberries do best, the former is most productive, but the latter is more prized and a more solid berry. I have found the Naomi quite as hardy as the Philadelphia. I would recommend the Naomi above all others.

The Apple crop was never better than this season, they are larger and finer than usual. They sell for about \$1.25 per barrel, and I don't think they will be more.

Pears are not so good a crop as apples, and sell at about \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel, according to quality.

Plums sell at about \$2 per bushel.

Mr. Wm. Sanderson, of Brantford, replies, that he values most highly the Wilson, no other sort here equals it in productiveness, and it brings as high a price as any. It produces at least five times as much fruit as any other variety. They sold at from 10 to 20 cents per quart; the average price paid by the retailer to the grower was from 9 to 10 cents per quart, for the season.

The Doolittle Black Cap Raspberry is the only variety of Raspberry that has been cultivated here, and that only to a very limited extent. Other sorts are being placed on trial. The foreign varieties are only cultivated by amateurs.

Summer and Fall varieties of Apples have been a very heavy crop, and quite a drug in the market. Winter Apples promise a crop above the average. Fall Apples are, at present, bringing \$2 per barrel for choice hand picked fruit.

Pears are too scarce here yet for quotation by the barrel. Flemish Beauty and similar sorts bring from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

Plums bring from \$2 to \$4 per bushel, according to sort.

Rev. Robert Burnet, of Hamilton, states, that he values the Wilson, La Constant, and Jucunda, the most highly of all the Strawberries with which he is acquainted, the Wilson because it is best for market, the most prolific, and most profitable. The others are good for cultivation by amateurs. They brought in the market 30 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 8 cents, according to season.

He finds the Fastoff, Philadelphia, and Brinckle's Orange, the most desirable. The Philadelphia for market, because it is productive and hardy.

The Apple crop was never better within my experience, the fruit bringing \$2.50, \$3, and \$4 per barrel, according to quality.

Pears are bringing \$5 per barrel, and choice varieties from \$8 to \$10.

Plums bring about \$3 per bushel.

Mr. W. Saunders, of London, values the Wilson Strawberry most highly, because it is by far the most productive, and when well ripened the quality is good. For highest flavour I would recommend Triomphe de Gand, Charles Downing, and Jucunda, but these are much less prolific. The early berries sold this year for 20 cents per quart. As soon as the Wilsons began to come in the price fell to 15 cents, then to twelve, and for a short time, during the period of greatest abundance, to 10 cents.

He finds the Philadelphia Raspberry to be the most desirable, because it is hardy, exceedingly productive, and of very fair quality. I very much prefer Brinckle's Orange for flavour, and in some seasons it is nearly as productive as the Philadelphia, the yield being spread over a longer period, but it requires winter protection.

The Apple crop is very plentiful. Summer varieties, such as the Red Astracan and Early Harvest, brought, at first, \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel, but as the bulk of the crop came in the price fell to \$1.50. Good fall apples have sold at about \$1.50. Winter varieties are held back for higher prices.

Good Pears have been exceedingly scarce, hardly any to be had in our market. Bartlett's were comparatively plentiful, but our supply came chiefly from Ohio, and cost about \$5 per bushel. Good pears of home growth, such as Flemish Beauty, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Louise Bonne de Jersey, brought from \$3 to \$5 per bushel, and very scarce at.

that. Common, coarse, seedling pears have sold from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel. Good plums have brought from \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel, the common blue plums about \$1.50.

Mr. Simon Roy, of Berlin, writes that the Wilson, and Triomphe de Gand are the most valuable strawberries. The first is an excellent cropper, and the second is the best dessert variety yet introduced. The Wilson brought 10 cents per quart this season and the Triomphe 15 cents.

Wild Raspberries are too abundant here to warrant the cultivation of the fine sorts.

The Apple crop is the best for the past ten years. This season apples will be very cheap, they are now (5th Sept.) selling for 25 to 37 cents per bushel.

The Pear crop is very poor this season, the trees are exhausted by overbearing last season.

What plums I have sold brought \$2.50 per bushel, and in small quantities at the rate of \$3, that is for the finer varieties.

Common blue plums sold at 75 cents to \$1.12 per bushel, and sometimes a drug in the market at that. Damsons are not cultivated to any extent here, but are being introduced.

T. G. Vidal, Esq., of Sarnia, states that the Wilson and Triomphe de Gand strawberries are the most valuable, being good bearers and bearing carriage. The fruit brought 15 cents per quart.

Raspberries are not much cultivated. The Apple crop is very good, bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, according to quality. Not many Pears to be had. Plums bring about \$4 per bushel.

D. Caldwell, of Galt, thinks that the Wilson is the most valuable because it is the most productive. The price this year was from 9 to 10 cents per quart wholesale. The Philadelphia and Franconia Raspberries are the most desirable because they are the most hardy and productive.

The Apple crop promises to be above an average, and the fruit is bringing \$1 per barrel. Pears bring from \$4 to \$5 per barrel, and plums \$2 per bushel.

Doctor A. Francis, of Delaware, says the Wilson is the most prolific strawberry and best for market. Strawberries bring from 10 to 25 cents per quart. The Philadelphia and Doolittle Black Cap Raspberries are the most desirable, being hardy and productive.

The Apple crop is good, the fruit fine and but little wormy or defective. They are now (8th Sept.) selling at 25 cents per bushel. In summer they bring \$1.50 to \$2, and in winter and Spring \$2.50 per barrel.

Good Pears bring from \$6 to \$7.50 per barrel, and the price of plums is from \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

A. M. Ross, Esq., of Goderich, values most highly the Wilson and Russell Strawberries, because these varieties succeed much better than any other he has tried. There are others he writes, better in quality, but none so prolific. The Russell requires to be planted beside other varieties. The general price of strawberries this season, when the crop was fairly in the market, was 10 cents per quart.

I do not cultivate the Raspberry, the currant worm has rendered the cultivation useless.

There is a prospect of a fair average crop of Apples on heavy soils, on light soils the worm has nearly destroyed all the fruit. They are now selling at 50 cents per bushel, (15th Sept.) but good winter varieties generally bring after October, from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Pears have not heretofore been so extensively grown as to be offered much in market by the barrel. A few are offered at from \$2 to \$3 per bushel. Plums sell from \$1 to \$2 per bushel, they are extensively grown here and succeed well.

James Dougall, Esq., of Windsor, writes I value the Wilson Strawberry most highly on account of its great bearing and carrying qualities. Agriculturist is also profitable and bears well. Russel is large, bears well and sells high. They have averaged 12 cents per quart in this market at wholesale.

No Raspberries are grown for market, have no experience on a large scale.

The prospect of the Apple crop is poor, the fruit is generally imperfect and wormy. Good winter apples will bring \$2 per barrel, wholesale.

No Pears grown in any quantity for market, worth from \$1.50 to \$4 per bushel, according to quality. Plums range from \$3 to \$4 per bushel from small to large, to dealers.

REPORT BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

STRAWBERRIES. The crop has been a very good one. The steady winter, with its almost perpetual snow, was favourable for the preservation of the plants, and the spring and early summer for their growth and ripening of the fruit. Wilson's Albany comprised by far the greater portion of the berries offered for sale, other kinds are not much cultivated for profit. Although the quantities marketed were large, the sales were ready and brisk.

CHERRIES blossomed well, and many varieties set their fruit very finely, but in some instances the fruit dropped, or a large portion of it, before it was much more than half grown. The common red variety was abundant and cheap, and there were fair crops of Early Purple, Elton, Black Tartarian, and Napoleon Bigarreau. Cherries are not cultivated by any one here on a large scale, for, provided the crop is good, the difficulty of preserving it from birds and rot is considerable, and then the fruit is troublesome and laborious to gather.

RASPBERRIES of the wild sort were common enough, and sold for fair prices, but the finer varieties were almost entirely wanting. Philadelphia is only just being introduced to any extent; it has, during several years' trial, stood the winter well, and borne excellent crops. Most of the finer sorts were winter killed. The summer, last year, was very unfavourable for the ripening of the wood, and the snow and frost set in so early and suddenly that but few people managed to get them covered at all; among my own only a cane here and there survived, so the crop was very light. *Black Caps* are cultivated to some extent but do not meet with a very ready sale, the public do not appear to appreciate them as they deserve to be.

CURRENTS have been scarce and dear. The worms, so destructive to the foliage, have been almost incessant in their labours this year—one generation succeeding another so rapidly, that those who resolved to fight it out with them to the end had to exercise constant vigilance, and be ever ready with hellebore in some form to give them their quietus on first appearance. Few care to take the necessary trouble, so that by far the larger portion of the bushes, both of currants and gooseberries, have been entirely stripped of their foliage, some of them twice or even three times during the season. The Gooseberry moth, too, *pempelia grossularia*, has been troublesome to the currant as well as the gooseberry, the larva living on the fruit, drawing the several berries in the bunch together and fastening them by silken threads, resides within the enclosure thus made, and its presence is soon manifest by the withering and shrivelling of portions of the bunch; even the black currant, which has usually been avoided by insects, has come in for a share of attention from this pest, and in my own garden the loss from this source has not been less than one third of the crop. These combined evils have materially increased the trouble of growing such fruits, and consequently enhanced their price. Gooseberries, I refer to Houghton's Seedling, have been plentiful and cheap enough, the bushes of this variety seem possessed of so much vital force that they ripen the crop pretty well, even if a large proportion of the foliage is lost, and so vigorous is their growth that the leaves are soon reproduced. Foreign varieties mildewed so badly that but few matured. Downing's seedling produced a good crop, larger than the Houghton, and quite free from mildew.

BLACKBERRIES. The larger sorts are almost unknown in this market, and even the wild ones are rather scarce, they command about the same price as the wild raspberries, 10 cents, and sometimes 12 cents, per quart.

PLUMS. The crop has been very abundant all through this section, the quality good, and prices low. The curculio has been less troublesome than usual, but the rot has prevailed to a considerable extent, dependent probably in some measure on the wet character of the season. It is a matter of regret that those who supply the market have not fully awakened to the advantages of growing the finer sorts; the common blue plums have been offered in larger quantities than any other variety. Those who have cultivated the superior kinds have been privileged with a six weeks feast of luscious fruit in such perfection and abundance as we rarely see.

PEACHES are not much in favour owing to the uncertain character of the lives of the trees, they are so often winter killed. As a rule, those who have had any living trees old enough, have had them well laden with fruit during the season.

PEARS have borne but poor crops. Some varieties which usually succeed well, have

partially or wholly failed, for example, Louise Bonne de Jersey. Again Osbands' Summer, White Doyenne, Duchess, and Seckel, have done moderately well, but much of the fruit has been imperfect. Very few good pears have found their way to our markets, and even the common varieties have been scarce. Our Bartlett's are nearly all brought from the United States, there being no sufficient home supply.

GRAPES. This has been a favourable season for grapes—no early frosts to nip the blossoms, and almost uninterrupted warm weather during the long season, so that almost every variety has ripened well. The wood has also made vigorous growth and is well matured, so that the prospects for another year are good. The crop has been on the whole good, and prices rather lower than usual. Hartfords, Concord, Delawares, and Isabellas have been all sold at about the same price, viz., 7 to 8 cts. wholesale, and 12 to 15 cts. retail.

APPLES are very abundant and cheap. The earlier varieties, in consequence of the plentiful crop, did not bring much more than half the usual price—the same may be said of the fall sorts. The winter supply promises also to be abundant, but prices for these will probably improve.

REPORT BY A. MORSE, SMITHVILLE.

I have much pleasure in submitting the following as my Report for the year 1870:—

The season opened fair and promising for fruit, the trees having a heavy and full bloom, especially the apple, but the setting of the fruit did not equal the expectations of fruit growers, the failure is attributed to heavy showers of rain followed by strong easterly winds at the time of blossoming. Fruits are generally about two or three weeks earlier than last year.

APPLES are somewhat below an average crop, yet the samples and flavour are quite superior to former years. Harvest apples of different varieties, and Red Astracan, are large and well flavoured, perhaps never better, and an abundant yield. Fall apples, such as Gravenstein, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Janetting, Fall Pippins, Colvert, and Sweetbough have done well. Winter apples have not done as well as earlier varieties, Baldwins and Spitzenburgs are lighter crops than some other kinds, Golden Russets are good. Trees have grown well. The codling moth is somewhat troublesome. No caterpillars or other insects have been on the trees this year.

PEARS may be considered a failure, the trees blossomed well, but few of them bear fruit. The Belle or Windsor Pear, Glout Morceau, Bartlett, Sugar Pear, and White Doyenne, are nearly, or quite, the only successful ones this year. I know only one case of blight. I know one man who has a good crop, and has used ashes under his trees as manure, thinks the ashes caused the crop, while others in the neighbourhood who did not use them have no pears.

PLUMS, like pears, are nearly a failure. Occasionally some Blue Plums, Green and Yellow Gages, and Imperials are found in well-tilled gardens, the quality good, but as a crop, quite deficient.

PEACHES. This delicious fruit is yet more scarce than pears or plums. The trees are thrifty and healthy, but little fruit on them.

CHEERRIES were a very good crop, and the quality excellent; nearly all the varieties grown here have borne fruit and ripened well, and free from the attacks of curculio and other insects.

GRAPES are of good size, ripened well, and of superior flavor as compared with former years; all varieties that have been tried here have ripened well, and are free from mildew. The season has been highly favourable to the growth and perfect maturity of the grape.

RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES have been abundant wherever cultivated, but this is rather limited. The Black Cap does well. The Lawton Blackberry is grown with success.

STRAWBERRIES. The season has been favourable for the strawberry. The Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, and the Jucunda are the kinds mostly grown here, but none of them extensively.

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES have been good in all cases, except where the currant worm and saw-fly worm have injured or destroyed the bushes. A large majority of people deprive themselves of these valuable fruits by sheer negligence.

A. MORSE.

Smithville, Co. Lincoln, 1st October, 1870.

REPORT ON THE PLUM CURCULIO—(*Conotrachelus nemuphar*).

By W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

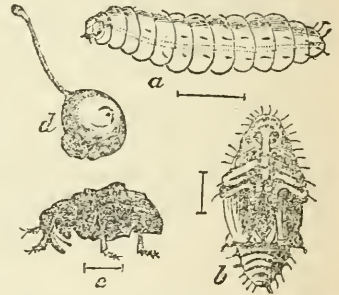
To the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—When the Directors of this Association agreed to offer the prizes they did for the capture of Curculios, they did not, I apprehend, imagine the extent of the evil. Few would have believed that so many could have been taken in Canada as have been sent to me during the season. I have received in all 13,653.

From George Peacock, Mount Salem, Ontario.....	506
“ Wm. W. Emery, Wellington, “	869
“ D. Culbert, St. Catherines, “	1,016
“ Samuel H. Cornell, Arkona, “	1,015
“ George Cook, Bloomfield, “	1,040
“ Miss Mary Anderson, East Zorra, “	515
“ F. J. Drew, Oshawa, “	522
“ R. H. Ramsay, Cobourg, “	1,073
“ James Cowherd, Newport, “	1,046
“ John H. Eberlee, Clearville, “	2,280
“ John McLaughlin, Tyrone, “	849
“ Johnson Petit, Grimsby, “	1,822
“ J. F. Latimer, Port Stanley, “	1,100

13,653

The accompanying figure shows the Curculio in its different stages. a, is the larva or grub; b, the chrysalis; and c, the perfect insect, all magnified. The hair line along the side of each object shows its natural size. d, shows the Curculio, natural size, working on a young plum, in which one egg has already been deposited.



It was a matter of surprise to find so few other insects sent with the Plum Curculios. I had expected to see many more beetles, resembling in size and colour the genuine article, mixed with them, but in this there was an agreeable disappointment. The Curculio is better known than I anticipated. There were a few of the pea weevil *Bruchus pisi*, several of a much larger Curculio *Hylobius pales*, a few interesting specimens belonging to the family *Conotrachelus*, but distinct from *nemuphar*, and as yet undetermined, with an odd insect or two in some of the bottles belonging to other families of Coleoptera.

I requested all the parties who had forwarded Curculios to send me notes as to their mode of procedure in capturing them, the number of trees operated on, the time of day in which the jarring took place, and whether experience taught that one time of the day was better than another. I also requested details of any observations which might have been made on the habits of the insect, with the hope of bringing something new to light. A number of replies have been received, containing information of considerable value and interest, the substance of which I shall here submit.

The mode of procedure does not vary much. One takes two sheets, and tacks a framework on one side, and two ends of each, and places one on one side of the tree, the other on the other side. Another, two pieces of cotton, six feet by twelve, with a strip of wood at each side only, the inner one wide, with a semi-circular notch cut in the centre, so that when placed together they form a circle in which the trunk of the tree is

enclosed. A third takes four large sheets, without framework, and spreads two on each side of the tree; while a fourth buys 18 yards of cotton, out of which he constructs a single large sheet, the centre stitched only half way up, so as to allow the body of the tree to pass to the middle, a strip of wood is tacked to each side to enable the operator to spread it readily. Some use padded mallets to jar with, or a bag of pea straw, or some such material, held against the tree, and struck with a mallet; others use nothing more than the hand.

Mr. D. Culbert, gardener to T. R. Merritt, Esq., of St. Catharines, sends with his 1,016 Curculios, a valuable table showing the number taken each day. He jarred morning and evening, and his results point to the evening as the best time for jarring. He says, "up to this year I have invariably found that the largest quantity was caught in the morning, but now it is the reverse. At the commencement of the Curculio season this year the nights were very cold and the days warm, which, I think, will account for it."

He commenced jarring on the 27th of May, taking in the

	Morning.....	29	Evening.....	112	Total.....	141
28th,	"	1	"	302	"	303
30th,	"	165	"	112	"	277
31st,	"	0	"	99	"	99
June 1st,	"	57	"	raining	"	57
3rd,	"	0	"	71	"	71
4th,	"	0	"	25	"	25
7th,	"	did not try	"	45	"	45

1,018

The number of trees Mr. Culbert operated on is not given.

Mr. John McLaughlin, of Tyrone, Ontario, sends 849 Curculios, which he obtained from thirty trees. He jarred them at all hours through the day, but found most in the morning, when he thinks the insect is less inclined to walk or fly than at any other time. He spent about two hours per day at the work for the first ten days, after that it only took him about one hour. The jarring was continued for three weeks, every second day. He has found the Washington plum more difficult to save than any of the others, and thinks this is a peculiar favourite with the Curculio. He is also of opinion that Prince's Yellow Gage, Columbia and Reine Claude, are less liable to attack.

Mr. J. H. Eberlee, of Clearville, Oxford, Ontario, who sends 2,280—the largest number of any—jarred twenty plum trees, ten English cherry and thirty peach, but obtained a large proportion of the insects from the plum trees. He began on the 24th of May, when the blossoms were scarcely off the tree, and the fruit just commenced to set.

May 24th,	Morning.....	25	Evening.....	25
"	25th,	"	"	66
"	26th,	"	"	76
"	27th,	"		
"	29th,	"		109
"	31st,	"		125

June 1st, 140; 2nd, 136; 3rd, 112; 4th, 109; 5th, 153; 9th, 210; 10th, 74; 12th, 89; 16th, 71; 17th, morning, 54; evening, 61; 18th, 96; 19th, 176. Some more were caught after this which he does not give details of. In this case also, as far as the record was kept, the evening catch was the largest.

Mr. Samuel H. Cornell, of Arkona, sends 1,015. He has about 26 bearing trees, which he operated on. He observed the Curculio at work as early as the 27th of May, and thinks from the quantity of fruit stung at that time, that they commenced working about the 25th. He jarred in the morning and caught 300 the first time, after which they began to decrease until they were reduced to twenty or thirty a day. He says, "after this I determined to try the evening, and caught quite a few for several evenings, until I could get no more, when I gave up the contest, well satisfied with the result. I found that at any time before 7 a.m. was a good time for catching, but after that they became very lively from the effects of the sun and disappeared. We caught quite a num-

ber about sunset, and I have arrived at the conclusion that they commence ascending the tree about this time, and work during the night or early in the morning, and begin to leave again as soon as the warm rays of the sun are felt, although I have caught a few specimens during the day." Mr. Cornell took his 1,015 Curculios in eleven days. He says he has had no fruit on his trees for two years past, but seeing the prizes offered by the Fruit Growers' Association in the *Weekly Globe*, he resolved to wage a war of extermination against the Curculio, and besides earning a ten dollar prize, he expects to save a crop of twenty-five bushels of plums.

Mr. R. H. Ramsay, of Cobourg, who contributes 1,073, says he caught this number of the "vile wretches" in seven days from twenty-one trees. Beginning on the 2nd of June, he took 242; 3rd, 222; 4th, 230; 6th, 72; 7th, 133; 8th, 90; 9th, 124. He has jarred successfully at all times of the day. When jarring he carries a phial with him half filled with water, into which the Curculios are put as fast as caught. His work has resulted in a good crop of plums, with which he is highly pleased. Some of the trees were so heavily laden that the branches needed propping. Mr. Ramsay thinks that a united effort among plum growers throughout the country, faithfully carrying out the jarring process for two or three years, would almost exterminate the "little Turk." *Let all try it.*

Mr. F. J. Drew, of Oshawa, who sends 522, took this number in five days from fifteen trees. The trees are seven years old this spring, and he thinks the crop will average two bushels per tree, all saved by jarring. He prefers the evening to the morning for the work on account of the dew. He also says that his neighbours, seeing his success, are tapping in earnest in order to save their plums.

Mr. Wm. H. Emery, of Wellington, sends 869 Curculios. He has about 500 plum trees in all, grafted on the wild stock, fifty of them bearing this year. Among them are four wild plum trees, which he says set their fruit earlier than the other varieties, and on these the Curculios first collect, and he can usually gather from 20 to 30 from each tree at each time of jarring. In this way he decimates the enemy considerably before the more valuable fruits can be operated on. He says his neighbours have their fruit all stung and falling off, and if he had not attended closely to his, he should not have had a plum, for in consequence of the neglect of his neighbours he is obliged to look after many of their Curculios as well as his own. However, as it is, his trees are full of nice large fruit, excepting the wild plum trees before referred to, nearly all the fruit of which is stung. It takes him about three hours to go over his trees, and his 869 Curculios is the result of five times operating. He says he has destroyed about 1,500 altogether this season, but this is not half as many as he killed last year. He keeps at them at odd times till the fruit is nearly ripe.

Mr. James Anderson, of East Zorra, not having time to attend to his trees himself, persuaded his daughters to work at them, and with the stimulus of a reward from the Association in view, they jarred bravely and vigorously till they had collected 515.

Mr. George Peacock, of Mount Salem, sends 506. He says that they have been very destructive to his fruit this year, having destroyed all his plums. Every plum has one or more grubs in it, peaches one, two, or three, and that his cherries are badly stung. He usually jarred his trees during the hottest part of the day.

Mr. James Cowherd, of Newport, who sends 1,046, obtained this number by jarring 31 trees, four of which were wild plums. The principal part of the Curculios were taken from twelve trees in full bearing. He began the jarring June 2nd, and continued it till June 22nd. Trees in the warmest and driest situations were attacked first. He observed one wild tree in a cold, damp place, from which no Curculios fell for the first five or six days, but on the last day's jarring six were taken from this tree, and none from any of the others. The result of the first two days operations, June 2nd and 3rd, were thirty each day; on the 5th and 6th, the weather became very warm; on the 6th, took 250; 7th, 140; 8th, 80. Then less every day till June 21st. Several of the trees were young and have never fruited, none were taken from these; but a few were taken from trees which had fruited last year, but were barren this season. He has been jarring his trees every year but one for ten years past, and has never failed to obtain a crop. The year he did not jar, there was so little blossom on the trees that he did not think it worth while, but the result showed that he was in error, for after stinging the few plums which set on the

trees, the Curculios attacked the cherries, destroying nearly all the Napoleon Bigarreaus, Black Heart was badly injured, American Amber a little, the Dukes about half destroyed, and besides this, some of the pears were stung. He never could see that Curculios were any less plentiful from year to year, and attributes it to the fact that they remain unmolested on his neighbour's trees, and on the wild plums, which are very plentiful in his neighbourhood.

Mr. Johnson Petit, of Grimsby, who sends 1,822, says that the greater part of them were taken on some seven or eight cherry trees (common red), and a couple of plum trees, at a distance from the house, those in the garden and near the house giving but few. The jarring was begun in the latter part of May, before the Curculio commenced puncturing the cherries, and kept up until the middle of June, though not very regularly towards the last, as he got but few at a time. The greatest numbers were taken in the beginning of June, the first three evenings he got 900, after which they gradually became scarcer. They were all taken in the evening, as this was the only convenient time for him to operate. Towards the last he got more from the peach trees than the cherries.

J. F. Latimer, of Port Stanley, who sends 1,100, obtained his from a few large plum trees in his garden. By attending to the jarring regularly, he saved a fine crop of plums, which would otherwise have been destroyed.

These packages of five hundreds and thousands coming in day after day, through the season, somewhat astonished me. I knew that the large fruit growers in some parts of the United States could catch the Curculio by the 500 or 1,000, but I had no idea that they were so abundantly distributed throughout Canada. I operated in my own garden on fifteen trees regularly, occupying me about half an hour each day, and never captured more than eight at any one time, collecting during the season not more than 100 in all, and this I thought was doing pretty well, but when compared with some of the results just given, where two or three hundred or more have been taken in a day, it appears trifling indeed, and clearly indicates that there are worse places for plum raising than the neighbourhood of London. Probably they may be scarcer than usual with us this year. I believe this opinion is general among our fruit growers. It would be matter for devout thankfulness were this diminution in their numbers to continue to final extinction—we could well spare the creature, but this we need not hope for, so we must fight on. The efforts of our Association this season have awakened a general interest in the subject all over the country, and the jarring process has been brought prominently before the minds of every one interested in the matter, and resulted, doubtless, in the destruction of a much larger number of these injurious insects than we are at present aware of. Besides the results will, no doubt, be lasting, for those who have saved their crop of plums for the first time this year, will not need the stimulus of a bonus to set them at work another season.

I shall now refer to some experiments of my own on this insect which will, I hope, add something to our knowledge of the creature's habits. I had seen it stated somewhere that the Curculio was active at night, and I had also seen the idea ridiculed, and being somewhat sceptical on the point, resolved to test it. Accordingly I went out about midnight with lantern and sheet, and on jarring one tree down came two Curculios, and from another tree one. When they drop to the ground from jarring in the day time, they usually remain motionless for a good while, feigning death. But there was no shamming about these creatures taken at this time of night, for they commenced to run about at once on the sheet, and fearing they would fly they were quickly transferred to a pill box. They were then taken into a room where there was a lamp burning, when on opening the box one of them at once took wing, attracted by the lamp and flew around the light. Thinking this activity might be due in part to the stimulus of a bright light, I placed them in a dark room for a while, and then approached them with the faintest glimmer of light, just enough to enable me to see them, when I observed them running about very quickly, faster than I have seen them move in bright daylight. This ended the experiments for that time, and the insects were closely shut up in a box for safety.

The next night the operation was repeated, and two Curculios taken from one tree as before. These manifested just the same symptoms of activity as their predecessors, and along with them (now five in all), were put into a box having a glass lid, with a small branch from a plum tree having five plums on it, each one of which had been carefully

examined and found quite free from puncture or bite of any sort. The box was placed in a darkened room and covered with a black cloth, so arranged that no light could possibly penetrate until its removal. Early in the morning the cloth was suddenly taken away, and two of the Curculios found working on the plums, while the others were quiet or leisurely walking around in other parts of the box. The branch was at once taken out and examined. Plum No. 1 had a puncture at the tip, hollowed out so that the skin was getting black; No. 2 was in the same state, with a second large puncture in the side; No. 3 had two punctures on the top, one large and one small one; No. 4 a small puncture near the base of the stem, while in No. 5 four eggs were deposited, and it was also punctured in four places, one of the punctures being very large, deep and crescent shaped, a second quite shallow, barely through the skin. I observed that they were much less active in the morning than at night.

Being anxious to see how they would do their work in the day time, another branch was cut with sound plums on it a little before noon, and placed in the box with the same insects. When exposed to the sunlight they were nearly as active as in the night, occasionally flying around the box inside. They were left exposed under a slight shade afforded by a small tree, and examined at noon, when it was found that two eggs had been deposited, this was within an hour from the time of their exposure. Again it was examined early in the evening, when the number of eggs deposited had increased to nine, and a great many punctures had been made on different parts of the fruit where the Curculios had been feeding.

These experiments, I think, clearly prove that they work in the dark as well as in the light, feeding and depositing eggs at night as well as in the day time—that is during the warmer parts of the season, for it should be observed that at the time I operated the nights were quite warm.

With regard to the best time for jarring, experience leads me to believe that the evening is preferable, provided the work is not undertaken too early, say about sunset; or if it is done in the morning, the earlier the better. I will give you a little incident connected with evening jarring. Having just observed a Curculio drop on the sheet where I was at work, and having a few minutes to spare, I resolved to watch to see how long the creature would feign death. For half an hour a careful scrutiny was kept up, during which time it did not move a muscle. How long it would have continued in this state is uncertain, as I had no more time to devote to the experiment just then, an attempt was made to pick the Curculio up, when as soon as it was touched, it began to run vigorously. While watching this specimen another was observed on a low, outer branch of the same tree, which the slight previous jarring had failed to bring down. It remained quite still for a good while on the branch, then walked a few steps, stopping a while again and so on, during the half hour it did not progress more than two inches in all. An attempt was now made to see if shaking would bring it down on the sheet. Beginning lightly the shaking was increased in rapidity every time, until it became quite violent, much more so than any large tree could be shaken, but it maintained its hold on the limb, and became more active between the intervals of shaking. Being satisfied that shaking would not do, jarring was tried, when a single tap brought it to the ground.

A new method of capturing the Curculio has lately been brought into notice by Mr. W. B. Ransom, of St. Joseph, Michigan, which promises to be of great service, although not likely to supersede jarring entirely. Most of the insects, it is believed, pass the winter in the ground either in the larva or chrysalis state, awaking to life during the first warm days of spring. During several weeks, while the weather is chilly and changeable, they are fond of taking shelter in any convenient hiding place. Taking advantage of this habit of theirs, it is proposed to set traps for them. Having made the ground quite smooth and clean for several feet around the base of the tree, place a few pieces of bark or chip, or what is better, pieces of shingle close around and against the trunk of the tree. These will afford convenient hiding places, and under them the Curculios take refuge, and if turned over any time during the day the insects may be found attached to the under side, when they are easily caught and destroyed. In this way Curculios have been taken by the thousand in Michigan in a single day, and as it is a method involving much less labour than jarring, its adoption is likely to become very general. The proper time for

the employment of this method is from the opening of spring till about the first week in June, turning over the traps once or twice every day, and picking the Curculios off and destroying them. C. V. Riley, Esq., State Entomologist of Missouri, who has thoroughly investigated this subject, and from whose valuable reports some of the information here given is obtained, recommends pieces of new shingle in preference to any thing else, since the Curculios adhering to these would be so much more readily seen. Mr. Ransom, however, prefers small pieces of oak bark, placed close around the tree, with the inner or concave side to the ground. After the first of June the old jarring process should be vigorously resorted to, indeed it might be well to commence even sooner than this, as the heat of the weather in some seasons might predispose them to discontinue their hiding habits earlier than in others. The use of both methods together, which could be easily worked, would make sure work of the enemy, and would, we think, insure good crops of plums in any and every district, no matter how badly infested with this pest.

There is still another method which I wish to refer to, and although it has been sometimes ridiculed, is worthy, I think, of further investigation. I refer to the tying of bottles of sweetened water, or other attractive material, to different parts of the tree. I have no personal experience in this, but I learn from a correspondent who has resorted to this method alone for several years, that he invariably has a good crop. Different liquids have been recommended, such as weak vinegar and sugar, a little sweet wine of any kind, such as myatt or currant, or a mixture of beer and water sweetened with molasses. The bottles are partly filled, and tied to the tree with their mouths close to the main limbs, especially where the branches fork. The theory is that the insect in crawling up the tree, which is probably its usual mode of ascent, is attracted by the odor of the liquid, crawls into the bottle and is drowned. My informant tells me that he has captured a great many Curculios in this way, but never having had the opportunity of examining the contents of a bottle which had been thus exposed, I cannot vouch for the correctness of the testimony. No doubt many other insects would be captured besides Curculios, and we might possibly destroy many of our friends as well as foes. Still the method is worthy of further trial, and as it is easily carried out, I should be glad to receive next season from different parts of the country, the contents of such bottles for examination.

PRIZE ESSAY—AWARD.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

The committee appointed to render judgment upon the essays on small fruits, have had placed in their hands three essays, with the following mottoes, viz. :

First. "In labor there is profit."

Second. "Whatever tends to promote production, increases the wealth of any nation."

Third. "Poma mitia ;"

and now beg to report their award.

In their opinion, they are confined to the consideration of the two first mentioned essays, since the third, bearing the motto "Poma mitia," contrary to the resolution offering a prize to the best essay on the raspberry, blackberry, strawberry and currant, treats only of the strawberry.

After a careful perusal of the two essays first above named, the committee have decided to award the first prize to the essay bearing the motto, "In labor there is profit," and the second prize to the essay endorsed with the motto, "Whatever tends to promote production, increases the wealth of any nation."

The committee desire to express their opinion of the great merit and excellence of the essay to which the first prize has been awarded, and earnestly recommend its publication, and a careful perusal of it by the public.

We beg to submit this award.

Given at Hamilton, this 21st day of February, 1870.

W. H. MILLS.
ROBERT BURNET.
W. HOLTON.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

Gentlemen,—I have this day received the award of the Committee appointed to read the essays that had been received in competition for the prizes offered by this Association, and to adjudge the prizes; and therefore I have proceeded to open the envelopes endorsed with the mottoes to which prizes were awarded, and find that the envelope endorsed with the motto, "In labor there is profit," contains the name of William Saunders, Esq., of London; and the envelope bearing the motto, "Whatever tends to increase production, increases the wealth of any nation," contains the name of David Nichol, Esq., of Cataraqui, Kingston.

Your ob't servant,

D. W. BEADLE,

Secretary to Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND CURRANT.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

THE RASPBERRY.

Our improved varieties of raspberry have all originated from two or three wild native or foreign species—the European sorts chiefly from "the European Raspberry" (*Rubus idæus*)—our own from the common wild red raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*), and the black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*). These have been improved chiefly by cultivation, selection, and hybridization, or crossing. A number of plants have been raised from seed, and from these the most promising have been taken and cultivated; when fruited, fresh seeds have been obtained, sown, and subjected in turn to the same process of selection; or a hardy variety, lacking flavour, has been crossed with a tender, high-flavoured sort, with the intention of raising from the resulting seeds, plants inheriting the hardiness of the one, and yielding fruit possessing some portion of the delicate aroma of the other.

* [In pursuance of this latter method, we obtained during 1869, ten or twelve berries, more or less perfect, of Philadelphia crossed with Brinckle's Orange. The Philadelphia was taken as the female—the Brinckle's Orange as the male. The crossing was attended with great care, and every precaution taken to exclude any subsequent influence from either atmosphere or insects, so that we are satisfied that the cross is a genuine one. The seed was sown in the fall and the plants obtained this season 46 in all, present very marked differences in foliage and habit—some having the dark reddish wood, and comparative freedom from thorns of the Philadelphia, while others have the light colored wood and thickly set thorns of the Brinckle's Orange, and there are some with these characters blended. We hope when the fruit appears, that some of them will prove valuable.]

The soil best suited for the raspberry, and indeed for all the small fruits to be treated of in this essay, is a rich, moist, deep loam, inclining to clay rather than sand, well drained and thoroughly worked, either trenched with the spade, or ploughed and subsoiled as deeply as possible. Such working, and, where the land has been at all previously exhausted, a liberal manuring, will place it in good heart to give strong growth to the plants placed in it. Individuals who are not favoured with such suitable soil may still grow good crops of fine fruit, even if the soil be very light and sandy; but in this case a far more liberal and continuous manuring will be needed, for the raspberry is a great feeder. It is useless to attempt to grow this, or any other of the small fruits we shall treat of, in a cold, wet soil, for no amount of preparation short of thorough draining will remedy this defect.

* The paragraphs enclosed in brackets, are additions to the original essay, suggested by the experience of the past season, and added to make it more complete.

With regard to the proper distance for planting, a difference of opinion exists; some advocating that the rows be placed four feet apart, others six feet or more. Where land is abundant, six feet, we think, is little enough, as this allows room for plenty of air and light, and also provides for horse culture, which is a matter of considerable importance where a large piece is under cultivation. For similar reasons, in such a case we would advocate the placing of the plants four feet apart in the rows, rather than two, as this would allow of horse-culture the other way; for we are satisfied that there is nothing will tell so well on the health of the plants and abundance of the crop as a frequent stirring of the soil. Where land is scarce, as in the garden of the amateur, and it is desirable to crowd as much as possible into a small space, the rows may be reduced to three or four feet apart, and the plants from one to two feet in the rows, with fair results.

The red raspberry is propagated by suckers, which usually spring up in abundance from the roots of the plants as soon as they obtain good foothold in the soil. Some varieties sucker less readily than others—the Philadelphia, for example. Where it is wished to increase this propensity, a sharp spade should be thrust down into the soil all around the plant, to sever the roots, say a foot or less from the base of the plant, when the pieces of root thus cut remaining in the soil will usually throw up young plants in comparative abundance.

The black raspberries do not send up suckers, but are propagated by layering the tips of the canes. In the autumn, the extremities of the canes lengthen much, become drooping and slender, finally touching the ground, and from this point sending out a mass of fibrous rootlets, soon developing, when undisturbed, into a vigorous plant; this, when well rooted, is severed from the parent by cutting the cane.

The spring is the proper time for planting; then the well-rooted suckers or tips are dug up, and transferred to their place in the new plantation, taking care not to expose the roots unnecessarily to drying winds or the heat of the sun. The rooted tips require no preparation in planting, but the stems of the suckers should be cut down within a few inches of the ground, so as to induce a strong shoot from the base for next year's fruiting. It is very unwise to attempt to obtain any fruit from raspberries the first year planted; with care, a few berries may be ripened, but the fruiting process is an exhaustive one to the young plant, and it will often take years to recover from this foolish tax on its then limited resources. If the plants become well established the first year, a certain amount of fruit may be allowed the second without injury to the future prosperity of the plantation, but a full crop need not be expected until the third or fourth year.

Pruning.—Canes which have once borne fruit, bear no more. Hence, these should be removed as soon as the fruiting season is over—cut off close to the ground, so that the young canes may have more room and air. At the same time, due regard must be paid to the thinning out of the new canes, removing all that promise to be weakly or slender. Since we depend on the strength of the current year's growth of wood for our next year's crop, any process which will conserve the vigour, and concentrate the energies of the young plant, is deserving of regard. Summer pruning and pinching we deem a valuable means to this end. The young plant, when it has attained the height of about three feet, should be pinched off at the tip; this will cause the side branches to develop, which, in turn, should be subject to similar treatment when from six to eight inches long. This pinching should be repeated, if necessary, but should not be continued too late in the fall, since it would cause a late growth of tender wood, which would suffer during winter. It might be practised safely enough till about the beginning of September, and any subsequent growth not wanted might be removed by a light spring pruning. This method we regard as much less wasteful than that of allowing the summer's growth to proceed unchecked throughout the season, and then prune back in the spring to a proper height. By this latter method the plant is allowed to waste its strength in the unnecessary production of wood which must be removed, and the growth is often long and slender; while in the former case all its energies are concentrated in the development of a stocky, well-ripened cane, far better fitted to bear its destined weight of fruit the ensuing season. This treatment is equally applicable to the Black Caps, unless where it is desirable to raise new plants; then the natural extension of the cane, or portions of it, must be allowed.

Manures.—It is universally conceded that stable manure contains all the elements required to recuperate the soil, stimulate the energies, and increase the vigour of growing plants, and since this is probably readily obtainable by all our readers, we shall not enter into the subject of special manures. Stable manure should be well rotted before being used. If spread out in flattened heaps, about three feet deep, in fall or spring, and turned over several times during the summer following, keeping it properly supplied with moisture, it will be in good condition in the fall to apply to growing plants, and a small quantity thus well prepared will be found more than equal in its effect to a much larger quantity of such as is coarse, and only half decomposed. In this latter condition, however, it often serves a good purpose, as a mulch, to protect the roots either from the severe tax of a summer's drought, or the pinching cold of winter.

Picking and marketing fruit.—Women and children are usually engaged in picking berries, and paid either by the day or quart, most commonly the latter; the price averaging about one cent per quart. The pickers take to the grounds with them the quart wooden boxes in which they are to be shipped, and when they are filled, carry them to a shed, or other suitable place near by, where they are enclosed in well-ventilated cases, holding from thirty to sixty quarts. The pickers receive tickets corresponding to the number of boxes they bring in, which are produced when the time for payment arrives. All small fruits should be gathered carefully, free from leaves and other dirt, and also free from unripe berries. The pernicious practice resorted to by some, of placing a few fine specimens on the top of a box, while below the fruit is inferior, should be carefully avoided. Such a course disgusts both dealer and consumer; the surface should fairly represent the interior. In some localities, where large berries are appreciated, it would doubtless pay to select the fruit, separating what is extra fine from the small and inferior; this applies particularly to strawberries; the latter would have to be sold at a reduced price, but the selected fruit would command a figure very much above the average, and the whole might thus be made more profitable. In all cases, growers should avoid mixing their fruits; an assorted package, even if some of the varieties are superior, will seldom sell as readily as one the contents of which are uniform. All imperfect fruit should be rejected; half a dozen of such in a box will attract the attention of a purchaser far more readily than twice that number of extra good specimens. The best policy is to consign such to the pig-pen or the manure-heap; reputation for quality is quite as valuable to the fruit grower as to any man in any other department of business.

Varieties.—These may be conveniently divided into three classes. 1st. Such red or yellow raspberries as are tender, and require winter protection; suited chiefly for amateur culture. 2nd. The hardy varieties, including some new ones claimed to be so, but as yet unproven in Canada. 3rd. The black raspberries.

Brinckle's Orange.—Of all raspberries we regard this as the finest. Its flavour, aroma, and appearance are equally charming and delicious. It is large and of a beautiful orange yellow colour, and its full and slowly maturing crop supplies the table of the grower with a daily portion for three or four weeks. We think this variety might be grown with profit for a near market, but it is too soft to bear shipping far. In most parts of the country it would need winter covering; but in some of the more northern sections, where the snow lies deep and unbroken throughout the winter, if pruned low this would probably be a sufficient protection. In localities less favoured in this way, the canes might be allowed to grow moderately long, bent over as closely to the ground as possible without breaking, their tips covered with earth, and some loose litter—pea straw or light manure—thrown over them. The expense of covering an acre in this way would not be very great, and we think that the additional price the fruit would bring over any other variety, would more than compensate for the extra labour.

Franconia is a large red variety of fine appearance and flavour, and very productive. In the milder portions of Canada, the Niagara district for example, it is hardy enough to stand most winters without injury, but it cannot be relied on in other sections away from the influence of the lakes. With me it has proved quite as tender as Brinckle's Orange.

Hornet.—This is a still larger red fruit, very productive and of good flavour. Besides these we may enumerate the Fastoff, Belle de Fontenay, Red Antwerp, French, and Marvel of Four Seasons—all good varieties.

We now come to the second class, embracing those which will endure uninjured the cold of winter without protection.

Philadelphia—Of all the hardy varieties this has been most widely tested, and maintains its character for hardiness and productiveness every where. It is dark red, medium to large in size, moderately firm, but very deficient in flavour, not equal we think in this respect to the wild fruit. We doubt very much whether this variety will pay for cultivation in localities where the wild fruit abounds, for although larger, it would necessarily be brought into competition with the native variety, and would hardly sell at a much higher price. A great deal would depend on how it was marketed.

[During the past summer, we have fruited Philadelphia on a larger scale than heretofore, and have found it superior in flavour and larger in size, which might partly be due to the season, but more, we think, to increased strength and greater maturity in the plants—we liked them well, and feel disposed to modify the views expressed above, as to the probability of their producing a paying crop, for their yield has been enormous, and the fruit we know from its appearance, would have sold readily.]

Yellow Canada, and Arnold's Red are two seedlings raised by Mr. Arnold, of Paris, Ont., which promise well. They are undoubtedly hardy, and are said to be very productive. They deserve fair trial, and we hope they will prove to be a valuable acquisition. Mr. Arnold merits great praise for his many efforts to improve our fruits.

Clarke—This new variety is highly esteemed in many parts of the United States on account of its hardiness, but we believe it has not yet been subjected to the test of our Canadian winters. The fruit is said to be large, light crimson, sweet and highly flavoured. It is doubtless worthy of being tested.

Naomi—Much is said in favour of this new variety. In size and quality it is good, but it is doubtful if it will sustain the character claimed for it by its originator for hardiness.

Class 3rd—Black Raspberries—The Doolittle Black Cap has been well tried throughout Canada, and has proved hardy and prolific. The berry is moderately large, black, with a slight bloom, sweet, juicy, and similar in flavour to the wild black cap.

Mammoth Cluster, introduced to public notice by Purdy & Johnston, of Palmyra, N. Y., is doubtless an improvement on the Doolittle, being larger and more productive. We hope this berry will be extensively tried. Its period of ripening is just after the Doolittle.

[The Mammoth Cluster has fruited with us the past season, and we have found it all that it has been represented. It stood the winter well, and produced a large crop of fine fruit. The berries larger and more juicy than the Doolittle.

Negley's Ever-Bearing.—This berry has been brought under the notice of our Canadian fruit growers during the past season, by Charles Arnold, Esq., of Paris, Ont. Originally from the United States, it has proved hardy and very productive in Canada. The fruit is large, nearly the size of the Mammoth Cluster and of good quality. It also bears a second, though smaller crop, late in the season—we hope it will be widely disseminated.]

Davison's Thornless is another new claimant for public favour, ripening about a week earlier than the Doolittle. The absence of thorns on the canes will be of great advantage in gathering the fruit.

Golden Thornless is a new yellow raspberry belonging to the same family, is nearly if not quite as large as the Mammoth Cluster, firm in texture, of handsome appearance, but deficient in flavour.

Although we have now enumerated many varieties, all of which possess some good points, we still feel that they all have their defects. We want a raspberry that will combine the good qualities—hardy, productive, large, juicy, moderately firm and high flavoured. Whether we shall ever attain to this degree of perfection, time alone will disclose. We sincerely believe it to be possible, and trust that the many labourers who are working to produce new varieties will never relax their efforts until something near this desired end is obtained.

Dr. Asa Gray, in his Manual of Botany, speaking of the black and red raspberries, says. "Some curious forms are known, with fruit intermediate between these." We are not aware of any such in cultivation, but the fact of their being met with in a wild state,

would suggest the idea of a natural crossing of these two through the agency of insects. Might not some *valuable* varieties be similarly produced by the more intelligent workings of man? Here is an almost unexplored field for the enthusiastic fruit grower.

[During the summer, we have succeeded in crossing the Doolittle with the Philadelphia, and have sown the seed thus obtained, which seemed perfectly good. Should they germinate as they promise to do, we shall watch with interest the growth and habits of the plants.]

Insects—The raspberry is not without its insect enemies. A borer, the grub of a long horned beetle (*Oberea tripunctata*) burrows its way up and down the middle of the cane, weakening and destroying it. The beetle girdles with its jaws the new cane not far from the tip, in two places, one ring an inch or more below the other, and between these, in a puncture, the egg is deposited, which soon hatches into a grub, furnished with powerful jaws, and which at once enters upon its destructive career. The tip above the upper ring on the young cane withers and droops, by which the presence of the enemy may be readily detected. The operations of the parent insect begin early in July, and continue for several weeks. By looking through the canes occasionally at this season, and removing all the withered tops, down to the lowest ring, this insect may be pretty well subdued, as it is never abundant. The worm lives in the cane, and undergoing its transformation there, appears as a beetle the following June.

[A closer examination into the cause of the girdling of the cane as described above, shows that it is not always due to the beetle referred to—viz: *Oberea tripunctata*. Indeed, we now think it is doubtful whether *that* insect ever girdles the cane as described. We know that it does destroy the raspberry canes, for we have found its larva late in the season boring down the middle of the stem; but at the suggestion of Mr. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, we have carefully examined a number of these examples of girdling during the summer, and found in every case, that they were the work of an Orthopterous insect—one of the grasshopper family, which girdling and puncturing the cane as already detailed, deposits a single large, long yellow egg in it, which, when hatched, produces an insect at once similar to the parent, but without wings, which works its way out of the cane to enter it no more.]

A much more troublesome pest is the grub of the raspberry sawfly (*Selandria rubi*), a green worm covered with short green spines. This eats out the soft parts of the leaves, leaving the skeleton frame-work of tougher veins. There are two broods during the year. The fly deposits its eggs early in spring, on the under side of the young leaves, soon after they begin to expand, where they speedily hatch, and in a few weeks become full grown worms, about three-quarters of an inch long. Entering the chrysalis state, just below the surface of the earth, they appear again by the middle of summer as perfect flies, deposit their eggs, and from these the second swarm is produced, the survivors of which pass the winter in chrysalis under ground. Hellebore is a sovereign remedy here; an ounce or so mixed with a pail of water and showered on the bushes with a watering-pot makes short work of them.

The tree cricket (*Ecanthus niveus*) is another enemy—a green, active, grasshopper-looking creature, appearing late in the season, and chirping merrily among the green leaves all the day. The female has a long ovipositor, which she thrusts more than half way through the cane, and by means of which she introduces her long yellow eggs. A row of these, placed closely together, and occupying perhaps an inch or more of space, so weakens the stem that it readily breaks from its own weight as soon as the foliage appears in spring, and thus the crop is lost. We know of no method of destroying these as ready as that of cutting the affected portions out, and burning them sometime between fall and spring. They are readily discovered, appearing as a short seam with little raised dots on it.

THE BLACKBERRY.

Much that has been said about the raspberry applies equally well to the blackberry. The methods of raising new varieties—the soil and its preparation, proper distances for planting, propagation by suckers, time of planting, pruning, and insect enemies all apply here, and need not be repeated. It remains then only to treat of the varieties in cultiva-

tion. These, like the raspberry, have originated from our wild sorts, of which there are five or six species.

Lawton or New Rochelle, a very large juicy berry, moderately sweet when fully ripe. This variety has been tried in many parts of Canada, and usually proved a failure. The canes will not stand the winter, and their growth is too robust and thorny to admit of their being laid down for winter protection.

Wilson's Early—A new variety, said to be hardier than the Lawton, a very large, oblong, oval, firm, sweet berry, ripening earlier than the other varieties—will be a great acquisition if it will endure our winters.

Kittatinny—Also recently introduced to notice, and reported to be very hardy. Fruit large to very large, sweet and firm, a good grower, very promising, and should be extensively tried.

Sable Queen—This fruit was first offered to the public last year; it originated in Massachusetts, where it has stood the winters for some years. The fruit is fine looking, and will doubtless be widely tested.

[A plant of this variety, stood the test of last winter with us, and came out perfectly hardy. As we had occasion to transplant it in the spring, we could not judge of the fruit.]

THE STRAWBERRY.

All our large and luscious strawberries, which charm the eye and delight the palate, have had their origin also in the wild vines of the woods. These wonderful changes have been brought about, too, by selection and hybridization, man assisting nature, as it is always his happy privilege to do. New varieties have thus been multiplied, until now their number is almost confusing.

Soil such as has been described as suitable for the raspberry is equally good for the strawberry, for although the wild vines are often found luxuriating in arid sandy spots, yet no fruit shows in grateful growth a readier appreciation of generous treatment than the strawberry. The richer the ground the heavier the crop, is a safe rule to go by, to any reasonable extent.

The vines are usually planted in rows, two, three, or even four feet apart, with the plants set a foot apart in the rows. The wider distances are required when it is intended to use horse culture. The runners are cut off as fast as they appear, and the ground kept free from weeds. Before winter sets in, it is well to cover the entire surface with straw or other litter, removing it only from the crowns of the plants in the spring, leaving it all on the ground until the fruiting season is over, as it will help to keep the earth moist and the fruit clean. After the berries are all picked, it will require removal and the ground well weeding and pulverizing, since it will have become very hard by the continuous tread of the fruit gatherers. The plants may be renewed after two crops have been taken by allowing the runners to spread over the surface, and plough under the old plants and nearly all else, leaving only a narrow strip of young plants every three or four feet. The ground after ploughing may be levelled with a cultivator.

The plants should be carefully set, not thrust into a hole with the roots compacted into a bundle, but in a natural position. Much of the success of a plantation will depend on proper attention to this point. Unless the vines can be got out quite early in the fall, so as to be well rooted before the winter, we prefer spring as the season for planting. There is not much gained in point of time by late fall planting, and the plants are very likely to be injured by the severe frosts of winter.

Varieties.—We think it is generally conceded that there is only one variety as yet in common cultivation which will really pay to cultivate for market purposes—that is, the Wilson's Albany. Every large producer in the country depends on it for his main crop. It is true, when compared with some other varieties, it is acid, and lacks flavour, but when well ripened it is not so far behind in these respects as some would have us believe. For our own part, we can eat Wilson's Albany, when we can get them, without making a wry face, and the general public seem to regard them with equal favour, judging from the immense quantities which ever find a ready market.

Many other varieties claim the attention of the amateur, some for their delicate

flavour or aroma, others for their immense size, but none of them, in my experience, come near the Wilson for productiveness. The following list embraces nearly all of much merit:—Jucunda, Agriculturist, Bishop's Seedling, Nicanor, Charles Downing, French, Ida, Downer, Hooker, Green Prolific, Golden Seeded, Ladies' Pine, Russell, La Constante, Trollope's Victoria, and Triomphe de Gand.

The strawberry has not usually been much afflicted with insect pests. Occasionally the crop will be partially destroyed in some particular field by the ravages of cutworms, the caterpillars of some of our common moths or millers, or by the grub of the cockchafer or May beetle. But of late two new enemies have appeared upon the scene which demand a few remarks, since, should they become generally troublesome, the profits of the strawberry crop would be much diminished. One of them is a leaf-roller, a small green caterpillar which rolls up the leaves and fastens the opening blossoms into a ball with silken threads, and living within consumes them. These are the progeny of a small yellowish moth, who lays her eggs upon the plants quite early in the spring, so that the caterpillars become nearly full grown, and capable of most mischief, just at the time when the plant is coming into full flower. On one patch we examined the past season the damage from this cause alone would be moderately computed at half the crop. We have also observed this insect in several localities on the wild strawberry. The other is a borer, the issue of a still smaller brown moth, who lays her eggs on the crown of the plant late in July or early in August, which soon hatch into small reddish caterpillars, which burrow through the heart of the plant in various directions, through the fall and winter, either killing it outright, or weakening it so much that it sends up in spring only puny barren shoots from about the base. Late in May, when the leaf roller is active and full of mischief, this twin brother in the work of destruction sleeps quietly in chrysalis, appearing in the winged state about the middle of July. The following remedies are suggested—Dusting with fresh air slaked lime, or with soot, or watering with hellebore, mixed as for the currant worm. These would certainly be of service, but whether they would singly or jointly entirely meet the case is a matter of doubt.

THE CURRANT.

Of these we have red, white, and black, varying in foliage and fruit and time of ripening, all requiring a rich soil, well worked and manured, to produce fine crops of large fruit.

They may all be propagated by cuttings, which are best made in the fall, tied in bundles and buried under ground during winter, and planted in spring. The young bushes of one or two years' growth should be planted out in rows, from five to six feet apart, and four feet in the rows. The pruning and management of the red and white currant is somewhat different from that required for the black. The fruit of the former is mainly produced on wood that is two or three years old, hence in pruning the new wood may be shortened considerably to induce the formation of strong fruit spurs; in the black variety the fruit is produced from one year old wood as well as from small spur-like shoots from the older, which should be borne in mind in pruning, so that a sufficient amount of wood of last year's growth be left to insure a full crop of fruit. In both cases a portion of the old wood should be removed from time to time, as well some of the shoots or suckers, when they are likely to become crowded, so as to keep the head open and admit light and air to the centre of the bush. The stool or bush form is the natural mode of growth for the currant, and is less trouble, and, we believe, far better than the method sometimes recommended of growing in tree form with a single stock. The chief objection to the latter is that should the currant borer visit this single stem the bush is lost, for the small hollowed trunk would necessarily break from its weight of foliage.

Varieties—The following are some of the best in cultivation.

Red Dutch—Fruit large, deep red, rich and good, bunches long and tapering, a vigorous grower and very productive, an old and well known sort.

Victoria—Fruit large, bright red, acid, but of good flavour, bunches very long and tapering, very productive.

Cherry—Fruit very large, dark red, acid, only second in quality, bunches vary much in size, this is the largest red currant in cultivation.

Versailles—Very closely resembling the Cherry, by some thought to be identical.

Prince Albert—Fruit large, bright red, rather acid, not rich in flavour, very productive, later than most of the other varieties, for which it is chiefly valued.

White Grape—Fruit large, yellowish white, transparent, juicy, moderately sweet and rich, bunches medium size, habit vigorous, very productive, the best white currant.

White Dutch—Fruit very similar in appearance and quality to the White Grape, but somewhat smaller.

Black Naples—This variety has now almost entirely superseded the old English black. It is very large, black, sweet, with a peculiar musky flavour, bunches medium size, loose, a vigorous grower and productive.

Insects—There are several insect enemies, affecting chiefly the red and white varieties, with which almost every currant grower has to wage continuous battle, and so troublesome have they become of late that the culture of these valuable fruits has been sadly interfered with, many having given it up almost in despair. First in its destructive powers we should place the currant borer, a small whitish grub with brown head and legs, which lives in the stems of the bushes, burrowing up and down, making them so hollow and weak as to be liable to break with every wind. The parent of this worm is a pretty little clear winged moth (*Egeria tipuliformis*) something like a wasp, with three gold bands across its body. The moths appear about the middle of June, flying in the day-time only, depositing their eggs singly near the buds, where they soon hatch into small worms, which eat their way to the middle of the stem, and there enter on their career of destruction. When mature they are about half an inch long; they live in the stems through the winter, change to chrysalis early in the spring, appearing as moths in June again. These can best be kept within bounds by carefully removing in spring every stem found to be hollow, and burning it.

The caterpillar of a geometric moth (*Ellopiæ ribearia*) called a measuring worm, feeds on the leaves, when numerous stripping the bushes bare. Its colour is yellowish, dotted with black, with its sides streaked with white. It is about an inch long when full grown, and has its feet placed at each extremity of its body, so that in moving it loops itself up at every step. The moth from which this worm is produced is a delicate-looking creature, measuring about an inch across the wings, which are yellowish in colour, spotted with pale brown; the spots being arranged into one or two irregular bands extending across the wings. The eggs are usually deposited in May, but sometimes later. The worms are found during the month of June, and occasionally in July. The best remedies are hellebore and hand-picking.

The Gooseberry Saw-fly (*Nematus ventricosus*) also deposits its eggs on the currant leaves, and proves usually a much greater pest than the measuring worm. The perfect insect is a small fly nearly as big as a common house-fly, which appears early in spring, and deposits its eggs along the ribs on the under side of the new leaves as soon as they are sufficiently expanded. These speedily change to small green worms dotted with black, which at once begin to devour the leaves. They grow rapidly and are often so numerous as to strip a bush entirely bare in a few days. When fully grown they are about three fourth of an inch long, and at their last moult lose their black dots, appearing in uniform pale yellowish green. They spin a small, tough, papery-looking cocoon, sometimes at or under the surface of the ground, at other times attached to the leaves or stems of the bush, from which the perfect insect escapes early in July. There are two regular broods during the season, and often a few odd specimens appear out of season, between times, so that constant vigilance is necessary to insure successful resistance to their repeated onslaughts. A ready means of destruction we have in powdered hellebore; an ounce of this well mixed with a pail of water, and applied with a watering-pot, clears the bushes effectually in a very short time.

A green worm occasionally affects the fruit, drawing the berries together in a bunch, fastening them with silken threads, and consuming their contents. This, however, is seldom met with, excepting on the gooseberry, and needs only a passing notice. Where they prove troublesome we can suggest nothing better than hand-picking.

[During the past year, this worm has been very abundant and destructive to the red and white currant, as well as the gooseberry. It has also affected the black currant in our own garden, where fully one third of the crop has been thus destroyed. It is the offspring of a small moth, *Pempelia grossularia*, which, when its wings are expanded, measures nearly an inch. Its fore wings are long and narrow, and pale grey in color, streaked and dotted with brown—its hind wings dusky. The moth appears during the latter part of April, and deposits its eggs singly on the fruit, almost as soon as it is formed. The egg soon hatches into a minute grub, which burrows into the fruit, and as it grows larger draws together three or four, or more of the berries, and fastening them with silken threads—devours their substance at its leisure; making but one hole in a berry, and that but barely large enough to admit its body. When disturbed, it wriggles itself out of this hole backwards and drops to the ground, or hangs suspended near the ground by a silken thread attached to the berry. The fruit is soon discolored and withered.

When full grown, the grub measures in length three-fourths of an inch, and is of a pale shining green color, with sometimes a yellowish, at others, a reddish tint. The head is small, pale brown, and the next segment behind the head, has a pale brown patch above. When ready to change to chrysalis, which is usually about the middle of June, it drops from the bush, and forms a little silken cocoon amongst leaves and rubbish, on, or just below the surface of the ground, where it undergoes the change, and remains inactive till the following spring, when the moth again appears.]

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE NOXIOUS INSECTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PREPARED FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS AND FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS OF
ONTARIO, ON BEHALF OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA,

BY

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INTRODUCTORY.

The following primary Report on some of the noxious insects of Canada has been prepared on behalf of the Entomological Society, for the Agricultural and Arts, and the Fruit Growers' Associations of Ontario. The Council of the former Society, about a twelvemonth ago, unanimously adopted the following resolution :—

“That the sum of four hundred dollars be appropriated in aid of the Entomological Society, for the ensuing year (1870), on the condition that the Society furnish an Annual Report, and form a Cabinet of Insects, useful or prejudicial to Agriculture and Horticulture, to be placed at the disposal of this Council, and that they also continue to publish their Journal.”

The Entomological Society accepted the grant on these conditions, and has endeavoured faithfully to carry out the different tasks thus imposed upon it. Its Journal—*The Canadian Entomologist*—has been published at stated intervals, and has now reached the ninth number of its second volume. The Cabinet of Noxious and Beneficial Insects is being duly prepared, but owing to the amount of time and labour required for its proper arrangement, has not yet been transferred to the rooms of the Association. The Report—the remaining condition—is herewith presented.

In order to render this Report, and those that may follow it in future years, as valuable as possible, it has been deemed advisable to take up a few special fruits, vegetables or crops, and give a complete account of the insects affecting them, rather than to treat of a larger number in a less elaborate manner. The following pages include reports on insects affecting (1) the Apple, by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune ; (2) the Grape, by Mr. W. Saunders ; (3) the Plum, by Mr. E. B. Reed ; each writer is responsible only for the statements contained in his own portion of the work. It is intended to treat of, next, the insects injurious to the wheat, potatoe, hop, and pea crops, the strawberry, currant and gooseberry, cucumber and squash, and cabbage ; and so to go on, if the work is continued and Providence permit, till the farmers, gardeners and fruit growers of this country are fully informed respecting the habits of their insect friends and foes, and the best modes of dealing with them.

As mere descriptions of insects are seldom intelligible to the general non-scientific reader, special pains have been taken to present an illustration of almost every insect referred to in the following Report ; and everyone will, no doubt, at once admit that any little value these pages may have, is greatly enhanced by the excellent wood-cuts that embellish them. Special thanks are due, and are hereby gratefully tendered, to the

Honourable George Brown, for his kind loan of many beautiful illustrations from the *Canada Farmer*, and to Mr. C. V. Riley, the accomplished State Entomologist of Missouri, for permission to obtain electrotypes of many of his admirable drawings, which are certainly the best figures of the kind as yet produced in America. An acknowledgment also must by no means be omitted of the excellent wood-cuts specially produced for these pages by Mr. Beale, a rising artist of London, Ontario, and a member of the Entomological Society. In order to relieve the limited funds of the Society from the expense incurred in procuring these illustrations, a grant of fifty dollars was kindly made by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and very recently an additional grant of more than double that amount, by the Agricultural and Arts Association.

As these Reports have been prepared by persons who are much engaged in other occupations, and who only devote to the study of Entomology what little leisure they may be able to obtain, it is trusted that due indulgence will be accorded for any imperfections or omissions that may be apparent to the reader.

C. J. S. B.

Trinity College School, Port Hope,
December 12th, 1870.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE APPLE.

BY THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A.

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| <p>1. The Apple-root Bark-louse (<i>Eriosoma pyri</i>, Fitch.)</p> <p>2. The Two-striped Borer (<i>Saperda candida</i>, Say.)</p> <p>3. The Buprestis Apple-tree Borer (<i>Chrysobothris femorata</i>, Fabr.)</p> <p>4. The Oyster-shell Bark-louse (<i>Aspidiotus conchiformis</i>, Gmélín.)</p> <p>5. The Apple-tree Pruner (<i>Stenocerus putator</i>, Peck.)</p> <p>6. The Apple-twig Borer (<i>Bostrichus bicaudatus</i>, Say.)</p> <p>7. The Apple-tree Plant-louse (<i>Aphis mali</i>, Fabr.)</p> <p>8. The Rose Beetle (<i>Macrodactylus subspinosus</i>, Fabr.)</p> <p>9. Cutworms (<i>Noctuadæ</i>.)</p> <p>10. The Apple-tree Tent Caterpillar (<i>Clisiocampa Americana</i>, Harris.)</p> | <p>11. The Forest Tent Caterpillar (<i>C. sylvatica</i>, Harris.)</p> <p>12. The White-marked Tussock Caterpillar (<i>Crygia leucostigma</i>, Sm. & Abbott.)</p> <p>13. The Yellow-necked Apple-tree Caterpillar (<i>Datana ministra</i>, Drury.)</p> <p>14. The Red-humped Apple-tree Caterpillar (<i>Notodonta concinna</i>, Sm. & Abbott.)</p> <p>15. The Fall Web-worm (<i>Hyphantria textor</i>, Harris.)</p> <p>16. The Canker-worm (<i>Anisopteryx vernata</i>, Peck.)</p> <p>17. The Cecropia Emperor Caterpillar (<i>Samia Cecropia</i>, Linn.)</p> <p>18. The Rascal Leaf-crumpler (<i>Phycita nebulo</i>, Walsh.)</p> <p>19. The Codling-worm (<i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i>, Linn.)</p> <p>20. The Apple Curculio (<i>Anthonomus quadrigibbus</i>, Say.)</p> |
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INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE APPLE.

Of all the fruits grown in Canada, none can be compared in importance to the apple, whether we consider its almost numberless varieties, its universal distribution throughout the country, its excellence in beauty and flavour, its commercial value, or its beneficial effects upon the health of the community during our protracted winters; and yet none, probably, is more liable to suffer from the attacks of insects during every stage of its growth and in every part of its organization—root and branch, trunk, leaves and fruit, wood and bark, rind, flesh and core—in each and every part it has its peculiar insect foes. To these different enemies we purpose now to direct the reader's attention, describing briefly their several characteristics, that, with the aid of our illustrations, he may be able to identify the special pests of his own orchard, and, knowing who his enemies are, take measures for their effectual repression.

AFFECTING THE ROOT.

1. THE APPLE-ROOT PLANT-LOUSE (*Eriosoma [Pemphigus] pyri*, Fitch).—In many parts of the Western States, especially in Illinois, young apple-trees are affected by a disease in the roots, produced by the attacks of a woolly Plant-louse. This minute creature works under ground, and produces upon the roots, swellings and excrescences of all sorts of

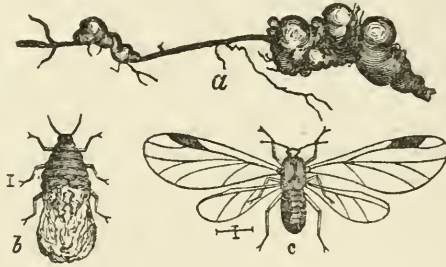


FIG. 1.

shapes and sizes; these interfere materially with the tree's supply of nourishment, and when very numerous occasion its death. Dr. Hull, of Alton, Ill., considers it "one of the worst enemies with which our apple-trees have to contend," and states that it is much more common than is generally supposed. In 1848 it was found so abundant in Chester County, Penn., that thousands of young trees had to be thrown away; and of late years it has been very injurious in many localities. It will be well, therefore, for Canadian fruit growers, and especially nurserymen, to be on the look-out for this creature, and whenever they find their trees less vigorous than they should be, and the leaves of a sickly appearance, they should examine the roots for the presence of this insect, provided there is no trace of borer or other obvious cause of disease. Though we have never heard of its working any mischief in Canada, it is yet as well that fruit growers should be warned of its existence, and be prepared to deal with it when they find it.

The Apple-root Plant-louse is a little over a tenth of an inch in length, including the closed wings, and of an opaque colour; though so very minute it may be easily recognized by the peculiar bluish-white cottony matter which it exudes from its body, and which is never met with in the case of the common apple-tree plant-louse that inhabits the leaves and the tips of the twigs. The easiest mode of getting rid of it is to drench the infested roots with hot water, which, though hot enough to destroy the life of the insect, is not injurious to the vegetable organization. (*Amer. Ent.*, Jan. 1869.) In the case of young trees that are being transplanted, these insects may be destroyed by dipping the roots in strong soap suds or tobacco water.

AFFECTING THE TRUNK.

2. THE TWO-STRIPED BORER (*Saperda bivittata*, Say).—This insect and the species that follows are among the worst foes of the apple that we have in this country. Their attacks are so insidious and the damage they inflict is so great; they both work in the wood of the trees, usually in the trunk, though the latter, as we have observed, occasionally in the branches also. The Two-striped Borer is only found in certain districts of the country, but it is to be feared that it will ere long spread throughout the length and breadth of it. It is very common in the Niagara district of this Province, and in many parts of the Province of Quebec, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cities of Montreal and Quebec (*Couper, Can. Nat.*, vii. 278); we have never met with it, however, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, nor has it been taken in the neighbourhood of London, Ont. It is very destructive in many parts of the United States, attacking the quince, pear, mountain-ash and hawthorn as well as the apple. Mr. Riley (*First Missouri Report*, p. 43) states that he has invariably found it more abundant in trees grow-

ing on high land than in those growing on low land, and that it is worse in ploughed orchards than in those which are seeded down to grass.



FIG. 2.

The accompanying figure represents the insect in its larva or grub state, and in its perfect condition as a winged beetle. The larva when full grown is about an inch in length, and less than a quarter of an inch in thickness. It is of a pale yellow or whitish colour, with a brownish polished head, and deep black jaws; it is destitute of legs, but is enabled to move in its burrows by the contraction and expansion of its segments. The perfect insect is a pale brown beetle with two chalky-white longitudinal stripes running from the head to the apex of the wing-covers; the underside, legs and antennæ are also white. It makes its appearance in June and July, but is seldom seen, as it usually remains in concealment during the day, and flies only at night. The females deposit their eggs upon the bark of the tree near the base of the trunk, or collar as it is termed. From the eggs are soon hatched out tiny whitish grubs, which penetrate the bark and leave a hole so

minute that it soon closes up. For the first year the grub feeds only upon the sap-wood, in which it excavates a round smooth cavity immediately beneath the bark, generally nearly filled, when opened, with the sawdust-like castings of the worm. These castings may very frequently be observed extruded from the burrow and on the ground at the base of the tree; whenever they are noticed search should at once be made for the borer within. As this borer does not occur in any part of Canada in which we have resided, we have had but little opportunity of investigating its habits, we therefore quote the following excellent account from our friend Mr. Beadle's Prize Essay on the Apple (*Fruit Growers' Report* 1868, p. 172): "When the grub has become about half-grown it ceases to cast the dust out of its cavity, and proceeds to fill it up, at the same time boring a passage or gallery upwards into the heart of the tree. This gallery is continued upwards, of varying length, sometimes not more than two inches, and sometimes twelve inches, and is gradually brought outwards again to the bark of the tree, but not through it. When the grub has completed this gallery, it turns round and returns to that part which is nearest to the heart of the tree; this part it now enlarges by tearing off the fibre from the walls, and with this fibre carefully and securely closes the entrance, so that if some insect enemy should find its way through the hole in the bark at the collar into the chamber where it passed the first part of its life, that enemy could not enter the gallery to its present abode. Meanwhile it crowds its sawdust-like castings into the upper extremity of the gallery against the bark, thus, at the same time, diminishing the danger of attack from that quarter, and keeping its chamber tidy. Having thus perfected its arrangements, it again turns round so as to have its head upward, passes the winter in a torpid state, and in the spring casts off its skin and becomes a pupa, from which in June the perfect insect hatches, climbs to the upper end of the gallery, tears away the fine sawdust, gnaws a hole through the bark and creeps forth." When several of these borers are at work in the same tree, their excavations approach each other so closely as often to girdle the tree and cause its destruction.

Many modes have been proposed for the destruction of this noxious insect, some of them essentially absurd, such as plugging up the holes in the trees which are made by the beetle when taking his departure from the scene of his early life, after he has finished his work of mischief. The simplest and most effectual remedies are: (1) the application of soap (cold made soft soap is especially recommended) to the trunk of the tree early in June and again in July; rub it well over, especially near the base of the trunk, and place a portion in the fork of the tree that it may be washed down into the crevices of the bark by the rains. (2) If the Borer has already taken up his abode in the tree, cut into his burrows with a sharp knife and get him out; his presence may generally be detected near the collar of the tree by the discoloration of the bark and by the saw-dust castings. This is the most effectual, and by no means difficult remedy; much benefit, however, may also be derived from washing this part of the tree with lye, or any strong alkaline solution, which will penetrate the interstices of the bark and kill any young grubs that may be commencing to make their way inwards. The trees should be carefully examined—

especially if young and not long planted out—at different times during the year, as well as in the spring.

3. THE BUPRESTIS APPLE-TREE BORER (*Chrysobothris femorata*, Fabr.)—Though the apple-trees in many portions of Canada possess an immunity from the attacks of the Two-striped Borer, there are few, if any, localities where more or less damage is not inflicted by the Buprestis Borer, whose habits are very similar, and equally destructive. Like the preceding, it is the larva of a beetle, but of a totally different family; the former belongs to the long-horned beetles (*Cerambycidae*), distinguished by their long-jointed antennæ, while this is a Buprestian, belonging to a family (*Buprestidae*) whose members have very small and inconspicuous antennæ, and are remarkable for their brilliant metallic colours. As may be seen in the accompanying illustrations, the grub of the former (Fig. 2) is thick and cylindrical, while that of the latter (Fig. 3) is flattened, and especially distinguished by the broadness of the fore part of its body. The parent insect is represented at the right hand side of the illustration (Fig. 3). By bearing these figures in mind; the reader will find no difficulty in distinguishing the one pest from the other, should he be unfortunate enough to be troubled with either of them.



FIG. 3.

The natural history of the Buprestis Borer may be briefly related as follows:—The egg is deposited by the female beetle in the chinks and crevices of the bark some time during the early part of summer; from this the young grub soon hatches, and works his way into the soft sap-wood immediately beneath. Here he eats away, while the cavity inside becomes larger and larger, and he increases in size himself, gradually working upwards until he becomes pretty well grown, when he bores into the solid heart of the wood, and forms a flattish burrow, corresponding to his own flat form. Some assert that this borer never leaves the sap-wood, to go into the harder interior; but we have several times cut them out of the very centre of the trunk of a young apple-tree, while others were at work nearer the surface. When several attack the same tree, as they generally do, their burrows, of course, approach very near each other, and oftentimes so practically girdle it as to cause its speedy death; in any case, they very much injure its vitality, and bring on decay. We know, indeed, of two young orchards, where more than half of the trees have been greatly injured by this insect, while some were killed outright; and we have heard of a number of others that were similarly affected. In the spring of the year the grub assumes its pupa or quiescent state, and comes out as a perfect beetle in the end of June, or during July, when—unlike the previous species, which loves concealment—it may be found basking on the tree-trunks in the hot sunshine. It is very lively when danger threatens, and will take wing in an instant if an attempt be made to catch it. Its blackish-brown colour, and rough surface above, so much resemble the bark of the tree, that it would easily escape the notice of ordinary observers; but beneath it is of a beautifully burnished dark copper colour, looking as if made of metal, and under the wing-covers it is bluish green. The Two-striped Borer attacks the trees, as a rule, only near the root, though occasionally at the fork above; the Buprestis Borer is not so particular as to his locality, but attacks the whole trunk, and sometimes the limbs. They both prefer young trees, probably because the bark is thinner, and more easily penetrated by the young grub.

The presence of the grub in the tree may be detected by the discoloration of the bark, and its flattened, dried appearance. All such spots should be opened with a knife, and the inmate ruthlessly butchered on the spot. In young orchards all the trees should be carefully examined two or three times during the year, especially in early spring, and in the autumn, and all affected ones be promptly treated with an application of the knife. This, however, is a somewhat slow and tedious process: it is much easier to prevent the attacks of the insect than to get rid of him when he has once affected a lodgment. An excellent mode of doing this is by the application of soap, as recommended above in the case of the Two-striped Borer, only remembering that the whole trunk is liable to attack, and must therefore be soaped, and not merely the portion above the collar. Mr. Riley states (1st Missouri Report, p. 47) that "it attacks not only the apple, but the soft maple, oak, peach, and is said to attack a variety of other forest trees; though, since the larvæ of the family to which it belongs, all bear a striking resemblance to each other, it

is possible that this particular species has been accused of more than it deserves." Dr. Fitch states that the natural food-plant of this borer is the white oak, and that the destruction of the forests caused it to make use of the apple and peach; this, however, is probably a mistake arising from the similarity of the larvæ of different species.

Man's efforts for the extermination of this borer are greatly aided by the labours of several species of Woodpeckers, which tap over the surface of the trees, and, detecting the presence of the grub by the hollow sound, soon open out his burrow, and draw out the rascal with their long, sharp-pointed tongue. The vulgar name of Sap-suckers applied to these birds should be discountenanced as much as possible, for they are physically incapable of sucking out the sap of trees, the structure of their beak and tongue being especially adapted for the procurement of their natural food, borers and other insects, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration.

On this subject we cannot refrain from quoting the remarks of the celebrated Ornithologist, Wilson, the truth of which we have frequently verified:—"Of all our Woodpeckers, none rid the apple trees of so many vermin as this (the Downy

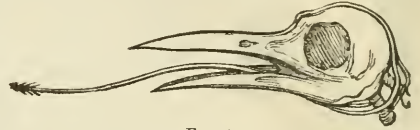


FIG. 4.

Woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*, Linn.), digging off the moss which the negligence of the proprietor had suffered to accumulate, and probing every crevice. In fact, the orchard is his favourite resort in all seasons, and his industry is unequalled and almost incessant. In the fall he is particularly fond of boring the apple trees for insects, digging a circular hole through the bark, just sufficient to admit his bill; after that a second, third, &c., in pretty regular horizontal circles round the body of the tree; these parallel circles of holes are often not more than an inch or an inch and a half apart. From nearly the surface of the ground up to the first fork, and sometimes far beyond it, the whole bark of many apple trees is perforated in this way, so as to appear as if made by successive discharges of buck-shot, and our little Woodpecker is the principal perpetrator of this supposed mischief; I say supposed, for, so far from these perforations of the bark being ruinous, they are not only harmless, but, I have good reason to believe, really beneficial to the health and fertility of the tree. In more than fifty orchards which I have myself carefully examined, those trees which were marked by the Woodpecker (for some trees they never touch, perhaps because not penetrated by insects) were uniformly the most thriving, and seemingly the most productive. Many of these were upwards of sixty years old, their trunks completely covered with holes, while the branches were broad, luxuriant, and loaded with fruit. The most common opinion is, that they bore the tree to suck the sap, and so destroy its vegetation, though pine and other resinous trees, on the juices of which it is not pretended they feed, are often found equally perforated. Besides, the early part of spring is the season when the sap flows most abundantly, whereas, it is only during the months of September, October and November that Woodpeckers are seen so indefatigably engaged in orchards, probing every crack and crevice, boring through the bark, and, what is worth remarking, chiefly on the south and south-west sides of the tree, for the eggs and larvæ deposited there by the countless swarms of summer insects. Here, then, is a whole species, I may say genus, of birds, which Providence seems to have formed for the protection of our fruit and forest trees from the ravages of vermin, which every day destroy millions of those noxious insects that would otherwise blast the hopes of the husbandman; and yet they are proscribed by those who ought to have been their protectors, and incitements and rewards are held out for their destruction." In some parts of the Western States, it is said that great damage is done to orchards by the Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (*S. varius*, Baird), but Dr. Bryant (*Pro. Boston, Soc. Nat. His.*, x, 91) states that he examined the stomachs of six specimens forwarded from Wisconsin, in all of which were found portions of the inner bark of the apple tree, but they also contained a much greater quantity of insects; "in one bird there were two larvæ of a boring beetle, so large that there was not room for both in the stomach at once, and one remained in the lower part of the œsophagus. If these were the larvæ of the Saperda, as is probable, they would do more damage than twenty Woodpeckers, and I sincerely hope that these birds are not to be exterminated, unless it is clearly demonstrated that the injury caused by the destruction of the bark is not more than compensated by their destruction of noxious insects."

AFFECTING THE BRANCHES.



FIG. 5.

4. THE OYSTER-SHELL BARK-LOUSE (*Aspidiotus conchiformis* Gmélín).—Although there are two species of Bark-lice that affect the apple in the northern United States, there is only one, so far as we are aware, that is injurious in Canada. The other, which is called Harris' Bark-louse (*A. Harrisii*, Walsh), is often very destructive in Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Illinois and Missouri, and is occasionally met with further north. We are not very likely to be troubled with it in this country, but yet it is well that we should know the difference between it and the other more common species. "The colour of the scale is dirty white, and its form is irregular, being usually egg-shaped; but however variable in outline, it is always quite flat and causes the infested tree to wear the appearance shown in the accompanying wood-cut (Fig. 5); while the minute eggs which are found under it in winter time are invariably blood-red or lake-red."—(Riley)

The other species, which infests our apple-trees in all parts of the Dominion, is named the Oyster-shell Bark-louse (*A. conchiformis*, Gmélín), from the shape of the scale, which is always like that of the oyster-shell; it is of an ashen-gray colour, the same hue as that of the bark, and in winter and early spring covers a number of white eggs—not red as in the preceding species. The shape of the scale and the colour of the eggs form ready and apparent distinctions between the two species, so that there is no danger of mistaking them.



FIG. 6.

A comparison of Fig. 6, which represents a twig covered with the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, with Fig. 5, representing the other species, will show the reader the distinction more satisfactorily than any words of ours. Our Canadian species (which, by the way, like so many others of our most injurious insects, is an importation from Europe,) passes its life in the following manner:—About the end of August or beginning of September, the mother insect lays a quantity of very minute eggs beneath a scale that she has already formed in some, as yet, unaccountable way; some entomologists incorrectly say that this scale is the body of the gravid female covering and protecting the eggs, others, with more probability, that it is an exudation from her body. Having completed this work, she dies; but the eggs remain under the scale, which, as we have seen, very much resembles an oyster-shell in shape, all through the winter until the following spring. About the first week in June, or later, according to the season, the eggs hatch and produce a number of excessively small plant-lice (Fig. 7-2) which, on the first subsequent hot day, leave the protection of the scale, and spread over the branches of the tree, attacking especially the soft terminal twigs. For a few days they possess the power of moving about, but after they once select a spot on the tree and begin to suck the sap

there, they never move again, but remain as stationary and as much fixtures as if they were twigs themselves. After a time each one becomes covered with a white waxy secretion, that issues from the body in the shape of very fine delicate threads (Fig. 7-3). This

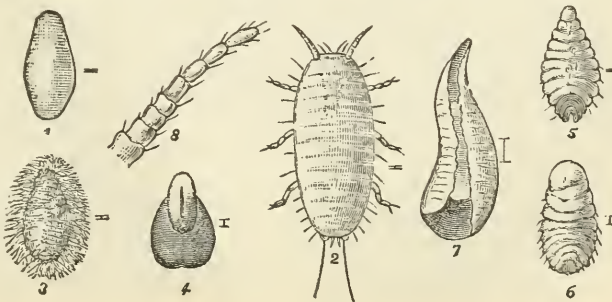


FIG. 7.
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secretion disappears after a few days, and leaves the creature covered with a pale brown scale; in about a week's time a fresh secretion arises from the posterior end, and assumes an oval form, giving the creature the form represented in Fig. 7-4.* After another ten days or a fortnight another plate is secreted, larger than the two others together; and at the end of July or beginning of August, its whole growth appears to be completed; and on lifting up the scale, thus formed in three successive portions, but now united into one (Fig. 7-7), the louse may be seen snugly ensconced and protected from the world without. Here in due time it lays its eggs, and finally dies; leaving the seed of another generation to take its place. We have thus far been describing the female insect, but we have no description to give of the male, for the simple reason that no male has as yet been ever discovered. Judging from analogy, he is probably furnished with wings, but his intervention, as in the case of the Aphides, is perhaps not required for many successive generations, if, indeed, the whole race be not hermaphrodite, that is, consisting of but one sex which unites the functions of both.

Such being the history of this insect, it is plain, and it has been proved by experiment, that the only time to successfully apply remedies for it is during the short period that intervenes between the emergence of the young insect and the formation of its new scale. It can then be destroyed by rubbing the affected branches with a stiff brush, or by washing them with a strong solution of soap; but these remedies are of but little use except at that particular time, namely, early in June, as it is difficult to make a solution penetrate the scale, and so destroy the creature beneath. Much, however, can be done by scraping off the scales from the limbs of the trees in spring, or indeed, at any time of the year. In setting out a new orchard great care should be exercised in the inspection of the young trees; by then getting rid of all the scales that may be found attached to a tree, its future immunity from this pest may be, as a rule, relied upon. Mr. Beadle, in his Prize Essay already referred to (p. 173), states that "the best remedy for these insects seems to be a sort of paint, made by boiling leaf tobacco in strong lye, until it becomes an impalpable pulp, and then mixing it with cold-made soft-soap (which is ropy, not the jelly-like soap), until it is about as thick as paint is usually applied; with a paint-brush apply it to all parts of the tree where these Bark-lice are found, before the buds swell in the spring. If this be carefully and thoroughly done, the bark-lice will be surely killed, and the tree will make a thrifty growth." In the *Canada Farmer* for August, 1869, (p. 296), Mr. J. Glover, of St. Thomas, relates how he saved two apple-trees from destruction by bark-lice by dashing over them early in the winter, a quantity of lye that remained after soap-making. We may quote our remarks upon his letter:—"Strong alkaline solutions are always considered the best remedy for these and similar pests, but a difficulty in applying them is that, when strong enough to destroy insect life, they are apt to destroy vegetable life as well. By using lye, however, when there are no leaves or opening buds to be injured, good appears to be effected. The reason we limit the application of a solution of soap to the short period during which the bark-lice are unprotected by their usual scale, is because it is so difficult to get any solution that will penetrate the hard scale, and reach the eggs that are under it in winter, and the louse in summer."

Although artificial remedies are thus few in number, and not very satisfactory in application, nature—happily for the fruit-grower—furnishes us with much better ones, that require no trouble on our part, except the performance of the negative duty of letting them alone. One of these is a very minute mite (*Acarus*), that devours immense quantities of the eggs and young of the Bark-louse. Another consists of the many varieties of Lady-birds (or Lady-bugs, as they are often improperly and unpleasantly termed), especially one called the Twice-wounded Lady-bird (*Chilocerus bivulnerus*, Muls.). This useful insect is of a deep, shining, black colour, with a blood-red spot (whence its name) on each wing-cover,

* These figures (from Riley's 1st Rep. Miss.) are highly magnified, the hair lines at the sides show the natural sizes. 1. Egg; its natural size is scarcely the one-hundredth part of an inch. 2. Larva, as it appears when running over the twigs; natural size 1-100 inch. 3. Its appearance after becoming stationary. 4. Appearance of the scale after the second secretion takes place. 5. Form of the louse (ventral view) after losing its members. 6. Form of the louse (ventral view) when full grown, and just about to deposit. 7. Fully formed louse, as it appears from the under side, when raised. 8. Highly-magnified antenna of larva, showing the joints.



FIG. 8.

and is about the size and shape of a split pea. It is represented, magnified, in Fig. 8, the hair-line at the side showing the natural size. Fig. 9 represents its larva, which is a dark grey prickly creature, extremely active and voracious in its habits. Its pupa may often be found on the trunks of all sorts of trees, partly covered and surrounded by the prickly larva-skin. This fruit-growers' friend, and all the other species of Lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*), should never be destroyed, but always cherished and protected to the utmost.



FIG. 9.

5. THE APPLE-TREE PRUNER (*Stenocerus putator*, Peck ; *S. villosus*, Fab.).—At a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, held at St. Catharines in July, 1866, a portion of an apple-tree branch, that had been cut off by some insect, was exhibited by Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, Ont. After the meeting, the specimen was forwarded to us for examination. We found, upon cutting into the branch, which had been neatly severed by some insect, that the culprit was a long, cylindrical grub, who was quietly concealed in his burrow, from which he had evidently no expectation of emerging into daylight till ready to issue forth as a perfect beetle. From the appearance of the grub, as well as of the burrow, we were led to believe the insect to be a specimen of the Pruner Stag-beetle (*Stenocerus putator*, Peck), which has for some time been known to attack oak trees, and which, Dr. Fitch (3rd Rep., N. Y., p. 12,) states, occasionally affects apple trees also.



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

The larva, or grub (Fig. 11), of the apple-tree Pruner is a little over half an inch in length when full grown, and about a seventh of an inch in breadth across the neck, which is its thickest part, and from which it tapers gradually backwards. The head is small and black, the neck and remaining segments of the body, yellowish white, with some slight blackish markings. The segments, or rings, are thirteen in number (including the head), as is usual amongst all larvæ, but the last two are frequently concealed in the one before them, the insect apparently assisting its progression by drawing them in and out. It has six very minute legs, attached to the anterior

segments. From this larval state, it turns into a somewhat active pupa (Fig. 12) in the spring of the year, and completes its final transformation into a beetle in the month of June. It is then a cylindrical beetle (Fig. 10), of a dull black colour, with brownish wing-covers; the antennæ in the male are longer than the body, and in the female, equal to it. The whole body is covered with short, close gray hairs, which, from being denser in some places than in others, form spots on the thorax and elytra; its total length varies from half an inch to three-fifths. The above illustrations represent the female beetle (Fig. 10); the larva, magnified (Fig. 11); and the pupa, enclosed in its burrow, also magnified (Fig. 12).

The peculiar habits and instincts of this insect render it one of the most curious and interesting that we have. The following is an account of them, that we gave in the *Canada Farmer* at the time above referred to: The parent beetle, with a view to provide soft and easily masticated food for the tender jaws of the infant grub, lays its eggs in the green, fresh growth of a twig proceeding from a moderate sized limb. The young worm, immediately upon its exit from the egg, burrows down into the centre of the twig, and consumes all the soft, pulpy matter of which it is composed. By the time it reaches the main branch, it has become sufficiently matured to be able to feed upon the strong meat of the hardwood, and accordingly makes its way into the branch, leaving the hollowed twig to gradually wither and drop off. It now eats its way downwards a short distance (half an inch in the specimen before us), through the middle of the branch, and proceeds deliberately to cut off its connection with the tree, and make its way to the earth by the shortest pos-

sible route. This, however, is a rather delicate operation, and requires the exertion of all the insect's wonderful instinctive skill; for were it to gnaw too much of the wood away, the branch would break during the proceeding, and probably crush the workman to death. But with admirable forethought and precision, it leaves the bark and just enough woody fibres untouched to sustain the branch until it has time to make good its retreat into its burrow, the opening of which it carefully stops up with gnawed fragments of wood. "But," as Dr. Fitch relates, "the most astonishing part of this feat remains to be noticed. The limb which he cuts off is sometimes only a foot in length, and is consequently quite light; sometimes ten feet long, laden with leaves, and quite heavy. A man, by carefully inspecting the length of the limb, the size of the branches, and the amount of the foliage growing upon them, could judge how far it should be severed to insure its being afterwards broken by the winds. But this worm is imprisoned in a dark cell, only an inch or two long, in the interior of the limb. How is it possible for this creature, therefore, to know the weight and length of the limb, and how far it should be cut asunder? A man, moreover, on cutting a number of limbs of different lengths so far that they will be broken by the winds, will find that he has often miscalculated, and that several of the limbs do not break off as he designed they should. This little worm, however, never makes a mistake of this kind. If the limb be short, it severs all the woody fibres, leaving it hanging only by the bark; if it be longer, a few of the woody fibres on the upper side are left uncut, in addition to the bark. If it be very long and heavy, not more than three-fourths of the wood will be severed. With such consummate skill does this philosophical little carpenter vary his proceedings to meet the circumstances of his situation in each particular case!"

Having performed this operation successfully, and closed its hole, that the jarring of the branch when it falls to the ground may not shake it out, the grub retreats to where it first entered the limb, and goes on eating up through the heart for about six inches or a foot, and this it does both before and after the branch reaches the ground. The object of this amputating process it is difficult for us to understand fully, but we may imagine that it is for two purposes: first, as regards the insect itself, that it may the more effectually escape the attacks of woodpeckers and other foes, and be less exposed to the winter frosts; secondly, that the tree may receive the benefit of a pruning of its growth, which in its natural state might be too exuberant. Thus wonderful and varied are the checks and counter-checks that the Almighty imposes upon his works; to each one there is laid down the law, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further!"

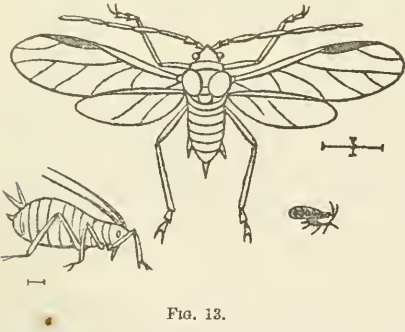
The obvious remedy for these singular insects, when they attack fruit or other valuable trees, is to gather up the fallen limbs and burn them, before the grub has time to complete his transformations into the perfect state.

6. THE APPLE TWIG-BORER (*Bostrichus bicaudatus*, Say).—Besides the above mentioned insects, the branches, or rather twigs, of the apple-tree have as a foe a small cylindrical beetle called the Twig-borer. It is frequently injurious in Illinois, Missouri and other States, but has not yet made its appearance in Canada; we shall therefore dismiss it in a few words. "It preys upon the twigs of good sized trees, boring in just above a bud, and working downwards through the pith in a cylindrical burrow for the space of one or two inches. The male is distinguished from the female by having two little thorns projecting from the hind end of its body, and both males and females are found in these burrows, and always with their heads downwards, showing that they bore the hole, not in the larva state like other borers, but in the perfect beetle state. Neither can they bore these holes as a breeding place for their future larvæ; for no larvæ have ever been found therein. Evidently, therefore, they must bore them as a means of supplying themselves with food."—(*Am. Ent.*, 1, 206.) Dr. Fitch states that this insect occurs from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, and has been common of late years in the orchards of Michigan and Illinois; we must not be surprised, then, to find it some day in the western parts of Ontario. Mr. Zimmerman, of Cameron, Mo., states that they work during the months of August, September and October, on both pear, cherry and apple-trees; and that he has found sometimes as many as ten twig-borers on a single two or three year old tree. The twigs thus injured usually break off with the wind.

AFFECTING THE LEAVES.

7. THE APPLE-TREE PLANT-LOUSE (*Aphis Mali*,^f Fabr.).—Every one who cultivates a single foot of land, or even grows a house-plant in a pot, must know what a Plant-louse is like, for they are to be found at one time or another, we may safely say, upon every kind of ordinary plant that exists in this country. The good wife who tends with anxious care her geranium or fuchsia in the cottage window, knows full well how mysteriously the little green pests come back on her plants, in spite of frequent washings with soap-suds or smokings with the old man's pipe; the gardener knows how the same minute creatures suck the juices of the majority of his vegetables and plants, and what a very plague they oftentimes are in the conservatory; and the fruit grower must assuredly have noticed the curled up leaves of his currant-bushes all alive beneath with a loathsome mass of these insects, or the blackened tips of the young shoots of his apple-trees, whose shrivelled leaves swarm on the underside with myriads of tiny greenish lice. But few, perhaps, can tell why it is that they are so numerous, and appear in such thousands on a plant that a few days before seemed perfectly free from their attack. The reason is because they are so astonishingly productive. From a single female plant-louse, of an ordinary species, Mr. Curtis has calculated that there may be produced in seven generations the tremendous number of 720 millions of descendants, each one of whom possesses a similar fecundity. In the case of the grain-louse, Dr. Fitch states that "a single one produces four daily, and these become equally prolific when they are three days old; thus her descendants in twenty days will number upwards of two millions, and will increase at the rate of a million daily!" No wonder, then, that they appear as if by magic where none were noticed before.

The aphid or plant-louse of the apple belongs to the same order of insects (*Homoptera*) as the bark-louse that we have already considered. Early in the spring, as soon as the buds begin to expand, this tiny insect, with multitudes of its fellows, emerges from the almost microscopically minute egg that has remained all winter in some crevice of the bark. It at once attaches itself to some tender leaf, bud or stem, and there employs its life in sucking out the juices of the tree.



It is of a pale greenish colour, and somewhat less than a tenth of an inch in length. The accompanying illustration (fig. 13) of a greatly magnified winged male and wingless female, shows the structure and shape of the insect; its beak, which proceeds from the under side of the head, is here hidden from the view in the male, but can be seen in the female. Strange as it may appear, all the plant-lice hatched from the eggs are females, and these in less than a fortnight arrive at maturity, and commence giving birth to living young, which are also females. Every day, during its brief life of about a month, it produces two or three young ones, which in their turn arrive at maturity and in-

crease the population in the same ratio. As long as the summer lasts no males are produced, the original fecundation of the females in the eggs apparently sufficing for the numerous generations that follow; late in the autumn, however, winged males are born, and these, uniting with the females, become the parents of the eggs for the following year. Their natural history is thus most strange, and contrary to all experience in other orders of insects.

Almost all the different species of plant-lice secrete a sweetish fluid called honey-dew, which is ejected from the two projecting horns, or nectaries, on each side of the abdomen behind. This fluid, when it falls upon the leaves and branches beneath a colony of these insects, evaporates and forms a sweet glutinous substance upon which many insects are fond of feeding. The ants particularly are fond of this sweetness, and not content with obtaining it as it is discharged by the aphid, they actually perform an operation upon the plant-louse, very much resembling the process of milking a cow, and cause it to discharge its sweetness for their own particular benefit.

The enormous number of these plant-lice upon the apple, and their wonderful powers of re-production, cause them oftentimes to inflict very great damage upon an orchard. In such cases it is desirable to apply a remedy if practicable. The most highly recommended remedies are: (1) Dusting the affected leaves with lime or sulphur; (2) watering them from beneath with strong soap-suds by means of a syringe or garden engine; and (3) a similar application of a strong decoction of tobacco, one pound of stems and rough

leaf being boiled in a gallon of water. The best of all remedies are, however, provided by the good Providence of the Creator, and consist of small parasitic insects which prey upon the plant-lice. The most common of these are the various species of lady-birds, both in their larval and beetle states [fig. 14 represents these two conditions of a common species, the nine-dotted lady-bird (*Coccinella Nove-*



FIG. 14.

Notata.]). The lace-winged or golden-eyed flies (*Chrysopa*), fig. 15, so called from some of their most striking characteristics. These flies have four delicate, transparent, white wings, like bits of fine lace, bright golden eyes, and a lovely green body; but though so pretty to look at, most horrible to handle, the odour they emit being of the most sickening and offensive character. Their larva (fig. 16) is equally destructive to aphides with the fly itself; the eggs curiously placed upon stalks are represented on the



FIG. 15.

right in fig. 16. Yet another friend to man and enemy to plant-lice is depicted in fig. 17; the larva of the *Syrphus* fly, which is a two-winged insect of varied colours, oftentimes resembling a wasp or hornet. Other enemies to the Aphides that may be mentioned, are dragon flies, ichneumons, &c. But for the assistance rendered by these useful insects, the plant-lice would speedily increase to such an extent as to sweep away all vege-



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.

tation from the face of the earth.

8. THE ROSE BEETLE (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*, Fabr).—Among the insects injurious to the apple in this country, Mr. Beadle includes the Rose-beetle (or “bug” as it is commonly termed); Dr. Fitch also enumerates it amongst apple-tree insects in his New York Reports. Our own acquaintance with it has, happily, been so slight, and its tastes are so omnivorous where it does occur, that we should have been inclined to place it in some other category, as for instance, under the grape insects, and leave it to our friend Mr. Saunders to deal with in his portion of this report. As it is, however, oftentimes very destructive to the leaves of the apple where it does occur, it will be well for us to give a short description of it here.

The Rose-beetle is slender in form, tapering a little towards each end, and about two-fifths of an inch in length. Its general colour is yellowish, fresh specimens being covered with a dull ochre-yellow down or bloom; when this is rubbed off, the head, thorax and under side of the body appear shining black, the wing-covers brownish-yellow, and the legs reddish-yellow. These last mentioned appendages are long and slender, and furnished with excessively long spinous feet or claws, from which peculiarity the insect derives its scientific name. Towards the end of June these beetles appear, where they occur at all, in vast numbers and continue to devour almost everything of a vegetable character that comes before them for about a month or six weeks, and then they entirely disappear till another summer comes round with a fresh horde. Before their disappearance, the females lay about thirty eggs an inch or so below the surface of the earth and these hatch out in about three weeks. The young grubs feed upon any tender roots within reach, and attain their full size before winter sets in, when they are about three-fourths of an inch long and an eighth broad, of a yellowish-white colour, with a darker head. When the autumnal frosts set in, they descend some distance into the earth to escape the danger of freezing and thawing in the winter, but on the arrival of spring they come towards the surface

again, and there form an earthen cell in which to pass the pupa state. This lasts about a month, and then they come forth as perfect beetles to do all the mischief they can during their short existence. Their whole life, in all its stages, thus lasts but a year—a period far too long, however, in the opinion of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted by them.

The only locality, where we have seen these creatures at work, is the garden at the Parsonage, Oakville; there they came in vast numbers and devoured everything—nothing appeared to come amiss to them; they were especially destructive, however, to the grape-vines. As they seem to be proof against all the ordinary remedies for injurious insects, the only method is to set to work and catch and kill them. This is easily done, as their habits are rather sluggish; a few children could soon gather thousands and speedily diminish their numbers. Much might also be effected by jarring the trees that they are on, in the cool of the morning or evening, when they are less active, and adopting the same measures that are so efficacious in the instance of the Plum Curculio.

CATERPILLARS AFFECTING THE LEAVES.

9. CUT-WORMS (*Noctuadæ*).—Fruit-growers have long observed that the buds of their trees in early spring are oftentimes eaten off and destroyed by they know not what. The mischief was attributed sometimes to birds, sometimes to winged insects or slugs, and even to late frosts; but it was not until a few years ago that the discovery was made that it was all to be ascribed to the depredations of cut-worms. As Mr. Riley has demonstrated, many species of cut-worms are very destructive to fruit trees, especially the dwarf varieties. In the spring before the leaves are expanded, these worms climb the trees at night and eat off the fruit buds, devouring the ordinary leaf buds when there are no more of the others left. At break of day they drop from the trees, and conceal themselves in the earth till night comes round again. They are more injurious on sandy soil than on clay, as the former is softer to drop upon, and more easily penetrated for concealment.

In the *Prairie Farmer* (June 1866), Mr. Cochran, on whose farm these facts were first observed, gives the following interesting account of the proceedings of these cut-worms:—

“They destroy low branched fruit trees of all kinds except the peach, feeding on the fruit buds first, the wood buds as a second choice, and preferring them to all other things, tender grape-buds and shoots (to which they are also partial) not excepted—the miller always preferring to lay her eggs near the hill or mound over the roots of the trees in the orchard; and if, as is many times the case, the trees have a spring dressing of lime or ashes with the view of preventing the May beetle's operations this will be selected with unerring instinct by the miller, thus giving her larvæ a fine warm bed to cover themselves up in during the day from the observation of their enemies. They will leave potatoes, peas, and all other young green things for the buds of the apple and the pear. The long, naked young trees of the orchard are almost exempt from their voracious attacks, but I have found them about midnight, of a dark and damp night well up in the limbs of these. The habit of the dwarf apple and pear tree however just suits their nature, and much of the complaint of those people who cannot make these tree thrive on a sandy soil has its source and foundation here, though apparently utterly unknown to the orchardist. There is no known remedy; salt has no properties repulsive to them, they burrow in it equally as quick as in lime or ashes. Tobacco, soap and other diluted washes do not even provoke them: but a tin tube 6 inches in length opened on one side and closed around the base of the tree, fitting close and entering at the lower end an inch into the earth, is what the lawyers would term an effectual esstopper to further proceedings.

If the dwarf tree branches so low from the ground as not to leave 6 inches clear of trunk between the limbs and ground, the limbs must be sacrificed to save the tree—as in two nights four or five of these pests will fully and effectually strip a four or five year old dwarf of every fruit and wood bud, and often when the tree is green utterly denude it of its foliage. I look upon them as an enemy to the orchard more fatal than the

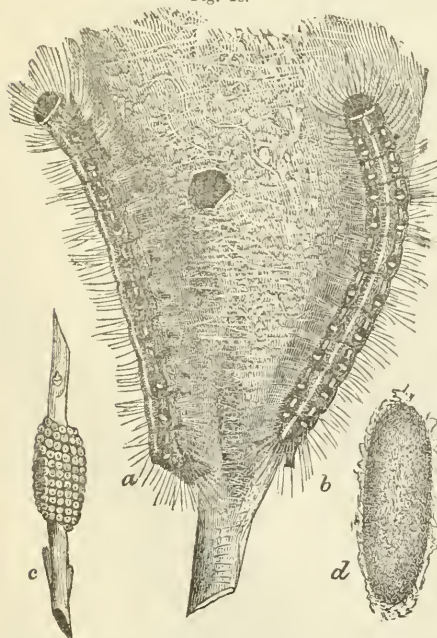
canker-worm when left to themselves, but, fortunately for mankind, more easily headed off."

Cut-worms, as most of our readers are, no doubt, well aware, are those dirty, greasy-looking caterpillars that are such a plague to gardeners in spring and early summer, from their habit of cutting off at night close to the surface of the ground, the young cauliflower, cabbage and tomato plants, early peas, many flowers, such as stocks, balsams, &c., and, in fact almost any tender young plant. There are a large number of species of these insects, all pretty much alike in their larval or caterpillar state. They turn into those common, dull brown and greyish moths that are so numerous in summer evenings about one's lamp or candle, and which may often be found hiding in the morning about the shutters or in crevices of the windows. The plan recommended above, in Mr. Cochran's observations, is probably the simplest and most efficacious for keeping them off our apple and other fruit trees; much might be done also by jarring off and destroying the worms at night. Any one desiring full particulars, with descriptions, of these insects and the moths into which they turn, will find an elaborate account in Mr. Riley's *First Report on the Noxious Insects of Missouri*.

10 and 11. TENT CATERPILLARS.—(*Clisiocampa Americana*, Harris, and *C. Sylvatica*, Harris.) Though we are enumerating a large number of insects injurious to the apple-tree in their respective ways, there are four kinds that stand out above all the rest in the extent of their ravages and in the wideness of their distribution. These are the two borers in the trunk; the bark-lice on the branches; the tent-caterpillars, which we have now come to, on the leaves; and the codling-worms in the fruit. Of these four kinds of insects, the Tent-caterpillars are the most conspicuous in their work of destruction, and probably the best known to people in general. They belong to two different species, called the American and the Forest Tent-caterpillars; the former especially attacks the apple, though occasionally it is found upon plum, cherry, and pear trees, and more frequently upon the wild cherry; the latter, as its name implies, is more addicted to the foliage of forest trees, but of late years it has proved very injurious to that of the apple as well.

The accompanying illustrations will enable the reader to distinguish between these two caterpillars whenever he meets with them.

Fig. 18.



Colors—(a & b) black, white, blue and rufous, (c) yellowish gray, (d) yellow.

Fig. 19.

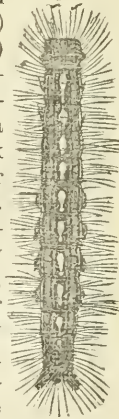


Fig 18, represents the American Tent-caterpillar, (a) side view, (b) back view, (c) bracelet of eggs, (d) cocoon: Fig 19, the Forest Tent-caterpillar. The most conspicuous difference, is that the former has a *white stripe* extending along the back from head to tail, while the latter has a *series of white spots* instead. The eggs from which these caterpillars proceed (Fig. 18, c) are laid by the parent moth in the end of June, or early in July, upon the smaller twigs of the tree, usually beautifully arranged in the form of a broad bracelet, containing about two hundred and fifty eggs. These eggs are always protected from the heat in summer and the cold in winter, by a thick leathery varnish, which serves also to keep out the wet and prevent the ingress of moisture, which in frosty weather, would soon destroy the eggs. The same degree of warmth that causes the apple buds to swell and open out, hatches the little larvæ in the eggs; and they are thus enabled at once to find a supply of soft food suited to their tender powers of mastication and diges-

tion. Should the supply of food, however, prove insufficient for the brood of larvæ, or not be conveniently at hand, they feed upon the varnish-like substance for some time, and thus escape any danger of perishing by hunger. Next to satisfying their appetites, their chief occupation consists in constructing a shelter for themselves, by stretching masses of web across some fork of the tree near their place of birth. As they increase in size, they keep adding to this web, until it forms a large and conspicuous "tent," capable of containing the whole brood, and with room enough to permit of passage through from one part to another. Here they retire in bad weather and when not feeding; whenever they go out, they always proceed along the upper side of the branches and emit a silken thread as they go, which serves as a clue to guide them back to their abode. The principal thoroughfares to and from the "tent," soon become covered with a mass of these threads which thus form smooth silken roads for the creatures to travel upon.

They continue in the caterpillar state for five or six weeks, feeding voraciously all the time, and very often stripping entire boughs of their foliage; indeed, where they have been suffered to go on without molestation, they have been known to strip whole orchards of their leaves, rendering them as bare as in mid winter. After arriving at maturity, they leave the trees and crawl about in all directions to find secluded spots in which to form their cocoons; the crevices of fences, sheltered angles of buildings, loose bark of old trees, and neglected rubbish on the ground are favourite localities. The cocoon (Fig. 18, *d*) is formed of a double web, the outer one loosely woven, and of very slight texture, and the inner tough and thick; between the two webs is usually a quantity of yellowish dust, resembling powdered sulphur in appearance. In this state the insect continues for about three weeks, and then comes forth as a pale brownish, thick-bodied, and by no means handsome, moth, whose wings are crossed by two oblique, parallel, whitish lines, as seen

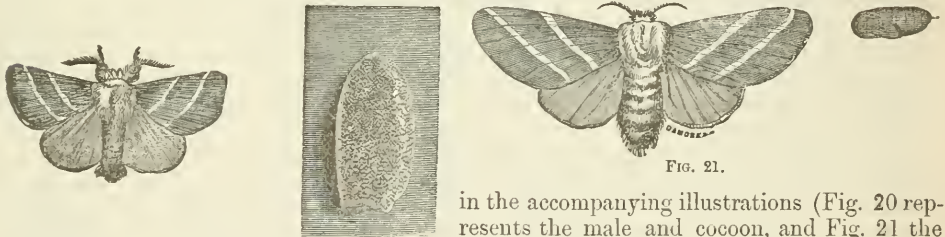


FIG. 20.

FIG. 21.

in the accompanying illustrations (Fig. 20 represents the male and cocoon, and Fig. 21 the female moth and pupa). The month of July is the period when these moths are most abundant; they then swarm about our lamps at night, and with a little trouble might be very much diminished in number, when they thus come to us to be killed. Their individual life in the moth state is very short, not lasting more than a few days, during which they pair and provide for the continuance of their race, the female laying her bracelet of eggs, from which the next year's brood is to come. Thus far we have been treating of the American Tent caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*, Harr.); the other species, the Forest Tent caterpillar (*C. sylvatica*, Harr.) resembles it so much in general appearance and mode of life, that we need say but little respecting it. The larva, as we have already pointed out, has a series of white spots along its back instead of a white stripe, and differs also from the other species in not constructing a large "tent," under which to live with its fellows, but merely making a sort of web on the side of the trunk or large branches, on and about which it lives more or less in community, but with nothing like the same social tastes as the other species. The moths differ a good deal from, though they bear a general resemblance to *C. Americana*; the chief variation is in the colour, which is paler, and more of a reddish-yellow hue, and in the stripes, which are dark instead of whitish, and not nearly so conspicuous. *C. sylvatica* also very frequently forms its cocoon amongst the leaves of the tree upon which it has been feeding, a practice which we have never observed in the case of the other. The natural food of the Forest Tent caterpillar is evidently the leaves of most of our common forest trees, but of late years it has been most destructive to apple and other cultivated trees. In June, 1866, the editor of the *Canada Farmer* (p.

217) relates that in the course of a short journey from Toronto (in which direction he does not tell us) he came upon a large orchard, which was almost as bare and leafless as in mid-winter, having been stripped of its foliage by the Tent caterpillar. Passing on a little further he came to another, and yet another, in the same plight; "they were utterly leafless, fruitless, and apparently dying, all from the same cause." It is difficult to say which species produced all this damage, but from his account of their ravages, and his mention of the wandering propensities of the caterpillars, we should judge that it was the Forest and not the American species. In July, 1867, we drew attention in the same publication (*Canada Farmer*, p. 221), to a case of abominable negligence, in the neighbourhood of Port Talbot, which permitted thirty acres of orchard to be completely devastated by these caterpillars. In June, 1868, Mr. Beadle mentions (*Prize Essay*, p. 174) that innumerable legions of this caterpillar swept over the orchards in the neighbourhood of St. Thomas, and that they were very abundant throughout all the country between that place and London, Ontario. Mr. Saunders has informed us that they have almost taken the place of the *C. Americana* in the neighbourhood of London, the latter species being not nearly so numerous as in former years. East of Toronto, however, we have not found this caterpillar particularly numerous, while the other is universally abundant.

The remedies for both these pests may be divided into two classes:—artificial and natural. The former are, in few words, (1) to search the orchard carefully in early Spring, before the buds are swollen, or indeed at any time during the winter, and *cut off all the bracelets of eggs and burn them*. They will be found near the ends of the shoots, seldom more than a foot distant from the tip, and sometimes not an inch. A little practice will soon enable one to detect them instantly. A cloudy day should be chosen for the work in order to avoid the inconvenience of too much glare from the sky. (2). Go through the orchard or garden regularly twice a week, from the time the buds begin to open till the trees are in full blossom, and *remove all the tents with their nests of caterpillars*. When the nests are small they may be crushed in the gloved hand without difficulty. When they are high up and out of reach, they may be brought down by means of a pole, with a bunch of rags attached to the extremity. (3). *Search for and destroy the cocoons* about the end of June, in the positions that we have mentioned above. (4). *Kill all the moths* of these two species, *that are attracted by light*.

The natural remedies, which we have only to let alone to do their work, are (1) a very minute fly (*Platygaster*) the larvæ of which live in the eggs of the tent-caterpillars, and destroy great numbers (see *Canada Farmer* 1866, p. 135). (2). A two-winged fly (*Tachina*) about the size of and much resembling a common house-fly, and a four-winged fly (*Pimpla*), both of which are parasitic upon the caterpillars. (3). Various species of ground-beetles (*Carabidæ*), which devour great quantities of these caterpillars. Fig. 22 represents the green caterpillar-hunter (*Calosoma scrutator* Fab.), which though not common, does good service. There are also many other good friends of this character besides these.

One word more and we have done with these pestilent creatures. We are strongly of opinion, that the Government of this country should compel under penalties the destruction of the webs or tents of these and other noxious caterpillars. They are so conspicuous that it is only carelessness and indolence that suffer them to increase upon us, and there can be no excuse for their neglect.

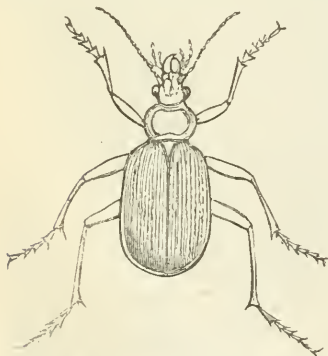


FIG. 22.
Colors, Metallic—Green, Purple, and Copper.

12. THE WHITE MARKED TUSsock CATERPILLAR (*Orygia leucostigma*, Sm. and Abbott).—During the winter when our apple-trees ought to be destitute of leaves, we occasionally see a single leaf or cluster of leaves attached to a twig. If these are examined they will in almost all cases be found to contain an old grey cocoon, and the greater number to have a mass of eggs, covered with a white, glistening, froth-like substance, attached

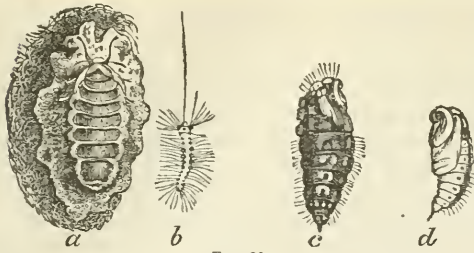


FIG. 23.

the end of May or beginning of June—are remarkably pretty creatures. When full grown (fig. 24) they are over an inch long, of a bright yellow colour, with thin yellow hairs along the sides of the body; the head is bright coral red, the next segment has two long pencils of black hairs projecting forwards; and the last segment but one, a single similar pencil pointing backwards; on the fourth and three following segments there are short thick brush-like tufts of yellowish hairs; and on the ninth and tenth two

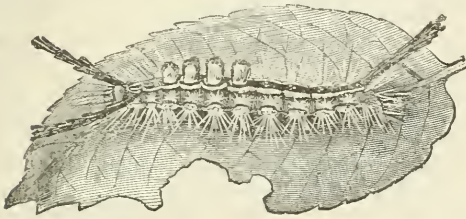


FIG. 24.

little coral-red knobs or warts.

These caterpillars feed singly on the leaves of apple, plum, and a large number of other trees; sometimes, when they are numerous, doing a good deal of damage. When full fed they spin their thin silken cocoons on twigs of the trees which they frequent, or on fences; in the former case they draw down a leaf as a covering, and firmly attach it to their cocoon. The male cocoon is white, or yellowish, and so thin as to shew the insect through it (fig. 23 d, the male chrysalis); but the female cocoon is twice as large and much more firmly constructed, and contains also a different shaped and much larger chrysalis (fig. 23 c). The insect remains about a fortnight in the chrysalis state, and then comes forth in the form of a moth. The male (fig. 25) has broad ashen-grey wings, which expand about an inch and a quarter; the fore-wings have a few indistinct black lines across them, and a white crescent-shaped dot near the lower corner, the antennæ are broadly and beautifully feathered, the tips of the plumes bending forward and approaching each other. The female, on the other hand, is extraordinarily different, and would never be suspected of laying claim to the title of moth; she has the merest rudiments of wings, which are not observable except on close inspection, and thin simple antennæ; in fact she is more like an animated bag of eggs than anything else. (Fig. 23 a represents her attached to her cocoon.) Being unable to fly, she remains on her cocoon,



FIG. 25.

where she is found by her mate, whose boastful ostentatious flight is the origin of the English name "Vapourer." After pairing, the female lays her eggs upon the cocoon, covers them with the curious frothy matter, which becomes hard and brittle and protects them from the weather, and then—her work accomplished—drops down and dies.

The best remedy for these insects, when sufficiently numerous to be troublesome, as they often are, is to go round the orchard during the winter, and take off all the cocoons that have eggs attached to them. They can be at once discovered by their attendant withered leaf. Those that have no egg masses on them should be left, Mr. Riley recommends, as they either contain the empty male chrysalis, which is harmless, or some friendly parasite. This work can be accomplished at the same time as the search for the egg-bracelets of the Tent-Caterpillars is carried on.

13. THE YELLOW-NECKED APPLE-TREE CATERPILLAR (*Datana ministra*, Drury).—In the summer of 1865, many fruit-growers in the neighbourhood of Toronto, and in other parts of the Province, were alarmed by the appearance upon their apple-trees of masses of strange-looking and very voracious caterpillars. The first intimation usually given of the

presence of these creatures was the complete denudation of some branches of the trees, and on making a close inspection, the owner would find a community of caterpillars busily engaged in the work of destruction.

These noxious insects, though formerly rare and seldom noticed in Canada, have been long observed in the United States. So early as the year 1773, Mr. Drury, a distinguished English entomologist, described and figured the moth into which these caterpillars turn, specimens having been collected for him in the State of New York. He named it the *Phalœna ministra*, the Handmaiden Moth; it is now known by the appellation of *Datana ministra*, or the Yellow-necked Apple-tree Caterpillar. Dr. Fitch relates its occurrence in great numbers in the State of New York in 1853 and 1856; in 1868 we noticed it in several localities, as well as in 1865, but it is not abundant every year. It belongs to the family Notodontidæ, of the order Lepidoptera, most of the members of which are very destructive in their habits. The great peculiarity of this family, and one which is eminently characteristic of the species before us, is the extraordinary posture often assumed by the caterpillars. When at rest after eating, they are usually crowded together as closely as possible upon the twigs where they have been feeding, clinging to them with the four intermediate pairs of pro-legs, and with the extremities of their bodies raised upwards. If touched, or otherwise disturbed, they throw their tails upward with a jerk, and at the same time bend their heads backward semicircularly, till the two extremities almost meet. In this position they will remain for a considerable time, presenting, as may be imagined, a very odd and grotesque appearance. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 26) will enable the reader to form some idea of this peculiarity, as well as of the ordinary appearance of the caterpillar.



Fig. 26.

The eggs from which these caterpillars come forth are laid in patches of about a hundred together, on the under side of the terminal leaves of a limb, and the young are hatched out about the end of July, or beginning of August; sometimes there are other broods later in the season. At first they eat only the green substance (parenchyma) of the under side of the leaves, the upper side and veins remaining untouched; but as they gradually increase in size and powers of digestion, and consequently of appetite also, they consume all but the stem, and a portion of the mid rib. Beginning, thus, with the fresh and tender leaves at the end of the branch, they descend by degrees, devouring all before them, till the limb is perfectly bare.

When first hatched from the egg, these caterpillars are less than a quarter of an inch in length, tawny yellow, with black heads and feet, and four narrow, pale yellow stripes along each side of the body, the whole being thinly clothed with fine whitish hairs. When fully-grown, the ground colour of the caterpillar is black, with the pale yellow stripes as at first; the head is black, the second segment, or neck, as it may be termed, is yellow and wax-like (whence its common English name); the fore-legs and claws are black, while the four pair of intermediate pro-legs are waxy yellow, spotted with black. Its greatest length is about two inches.

The caterpillar state lasts five or six weeks, at the end of which time they descend to the earth, and become transformed into chrysalids, a few inches below the surface; there they remain till the following summer, the perfect insect or moth not appearing till the following June or July.

These moths are of a light brown colour; the head and a large rectangular spot on the thorax are deep chestnut brown; the fore wings are crossed by four nearly parallel lines, of a rusty brown colour; the hind wings are pale yellow, without markings. They measure from an inch and three-quarters to two inches and a half across the wings. The moths themselves are not very often met with, but are sometimes attracted indoors by lights at night.

The best mode of staying the ravages of the caterpillars is to go round all the trees in the garden or orchard, and examine closely wherever the end of a branch appears to be stripped of its leaves. Should this insect be the cause of the denudation, it will be readily found, and the caterpillars can be easily destroyed by simply cutting off the twig on

which they are clustered, and throwing it into the fire. An orchard can in this way be effectually cleared of the pest in a very short space of time, and without any great amount of labour. This summer (1870) we found a number of these caterpillars on one of our apple-trees, but we had no difficulty in getting rid of them. One specimen we found swarming with maggots of a minute *Ichneumon*, which have since gone through their stages of cocoon and perfect flies; but we have not yet determined the particular genus or species to which they belong. They no doubt serve to keep these insects very much in check, and probably are one of the causes of their irregular appearance from year to year.

14. THE RED-HUMPED APPLE-TREE CATERPILLAR (*Notodonta concinna*, Sm. and Abbott).—This insect belongs to the same family as the preceding species, and resembles it very much in its habits and mode of life—so much so, that we need give but a very brief description of it. It usually makes its appearance in July or August, and reveals its presence by stripping the leaves from whole branches, commencing at the top, just as the Yellow-necked Caterpillar described above. When full grown, they are about an inch and a quarter in length; their general colour is yellowish red above and below, and white on the sides, with thirteen narrow black stripes extending from the head to the tenth segment, interrupted only on the fourth segment by a prominent hump, of an orange-red colour (whence the insect's name). There are two rows of black prickles along the back,

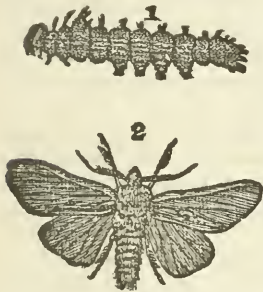


FIG. 27.

and a number of shorter ones on the sides, each of which terminates in a fine hair; on the second, third and fourth segments, these prickles are lengthened into spines; the eleventh and twelfth segments are entirely yellow, without any black lines, and the last segment is black. The head is bright, shining red, with black jaws. Towards the end of summer, the caterpillar forms its chrysalis in the earth, and the moth appears the following year. It is a common-looking light-brown insect, with dark-brown and greyish markings. Fig. 27, (1) represents the caterpillar, and (2) the moth. "There is one peculiarity about this caterpillar which we have not noticed in any other.

When handled, it discharges a clear liquid, having a strong acid smell and taste. This is probably given as a means of defence against birds, since their feeding in flocks, and so openly, would render them particularly liable to attacks from these active foes." (*Canada Farmer*, 1869, p. 339.)

These caterpillars, when numerous, may be treated as the foregoing species; or they may be dislodged by a quick, jarring blow upon the limb, and received on a cloth or sheets of newspaper spread below. An end may then be put to their existence by beating with a spade, or trampling under foot.

15. THE FALL WEB-WORM (*Hyphantria textor*, Harris).—After all the Tent-Caterpillars' webs have been carefully and effectually removed from the trees in the spring, the fruit-grower may be surprised and mortified to find his trees again beset with webs towards the end of summer, and be inclined to give up fighting the worms as a hopeless case. If, however, he examines the autumn webs, he will find that the caterpillar that has produced them is different from any that we have so far described, and not at all like the Tent-Caterpillars of the spring. These webs are very large and thin, and are generally formed all over the end of a branch, and not in a fork. The caterpillars vary in their general colour from black to blue and greenish; they have a broad, blackish stripe on the back, in which, when nearly full grown, a blue line appears. On each segment (except the two at each extremity, which have fewer,) there are twelve little warts, from which bundles of whitish hairs proceed, viz.: four rust-yellow or orange on each side, two black ones in a line with them on the back, and a little in front and between these two smaller ones, also black at first, but becoming rust-yellow when the caterpillar is older. In feeding, they at first only eat the softer parts of the leaves, the stalks and net-work of veins being left; but afterwards, they consume pretty nearly everything that comes within their fatal net. When full grown, they disperse, and spin their cocoons in crevices of the bark, and other sheltered places. The moth appears the following summer, and is of a milk-white colour, without any spots or other markings upon the wings.

Though these webs are very common upon the apple, they are even yet more numer-

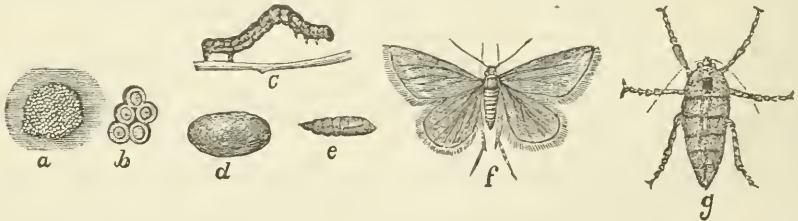
ous on the wild-cherry, which appears to be their original food plant. They also attack the hickory, ash, elm, willow, oak, birch, button wood and some other trees.

The best remedy, probably, is to cut off the infested boughs and burn them.

16. THE CANKER-WORM (*Anisopteryx vernata*, Peck).—This insect, though very common in many parts of the United States, and exceedingly destructive where it occurs, is not often met with in Canada. The only native specimens we have seen, were sent us in April, 1867, by our friend Mr. J. Pettit, of Grimsby, who stated that he first noticed them late in November of the previous year, but that he found the females at different times during the winter under the bark of trees. We gave an account of the insect at the time in the *Canada Farmer*, (May 1st, 1867, p. 133,) from which we extract the following:—"The Canker-worm belongs to a family of moths, called Geometers, or "Measuring-worms," or "Span-worms," from the mode of locomotion employed by the caterpillars in consequence of the absence of legs under the middle portion of their bodies. They have three pairs of legs near the head, and two pairs at the other extremity, and when walking, they draw up the hind legs close to the fore ones, doubling up the body in the form of an inverted letter Γ , then they stretch out the fore legs as far as possible, draw the hind ones up to them again, and so on, looking just as if they were spanning or measuring the surface they are on. The moths from which they are produced, are called the *Anisopteryx vernata*, Peck; the former name meaning "unequal-wing," because the sexes differ so much in the dimensions of their wings,—in this case the female has no wings at all, and (like the female of *Orgyia leucostigma*), would never be taken for a moth by one unacquainted with entomology; the latter name means "spring," because the moth is most commonly seen in the spring of the year.

The male moth has very delicate silky wings, broad in proportion to their length, which overlap each other when the insect is at rest; the fore pair are ash-coloured, with a whitish spot near the tip on the front margin, and two indistinct zigzag whitish bands across them, which are sometimes wanting; the hind pair are paler and have a blackish dot near the middle; all the wings have rather long, pale fringes; they expand about an inch and a quarter. The wingless female is ash-coloured above and greyish beneath; of an oblong-oval form, tapering to a point behind. The accompanying wood-cut (Fig. 28,)

Fig. 28.



exhibits the insect in its various stages. (Fig. 28, (a) eggs, natural size; (b) do. magnified; (c) caterpillar; (d) cocoon; (e) chrysalis; (f) male moth; (g) female.)

Late in the autumn, after the first hard frosts are over, and mild genial days come on, these moths issue from their pupa cases in the ground and continue to come forth, whenever the weather is mild, all through the winter, appearing in the greatest numbers early in the spring. The sluggish females at once crawl up the trunk of the nearest tree, where they are soon joined by the more active flying males; after pairing has taken place, the female proceeds to the branches of the tree, where she lays her eggs, placing them in clusters of from sixty to upwards of a hundred. From these the infant caterpillars hatch out as soon as the young leaves of the tree begin to expand and afford them a supply of suitable food. At first, from their small size, they attract but little notice, but during the latter part of their larval existence, they grow rapidly and eat so voraciously as to divest the tree of all appearance of greenness. "When very young,"—according to Harris—"they have two minute warts on the top of the last ring, and they are then generally of a blackish or dusky-brown colour, with a yellowish stripe on each side of the body; there are two whitish bands across the head, and the belly is also whitish. When fully grown, these individuals become ash-coloured on the back, and black on the sides, below which

the pale yellowish line remains. Some are found of a dull greenish-yellow, and others of a clay colour, with slender interrupted blackish lines on the sides, and small spots of the same colour on the back. Some are green, with two white stripes on the back. The head and feet partake of the general colour of the body; the belly is paler. When not eating, they remain stretched out at full length, and resting on their fore and hind legs beneath the leaves. When full grown and well fed, they measure nearly or quite one inch in length. They leave off eating when about four weeks old, and begin to quit the trees; some creep down by the trunk, but great numbers let themselves down by their threads from the branches, their instincts prompting them to get to the ground by the most direct and easiest course. After reaching the ground, they immediately burrow in the earth to the depth of from two to six inches, where they make little cavities or cells in the ground, by turning round repeatedly and fastening the loose grains of earth about them with a few silken threads. Within twenty-four hours afterwards, they are changed to chrysalids in their cells."

The trees most commonly frequented by these worms, are the elm and basswood of the forest, and the apple, pear, cherry and plum, of the garden or orchard. When they appear in large numbers, as indeed they commonly do, they completely strip the trees of their foliage, and, though they make an effort to put forth a fresh crop of leaves the same season, and occasionally produce a few blossoms and immature fruit, if the defoliation is repeated, the effect is certain death to the afflicted trees.

Remedies.—As the female moth is wingless, and is obliged to crawl up the trunk of the tree in order to deposit her eggs, from which the destructive caterpillars are produced, it is evident that the simplest and most effectual remedy will be to prevent her from gaining access to the required positions by placing some obstacle around the trunk of the tree. The cheapest and readiest plan is to fasten bandages, three or four inches wide, of old sacking or rags, tightly around the trunk of the tree, say two and a half or three feet from the ground; smear them well with a thick clay wash, and on this, when dry, spread as much tar as will cling to the bandage without running over the bark and thus injuring the tree. The tar should be applied shortly before sun-down, as the moth is nocturnal in its habits, and should be renewed every warm and mild evening, as long as the moths are about. This may appear a troublesome operation, but where canker worms are prevalent it is far preferable to losing one's choicest fruit-trees. To prevent the tar from becoming dry and hard, any common oil may be mixed with it to advantage.

As this pest is so very destructive and so well known to our ingenious neighbours, it is not at all surprising to find that they have invented and patented various "tree protectors," and other apparatus for circumventing these insects. One kind consists of a strip of india-rubber cloth, an inch wide, which surrounds the trunk of the tree, and has projecting from it, "at an angle of forty-five degrees," a strip of tin or zinc about three inches wide. The smooth sloping surface of the metal is calculated to interfere with the climbing propensities of the moth. Another—"Foster's tree-protector"—consists of a narrow trough of tin, suspended to the trunk of the tree by a strip of cotton, and intended to be filled with oil. A third—"Merrit's Patent tree-protector"—is much more elaborate and expensive, though possibly not more effective. It is composed of a grooved circle of glass surrounded with iron, and hung to a tent-like piece of cloth, which keeps the glass some inches distant from the tree-trunk. The moths are expected to be all captured within this tent, being unable to ascend any higher; unfortunately, however, the young caterpillars are able to crawl over the smoothest glass by means of the glutinous silken thread they spin.

A belt of sheepskin saturated with kerosene oil, and with the woolly side out, is said to be, and if carefully applied and kept constantly saturated probably is, a useful protector; but we should strongly advise our readers who are in search of a remedy, to have nothing to do with many Yankee nostrums as useless as they are absurd. Such, for instance, is the often recommended plan of boring holes in the tree, and inserting lumps of sulphur, in order to poison the worms! This remedy cannot possibly hurt the worms, as the sulphur will remain unchanged in the tree for years, but may possibly be as injurious as the insect itself. Some, again, drive nails into the tree with the same object; another has recommended quicksilver as infallible; while yet another speculator sells

what he calls "muriate of lime," that is, burnt oyster shells and salt, and declares that a moderate application of this to the base of the tree is a sure preventative! Such are some of the modes in which the unprincipled try to dupe their ignorant or simple-minded fellow creatures, who learn too late that they have bought the nostrum or recipe only to be "sold" themselves.

17. THE *CECROPIA* EMPEROR CATERPILLAR (*Samia* [*Saturnia*] *Cecropia*, Linn).—Until recently we regarded this gigantic insect as too rare to be classed amongst our foes, but it has lately become so common in many quarters that we fear fruit growers must begin to consider it as an occasional enemy. Few who see for the first time specimens of this and other large native insects are willing to believe that they are really indigenous to Canada, and not importations from some tropical country. Our Emperor Moths, four species of which we have in Canada, are certainly so large in size and so splendid in ornamentation, that every beholder must regard them with admiration, and be willing to spare them for their beauty's sake, even if they should prove destructive. They all belong to the same family (*Bombycidae*) as the noted silk worm, whose productions afford employment to thousands of our fellow-creatures, and subserve the comfort and luxury of a large proportion of the human race. From one of our species, the Polyphemus Moth, that feeds upon oak leaves, excellent silk has been obtained by Mr. Trouvelot, of Medford, Mass.; and a coarse but strong fabric has occasionally been manufactured from the cocoons of the species before us.

The *Cecropia* Emperor Caterpillar is hatched from a little round egg, flattened above, of a whitish colour shaded with brown. The young larva is very tiny at first, but speedily grows until it becomes a perfect giant among caterpillars. When of full size it is about four inches long, and presents the appearance of the accompanying illustration (fig. 29). The general colour of the body is a beautiful pale-green; the tubercles or

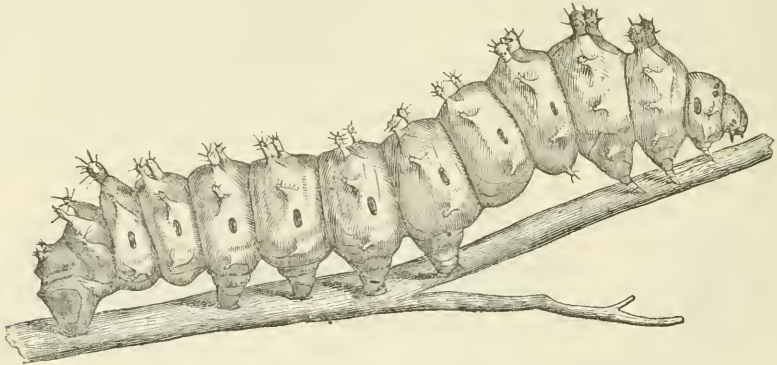


FIG. 29.
Colours—Green, Blue, Yellow and Red.

warts on the top of the first and last two segments are blue, those on the second and third coral-red, and those on the remaining segments yellow; the smaller tubercles on the sides are blue. As may easily be imagined, the insect presents a very handsome appearance being thus adorned with so many bright colours. When it has completed its growth it proceeds to spin a large pod-shaped silken cocoon (fig. 30), attaching it on its flat side to

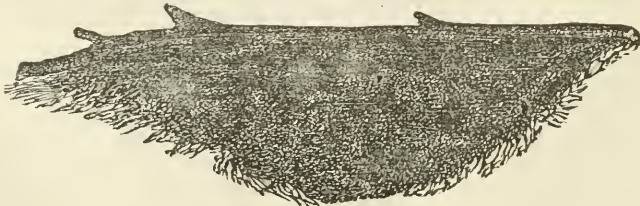


FIG. 30.
Colour—Pale-Brownish.

a twig of some tree. This cocoon consists of two envelopes of silken fibres agglutinated

together ; the outer is loose and wrinkled, and somewhat resembles a coarse pale-brown paper ; the inner is much more closely woven and is separated from the outer by a quantity of soft loose silken fibres. Snugly ensconced within these two wrappers lies the chrysalis, safely protected from the frost, and unaffected by the variations of temperature during the winter. About the end of May or beginning of June the moth comes forth, a magnificent, soft brownish creature, with dull red and white ornamentation. The accompanying wood-cut (fig. 31), exhibiting a male of this splendid species, will render any detailed description unnecessary. Every reader who captures one of these moths will have no difficulty in at once recognizing the species.

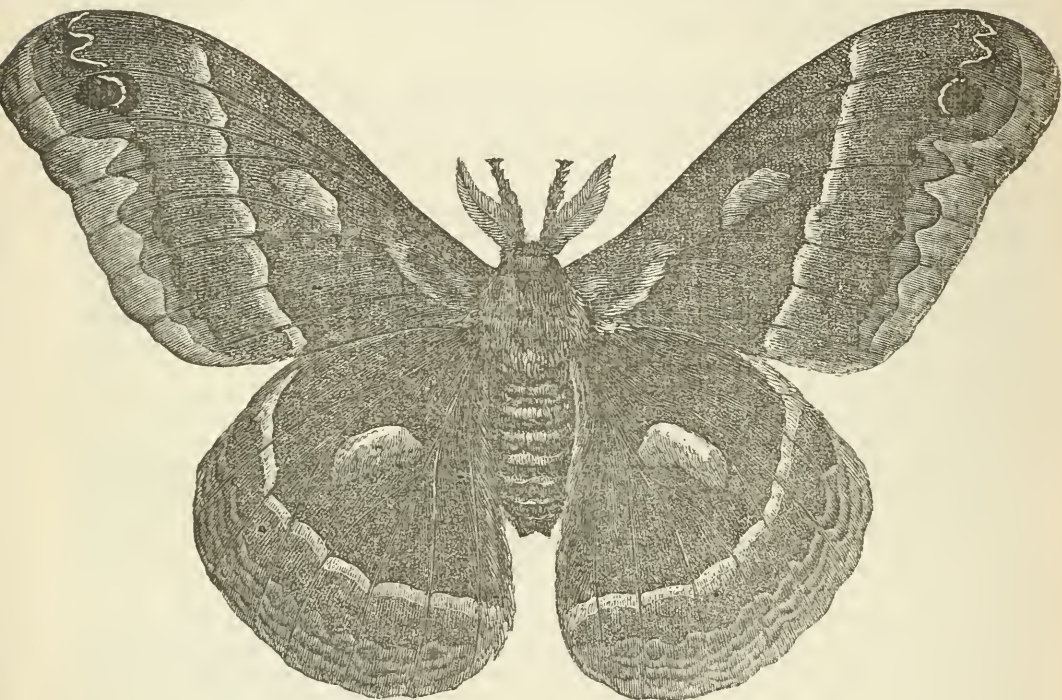


FIG. 31.

Colours—Brownish, Dull Red and White.

Until we saw a young plum tree at Collingwood this summer being ravaged by a brood of these caterpillars, we did not think that they were ever sufficiently numerous to require the application of a remedy ; but in such a case, of course, it was death to the tree to allow them to remain. Their large size and gay colours render their detection easy in the caterpillar state, and they can be killed by coal oil, boiling water, or stamping under foot. The most effective remedy, however, would be to go round the orchard or garden in the winter and cut off the cocoons, which are so large and conspicuous as to be at once seen. Search should be made for them not only on apple trees, but on a large number of others, such as the cherry, plum, hickory, birch, elm, maple, willow, honey-locust, lilac, barberry, hawthorn, currant, elder, hazel, &c. The caterpillar is so very subject to the attacks of parasitic insects, especially a *Tachina* fly, that we do not think it is ever likely to become a grievous plague to fruit growers, as are so many of the insects that we are now describing.

18. THE RASCAL LEAF-CRUMPLER (*Phycita nebulo*, Walsh).—Yet another insect has lately been observed to affect the leaves of the apple to an injurious extent ; we must not, therefore, allow it to pass unnoticed. It was first described by Mr. Walsh, the late State Entomologist of Illinois, in 1860. We have not met with it ourselves, and consequently cannot give any account of our own respecting it ; we take pleasure, however, in tran-

scribing from the pages of the *Canadian Entomologist* (vol. ii., p. 126), the following excellent account furnished by our esteemed co-adjutor, Mr. Saunders :—

“ While looking over some apple trees, on the 23rd of May, I observed the work of a small case-making larva, which I had never noticed before. Its case resembled a long miniature horn, wide at one end, tapering almost to a point at the other, and frequently twisted in a very odd manner. There were generally portions of dead leaves fastened around the case, so as to partially conceal it, and a firm base of attachment was made for it by gnawing off the young bark from the twig on which it rested, and then firmly glueing it with some glutinous secretion to the spot thus laid bare. The case was curiously constructed of silk, interwoven very cleverly with the excrement of the artificer, and had a smooth, whitish surface internally, with an exterior also smooth, but of a yellowish brown colour.

The larva lives inside this curious structure, coming out only when it wants food, and quickly retreating when danger threatens. Its length, when full grown, is about six-tenths of an inch, with a body tapering slightly towards the hinder extremity. Its head is medium sized, rather flat, dark reddish brown, with a dull roughened surface, mandibles or jaws dark shining brown.

The body above is dark, dull brown, with a slight greenish tint, the second segment being nearly covered above with a horny-looking plate, similar in appearance to the head, but a little paler, and edged behind and at the sides with a darker shade—on each side below this plate is a flattened, blackish prominence—on each side of third segment is also placed a small, shining, black tubercle. On each segment from the third to terminal inclusive, are several very minute blackish dots, from each one of which arises a single pale brown hair.

The under surface is a little paler than the upper, with a more decided greenish tint, feet green banded, and tipped with brownish black, pro-legs dull greenish brown.

It changes to a chrysalis sometimes, and I think usually within the case. I found them thus changed in some cases on the trees, but one or two of the specimens among those brought home and fed, came out of the case, and changed to a pupa on the outside. The chrysalis was about four-tenths of an inch long, and of a reddish brown colour. One specimen was observed to effect its change on the 8th of June, and produced the winged moth on the 21st of the same month, showing the duration of the pupa stage to be about thirteen days.

On examination, the moth proved to be the *Phycita nebulo* (Walsh), to which he has given the significant common name of “The rascal leaf crumpler.” In Mr. Walsh’s excellent Report on the noxious insects of Illinois, he states that this larva affects the plum and wild crab, as well as the cultivated apple. The young larvæ appear late in the summer, and construct their little cases, surrounded with portions of dried leaves, in which they pass the winter in a torpid state, awakening to activity and resuming their depredations as soon as the young foliage expands in spring. He was of opinion that this insect was confined exclusively to the North-Western States; its occurrence in Canada shows that in this his views were incorrect. Although he had bred a number of specimens, he had never found them preyed on by any species of ichneumon fly, whereas in my own case, although I only bred seven or eight, one of them produced an interesting ichneumon, the name of which has not yet been determined.

The moth is a pretty little thing; its wings measure, when expanded, about seven-tenths of an inch. Its fore-wings are pale brown, with patches and streaks of silvery white; the hind wings are plain brownish white; the under side of both wings is pale whitish brown, the hind wings paler than the fore-wings. It is figured and described by Mr. Walsh, in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. 9, p. 312-3.

The amount of damage done by this insect in my own case was not great; their numbers were not sufficient to cause much alarm; but when they are very numerous, one can easily imagine that their destructive powers would be very considerable, for besides consuming the foliage, their pernicious habit of gnawing away all the young bark from and about the spot to which the case is attached, would, in all probability, lead sometimes to the girdling of the young branches, and their consequent death. The little bunch of dead and dried leaves around their cases gives a ready means of detecting the presence of these

little rascals, and no better remedy for them than hunting them up, and crushing the case with the hand, has yet been suggested."

The patient reader must assuredly think by this time that the catalogue of caterpillars infesting the leaves of the apple tree is quite long enough. We shall refrain, then, from wearying him with descriptions of any more, but shall content ourselves with simply enumerating the names of some other Canadian species that feed wholly or in part upon this favorite tree. They are the following: The caterpillars of the Tiger Swallow-tail Butterfly (*Papilio turnus*, Linn.); the Blind-eyed Sphinx (*S. exaecatus*, Sm. & Abbott); the Apple Sphinx (*S. gordius*, Cramer); the American Lappet Moth (*Gastropacha Americana*, Harris); and the Rose Tortrix (*Lozotania rosaceana*, Harris).

AFFECTING THE FRUIT.

19. THE CODLING-WORM (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, Linn.)—In 1868 the apple crop throughout this province was very materially diminished by the depredations of this little worm; in some parts of the country fully one-half of the fruit was either completely destroyed or rendered unmarketable. Last year and this year, however, we are thankful to say, its ravages have been very considerably diminished.

The Codling-worm is an European insect that, like so many other importations, has flourished and increased enormously in this Western world. It proceeds from an egg laid by the parent moth, within the eye or blossom end of the apple, in the month of July. As a rule, only one egg is laid on each apple, but a few rare instances are recorded of two. In a few days the egg is hatched, and the worm at once proceeds to burrow into the fruit; it directs its course towards the core, eating as it goes, and thrusting out its excrement, in the form of a fine powder, through the hole by which it entered.

When it reaches the heart of the apple it eats a cavity about the core, and destroys some of the seeds; after a time it eats a tunnel through to the side of the apple, and makes use of it for the discharge of its castings and refuse; it also avails itself of this aperture to make its escape when full grown. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 32, from Riley's Report) shows this insect in all its stages; *a* represents a section of an apple which has been attacked by the worm, showing the burrowings and channel of exit to the left; *b*, the point at which the egg was laid and at which the young worm entered; *c*, the full-grown caterpillar; *d*, its head and next segment magnified; *e*, the cocoon which it spins; *f*, the chrysalis into which it changes; *g*, the moth which escapes from the chrysalis, as it appears when at rest; *h*, the same with its wings expanded.

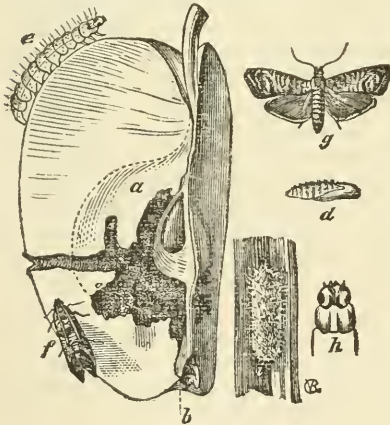


FIG. 32.

The caterpillar, when full grown, is about half an inch long, of a pale reddish or pinkish color, and with the head and succeeding segment marked with brownish, as shown in Fig. 32, *h*. On each segment there are a few fine hairs, scarcely discernible by the naked eye, arising from minute elevated points. It possesses the power, like many other caterpillars, of letting itself down from the tree by means of a fine silken thread which it spins. The chrysalis is yellowish brown, and is enclosed in a cocoon of white silk, disguised on the outside with fragments of the substance to which it is attached. In order to make its way partly out of the cocoon, when ready to assume the perfect state, the chrysalis is furnished with a double row of spines or teeth on its back. The moth, which appears in June, is a very pretty little creature, but is seldom seen, on account of its habit of concealing itself during the day-time and only coming forth at night. Its expanded wings measure about three-quarters of an inch; its fore wings are marked with alternate streaks of ashen grey and brown, and have, on the inner angle of each, a large tawny brown spot, with streaks of bright metallic lustre; the hind wings are pale reddish brown, and of a satiny texture.

This insect is regarded as double-brooded in Europe, and appears to be so in this country as well, though perhaps not universally. Mr. Saunders, in 1868, reared the moth early in August, from fruit gathered late in July, and found young specimens of the worm again quite late in August. Mr. Walsh stated, in his first report on the noxious insects of Illinois, that he was satisfied that there were two distinct broods in the year in that State. Mr. Riley, in his first report as State Entomologist of Missouri, is of the same opinion as regards his locality. He writes: "The female flits from blossom to blossom, deftly depositing in the calyx of each, a tiny yellow egg. As the fruit matures, the worm develops. In thirty-three days, under favorable circumstances, it has become full fed, when, leaving the apple, it spins up in some crevice, changes to chrysalis in three days, and issues two weeks afterwards as moth, ready to deposit again, though not always in the favorite calyx this time, as I have found the young worm frequently entering from the side. Thus the young brood of codling moths appear at the same time as the young curculios, the difference being that instead of living on through the fall and winter, as do the latter, they deposit their eggs and die, it being the progeny from these eggs which continues the race the ensuing year."

Our own opinion is that the insect is double-brooded, because we have found fully matured larvæ in the ripe early Harvest apples in August, and others of the same size in September and October in the ripe autumn apples; the latter we should naturally infer were of a different brood from the former. This, of course, would not be sufficient in itself, but it has weight when coupled with the other testimony given above. This point is important when we come to apply remedies for the insect, for if we take it for granted that there is only one brood, we shall be letting the earlier go scot free.

Let us now consider the remedies for this pest. The simplest remedy is to gather up all the fruit that falls before the worm has time to leave it, and destroy the enclosed larva by dipping in boiling water, or feeding to pigs. Where practicable, pigs may be suffered to roam through the orchard and gather up the wormy fruit for themselves. This remedy is very good and useful, and indeed a highly advisable one to employ, but it obviously does not affect the worms that had left the fruit before it falls to the ground. To catch these there is an excellent plan, originated by Dr. Trimble, of New Jersey; it is simply to bind hay ropes around the trunks of the trees, two to each tree, one low down, the other tolerably high up the trunk. These are taken possession of by the worms when looking about for a convenient place in which to make their cocoons, and by carefully examining the bandages every week during the season, large numbers of the insects may be found and destroyed. An improvement on this plan is to substitute rag bandages for the hay ropes—pieces of old carpet will answer very well—take them off every week, pass them through a clothes wringer, or dip them into boiling water, and the worms are all done for; then replace them on the trees for another set, and so on through the season. To be thoroughly effectual these bandages should be placed around the trees about the first of June, and kept on as long as an apple remains upon the tree; they should be examined once a week; the trunk of the tree should be kept free from rough or loose bark, and the ground from weeds or rubbish, so as to give the worms no other place of concealment but the bandages.

One more precaution is still necessary. When the fruit is gathered in the autumn and stored away, there are still a great many worms in the fruit, as no doubt every apple eater has noticed occasionally to his disgust. These often remain for weeks in the apples, and then they come out in the cellar or storehouse and search about for the nearest convenient hiding place in which to assume the chrysalis state. A very favorite locality is the space between the hoops and the staves of the barrels. We have found hundreds in such positions, especially in the winter of 1868-9; and Mr. Riley relates a similar experience. Where this occurs, it is by all means worth while to scald the barrels thoroughly outside as well as inside, as soon as they are emptied, or even to burn them. When boxes or bins are made use of for storing fruit, the worms are sure to find some crevices to suit them, which should be searched for and treated as in the case of the barrels.

20. THE APPLE CURCULIO (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*, Say).—The common plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*, Herbst), of which a full description is given by Mr. Reed in another part of this Report, is known to attack the apple as well as its peculiar fruit

the plum, and oftentimes to do a considerable amount of damage. But there is another curculio, the "four-humped," or apple curculio, which bids fair to become a nuisance in our gardens and orchards. Though well known for some time to entomologists in the western part of this Province, it has only recently been much observed or regarded as destructive. Its natural food is the wild crab and the hawthorn; but now it is taking kindly to the cultivated varieties of the apple. In the September, 1870, number of the *Canada Farmer* (p. 337), we have recorded its occurrence at Milbrook, Ont., where "it had done a good deal of damage by eating a considerable portion of the surface of several apples."

This species may be easily distinguished from the plum curculio by its much longer and more slender snout; its color, which is dull brown, shading into rusty red behind; and by the four conspicuous humps on the wing covers behind the middle, which are brownish-red, and not shining black, as in the case of the plum curculio.

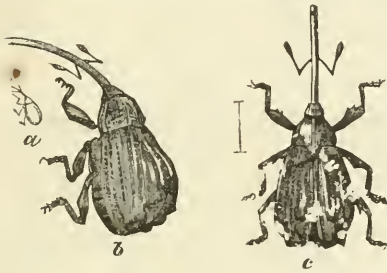


FIG. 33.

The accompanying illustration, gives an excellent representation of the perfect insect, (Fig. 33, *a*, natural size; *b*, side view; *c*, back view of the beetle.) Unlike the insect affecting the plum, this creature makes round instead of crescent-shaped holes, most of them, apparently, for the purpose of eating, as but a small proportion of them have been observed to contain eggs or larvæ. It varies also in completing its transformations, as a rule, in the fruit instead of the ground.

The only known remedy for its attacks is vigorous and continued "jarring," a full account of which operation will be found under the description of the plum curculio in a subsequent part of this Report, and therefore need not be repeated here.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE GRAPE.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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| <p>1. The Green Grape-vine Sphinx (<i>Chærocampa pampinatrix</i>, Smith.)</p> <p>2. The beautiful Wood Nymph (<i>Eudryas grata</i>, Fabricius.)</p> <p>3. The Pearl Wood Nymph (<i>Eudryas unio</i>, Hubner.)</p> <p>4. The Grape-vine Leaf-roller (<i>Dcsmia maculalis</i>, Westwood.)</p> <p>5. The Grape-vine Plume moth (<i>Pterophorus periscelidactylus</i>, Fitch.)</p> <p>6. The Grape Cidaria (<i>Cidaria deversilineata</i>, Hübner.)</p> <p>7. The Common yellow Woolly Bear (<i>Spilosoma virginica</i>, Fabricius.)</p> | <p>8. The Spotted Pelidnota (<i>Pelidnota punctata</i> Linneus.)</p> <p>9. The Grape-vine Flea Beetle (<i>Haltica chalybea</i>, Illiger.)</p> <p>10. The Grape seed Insect (<i>Isosoma vitis</i>, Saunders.)</p> <p>11. The Thrips (so called) (<i>Tettigonia vitis</i>, Harris.)</p> <p>12. The Grape-leaf Gall Louse (<i>Pemphigus vitifolia</i>, Fitch.)</p> <p>13. The Tree Cricket (<i>Ecanthus niveus</i>, Harris.)</p> <p>14. The Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifica</i>, Linn.)</p> |
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INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE VINE.

The grape is now being cultivated extensively throughout our country, and since it has been shown that so large a portion of our soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of many of the best varieties; the culture of this valuable fruit is being greatly stimulated. Already many large vineyards have been planted in favored localities, and their numbers and dimensions are yearly increasing. Some growers cultivate chiefly those varieties adapted for table use, while others plant for wine making. The abundance of home-grown table grapes is materially lessening the yearly imports in this direction, and we feel assured that not many seasons will elapse before the yield will be so immensely increased, that the wants of our people will be abundantly supplied with Canadian fruit at very moderate prices.

With this in view, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance, that correct information should be disseminated regarding the habits and history of the many insect foes which attack the foliage and fruit of the vine, and the best means of preventing their ravages.

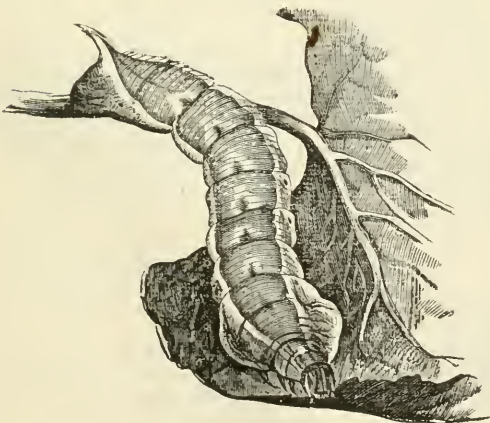
NO. 1. THE GREEN GRAPE-VINE SPHINX (*Chærocampa pampinatrix*, Smith.) One of the worst foes we have to deal with is this green Sphinx caterpillar, with a horn or tail on its hinder extremity. The moth from which this larva is produced, passes the winter in the chrysalis state, on or about the surface of the ground, enclosed in a rough case made of dry leaves or any other rubbish convenient. The appear in the winged state usually

from the middle to the latter end of May, when they pair, and in a few days afterwards deposit their eggs on the underside of the leaves. These are generally placed singly, but occasionally we have seen two and even three put quite closely together. Sometimes they are attached by the parent to the larger ribs of the leaf, at other times fastened on the intermediate substance. The egg is nearly round, one-twentieth of an inch in length, and a little less in width, exact measurement, length, .005, width, .0045 inch. It appears smooth with an ordinary magnifying lens, but under a power of forty-five diameters the surface is shown covered with minute punctures. Its colour is pale yellowish-green, sometimes changing to reddish before hatching. We do not think this change of colour always takes place, but have not watched it closely enough to be positive.

The young caterpillar comes out of the egg in about five or six days. This conclusion is based on one experiment only. This summer we had a number of eggs laid by a female, confined in a small box. They were deposited on the 25th of June, some hatched on the 30th, and most of the remainder on the 1st of July. They were kept in a cool room, which would be likely, somewhat, to retard their development; probably five days would be about the usual time under the ordinary influences of the sun and heat. As soon as the larva has found its way out, it makes its first meal on part of the empty egg shell, and then begins to satisfy its further cravings with the softer foliage of the vine. When first hatched it is one-fifth of an inch long, of a pale yellowish-green colour, with a large head, and a long black horn on its posterior extremity, half as long as its body. As the larva increases in size, the horn becomes shorter and changes colour, the markings of the body also vary much, and by the time it has attained three-fourths of an inch, it has materially altered its appearance. Its head is rather small, pale green with a pale yellow stripe down each side, and with a number of raised yellow dots or granulations scattered over its surface. Its jaws are tipped with black. The body is of a slightly deeper shade of green than the head, although, in this respect, different specimens vary, and also covered with similar pale yellow granulations. Along the sides of the body these latter are arranged in lines forming a series of oblique stripes extending backwards. On the back is placed a row of seven reddish dots, more or less distinct; in some specimens they are quite a deep red, in others very pale; occasionally they are united by a faint reddish line. The horn which is placed on the twelfth segment or ring of the body, is one-fifth of an inch long, of a pale reddish colour, and thickly covered with minute black points. The under surface of the body is similar in colour to the upper, and also granulated with yellow. The feet are red, and the thick fleshy prolegs pale green.

The full grown caterpillar (Fig. 34) is about two inches in length, of a similar colour

FIG. 34.



Colour—green, lilac and yellow.

to that just described, with the yellow granulations more distinct. The oblique lines are generally edged behind with a darker green, and there is a distinct line along each side, beginning at the head where they are not far apart, diverging along the middle segments, and again approaching each other on the twelfth segment, where they terminate on each side of the caudal horn. The spots along the back vary in different specimens, from very pale lilac to red, as in the younger worm. This larva has the power of drawing its head or first segment, with the second and third, within the fourth and fifth segments, which cause these latter, at such times, to appear very much distended. The accompanying Fig. gives a very good idea of this pest, and will perhaps be better

understood than any merely verbal description.

This insect has, until of late, been usually regarded as single-brooded, but during the last two years we have watched them very closely, and feel well assured that they are

double-brooded with us. The eggs of the first brood were found this year about the middle of June, the young larvæ appearing in considerable numbers a few days later, developing into full size, and with full powers of destruction about the middle of July. They then entered the chrysalis state and produced the moths during the last days of July or first in August. These latter paired and deposited eggs again, from the middle of August to the beginning of September, which produced the second brood of larvæ, maturing late in September. Long after this occasional eggs were found, even as late as the middle of September, and an odd specimen of the larva was also found now and then till the middle of October, at which time two full-grown specimens were taken, and one about half-grown. The former soon changed to chrysalids, but the latter died. Some examples of the larvæ, especially at this late season of the year, exhibit remarkable variations in colour, assuming a delicate reddish pink hue, with markings of darker shades of red and brown. This so materially alters the appearance of the caterpillar, that it might be readily mistaken at first glance for a different species. A more careful examination, however, would show the same arrangement of dots and spots as in the normal form. Sometimes this change of colour takes place a little before the insect enters the chrysalis state, although not always so, for we have had them transform without such change of tints, and at other times we have found larva not much more than half grown with all the dark hues before referred to, but, as already mentioned, these latter have usually been found later in the season. J. A. Lintner, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., states, in the proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, vol. 3, p. 663, that he has noticed the caterpillar previous to this change of colour, to pass with its mouth over the entire surface of the body, even to the tip of the horn, covering it with a coating of apparently glutinous matter, the operation lasting about two hours.

This larva is very destructive to the foliage of the vine, and is becoming in our neighbourhood every year more troublesome. Its appetite is enormous, one or two, when nearly full grown, will almost strip a small vine of its foliage in two or three nights. Harris in his "Insects injurious to vegetation," referring to this caterpillar, says, that "they are not content with eating the leaves alone, in their progress from leaf to leaf down the stem, they stop at every cluster of fruit, and either from stupidity or disappointment, nip off the stalks of the half grown grapes, and allow them to fall to the ground untasted. I have gathered under a single vine, above a quart of unripe grapes thus detached during the night, by these caterpillars." As far as our experience goes, we have never seen nor have we ever heard of their manifesting this evil disposition towards Canadian fruit growers—mayhap their manners have improved in this respect within late years.

The most effectual way of getting rid of these creatures where their numbers are sufficient to prove troublesome, is to pick them off the vines by hand and kill them. Their destructive efforts are so painfully apparent, that their exact whereabouts is not usually difficult to determine. Sometimes where the foliage is dense, they may be more readily tracked out by observing their large dark brown castings, which strew the ground under their places of resort. But nature has provided a remedy in the shape of a minute parasite, which, tiny as it is in size, is an effectual check to the unlimited increase of this injurious insect. It is a small ichneumon fly, represented in Fig. 35. The larger drawing is a

Fig. 35.



Colour—Black.

magnified view, the smaller is of the natural size. This apparently puny insect, is a great friend to the vine grower, especially in many parts of the United States. Mr. Lintner of Albany, N. Y., thinks that nine tenths of the larvæ in his vicinity, are destroyed by it, and Mr. Riley of St. Louis, Mo., believes that the proportion there would reach three in four.

This little friend punctures the skin of the caterpillar and deposits her eggs underneath where they soon hatch into young maggots, which revel on the fatty portions of the body of their victim, until they are full grown. Mr. Lintner says, "it is usually after the last moulting, while to all appearance the larva is uninjured and thriving, that numerous little heads may be seen forcing their way through the skin of its back and sides. Within an hours' time, the entire brood of grubs have emerged. With their terminal segment remaining in the opening made by the escape of their bodies, they at once commence building about themselves small firm snow-white cocoons, which standing on end, are usually so abundant as to cover the entire body in a couple of hours. In about

a week the parasite is developed—escaping from its cocoon by pushing open a nicely fitting lid.” The caterpillars infested by these parasites, manifest extraordinary vitality. One would think that the presence of such a host of comparatively large voracious creatures consuming the internal portions of the body, would naturally produce sickness and premature death; but such is not the case. Mr. Riley in the second of his excellent reports on the insects of Missouri, states that “while one of these caterpillars in its normal and healthy condition, may be starved to death in two or three days; another that is writhing with its body full of parasites, will live without food for as many weeks. Indeed, I have known one to rest for three weeks without food, in a semi-paralyzed condition, and after the parasite flies had all escaped from their cocoons, it would rouse itself and make a desperate effort to regain strength by nibbling at a leaf which was offered to it.”

But no larva thus infested ever reached maturity—they invariably die. Fig. 36, is a

Fig. 36.



Colour—White.

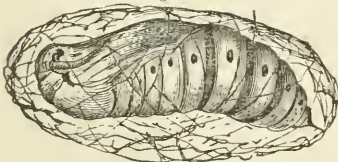
faithful representation of one of the caterpillars with its crop of cocoons of the parasite, ripening on its surface. From the shape and colour of these cocoons, they are sometimes erroneously supposed to be the eggs of the caterpillar, and hence pains is taken to destroy the very thing that should be cherished; thus showing the great necessity there is for the diffusion of more correct

ideas regarding these subjects among the people generally. This friendly parasite has, we are happy to say, established itself in the neighbourhood of London; and this summer, we have seen for the first time, one of the larva of this common grape vine sphinx, almost entirely covered with its little snowy white cocoons. We have not been able to ascertain how far it prevails in other parts of Canada.

When the caterpillar has attained its full size, and provided also it is free from ichneumons, it descends from the vine and draws loosely together a few leaves, binding them with silken threads—generally about or near the base of the vine on which it has fed, and in this rude structure undergoes its next change.

After remaining some two or three days in a state of quiet, the body meantime growing shorter and thicker, a rent occurs in the caterpillar’s skin along the back, and a pale yellowish chrysalis appears, which works itself by wriggling motions entirely out of the skin, which contracts as it is thrown off—remaining at the close of the operation, as a small shrivelled mass attached slightly to the posterior extremity or hanging to some of the adjoining silken threads. In a day or two the chrysalis grows darker in color, becoming pale brown with numerous black dots sprinkled over its surface. Along each side is a row of prominent oval black spots, which are the breathing holes or stigmata—a good representation of this chrysalis is given in Fig. 37.

Fig. 37.



Colours—Yellowish and Brown.

The perfect insect which in due time bursts the bonds of this death like sleep, appears in a beautiful garb of green. It is a moth belonging to the family of Hawk moths, so called from their habit of hovering in the air while taking their food. The various members of this family are furnished with a slender proboscis, which when at rest, is coiled up underneath the breast, but can be extended at will, and thus when poised in the air over a flower, the slender tongue is thrust to the bottom and the sweets

secured.

The wings of this insect, Fig. 38, when fully expanded, measure about two and a half inches—their form is long and narrow. The anterior pair are of a dark olive green colour, crossed by bands and streaks of greenish grey, and shaded on the outer margin with the same. The hind wings are dull red, with a patch of greenish grey on that part of the hinder margin nearest the body—shading gradually into the surrounding tint—on the underside, the red appears on the fore

Fig. 38.



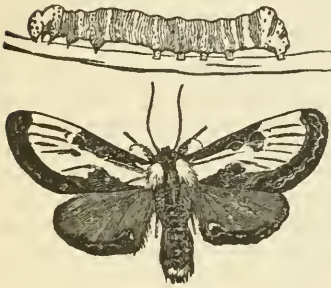
Colours—Olive Green and Grey.

wings, the hinder pair being greenish-grey. The antennæ or horns, are dull white above, with a rosy tint below. The head and shoulder covers are deep olive green, and the remainder of the body of a much paler shade of green—underneath the body is dull grey.

This moth remains quiet during the day time taking wing at dusk; when it is extremely active. Its flight is very swift and strong, and its muscular structure so powerful that when captured, it will almost beat itself to pieces by its perpetual fluttering. It is very generally distributed throughout Ontario more abundant in the western portion. We have not been able to hear of its occurrence in Quebec.

No. 2.—THE BEAUTIFUL WOOD NYMPH—(*Endryas grata*, Fabricius.)

Fig. 39.



Colours—Moth Creamy White and Brownish purple.

This species also in the larva state, is destructive to the foliage of the vine. The accompanying wood engraving so admirably delineating this lovely moth and its caterpillar, is the work of Mr. Charles J. Beale, of London, Ontario, who has drawn and engraved it from nature. This moth when its wings are expanded, measures about one and three quarter inches. Its fore wings are creamy white, with a glossy surface, with a wide brownish purple stripe along the anterior edge, reaching from the base to a little beyond the middle of the wing. On the outer margin is a broad band of the same hue, widening posteriorly, with a wavy white line running through it, composed of minute pearly dots or scales. It is also bordered internally with dull deep green. Besides this, there is a continuation of the brownish purple band along the hinder edge, but much narrower and terminating a little before it reaches the base. There are also two brown spots, one round, the other reniform, near the middle of the wing, often so suffused with pearly white scales as to be indistinct above, but clear and striking on the underside. The hind wings are reddish yellow, with a broad brownish purple band along the outer margin, extending nearly to the outer angle, and powdered here and there with a few whitish pearly scales. There is also a faint dot on the middle of the wing, which is reproduced in a more prominent way on the under side. The under surface of both wings is reddish yellow. The head is black and there is a wide black strip down the back, merging into a series of spots of the same which extend nearly the whole remaining length of body. The sides of the body are reddish yellow, with a row of blackish dots along each side close to the under surface. The shoulder covers are white, so also is the under surface of the body.

The moth appears with us on the wing early in June, when it may often be found in the day time fast asleep on the under side of the leaves of the vine. When thus at rest its closed wings form a steep roof over its back, and its fore legs, which have a curious muff-like tuft of white hairs, are protruded, giving it altogether a very singular look. Soon after their appearance they begin to deposit their eggs. We have never observed these on the vine leaves, although they must be common enough, but have seen them when deposited by one of the moths confined in a small box. They were then spread over the surface, sometimes in groups of five or six, sometimes singly. The egg is among the prettiest of the many beautiful insect eggs. It is round and very flat, about one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, with a thickness of about one-fiftieth. Its colour is yellowish or greenish-yellow, with an enclosed ring of black placed a little beyond the middle, and sometimes nearer to the outer margin. In the centre of the egg is a large nearly round dot, and at a little distance from this a circle of smaller dots, from which arise a series of from 24 to 27 raised striæ, diverging equally as they approach the outer edge, and crossed by many gracefully curving lines which interlace also the spaces between.

When mature, the young caterpillar escapes from the upper part of the egg, lifting the centre and rupturing the portion placed over the black ring. In some cases we have observed the egg shell consumed by the young larva, while in others it did not appear to be touched.

They are usually solitary in their habits, but occasionally two or even three may be

found on a single leaf, showing that the eggs are sometimes so deposited. At first they eat small holes in the leaf, but as they increase in size they consume all parts of it, the framework as well as the softer substance.

The full-grown larva (Fig. 39) is nearly one and a half inches long, tapering towards the head, thickening towards the posterior extremity. The head is medium sized, rounded, of an orange colour, with a few round black dots and pale brownish hairs.

The body above is pale bluish, crossed by bands of orange and many lines of black. Each segment except the terminal one is crossed by an orange band, all of which are nearly uniform in width, excepting that on the twelfth segment, which is much wider. On the terminal segment there are two bands. All of these are more or less dotted with round black dots, from each one of which arises a single short brown hair. There are also, crossing each segment, six black lines, placed nearly at equal distance along each side, but with a wider space in the middle where the orange band occurs. The twelfth segment is much raised, and the terminal one suddenly sloped. The stigmata are oval and black.

The under side is very similar to the upper, marked also with orange and black. Feet and prolegs orange spotted with black.

The larva feeds on Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) as well as on the vine, so also does the preceding species.

When full-grown it descends from the vine to seek some suitable location in which to pass its chrysalis or inactive stage, when, being without power of locomotion or defence, it would be at the mercy of any enemy which might chance to cross its path. Harris says the larva burrows its way a short distance underground, and there changes to a pupa without forming a cocoon. We have frequently had them transform in a pill-box, without earth or any other covering, and they have usually survived and produced in good time the perfect insect. Mr. Riley, in his second report, states that the larvæ have a fondness for boring into old pieces of wood, and within the chamber which they excavate change to chrysalis, and Mr. Ashton, of White Creek, N. Y., has found them frequently boring into corn cobs, which, he says, they prefer to going under ground. Hence Mr. Riley advises the scattering of a few corn cobs under the vines in summer, and the raking up and burning them in winter, as one means of destroying this insect. He also suggested to the writer, during a conversation on this subject, the idea of putting a few large corks into boxes where the caterpillars were being reared, so that they might burrow into them, and thus be better protected during the pupa state, which we found to serve an admirable purpose, they availed themselves of such shelter very readily. In two small bungs about one and a half inches in diameter, and an inch thick, we found twenty-one enclosed chrysalids. The caterpillar excavates with its jaws a chamber but little larger than the chrysalis which is to rest in it. It is not lined with silk, but is made moderately smooth. This, when completed, is fastened over the top with a cap or cover, composed of minute fragments of cork formed into a sort of membrane by means of a glutinous secretion associated with threads of silk. When nicely finished its surface is slightly glossy, and the glossiness extending a little over, beyond the actual orifice, indicates that the glutinous matter has been of a thin consistence, and hence spread a little during its application. When this lid is lifted the head of the chrysalis is usually found quite close to it.

The chrysalis is about seven-tenths of an inch long, of a nearly uniform dark brown colour, roughened with small blackish points or granulations. The head case is somewhat conical; the thorax and middle segments nearly cylindrical, while the posterior segments are tapering, the terminal one having a pair of long tubercles above, and a pair of shorter ones below.

We incline to the opinion that this moth is sometimes double-brooded; we have reared the perfect insect repeatedly from caterpillars of the current year, and we have found the larva in various stages of growth quite late in the season.

This species is also subject to the attacks of a parasite, although a very different one from that which we have referred to as infesting *pampinatrix*. This is a dipterous or two-winged fly, a *Tachina*, and we believe it to belong to the species known as the red-tailed *Tachina* fly, *Exorista leucania*, (Fig. 40.) This fly is not unlike the common house fly in



FIG. 40.

appearance, and is about one-quarter of an inch long, with a white face, large reddish eyes, a dark hairy body, with four, more or less distinct, dark lines down the thorax, and patches of a greyish shade along the sides of the abdomen. We have reared several specimens of this fly from the larva of *Eudryas grata* during the past season. Their mode of procedure is as follows:—The parent fly deposits her eggs on the back of the caterpillar, usually a short distance behind the head, where they are cemented firmly by means of a peculiar secretion with which the insect is furnished. Three or four of

these eggs are usually placed upon a single caterpillar, where, after a few days, they hatch, and the tiny grub eats its way through the skin into the interior of the body, where it feeds upon the fatty matters, avoiding the vital organs which are essential to the continuance of the life of its victim. When the caterpillar is about full grown it dies, and from its body proceeds these three or four full grown whitish grubs, which, soon after their escape, change to chrysalids. These are nearly one-fifth of an inch long, oval, smooth, and of a dark brown colour.

This friendly parasite materially assists in keeping down the numbers of these and several other kinds of caterpillars, which would otherwise be a source of much greater annoyance to the fruit grower.

Eudryas grata is generally common throughout both the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. G. J. Bowles, of Quebec, says that it is not uncommon there, and that the larva feeds on the hop, appearing in June and July. We believe this fact of its feeding on the hop has never been noticed before. Rev. L. Provancher, editor of the *Le Naturalist Canadien*, Quebec, also speaks of it as abundant, sometimes so numerous as to be quite destructive to the foliage of the vines. Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, says it may generally be found every season on his grounds, but not in sufficient quantity to do much harm. Mr. J. Petit, of Grimsby, bears similar testimony as to its presence there. On our own vines we have found them, especially during the past season, quite numerous, so much so that where they were disregarded, they soon materially disfigured and damaged the vines. As remedies, we would suggest hand-picking and syringing the vines with hellebore and water.

No. 3. THE PEARL WOOD NYMPH (*Budryas unio*, Hubner.) This is a near relative of "*grata*," the beautiful Wood Nymph, indeed, so nearly do they resemble one another that it requires the practised eye of an Entomologist to distinguish between them. This moth, however, is a little smaller, its wings expanding about one inch and three-eighths, and also differs in the following points:—On the fore wings, the brownish purple stripe on the front margin is extended further along the wing, the bordering of the outer margin is paler and more uniform in width, the inner edge wavy instead of straight, and the bordering of the hinder margin is wider and more distinct. The edging of the hind wings is much paler, and extends the whole length of the outer margin.

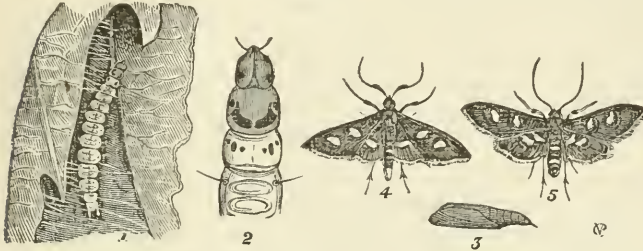
With us this insect is much less common than *grata*, and we have no personal acquaintance with its larval history, but it is said to resemble its relative in this state, almost as closely as in the perfect one. Mr. Riley says "it never grows to be quite as large as the other, and may be readily distinguished by its more decided bluish cast, by having but four light and four dark stripes to each segment, by having no orange band across the middle segments, and by the spots, with the exception of two on the back, placed in the middle light band, being almost obsolete. The head-shield on the first segment, hump on the 11th, and a band on the 12th, are orange, spotted with black; venter orange, becoming dusky towards the head, feet and legs also orange, with blackish extremities, and with spots on their outside at base."

"The worm works for the most part in the terminal buds of the vine, drawing the leaves together by a weak silken thread, and cankering them. It forms a simple earthen cocoon, or frequently bores into a piece of old wood, and changes to chrysalis, which averages but .036 inch in length. This chrysalis is reddish brown, covered on the back with rows of very minute teeth, with the tip of the abdomen truncated, and terminating above in a thick blunt spine each side.

This moth is very rare throughout Ontario, and we have been unable to learn of its occurrence at all in Quebec, so it is scarcely likely it will ever be the cause of much annoyance.

NO. 4. THE GRAPE-VINE LEAF ROLLER (*Desmia maculalis*, Westwood.) This species, although most abundant in the Southern States, is still very generally distributed, and will no doubt, in its caterpillar form, be familiar to all vine-growers. The accompanying

FIG. 41.



Colours—1 and 2 grass green, 3 brown, 4 and 5 black and white.

wood-cut (Fig. 41) represents the moth with its wings closed and expanded, the larva of its natural size, also a magnified view of a portion of the anterior part of its body, and the chrysalis. The moth is a very pretty little creature. Its wings when expanded measure about nine-tenths of an inch, its body being nearly four tenths of an inch long. Its wings are dark brown, nearly black, with a bronzed or coppery lustre, and lightly fringed with white. The fore wings have two white, nearly oval, spots, the hind wings but one white spot, which is usually larger than either of those on the anterior pair; sometimes in the female the spot is slightly divided. The under side of the wings is very similar to the upper, but of a duller shade. The body of the male is also nearly black, with one white band, while the female has two.

There are two broods of this insect during the summer. The first moths—which have passed the winter in the chrysalis state—appear early in June; the second brood in August. They deposit their eggs singly on the leaves of the vine. Soon after the young worm is hatched, it begins to manifest its leaf-folding propensities, by turning down a small portion of the leaf on which it is placed, and living within the tube thus formed. As it increases in size, a larger case is made, often the whole leaf is rolled over and over into a large cylinder, wider at one end than the other and firmly fastened with stout silken threads. In this the little active wriggling creature lives, its case affording it a tolerably safe hiding place, from whence it issues forth to feed on the surrounding foliage. It is so very rapid in its movements both backwards and forwards, that it frequently escapes detection, by suddenly slipping out of its case when disturbed and falling to the ground. The first brood of caterpillars are full grown about the last of July—the second in the beginning of September.

The length of the full grown larva is about three quarters of an inch—its body cylindrical, that is of the same thickness throughout. The head is medium sized, dull reddish yellow, with a faint streak of black on each side near the base, and a few very fine yellow hairs. The mandibles are tipped with brown.

The body is yellowish green at the sides, a little darker above, glossy and semi-transparent with a few fine yellow hairs on each segment. The second segment—that is the first behind the head—has a crescent shaped patch above, of the same colour and appearance as the head, covering nearly the whole of its upper surface and edged behind with brownish black. The third segment has three spots on each side, the two lower of which are sometimes united, forming a single reniform patch of black—the upper one which is smaller, is of a pale brown colour. The twelfth segment has also a black spot on each side, and is a little paler in colour above than the other segments are. The under surface is pale greenish yellow, with the same glossiness and semi-transparent appearance as the upper surface—the feet and prolegs partake of the general colour.

Before entering the chrysalis state, Mr. Riley says they change colour, assuming a pink shade. The chrysalis is about half an inch long and of a dark brown colour. It is usually formed within the fold of the leaf, so the last brood which passes the winter in this inactive state, may in a great measure be destroyed by carefully going over the vineyard late in the season, before the leaves fall, and picking off the folded leaves and burning them or the larva may be destroyed earlier in the season, by suddenly crushing the folded leaves

with both hands. In our own experience we have oftener found the cases empty than occupied, but whether this arises from their destruction by birds or other enemies, we have not been able to ascertain—spiders are said to kill many of them. We have never met with or heard of, any parasite attacking this species.

This insect, we learn from Messrs. Bowles and Provancher, is common about Quebec, where as the grape is not much cultivated, it probably feeds on the wild vines. It is also plentiful throughout Ontario, although nowhere as far as we can learn is it very destructive.

No. 5.—THE GRAPE VINE PLUME—(*Pterophorus periscelidactylus*—Fitch.)

This although an extensive name is applied to quite a small insect. The moths belonging to this family, are called plume moths, from the fact of their having their wings divided into feather like lobes, and the English rendering of the above extremely formidable looking scientific name, would be “the Gartered Plume”; so designated from the circumstance of having its hind legs surrounded near the joints, with garter like tufts of brownish scales.

As soon as the young branches of the grape vine have fairly started, and just about the time when the third bunch of blossom is appearing, this enemy to its growth appears with it, in the shape of a small whitish hairy caterpillar, fastening the young terminal leaves into a ball shaped mass, and living within the hollow sphere thus formed. The caterpillars are generally found solitary, hence it is probable that the eggs are laid singly. Mr. Riley says “that the very young larva is smooth and nearly destitute of hairs, but after each moult the hairs become more perceptible, and when full grown, appear as at Fig. 42,” a. We have not seen the caterpillar while very young, but have been painfully

exercised in observing its destructive work, when near its maturity.

It is then about half an inch long and cylindrical in form. Its head is small, of a yellowish green colour, with a band of black across the front, just above the mandibles, and a few fine greenish hairs scattered over its surface. The mandibles are faintly tipped with brown.

The body above is yellowish green, with transverse rows of dull yellow tubercles, from each of which arises a small tuft of white hairs. There is a line down the back of deeper green, and the body is a little paler between the segments.

The under surface is somewhat deeper in colour than the upper, with a few whitish hairs. The feet are black, tipped with yellowish green—the prolegs which are long and thin, are of a greenish colour.

Sometimes the caterpillar assumes a pinkish hue before entering on its next stage in life, but more commonly it retains its normal colour. It may usually be found full grown from the eleventh to the fifteenth of June, but this year they were about two weeks earlier.

When matured, it spins a few silken threads on the under side of a leaf, or in some other convenient spot, and having entangled its hind legs firmly in the web of silk, it



Colours—(a) White, (b) Light brown, (d) Tawney yellow.

sheds its hairy skin and becomes a chrysalis; which as it escapes from the larval covering hangs itself up by its posterior extremity—entangling the little hooks with which it is furnished, in the same silken fibres as that in which the caterpillar’s legs were fastened. How it does this without hands or feet to hold on by, would take too long to explain, but it is a most marvellous feat, performed but once in the creature’s life, hence without previous instruction or practice, and scarcely ever with a mishap.

The chrysalis (Fig. 42, (b)), is an odd looking little thing about four tenths of an inch long, angular and rugged, and wriggles about very briskly when touched. At first it is of a pale yellowish green, but soon grows darker on the summit of the anterior extremity, and on the more prominent protuberances. The deepening in colour is gradual, finally extending over the whole surface, when it becomes reddish brown, sometimes yellowish

brown. The head case is nearly black, with a rugged surface—the anterior segments almost cylindrical, with a ventral depression or cavity, ridged on each side to about the beginning of the seventh segment, where the ridging terminates in a pair of dark protuberances. The posterior segments are tapering, and there is a slightly darker ventral line, with a row of small tubercles on each side.

Dr. Fitch, State Entomologist of New York, who was the first to describe and name this insect, says that the duration of the chrysalis state, is only from six to eight days. Mr. Riley puts it down as a week. Our own observations which have been very carefully made, point to a longer period, not less than ten days, and not usually more than thirteen, most commonly about twelve days.

The elegant little moth (Fig. 42, *d*,) then makes its appearance. Its wings which are very finely and delicately constructed, measure, when expanded, about seven tenths of an inch. The fore wings are long and narrow, and cleft down the middle, about half way towards their base; the posterior half of the wing having a notch in the outer margin. Their colour is yellowish brown, with a metallic lustre, with several dull whitish streaks, and spots. The hind wings are divided into three lobes, the lower division is complete, extending to the base, the upper one only about two thirds of the distance. The colour of these is yellowish brown also, with the same burnished metallic appearance, and with a streak of dull white on the hinder lobe. The outer and hind margins of the wings as well as all the edges of their lobes, are beautifully bordered with a deep whitish fringe, sprinkled here and there with brown. Its body is long and slender, and of the same colour as the wings, but a shade darker. The antennæ are moderately long and thread like, nearly black, but beautifully and regularly dotted with white their whole length. The legs are also long, banded alternately with yellowish brown and white, and powdered with metallic scales. The hinder ones are each furnished with two pairs of diverging spines, having at their base a garter like tuft of long brown scales.

Under a low magnifying power, this moth is really a charming object, we have scarcely seen a more beautiful one. Its graceful outlines, its delicate structure and the harmonious blending of its soft shades of colour, with the light reflected from its burnished coppery like scales—all enchant the eye, and to think that such grace of form and beauty of detail, should spring from such a common looking hairy caterpillar, lends a further interest to it.

With regard to its manner of flight, we cannot do better than quote Dr. Fitch:—“like other species of this family, this moth is very agile, rapid, and impetuous in its motion. When disturbed, bounding from side to side of the cage in which it is confined, almost with the velocity of lightning, for a moment, and then resting; clinging with its four anterior feet to the top of the cage, its wings spread and its body hanging perpendicularly downwards, and swinging to and fro with the wind, with its long hind legs extended.”

In all probability there is only one brood of this insect during the season. Where a species is double-brooded, the second brood is usually more numerous than the first, but in this case, although specimens of the early brood are only too plentiful, we have failed after close observation for two seasons, to see any indications of later offspring. May it not be that the moth which appears from the middle to the end of June, deposits its eggs on the canes of the vines, near the base of the bud from which the next year's branch will spring, and that there it remains quiescent during the remainder of summer, and following winter, hatching into the larva in spring. Further investigation here is needed.

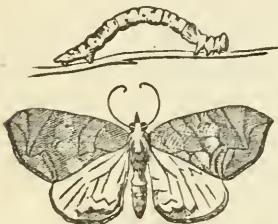
The spinning habits of this creature, lead to its ready detection, when it may be easily crushed with the hand, consequently where ordinary care is exercised, its destructive powers, are not likely to cause serious alarm.

This species is also widely distributed. Rev. L. Provancher says it is common in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and it is pretty generally scattered throughout Ontario.

No. 6.—THE GRAPE CIDIARIA—(*Cidaria diversilineata*, Hubner.) This is a pretty yellow moth with brown lines, producing a geometric or looping caterpillar, which consumes the foliage of the vine. In the August number, 1870, of the *Canadian Entomologist*, we published the results of our observations on this insect during the past season, which we shall here make free use of.

In early spring, just when the grape blossoms were fairly open, while pinching in the rapidly growing branches of a vine, a blossom bunch attracted attention by its unusual appearance. A closer inspection showed that part of the bunch had been eaten away, and the remaining portions drawn together by light silken threads, and within the enclosure was a dull brown caterpillar, with its body much contracted, and just ready to assume the chrysalis state. The bunch was removed from the vine and enclosed in a small box, when in a day or two afterwards the change of form took place. The chrysalis was six-tenths of an inch long, and of a pale reddish brown colour. In about ten days afterwards it produced the perfect insect which proved to be *Cidaria diversilineata*. These observations disclose an interesting fact regarding the history of this insect, which is that it passes the winter, sometimes if not invariably in the caterpillar state, hibernating in some secure retreat, where it sleeps peacefully till called again into activity by the genial warmth of spring, when in a few days it finishes its growth and effects its changes as already described. The accompanying figure illustrating this insect, is also the work of Mr. Charles J.

Fig. 43.



Colour—Larva Yellowish green—Moth pale ochre yellow.

Beale, of London, Ontario, who has drawn and engraved the moth from nature—the larva is copied from Packard's Guide to the Study of Insect.

This moth (Fig. 43), measures, when its wings are expanded, about one and a half inches. Its colour is pale ochre yellow, crossed by many greyish brown lines, and clouded also with patches of the same, particularly along the margin of the wings. The under side is a little paler than the upper, with fewer and fainter lines, but bordered along the outer edges, much the same as above. The body and legs are similar in colour to the wings, the legs being marked with black about the joints.

On the 7th of June a number of reddish geometric caterpillars were found on the vine leaves, in which they had eaten innumerable holes of various shapes and sizes; these proved to belong to the same insect. At this time (see Fig. 43), they were about an inch long. The head was rather small, flattened in front, and bilobed, each lobe projecting above and terminating in a point. Its colour was dull brownish green, and the mandibles were tipped with reddish brown.

The body above was dull yellowish green, with a reddish or pink tinge, the second segment pale yellowish green, smooth, and very similar in appearance to the head, but larger. The third, fourth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth segments were also pale yellowish green, but the middle segments had a decided pinkish tinge. The surface of the body was wrinkled, and the terminal segment furnished with two short greenish spines, which extended backwards over the anal lid.

The under surface was similar in colour to the upper, with a double whitish line down the middle. The feet were pinkish, and the thick fleshy prolegs green.

Many variations in colour were observed in different specimens of this larva. One which answered the description given above, on the seventh, changed its skin on the morning of the 8th, and appeared in a garb of very dark brown, nearly black, with longitudinal lines of a paler brown. A younger specimen was yellowish green, with the head very large and prominent. Another, older one, was bright deep red above, with a wide broken band of dull green down the middle of the under surface, without any appearance of the double whitish line so prominent in most of the others. A fourth, about the same size, was dull whitish green, with the whitish lines below, also wanting.

A full-grown caterpillar, found on the 10th of June, measured one and a quarter inches. Its head was dull reddish brown, the body above yellowish green, as in the former description, but with a few very small whitish dots on each segment. On each side of the second segment was a small reddish spot, and on the third a larger one of a darker shade, and on this latter segment the folds of the skin protruded, making the spot appear like a brown prominence. The spaces between the middle segments were yellowish white, excepting one or two of the terminal ones, which were dull brown. In other respects it answered to the previous description.

The under surface had a reddish hue, and a central dull reddish line, bordered on

each side by a faint white stripe, edged again without by dull red. The feet were reddish, with the spaces between them yellowish green. On the 11th of June the larva fastened itself up in a leaf, preparing for its next change.

During the middle of August fresh looking specimens of the moth were taken again on the wing.

From the preceding facts the following summary of the history of this insect may be given:—The larva, which had hibernated during the winter, entered the chrysalis state in early spring, which produced the moth about ten days afterwards. The moths, during the next few days, pair and deposit their eggs on the foliage of the vine, which hatch into small caterpillars early in June. During this month they attain their full size, pass through the chrysalis state, and appear as moths again in August. These latter deposit the second crop of eggs, from which the larvæ are again produced, which attain nearly full growth before winter, and pass that inclement season in a state of torpidity.

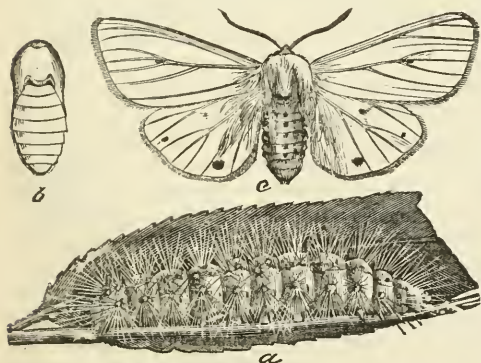
Where their numbers are sufficient to prove troublesome, we can only suggest as remedies the measures already so often adverted to, viz., syringing with hellebore and water, and hand-picking. This insect is also found on the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.)

Although, very generally distributed, the Grape Cidaria seldom appears in sufficient numbers to cause alarm; like most other insects, they are much more plentiful some seasons than others. Mr. Bowles, of Quebec, informs us that they were very common in his vicinity several years ago, but have been comparatively rare since. D. W. Beadle says they are seldom seen about St. Catharines. In our own neighbourhood we rarely pass a season without seeing a good number of them.

NO. 7. THE COMMON YELLOW WOOLLY BEAR (*Spilosoma virginica*, Fabricius.) This insect is so well known in the caterpillar state, that it scarcely needs any description; any one who has had a garden in which fruits or flowers of any sort have been grown, must have become familiar with the yellow Woolly Bear, for, of all caterpillars, none are so common or so uniformly troublesome. They seem to have an especial liking for the grape, but are not at all particular, for if they cannot get vine leaves, they will take almost anything else green, and thrive on it.

The moth from which the larva is produced is shown in Figure 44, where the caterpillar and chrysalis are also figured. The

FIG. 44.



Colour—(a) yellow or brown, (b) shiny brown, (c) white, black and orange.

moth is commonly known as the "White Miller." It passes the winter in the chrysalis state, and appears on the wing early in May, depositing its round yellow eggs on the under side of the leaves in large clusters. These, in a few days, hatch into young hairy caterpillars, which feed for a time in company, devouring, at this tender age, the under side of the leaf only, which is less tough than the upper; the skin over the eaten parts soon becoming yellow. It is not for long that their powers for injury are so limited. When they have a little more growth, they part company with their fellows, each one choosing his own course, and living to himself, their powers have become so good, that they can,

and by this time their appetites and digestive and do, eat freely all parts of the leaf.

The full-grown caterpillar, Fig. 44 (a), is nearly two inches long, and usually of a yellowish colour, but not always so, for they vary greatly in the tint of their hairy covering. From the same brood may be found some yellow, some straw colour, others light brown, and some even very dark brown, but the yellow is by far the most common colour. The head and feet are usually yellow, and the hairs arise in little tufts from small yellow tubercles, arranged nearly in rows across the body. In the spaces between the segments or rings there are darker lines, sometimes brown, at others dark brown, nearly black;

there is a line of the same along each side, and the under surface of the body is dark also.

When the caterpillar is full grown, it seeks some sheltered nook in which to change to chrysalis. Some hole in a fence post, or other hole and corner place in fence, house, or wood pile, wherever it is dry and secluded. We once found one snugly hid in the middle of a cluster of grapes. After a little wandering about and consideration, they fix on a suitable locality, and proceed to divest their bodies of their covering of hairs, and with these woven together with silken threads, they construct the slight enclosure which is to shelter the chrysalis. Here the change takes place, the chrysalis (Fig. 44, *b*) being of the usual brown colour, and after a week or two, the perfect moth makes its appearance, to deposit fresh patches of eggs, from which in a few days is hatched the second brood of larvæ, which pass through the different stages of their growth, and enter the chrysalis state before the time of winter.

The moth (Fig. 44, *c*) measures, when its wings are extended, from one inch and a half to two inches. The males are smaller than the females—it is a female which is figured. Both sexes have the wings white with a few black dots, which vary very much in number in different specimens; in some there are two on each of the front, and three on each of the hind wings as in the figure; in others again the spots are almost entirely wanting, and there is every degree of macular gradation between the two extremes. We believe, however, that the dot near the middle of the front wings, is always present, but sometimes very faint. The under side usually has the spots more distinct than the upper one, and sometimes there is a slight tinge of yellow over its white surface. The antennæ are white above, dark brown below; the head and thorax white, while the abdomen is orange coloured, sometimes streaked across with white, and having three rows of black spots, one above and one on each side. The under side of the abdomen is white, sometimes tinged with orange.

This species is subject to the attack of several kinds of parasites, which destroy immense numbers every year, were it not for this, we should soon be overrun with them. With all these checks they are at times very numerous and destructive, and we have to resort to hand picking to destroy them. The process is tedious enough, but it is sure, and we do not know of a better.

With regard to their geographical distribution, we think we are safe in saying as far as Canada is concerned, that they may be found every summer every where.

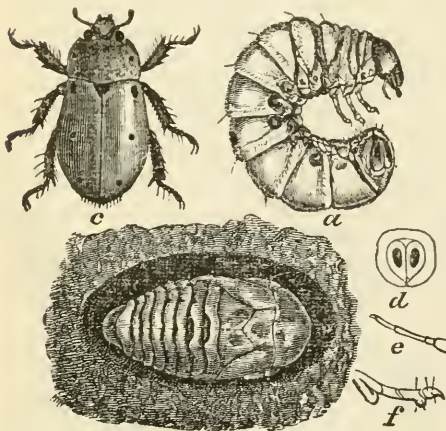
Having now gone through with the history and habits of the most prominent of the moths injurious to the vine, we shall devote some space to the destructive insects belonging to other families.

No. 8.—THE SPOTTED PELIDNOTA—(*Pelidnota punctata*, Linnæus.) The accompanying

excellent figure, represents this insect in its three stages of larva (*a*), chrysalis (*b*), and beetle (*c*). It is in the latter state only that it is injurious to the vine—consuming the foliage. It eats numerous holes in the leaves, sometimes where the beetles are very numerous, completely riddling them.

The beetle is a large one, measuring about an inch in length, and at its widest part, half an inch in width, and nearly oval in form. Its colour is dull reddish yellow, or nearly leather colour, with a polished surface. The thorax which is very slightly darker than the wing covers, have a small black spot on each side; and there are three larger ones on each wing case. The jaws and posterior part of the head are both black, and so also is the scutellum, which is a small nearly triangular piece, placed near the centre above, and just where the two anterior edges of the wing cases join the thorax. The gauze-like wings concealed under the

Fig. 45.



Colour—(*a*) glossy white; (*b*) yellowish; (*c*) reddish yellow, with black spots.

wing cases are dark brown. The under surface is of a dark green shade, with a metallic lustre, and somewhat downy about the middle with fine brownish hairs; its legs are of the same dark shining green.

It appears in July, August, and sometimes in September, and is active in the day time flying about from vine to vine, with a loud buzzing noise. After the insects have paired, the female deposits her eggs in rotten wood, which, when the young grub is hatched, furnishes it with suitable food for its development. Mr. Riley who was the first to find the larva and rear it, gives in the *American Entomologist*, vol. 2, p. 295, the following description:—"It is a large clumsy grub, bearing a close resemblance to the common 'white grub' of our meadows, and differs from that species principally in being less wrinkled, and in having the skin more polished and of a purer white colour, and in the distinct heart-shaped swelling above the anus, (Fig. 45, (d)). Towards the latter part of June, we have found this larva, (Fig. 45, (a)), in company with the pupa, (Fig. 45, (b)), in rotten stumps and roots of the pear. In preparing for the pupa state, the larva forms a rather unsubstantial cocoon of its own excrement, mixed with the surrounding wood. The pupa state lasts but from eight to ten days, and the beetle (Fig. 45, (c)), is found on our vines during the months of July, August and September. It is not yet known how long a time is required for the development of the larva, but from analogy, we may infer that the insect lives in that state upwards of three years."

Fig. 45 (e) shows the antennae of the larva, and (f) one of the legs—both magnified.

This foe, as far as we can learn, is confined in Canada to the Province of Ontario, and prevails chiefly in its western section. According to Messrs. Provancher and Bowles, it is never found about Quebec. Even in the places in which it most delights to dwell, it is not generally a very troublesome enemy. Should they at any time be present in sufficient number to create alarm, they may be materially lessened by hand picking and crushing under the foot. They are heavy and clumsy in their movements, and not difficult to capture. They feed on both wild and cultivated vines, and also on the allied Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

No. 9.—THE GRAPE VINE FLEA BEETLE—(*Haltica chalybea*, Illiger.) The common name of this insect suggests activity, and it is equally active in mischief as in movement, hopping from leaf to leaf, and from branch to branch, with a celerity scarcely surpassed by its smaller namesake.

This beetle survives the winter in the perfect state, lying dormant and torpid under leaves, pieces of bark, or other suitable shelter, until called into activity by the reviving warmth of spring. It is a pretty little beetle (Fig. 46), of a polished steel blue or green color, sometimes shading into purplish, with a transverse depression across the hinder part of the thorax. The under side is dark green, the antennae and feet brownish black. Its length is about three-twentieths of an inch, and it has stout, robust thighs, by means of which it is able to jump about very briskly; these are well shown in the figure. It is more destructive in spring than at any other time; for then, before the buds have burst, this creature is astir, with appetite the keener for its long winter fast; and while the tender growth is swelling, and displaying its lovely roseate tints, this little mischief-maker pounces on it, and hollows it out to its centre, thus consuming, in a short time, two or three embryo bunches of grapes.

Its first appearance, as a destructive agent, is noted by Mr. Thomas, of Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1831, in a communication to Silliman's "American Journal of Science and Art." "These brilliant insects," Harris says, "were observed by him in Cayuga Co., N. Y., "creeping on the vine and destroying the buds, by eating out the central succulent parts. "Some had burrowed even half their length into the buds. When disturbed, they jump, rather than fly, and remain where they fall for a time without motion. During the "same season, these beetles appeared in unusually great numbers in New Haven, Conn., "and its vicinity, and the injury done by them was wholly unexampled. Some vines "were entirely despoiled of their fruit buds, so as to be rendered, for that season, barren." Mr. Thomas found the vine leaves infested in the years 1830 and 1831, by small, chestnut-colored, smooth worms, and suspecting them to be the larva of the beetle, he fed them in



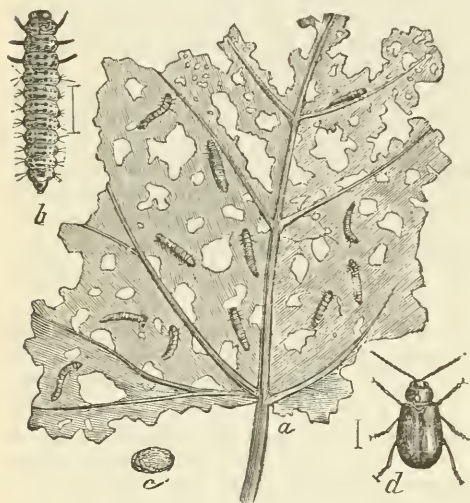
FIG. 46.
Color, steel blue

a tumbler containing some moist earth, until they were fully grown, when they buried themselves in the earth. After a fortnight or so, some of the beetles were found in the tumbler. Hence there is no doubt that the former were the larvæ of the beetles, and that they undergo their transformations in the ground.

Previous to the time when this communication was made, they were confined chiefly to the wild vine and the Virginia creeper, both of which they fed on, but since, they have spread nearly all over the United States and Canada, and in many places have proved very destructive. Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, in "Field Notes," says, that in 1865, the crops of several vineyards in the northern part of Ohio were entirely destroyed by it, and that the same painful experience fell to the lot of some of the vine-growers on the shore of Lake Erie.

The beetles appear on the vines in the latter part of April, and continue to be destructive till late in May, after which they gradually disappear. Before leaving, however, they deposit orange coloured eggs in clusters on the under side of the young vine leaves, which hatch in a few days into small dark brown worms, which feed on the upper side of the leaves, eating numberless holes in the softer parts (Fig. 47, *a*).

Fig. 47.



Colours—(*b*) Shining brown and black ; (*d*) steel blue, or metallic green and purple.

It is stated by Mr. Riley, that "when numerous, they devour all but the very largest leaf ribs, and we have seen the wild vines, throughout whole strips of country, rendered most unsightly by the utter denudation which these insects had wrought."

In three or four weeks the larva is full grown, when it presents the appearance of Fig. 47 (*b*), which is a magnified view, the hair line at the side showing the correct size. It is then about three-tenths of an inch long. It is usually light brown above, sometimes yellowish, at other times of a darker shade ; paler on the under surface. The head is black, and there are six or eight shining black dots on each of the other segments of the body, each dot emitting a single brownish hair. Its feet, six in number, are black, and there is a fleshy, orange coloured pro-leg on the terminal segment. When progressing, it does not move its body regularly, but

raises it suddenly behind, as do some of the geometers or loopers.

In the early part of June, the larvæ leave the vines, and descend to the ground, where they burrow under the earth, and forming a little smooth, oval cell, change to a dark yellowish chrysalis (Fig. 47 *c*). After remaining about two or three weeks in this state, the perfect beetles issue from them, and the work of destruction goes on again ; but as they live altogether on leaves during the fall, of which there is usually an abundance, the amount of injury done is much less than in spring. Mr. Kirkpatrick states that there are several broods during the season, but Mr. Riley thinks there is only one, and that the beetles which appear early in July remain over till the next spring. Some further investigations are needed to clear this matter up.

To destroy the beetles, it is recommended to strew, in the fall, air slacked lime, or a good quantity of unleached ashes, around the vines infested. Mr. Riley says the larvæ may be destroyed by blowing on them, from a bellows, fresh air-slacked lime ; they are very tenacious of life, and would no doubt require a thorough application to ensure their destruction. We should also advise the use of powdered hellebore and water, mixed in the proportion of an ounce to the gallon, and applied to the foliage by means of a syringe. Strong soap suds have also been recommended, and are perhaps worthy of trial, although not likely to be so effective as the other measures referred to. During the early spring,

in chilly mornings, the beetles are comparatively sluggish and inactive, and some chance is then afforded of hand-picking and destroying them. A good quantity of fowls, allowed, at this time, the run of the vineyard, has also been tried with success. We have not heard of their being affected by any parasite.

They are much more abundant some seasons than others, which may probably be due to some atmospheric influences favourable or otherwise to the continuance of their lives. Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, says that a few years ago they were very destructive to his vines, but within the last two or three years he has only noticed a stray one now and then. Mr. J. Petit, of Grimsby, Ontario, states that in the spring of 1869, he saw the flea beetle in the vineyard of Mr. W. W. Kitchen, eating the buds of his vines, they were numerous, but Mr. Kitchen afterwards said they did but little harm. Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catherines, says:—"I have seen it on my grounds in the perfect and larvæ state, but only to search it out and kill it, and now it is two years since I have seen it here." In our own locality it has never proved very troublesome, but with Mr. Chas. Arnold, of Paris, it has been very destructive, not so much, however, of late, as it was some two or three years since. Mr. Arnold had a quantity of the Virginia creeper growing on his grounds, which he thought afforded it a convenient and undisturbed harbor. This he destroyed, and since then has not found the beetle so troublesome. We have not been able to learn of its occurrence in Quebec.

No. 10. THE GRAPE SEED INSECT (*Isosoma Vitis*, Saunders.) The accompanying

FIG. 48.

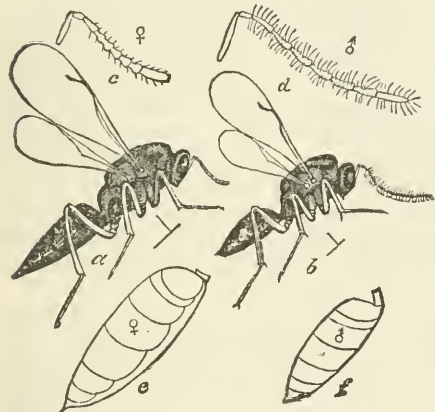


figure 48, although not belonging to *Isosoma Vitis*, belongs to a species of *Isosoma* so closely resembling it, that it would require careful scrutiny to distinguish between them, and will give a very good idea of its general appearance, as seen under a magnifying power. (a) represents the female, (b) the male, (c) the antennæ of the female, (d) the antennæ of the male, (e) the abdomen of the female enlarged, showing the segments or rings of the body, (f) that of the male. The short hair lines under the figures of the perfect insects show their natural size.

When we first observed this insect in 1868, it promised, judging from what we then saw, to be a very destructive and troublesome foe to grape culture, and had it increased in the proportion that many other insects do, its efforts would by

this time have occasioned great alarm. But it has wisely been ordered otherwise. Either climatic influences, or some other unseen and unknown power has been unfavourable to its continuance and propagation, so that it has almost disappeared at present from our midst; possibly the cold and wet season of 1869 has had something to do with bringing about this result. Although diligent search was made last year, we failed to find any traces of its presence; and this year our efforts in this direction have happily been equally fruitless, but we learn from our esteemed friend, Rev. R. Burnett, of Hamilton, that it has occurred in that neighbourhood this summer. He says "in some bunches there would be two or three, and as high as eight or ten berries affected. I noticed the damage first by the apparent early ripening of the berries, while the others were green, with no visible appearance of maturity. The exposure these vines had was altogether in favour of the propagation of the insect, due south, under shelter from the north of an eight feet board fence. The place was warm as an oven. Nor was this the only place where the seed insect was found. I examined the vines of several of my neighbours, and found them less or more affected."

Having been unable to accumulate any new facts or details regarding its history or habits, and seeing we want to present here a complete account as far as we can of the insects found injuring the grape with us, we cannot do better than quote from our former

report to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and also from papers relating to the same subject in the *Canadian Entomologist*.

On the 20th of August, 1868, we observed that many of the berries in the bunches of a Clinton vine, under our care, were shrivelling up. On opening the grapes we observed that most of the smaller berries—that is those which had shrivelled earliest—contained only one seed, and that of an unusually large size; but some of the larger withered grapes contained two seeds, also swollen, each having a dark spot somewhere on its surface. On cutting the seeds carefully open the kernel was found almost entirely consumed, and the cavity occupied by a small, milk white, footless grub, with a pair of brown hooked mandibles, a smooth and glossy skin, with a few very fine short white hairs. When at rest it was nearly oval in form, but when in motion its body became elongated, varying in length from one-fifteenth to one-twelfth of an inch.

FIG. 49.

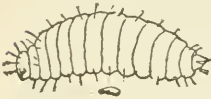


Figure 49 is a correct representation of this grub as it appears when magnified. The small figure underneath shows its natural size.

The parent insect probably deposits the egg on the skin of the grape, and the young larvæ as soon as hatched puncture the skin and work their way at once to the middle of the fruit, and there enter the seed while young and soft. Many of the grapes affected had a small scar, indicating probably where the insects had entered.

The Clinton vine, on which this pest was first discovered, suffered considerably; fully ten per cent. of the crop was lost from the shrivelling of the infected berries. At first we supposed that the work of the insect was confined to fruit with this appearance, and that by destroying this the destruction of the crop of insects for the season would be nearly complete; but further examination showed that many of the ripe berries contained affected seeds. The proportion thus infected on the vine referred to, was about ten or eleven per cent. Within a few feet of this an Isabella vine was fruiting, on which there were no shrivelled berries, but about three per cent of those which had ripened contained grubs. About the same distance in another direction was a Hartford Prolific, and ten feet further off a Concord, both of which fruited well; on neither of these were there any withered berries, nor could we find any affected seeds among those which had ripened. The fruit of a Delaware, about fifty feet distant from the Clinton, was also examined without discerning any traces of the insect.

About the middle of September we visited the grounds of Mr. Chas. Arnold, of Paris, Ont., and there we found that this insect had prevailed to a greater extent than it had with ourselves, affecting the Clinton, Delaware, one of Rogers' Hybrids, and also Mr. Arnold's new seedlings. In Hamilton, in the garden of Mr W. H. Mills, we found an affected seed in a berry of Rogers' No. 4. On the 24th September we visited the vineyard of the "Vine Growers' Association," at Cooksville, Ont., but could not find any traces of the insect there. Thus far its depredations have been chiefly apparent about London, Paris and Hamilton, but further observations may show that it is widely distributed.

Where any shrivelled berries are found, their seeds should be examined, as it is important to know how wide spread this evil is. The affected seeds are usually swollen, somewhat soft, and have a dark spot somewhere on their surface; any with these characteristics noticed among the ripe berries should also be examined.

In the case of the shrivelled berries, where one seed only was affected, the others were dwarfed and imperfect, and where two large seeds were found they were both occupied. When one seed only was affected and the other remained healthy, the one normal seed carried the berry through, in an apparently healthy state, to ripeness. As far as our experience teaches, the Clinton and its allies with thin skins are more liable to attack than berries with thicker skins, such as Hartford Prolific and Concord.

In October of the same year, we found the larvæ still unchanged within the seed, so we detached one and placed it in a small glass cell between two plates of glass, so that it might not dry up from exposure to the air, and give us at the same time an opportunity of watching its progress. It remained in this state until early in January, 1869, when it

became a pupa, having first attached itself to the sides of the cell by a few short silky threads. It had now contracted in length, become nearly oval, and assumed a yellowish tint, with a few short, loose, silky threads adhering to different parts of the surface. On the 11th of February we examined some more seeds, and found the larvæ within still alive and active, just as they had appeared in the fall. On the 7th of July further specimens were opened, and the inmates still found soft but motionless; these appeared to be in the pupa state, but the slight inspection then given was not sufficient to enable us to be positive. During the remaining part of July we looked many times into the bottles in which the grapes were enclosed, but did not discover anything till on the 9th of August, feeling sure that the time for the appearance of the insects must be fully come, if not already past, we resolved on a thorough search for them. As soon as the contents of the bottles had been emptied on a piece of white paper, we observed a number of small four winged flies, from one-fifteenth to one-tenth of an inch long, among the dried-up grapes. These were all dead and stiff, though some were more brittle than others. From the observations made we should judge that they effected their escape from the middle to the end of July.

The following description of the insect being somewhat technical, is given more for the benefit of the scientific reader than for the general public. We thus give due notice so that all who have no taste for scientific descriptions may make a clean jump over the next two paragraphs.

Isosoma vitis—Saunders—Female.—Head large, flattened in front, black, thickly punctured, and covered with many short whitish hairs; mandibles pale brown at base, tipped with black. Antennæ (scape and eight joints) nine jointed, black, thickly covered with whitish hairs, inserted in deep sockets; the scape pale brown, slender, nearly as long as the three following joints together; the second short; third to eighth inclusive, nearly equal in length; the terminal joint longer, tapering slightly towards the tip. Thorax black, punctured, and covered with whitish hairs. Legs—front pair pale brown, trochanters nearly black; second and third pairs, trochanters black, femora and tibia nearly black along the middle, pale brown at tips, tarsi pale brown. Abdomen long, black, straight and smooth, with a polished surface placed on a short pedicel; a little contracted at base, thickest on third joint, tapering gradually to fifth, and then suddenly to extremity; the basal joint very short, second and third each somewhat longer, fourth as long as the three preceding, fifth less than half as long as the fourth, sixth a little shorter, terminal joint rather longer.

The male differs from the female in having the antennæ longer and more thickly covered with hairs. The abdomen is short, thick and blunt, and placed on a moderately stout pedicel nearly its own length. The abdominal rings have about the same relative size as in the female, but the posterior edge of the third overhangs the fourth, the latter appearing as if partially drawn within the projecting edge of the third ring.

Length—Female 0.10, male 0.06 inch.

Having kept the grapes in bottles only occasionally opened for ventilation, in a dry room, they became hard, dry and shrivelled. In consequence of this many of the flies were unable to make their way out, the seed having become too hard for their jaws to eat through. On opening some of these the flies were found dead, with wings fully developed, and surrounded by small fragments of the interior coating of the seed, which they had gnawed off in their efforts to escape. Those which had found their way out had eaten a small, nearly round, irregular hole through seed and skin. In many similar cases, where the larvæ feed within a hard substance, they provide for the escape of the perfect insect by eating away the hard enclosure until it is reduced so thin as to appear almost transparent, when a very little effort is sufficient to remove the obstruction to the outward passage of the perfect insects. In this instance we have been unable to discover any evidence of such preparation, and believe that the whole work of escape is accomplished by the perfect fly.

Should it prove sufficiently troublesome to necessitate man's agency to keep it within proper bounds, we can advise nothing better as a remedy than carefully gathering and destroying the shrivelled fruit.

No. 11. THE THRIPS (so called) (*Tettigonia vitis*, Harris.) The accompanying figure

FIG. 50.



being mis-named by the fruit-growers has occasioned, in times past, much confusion and uncertainty as to what was really meant when this term was used. The true "Thrips" is a smaller insect than this, and, as Mr. Walsh, of Rock Island, Ill., has proved, is an insect feeder, and hence a friend rather than an enemy to the vine-grower, while the vine-growers' Thrips, as figured above, is a species of *Tettigonia*, the figure being that of *Tettigonia vitis*. This "*vitis*" is only one member of a family. Mr. J. Petit, of Grimsby, has found six distinct species in his neighbourhood, and we have noted four, while examining about a dozen specimens taken at random from a vine. They are all much alike in size and general appearance, the points of distinction being found in the varied markings of the wings. Besides *vitis*, we have *tricincta* and *vulnerata*, *comes*, and *obliqua*, and probably not less than two species undescribed. In *vitis* the colours are pale yellow and red.

Now for its history:—The "Thrips" is supposed to pass the winter in the perfect state, hibernating under decaying leaves or other rubbish. Those which survive appear early in spring, and deposit their eggs on the young leaves of the vine. The young progeny make their appearance during the month of June, when they are quite small, and while resembling the perfect insect in everything, excepting wings, of which they are destitute; they are in that condition and period of growth corresponding with the caterpillar or larva in other insects. As they increase in size they several times shed their skins, which are nearly white, and although exceedingly delicate and gossamer-like, remain for some time attached to the under side of the leaves. They live and feed together on the under surface, and are very quick in their movements, hopping almost as briskly as a flea. Their hind legs are constructed somewhat after the model of the grasshopper, elongated, and armed with rows of spines, by means of which they jump with great force. Mr. Walsh well remarks that "they have a peculiar habit of running sideways, like a crab, and when they see you looking at them upon one side of a leaf, they will often dodge round quickly to the other side, as a squirrel dodges round to the opposite side of the trunk of a tree, when he sees that he is noticed. Insects are more wide-awake than people generally suppose."

These little creatures are furnished with a sharp beak or proboscis, with which they puncture the skin of the vine, and through which they suck up the sap. Wherever they thrust their beaks and absorb the juices of the leaf, just there, on the upper surface, appears a dull yellowish or brownish spot. While they are yet young and small, the spots produced are also of small size, and scarcely attract attention, but as they increase in size their abundant labours become very manifest, even to the most careless observer, for the whole leaf assumes a sickly aspect, paled with yellowish spots, and as if scorched, drying up, and prematurely dropping from the vine. Sometimes the vines are thus so defoliated that the fruit fails to ripen for want of proper nourishment. Though small in size, their immense numbers make up for any lack in this way, so that they really are a formidable enemy, probably the most serious the vine-grower has to encounter.

As it enters the second stage of its existence, corresponding to the chrysalis state of moths and butterflies, it continues increasingly active. Diminutive wings now begin to appear, which gradually grow until fully matured, when the insect is in its perfect condition. This happens about August. The addition of wings increases its activity, and its power of spreading itself. It continues active and mischievous till late in the season, when it is supposed to seek shelter, and spend the winter in a state of torpidity, as already stated.

The Clinton, Delaware, and other thin-leaved varieties, suffer more from the attacks

of these insects, than the thick, leathery-leaved sorts. Concord is almost exempt, but we have known the Isabella to be much damaged. The Thrips are widely distributed, but vary much in numbers from year to year. If abundant in a particular locality one season, we cannot be at all certain that they will be equally or more plentiful the following year. Their natural increase is so interfered with by various unfavourable climatic and other influences, that we cannot prognosticate in this matter with any degree of certainty. Mr. J. Petit informs us that, three years ago, he saw many vines in the vineyard of Mr. W. W. Kitchen, of Grimsby, completely stript of their leaves by this pest, but they do not appear to have occurred in such numbers since. Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, has found them very common and troublesome in his garden for years past, and the Rev. R. Burnett, of the same place, says they are the only determined enemy the grape has in his locality. This season they prevailed in some vineyards to such an extent, that the injury done the leaves, seriously affected the growth of the fruit; as far as his memory serves him, he has always had more or less *Thrips*.

Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, states that the Thrips were formerly much more troublesome than they have been during the past season; this year there were very few. Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, bears similar testimony. He says, "the Thrips were very plenty in 1868, and injured the foliage of the Delaware and Clinton badly, the more downy-leaved grapes less, the Concord not at all. Since then they have not been sufficiently abundant to do any harm." Mr. A. B. Bennett, of Brantford, remarks, "the Thrips has made its first appearance with me this fall, but not to do any perceptible damage. I am fearful for the future." Mr. Chas. Arnold, of Paris, has suffered much from Thrips in years past, and still finds them very troublesome. Two years ago, while looking over the extensive vineyards of the Vine Growers' Association, at Cooksville, we observed their Clinton vines swarming with Thrips, the foliage appearing half bleached and scorched. We believe they have not suffered so much from them since. These insects do not appear to be known about Quebec. In our own locality they seem to have permanently established themselves, and annoy and perplex us every season.

Various remedies have been suggested, but no universal panacea has yet been devised. Syringing with strong tobacco water or soap suds, dusting with sulphur and lime, or lime alone, hellebore, Cayenne pepper, or fumigating with tobacco under a moveable tent, all have their advocates. It is also said that carrying a lighted torch through the vineyard at night, has been found very efficient in destroying them, they fly to the light and are burnt. This remedy would require repeating several times at short intervals. Rev. R. Burnett, in a recent letter, says:—"I know of several parties who have practised the torch light for the destruction of the thrips, accompanied with less or more success. Mr. Haskins, of the City Water Works, one of the most intelligent and best informed of our grape culturists, prefers the constant stirring of the earth in the immediate vicinity of the vines in spring and fall." This latter remedy probably operates by disturbing the perfect insects about the commencement or termination of their winter's sleep, and exposing them to the killing influence of frost.

They are not confined to the vine, but affect also the Virginia creeper.

No. 12. THE GRAPE LEAF GALL LOUSE (*Pemphigus vitifoliae*, Fitch.) The gall on the leaf of which we are now about to treat, is the work of a small orange coloured louse, which has been named by Dr. Fitch, State Entomologist of New York, *Pemphigus vitifoliae*. Subsequent observations have shown that it does not belong to the family of *Pemphigus*, and some difference of opinion exists among leading Entomologists as to what family it should be placed in, but wherever it may be eventually located the specific name *vitifoliae* will hold good.

Figure 51 represents a leaf covered with the galls above alluded to. They affect only the Clinton, and other derivatives of the Wild Frost Grape. They appear as green excrescences of various sizes and shapes, but generally rounded, and not much larger than a pea. In the second volume of the *American Entomologist*, p. 61, is an excellent account of their origin and growth from the pen of Mr. Riley, which we shall quote:—"In each freshly formed gall you will find from one to four orange coloured mother lice, a number of shining oval whitish eggs, of very minute size, and often a number of young six legged larvæ, scarcely bigger than the eggs, and of the same whitish colour. Almost as soon as the larvæ

FIG. 51.



Colour—Green.

main. Finally, as the larvæ grow to maturity the hollow becomes a fleshy green sack, the mouth of which is almost closed up. The mother lice then lay eggs, and the same old cycle of phenonema is repeated again and again till winter sets in.

We do not apprehend that this is likely to become here a very formidable foe to vine-culture, but its aspect is unsightly, and it may easily be checked on its first appearance by picking off the infected leaves and burning them. Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, informs us that he has seen it occasionally on his vines, but found no difficulty in staying its progress by the method above referred to. It has also been seen occasionally in the vineyards at Cooksville, but it has never spread much; possibly this may be due in part to the fact that it is preyed upon by a number of rapacious insects, such as the larvæ of *Scymnus*, a small dull coloured lady-bird; larvæ of lace-wing fly, and those also of several species of two winged flies.

Since the above was in type a valuable paper on this insect has appeared in the "American Entomologist," vol. 2, No. 12, written by the editor, C. V. Riley, Esq., containing many new and interesting facts, some of which are so very important that we feel it a duty we owe to vine-growers to give them as much publicity as possible. The following we have condensed from Mr. Riley's paper:—

For many years past a very serious disease has affected the roots of the vines grown in many parts of France, and which was known under the name of *pourridie* or rotting. So grievous and alarming had this disease finally become that the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce offered a reward of 20,000 francs to any one who should discover an efficacious and practical remedy, and appointed a special commission, including some of the most eminent men in natural science, to test the proposed remedies and make the award.

The disease appears in the form of little cankerous spots which cut off the supply of nourishment and cause the roots to rot. These were ascertained by M. M. Planchon, one of the members of the commission, and M. J. Lichtenstein, of Montpellier, to be caused by a small louse called by M. Planchon *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which bears a close resemblance to the insect which forms our leaf gall. Besides this, a leaf gall occurs there identical in appearance with ours, and after much observation it was discovered that the root-inhabiting and gall-inhabiting insects were identical, and finally it was concluded by M. J. Lichtenstein that their European species was in all respects the same as our American one, and had been imported from this country.

The expression of this view by so eminent a savan added much interest to the study of the American Gall Louse, and induced Mr. Riley to devote much time to working out the facts connected with its history, so as to definitely decide this question of identity. He opened a correspondence with M. Lichtenstein and M. Signoret, of Paris, on this subject, and forwarded specimens of the American insect in its various stages to be compared with theirs. The war has interfered sadly with the progress of all departments of science in

France, but from a letter received from M. Signoret, despatched just before the investment of Paris, in which place he is now shut in, he expresses himself as convinced of the identity of the two species.

In the meantime Mr. Riley has discovered that our gall insect also attacks the roots of vines here in the same manner as does the insect in Europe, and Dr. Shimer, another careful and painstaking entomologist in the U. S., has shown that the winged females have the same characteristic markings as the European species, hence there is little doubt as to the correctness of the conclusions arrived at regarding their common origin.

Since it has been decided by eminent French entomologists, who have made a special study of plant-lice, that the insect in Europe belongs to the genus *Phylloxera*, our species will hereafter be known as *Phylloxera vitifolia*.

In continuation of that part of the history of the species already given, Mr. Riley says: "In August the insects generally become so prodigiously multiplied that they often settle on the tendrils, leaf-stalks and tender branches, where they form excrescences and gall-like growths, differing only from those on the leaves in such manner as one would naturally expect from the difference in the tissues. After the vine has finished its growth the young lice, finding no more succulent and suitable leaves, begin to wander and to seek the roots, so that by the end of September the galls are deserted, and those remaining on the vines generally become mildewy, and finally turn brown and dry up. Upon the roots the lice attach themselves singly or in little groups, and cause by their punctures little swellings or knots which eventually become rotten. Where vines have been badly affected with the gall, it is difficult to find a perfectly healthy fibrous root. Strange enough these lice not only change their residence as winter approaches, from the leaf above ground to the root below ground, but Proteus-like they change their appearance also, and after shedding their skins present themselves covered with small tubercles."

These tubercled insects pass the winter on the root, and probably produce in spring the winged males and females which pair and deposit eggs on the grape leaves, which give birth to the wingless females who are the founders of the gall producing colonies.

From these facts it is evident that the insect can be carried from one place to another on the roots, and doubtless it was by some such mode that it was introduced into France from this country. Its natural home here is on the wild Frost Grape, from which it must have spread to the cultivated varieties, and since this wild grape is found over a wide range of our country, the insect in all probability is equally wide-spread. The knowledge of the fact of its wintering on the roots would point to the necessity in extreme cases of rooting up and burning such vines as may become very much diseased, so as to check the increase of this pest; close attention should also be paid to plucking and destroying the gall infested leaves as soon as they appear in spring. It may also be well in certain localities to avoid planting any varieties of the Frost Grape, but we scarcely think that such a precautionary measure will need to be adopted in Canada. It would appear from various information gathered, that the insect is much more likely to be troublesome in warmer latitudes than in cold ones, the length of the season being favorable to their greater increase, and the milder winters less destructive to them. Still it will be well for all our grape-growers to keep a sharp look out for this enemy and meet it with a determined effort at its destruction wherever it may appear.

Although hitherto almost entirely confined in its attacks to the Frost Grape and its progeny, a few have late been found occasionally on the Delaware, Iona and Concord, and since it has so readily taken to the European varieties of the *vitis vinifera*, it may also attack hybrids of this species grown in our own country.

This gall louse has proved very injurious to the Clinton vine in many parts of Missouri, occasionally defoliating and almost destroying large portions of some vineyards.

The liberal prize offered by the French government, has not, we believe, been awarded, for no specific seems yet to have been discovered. The location of the insects on the roots, would naturally render it extremely difficult to apply any remedy—Carbolic acid and water, and sulphuret of lime and water, have both been recommended, but neither of them appear to have been tried on a sufficiently extensive scale to prove their efficacy in this case.

NO. 13. THE TREE CRICKET (*Ecanthus niveus*, Harris).—This insect, although des

tructive to the vine, is not confined to it in its operations ; for it is equally injurious to the raspberry and blackberry, and sometimes attacks the plum, cherry and peach. Fig. 51



Fig. 51.



Fig. 52.

Color—Pale green.

represents the male, and Fig. 52 the female. Their color is of a delicate green, and they are exceedingly lively and musical, keeping up, when numerous, a perpetual sharp, chirruping noise during the warmer parts of the day. The tree cricket is accused, on good authority, of severing grapes from the bunches, and sometimes even cutting off an entire bunch. Mr. C. V. Riley, from whose valuable observations we have drawn so largely, says that he has caught them at it ; but probably such malicious acts are rare, for, though the insect is common enough with us, we have never observed any such results from its presence. The heaviest charge

brought against it is for the partial destruction of the canes, and this arises from the carrying out of its own instinctive care in providing for the safety of its progeny. The female, during the later weeks in autumn, being fully charged with fertilized eggs, proceeds to prepare a place for their reception ; settling itself comfortably down on a grape, raspberry or other cane, and elevating the posterior parts of its body, it thrusts its long ovipositor, with which it is furnished, straight into the stem, about half way through its thickness. Into the orifice thus formed it forces a long yellow egg, and then proceeds to deposit another along side, and so on, until from five to fifteen eggs have been placed in a row. In this manner, the stem on which it operates is very much weakened, and is liable to break off on slight occasion ; or where this does not occur, the branch often dies beyond the punctured part. Each female will deposit from twelve to sixteen eggs, which remain thus during winter, safely lodged.

Early in spring the eggs begin to swell, and about midsummer, or a little before this, the young insects appear. An Ohio correspondent of the *Practical Entomologist*, vol. 2, p. 94, says, that he kept portions of infested cane in a drawer, from which the young insects appeared on the 20th of May. Possibly the additional warmth and protection thus given to the canes may have hastened the hatching of the young, for we have found the unchanged eggs in the canes, in the open air, later than this. When first hatched, they feed on plant lice, and probably continue to do so until nearly full grown. We have seen the matured insect feeding occasionally on ripe plums. Mr. Riley, in the *American Entomologist*, vol. 1, p. 247, says : "We hatched a number of them this spring ; they fed entirely on plant lice at first, but when these were denied them, they fell to devouring one another, until the strongest individual remained the conqueror."

In consequence of their destruction of plant lice, it has been urged by some that they should be regarded rather as friends than enemies ; but we think that the injury they do far more than counterbalances any good that can be placed to their credit, and we would advise their destruction. First kill as many of the perfect insects as possible, which may best be done by jarring the canes, when they drop to the ground, and stamping their lives out with the foot before they have time to hop or fly away. The second, and probably the easiest method, is to cut away, late in the fall or early in spring, all those parts of the canes containing eggs, and burning them. Their regular rows of pin-hole punctures can be readily seen.

NO. 14. THE HONEY BEE (*Apis mellifica*, Linn.).—Before leaving this subject, we must advert to a charge made against that very useful insect, the honey bee, of injury, which, we trust, will not be found very wide-spread. A correspondent in the *American Entomologist*, vol. 1, writing from Richmond, Indiana, says that he has found the honey bee very destructive to his grapes. They commenced about the last of August, on the Concord, which, to save from complete destruction, he was obliged to gather before fully ripe. The bees puncture the skin of the grape, and extract the sugar, when the fruit immediately shrinks up, and soon rots, unless used at once. The vines which suffered most were Diana, Delaware, Isabella and Rogers' Hybrids. Of Diana, he lost fully a bushel of grapes, and of Delaware, about as many.

Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, in a recent letter, says that the greater part of his

grapes were punctured, and the juice sucked out. He has not been able to detect anything but flies at them, the same as they often attack the cherries. The flies worst, he states, are several varieties of the blue bottle, and "a large flatter fly, with a spotted greyish body and wings." Might not this have been occasioned first by the honey bee puncturing the grapes, and the flies subsequently gathering to feast on the juices which would escape through the punctured skin. Mr. Dougall says that the grapes which ripened later were scarcely touched.

In concluding this section of our report, we would express our thanks to the gentlemen who have kindly replied to our many queries, and thus sent us much valuable information on the habits and geographical distribution of the various species.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PLUM.

BY E. B. REED, LONDON, ONT.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| 1. The Plum Curculio | - | - | - | (<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>) | - | - | - | Beetle. |
| 2. The Grey Dagger | - | - | - | (<i>Acronycta Psi</i>) | - | - | - | Moth. |
| 3. The Oblique Banded Leaf Roller | - | - | - | (<i>Lozotania Rosaceana</i>) | - | - | - | Moth. |
| 4. The Eye-Spotted Bud Moth | - | - | - | (<i>Grapholitha oculano</i>) | - | - | - | Moth. |

1ST. THE PLUM CURCULIO (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*, Herbst.)

COLEOPTERA CURCULIONIDÆ.

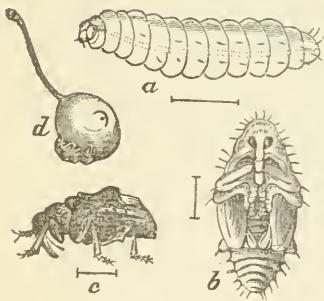


FIG. 53.

There is, we suppose, no doubt but that this insect is the greatest evil with which all cultivators of the Plum, or indeed of any other stone fruit have to contend. So extensive are its destructive powers, that oftentimes whole crops of Plums are entirely ruined by the depredations of the grubs or *larvæ* of this unmitigated pest, and in many places fruit growers have almost given up in despair the cultivation of this delicious fruit. Of late years, however, thanks to the exertions of entomologists, the habits and history of this insect are becoming more generally known, and means are beginning to be devised by which we may hope to be able to somewhat check the amount of damage it occasions, and perhaps, indeed, to successfully carry on against it an unceasing and relentless

warfare. A fair start has already been made in the Province of Ontario towards attaining this desirable end. The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, offered last year, prizes of twenty, ten and five dollars, to persons collecting, during the season of 1870, two thousand, one thousand, and five hundred, respectively, of the Plum curculio. Fourteen persons competed for these prizes, and their joint collections contained the large number of fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-three specimens of the genuine Plum curculio. All the competitors in detailing their experiences, appear to be well satisfied with the crop of Plums that rewarded their individual exertions, and anxious for other plum growers to follow their example; and there can be no reasonable doubt that similar efforts on the part of others throughout the country, will tend eventually to thoroughly check the operations of the enemy. For the interesting details of the efforts and work of the above competitors, we would call the attention of our readers to the admirable report on the subject, made by W. Saunders, Esq., of London, Ont., to the Fruit Growers' Association. The plum curculio is a member of an enormous group of insects known as weevils, or snout beetles. Their chief characteristic is the long snout into which the front of the head is produced, the mouth being at the end of the snout or beak. This snout is

of course immovable, except along with the head, of which it is in fact part and parcel. The antennæ are elbowed, *i.e.*, bent at right angles, and are set on the sides of the beak. The plum curculio, or "Little Turk," as our American cousins have named it, in allusion to the crescent-shaped wounds it inflicts on the fruit, is a little rough gray or blackish beetle, about one-fifth of an inch in length; it may easily be distinguished by its having on the middle of each wing-case, a black shining hump, immediately behind which is a broad band of yellowish white; the snout is rather short, and when the insect is alarmed, it is drawn up close to the under side of its body, and in this attitude, with its legs also drawn up in a similar manner, it bears a strong resemblance to a dried bud, or piece of dirt, or bark, and is very apt to deceive the uninitiated, more especially as it will remain for a long time motionless and seemingly devoid of life, though if the observer has but the requisite patience, and the day be sufficiently warm, he will see the apparently shapeless little lump gradually put forth a leg here and a feeler there, and finally being convinced of security, expand its wings and fly away in search of other objects of attack. Dr. Harris records having frequently caught them flying in the middle of the day. The curculio generally attacks the plum as soon as the fruit is fairly set, although while the tree is yet in blossom, they may often be discovered by the jarring process. C. V. Riley, the State Entomologist of Missouri, thus describes the manner of laying the egg.—"The process occupies about five minutes. Having taken a strong hold on the fruit—(see Fig. 53, *d*.) the female makes a minute cut with the jaws, which are at the end of her snout, just through the skin of the fruit, and then runs the snout under the skin to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch, and moves it back and forth, until the cavity is large enough to receive the egg it is to retain; she next changes her position, and drops an egg into the mouth of the cut; then, veering round again, she pushes it by means of her snout to the end of the passage, and afterwards cuts the crescent in front of the hole, so as to undermine the egg and leave it in a sort of flap; her object apparently being to deaden this flap so as to prevent the growing fruit from crushing the egg, though Dr. Hull informs me that he has repeatedly removed the insect as soon as the egg was deposited, and before the flap was made, and the egg hatched and the young penetrated the fruit in every instance."

The egg-being deposited, is in a few days hatched into a small, white, footless grub, which increases rapidly in size, eating its way almost to the centre of the fruit. After the lapse of several weeks, and before the grub is fully grown, the plum drops to the ground, its natural growth being stopped by the workings of the grub, which in a short time having reached its maturity, eats its way to the surface and penetrating the earth a little distance, makes a small cavity for itself, and there changes into a chrysalis or pupa. In this inactive state, it generally remains for some three or four weeks, when it finally appears as the perfect beetle, and continues in that state until the succeeding spring, when it proceeds to attack the plum after the manner of its forefathers. In some cases, however, owing perhaps to various causes of place and temperature, some few individuals may pass the entire winter in the pupa state, and not complete their transformation until the following Spring, but the better opinion seems now to be, that such is not the normal custom of the insect. As many of our readers may be unacquainted with the appearance of the different stages of this insect, we have prepared at Fig. 53, correct and magnified portraits of the full grown larva, (*a*), of the chrysalis, or pupa, (*b*), into which the larva is transformed of the perfect curculio (*c*) and of the crescent-shaped mark it causes (*d*). Dr. James Tilton, of Wilmington, Delaware, was one of the earliest observers of the plum weevil. In an article published by him in 1803, he states that this insect attacks not only nectarines, plums, apricots and cherries, but also peaches, apples, pears and quinces, and later writers have fully confirmed this statement. In 1831, Mr. Thomas Say, the chief authority on American entomology, in a note on the plum weevil, stated, "that it depredates on the plum and peach, and other stone fruit," and that his "kinsman, the late excellent William Bartram, informed him it also destroys the English walnut in this country." Dr. Harris, the late State Entomologist of Massachusetts, ascertained that the cherry worm, so called, produced at maturity the same curculio as that of the plum; though, unlike the latter, it rarely causes the stung cherry to drop prematurely to the ground; and the late Dr. Joel Burnett, the author of several articles on the plum weevil,

procured, in 1839, some specimens of the insect in the chrysalis state, which were raised from the small grubs in apples. Much as has been written on the subject of the plum curculio, there are several points in its history on which observers are unable to agree, such as the length of time it occupies in its various transformations, the manner and place in which it hibernates, or passes the winter, and whether it is single or double brooded in each year.

Dr. Harris writes, "that the average time passed by the insect in the ground during the summer, has appeared to me to be about three weeks; but the transformation may be accelerated or retarded by temperature and situation. It has also been my impression that the late broods remained in the ground all winter, and that from them are produced the beetles which sting the fruit in the following spring. Dr. Burnett's observations coincide with this opinion. According to him the insect "undergoes transformation in about fifteen or twenty days, in the month of June or fore part of July; but all the larvæ (as far as he had observed) that go into the earth as late as the 20th July, do not ascend that season, but remain there in the pupa stage until next spring." Dr. Tilton, in his account of the curculio, stated that "it remains in the earth in the form of a grub, ready to be metamorphosed into a beetle as the spring advances." According to M. H. Simpson, Esq., of Saxonville, the larvæ, or grubs, "go through their chrysalis state in three weeks after going into the ground, and remain in a torpid state through the season, unless the ground is disturbed." Dr. E. Sanborn, of Andover, has come to entirely different conclusions, from a series of experiments made upon these insects. It is his opinion that they do not remain in the ground during the winter, either in the grub or in the beetle state, but that under all conditions of place and temperature, in "about six weeks" after they have entered the earth, they "return to the surface perfectly finished, winged and equipped for destruction." Dr. Trimble, who devoted a large portion of a very extensive and elaborately got up volume to the history of this pest, decided that it passes the winter above the ground in the perfect beetle state, and that it is single brooded. Mr. B. D. Walsh, the late talented State Entomologist of Illinois, in an able article in the *Practical Entomologist*, gives very strong grounds for believing that the curculio is only single brooded, although he afterwards, on what seems to us very insufficient evidence, decided that it is double brooded. Mr. Riley states that Dr. E. S. Hull, of Alton, Illinois, who has had a vast personal experience with this insect, concludes that they are single-brooded and pass the winter for the most part in the preparatory state underground.

Dr. Harris records having found these beetles as early as the 30th March—an almost conclusive proof that they must have wintered in the perfect state above ground. Dr. Trimble observed them hibernating under the shingles of a roof, in the chinks of a stone wall, and under the bark of an apple tree during the fall and early spring.

The number of eggs that the female curculio deposits has been made the subject of minute investigation. Dr. Harris seemed to think that only one egg was deposited in a single fruit, but Mr. Riley states that four or five larvæ may often be found in single specimens of the larger fruits. Dr. Trimble, who dissected many of these insects, states that the greatest number of eggs ever found by him in a single curculio was twenty-five, while other writers appear to think that the actual number of eggs laid is very much larger.

Having now reviewed at some length the natural history of the "Little Turk," we will avail ourselves of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Riley, founded on his own observations as well as on those of others. In his first annual report, in an able article on this subject, he rehearses the following articles of belief:

1. "That Plum Curculios are more numerous in timbered regions than on the prairie.
2. That they *can* fly and *do* fly during the heat of the day, and that cotton bandages round the trunk, and all like contrivances to prevent their ascending the trees, are worse than useless, and a result only of ignorance of their economy.
3. That they prefer smooth skinned to rough skinned fruit.
4. That they deposit and mature alike in nectarines, plums, apricots, cherries and peaches; in black knot on plum trees and in some kinds of apples, pears and quinces,

and, according to Dr. Hull, they deposit, but do not mature, in strawberries, gooseberries, grapes, and in the vigorous shoots of the peach tree.

5. That it is their normal habit to transform under ground, though some few undergo their transformations in the fruit.

6. That all other fruits but the cherry, when containing larvæ, usually fall to the ground.

7. That the *greater portion* of them pass the winter in the perfect beetle state, under the old bark of both forest and fruit trees, under shingles, logs, and in rubbish of all kinds, and especially in the underbrush of the woods.

8. That they are always more numerous in the early part of the season on the outside of those orchards that are surrounded with timber, and that they frequently shelter in apple trees and other trees before the stone fruit forms.

9. That a certain portion of them also pass the winter underground, both in the larva and pupa states, at a depth frequently of from two to three feet.

10. That those which hibernate as beetles leave their winter quarters and commence throughout Central Missouri (Mr. Riley's State) to attack the fruit in the early part of May.

11. That those which hibernate underground continue to develop, and issue from the earth during the whole month of May.

12. That both males and females puncture the fruit for food by gouging hemispherical holes, but that the female alone makes the well-known crescent shaped mark (see fig. 53 *d.*), as a nidus for her egg.

13. That the egg is oval, of a pearly white colour, large enough to be seen with the naked eye, requires a temperature of at least 70° Fahr. to hatch it, and may be crushed with the finger nail without injuring the fruit.

14. That the stock of eggs of the female consists of from fifty to one hundred, and that she deposits from five to ten a day, her activity varying with the temperature.

15. That the last of those curculios which hibernated in the imperfect state underground have not finished depositing till the end of June and beginning of July, or about the time that the new brood developed from the first laid eggs of the season are beginning to issue from the ground, and that we thus have them in the month of June in every conceivable state of existence, from the the egg to the perfect insect.

16. That the period of egg depositing extends over two months.

17. That all eggs deposited before the first of July generally develop and produce curculios the same season, which issue from the ground during July, August, and September, and hibernate in the perfect state.

18. That most of those eggs which are deposited after the first of July either fail to hatch or the young larvæ die soon after hatching, owing, perhaps, to the more ripe and juicy state of the fruit being less congenial to them, and that what few do mature which hatch after this date undergo their transformation more slowly than the rest, and pass the winter in the ground.

19. That the perfect curculio, while in the ground, is soft and of an uniform red color, and that it remains in this state an indefinite period, dependent on the weather, usually preferring to issue after a warm rain.

20. That in a stiff clay soil a severe drought will kill many of them while in this last-named condition, and that larvæ contained in stone fruits that fall upon naked ploughed ground where the sun can strike them generally die."

Bearing in mind that Mr. Riley, is writing of his own State of Missouri, which is about a fortnight earlier in its spring than Western Ontario, our readers must alter somewhat his dates, so as to make them applicable to their several localities.

Let us now consider what means we can best adopt for carrying on a successful and vigorous campaign against the attacks of this destructive insect :

And first let us see what allies Dame Nature will afford us.

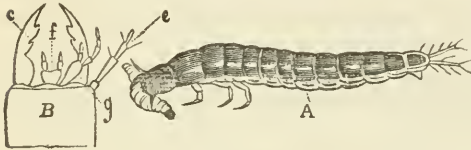
Foremost in the ranks are two or three species of carnivorous ground beetles belonging to the order of Carabidæ—of these, one *Harpalus Pennsylvanicus*, or the Pennsylvanian ground beetle, represented at Fig. 54, is by far the most common, and may be met with at all times and seasons. It is stated by Mr. Walsh that its larva is a most merciless devourer of the grub of the curculio, attacking it even underground. Below will be found a correct sketch of the larva, of the natural size (Fig. 55 A.) B represents the under side of the head, showing, at c, the upper jaw (mandible,) at g, the lower jaw (maxil,) with its four-jointed feelers (palpi,) at f, the lower lip (labium,) with its two-jointed feelers (palpi,) and, at e, the (antenna.) The larvæ of all the species of this order of beetles are carnivorous and furnished with a most formidable pair of jaws. Mr. E. Leeming, of Cobden, Illinois, thus describes their mode of attack :—“ Four larvæ were taken out of peaches

Fig. 54.



Colors—dull black and brown.

Fig. 55.



Colors—brown and whitish.

readers to the one represented at Fig. 54. It will give a good general idea of the shape of these insects, although there are several species much larger than our friend *H. Pennsylvanicus*. Many of them fly into our houses at night, attracted by the lights. Any beetles of this or a similar shape, with bright metallic colors or spots, that may be found under stones or chips, or running among grass or the roots of trees, may be generally set down as members of this family of Carabidæ or ground beetles ; they should be carefully protected, for, with one or two exceptions, the whole family are most beneficial to the fruit-grower, both in their larval and perfect state.

that had contained the larva of the curculio, the other two were lurking under a peach. I had the satisfaction of seeing one of them fasten his jaws upon the larva of the “little Turk :” the larva squirmed dreadfully, but in vain, for his remorseless foe held him tight, and he soon gave up the ghost.”

There are many species of these ground beetles. We would call the attention of our

Fig. 56.



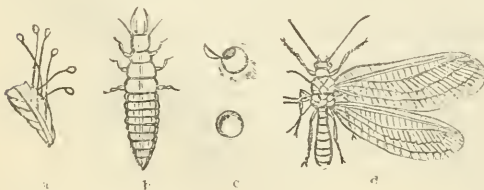
Colors—*a*, rich reddish brown ; *f*, yellow marked with black.

The yellow beetle, with two black blotches on its wings, represented at Fig. 56, belongs to a group of soft-shelled beetles (*Telephorous* family), common everywhere in Ontario. This species is named *Chauliognathus Pennsylvanicus*, or the Pennsylvanian soldier beetle, and may be found on the flowers of the golden rod. According to Mr. Riley, its larva (Fig. 56 *a*.) is one of the most effectual destroyers of the curculio, while the latter is yet above ground in the larva state ; it attacks the grub within the fruit while it is yet on

the tree, and also enters the fruit lying on the ground for the same purpose.

There is also a species of lace-wing fly (*Chrysopa*), which is one of our natural allies against the curculio, attacking the larva in the same way as the last described insect. We

Fig. 57.



wings, its brilliant golden eyes, and especially

give a representation of the larva (Fig. 57 *b*), with its formidable mandibles ; its curious eggs *a*, laid by the female fly, and attached by long, delicate filaments to a leaf ; its wonderfully small cocoon with its smoothly cut lid *c*, and at *d* the perfect insect, which is common throughout Ontario, and may easily be recognised by its pale green slender body, its finely-netted wings, its brilliant golden eyes, and especially

The larvæ of all the lace-wing flies are carnivorous, and they attack a great variety of noxious insects. Mr. Leeming writes Mr. Walsh that he had found over one hundred of these lace-wing larvæ in the very act of devouring the curculio larvæ. Mr. Riley points out a curious fact hitherto unnoticed in the history of this insect, which is that the insect issues from the cocoon in an active sub-imago state, from which, after a few hours, the winged-fly emerges, leaving behind it a fine silvery-white transparent skin.

The artificial remedies that have been devised against the attacks of the curculio are numerous. Many are apparently very ingenious in theory, but utterly useless in practice; others, again, are preposterous in their very conception, and appear only to be devised to delude the veriest tyros and greenhorns—we do not propose to weary our readers with discussing them. What we want to bring before their notice are those remedies which experience has shown to be really successful, and also really practicable. These remedies may be divided into two classes—1st, those directed against the insect in its egg and larval state, and 2nd, those directed against the full-grown, matured beetle. For the first class, the most obvious and practical remedy is to destroy the fruit as fast as it falls from the tree; the fruit in this stage contains, as we have seen, the growing larva, which is soon to eat its way out and descend into the earth; it is, therefore, most important to destroy the fruit as speedily as possible after its fall, and before the escape of the insect. Good, systematic hand-picking will be found to be the most certain way of destroying the larva in this stage; the fruit should be burnt or given to the pigs. Many people, indeed, especially in the Western States, turn their hogs into the plum orchard and use them for this purpose. Dr. Alton, of Illinois, who is, according to Mr. Walsh, one of the most successful plum-growers in the west, has tried this plan with success for some years; sheep and cattle have been also tried, but the objection to them is that they are very apt to bark, browse, and break down the trees. Poultry may be used with very good effect; Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, Ont., the well-known fruit-grower, has for some years kept numbers of poultry in his orchard, and he speaks most favourably of their services, to which he attributes the general success of his plum crops. Air-slacked lime is recommended by Mr. Bliss, the Secretary of the Warsaw Horticultural Society. He writes as follows: “During the season of 1856, Mr. J. B. Matthews, now of Marietta, O., had six or eight Chickasaw plum-trees growing in a cluster in his garden at Warsaw. On one-third of these he began throwing air-slacked lime as soon as the fruit set, and continued it after every rain and sometimes after a heavy dew, showering the trees until they were white with the fine dust. On one or two trees he used none at all; and on the remainder he commenced using the lime after the curculio had attacked the fruit. The lime dust was applied as often as once a week. Result—not one plum on those trees on which he did not use lime; a full crop of good fruit on those on which he commenced using lime early; and on those on which the curculios had begun their attack before he began to apply the lime, he drove them entirely away and saved a portion of the crop. I followed the same plan and saved so many plums as to break down my trees, as I was absent from home, and did not have a chance to thin out the fruit, though I had the lime applied faithfully while I was away.” In the report to the Ontario Fruit-growers’ Association, made by Mr. W. Saunders, of London, Ont., in 1868, that gentleman makes mention of a friend who had tried lime for several years, and had had regular crops. He also states that he had received similar evidence from various other quarters, and that his own experiments with the lime were tolerably successful. It may therefore be recommended for trial, especially in moist seasons.

Another plan that has been tried, and apparently with some success, is to pave or cement the ground underneath the trees, so that when the fruit falls the insect may be unable to penetrate the earth and may be exposed to the rays of the sun, and, where poultry are kept, may be more easily espied and captured by them. Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, Ont., makes the soil quite smooth around the roots of the trees and whitewashes it with a thick coating of lime, which very soon forms a hard crust; this method he considers a very efficient one against the curculio in the larvæ stage of its existence. It is possible to remove the egg of the curculio from the plum and thereby save the fruit. The nail of the finger will do in default of a better instrument, although it leaves an unseemly scar. The egg should be removed as soon as possible after its deposit, as all attempts to save the fruit after the larva is hatched will be useless. This process is necessarily a very tedious one, and only to be resorted to in cases where young trees are

fruiting for the first time, and it is desired to save the fruit for tasting when all has been injured by the curculio. Dr. Trimble writes: "The best instrument I have found for this delicate operation is a common quill toothpick, slightly rounded at the point and pared to a cutting edge. This must be insinuated under the concave side of the crescent shaped mark, so as to turn over the triangular portion of skin lying between the horns of the crescent and the end of the tube where the egg is deposited. The egg—a white round speck—will sometimes be exposed, and a very sharp eye will detect it without the assistance of a glass; but generally it will be so coated with a covering of the pulp of the fruit as to be invisible. Take off this speck of skin, egg and all. If properly done the fruit will come to maturity showing scarcely a blemish."

We now come to our second class of remedies, those which are directed against the beetle in its perfect state. The most satisfactory plan is to jar the trees regularly two or three times a day during the season, and to collect and destroy the curculios as they fall to the ground. Mere shaking the tree will do but little good; it must be a sharp sudden jar. The trouble of course is to discover the curculios after they drop. The old plan used to be to place white sheets under the trees and to pick up with the hand the insects as they fall, and destroy them at once. Dr. Trimble's method was to nail a stretcher of wood along one side of a large square sheet, and two shorter stretchers, each to one half of the opposite edge of the sheet which is slit from between the two short stretchers to its centre, to receive the trunk of the tree. In this way the sheet is more easily spread out, and the wind is not able to rough it up. The sheet should be emptied for every tree, as in the early part of the season, many buds and blossoms will fall, and these should be carefully examined, as our insect foe, as we have before explained, bears a strong resemblance to a dried bud or piece of dirt. The sheet is easily carried by holding all three stretchers in one hand, letting the folds of the sheet hang down. The tree being reached, drop the long stretcher at the requisite distance, and pass one of the short ones round each side, until the centre of the slit fits up close round the trunk, then jar the tree, and then pick up and crush, and so on from tree to tree, repeating the process over the whole orchard as long as you find curculios. For striking the tree a good sized mallet is the handiest; if the trees are middle sized, it is a very good plan to saw off a limb of two or three inches in diameter, so as to leave a stump for striking the mallet upon. Where this cannot be conveniently done, or where the trees are small, it will be necessary to pad the mallet to prevent the bark being injured. In the case of older trees, which have lost their elasticity and cannot always be jarred enough with the mallet to cause the curculio to let go its hold, Dr. Trimble recommends that a common mop stick properly padded, be applied successively to the leading limbs one after another. These methods of jarring will be found perhaps the easiest and most practicable for those persons who have only a few trees or small orchards to manage. But for extensive fruit growers, who cultivate the plum on a large scale, Dr. Hull's "curculio catcher," will be found effectual in saving both time and money, although in order to run the machine successfully, three things are necessary.

1st. That the land be decently clean and not overgrown with rank weeds.

2nd. That the orchard be sufficiently large to pay the interest on the prime cost of the machine (about \$30).

3rd. That the trees have a clean trunk of some three or four feet.

We give below a description of it in Dr. Hull's own words, as communicated to the *American Entomologist*: "To make a curculio catcher, we first obtain a light wheel not to exceed three feet in diameter, the axle tree of which should be about ten inches long. We next construct a pair of handles similar to those of a wheel-barrow, but much more depressed at the point designed to receive the bearings of the axle-tree, and extending forward of the wheel just far enough to admit a cross beam to connect the handles at this point; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the rear of the wheel, a second cross-beam is framed into the handles, and eighteen to twenty-four inches further back, a third. The two last named cross-beams have framed to their undersides a fourth piece, centrally, between the handles, and pointing in the direction of the wheel. To the handles and to the three last named pieces, the arms or ribs to support the canvas, are to be fastened. To the front part of the beam connecting the handles in front of the wheel, the ram is attached, this should be covered with leather stuffed with furniture moss, a dozen or more thicknesses of old

hat leather or other substance, being careful to use no more than necessary to protect the tree from bruising. Ascertain the elevation the handles should have in driving, and support them in that position. We now put in place the stretchers or arms, six for each side, which are to receive and support the canvas. We put the front arms in position. These extend back to near the centre of the wheel on each side, and in front of the wheel (for large machines), say six feet, are far enough apart to receive the largest tree between them on which it is intended to operate. The remaining arms are supported on the handles and fastened to them and to the two cross and parallel pieces in the rear of the wheel. These are so placed as to divide the space at their outer ends equally between them and the first-mentioned stretchers, and fastened to the ends of the handles. Next we have ready a strip of half-inch board, two-and-a-half wide. One end of this is secured to the forward end of one of the front arms, and in like manner to all the others on one side of the machine, and fastened to the handles. Both sides are made alike. The office of these strips is to hold the outside ends of the arms in position; they also hold the front arms from closing. These outside strips also receive the outside edge of the canvas which is fastened to them as well as to the several arms and supports. It will be seen that the wheel is nearly in the centre of the machine. To cover the opening at this point, a frame is raised over it, which is also covered with canvas. The arms or stretchers are so curved that the motion of the machine, in moving from one tree to another, should bring everything falling on the canvas to depressed points, one on each side of the wheel.² A bag and broom are carried with the machine, and, as occasion requires, the contents of the stretcher are swept into the bag, which is afterwards dipped into boiling water to kill the inmates. "The whole machine should not exceed ten or eleven feet in breadth, by twelve or thirteen in length. These are for large orchard trees; smaller ones could be protected with a much smaller machine. If the frame work has been properly balanced, the machine will require but little lifting, and will be nearly propelled by its own weight. The curculio catcher or machine is run against the tree three or four times with sufficient force to impart a jarring motion to all its parts. The operator then backs far enough to bring the machine to the centre of the space between the rows, turns round, and in like manner butts the trees in the opposite row. In this way a man may operate on three hundred trees per hour. The frame covering the wheel is made of pine board, while the handles for propelling the machine are riveted *above* the canvas instead of being fastened *below* it, and the Doctor finds that this last arrangement gives him better leverage and greater control of the machine." The machine is, in fact, simply a cotton sheet stretched upon a frame, looking not unlike the wheelbarrows in use upon our public works, only much broader. The side and top views given below will, perhaps, convey a more accurate idea of the form of the catcher than any description. Figs. 58 and 59—*c*, handles; A, opening to receive the trunk of the tree; B, buffer.

Side view—Vertical Section

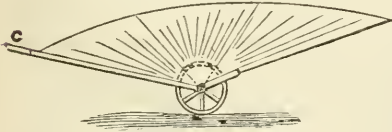


Fig. 58.

Top view,

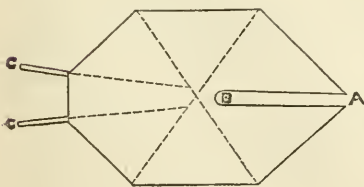


Fig. 59.

to receive the trunk of the tree; B, buffer.

An improvement has been made, we believe, on Dr. Hull's machine, by substituting two wheels instead of one, and thus making the draught somewhat easier. The expense, we presume, will be somewhat more, but it is claimed that the advantages secured, fully compensate the extra outlay.

There has been considerable discussion as to the best time of day for the jarring process, many persons advocating the latter part of the day, while others, again, insist that the early morning is the better time. The evidence offered on both sides is very strong, but we incline to the view that the morning is the surest time for making a good haul where the jarring can only be given once a day; the oftener, however, the operation can be repeated during the time the curculios are laying their eggs, the more certainty there will be of a good crop of plums.

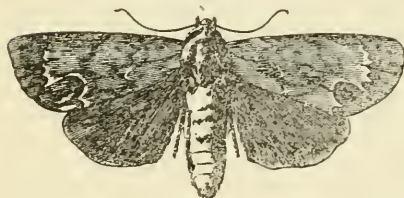
There is yet another remedy against the matured insects which has been proclaimed

as a great success, and that is to clear the ground for two or three feet around the butt of the tree and lay traps for the curculio, in the shape of sticks, chips, corncobs, stones, shingles, and anything else that will afford a shelter, and then to go round at any time in the day, turn the traps over, and kill the enemy. Mr. W. B. Ransom, of St. Joseph, Michigan, who is the great advocate of this remedy, states that he killed, from seventy five trees, one thousand six hundred and forty-eight curculios in one hour, while a friend of his, from under two hundred trees, killed two thousand five hundred and fourteen curculios in about two hours. These numbers altogether put in the shade the collection of our fourteen Canadians referred to in the early part of this report. It is evident that our "Cousins" are greater sufferers than ourselves from the ravages of the "Little Turk." The method, though not quite so sure a remedy, we fancy, as Mr. Ransom and his friends appear inclined to believe, is still one that, from its very simplicity, is well worth a fair trial, and we therefore recommend it to our fruit-growers, and shall be glad to hear of any results from its adoption during the next season. In conclusion, we would advise plum-growers to carefully thin out all fruit that is known to contain the grubs of the curculio, and to destroy and burn during the late fall and winter (where practicable) all underbush and rubbish in the orchard, and by these means they will destroy a large number of the insects that would otherwise make their appearance in the spring. It will also be advisable, in forming new orchards, to plant the best kinds of fruit in the centre, leaving the less valuable varieties to be first attacked on the outside, and thus, perhaps, afford better opportunities of waging a persistent war against the wretched little hump-back.

2ND. THE GREY DAGGER MOTH (*Acronycta Psi*, Linn.)

LEPIDOPTERA NOCTUIDÆ.

Fig. 60.



Colours—Light gray with black markings.

and it is well that fruit growers should be able to identify their enemies. We are indebted for the following description of the larva to William Saunders, Esq., who has successfully reared the moth :—

The body is cylindrical, from one and a quarter to one and a half inches in length, and sparingly covered with whitish hairs, distributed chiefly on the sides, close to the undersurface; the head is rather large and bilobed, black with yellowish dots at the sides and rather flat in front with a few scattered whitish hairs; the body is bluish grey with a slate coloured dorsal band, having a central pale orange line from the second to the fifth segments; from the fifth to the eleventh segments inclusive, each segment is ornamented with a beautiful group of spots of which one in front and one behind are bright orange, while one at each side is of a greenish metallic hue, the whole being set in a nearly circular patch of rich black. Adjoining the dorsal band are two lateral cream coloured bands growing indistinct towards the anterior and posterior segments, down which extends on each side from each of the black dorsal spots a short black curved line, having a yellowish dot immediately behind its junction with the dorsal band. The sides are marked more or less with dull ochreous spots, some of which form a broken band close to the undersurface. On the dorsal portion of the twelfth segment is a dull black spot considerably raised. The terminal segment is flattened and blackish. The spiracles are small and black. The undersurface is of a dull greenish colour. The feet are black. This is described from several specimens. The larva feeds on thorn, pear, plum and a variety of other trees; it is generally full grown about August when it seeks shelter in the crevices

of the bark of a tree or some such suitable place, and there forms a tough silken cocoon interwoven with the hairs of its body, and therein changes to a chrysalis, in which state it passes the winter, and makes its appearance as a perfect moth about the early part of June. The chrysalis is of a dark shining brown colour; is about three-quarters of an inch in length, and ends in a rather obtuse point, which is provided with several hooked bristles. The moth Fig. 60 belongs to the tribe of the Noctuidæ or Owlet moths so called because they fly only by night; they often bear a strong resemblance to each other, and in several species the only method of distinguishing them rightly is by the larvæ. The sexes of *Acronycta Psi* vary in size, the female being about two inches, while the male is only one and a quarter or one and a half inches. The antennæ are simple and bristle-formed, rather short and of a grayish colour somewhat darker on the under side. The front wings of the female are broad and of a pale gray colour with various black linear markings; the principal one of which is an irregular cross bearing a strong resemblance to the Greek letter "Psi" placed sideways, and is situated near the anal angle—intermediate between this and the tip of the wing is a much smaller mark of exactly the same shape: the reni-form and orbicular spots are perceptible, though somewhat indistinct; a strong black line (thicker in the males than in the females) proceeds from the base of the wing almost to its middle, and which emits two or three short lateral spurs: the hind wings are glossy and of a warmer tint of gray—the edges of both front and hind wings have a whitish fringe with an inner border of black spots. The head thorax and body are gray. The male is smaller, with a narrower body and narrower wings and fringes; the front wings being also of a paler gray and more pointed at the apex.

The larvæ being of a tolerable size when full grown are easily seen and destroyed. Search should also be made for the cocoons during the winter or early spring.

3RD. THE OBLIQUE BANDED LEAF ROLLER (*Lozotania Rosaceana*, Harris).

LEPIDOPTERA TORTRICIDÆ.

This moth is a member of a very large family of very little moths that are called, scientifically, Tortrices or Twisters, and popularly, Leaf Rollers, because the larvæ roll up the leaves in which they dwell, and form them into hollow cylinders, disfiguring and destroying them at the same time. Most of these insects, when disturbed, let themselves down to the ground by a fine silken thread. The larva of *Lozotania Rosaceana* is about half an inch in length; its color is a pale yellowish-green, with three or four black spots about the head and second segment. The body, which is rough to the touch, is covered with minute warts, each of which produces a short almost invisible hair. They attain their full size about June, after which they line the surface of the twisted leaf in which they live with a web of fine silk, and there change into dark brown chrysalids. After the lapse of a few weeks the chrysalis, by means of minute prickles which are placed across the rings of its hinder part, pushes itself half way out of the leaf, and bursting open at the upper end gives egress to the perfect moth.

Dr. Harris thus describes the moth: "The forewings are very much arched on their outer edge, and curve in the contrary direction at the tip like a little hook or short tail. They are of a light cinnamon-brown colour, crossed with little wavy darker brown lines, and with three broad oblique dark brown bands, whereof one covers the base of the wing and is oftentimes indistinct or wanting; the second crosses the middle of the wing, and the third, which is broad on the front edge and narrow behind, is near the outer hind margin of the wing. The hind-wings are ochreous-yellow, with the folded part next to the body blackish. It expands one inch or a little more." The larva when disturbed escapes by its silken thread, and being very active often eludes capture.

Its depredations are sometimes very serious, more especially as the insect appears to select the terminal branches of the tree, and thus effectually checks its growth. Whenever practicable, the curled and twisted clusters of leaves should be picked and crushed; it has also been suggested to thoroughly drench the trees with a mixture consisting of a pound of whale oil soap in seven or eight gallons of water, and thus destroy the caterpillars hidden in the leaves; a weak solution of carbolic acid is also recommended.

4TH. THE EYE-SPOTTED BUD MOTH (*Grapholitha oculana*).

LEPIDOPTERA TORTRICIDÆ.

This moth is a member of the same family as the one last described. The chief peculiarity of the larva consists in its selecting the opening bud for its attack. The caterpillar is a small cylindrical naked worm, about three-quarters of an inch in length, of a pale, dull, brownish colour, with small warts from which arise fine short hairs; the head and the top of the next segment being black. Its *modus operandi* is thus described by W. Saunders, who found it depredating his plum orchard: "Its tenement consists of a dried-up blackened leaf, portions of which are drawn



Fig. 61.

together so as to make a rude case, the centre part of which, where his highness resides, is lined with silk. It is very fond of going just where you do not want it. It is partial to the blossoms and newly formed fruit. If you have a new pear or plum fruiting with a single bunch of blossoms on it, which you are anxiously watching, by and by you find that several of the blossoms have set, and while you are flattering yourself that they are doing well, along comes this mischief-maker, pitches his tent alongside this very spot, and drawing the young fruit together with silken threads, holds high carnival among them and frustrates your hopes. Another of its tricks is to gnaw a hole into the top of the branch from which your bunch of blossoms issues, and tunnelling it down, causes the whole thing to wither and die. Often it contents itself with damaging the leaves only, and this one does not mind so much, drawing one after another around its small inside case until it forms quite a little bed of withered and blackened leaves. The moth, which expands about half an inch, is of dark ash-grey colour. The fore wings having a paler whitish-grey band across the middle; there are two small eye-like spots on each of them, one near the tip being composed of four little black marks placed close together in a row, on a light brown ground, the inner marks being longer than the others; the second eyespot is near the inner hind angle, and is formed by three minute black spots arranged in a triangle, in the middle of which there is sometimes a black dot. The hind wings are dusky-brown." Mr. Packard describes it as having been generally injurious in Essex County, Mass., in 1869, especially on the apple, cherry and pear; and during the past two seasons it has committed havoc among the plum trees in this (London) district.

Similar remedies to those described in the last-mentioned insect should be applied, hand-picking being the most preferable.

The codling moth, and various other kinds of insects may be found occasionally to affect the plum; it is, therefore, indispensable that fruit-growers, to be successful, should keep a watchful eye over all their trees, and endeavour, by patience and perseverance, to maintain the upper hand of these destructive foes. "Eternal vigilance" is the price of success in fruit-growing, as in all other undertakings.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.—LIST OF PRIZES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

1. An honorary medal to the originator of any new fruit, which, having been tested, is found to be worthy of being placed among the fruits of its class for cultivation in Ontario.

2. The sum of fifty dollars for the best new Canadian seedling, late winter apple.

Thirty dollars for the best Canadian seedling, harvest apple.

Twenty dollars for the best Canadian seedling, autumn apple.

These to be, at least, equal to the old popular varieties now in cultivation. Not less than two dozen specimens of the fruit to be sent to the President, at Hamilton, accompanied by a letter, setting forth what in the opinion of the sender are the excellencies of the fruit sent, whether for cooking or dessert, &c., &c.; also stating the origin of the tree, if known, its vigour, hardihood, productiveness and the like.

Persons who have heretofore sent samples of fruit in competition for these prizes, will please to take notice of the above requirements, and be kind enough to send again. Several who sent seedling fruits sent only one or two specimens, or so few that it was impossible to come to a satisfactory opinion on the merits of the fruit.

3. The sum of twenty-five dollars for the best essay on the cultivation of the Grape, including soil, exposure, planting, pruning, training, gathering the fruit, packing, marketing, varieties, &c., but not to include the making of wine.

Fifteen dollars for the second best essay thereon.

4. The sum of twenty-five dollars for the best essay on insects injurious or beneficial to the various kinds of fruits, treating as far as possible of the insects in their different stages of development.

Fifteen dollars for the second best essay thereon.

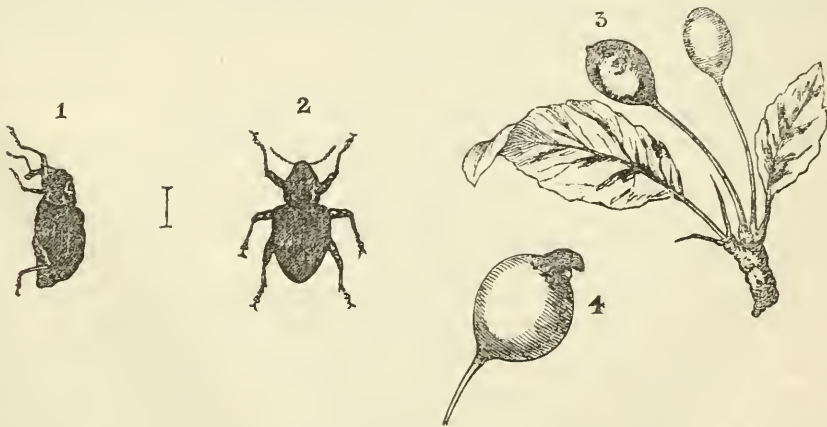
Each essay must be forwarded to the Secretary, at St. Catharines, on or before the first day of July, 1871, and bear a motto, and be accompanied with a sealed note having the motto indorsed upon the outside, and containing within, the name of the author of the essay.

5. To any person sending to Wm. Saunders, Esq., of London, transportation prepaid, five thousand of the plum Curculio (*Constrachelus Nenuphar*) in the beetle state, the sum of twenty dollars; or sending three thousand, the sum of ten dollars; or sending two thousand, the sum of five dollars.

The Treasurer will pay these to any person furnishing him with a certificate from Mr. Saunders that the requisite number of this insect has been received by him from the holder of the certificate, and that the transportation was prepaid.

Persons intending to send these insects to Mr. Saunders will find it very convenient to provide themselves with a strong wide mouthed vial or small bottle, two-thirds filled with sawdust wet with alcohol, brandy, or strong whisky, into which they can put the curculios alive as they catch them; and keep the vial well corked. The insects will creep into the sawdust, and be preserved by the spirits for many months, until they can be sent to Mr. Saunders. In counting them, Mr. Saunders will reject any insects sent with them that are not the curculio which injures the fruit of the plum.

In order to facilitate the detection of the criminal, we give a portrait of his person, in the first cut greatly magnified, and in the second of the natural size. Fig. 1 is a side view; fig. 2 shows the appearance from the back; fig. 4 represents the insect in the act of perforating the young plum; and fig. 3 the crescent mark left after the operation.



6. The Directors offer to give to each member not only a *Beurre d'Anjou* Pear tree, but with it a plant of the *Early Wilson Blackberry*, and of the *Mammoth Cluster Raspberry*, on the usual conditions of reporting thereon.

Also, those who already have *Beurre d'Anjou*, have the privilege of choosing one from the following sorts, in addition to those named in the Directors' Report, viz.:—*Clapp's Favourite*, *Beurre St. Nicholas* and *Josephine de Malines*.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (D).

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONER AND THE
COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration whether a plan might not be adopted which would render the working of the affairs of the Agricultural and Arts Association more economical than at present, without in any degree lessening its efficiency.

A valuable library of books relating to Agriculture and Arts is in possession of my Department, and the Association also has a very good collection. These might be amalgamated and made more valuable, and of greater use to the public than in the places which they now occupy.

The working expenses of the Association also seem to be very large, the "Miscellaneous" items so much so as to create a general feeling of surprise.

The room formerly used for the Legislative Library is now unoccupied. It connects with the present Legislative Library. The larger portion of it might be fitted up for the united Libraries, and the other portion as a meeting room for the council and committees of the Association. The joint libraries would be available for use by the members of the Legislative Assembly during the sittings of the House, and would also be open at all times to the public for reading and reference.

The person who would act as Secretary of the Association could also take charge of the Library, whilst an officer of my Department might act as Treasurer, at a small addition to his present salary. This arrangement would be a great convenience, as both officers would then be accessible to the public at all times. The duties of Messenger could, no doubt, be performed by the staff at present employed in the Parliament Buildings without any additional expense, so that the services of the Messenger at present employed by the Association could be dispensed with.

I have no doubt that, under the proposed arrangement, the working expenses would be reduced at least one half. Besides this the present Association building, which I believe is valued at about \$20,000, could be either sold or rented, and the annual interest on the proceeds of the sale, or the annual rent could be appropriated for special prizes in Agriculture or the Industrial Arts.

Will you have the goodness to give to the foregoing, your careful consideration, and to bring it before the notice of the Council at its next meeting, which will commence to-morrow, and let me know if any action is taken in regard to it.

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

JOHN CARLING.
Commissioner.

To the President of the Council of the
Association of Agriculture and Arts for Ontario.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND
ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.
TORONTO, February 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd inst., addressed to the President of the Association, in which you suggest for consideration a plan for rendering the working of the affairs of the Association more economical than at present.

I am instructed by the Council to say that this communication was received too late for the Council to take any action upon it at the late meeting, and that its consideration has been deferred to the next meeting of the Council.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

HUGH C. THOMSON.
Secretary.

HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND
ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.
TORONTO, May 19, 1870.

HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the subjoined copy of a Report adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association at Toronto, on Friday, the 13th inst.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed.)

HUGH C. THOMSON.
Secretary.

REPORT.

Your Committee to whom was referred the letter of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of the 22nd February, beg to report:

In reference to the letter of the Minister of Agriculture, addressed to to the President of this Council under date of 22nd February last, the following considerations are respectfully submitted:—

1st. The records of the Agricultural Association exhibit a constant and most gratifying evidence of progress in the increase of entries and prizes offered, from the year of the first Exhibition, 1846, when the entries were 1,150, and prizes offered \$1,600, to the Exhibition of 1869, when the entries were 7,649, and prizes offered \$13,248.

2nd. The improvement in the quantity and variety of articles exhibited, whether in the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics or Arts, has been quite as marked and gratifying as has been the increase in quantity.

3rd. The observations of the members of the Council made during frequent visits to the annual Exhibitions of New York and other States, and the acknowledgements of dis-

tinguished Americans visiting our Exhibition, freely and impartially given, warrant the assertion that the annual Exhibitions of Ontario not only stand in the very first rank, but really excel any and every other of the same mixed character on the continent.

4th. The successful establishment of the Veterinary College, under the charge of Andrew Smith, V. S., of Edinburgh, and the number of qualified Veterinary Surgeons now annually sent out from the College, supplying a most important desideratum to the agricultural community, is confidently referred to as further evidence of the successful management of the Association.

5th. The working expenses of the Association, which the Hon. Minister of Agriculture asserts "seem to be very large," have been very materially increased under the operation of the system adopted under the present Agricultural Act, increasing the number of the elective members of the Council from eight to twelve; and by the practice of electing members, residents of the respective districts they represent, while beneficial to the interests of the Association and satisfactory to the public, the travelling and incidental expenses are very considerably increased when compared with the system and practice under the former Act. For the past year, also, the working expenses were very largely increased by the large sum the Council was obliged to expend in providing the necessary accommodation at London for the annual Exhibition, amounting to about \$3,350.

6th. The expenses under the head of "Miscellaneous," specially referred to, can scarcely create surprise, when some of the items are examined; to wit, \$2,000 of the amount was a sum paid to Professor Buckland, for three years' services as Lecturer for the Association, which had been appropriated to him and should have been paid by the late Treasurer more than two years ago; \$163.65 discount paid upon silver received for entrance to the exhibition; \$135 paid for the Lieut.-Governor's bill as Visitor to the London Exhibition, are all extraordinary payments, and deducted from the miscellaneous aggregate of \$3,467.79, leaves but \$1,169.14 to be fairly charged under that head.

Circumstances connected with the former Council and Board of Agriculture, and the operations of the first year under the present Act, made it necessary to hold a larger number of meetings of the Council than ordinary, and perhaps double the number which will be required for the present year, and this will very materially reduce the working expenses of the Council.

7th. An Agricultural Library, to be of general benefit, must be so located as to be easy of access to agricultural men; and it is submitted that there can be no comparison in this respect, as between the rooms in the Parliament Buildings, proposed by the Minister of Agriculture, and the commodious premises now owned and occupied by the Council of the Association, the latter being the most central location in the city.

8th. Instead, therefore, of the plan suggested by the Minister of Agriculture, it is now proposed that the Agricultural Library should be united to the "Valuable Library of Books relating to Agriculture and Arts" collected by the late Board of Arts and Manufactures, when forming an active part of the Agricultural Association, and which, in all fairness, should have been handed over to this Association; to locate the United Libraries in the Agricultural hall, which contains one of the finest rooms for a library and museum in the city; establish a Free Library, open to the public every day of the week, and at least three evenings of the week until 10 p.m.; the present messenger having charge of and being accountable for, the proper care of the Library.

This plan would involve but little extra expense, and a moderate appropriation from the annual grant would provide for continuous improvements by the addition of suitable works and periodicals as issued.

8th. A most important element in the successful management of of the Association is, that it has been entirely free from political influences; to the people has been left the conduct and location and control of the annual exhibition, aided and fostered by annual grants of money by the Parliament, but in no way influenced or interfered with by the Government of the day—and it is submitted that this element of success must be entirely destroyed by the plan of management suggested by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the expense—the plea used—could be but slightly if at all diminished, except, indeed, that the Government should assume the entire control, and dispense with the services of the Council, in which case it would no longer be an Institution of the people, but a creature of the Government.

The members of the Committee are convinced, and this expression of opinion is unanimous, that it is of the utmost importance to the continued success of the Association that it should preserve its autonomy in the future as in the past, independent of and unaffected by whatever shade of politics may mark the existing Government.

So far as the Committee are aware, the change proposed by the Minister of Agriculture has not been asked for by the public. Since the proposition was submitted to the Council, the members have had some opportunity of testing public opinion, and they have not met a single person who approved the scheme.

(Signed.)

J. BEATTY,
Chairman of Committee.

Toronto, May 13, 1870.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS,
TORONTO, 5TH JULY, 1870.

HUGH C. THOMSON, Esq., Toronto,
Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th of May, enclosing a copy of the report of the Special Committee of the Council, to which was submitted my proposal of the 22nd of February last, for the more economical management of the affairs of the Association, and to express my regret that the Council has declined to accede to my proposal.

I have also to express my astonishment that a proposal so simple in its character, and so desirable in its objects, should have provoked so violent a speech from the President of the Association on the occasion of his submitting it to the Council.

It is charged against me that this is not the first time I have censured the Board. If by this the President desires to recall public attention to the exposures made of the gross mismanagement which had characterized the conduct of its affairs up to the close of 1868, I am inclined to think the public will consider the "censure" to have been not undeserved. For years the Association had been practically a close corporation, expending large sums of money annually, while ignoring the terms of the statute requiring it to publish records of its transactions, including of course detailed statements of accounts. For many months the President (Mr. Christie) had been borrowing large sums of money for the use of the Association, and charging the interest, amounting to several hundred dollars, to the Association, when the books showed balances amounting to ten or twelve thousand dollars to his credit, which should have been in the hands of the Treasurer, and available for its ordinary expenditure. For years many exhibitors had been unable to obtain payment of their prizes, and a public distrust in the affairs of the Association had been excited, which demanded at the hands of the Government some action to remove it. The special occasion of the "censure" referred to, if the President prefers that term, was the neglect for ten months after the close of the year, to furnish returns of accounts as required by me, in accordance with the statute, and the plea for that neglect was want of time. As a consequence of the action then taken by me, and of which the President now complains, the public has been, for the first time since 1863, put in possession of a statutory report of the Council, accompanied by the accounts in detail, showing all the prizes of the last exhibition to have been paid within two months from the close of the financial year. With such results I have strong hopes of being able to survive the attack of the President, on account of my former action or "censure" in relation to the affairs of the Agricultural Association.

In my present proposal I am quite unconscious of having censured the Board; nothing certainly was further from my intention. My object was one in which I had a right to expect that the members of the Board would feel an equally deep interest, viz.: to reduce the expenses of the Association to the lowest sum consistent with its thorough efficiency. And I confess to some surprise that the proposal should have been rejected on grounds which were no wise raised by it. I suggested that the existing organization, by saving the rental of its present premises, and by availing itself of the rooms in the Parliament Buildings, and of the services of an officer and messenger of the Government

Departments, could effect such a saving as would enable it to offer larger prizes at its annual exhibitions. I am answered that it would be a serious mistake to abolish the existing organization ; a proposition not even hinted at in my communication.

I concur in most of the statements of the report of the Committee. The progress of the agricultural interest has been so marked as to be a fair subject for congratulation ; and the steadily increasing success of the annual exhibitions is an undoubted fact. All this, however, may be conceded without necessarily involving the admission that this success has been due to the particular premises in which the Council of the Agricultural Association hold their meetings. That, let me repeat here, is the main point raised by my letter. I am sure that neither the other members of the Government nor myself have the slightest desire to interfere in any way with the perfect independence of the Council, or to exercise any political influence over the Association. I have in no way attacked its "autonomy," and if in the future that autonomy be attacked, and it will be only on account of the action of the Council itself, the surest way of perpetuating its existence and usefulness is by exhibiting it to the country as an economical and carefully managed body. And it is because I desire to see its autonomy preserved, that I regret the course which has been taken by the Council.

The Agricultural and Arts Association is a Provincial, not a local institution ; and it occurs to me that access to its officers would be much more convenient if they were to be found in the same buildings with the general Departments of the Government. The Departments are places of constant resort by the people at all times, and during the sessions of the Legislature the advantage to its members, all of whom take a deep interest in agricultural matters, would be manifest. Thus, as a mere matter of public convenience, the centreing of all the Departments of the Government, and the Agricultural and Arts Association, with its Library and Museum, and its executive officers, in the same building, would be very advantageous. But when to these is added the fact that a very large saving could be effected in the expenses of an Association to which the Legislature grants ten thousand dollars of the public money annually, I find it difficult to appreciate the motives which have prompted the Council to reject my proposal.

Since I have had the honour of presiding over the Department of Agriculture and Arts, I have had but one motive in view—that of promoting the success of the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of Ontario ; and I think that I may claim that—by the measures I have thus far succeeded in getting passed by the Legislature, and by the Departmental arrangements which I have inaugurated—those great industries have been more extensively promoted, and the more efficient and satisfactory working and management of all the Associations and Societies receiving Legislative aid have been secured. In my present proposal I have been influenced by the same desire, and I feel confident that upon a full consideration of it, the people of Ontario will recognize it to be a wise one.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND
ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, July 8th, 1870.

HON. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 5th instant, in answer to the Report of the Special Committee of the Council, to which was submitted your proposal of 22nd February last, "for the more economical management of the affairs of the Association," and beg to say that the consideration of your communication has been deferred till the next meeting of the Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HUGH C. THOMSON,

Secretary.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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## APPENDIX (E).

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REPORT OF REV. W. F. CLARKE ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c.

DEAR SIR,—I had the honour to receive from you some months since, the following commission :—

“ You are hereby commissioned to visit the leading Agricultural Colleges in the United States, and report thereon to this Department, your report to embrace, among others, the following particulars :—

“ The establishment, cost, and mode of sustaining such Colleges, with the experimental or model farms attached ; their management ; the course of study pursued at them ; the professorships in them ; the attendance of students ; the estimation in which these Institutions appear to be held in the United States ; their practical working ; the results of their operation so far as can be ascertained ; the expense of their maintenance and the extent to which by fees, manual labor or otherwise, they are self-supporting.

“ You are also commissioned to visit the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, and ascertain by what methods it aims to promote the farming interests of the adjacent Republic.

“ On your return, you will, at your earliest convenience, embody the results of your observations in a report to this Department ; and also submit an economical and practical scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural College in this Province. You will also furnish this Department with any suggestions your tour may enable you to make, whereby its serviceableness to the Agriculture of this Province may be enhanced.”

As you have already been apprized by me, a variety of unforeseen circumstances, ill health among the number, have prevented an earlier fulfilment of the task you were pleased to assign me, and I have now at length, the honour to report to your Department as follows :—

In pursuance of the instructions given me, I visited several of the more prominent Agricultural Colleges in the United States. It will hardly be necessary for me to give in detail the particulars of each such visit, inasmuch as the object of this report is not historical, but practical. Among the Institutions visited by me, there are two, one at the East and the other at the West, which may be regarded as exemplary, if not model

in their character, viz. : those of Massachusetts and Michigan. Some account of these two Colleges, will probably suffice for the ends to be accomplished by this report.

It may, however, be premised, that the Agricultural Colleges of the United States, are indebted, some for their very existence, and all for their efficiency, to that Act of Congress passed in 1862, by which a munificent land grant was made to every State in the Union for the permanent endowment of such Institutions. The purpose of this donation is thus stated by the originator of the Bill: "To establish at least one College in every State, upon a sure and perpetual foundation, acceptable to all, but especially to the sons of toil; where all the needful sciences for the practical avocations of life shall be taught; where neither the higher graces of classical studies, nor that military drill our country now so highly appreciates will be ignored, and where agriculture, the foundation of all present and future prosperity, may look for troops of earnest friends, studying its familiar and recondite economies, and at last elevating it to that higher level, where it may fearlessly invite comparison with the most advanced standards of the world." Under this Act, each State became entitled to a quantity of public land, equal to 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and representatives in Congress, under the census of 1860. It was provided that this land should be sold to the best advantage under the supervision of each State, and the proceeds invested as a perpetual endowment in safe stocks, yielding at least five per cent. per annum. The Massachusetts Agricultural College owes its existence to the National Land Grant; that of Michigan was already in prosperous operation when the grant was made, but has, of course, received a considerable impetus from that wise and patriotic Act of Congressional Legislation.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The quota of land allotted to Massachusetts was 360,000 acres. The State Legislature was prompt to accept the grant, and proceeded at once to consider the best mode of appropriating it. A most important and much debated question in regard to agricultural education, viz. :—whether the object can be best promoted by making agriculture one of many subjects taught in a general college, or by having a college specially consecrated to it, was thoroughly discussed by the ablest scholars, farmers and politicians of the State. The Governor strongly urged in his message, January, 1863, the bestowal of the land grant upon Harvard University, or rather upon those noble scientific institutions which are affiliated with that University. But, in spite of the conceded advantages of existing professorships in branches of study requiring to be taught in a course of agriculture, and of means of instruction and illustration in large libraries and costly apparatus, the Massachusetts Legislature decided to establish a separate institution as an Agricultural College, and after deducting one-tenth of the avails of the land grant for the purpose of buying a farm, as empowered to do by the Congressional Act, they appropriated two-thirds of the fund to the contemplated new College, and the remaining one-third to the Institute of Technology, in Boston. The location of the proposed Agricultural College was left in the hands of the Trustees, and a proviso in the Act required that \$75,000 should be raised by voluntary subscription for the erection of buildings. This amount having been pledged by the town of Amherst, and an eligible site and farm of 383 acres having been secured in that town, at a cost of \$41,000, the Agricultural College of the State was located there, and opened for the reception of students in the autumn of 1867. At the date of my visit the Institution had received the following moneys:—from the general United States Government, \$168,000; from the town of Amherst, \$75,000; from the State of Massachusetts, \$120,000; and from different individuals, \$25,000; amounting in all to the sum of \$388,000. This has been applied to the purchase of a model and experimental farm as above-mentioned, the erection of buildings, and various miscellaneous outlays for apparatus, &c. There is dormitory, boarding, class and lecture-room accommodation for one hundred and ten students. Two students occupy a suite of rooms, having a study in common, and a bed-room and closet for each. There are seven dwelling-houses, two brick dormitory buildings, a large edifice called "College Hall," a botanic museum, a beautiful plant house, a spacious model barn and out-buildings. A further expenditure of about \$100,000 is considered requisite to complete projected buildings, and provide furnishings, fittings, books, and apparatus. This additional outlay would increase the capacity

of the Institution so as to accommodate two hundred students. The Faculty of the College consists of a President, who is also Professor of Botany and Horticulture; a Professor of Agriculture; a Professor of Military Science; a Professor of Mathematics and Physics; a Professor of Chemistry; a Professor of Modern Languages; together with sundry Instructors and Lecturers on a variety of special branches of study. Two classes of students are contemplated in the course of instruction which is provided, viz.:—"those who wish to obtain a thorough literary, scientific and business education, qualifying them to act well their part, not only as farmers and gardeners, but also as citizens and men; and those whose circumstances or wishes induce them to seek a more limited and practical course of instruction, with particular reference to farming as a profession." The regular course of study occupies four years, and those who complete it receive the degree of B.S. (Bachelor of Science). The Farm Superintendent gives daily instruction in the best methods of practical agriculture. Every student is required to labour two hours on alternate days, as a College exercise. For this no pay is given, but for all extra labour students are paid at the rate of 12½ cents per hour. Thus far more than half the students have voluntarily worked, more or less, for wages, as a means of reducing the cost of attendance at College. The expenses are as follows:—Tuition, \$12 per term; room rent, \$5 per term; incidental expenses, \$1 per term; boarding, \$3.50 per week; washing, 50 cents per dozen; expenses of chemical laboratory to students of practical chemistry, \$5 per term; public and private damages, including chemical apparatus, at cost; total expenses, inclusive of fuel and books, about \$250 per annum. The last report of the Trustees of the College, holds it out as an inducement to students that, with the manual labour facilities provided, a young man of good talents, who is healthy and willing to work, can obtain a superior education at this Institution for \$100 per annum, in addition to what he can earn on the premises. Most of the Agricultural Societies in the State have assumed the responsibility of paying the term bills of one or more students, the amount per annum of each being \$54. These Agricultural Society Scholarships are offered for competition, and the candidates passing the most creditable examination become entitled to them. By this means, and the manual labour arrangement, a Scholarship student is at an outlay of not more than about \$50 per annum. It speaks well for the reputation of this College, that it has been well filled with students ever since its opening in October, 1867, and that they have been chiefly farmers' sons who have been in attendance. No one is admitted at a younger age than fifteen, and thus far the students have averaged eighteen years of age. Nearly all have been full course students. This College is considered to have been remarkably successful. The State Legislature and wealthy agriculturists deem it worthy of liberal appropriations and benefactions; and while it is too young to point with pride and triumph to any distinct marks of moulding power and usefulness, as having been put forth, on the agriculture of the State as yet, it is confidently believed that it will be able to do so at no very distant day. The total cost of its maintenance, inclusive of the farm, is about \$20,000 per annum, of which, term bills, farm produce, &c., pay about one-half, leaving about \$10,000 per annum to be provided for out of the Endowment Fund. The course of studies pursued at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is as follows:—

COURSE OF STUDY AND INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, Human Anatomy and Physiology, Chemical Physics.

Second Term.—Geometry, French, Chemistry.

Third Term.—Geometry, French, Botany.

Lectures upon Hygiene, Chemistry, Botany, and Agriculture; and Exercises in Orthography, Elocution, and English Composition, during the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term.—German, Agriculture, Commercial Arithmetic and Bookkeeping.

Second Term.—German, Trigonometry, Analytical Chemistry with laboratory practice.

Third Term.—Mensuration, Surveying, Analytical Chemistry, Zoology, Drawing.

Lectures upon Comparative Anatomy, Diseases of Domestic Animals, Organic Chemistry, Dairy Farming, and Market Gardening; and Exercises in English Composition and Declamation, during the year.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Physics, French or German, Agricultural Chemistry with practice in the laboratory and the field, Drawing.

Second Term.—Physics, Rhetoric, Horticulture.

Third Term.—Astronomy, Systematic Botany, History of the United States.

Lectures upon Physics, Mineralogy, the Cultivation of the Vine, of Fruit and Forest Trees, and Useful and Injurious Insects; and Exercises in English Composition and Debate, during the year.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Intellectual Philosophy, History, Physical Geography.

Second Term.—Moral Philosophy, Political Geography, the Civil Polity of Massachusetts and the United States.

Third Term.—Geology, Engineering, Political Economy.

Lectures upon Stock Farming, Architecture, Landscape Gardening, Geology, and English Literature; and Exercises in Original Declamation and Debate, during the year.

Exercises in Gymnastics, Military Tactics, and the various Operations of the Farm and Garden, through the course.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I proceed now to give a brief account of the Michigan Agricultural College, and without at all disparaging the institution already described, or any other, I am constrained to award the palm of superiority to it for the practical good sense, wise economy, determined energy, and encouraging success which have characterized its arrangements and history. In many respects it is especially worthy of being made a study by those who are anxious to establish on a sound basis, and without extravagant outlay, an Agricultural College in a new and rising country.

In the year 1855, the Michigan Legislature made an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the establishment of a state agricultural school. A tract of land, some three miles east of Lansing, the state capital, was purchased. It consisted of 676 acres of heavily timbered land, and was nearly in a state of nature at the time of purchase. A site for the necessary buildings was chosen, and a beautiful natural park formed by wisely leaving here and there suitable trees already well-grown and firmly established in the soil; an example of what every farmer in a new country might do, but for that wholesale and indiscriminate tree slaughter which the settler appears to regard as his first and most imperative duty. Artificial planting, with fifty years of growth, would not have embellished the grounds of this College more richly than they have been by a judicious disposition of the original occupants of the soil. A college building, 100 feet by 50, and a boarding house of nearly equal size, each three stories high and of brick, were at once erected, and the institution was formally opened with appropriate services on the 13th day of May, 1857, in presence of the Governor, a goodly representation of state officials, and a large concourse of citizens from various parts of the State. A central building somewhat ornamental in style, but planned with a view to obtaining the most accommodation with the least outlay, has since been erected.

This Institution, as already stated, was in an effective condition at the time that the great National Land Grant was made. It then became possessed of 240,000 acres of land, all located within the State of Michigan, and with a minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, fixed by law. In addition to this munificent endowment, the State Legislature vested in the College the ownership of about 6,000 acres of swamp land, considered to be worth at least \$30,000, and increasing in value. As yet, the lands donated by Congress remain unsold, and thus far the support of the College has come from the State. But, the possession of these lands has inspired the friends of the Institution with great enthusiasm, and produced an important moral effect by the certain prospect of ample means to provide for the operating of the College in all time to come. From the very

outset, this Institution appears to have gone on prosperously, and without any serious drawback. During the past year the number of students was eighty-two, representing twenty-six counties of the State. Of this number, sixty-two were sons of farmers. Three hundred and fifty acres of the farm are now cleared, and in great part freed from stumps. Roads, fences and bridges have been built, and a large amount of grading and ditching done. It is a peculiarity of this College, that by legislative enactment, it is required "That three hours of each day shall be devoted by every student to labour upon the farm, and no person shall be exempt, except for physical disability." This requirement of labour is made, not only because it is remunerative to the students, but because it is educational, and calculated, at a period when tastes and habits are formed, to induce love of work, and sympathy with the working classes. It is found that, as a matter of fact, students who pursue a College course without labour, rarely engage in industrial pursuits, and it has been urged as an objection against Agricultural Colleges, that they will tend to divert their pupils from the actual work-a-day life of the farm, to professional pursuits. Special pains are taken, therefore, at the Michigan Agricultural College, to render labour honourable and attractive. The officers of the Institution work with the students, or personally superintend their work. The Professors of Agriculture and Horticulture, the Foremen of the farm and garden, and the Foremen of the green-house are always out with the students during their work, while the Professor of Chemistry and other officers often are so. It is aimed to connect the labour and studies of the students as far as possible. Lectures are sometimes given in the fields and stock-yards, and the principles learned from class-books are, as frequently and fully as can be done, illustrated in the work-shop, on the farm, and in the garden. After a thorough trial of its merits, the Trustees and Faculty of the Institution cling very tenaciously to the manual labour feature of the College, and regard it as intimately connected with its prosperity and usefulness. That the system of labour pursued here has proved a success is undeniable, while it is equally certain that in some other Institutions it has proved a failure. The reasons for this difference, as given by the friends of the Michigan Agricultural College, are these:—that requiring all students, without exception, to labour, effectually prevents the springing up of caste among them, while participation in actual work by the officers of the Institution themselves, does much to make labour appear respectable and inviting to the young men. That there is much force in these considerations no thoughtful mind can deny.

The requirements for admission to this College are thus fixed by law:—"No student shall be admitted to the Institution who is not fifteen years of age, and who does not pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, spelling and penmanship." The law also says, the College "shall be a high seminary of learning, in which the graduate of the common school can commence, pursue and finish a course of study." The chief objects contemplated by the College are these:—1st. To impart a knowledge of science, and its application to the arts of life. Especially are those sciences taught which relate to agriculture and kindred arts, such as Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Animal Physiology. 2nd. To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agriculture. In this important respect very valuable service has already been rendered. 3rd. To afford the means of a general education to the farming class.

Tuition is free to all students from the State of Michigan. Outsiders are charged twenty dollars per annum. Board and washing are provided at the College Boarding Hall at cost, which was during the past year, \$3.25 per week for board, and forty-two cents per dozen for washing. A charge of \$6.50 per year is made for incidentals. Room rent is four dollars a year. The rooms are furnished with bedsteads and stoves; what else is requisite, the students must provide for themselves. The terms are so arranged as to give a long winter vacation, affording students an opportunity for teaching. What is thus earned in addition to the wages received for labour during the term, will, if he be industrious and economical, enable the student to defray a large proportion of his College expenses. The annual cost of the Institution is rather more than \$10,000, and as tuition is free, nearly all this amount must be provided either by legislative appropriation, or from the proceeds of the endowment. There is already much pleasing evidence of the usefulness of this College, and of its high and growing appreciation by the farmers of Michigan. A good proportion of its graduates are engaged in practical agriculture. Four of its

graduates have become Professors in Agricultural Colleges. Its influence is very perceptible upon the surrounding farm region. At present, the faculty of instruction consists of a President, who is also a Professor of mental philosophy and logic; a Professor of animal physiology, and practical agriculture, who is also a Superintendent on the farm; a Professor of chemistry; and a Professor of botany and horticulture, who is also Superintendent of the gardens; and a Professor of English literature. The Course of Instruction is as follows, occupying when fully taken four years, but suitable persons may be received for a less time to pursue a special course of study.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Half Year.

Algebra—Robinson.	|	Geometry—Robinson.
History—Weber.	|	Book-keeping—Bryant & Stratton.

Second Half Year.

Trigonometry—Robinson.	|	Practical Agriculture.
Surveying—Davies.	|	Geology—Dana.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Half Year.

English Literature—Chambers, Spalding.		Botany—Gray. Elementary Chemistry—Youmans.
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Second Half Year.

Entomology—Packard.		Botany—Gray, Darlington, Lindley.
Analytical Chemistry—Fresenius.		Horticulture.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Half Year.

Physics—Snell's Olmstead.	|	Inductive Logic—Herschel.
Agricultural Chemistry—Johnston.	|	

Second Half Year.

Physics—Miller.	|	Animal Physiology—Dalton.
Rhetoric—Whately, Day's Praxis.	|	

SENIOR CLASS.

First Half Year.

Zoology—Carpenter.	|	Astronomy—Snell's Olmstead.
Practical Agriculture.	|	French—Fasquelle.
Mental Philosophy—Wayland.	|	

Second Half Year.

Landscape Gardening—Downing, Kemp.	|	Moral Philosophy—Haven.
Civil Engineering—Mahan.	|	Political Economy—Carey, Walker.
	|	French—Fasquelle, De Fivas.

Declamations and Compositions throughout the entire course.

Particular attention is called to the course of study as laid down above. It is believed to be sufficient to impart thorough mental discipline and such information as is required by the general student. Its peculiar feature is the prominence given to physical sciences. Botany, Chemistry and Animal Physiology are pursued from one to two years each.

Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock-breeding, Entomology and Meteorology are prominent features of the course.

It is believed that students who complete the course will be qualified to follow agricultural pursuits with intelligence and success; or should some other profession seem more congenial, they will have the discipline and scientific acquirements that will enable them to pursue with profit the studies preparatory to entering it.

As text books are liable to be changed, students are advised not to purchase books in advance, without consulting officers of the College.

SELECT COURSE.

Persons of suitable age and acquirements, who desire to pursue one or more of the branches of study more closely related to Agriculture (such as Chemistry, Botany, Animal Physiology, etc.), may be received for a less time than is requisite for the full course.

As affording evidence of the comprehensive and exhaustive character of the teaching at this College, I subjoin the programme of topics published by the Trustees of the institution. It is an admirable synopsis of what requires to be taught at a School of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.—The primary forces—Heat, Light, Electricity, Magnetism, etc.; Chemical affinity and laws of chemical combination; Elementary Substances—their history, properties, combinations and uses; Application of Chemistry to the arts and manufactures; Organic Chemistry. In the study of Elementary Chemistry, the facts and principles of the science are illustrated by experiments.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—General Analysis; Analysis of Soils; Analysis of Minerals, Use of the Blow-Pipe; Analysis of Manures; Analysis of the Ashes of Plants; Alkali-metry and Acidmetry. In prosecuting Chemical Analysis, the student spends three hours a day in the Laboratory, under the direction and supervision of the Professor in Chemistry, applying with his own hands the tests required to determine the composition and properties of bodies, thus securing a practical knowledge of the methods employed in these investigations.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Formation and composition of soils; the relations of air and moisture to vegetable growth; connection of heat, light and electricity with growth of plants; Nature and source of food of plants; Chemical changes attending vegetable growth; Chemistry of the various processes of the farm, as plowing, fallowing, draining, etc.; Preparation, preserving and composting of manure; artificial manures; methods of improving soils by chemical means, by mineral manures, by vegetable manures, by animal manures, by indirect methods; rotation of crops; chemical composition of the various crops; chemistry of the dairy. The instruction in Chemistry is imparted both by lectures and text books.

METEOROLOGY.—The instruction in Meteorology is imparted by lectures. Constitution and weight of the Atmosphere; Barometry; Thermometry; the variations of temperature and relations to climate; Atmospheric moisture; Hygrometers; Motions of the Atmosphere; Anemometers; Winds; Trade Winds and Anti-trades; Monsoons; Land and Sea Breezes; Precipitation of Moisture; Dew; Hoar Frost; Fog; Clouds; Rain; Snow; Hail; Theory and Laws of Storms; Electrical Phenomena; Atmospheric Electricity; Thunder Storms; Aurora Borealis.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—*First Year.*—Laying out of Farms; Arrangement and planning of farm buildings; Farm Implements; General principles of tillage; Principles of drainage; Laying out and construction of drains; Methods of seeding; Harvesting of crops; Principles of Stock-breeding; Breeds of domestic animals—their characteristics and adaptation to particular purposes.

Fourth Year.—General principles of farm economy; Manures—their management and mode of application; Succession of crops; Preparation of the soil for particular crops; Cultivation of crops; Management of grass lands; Stock husbandry; Care of animals and

principles of feeding; Fattening of animals; Management of sheep. In addition to the above course, instruction is given in the field in the various manual operations of the farm.

LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY.—Very special prominence is given to *Inductive Logic*, embracing, in particular, the methods of securing exactness in our observations of natural phenomena, and of eliminating error from experiments or comparisons of phenomena while endeavouring to ascertain natural laws. Attention is also given to the principles of classification and nomenclature. The books brought prominently to the student's notice are Herschell's *Discourse*, Mill's *Logic*, and Whewell's *Novum Organon Renovatum*; About the same attention is given to *Mental Philosophy*, *Moral Philosophy* and *Political Economy*, as is given in other Colleges.

BOTANY.—A course is first given in Physiological Botany; Systematic Botany is then taken up, the Natural Orders being studied as to their Botanical characteristics; their size and geographical distribution; their relative importance; the Genera and Species having agricultural value; those having commercial or medical value; those having ornamental value; and those which are obnoxious or detrimental, such as weeds or poisonous plants. The orders are illustrated by diagrams, and numerous living and dried specimens. The living specimens are dissected and examined by the student, and their genera and species determined. The indigenous plants, together with those cultivated in the gardens and grounds, afford material for the study of this department of Botany. In the study of Vegetable Physiology, structure is illustrated by means of diagrams. Several excellent microscopes are used in the study of minute structure.

HORTICULTURE.—In the course in Vegetable Physiology, the relations of that science to Horticulture are pointed out. The Sophomore class being employed during the year in the gardens and College grounds, is afforded abundant opportunities for the application of the instruction received in the class-room. It is intended that each student shall have practical experience in every cultural operation. In addition to these methods of instruction, a course of lectures is given on the history, theory and practice of Horticulture.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—In this study Kemp and Downing are used as text books. Each student is required to form a plan in detail of some grounds assigned him by the instructor. The several grounds assigned to the students are first examined by them in company with the Professor. Some particular uses, and limit of means are supposed to be imposed, and the plans then made are subjected to criticism.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—In this department particular attention is given to the Anatomy and Physiology of domestic animals. The course is illustrated by anatomical preparations and diagrams, representing the comparative structure of the organs of locomotion, digestion, circulation, respiration and reproduction of each branch of the animal kingdom. Dissections of animals are made, to render the student familiar with the appearance, situation and relation of the organs of the animal system in a state of health, and the changes produced by disease. Opportunities are given for the study of the minute structure of the various tissues by means of the microscope.

ZOOLOGY.—Principles of the classification of animals, as founded on their structure and embryonic development. Descriptive Zoology, comprising the systematic arrangement of animals in accordance with their natural affinities, in classes, orders, families, etc.; habits and geographical distribution of animals.

ENTOMOLOGY.—The course in Entomology is illustrated by a valuable collection of native and exotic insects. Particular attention is given to the study of species injurious to vegetation; and the best methods of checking their ravages are discussed. Students by collecting and preserving specimens of our native species, become familiar with their habits in their several stages of development. The principles of bee-keeping are explained, different hives exhibited, and pains taken to make the student practically familiar with the management of the Apiary.

MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, Levelling, Plotting, Mechanics, Strength of Materials, Arches, Framing, Bridge and Road Building. Students have the use of Chain, Compass, and other instruments for practice; and receive instruction in the field as well as in the Lecture Room, each student being required to take charge of field surveys, and to become practically acquainted with the use of the Level.

PHYSICS.—The applications of Geometry and Trigonometry to the motion of bodies, laws of motion, falling bodies, composition and resolution of motion, centre of gravity, collision of bodies, the mechanical powers, the pendulum, central power, projectiles, machinery, friction, fluids, pneumatics, reflection of light, mirrors, etc.; occupying one half year. The College possesses apparatus for illustration in this department of study.

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—Weights and measures; Specific gravity; Electricity; Cohesion; Adhesion; Diffusion of liquids and gases; Influence of light on Chemical attraction; Sources, nature and laws of light; Spectrum analysis; Heat; Measurement of heat; Thermometers and Pyrometers; Equilibrium of temperature; Specific and latent heat; Atomic relations of heat; Electricity and Magnetism; Correlation and conservation of forces.

GEOLOGY.—A course of daily recitations in Geology during the second half of the Freshman year is illustrated by maps, diagrams and specimens.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Instruction in this department is given by means of text books and lectures. History of English Literature. Rhetoric—Arguments, Conviction, Persuasion, Fallacies in reasoning, Style. Select portions of English Classics receive critical examination in a course of reading prescribed for each class. The Juniors read Milton, and the Seniors Shakspeare.

In English Composition the classes receive regular and systematic instruction in the art of the selection, arrangement and expression of the matter relating to their topics. Each student has an exercise in composition or declamation, every fortnight, throughout the course, the Juniors and Seniors speaking original pieces.

The members of the Senior class deliver original declamations on the last Wednesday of each month, and the members of the Junior Class on the second Wednesday of each month.

French is taught three-fourths of a year to the Senior Class.

LECTURES.—Public Lectures, by members of the Faculty in rotation, are given to the students in a body. These lectures are delivered every Wednesday afternoon not occupied by the public rhetoricals of the Juniors and Seniors. Up to this date the subject matter of these lectures has been as follows:—Pres't Abbot, on Homer, and how to use the Eye; Prof. Miles, on how to construct the farm house, and how to construct farm buildings; Prof. Kedzie, on Chemistry of projectiles and gunnery, and on the Spectroscope; Pro. Prentiss, on motion in plants; Sec. Howard, on permanent pastures; Prof. Fairchild, on the reflex influence of school-keeping; Prof. Cook, on the honey bee; and Instructor Tracy, on how to beautify the house and its surroundings.

LABOUR.—Each student, not exempt for physical disability, is required to labour three hours a day on the farm or in the garden. The number of hours may be increased to four or diminished to two and a half. Some compensation (see means of defraying expenses) is allowed; but the labour is regarded as an essential part of the educational system of the College, and is performed with special reference to illustrating and applying the instructions of the Lecture Room. Students are not employed in those kinds of work only in which they may be most proficient, but, as the work is classified, each is made acquainted with all the operations of farming and gardening. The Sophomore Class work the entire year under the direction of the Professor of Horticulture. The Juniors spend the year under the direction of the Professor of Practical Agriculture. The other classes alternate between the farm and gardens.

MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

1. A farm of 676 acres, of which about 300 are under cultivation.
2. Botanical gardens of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, and a commodious greenhouse.
3. Vegetable gardens, small fruit garden, apple orchard, pear orchard, general lawn and grounds.
4. Galloway, Ayrshire, Devon and Short Horn Cattle; Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk and Chester White Swine; Southdown, Cotswold, Spanish Merino and Black-faced Highland Sheep.
5. Chemical Laboratory and Apparatus.
6. Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus.

7. A Museum of Animals and Minerals.
8. The Cooley Herbarium—a very valuable collection of plants.
9. Museum of Vegetable Products.
10. Library and Reading Room.
11. Buildings, Workshops, Tools, &c.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

In accordance with your instructions, I visited the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Unfortunately, the Commissioner, Hon. Horace Capron, was absent on a Tour in the Southern States at the time of my visit. The Chief Clerk, Mr. McLain, and the Entomologist, Mr. Townend Glover, did all in their power to promote the objects of my visit, and showed me much polite attention. I found that the Department had but recently become established in a spacious and beautiful five-story edifice, newly built for its occupancy, and that the grounds and surroundings were under process of laying-out and being improved. Additional buildings were under construction, especially a most extensive glass conservatory, in which it is intended to test and propagate every description of new plant, whether useful or ornamental.

The chief business of the Department as at present conducted, appears to be to collect and diffuse useful information in regard to agriculture and horticulture. Correspondence is had with all parts of the country, and investigation kept up of European records of experimental science, the transactions of societies, and official bulletins and publications. The matter thus collected is condensed, arranged, tabulated, and the gist of it embodied in a monthly report. There is not as I had been led to suppose, a net-work of remunerated agencies all over the country, for supplying crop statistics and reports, but the Department depends upon unpaid correspondents who furnish information voluntarily and gratuitously. As might be expected, the work is done irregularly and imperfectly; so that only approximate returns can at any time be given. As with ourselves, the need is felt of some systematic and trust worthy mode of collecting facts, especially during the seeding, growing, and harvest seasons. A yearly volume of great value is published by the Department, which embodies in permanent form, the results of the enquiries and investigations pursued from time to time, and is particularly useful from its furnishing information as to the best methods of cultivation and the newest improvements in the manipulation and management of matters pertaining to the farm and garden. These volumes as thus far issued, are in themselves a most varied, comprehensive, and instructive library of agriculture and horticulture.

The Department has under its supervision a chemical division which is constantly engaged in the examination of minerals, ores, earths, products from various manufactures, special investigations in technical branches of industry, and analyses of field products. A recent work undertaken by this division, has been the chemical analysis of average samples of the cereal crops collected from all parts of the United States and Territories, with a view of determining their relative richness in food elements. A thoroughly furnished laboratory and every appliance of modern art and science, enables the Department to pursue investigations and try experiments which no individual society or institution could successfully prosecute. A mineralogical cabinet has been commenced in connection with this division, which already contains a large number of choice specimens.

The Entomological division, under the care of Professor Glover, is in a state of great efficiency. I know of no insect collection comparable with that which has been brought together by the labours of the gentleman just named, who unites with high competency as an Entomologist, rare skill as an artist, and can not only set up the actual insect specimen in the very best manner, but produce life-like illustrations of it, doing with his own hand the work of both draughtsman and engraver. The ravages of insects have of late years entailed immense losses upon agriculturists and horticulturists, and it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the service rendered by this division of the Department to the interest of the farm and garden. Professor Glover carries on an extensive scientific correspondence with Entomologists in various parts of the world, and it was with no small pride and pleasure that I learned from him, that his most valued and useful correspondent was a Canadian amateur, Mr. William Saunders of London, Ontario. A

museum of natural history, native and foreign vegetable and flower specimens, and seeds ; is an adjunct of this division.

The distribution of seeds and plants is another method by which the Department seeks to promote the farming interests under its supervision. During the year 1868, no fewer than 592,398 packages and papers were distributed, including 32,127 sacks of winter wheat specially imported to furnish the country with a change of seed. This extensive distribution was made through the following channels. Members of Congress, 223,672; Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, 98,861; Statistical correspondents, 86,391; individuals on applications, 183,474; total, 592,398.

The investigation of diseases among farm stock has been by no means the least important service rendered by the Department to American agriculture. On the breaking out of the Texan fever among cattle, the Commissioner promptly engaged the services of Professor John Gamgee of the Albert Veterinary College of London, England, to investigate its character, causes, and means of prevention and cure. The speedy and effectual check put upon that virulent malady, is largely to be attributed to the energetic and thorough manner in which it was dealt with by the Department.

Lastly, I may mention the experimental garden, under the care of Mr. Saunders, which although only five acres in extent, is marvellously comprehensive and varied in its contents. Here new vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, and fruits, are carefully grown and thoroughly tested, under the eye of one of the most intelligent, skilful, and experienced horticulturists of the age. Among many other new aspirants to favour in the world of horticulture, I was pleased to find here specimen plants of the new hybrid grapes and raspberries originated by Mr. Charles Arnold of Paris, Ontario, and to hear from Mr. Saunders very flattering and hopeful opinions in regard to them.

The Department finds itself cramped in every direction by want of means to render itself widely and thoroughly useful. In the United States, as here, the farming interest is not sufficiently represented in the halls of legislation to secure that attention to the great foundation source of a nation's strength and wealth, which its intrinsic importance demands and deserves. There is reason to hope, however, that this evil, is, all the world over, in process of cure.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR ONTARIO.

In fulfilling that part of my commission which enjoins it upon me to "submit an economical and practical scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural College in this Province," I feel no small degree of hesitation and diffidence, in view of the magnitude of such an undertaking, and the difficulties which beset it. Beside personally visiting and inspecting several of these institutions, I have, since I had the honour to receive a commission from you to report on this subject, made it my business to read up in regard to it, and attentively consider the various discussions, plans, and experiments which may be said to form the literature and history of agricultural education. I find remarkable unanimity of opinion among leading agriculturists of the world, as to the importance of special training for the business of farming, and the duty of the State to provide the means of such training for its young men. I find also a very decided preponderance of opinion that such training to be thoroughly efficient, must be provided by the establishment of Agricultural Colleges distinct from Colleges and Universities of a general literary, and scientific character. I do not know of an instance in which a Chair of Agriculture connected with a general institution of learning has been successful in drawing around it any large body of students, or exerting any appreciable influence upon the agricultural interests of a community or country. As with the Professorship of Agriculture in our own Provincial University, though filled by one of the ablest agriculturists of the age, the one word *failure* gives the history of all such arrangements. Agriculture is overshadowed by other studies; farming elbowed out by other professions; agricultural students feel themselves of an inferior grade to those who are studying for the legal, medical, or clerical professions; and operated on by a variety of unfavourable influences, the agricultural class in a general College or University, is invariably a dwindling and unsuccessful affair. It would seem as a matter of theory, that a school of agriculture affiliated with our noble Provincial University and profiting by its existing facilities for pursuing such studies as though pertain-

ing to a general literary course, are also cognate and necessary to an agricultural course, ought to prosper and be widely useful, but stubborn facts refuse to sustain the theory, and prove beyond successful dispute that to teach agriculture effectively, there must be a separate College for the purpose, with a model or an experimental farm attached, where the students can be taught practice as well as principles, and where without sacrifice of respectability or loss of caste, they can doff the gown and trencher, put on the smock-frock and handle the dung-fork or the hoe, in the actual manipulations of farm-work. This is just as needful in a process of agricultural training, as it is that medical students should have hospital practice, or that students of law and divinity should have exercise in elocution and public speaking. I would therefore very strongly urge, that if any thing be attempted in the way of an Agricultural College for Ontario, as I fervently trust there will, no design be entertained to connect it in any way with the University of Toronto or any other existing institution of learning, or indeed to locate it in Toronto or any other leading city of the Province, but that choice be made of some country town of sufficient size to furnish society, market, and business facilities; that the place chosen be the centre of some such wealthy agricultural region as there is no lack of in our magnificent Province; and that there, where it can exert an influence peculiarly its own, would the surrounding public sentiment to respect for the dignity of labour, and be strong in the affections of an advanced agricultural population, it pursue that beneficent and useful career, which I feel sure, were it established wisely and well under such circumstances, would be predestinated for it. An "economical" scheme cannot, I fear, be outlined for such an institution, if by "economical" I am to understand that its cost is to be small. It would no doubt be practicable to start a so-called agricultural school at very trifling outlay, but no great success could be augured for a cheap and easy affair. What is really valuable usually costs considerable, either in money or labour, or both. To do anything in the line of an Agricultural College worthy our noble Province, would require a grant of at least Fifty Thousand Dollars for the purchase of a farm and the erection of buildings, and an appropriation of Ten Thousand Dollars per annum. That this outlay wisely expended would be one of the best investments Ontario could make, I do not for a moment doubt; neither do I doubt, that even as farmers in general are, to increased taxation, there would be any difficulty in obtaining a very decided vote for such an outlay from them, were the nature and advantages of the undertaking thoroughly set before them.

In regard to a "practical" scheme, I would say, that, without servile copying, an approximation to the Michigan Agricultural College, would, I believe, best meet the wants of this Province, and I would urge in the strongest manner, that the wise example of the Legislature of that State, in making manual labour an organic law of the College, be imitated by our own Legislature, in any measure that may be passed for the establishment of such an institution for the benefit of our own country,

Pehaps it may be well for me to mention another scheme, which though in my opinion, of inferior merit to the one just sketched, is nevertheless "economical" and "practical," and may possibly secure more public favour than that already stated. It is the selection of a locality for an Agricultural College at some point of ready access by water or projected railway communication in the Free Grant region of unsettled public lands; to appropriate to the purposes of such College, a grant of say, Twenty Thousand Acres of land; appoint a board of Trustees for the College, who shall cause a town site to be surveyed, and from the sale of Town and adjacent farm lots and such other aids as may be supplied by Legislative grant, erect buildings, clear and stock the model or experimental farm, and so set going an institution of the kind contemplated. *Dilettante* agriculturists will doubtless ridicule such a plan, but home-bred farmers who have been through the rough and tumble of bush life will not fail to see many advantages about it. Not a few experienced old settlers who have sons they would like to educate for the farm, would help to colonize a College town; the prospective advantages of such a location would put value on the wild land and make it command a good price from the outset; a community like-minded and with common sympathies as to agricultural education, would cluster about the spot; it would soon have an influential public sentiment of its own and be a mighty educator, while it would give a great impetus to the settlement of the Free Grant region of country, and so repay to the Province far more than its cost.

I cannot do justice to my own convictions in regard to Agricultural Education without

stating that it is not simply a College our Province wants, but more prominence given to agriculture in our educational arrangements generally, especially in connection with our Common School system. I have a profound impression that to do this thing thoroughly, we must have agricultural text books and training in all our institutions of learning from the very humblest upwards. Important agricultural principles can be taught by object lessons and otherwise, to children that are yet unable to read, and if we ever to have an agricultural population thoroughly taught and trained for farm life, we must begin with our young people at the earliest and most plastic period of their history. I am glad to learn that our able Superintendent of Education has a text-book of first lessons in agriculture in preparation for use in our Common Schools, and though I have had no consultation or communication with that respected official in relation to the matter, I take pleasure in expressing the very highest appreciation of such an endeavour to get the elementary principles of agriculture inculcated upon our youth. It is manifest, however, that if agriculture is to be taught well in our schools generally, the teachers must be qualified to do it, and I would, therefore, urge the establishment of an agricultural lectureship and classes in the Normal School, and the devotion of a considerable share of time and attention to this important subject.

With even more of hesitation and diffidence than I feel in propounding an Agricultural College scheme, do I approach the final duty assigned me in the commission entrusted to me; viz.: to "furnish this Department with suggestions whereby its serviceableness to the Agriculture of this Province may be enhanced." I entertain the conviction that some sweeping changes are needed in the management of our agricultural affairs, but they could hardly be accomplished without considerably widening the powers of the Commissioner, and perhaps it would be premature, if not presumptuous on my part, to outline in full such a Government scheme as in my view would be required thoroughly to meet the necessities of the case. I do not, however, hesitate to express the opinion that the functions of the Department ought without delay to be so far enlarged as to take in the active prosecution of those methods of promoting agriculture described in an earlier part of this report as characteristic of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, which certainly does none too much for the farming interests of the adjacent Republic. I would lay especial stress upon the recommendation that something be done to render Entomology of practical service in this Province, after the example set us in this respect by our American neighbours.

It is almost needless to repeat here what has been already so explicitly urged in the foregoing Report, with regard to the desirableness and importance of establishing a Provincial Agricultural College, and making it part of a graded system of public instruction in the various branches of knowledge essential to scientific farm management. I sincerely hope that some well-considered scheme of this sort may speedily commend itself to the Government and Legislature of Ontario.

Finally, among other methods of rendering service to the agricultural interest, I think your Department would do well to employ an able lecturer to visit all parts of the country, address meetings of farmers, promote the organization of Farmers' Clubs, rouse attention to the necessity of improved methods of agriculture, and urge the importance of a higher standard of mental culture, and a general uplifting of that noblest and yet most despised of human pursuits, LIFE ON A FARM. I do not at this time enter into argument in support of the suggestions I venture to throw out; to do so would unreasonably protract this report; but I hold myself in readiness to supplement this report by way of appendix, evidence, quotation of authorities, and array of facts, as may hereafter be found needful or expedient. I regret that this commission did not fall into abler hands, but "if I have done slenderly or meanly it is that which I could attain unto"; if I have appeared on any point presumptuous or dogmatic I beg that it may be attributed to warmth of interest in a favourite pursuit; and respectfully submitting all to your official consideration and judgment.

I am,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. F. CLARKE.

GUELPH, June 8th, 1870.

APPENDIX TO REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (F).

REPORT OF ANDREW SMITH, V.S., ON THE CATTLE DISEASE.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, August 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—My attention having been called to reports in the public press of the appearance of what is represented as a new and serious type of disease, supposed to be contagious among farm animals in different parts of the Province. I beg to request that you will investigate such cases as you can readily reach, with a view of ascertaining the cause or causes of the malady, and make such suggestions for arresting its progress as may appear in your judgment to be requisite and practicable.

Will you, therefore, have the goodness to take such measures for the attainment of this object, as the case may seem to require, and to report the result of your investigations to my Department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARLING.

Commissioner.

Principal Smith,
Ontario Veterinary College.

REPORT.

VETERINARY COLLEGE,

TEMPERANCE STREET,

TORONTO, SEPT. 3rd., 1870.

HON. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I have during the past ten days, investigated a great many cases of what is called the "Cattle Disease," prevailing to a considerable extent throughout the Province. I have examined cases in the County of York, and in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's, and in London, and in every instance that came under my notice, the exciting cause of the irritation I believe is produced by the attack of flies, that at this season torment both cattle and horses, and during the present season they have appeared in unprecedented numbers, and from their persistent attacks have inflicted an irritation and suffering more than common.

The symptoms are generally confined to the limbs, and the fore legs are usually first attacked, behind the fetlock and knee, and from the animal continually stamping and kicking to relieve itself of these pests, the irritation is greatly increased, and frequently acute inflammatory action takes place, extending upwards along the absorbent vessels, and terminating in the formation of abscesses, causing pain and difficulty in progression, and at

the same time producing considerable constitutional derangement which, occasionally, may terminate fatally. These severe cases are usually a result of carelessness and neglect, or from the application of irritant and poisonous dressings injudiciously applied.

I am glad to be able to report that the great majority of cases, although very annoying to the animal, are not attended with any serious consequences, and the symptoms are so mild in their nature that all that is noticed is merely a slight excoriation of the skin of the parts already mentioned. The flies are found to be most numerous in low, wet, pastures, and in districts where there has been an unusual fall of rain. There are many simple remedies and readily procured, that will tend to allay the irritation, and also prevent the bite of the fly. As to the curative treatment of cases where there is much inflammation, the parts affected should be carefully fomented with warm water, then dry thoroughly, and dress with carbolic acid lotion, in the proportions of one part of carbolic acid to sixteen parts of water, or an application of equal parts of *tincture of benzoin, oil of tar* and *linseed oil*, to be daily applied. The affected animals should be kept in clean and somewhat darkened stables during the day. In mild cases dressing the parts daily with the last mentioned application will suffice, (without resorting to fomentations) or washing the parts with carbolic acid soap, or the use of impure carbolic acid diluted with six parts of water to one of acid. The fly that has proved such a source of annoyance is somewhat similar in appearance to the common house fly, and is called the *Stomoxys Calcitrans*, described by Harris in his work on "Insects," as follows:—"The flies that abound in stables "in August and September, and sometimes enter houses on the approach of rain, might "be mistaken for house flies were it not for the severity of their bites, which are often "felt through our clothing, and are generally followed by blood. Upon examination they "will be found to differ essentially from house flies in their proboscis, which is very long "and slender, and projects horizontally beyond the head. The bristles on their antennae "are feathered above. Cattle suffer severely from the piercing bite of these flies, and "horses are sometimes so much tormented by them as to become entirely ungovernable in "harness. This fly lays its eggs in dung, where its young are hatched, and pass through "their transformations." In my investigations I have been materially assisted by Mr. Saunders, the well known Entomologist of London.

In conclusion I have to state that I feel confident there is no great cause for alarm, and that the cold weather of Autumn will soon put a stop to the attacks of this pestiferous fly.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH.

VETERINARY COLLEGE,
TORONTO, January 13, 1871.

HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR,—Agreeably to your request, I have much pleasure in reporting, that as far as I have an opportunity of judging, the live stock of this country appears exceedingly healthy, and I have no hesitation in stating that the cattle of this Province are entirely free from any epizootic disease of a contagious nature.

As regards the "foot and mouth disease" (*epizootic aptha*), it is altogether unknown in Canada, and until lately I have not heard of its existence in the United States.

As you are aware, in the month of August last there was some little excitement regarding the appearance of a disease amongst cattle in various parts of Ontario. The alarm which was then created was due to the attack of flies upon the cattle, which for sometime previous had appeared in unprecedented numbers and proved a great source of annoyance both to cattle and to horses.

The affection was not of a contagious nature, and entirely disappeared on the approach of the cooler weather of autumn.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (G).

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

CROP RETURNS.

(Circular to Secretaries of Electoral Division Agricultural Societies.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO.

Toronto, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—As the Harvest is now drawing to a conclusion throughout the Province, and the meteorological conditions on which crops materially depend for their growth and maturity, having been widely different within areas comparatively limited during the late growing season, I am desirous of procuring as reliable information as possible on the character of the present Harvest in each Electoral Division of Ontario, with a view of laying before the public, at the earliest date practicable, a condensed approximate statement of the results of the skill and labours of our Agriculturalists.

I have, therefore, again to request that you will cause to be prepared and returned to this Department *by the 22nd of October, at the latest*, as full and correct answers as practicable to the questions appended. And in order to render this duty as light as possible, I mail you a sufficient number of copies of this circular, to enable you to send one to each Township Society Secretary, or to some reliable person in each township not having a society organized, with a request, endorsed on the back, that returns may be made to you by the *12th October*. You will, on the receipt of such statements, have the goodness to make your returns, based thereon, of as correct averages as may be obtainable under the circumstances.

I require only one Return from each Electoral Division, carefully collated from the returns made by the Township Societies, and from information that may be obtained from other sources. I would suggest that you keep a duplicate of your Return for future reference.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE FOREGOING CIRCULAR.

Fall Wheat—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Spring Wheat—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Oats—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Rye—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Barley—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Peas—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Beans—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Hay—Average produce per acre ; and as compared with 1869.

Quality ?

Corn—What are the indications for the growing crop ?

Potatoes—What are the indications for the growing crop ?

Turnips—What are the indications for the growing crop ?

Carrots—What are the indications for the growing crop ?

Parsnips—What are the indications for the growing crop ?

Mangel Wurzel—What are the indications for the growing crop ?

Please furnish any information available as to—

1st. Varieties of Fall Wheat most prolific and hardy ?

2nd. Varieties of Spring Wheat most prolific and hardy ?

3rd. Extent of damage by the midge, rust, &c., if any ?

4th. Crops that may have been more or less cultivated this season than the average of late years.

5th. Any remarks valuable as to the modes of cultivation, manuring, sowing, &c., this season.

6th. What has been the character of the season relative to the different kinds of fruit ?

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS.

ADDINGTON.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels per acre ; about the same as last year ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—17 bushels per acre ; less than last year ; quality good.

Oats.—40 bushels per acre ; rather better than last year ; quality pretty good.

Rye.—10 bushels per acre ; much inferior to last year ; and quality poor.

Barley.—30 bushels per acre ; yield much the same as last year ; quality good.

Peas.—17 bushels per acre ; rather better yield than last year ; quality fair.

Beans.—But few cultivated.

Hay.—1 ton per acre ; considerably less than last year ; quality good.

Corn.—Early and good ; much better than last year.

Potatoes.—Excellent ; but *turnips* rather poor ; *mangel wurzel*, a fair crop ; *Parsnips* and *carrots* but little cultivated.

“Soule’s” Winter and “Fife” Spring Wheats, thought to be the hardiest and best. Perhaps a fourth of the wheat crop was affected by the Midge. Season, remarkably hot and dry.

BRANT, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels ; 50 per cent less ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—5 bushels ; 50 per cent less ; quality poor.

Oats.—20 bushels ; 20 per cent less ; quality inferior.

Rye.—12 bushels ; 20 per cent less ; quality indifferent.
Barley.—12 bushels ; one third less ; quality inferior.
Peas.—10 bushels ; yield less ; quality about the same.
Beans.—10 bushels ; quality good, but few cultivated.
Hay.—1 ton ; a third less ; quality middling.
Corn.—60 bushels ; quality excellent.
Potatoes, and other root crops a fair average ; but not generally so good as last year ;
Fruit, on the whole, a good yield.

BOTHWELL.

Fall Wheat.—15 to 20 bushels ; only two thirds, quality tolerably good.
Spring Wheat.—15 to 20 bushels in Township of Sombra, but in most parts of the County nearly a failure.

Oats.—A very light crop, not more than half last year and quality inferior.

Rye.—None of any consequence raised in the county.

Barley.—Yield very variable, from 10 to 30 bushels ; much inferior to last year.

Peas.—Nearly a failure, and quality not good ; the same of *Beans*.

Hay.—1½ to 2 tons ; crop not so good, nor so well saved.

Corn.—Variable ; in some parts pretty good, in others all but a failure.

Potatoes.—Yield in some places rather heavy, in others, but indifferent ; *Turnips* much below an average, and the same will apply to other root crops, with trifling exceptions.

“Treadwell,” “Midgeproof” and “Fife” Wheats are generally regarded as prolific and hardy ; *Apples*, and most other kinds of fruit, a heavy yield of ; quality mostly good.

Very little midge or rust. “The principal cause of our crops being so much below an average, and in some places almost a total failure, was the incessant rains, particularly of July, flooding the lands so that nothing could effectually be done in hoeing or weeding at the proper time.”

BRUCE, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—“Difficult to give an average, as much was more or less a failure. A few places escaped *winter killing* and yielded well ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels the utmost average ; early sown will yield well, but the later will prove indifferent ; quality generally good.

Oats.—45 to 50 bushels, superior to last year and of good quality.

Barley.—25 to 30 bushels, of first quality ; equal to last year.

Peas.—25 to 30 bushels ; fully equal and quality good.

Beans.—Only cultivated in gardens, and yield abundantly.

Hay.—1½ tons ; fully equal ; in some places 2 to 3 tons per acre, from land in good condition and free from stumps. Generally well saved ; some, however, much injured.

Corn.—What little cultivated will yield abundantly.

Potatoes.—Yield large, but on low wet land rot has badly manifested itself.

Turnips and other root crops promise well ; their culture is gradually extending, and is profitable.

“Treadwell” and “Fife” wheat generally approved. The midge caused some injury, but much less than in former years. Mowing and reaping machines are getting into general use as the land becomes cleared.

Spring frosts injured some fruit crops considerably ; apples were of excellent quality, and the smaller fruits very abundant.

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; rather better ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—13 bushels ; about equal ; quality good.

Oats.—35 bushels ; equal ; quality good.

Barley.—25 bushels ; about the same ; of middling quality.

Peas.—25 bushels ; rather better ; quality good.

Hay.—1½ tons ; much the same ; well saved.

Corn and Beans.—But very little cultivated.

Potatoes.—Abundant yield, but much rotted on wet soils.

Turnips.—Yield and quality good; other roots middling.

“Diehl” and “Treadwell” are the favourite winter wheats, and “Fife” for spring.

Midge and blight affected a few places, but, on the whole, not seriously.

The culture of coarse grains is on the increase. Seed drills, cultivators, reapers and mowers are becoming pretty general; and underdraining in some few instances.

The season for *Fruit* was, on the whole, unfavorable.

CARDWELL.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; quality very good; yield much less.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels; quality an average, but crop much lighter.

Oats.—30 bushels; a third less, and quality inferior.

Rye.—Not grown.

Barley.—25 bushels; a less yield, but colour good.

Peas.—20 bushels; a third less; quality good; *Beans*, not grown as a field crop.

Hay.—About the same as last year.

Corn.—Not grown.

Potatoes.—Abundant yield, with appearance of rot in many places.

Turnips and other root crops promise an average.

Wheat.—“Treadwell” the hardiest; “Diehl” the most prolific, when not winter killed; “Mammoth” for dry land and “Glasgow” for swampy. Midge damaged but little, except late-sown spring varieties.

Fruit.—Good on the whole, both as to quantity and quality; very early ripened.

CORNWALL.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; not quite as heavy a yield; quality good.

Oats.—25 bushels; good quality, but yield less. *Rye.*—But little sown.

Barley.—25 bushels; less yield, but quality good.

Peas.—25 bushels; crop not so heavy, but grain good. *Beans.*—Not cultivated as a field crop.

Hay.—Very light, on account of the drought; the quality good; about one-third of last year.

Corn.—Very good; as also *Potatoes*. Other root crops but little cultivated.

“Midge-proof” and “Black Sea” the most approved kinds of wheat. The midge, &c., may have injured the wheat crop one-third.

Apples greatly affected by the worms; *Plums* and *Grapes* very good.

DURHAM, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; 40 per cent. less; inferior quality.

Spring Wheat.—9 bushels; 50 per cent. less; quality inferior.

Oats.—30 bushels; 40 per cent. less; and of indifferent quality.

Rye.—A light crop, but good grain; not much cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels; 30 per cent. less; quality middling.

Peas.—20 bushels; quality generally good, but in some places affected by the maggot.

Hay.—1 ton; 30 per cent. less; cured well. *Corn.*—Very good.

Potatoes.—An average crop, and of good quality.

Turnips, Carrots, Mangels, &c.—Indifferent.

“Soules” and “Deihl” the most approved Winter Wheats; and “Fife” and “Club” for Spring. Fresh varieties much wanted. But little damage by midge or rust.

Barley and *Turnips* continue to extend. Drainage and good cultivation this dry season have produced very beneficial results. All *Fruits* ripened remarkably early, in consequence of the drought. *Apples, Grapes*, and small fruits good; *Pears* and *Plums* indifferent.

DURHAM, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels ; one half last year ; much winter killed ; quality ordinary.

Spring Wheat.—9 bushels ; one half ; quality good.

Oats.—35 bushels ; about the same ; grain very inferior.

Rye.—12 bushels ; rather less ; quality good.

Barley.—20 bushels ; two-thirds ; quality fair.

Peas.—About the same as last year ; quality good.

Hay.—1½ tons ; two-thirds ; quality good.

Corn.—Highly promising ; but not extensively cultivated.

Potatoes, Turnips and other root crops generally good.

“Soule’s” Winter Wheat is the most extensively cultivated, but the “Red Chaff” is considered hardier. “Fife” or “Scotch” the most approved spring variety. But little damage done by midge or rust. Barley cultivation increasing. *Fruit*.—Generally good.

DUNDAS.

(Township of Winchester.)

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels ; sample better than last year.

Spring Wheat.—19 bushels ; better quality.

Oats.—25 bushels ; grain bright, but not heavy.

Barley.—25 bushels ; quality very fine.

Peas.—20 bushels ; quality fair.

Hay.—1 ton ; about one half, but better quality.

Corn.—60 bushels ; extra good.

Potatoes.—225 bushels ; generally sound. *Turnips* and other root crops but slightly cultivated.

“Midge Proof” and “Black Sea” the most common kinds of wheat sown. Very little damage either by midge or rust. Greater breadth of Wheat than for the past eight years. To manure and plough in the Fall, and also to plough in the Spring, is an approved preparation. Some good *Apples* are produced ; but not considered a Fruit section.

ELGIN, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels ; yield less, and quality about the same as last year.

Spring Wheat.—Seven per cent. better ; but little sown.

Oats.—Fifteen per cent. less ; and grain lighter. No *Rye* cultivated.

Barley.—Ten per cent. less ; darker and lighter grain.

Peas.—Fifty per cent. less ; quality pretty good. No *Beans* cultivated as a field crop.

Hay.—Pretty good ; but much of it injured by wet. *Corn*.—15 per cent. better.

Potatoes.—Heavy yield ; but less cultivated. Other roots generally, pretty fair. Wheat but little injured by midge or rust. “Deihl,” “Mediterranean,” and “Fife,” the most prolific and hardy sorts. *Apples and Grapes*.—Abundant ; but *Pears, Plums and Peaches* scarce.

ESSEX.

Fall Wheat.—16 bushels ; quality good ; 20 per cent less.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; quality very good ; considerably less.

Oats.—40 bushels ; quality good ; much the same as last year. *Rye*.—But little cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels ; 10 per cent. less ; quality somewhat injured by wet in harvesting.

Peas.—18 bushels ; less yield by 10 per cent. ; quality good. *Beans*.—But little cultivated ; quality good.

Hay.—1½ tons ; very much less than last year ; saved in pretty good condition.

Corn.—Extremely good ; probably double the yield of 1869.

Potatoes—Yield very good, and the same will apply, with few exceptions, to most other kinds of roots.

“Deihl,” “Treadwell,” “Mediterranean,” and “Fife,” are the most hardy and prolific Wheats. No Midge to any extent. Sorghum and Broom Corn more largely cultivated.

Most kinds of fruit were somewhat injuriously affected by the extremely hot and dry weather in the early part of the season.

FRONTENAC.

Fall Wheat.—12 bushels ; quality middling ; yield only half last year.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; only half, and quality indifferent.

Oats.—24 bushels ; a third less, and sample poor.

Rye.—10 bushels ; about half, and quality indifferent.

Barley.—16 bushels ; about half, but of good quality.

Peas.—25 bushels ; sample good, and yield about an average. *Beans*.—none sown.

Hay.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ton ; about half a crop ; well saved. *Corn*.—Good.

Potatoes, and other roots, in most places, an average.

“Soules,” “Fife,” and “Black Sea,” the most approved Wheat. Damage by Midge and rust considerable, and the extreme drought has been generally very unfavourable ; fruit even having suffered therefrom.

GLENGARRY.

Fall Wheat.—An average crop ; not much sown ; quality very good.

Spring Wheat.—An average crop ; good quality, but inferior yield to last year.

Oats.—A light crop, and quality fair. *Rye*.—Not grown.

Barley.—An average, and of good quality.

Peas.—Crop and quality good. Much better than last year. *Beans*.—confined to gardens.

Hay.—Light ; a fourth less, but quality excellent.

Corn.—A great crop ; double last year.

Potatoes.—A very heavy crop ; other roots middling ; not much cultivated.

“Treadwell” and “Odessa,” the most approved kinds of Wheat. Midge and rust have been disappearing for the last few years. The season has been rather too dry.

“It is proved by experience that thorough draining and early sowing with barn-yard manure turn out best in this section of country, particularly for Wheat.”

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; quality good.

Oats.—25 bushels ; light and inferior.

Rye.—20 bushels ; quality good.

Barley.—25 bushels ; quality good.

Peas.—20 bushels ; good. *Beans*.—A fair crop.

Hay.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ton ; good quality. *Corn*.—Good. The same of *Potatoes* and other roots.

GREY, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels ; splendid quality ; much better yield ; but comparatively little cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; quality very fine.

Oats.—40 bushels ; rather better ; and good quality. *Rye*.—None cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels ; about the same ; quality good.

Peas.—40 bushels ; very much better ; and quality good. *Beans*.—Only in gardens.

Hay.—1 ton ; inferior yield ; but well saved.

Corn.—Promising ; but little cultivated, on account of frosts.

Potatoes.—Heavy crop ; but diseased in wet soils. Other root crops, generally good. “Treadwell” and “Glasgow” Wheat best suited ; Early Spring Wheat was greatly damaged by midge. *Turnip* culture gradually increasing.

Apples.—Good ; but *Currants, &c.*, nearly destroyed by the green caterpillar.

HALDIMAND.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; one-third less ; quality pretty good.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; considerably less ; and quality indifferent.

Oats.—22 bushels ; one-third less ; and of sound quality. *Rye*—Very little raised.

Barley.—24 bushels ; yield considerably less ; and quality rather inferior.

Peas.—15 bushels ; about half ; quality good. *Beans*.—But little cultivated.

Hay.—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton ; a fourth less ; and pretty well saved.

Corn.—Never better ; 100 bushels of ears per acre in some places.

Potatoes and other root crops, a large yield.

“Soule’s,” most prolific Wheat ; “Treadwell” and “Flint” the most hardy.

Spring varieties :—“Fife,” “Golden Drop” and “Club.”

But little injury from midge, rust, on late sown injured 10 per cent.

Ground properly summer fallowed and sown early, top dressed with well rotted barn yard manure, will almost be certain to produce a good crop.

Apples.—Were never better. *Pears, Cherries and Peaches*.—Not extensively raised.

HALTON.

Fall Wheat.—12 bushels ; only half that of last year ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; a third less ; good quality.

Oats.—30 bushels ; a third less ; sample light. *Rye*.—But little cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels ; very much below last year ; and quality rather inferior.

Peas.—20 bushels ; much injured by the maggot.

Hay.—Average under a ton ; considerably less ; but well saved. *Corn*.—But little cultivated.

Potatoes.—Yield good ; but probably more than half destroyed by disease. *Turnips*.—three quarters of an average. *Mangels*.—Quite an average. *Carrots and Parsnips*.—Good, but not extensively grown.

“Deihl,” “Treadwell” and “Rio Grande” among the most hardy and prolific Wheat. “Deihl” and “Soule’s” and some Spring Wheat, damaged by midge. Late Oats by rust. *Hops*.—Yield inferior ; but quality better than last season ; the culture is diminishing.

Fruit.—Generally pretty good ; but *Apples* much injured by the maggot.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; about the same ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; less ; very good quality.

Oats.—25 bushels ; rather more ; quality an average.

Rye.—12 bushels ; much less ; winter killed.

Barley.—20 bushels ; rather better, and quality excellent.

Peas.—14 bushels ; much less ; average quality.

Beans.—22 bushels ; better ; quality good.

Hay.—1 ton ; much less, but well saved. *Corn*.—Good.

Potatoes.—Very good, and most other root crops quite an average.

Not much Winter Wheat cultivated. *Soules* preferred, for Spring *China, Club* and *Fife*. Midge and rust not worth naming. Culture of Barley extending. Fruit, very good in general.

HASTINGS, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels ; of good quality.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; less, but quality good.

Oats.—25 bushels ; less, and grain light.
Rye.—10 bushels ; quality inferior, and not so much cultivated.
Barley.—19 bushels ; less, and grain light.
Peas.—16 bushels ; less, but of good quality.
Beans.—25 bushels ; quality good, but yield less.
Hay.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ton ; not half that of last year ; quality good. *Corn*.—Excellent.
Potatoes.—A large yield, but other root crops indifferent. Dairying is fast increasing, and is far more profitable than grain raising. Fall ploughing and early sowing much recommended. *Fruit*.—Good.

HASTINGS, WEST

Fall Wheat.—8 bushels ; one-fifth less than last year ; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—8 bushels ; a third less ; good quality.
Oats.—20 bushels ; a fifth less ; sample good.
Rye.—7 bushels ; five-twelfths less, and quality poor.
Barley.—15 bushels ; one-fourth less ; sample somewhat discoloured.
Peas.—10 bushels ; quality good ; equal.
Beans.—25 bushels ; three-eighths less ; quality poor, on account of drought.
Hay.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ton ; one-half less ; well saved. *Corn*.—Extra fine.
Potatoes.—A good crop, but other roots indifferent.
 "Soules" and "Fife," the most reliable Wheats. Of Corn and Potatoes, larger breadth cultivated. Top-dressing is found, in practice, to be very beneficial. *Fruit*.—On account of drought, not equal to last year.

HURON, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels ; a third less ; quality fair ; considerable quantity winter killed and ploughed up.
Spring Wheat.—8 bushels ; about half less ; medium quality.
Oats.—32 bushels ; rather less ; quality good. *Rye*.—But little cultivated.
Barley.—23 bushels ; a fourth less ; quality fair.
Peas.—20 bushels ; rather less ; quality middling.
Hay.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons ; less than last year ; and not of first quality. *Corn*.—Very good.
Potatoes.—Large crop ; but greatly rotted. *Turnips*.—Middling ; but *Carrots and Mangels* good.
 Of Wheat, "Diehl" most prolific ; "Treadwell" the most hardy ; few others sown. "Fife" not so hardy as formerly ; "Rio Grande," stem soft and apt to lodge. Damage by midge small, but very great by rust and blight. Less breadth of wheat sown, but that of Spring grain and green crops increased. The use of the seed drill increasing.
Fruit.—Generally a good average crop ; but the quality injured, it is supposed, by excessive moisture.

KENT.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; quality good ; but some damaged by rains in harvesting.
Spring Wheat.—But very little cultivated.
Oats.—25 bushels ; grain light.
Barley.—20 bushels ; much damaged by wet.
Peas.—8 bushels ; quality indifferent.
Beans.—15 bushels ; quality good.
Hay.—1 ton ; medium quality.
Corn.—Very good. *Potatoes, Turnips, &c.*—Promise indifferently.
 "Treadwell" and "Diehl" the Winter Wheats most raised ; "Fife" for Spring. No midge or rust worth notice.
Fruit.—Generally abundant ; ripened much earlier than usual, particularly grapes and Peaches.

LAMBTON

Fall Wheat.—16 bushels ; less average 10 to 20 per cent. than last year ; quality fair.

Spring Wheat.—7 bushels ; half less ; quality quite inferior.

Oats.—35 bushels ; less 20 per cent. ; grain inferior.

Barley.—20 bushels ; 30 per cent. less ; grain plump, but discoloured.

Peas.—10 bushels ; about half last year ; quality rather poor.

Beans.—But little cultivated ; but grow very well.

Hay.—1 ton ; deficiency of 30 per cent.

Corn.—Indications very good ; not extensively cultivated.

Potatoes.—Heavy on dry or drained lands ; in other places injured by wet. Other root crops generally inferior, in consequence of the season.

The most hardy Fall Wheat, the "Amber Midge Proof" ; most prolific, "Treadwell" and "Diehl," latter decidedly superior quality. Spring Wheats:—"Rio Grande" or "Western Midge Proof;" "Fife" the better quality. More Fall Wheat sown than Spring, and a large breadth with Barley.

On account of the wet Spring, seeding was late. June proved favorable, and the crops had a splendid appearance. In July the rains were excessive (18 days), and the crops seriously injured. But little damage by midge. Spring Wheat and Oats badly rusted.

Fruit.—Generally good. *Apples*.—Very abundant, and of good quality. *Grapes*, *Peaches*, *Plums*, &c.—have also done well.

LANARK, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels ; much more ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—9 bushels ; much less ; grain fair.

Oats.—20 bushels ; 50 per cent. less ; quality inferior.

Barley.—20 bushels ; rather less ; quality good.

Peas.—20 bushels ; 10 per cent. less ; grain good.

Beans.—20 bushels ; rather better ; average quality.

Hay.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ton ; 10 per cent. less ; well saved. *Corn*.—Much better.

Potatoes and other root crops reported generally bad. Fall Wheats—Midge-proof, White-chaff (bearded), and Diehl : Spring—Fife and Black Sea, the most approved. No rust, and but very little midge. Early sown crops the best. State of cultivation in general, not very high. The season extremely dry, and most kinds of fruit very small.

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—Very little raised.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; less ; quality very good.

Oats.—25 bushels ; less ; grain light.

Barley.—25 bushels ; rather less ; quality excellent.

Peas.—25 bushels ; about the same ; quality superior.

Hay.—2 tons ; less ; quality first rate. *Corn*.—Good.

Potatoes.—Very good ; but other roots not favorable. "Black Sea," as Spring Wheat, much preferred ; considered less liable to ravages by midge, but little of which, or rust, has been this year experienced. "Farmers are now raising less grain, and keeping more cattle, principally for dairy purposes." Plaster is much used, and found very valuable as a manure.

"Apples are the only fruit raised in large quantities. The season was too dry for them, and a large part of the fruit was worm eaten, and fell from the trees before maturity."

LINCOLN.

Fall Wheat.—12 bushels ; half less ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—Very little sown.

Oats.—A fourth less ; and *Barley* one half ; grain inferior.

Peas.—30 per cent. better ; and quality good.

Hay.—30 per cent. less ; well saved. *Corn*.—much beyond an average.

Potatoes and other roots very abundant.

“Deihl,” “Soule’s” and “Mediterranean” most approved kinds of Wheat ; of Spring varieties most kinds fail in this section. No midge, and but little rust.

Fruit.—Generally favourable ; and, on account of the excessive heat, matured unusually early.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—12 bushels ; only one-half ; badly winter killed ; quality pretty good, except when sprouted in harvesting.

Spring Wheat.—6 bushels ; much less ; quality rather inferior. Fife Wheat generally sown ; annually deteriorating.

Oats.—35 bushels ; considerably less ; quality an average.

Barley.—30 bushels ; a little less ; grain plump, but much discolored.

Peas.—15 bushels ; considerably less ; quality injured by maggot.

Hay.—2 tons ; much the same ; about one-half damaged by wet.

Corn.—Excellent, and more than usual planted.

Potatoes.—On sound, well-drained land, good in quantity and quality ; the reverse in opposite conditions. Crop, on the whole, less than an average. Other roots but indifferent.

Treadwell and Mediterranean Wheat preferred. Some Deihl sown last year, and much more this fall. Of Spring Wheat, old kinds seem to have run out. “Some Red River Wheat” has produced nearly 30 bushels per acre, of first quality, and we have great hopes it will succeed.” Pasturage and dairying are constantly extending. “This year has given farmers a lesson on draining.”

Fruit, generally good, especially Apples. *Grape* culture much increasing, with satisfactory results.

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; one-fifth less ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—8 bushels ; one-fourth less ; grain inferior.

Oats.—20 bushels ; one-third less ; grain light.

Barley.—20 bushels ; one-third less ; quality inferior.

Peas.—12 bushels ; only half, and grain inferior.

Beans.—20 bushels ; about the same ; quality good.

Hay.—1½ tons ; much of it damaged by wet in making.

Corn.—25 bushels, shelled ; good quality.

Potatoes.—Good on light, dry land, but much rotten on undrained clays. *Turnips*.—Not very good ; other roots an average.

Treadwell and Red Midge Proof, Winter Wheat, and Fife and Tea Wheat (Spring), considered most prolific and hardy.

The weather, after June, was unusually wet ; most crops suffered severely on heavy, undrained soils. “The most abundant crop of *Fruit* ever raised in Middlesex.”

NIAGARA.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels ; quality good ; 60 per cent. decrease.

Spring Wheat.—Pretty good, but very little cultivated.

Oats.—20 bushels ; inferior quality ; 60 per cent. decrease.

Rye.—Very little grown.

Barley.—10 bushels ; quality fair ; 75 per cent. decrease.

Peas.—20 bushels ; good sample ; 20 per cent. decrease. *Beans*.—none cultivated as a field crop.

Hay.—1½ tons ; quality pretty good. Clover slightly injured by wet.

Corn.—Considerably above an average.

Potatoes.—Abundant crop, but inclined to rot on wet lands. *Turnips* and other roots

rather inferior. "Deihl," "Prolific," and "Mediterranean" Wheat most hardy. Fall Wheat has, of late, been under an average of former years, but Spring grain above. *Fruit*—Generally pretty good; ripened early owing to the warm season.

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; quality good; only half a crop.

Spring Wheat.—Scarcely any grown in the county.

Oats.—20 bushels; inferior samples; much below. *Rye*.—Pretty good; but little cultivated.

Barley.—10 bushels; quality light; only one-third.

Peas.—Almost a failure; quality poor. *Beans*.—Very few grown.

Hay.—1½ tons; a little damaged in making.

Corn.—An unusually abundant crop; matured without damage by frost.

Potatoes.—Not very heavy; with indications of rot. *Turnips*.—Early sown injured by the grub in the root; late sown promising. Other roots middling. In preparing for wheat "the mode rapidly gaining favour is, to plough once, cultivate thoroughly, top-dress with barn yard manure, sow from 10th to 15th September, broadcast, and cover with cultivator."

Apples, Peaches and Cherries.—Abundant. *Pears and Plums*.—Scarce.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; a third less; grain good.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels; 8 less than last year.

Oats.—34 bushels; a little less; quality good.

Rye.—15 bushels; nearly as large; grain middling.

Barley.—25 bushels; rather less; grain good.

Peas.—16 bushels; less. *Beans*.—16 bushels.

Hay.—¾ ton; much less; well made. *Corn*.—Good.

Potatoes.—Heavy. Other roots but middling. *Soules, Club and Fife* the most approved *Wheat*.—Damage by midge or rust very partial. *Fruit*.—Generally pretty good.

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Townships of Pickering and Whitby.

Spring Wheat.—The returns from these Townships do not give the estimated averages of the crops, but only speak of them as compared with the previous year. *Wheat*—Is reported from one to two-thirds less. *Oats*—Half less, and very inferior. *Barley*—A fourth less, but of better quality. *Hay*—One-third less, but quality good. Root crops are reported an average.

OXFORD, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—8 bushels; 50 per cent. less; quality inferior.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels; 33 per cent. less; average quality.

Oats.—25 bushels; 20 per cent. less; grain very light.

Barley.—30 bushels; 10 per cent. less; dark coloured.

Peas.—20 bushels; 10 per cent. more; quality fair; affected in some places by the bug.

Hay.—1½ tons; 20 per cent. less; damaged.

Corn.—Never better; indications of an enormous crop.

Potatoes.—Bad; appearance of nine-tenths rotting.

Turnips.—Poor; too much wet; other roots below an average.

"Treadwell," "Deihl" and "Midge Proof" badly rusted. Very little midge. More *Flax* cultivated.

"Farmers more than ever have learnt this season the necessity of *Draining*, and the consequence is a greater demand for drain tiles."

Fruit.—Too much heat and wet; immense yield but of inferior quality, especially keeping. Winter fruit rotting early.

PEEL.

Fall Wheat.—16 bushels ; much less ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; about half ; quality good.

Oats.—30 bushels ; raised on sod good, but on stubble light and poor. *Rye* but little cultivated.

Barley.—25 bushels ; a little less ; colour better.

Peas.—20 bushels ; about the same ; good quality.

Hay.—15 cwt. ; only half ; quality good.

Corn.—Indications good ; not much raised.

Potatoes.—Tubers rather small, with some indications of rot. *Turnips* and other roots promise fair.

“Deihl” wheat the most productive ; “Treadwell” the hardiest. For Spring, “Fife.” Midge and Rust affected only slightly. Increased breadth of *peas* and *barley* sown. *Fruit* generally good.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; a third less ; quality fair.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; more than a third less ; quality pretty good.

Oats.—25 bushels ; nearly half less ; quality inferior.

Rye.—15 bushels ; a third less ; average quality ; not largely cultivated.

Barley.—18 bushels ; a third less ; quality middling ; not extensively cultivated.

Peas.—15 bushels ; a third less ; quality middling. *Beans* but little cultivated ; quality good.

Hay.—1 ton ; a third less ; well saved.

Corn.—Promised fair early in the season, but the subsequent severe drought arrested its progress. The same applies to *Potatoes* ; only half a crop, or 100 bushels per acre. “*Chilian*” variety done best this year. Other roots but little cultivated as yet.

Of *Wheat*, “White Flint” (bearded), “Blue Stem,” “Fife” and “Club,” most approved. But little midge. “Early sown grain has done the best, getting a start before the ground got too hard by the drought. Draining is a great advantage in securing an early seed-bed. Too dry for fruit.”

SIMCOE, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—Extensively winter killed ; a large area ploughed up. Yield in favorable places from 10 to 13 bushels.

Spring Wheat.—12 or 13 bushels ; less, quality good.

Oats.—35 bushels ; better, and a large breadth sown.

Barley.—Crop large ; in some instances, 40 bushels.

Peas.—20 bushels ; not so much injured by the maggot as in former years.

Hay.—1½ ton ; equal. *Corn* not much planted.

Potatoes.—Variable, on clays poor, but very fair on sandy loam ; other roots middling. *Soules*, *Treadwell*, *Club* and *Fife*, the most approved *Wheats*. Flax appears to have died out, though soil and climate seem adapted to it ; the expense of labor, &c., exceeds the value of the crop. *Fruit* very variable in different localities.

STORMONT.

Fall and Spring Wheat.—10 per cent. less than last year ; quality good. Flint and Black Sea generally grown. No rust or midge.

Oats and Barley.—30 per cent less ; the latter a bright sample, the former indifferent.

Peas, Beans and Corn, average crops, of good quality.

Hay.—About half less ; but of excellent quality.

Potatoes.—5 per cent. less than an average, but sound.

Turnips.—Entirely destroyed by the fly. Other roots very inferior, in consequence of the severe drought. Too dry for *Fruit*.

VICTORIA, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; a little less ; quality superior.

Spring Wheat.—9 bushels ; much less ; grain light and inferior.

Oats.—25 bushels ; a little less ; quality good.

Rye.—10 bushels ; but very little cultivated.

Barley.—30 bushels ; somewhat better ; and quality good.

Peas.—20 bushels ; rather less ; quality rather indifferent.

Hay.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ton ; less ; quality fair.

Potatoes.—Good in the north ; but considerably blighted south east.

Turnips, &c.—Appearances favourable.

“Soules” and “Club,” most prolific Wheats ; “Treadwell” and “Scotch” the most hardy. No damage sustained either by midge or rust.

Fruit.—Badly affected by the worm.

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—14 bushels ; do.

Oats.—30 bushels ; do.

Barley.—32 bushels ; much discoloured.

Peas.—25 bushels ; quality good.

Hay.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; quality good.

Potatoes.—200 bushels ; badly rotted on wet land.

Turnips and other root crops, variable ; inferior in some places.

“Soules,” “Scotch,” “Fife,” and “Club,” the kinds of Wheat usually cultivated.

No midge of consequence ; but Oats badly rusted in some sections.

Fruit.—Generally abundant.

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; rather better ; and quality good.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; quality not good ; very little raised.

Oats.—30 bushels ; rather better ; but injured by rust. *Rye*.—But little cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels ; about the same ; quality indifferent.

Peas.—14 bushels ; less ; quality fair. *Beans*.—But little grown.

Hay.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; less ; well saved, except in the north of the county.

Corn.—Good ; but not much raised.

Potatoes and other roots, generally good.

“Treadwell” Wheat suits well ; “Soules” and “Deihl” did well. But little midge ; but rust injured Oats and Barley in some places. Considerable *Flax* is raised in the upper section. Drilling grain is fast superseding broadcasting, and is decidedly advantageous. *Fruit* crop large.

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; one-third less ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—14 bushels ; one-third less ; grain indifferent.

Oats.—25 bushels ; one-third less ; quality light.

Barley.—22 bushels ; one-third less ; rather light and discoloured.

Peas.—20 bushels ; one-fifth less ; good quality.

Hay.—1 ton ; one-fifth less ; good quality.

Corn never better.

Potatoes.—A good average crop.

Turnips.—Generally a comparative failure. *Carrots and Mangolds*.—Pretty fair ; Deihl and Soule’s most prolific ; Treadwell the hardiest ; Fife and Bearded most approved, Spring Wheat.—Very little midge, but winter-killed in places. *Fruit*.—Generally favourable ; quality good ; ripened very early.

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; less ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; much less ; grain inferior.

Oats.—25 bushels ; grain light.

Barley.—22 bushels ; less ; grain thin and stained.

Peas.—15 bushels ; rather better ; quality good.

Hay.—1 ton ; less ; quality good. *Corn*.—Very good.

Potatoes.—Heavy yield ; indications of rot on heavy land.

Turnips.—Very light, but *Carrots and Mangolds* good ; Dheil and Treadwell most approved, *Fall Wheat*.—No damage worth notice from midge or rust : more fall wheat than usual sown. *Apples*.—A heavy crop, and free from worm ; small fruits not so productive.

WELLINGTON, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels ; middling quality ; much was winter killed and ploughed up.

Spring Wheat.—10 or 12 bushels ; quality middling ; considerable spring wheat was blighted by storms in July, and produced only 3 or 4 bushels per acre.

Oats.—40 bushels ; early sown, heavy, but late sown very light.

Barley.—23 bushels ; quality middling.

Peas.—30 bushels ; quality good.

Hay.—1½ ton ; early cut good, but late damaged by wet weather. But little *Corn* cultivated.

Potatoes.—A splendid crop, but damaged by rot, especially the older sorts, as Cups, Kidneys, Pinkeyes, &c. ; the kinds that stood the rot best were the Black Butts, Gleeson, Goderich and Peach Blows.

Turnips.—Early sown much injured by the drought ; the rains in July helped the later sown wonderfully, promising a fair crop.

Carrots.—600 bushels per acre ; of good quality.

Mangolds.—The best crop ever seen in this quarter ; about 1,000 bushels per acre where well managed.

Soule's Wheat is very subject to rust, but the best quality. Treadwell and Deihl more hardy, but not equal to the former in quality. Fife the most hardy spring wheat ; but Ohio Club more prolific, but liable to rust.

It is thought that it would be an improvement were the ground intended for root crops manured in the fall, and Mangolds and Carrots sown by the 15th of May, and turnips between the 1st and 10th of June.

There is not much *Fruit* produced as yet in this County, except the smaller kinds. The young orchards of Apples, Pears, &c., are beginning to produce, and promise satisfactorily.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH,

Fall Wheat.—13 bushels ; half of last year ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; about half ; grain good.

Oats.—30 bushels ; much less, and very light.

Barley.—25 bushels ; much less ; grain rather light, and dark coloured.

Peas.—25 bushels ; rather less ; quality good.

Hay.—1¼ tons ; rather less, and quality middling. *Corn*.—Not much raised, but looks well.

Potatoes.—Very large yield, and good quality. Other root crops good. Most approved varieties of Wheat, Treadwell and Fife. But very little damage by Midge, &c. Root crops are now more extensively grown. *Fruit*.—Very good.

WELLAND.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels ; 60 per cent. less ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—7 bushels ; 60 per cent. less ; grain much shrunken.

Oats.—25 bushels ; 30 per cent. less ; grain light.

Barley.—15 bushels ; 40 per cent. less ; damaged in colour by rain.
Peas.—15 bushels ; 20 per cent. less ; grain considerably eaten by the pea-bug.
Hay.—1 ton ; 25 per cent. less ; quality good.
Corn.—Indications of a heavy crop of good quality.
Potatoes.—Yield large, and quality, in most places, excellent.
Turnips and other roots, not extensively cultivated, and indications indifferent.
 Treadwell and Mediterranean as Winter Wheats, and Excelsior and Fife as Spring, most generally approved. No damage by Midge ; but Oats were affected by rust.
 General preparation for Wheat : Summer fallow, ploughing, first time, the end of May ; second time, the last week in June, ploughing in manure ; sowing about 1st September. The season was very dry and warm till June, afterwards, frequent showers.
 All kinds of *Fruit* ripened exceedingly early ; crop indifferent, except Apples.

YORK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—14 bushels ; good quality.
Spring Wheat.—13 bushels ; grain inferior.
Oats.—30 bushels ; grain light.
Barley.—20 bushels ; average quality.
Peas.—20 bushels ; inferior.
Hay.—1½ tons ; average.
Corn.—Very good, but not extensively grown.
Potatoes.—Good crop, but affected by rot in heavy land. *Turnips* and most other roots scarcely an average.
 Soules. Treadwell and Scotch Fife among the most approved kinds of Wheat. The season has been generally favorable to most kinds of Fruit.

YORK, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—17 bushels ; yield less ; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; less ; grain light.
Oats.—25 bushels ; less ; quality inferior. *Rye*.—But very little cultivated.
Barley.—25 bushels ; less ; of fair quality.
Peas.—15 bushels ; yield less, and of medium quality. But few *Beans* grown.
Hay.—1½ tons ; not quite as heavy ; quality good. *Corn*.—But little cultivated.
Potatoes.—A poor crop, and much rotten. Other roots light, except *Mangolds*.
 Midge did but little damage, but considerable by mildew and rust. Soule's, Treadwell and Fife most approved. *Fruit* generally good.

Estimated average of grain per acre, made up from Returns of Electoral Division Societies to the Bureau of Agriculture, for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870.

	1870—48 Returns.	1869—51 Returns.	1868—47 Returns.
Fall Wheat.....	15¾ bushels.....	21¾ bushels.....	20½ bushels
Spring Wheat.....	12 do	19¼ do	14 do
Oats.....	29 do	39 do	24 do
Rye.....	12 do	18 do	17½ do
Barley.....	22 do	30½ do	22½ do
Peas.....	19 do	22¼ do	14 do

The low average of 1870, particularly of wheat, can in great measure be accounted for from the very peculiar character of the season. The severe drought that prevailed through the summer months in the eastern portions of the Province, and the excessive rains which prevailed during a part of the summer and autumn in the west, were alike injurious—in some instances disastrous even—to the crops generally. The necessity of draining, and a more thorough cultivation of the soil was never, perhaps, more apparent than during the past season.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (H).

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1870.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1870.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Addington	700 00	<i>Brought forward</i>	18,150 00
Algoma*	300 00	Huron, N.	700 00
Brant, N.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Kent.....	700 00
Bruce, N.	700 00	Kingston	350 00
Do S.	700 00	Lambton.....	700 00
Brockville	350 00	Lanark, N.	700 00
Bothwell!	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Carleton	700 00	Leeds & Grenville, N.	700 00
Cardwell	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Cornwall	350 00	Lennox	700 00
Durham, E.	700 00	Lincoln	700 00
Do W.	700 00	London	350 00
Dundas	700 00	Middlesex, N.	700 00
Elgin, E.	700 00	Do E.	700 00
Do W.	700 00	Do W.	700 00
Essex.....	700 00	Monck.....	700 00
Frontenac.....	700 00	Niagara.....	350 00
Glengarry	700 00	Northumberland, E.	700 00
Grenville, S.	700 00	Do W.	700 00
Grey, N.	700 00	Norfolk, N.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Haldimand	700 00	Ontario, N.	700 00
Halton	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Hamilton	350 00	Oxford, N.	700 00
Hastings, N.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Do E.	700 00	Ottawa.....	350 00
Do W.	700 00	Peel.....	700 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	18,150 00	<i>Carried forward</i>	35,650 00

* This Society did not qualify so as to receive the full amount of the grant, \$700.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1870.—*Continued.*

NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	35,650 00	<i>Brought forward</i>	44,324 50
Perth, N.	700 00	Victoria, N.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Peterborough, E.	700 00	Waterloo, N.	700 00
Do W.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Prescott	700 00	Welland	700 00
Prince Edward	700 00	Wellington, N.	700 00
Renfrew, N.	700 00	Do C.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Russell	700 00	Wentworth, N.	700 00
Simcoe, N.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	York, N.	700 00
Stormont	700 00	Do E.	700 00
Toronto*	274 50	Do W.	700 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	44,324 50	Total.....	53,424 50

* This Society did not qualify so as to receive the full amount of the grant, \$550.

No. 2.—Amounts paid to Mechanics' Institutes in 1870.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF INSTITUTE.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Smith's Falls	60 00	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,741 70
Brantford.....	200 00	Ayr	167 00
Dundas.....	200 00	Merrickville	50 00
Paris	100 00	Woodstock	150 00
Toronto	200 00	St. Mary's.....	109 00
Meaford	50 00	Thorold	100 00
Streetsville	200 00	Peterborough	200 00
Hamilton.....	200 00	Bowmanville.....	150 00
Berlin	137 14	Brampton.....	30 00
Galt	100 00	Collingwood	100 00
Mount Forest	41 88	Brighton.....	50 00
Richmond Hill	52 68	Port Elgin.....	100 00
Clinton	200 00	Total.....	2,947 70
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,741 70		

No. 3.—Total Payments for encouragement of Agriculture and Arts made in 1870.

SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expended to 31 December, 1870.	Unexpended.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700.....	51,100 00	50,700 00	400 00
Do 1 at \$550.....	550 00	274 50	275 50
Do 7 at \$350.....	2,450 00	2,450 00	
Fruit Growers' Association.....	350 00	350 00	
Agricultural and Arts Association.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Mechanics' Institutes	5,000 00	2,947 70	2,052 30
Total.....	69,450 00	66,722 20	2,727 80

F. T. JONES,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1870.*Accountant*

BINDING SECT. AUG 23 1967

