

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

NEW-JERSEY STATE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1855.

BY

HON. JACOB W. MILLER;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

In Official List of Premiums

AWARDED BY THE SOCIETY.

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FRAZEE'S PRESS, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

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ALPHABETS

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ADDRESS

BY

HON. JACOB W. MILLER, OF NEW-JERSEY.

THIS is the first exhibition held by the only STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ever formed in New-Jersey. The occasion is full of present interest, and bright with future hope. And I thank your Executive Committee for the privilege which I enjoy, of taking part in a transaction which is to give new life and vigor to the most important branch of industry in our State, and a new impulse to the awakening ambition of its Yeomanry. This is no ordinary Association. It is an assembly of the Cultivators of the Soil, surrounded by the rich and beautiful productions of their own labor; freemen and freeholders, representing the most numerous class of persons, and the largest amount of property in the State; and holding in their hands the natural wealth of New-Jersey, the stability of her government, and the prosperity of her people.

This is no party caucus, no political convention, scrambling for the spoils of office—no mercenary combination of speculators in lands or stocks. Your Union looks to nobler objects and to more enduring results; to the development of the great freehold interest of New-Jersey, by increasing the value of every acre of land, and by giving new productive power to every farm in the State. Your highest ambition is to improve the homesteads of your fathers, and to transmit them adorned and enriched by your labor, a still nobler inheritance for your children.

In addressing such an assembly, I seem to be speaking to the Country itself; and I feel that it is no idle flattery to call you the sovereign people, for you control that power upon which all sovereignty rests—the power of numbers and of wealth.

From our earliest history, associations for the promotion of

industrial pursuits have not only existed, but have been greatly encouraged in New-Jersey. And there is hardly a business or an occupation, in the pursuit of which, men have not combined their enterprise, labor and wealth, in order to obtain additional influence and power: yet, strange to say, the farmers of New-Jersey have not, until this time, sought the advantages of mutual aid and united action, for the promotion of agricultural interests. Domestic in their habits, and isolated by the nature of their profession, they have held aloof from combination, and remained contented in the enjoyment of a glorious independence.

But while Agriculture has been thus left to individual exertion, other industrial pursuits have adopted a different course of policy. Labor, abandoning the cultivation of the land for more profitable employment, has combined with capital and enterprise under various forms and different names, for the promotion of manufactures, for the encouragement of commerce, for the improvement of the mechanic arts, and for the construction of canals and railroads. These associations, encouraged by private capital, and patronized by the State, have produced astonishing results, both upon individual fortunes and upon the public prosperity. And to such an extent have they pushed their associated advantages, that if we regard only the dividend reports of corporations, and the annual proceedings of the Legislature, we would conclude that all the wealth of New-Jersey was incorporated in her Railroads and Canals, Banks and Manufacturing Companies, and that agriculture was an interest of not sufficient consequence to be worthy of a place in any statistical reports or legislative documents. I know that these important enterprizes have their time and place, and far be it from me to undervalue them, or to speak of them as hostile to the cause of agriculture. Manufactures add value to the productions of the earth, and increase the demand for food and raiment; railroads give facility to intercourse and cheapen transportation; Banks concentrate capital and stimulate labor; the mechanic arts, as by the wand of an enchanter, transform the rough and raw material into new forms and varieties, giving to them by the change additional value, beauty and use; while commerce opens the channels of foreign trade, and thus enables us to exchange our domestic productions for those of other countries. Yet all these, great and useful

as they are, are only the results of a higher productive power. They are but the blossom and the fruit of the tree, which derives all its life and vigor from the land upon which it is planted. They are but signs of prosperity, useful instruments for the development of natural resources, and like numerous streams flowing from a higher origin, they require to be continually fed and sustained from the permanent fountains of national wealth. They may for a while stimulate labor, accumulate capital, and increase the public revenue; but, unless we sustain the fountain and husband the elements of their supply, these streams will become like the ancient canals of Egypt, which once bore upon their living waters, the vast productions of a well-sustained and highly cultivated agriculture, dry and desolate channels, profitless and useless.

The wealth of New Jersey lies in her lands, in the happy and convenient location of her territory, in its capability of improvement, and its proximity to markets. These advantages are natural and permanent. They lie at the foundation of the public weal, and upon their improvement depends the future prosperity of the State. Hitherto, agriculture has not received in New-Jersey that consideration which its importance demands. Forgotten amidst the excitement of politics, and pushed aside in the scramble of mercenary projects, it has been neglected both by people and government. Without political influence, it holds no controlling position in the administration of public affairs, while for want of union of thought and concert of action among its friends, it has never acquired that influence and power which associated wealth and combined effort have given to many less important pursuits.

To give to agriculture its true position, to raise it from a mere private employment into a business and an art, to clothe it with social and political influence that it may be respected, honored and encouraged, is a duty to be performed by the farmers of New-Jersey, imposed upon them as well by their interest as by their patriotism.

You have taken the first step towards the discharge of this high duty by the formation of a State Agricultural Society. Aided by County Auxiliary Associations, this, the parent institution, may make its usefulness seen and felt throughout the State, by ascertaining the condition of agricultural improvement in each rural district, and by collecting and disseminating practical information

relative to new modes of cultivation, to novel experiments in husbandry, to improvements in farming machinery, and to those discoveries in science which bear upon the fertilization and improvement of soils. But the object of your association must not stop here. You have a greater work than this to perform for agriculture.

Knowledge is power; and it is as necessary in the cultivation of land, as in the improvement of mind. It is as essential to the farmer as to those in the highest grade of the professions. It may differ in kind and degree; but without a thorough knowledge of his business the farmer can never, unless by accident, or luck, advance his private, or social position. He may be able to retain the primeval condition of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, but being ignorant of that great fund of information which the experience of ages and the thoughts of generations of men have collected for his improvement and advancement, he will stand where the first husbandman stood, dependent upon the spontaneous productions of the earth, but without the advantage which he enjoyed of having no competitor in his business.

We have passed the normal age of farming. We have reached a point when Agriculture requires for its success something more than physical labor. The head must co-operate with the hand. The mind must direct the labor of the body. Art and science are no longer separated from the business of men; theory has been reduced to practice; learning has left the cloister; and philosophy has come down from the clouds; vulcan no longer forges his instruments beneath the ocean, and the classic deities have descended upon the earth to dwell and labor with men; and now, chemistry opens wide her laboratory and daily sends forth her experiments for common use; art and science hold an open market for the display of every variety of implements and machinery, while from institutes, lecture rooms and colleges, knowledge is poured forth in a thousand streams.

These facilities for the acquisition of knowledge have produced their effect upon all the industrial pursuits, stimulating, enlarging, and ennobling every lawful employment, producing upon every field of enterprise an active competition between mind and matter, between thought and labor, and exciting to the highest point of activity the mental and physical energies of men. In this onward,

upward movement, Agriculture cannot maintain even its relative position, unless it make use of those sources of knowledge which the wisdom and learning of the age have placed within its reach. And in speaking thus, we would not be understood as depreciating manual labor, or practical skill, for we know that without either of these education and learning produce but small results. But what we wish to enforce is, that the farmer should add to his labor, knowledge, and to his practical skill, the aids of art and science, and so relieve the one of its toil, and increase the effective power of the other; that he should entirely understand his business; that he should be influenced in his modes of cultivation by the nature of the soil which he tills; that he should be thoroughly versed in the mechanics of agriculture; that he should be familiar with the history and various breeds of animals; that he should study the energies and watch the effects of the vast elements of nature which surround him, the earth and the water, and the air with its benign agencies of light, heat and moisture; that he should explore the hidden stores of mineral and vegetable treasures which have been laid up for him for ages, and which by their mysterious influences and wonderful combinations, so largely increase and beautify the productions of agricultural labor.

We do not expect every farmer in New-Jersey to be thus completely educated in all the arts and mysteries which appertain to his occupation. Such a consummation is not possible in any pursuit. All philosophers are not Newtons, neither are all lawyers Blackstones. But this is no reason why farmers, as a class, as well as the members of the learned professions, should not gather wisdom and knowledge from every department of literature and science which will advance their occupation and ennoble their condition. Without appropriate education law becomes pettyfogging—medicine quackery, and farming grubbing. But it may be said that the nature of the farmer's business is such that he has neither time nor means to devote to the acquisition of knowledge. There is much force in this objection, and I see no way of removing the difficulty suggested, except by adopting some plan which will give to every farmer the means and opportunity of improvement. It is one of the objects of this Association to overcome this difficulty, to accomplish by combination that which independent exertion cannot

attain. Although engaged in a common occupation, you pursue your business upon separate farms, in different localities. You use various instruments, and work upon many kinds of soil subject to a thousand varieties and changes of climate and exposure. Under these conflicting circumstances, you have assembled to-day from every part of the State to receive and impart information. You are here to interchange ideas and experiences, to compare machinery and practices, to exhibit rare productions and choice animals, and, above all, to stimulate and exalt the intellectual faculties by reciprocal contact and by honorable rivalry.

By associations like this, where practice and theory, thought and labor unite in holding an open exhibition of their joint productions, we are brought into familiar intercourse with philosophy and science. We see and handle their works, and learn how and in what manner their profound teachings may be made available and useful in relieving the toil and in lightening the labor of the husbandman. We become acquainted with mechanism by looking at that improved plough, or by examining that newly invented mowing machine. We are introduced to chemistry by those rare and richer grains and vegetables which her art has taught us to produce by analyzing our soils, and by the selection of the proper fertilizing agents. We become the companions of Geology, as passing over our fields she detects the hidden treasures of mine and quarry which lie concealed beneath the soil. And we learn to revere them all as they open to our view the mysteries of Nature, and teach us how the great elements may be made co-workers with us in the production of grain and vegetables, of fruits and flowers. Here, also, bookmen and philosophers may learn a lesson, from your practical knowledge, in the failure of many a favorite theory, and in the explosion of many a visionary project, killed stone—dead by the test of actual experiment. And thus by union and communion of thought and action, of the minds which invent, and the hands which use, we may become acquainted with the highest teachings of philosophy, with the results which have been thought out, worked out, tried and established by the joint efforts of intellect and labor.

This Society may also do much for the advancement of the general intelligence of the farmer, by encouraging the publication of

periodicals and newspapers devoted to agricultural interests. We all know the power and influence of the public press in any cause to which it may set its types, how it can build up and pull down, advance or retard the prosperity and pursuits of men. While every other enterprise of the day has availed itself of this power by daily and weekly publications, there has not been, until within the last year, a single newspaper in New-Jersey exclusively devoted to Agriculture. Why should this have been so? Why should not the farmers, the most numerous and the most useful class in the State, have their organ of communication through which they may communicate with each other and with the public, as to what is going on upon their wide and rich field of operation; proclaiming the triumphs of labor and art as they are achieved day by day upon a thousand farms, giving publicity to every improvement in machinery, and recording every advancement in cultivation; approving every well-attested experiment; extolling the superior intelligence and skill of the farmer who produces the best crops and raises the choicest stocks, and doing honor to those pioneers in Agriculture, those Fultons in husbandry whose inventive genius and indomitable courage have led them to devote their lives and fortunes to the discovery of new elements of productive power? There are heroes in agriculture as well as in war. There are farmers as well as statesmen who deserve the approbation of their countrymen. And if more credit were given to the one, and less puffing to the other, the country would be none the worse for it. Every honest business, as well as every lawful profession, may be encouraged by giving publicity to its transactions, and the press in New-Jersey may do much to stimulate the ambition of our farmers, and to improve and ennoble the agriculture of the State.

But there are sources of knowledge essential to the development of the material wealth of the nation which lie beyond the reach of individuals, or of private associations.

All wise and liberal governments give aid and encouragement to those leading occupations of men, which are of public consequence and lie at the foundation of national power and wealth. Upon this principle our national policy of internal improvements is founded. It is this policy which grants patent rights to invention in mechanics, and secures copyrights to the works of literature—

gives aid to commerce, and lends encouragement to manufactures. And has agriculture no claims upon government? Has the public no interest in its advancement? Are barren lands and unproductive farms of no detriment to the republic? Is not the increase of agricultural productions essential to the advancement of population? Is not the land the foster mother of national existence, and are not an intelligent and virtuous yeomanry the life-guard of liberty? About a year ago, our Legislature acknowledged the just claims of agriculture to a share of public patronage, by the passage of an act authorizing a geological survey of the State. That work is now progressing under the direction of a highly intelligent board of engineers, and promises to produce results greatly beneficial to our agricultural and mineral interests. Besides the geographical survey, it will, I understand, give us a topographical map of the State, designating not only the different kinds of soil, earth and mineral of each district, but also the relative elevations of every section of land in New-Jersey. This latter portion of the work will be of great practical use in aid of that important branch of agricultural improvement—the drainage and irrigation of lands. There are thousands of acres in New-Jersey now lying useless, or greatly retarded in their cultivation, which the information provided by this survey, may be the means of converting into productive farms. The appropriations made for this purpose have been ratified by the people of New-Jersey. And I trust that this is but the beginning of a policy, which shall go on from year to year with increased liberality, until Agriculture shall be placed in that position, upon which its importance entitles it to stand, commanding the attention of the Legislature, and receiving its full share of the patronage of our State.

In making this claim for Agriculture, I do not wish to be understood as asking for the farmers of New-Jersey any exclusive privileges; that their business should be pampered by legislative bounties, their fortunes increased by partial legislation, or their influence as a class secured by monopolies. For I know that advantages so selfish and obnoxious, would be rejected by our independent and patriotic yeomanry.

But I ask rather for that, which they have a right to demand from the State, that higher and more comprehensive patronage, which the enlarged means of a wise and liberal government can

alone give in aid of progress and improvement; by opening new sources of agricultural wealth; by developing those rich treasures of nature which lie hidden beneath the earth; by making, or aiding in the construction of, new and convenient roads and ways to market; by removing local and natural obstructions which cannot be overcome by individual exertion; by abolishing those difficulties and hindrances which rival interests and a partial legislation have thrown in the way of a full development of our agricultural resources. Such a policy wisely and systematically pursued, will not only advance Agriculture, but will also give renewed life and vigor to every other industrial pursuit, and thereby increase public wealth, and in the end richly remunerate your State treasury by returning its one talent appropriation, multiplied ten-fold, by the labor and enterprise of the people.

But no general system of agricultural improvement can be of much practical use without a corresponding advancement in intelligence, in those for whose benefit it is intended. States may bankrupt their treasuries in opening natural sources of wealth; science may exhaust her power in revealing the mysteries of nature, and art tax her ingenuity to the utmost for new and available machinery; yet, unless the minds and hands of the practical farmer be educated in the use and improvement of those advantages, they will become like some of the richest bounties of nature, wasted by neglect, or perverted by ignorance.

In this view of the subject permit me to call attention to those two important and hitherto neglected branches of a farmer's education, namely, Mechanics and Chemistry.

The use of machinery is an index by which we can measure the steps, by which society rises from sloth to industry, from poverty to wealth, from barbarism to civilization, from privation to luxury. Two centuries ago, it was regarded as a sacrilegious imitation of the gifts of God, a tempting of Providence, to winnow grain by machinery; since then, yearly improvements have been made on the plough, the harrow, the wagon, the harness, the stable, barn and every appendage of the farm. The comforts of the laborer have kept pace with every advance; and he is now as fully employed, and his domestic wants are more amply gratified than at any former period. To America belongs the honor of the mowing and reaping machine; inventions, reflecting upon our country a glory more be-

nignant than the achievements of Jackson or Scott, the eloquence of Webster or Calhoun.

But while a farmer must, in order to keep up with the age, make use of these labor-saving but complex contrivances, it follows, that in order to manage them to advantage, he must understand the nature of their construction, and know something of mechanic powers and principles. Yet his prosperity depends not on these alone. His mind must take a wider range. He must study nature under a more general aspect; for questions of another sort will arise. When and where is the subsoil plough to be put in motion? To fertilize one field where clay predominates, another of loam, another of sand; one moist, another dry; what should be the ingredients of his compost? It is obvious that the application fertilizing one field would be detrimental to another. Barn-yard manure with lime and plaster was formerly the only fertilizer. But now, we have guano and many artificial stimulants of various potencies and qualities, appropriate to every soil and condition of land. If the farmer would employ these various agents, he must learn to discriminate their distinctive influences and operations. Nor is it possible to accomplish this task, unless his attention be directed to scientific chemistry. Mechanics and Chemistry are then essential to the education of the farmer, if he desire not to be left behind the intelligence and prosperity of the country. It becomes, then, an important inquiry, when, how, and at what expense he can acquire these accomplishments.

To the honor of our State be it said, that by prudence and economy, a very respectable sum has accumulated for our School fund, and by incorporation into our educational scheme, these sciences might be brought within the reach of every youth; not in their full breadth as if philosophers and civil engineers were wanted, but in the limited extent applicable to rural affairs. Still the difficulty remains, how to obtain instructors of even such limited erudition for every school district in New-Jersey. Most fortunately the difficulty is surmounted, if we avail ourselves of the passing conjuncture. The last Legislature made provision for a Normal institution, intended to educate a race of masters for the district schools. Professors of chemistry and natural philosophy could sufficiently instruct the young preceptors, or, as in some colleges, a professor of agriculture might teach the branches of science con-

nected with rural economy. From this source would be derived a series of teachers and scholars, who, spreading over the country, would confer respectability and dignity upon the purest, most virtuous and most important of human avocations. No extra time need be employed, no extra expense incurred, and the farmers of New-Jersey would become as noted for intelligent industry, as their grandfathers were for valorous patriotism.

States, like individuals, frequently mistake their natural capabilities. Discarding the means within their grasp, and forsaking the ways open and accessible to their powers, they seek to obtain wealth and distinction through paths too rugged and too obstructed to be pursued with success, by their limited physical and mental strength. Time and experience rectify these mistakes of youth, and bring nations as well as individuals to their senses, compelling them to perform that work which nature, position, and circumstances have assigned as their sphere of operation. We may illustrate this truth, by a brief reference to the agricultural history of New-Jersey.

In looking back to the earliest settlements of the State, we find that they were made without much reference to the fertility of the soil. In search of higher objects our fathers overlooked the advantages of private fortune and individual gain, and built their log cabins upon any land where they might freely enjoy that which was first in their hearts, the blessings of religious and civil liberty. Except in a few favored localities, upon the Delaware and the Raritan, agriculture was pursued for many years throughout the Colony rather as a necessity than as a business.

After the establishment of our free institutions, when security to property, advancing population, and increasing wealth, began to show their influence, in giving direction to the labor and enterprise of men, and in shaping the destiny of the State, agriculture seems to have been the only employment which did not feel the effect of these renovating influences. Without any controlling competitors in commerce, and possessing a large extent of sea coast, with bays and rivers equal to any of our neighbors; public attention was at first directed to foreign trade, and we made various attempts to establish sea-ports, and to build commercial cities. But we were soon driven from this enterprise by the rapid growth and accumulated capital of the magnificent commercial cities on the opposite sides of the

Delaware and Hudson; and New-York and Philadelphia soon taught us, that our road to fortune was not upon the high seas.

We then essayed to become a manufacturing State, believing that with our rich minerals and other natural advantages, we might successfully compete with others, and advance the prosperity of our people. But struggling with tariffs, high and low; with protection and with free trade; with foreign capital and domestic competition; with Old England and New England; we have not gained any superiority in this field of enterprise—saving always the advantages secured by the unrivaled skill of our mechanics, and those impregnable Iron Mountains, which defy both foreign and domestic foes.

We have also been now and then led away into those more crooked and dubious ways which modern ingenuity has invented to enrich a State. And although not tempted quite so far astray as some of our sister States, yet we too have had our day of speculations and humbugs, in lands and stocks, in things corporeal and incorporeal, in Multicaulis trees, without silk to spin, and in long-shore banks without money to pay their notes.

In these various attempts to obtain wealth and distinction, by directing the labor and enterprise of our people toward some favorite pursuit, the improvement of our lands formed no part of the policy of the State. And while our statute books are full of laws, private and public, local and general, for the promotion of almost every business in which men were engaged; agriculture nowhere appears as the object of legislative encouragement, except now and then in an act for the *protection of sheep* by giving a liberal reward for the *destruction of wolves*.

Neglecting our natural and true sources of wealth, and wasting our energies in seeking prosperity through ways obstructed and inaccessible, the State acquired little, or no distinction in any industrial pursuit. Our foreign commerce was absorbed into that of New-York; our manufactures contending for a doubtful existence, and our lands neglected and unimproved, yielded neither grain, fruit nor vegetables sufficient for the supply of domestic wants. The statistics of those days present a sad picture of the surplus productions of New-Jersey. The exports of the State, as we read in the old Gazetteers and Geographies, consisted of bar-iron, Newark Cider, with a few Cranberries and Terrapins.

Thus New-Jersey, holding a position, territorial, social and

political, equal to all, and superior to many, of the old Thirteen States, lost its relative rank in the onward march of National prosperity; fell back in private and public fortune, in productions, and in population; until at length, a Jerseyman in contending for the honor and dignity of his State, had nothing to stand upon, but that which he had inherited, the glorious distinction which the valor and patriotism of his fathers had impressed upon the land. But time and experience came to our relief. Those two neighboring cities which had drained our capital, absorbed our commerce, and monopolized our trade, could not deprive us of our lands, nor change our territorial position. In possession of these durable advantages, it was found that we could make those great emporiums of commerce tributary to our advancement; and that New-York and Philadelphia with their millions of population, might be made dependent for the supply of their daily markets, upon the productions of our soil. Under these brighter prospects husbandry in New-Jersey commenced a new era. No longer a mere drudgery, toilsome and profitless, it became a lucrative business, commanding alike the capital, the enterprise, and the intelligence of our people. Its rapid progress is seen in the increased value of our lands, and in the beauty and multiplication of their products, in the improved breed of stocks, in the selection of better seeds, and in the new varieties of fruits. We admire it in those more beautiful developments of husbandry which combine taste and beauty, with the rough and useful; uniting horticulture with agriculture, the flowers of the garden, and the fruits of the orchard, with the wheat and the corn. We enjoy it in the improved style and comfort of each homestead, and in the advancing intelligence of our farmers. And we see it demonstrated by the rapid increase of our population, and by the higher prosperity of the State.

Your Executive Committee have published some important statistics, relative to the growth of our agriculture, during the ten years next preceding the taking of the census of 1850. Those tables show that you have increased your wheat crop from 774,203 bushels in 1840, to 1,601,190 in 1850; your oat crop from 3,083,524 to 3,378,063; your corn crop from 4,361,975 to 8,359,704, making an aggregate increase from those three great staple productions of 5,519,255 bushels. They show, moreover, that you raised in 1850, 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes, that the yearly pro-

ducts of your market gardens amounted to the sum of \$475,243, and that the annual fruits of your orchards are worth \$607,268.

These statistics also show, what is still more flattering to our State pride, that whatever may be our position in other branches of industry, we have attained a relative pre-eminence over New-York and Pennsylvania, in the improvement of our soil, and in the value of our farming lands. The Census also discloses another important fact, that, together with the increased products of our lands, and as a consequence thereof, our population has equally advanced, surpassing in its annual ratio, even that of the Empire State. These statistics demonstrate the theory which I have endeavored to establish, that agriculture is the true source of our prosperity; that by its development we may increase private wealth and secure national distinction, give encouragement to labor and stability to business, and thereby secure to ourselves those two great elements of power, increasing production, and advancing population. But although there is much in the improvement of the past to encourage, yet there is nothing which should warrant inaction, or neglect for the future. We live in a remarkable age. The thoughts of men are aggressive and progressive, daily contriving new modes of operation, and scheming new ways to wealth. The advancement of to-day is surpassed by the higher point gained to-morrow. The last year's method of culture is surpassed by the improved method of this. The old patent plough gives way to the new. The time-honored sickle and the scythe are driven from your harvest fields by McCormick's newly-invented reaper, while the barn-floor music of the flail is lost in the noisy clatter of the threshing machine. The epochs through which our globe has passed have been characterized by the names of various metals. There has been the Golden Age, the Silver Age, and the Iron Age. The Era in which we live, might be called with propriety the *Quicksilver Age*; for everything seems on the move. Each individual particle quivers in trembling haste to run upon its neighbor; and thus forms a massive body, which, when once formed, rolls into some crooked direction which neither mathematics could calculate, nor wisdom foretell. Politics, manufactures, navigation, every science, every art seems pregnant with revolution, and heaving into new birth. Even Agriculture, the oldest and most universal of human pursuits, seems inspired by the genius of innovation. Let not, therefore, the old farmer, surrounded by his broad acres,

suppose that he can intrench himself behind the natural advantages of soil and location, and defy the inroads of modern improvement; for, before he is aware, some invention of art, or discovery in science may deprive him of his natural superiority. Let him remember that in these days of marvellous inventions, soils may be manufactured and lands transmuted; that under the influence of new fertilizing agents, and an improved mode of cultivation, neglected sand plains and barren hills are brought into successful competition with the richest alluvial lands; and wheat and corn, vegetables and fruits are made to flourish, where neither grass nor grain ever grew before!

And your competitors are not confined to the State. Railroads and canals have brought you into contact with the farmers of almost every State in the Union; with the virgin and teeming soil of the mighty West, where sowing the seed and reaping the harvest constitute the principal labor of the husbandman; with the colder and less fertile lands of the North and East, where Yankee invention and enterprize have overcome the disadvantages of soil and climate; and with the inexhaustible plantations of the South, where the warmer sun and glowing atmosphere produce the first vegetables and ripen the earliest fruits. In contending with all these, you have the advantage of position, near the great central markets of the country. This advantage, great as it is, may be overcome by the superior skill and intelligence of our rivals. Position, personal or territorial, is only a starting point. All its advantages may be lost by resting upon it in sloth and idleness. Several of our Sister States are making every effort, social and physical, for the advancement of their agriculture. They have their well-adjusted systems of County and State Associations incorporated by law, and encouraged and sustained by public patronage. In these States, the development of this great branch of industry has become a public concern, and holds a department in the administration of government, with appropriate bureaux and officers, who make annual reports of the transactions of agriculture, carefully collected from every County in the State. Under this well-appointed system, agriculture becomes connected with public improvements; gives direction to railroads and canals; controls scientific explorations and geological surveys; forms alliances with kindred employments; becomes associated with learning and art; gives tone to public sentiment;

elevates labor, improves the taste, and enlarges the intelligence of every farmer in the State.

This is not a mere fancy sketch. Last fall, I enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the effects of such a system upon the agriculture of New-England. The place was not one of those favored rural districts, blessed by nature with a rich soil and a salubrious climate. It was not among a people whose sources of wealth were in the land. It was in Massachusetts, in that county which extends along her bleak and rocky coasts, in that town, whose inhabitants are more noted for ploughing the ocean in search of whales, than for ploughing the land for the cultivation of grain. Yet even there, among those ocean cliffs and rugged hills, among fishermen and sailors, I saw an exhibition of agricultural productions and implements of husbandry, which in variety, quality and beauty, would put to shame the productions of some of the most favored agricultural districts of the Union.

And thus, Massachusetts, although the poorest in natural resources, by her enterprise, invention and art, by her associated science and intelligent wealth, has overcome the disadvantages of soil and climate, and taken the first rank among the States, in experimental and practical husbandry.

Now, the fact which I wish to impress upon the farmers of New-Jersey, is this; that, in order to maintain even their relative rank, it will not do for them to rest upon their natural advantages of soil, climate and location, but that, having these elements of power, they should improve upon them by all those means of development which are now used and employed by the farmers of other States. Then, and not until then, can we realize the full advantage of our territorial position. Physical superiority can only be held by maintaining intellectual equality. With equal knowledge and enterprise, united to their superior natural advantages, the farmers of New-Jersey may defy all competition. You may not be able, by reason of your limited territory, to compete with the larger States in the great staples—wheat, corn and cattle; yet, even in these, your proximity to the markets secures the advantage of choosing the time of sale, when the prices are at the highest point. But in all those rare and delicate productions of husbandry, whose value depends so much upon their being brought into market at the right time, and in the proper condition, you have an incalculable advantage, which can only be lost by your neglect to improve it.

Horticulture has become a most important branch of husbandry. No longer confined to narrow enclosures, set apart upon each farm for the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers for domestic use, or to those more distinguished grounds, which taste and wealth have adorned with choice fruits and rare plants, giving local reputation to individual country seats. It has become a component part of husbandry, converting whole farms into cultivated gardens, and large plantations into fruitful orchards. Combining the ornamental with the useful, it imports exotic trees and plants, and exports the domestic; makes merchandize of flowers and shrubs, loads rail-road cars with tons of vegetables, and freights ships with cargoes of fruits. This new and enlarged field of agricultural enterprise is open to you, to be improved to any extent, to which industry and intelligence can advance cultivation. It is in this, that you may realize to the fullest extent, your peculiar natural advantage of location. It is here, that you may compensate for our relative territorial inferiority, by making our lands worth double those of any other State in the Union. It is by this, that you may make our sand hills equal in productive value to the richest soils of the West, and successfully compete with all rivals in the variety and delicacy of your productions. In this field so appropriate to your exertions, you may give distinction to the agriculture of New-Jersey and make it alike the instrument of private wealth, and of public prosperity. There is probably no other State in the Union, in which so many branches of agriculture can be pursued to advantage. Commencing with the northern counties: Sussex with her natural meadows and rich upland pastures, abounds in perennial streams flowing from her mineral mountains, affording the richest grazing grounds, and securing the most successful dairies; while Warren and Hunterdon with their lime-stone hills, rich in calcareous and organic matter, and abounding in deposits of those natural fertilizers, lime, peat and muck, contain the richest, but not yet the most highly improved lands in the State, and are particularly adapted to the cultivation of wheat and corn. Passing thence into the counties of Somerset, Mercer and Middlesex, the broader valleys of the Raritan and Millstone open wider fields for the production of all kinds of grain and grass; while the southern tier of counties stretching from Monmouth to Cape May, with their alluvial

formations, their sandy and clay loam, and their rich beds of marl, underlying a light and tillable surface, with a climate moderated by ocean breezes, furnish us with an agricultural district unrivalled in its adaptation to the production of every variety of the choicest fruits and vegetables, containing also many favorite locations, such as those of the townships of Cumberland, and in Salem, that Queen of the harvest, where wheat and corn luxuriate in a fertility, which admits of no exhaustion. And even in that less favored region of the State, extending from Morris to Bergen, all the land not covered by rocks and minerals, or occupied by prosperous cities and flourishing villages, may be made productive farms and fruitful orchards.

With these diversities of soil, we have also great varieties in climate. Our territory extends through three degrees of latitude, from Carpenter's Point, where the snows of winter frequently keep May-day, to the sunny capes of the Delaware, where neither the early nor the latter frosts prevent the ripening of tropical fruits and plants. The physical features of our territory are also peculiar. That part of the State called mountainous, is so broken up into hills and valleys, that there is little or no obstruction of communication. Streams having their sources within a short distance from each other, flow in opposite directions into the Hudson and Delaware; while mountain lakes situate on the same range of hills, send their waters East and West; and Lake Hopatcong from its lofty elevation pours its waters down either side of the mountain, to feed both sections of the Morris Canal; and even the waters of the Delaware are made to flow across the State, carrying ships and boats into the Raritan Bay. Everywhere among those fertile valleys and picturesque hills, nature has formed accessible ways of intercourse from county to county, which require only the aid of enterprise and science to become great highways of commerce. The work has been commenced, and even now all the northern and eastern counties are connected in closer social and business relations, by railroad communications extending from the Hudson to the Delaware. And even the Blue Ridge, whose lofty sides seem to present a barrier against intercourse with Pennsylvania, has, with more than engineering power and skill, been penetrated by the mighty Delaware, which has at once excavated a passage for its waters, and provided a track for railroad intercourse.

We have now constructed ten railroads leading from the tide waters into the rural districts of North Jersey. These works, controlled by the natural formations of the country, are so located as to give facility of communication to every farming district of the several Counties through which they pass; and where but a few years ago it required three days for the farmer to convey a wagon load of corn to the market, he may now in as many hours place his whole crop upon the wharves of New-York. The geographical features of South Jersey are no less remarkable. With sufficient elevation for health and cultivation, and sloping gradually toward the ocean, the land lies open and free as a prairie, unobstructed by rocks, mountains, or impassible streams. In a country like this, where, were it not for the depth of the sand, a man might trot a horse from Monmouth Court House to Cape Island, there can be no insurmountable obstacle to every facility of communication which agriculture may require. Nature, at least throughout all this district, has not laid any obstruction upon the tracks of railroads.

In connection with the central roads, several of the farming districts of West Jersey already enjoy the advantages of railroad communication; and I trust the time is not far distant when every section of this portion of the State, from the ocean shore to the banks of the Delaware, may be encouraged and aided in the development of its agricultural wealth by direct, cheap and convenient ways to the markets of Philadelphia and New-York.

In making this hasty sketch of the natural advantages and disadvantages of the several sections of the State, we must not forget that they are but features in the outline of the whole. The entire territory of New-Jersey, its physical formation, and geographical position, its medium elevations and salubrious climate, its various soils and abundant fertilizing elements, its hills of iron and quarries of limestone, its plains of sand and marl, and its numerous mountain streams, and ocean inlets and bays, all combined in harmonious and useful order, and bounded on either side by two noble rivers; these constitute the full and perfect picture of our wide and rich field of agricultural improvement.

Farmers of New-Jersey! You have received this rich inheritance from God and your fathers, unincumbered by any despotic tenure, or slavish imposition. Your title to the estate is free and allodial.

You now enjoy the possession under free institutions and equal laws. The intelligence of the age in which you live, the lights of science, the advancement of art, and the rapid progress of agriculture, have furnished you with ample means of improvement and noble stimulants to enterprise.

During the Revolution, the place now occupied by this exhibition was an entrenched camp. The farmers of seventy-six having beaten their plough-shares into swords, stood here armed in heroic defence of those lands from which you have gathered in peace the abundant productions which crowd this rural Fair. How different the scene then, from now! Then this young and prosperous city was but a hamlet. Yonder metropolis of wealth and trade was held by an invading army, and all Jersey from the Delaware to the Hudson was laid waste by the devastations of war. That was our heroic age, when men of stout hands, and brave hearts, were engaged in rescuing our territory from the grasp of despotic power, that they might erect thereon those noble institutions of free government, which now secure your liberties, defend your homesteads, and give freedom to your labor. All that patriotic valor could do, to give renown to a people in war, has been done by your fathers. It remains for you to give equal distinction to the State in peace. Your mission commences where theirs left off. Theirs was a struggle for national existence, the perilous duty of pulling down old and building up new institutions; yours the emulation of a free people, in the improvement of a State already secured in its position by law and government. The fields of your warfare are your farms. With your implements of husbandry, your flocks and your herds, husbandman against husbandman, County with County, State against State, you are contending for those glorious achievements of agricultural labor and enterprise, which will clothe your valleys with verdure, and crown your native hills with waving harvests and with blooming orchards.

LIST OF PREMIUMS,

AWARDED BY THE

New-Jersey State Agricultural Society,

AT ITS FIRST EXHIBITION, HELD AT

CAMDEN, NEW-JERSEY,

SEPTEMBER 19, 20 & 21, 1855.



[OFFICIAL.]

LIST OF PREMIUMS, &c.

CLASS I.—CATTLE.

SHORT HORNS.—NATIVE.—NO. 1.

To B. & C. S. HAINES, of Elizabeth, for best Bull over 3 years old, "Astoria" 5 years old, 1st Premium,	\$15.00
To THOS. G. AYCRIGG, of Passaic, for 2d best Bull over 3 years, "Marmion,"	10.00
To ISAAC H. WOOD, of Haddonfield, for 3rd best Bull over 3 years, "Comet 2nd,"	5.00
To ISAAC H. WOOD, for best Cow, "Strawberry,"	15.00
To ISAAC H. WOOD, for 2nd best Cow, "Lucy,"	10.00
To WILLIAM B. COOPER, of Camden, for 3rd best Cow, "Strawberry,"	5.00
To ALFRED M. TREADWELL, of Morris, for best Bull between 2 and 3 years old, "Madison,"	10.00
To B. & C. S. HAINES, of Elizabeth, for 2nd best Bull, "Lord Vane Tempest,"	8.00
To WILLIAM K. GASTON, of Middlesex, for 3rd best Bull, "Middlesex,"	4.00
To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, of Rahway, for best Bull between 1 and 2 years old, "Young America,"	8.00
To WILLIAM B. COOPER, of Camden, for best Heifer between 1 and 2 years, "Piedy,"	8.00

To B. & C. S. HAINES, of Elizabeth, for best Bull Calf, "Orion," 8 months old, - - -	\$5.00
To WILLIAM B. COOPER, of Camden, for 2nd best Bull Calf, "Exeter 3rd," - - -	3.00
To B. & C. S. HAINES, of Elizabeth, for best Heifer Calf, "Nymph 7th," - - - - -	5.00
To B. & C. S. HAINES, for 2nd best Heifer Calf, "Hopeful 2nd," - - . - - - -	3.00

IMPORTED SHORT HORNS.—NO. 6.

To THOMAS RICHARDSON, of Burlington Co., for best Bull over 2 years, "Cambridge," -	\$10.00
To THOMAS RICHARDSON, for best Heifer over 2 years, "Laura," - - - - -	10.00
To THOMAS RICHARDSON, for best Heifer under 2 years, "Rachel," - - . . .	8.00

Special Premiums awarded to

GEORGE HARTSHORNE, of Rahway, for his fine high bred Cow, "Dahlia," - - -	Diploma.
WILLIAM B. COOPER, of Camden, for his Roan Cow "Fanny," - - - - -	Diploma.
ISAAC H. WOOD, of Haddonfield, for two very superior Heifer Calves, - - -	Diploma.

NATIVE AND IMPORTED DEVONS.—NOS. 2 & 7.

To GEORGE D. PARRISH, 1st premium, for Bull over 3 years, "Winchester," - - -	\$15.00
To A. M. TREADWELL, of Morris Co., 1st pre- mium, for North Devon Bull "Albert," 2 years, - - - - -	10.00
To B. W. COOPER, of Camden, 2nd best Bull, "Plough-Boy," - - - - -	8.00

To A. M. TREADWELL, 1st Premium Bull, 1 year old, "Reuben 2nd,"	\$8.00
To B. W. COOPER, 1st premium, Devon Cow, "Netta,"	15.00
To W. B. COOPER, 2nd premium, Cow "Kate,"	10.00
To B. W. COOPER, 3rd premium, Cow "Rose,"	5.00
To W. S. GRATZ, of Burlington, best Heifer 2 years old "Daisy,"	10.00
To W. B. COOPER, 2nd best Heifer, "Red Bud,"	8.00
To B. W. COOPER, 3rd best Heifer, "Pattie,"	5.00
To W. B. COOPER, 1st premium, Heifer 1 year old, "Rose,"	8.00
To B. W. COOPER, 2nd best Heifer, 1 year old, "Kate,"	6.00
To B. W. COOPER, 3rd best Heifer, 1 year old, "Lilac,"	4.00
To J. J. MUIRHEAD, for Devon Calf 8 weeks old,	3.00

AYRSHIRES.—NOS. 4 & 9.

To ALFRED M. TREADWELL, 1st premium, for Bull "Clinton," 1 year old,	\$8.00
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ALDERNEY.—NOS. 5 & 10.

To THOS. W. SATTERTHWAIT, 1st premium, for Alderney Bull,	\$10.00
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CROSS BREEDS.—NO. 11.

To D. J. ANDERSON, 2d premium, for Bull 3 years old,	\$10.00
To THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, 3d premium, for Bull over 3 years old,	8.00
To GEORGE C. SHAW, 1st premium, for best Bull "Vernon," 2 years old,	10.00

To WM. W. THOMPSON, 1st premium, for best Bull 1 year old,	\$8.00
To GEO. C. SHAW, 2d prem., for Bull "Prince," 1 year old,	5.00
To JAMES M. HURLEY, 1st premium, for best Bull Calf,	3.00
To GEO. C. SHAW, 1st premium, for best Cow "Princess," 6 years old,	25.00
To W. B. COOPER, 2d premium, for Cow "Blos- som," over 3 years old,	10.00
To JAMES M. HURLEY, 3d premium, for Cow over 3 years old,	5.00
To SAMUEL HALZELL, 1st premium, for Heifer 2 years old,	10.00
To GEO. HARTSHORNE, 2d premium, for Heifer "Blanche," 2 years old,	8.00
To THOS. G. AYCRIGG, 1st premium, for Heifer 1 year old,	10.00
To THOS. G. AYCRIGG, 2d premium, for Heifer 1 year old,	8.00
To SAMUEL HALZELL, 3d premium, for Heifer 1 year old,	5.00
To THOS. G. AYCRIGG, 1st premium, for Heifer Calf,	5.00
To JAMES M. HURLEY, 2d premium, for Heifer Calf,	3.00

NATIVES.—NO. 12.

To THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, of Passaic, for Cow "Brindle,"	Diploma.
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WORKING OXEN, &C., NO. 13.

To J. B. EDGAR, of Middlesex, 1st premium, for best Yoke of Oxen,	\$10.00
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To J. BLACK, Jr., for 2nd best Yoke of Oxen,	8.00
To GEORGE CATTLE, for best Single Yoke Steers,	10.00
To GEORGE CATTLE, for 2nd best Single Yoke Steers,	8.00

MILCH COWS.—NO. 16.

To J. R. SHOTWELL, of Rahway, 1st premium on Cow "Fanny,"	\$15.00
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CATTLE FROM OTHER STATES.

To A. CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, for Alderney Bull, 2 years old, 1st premium,	\$10.00
To A. CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, for Devon Heifer, 1st premium,	10.00
To G. MARTIN, for Durham Bull "Belvidere," 1st premium,	10.00
To I. N. DeFOREEST, of New-York, Devon Bull "Winchester," 1st premium,	10.00

CLASS II.—HORSES.

STALLIONS FOR ALL WORK.—NO. 19.

To GEN. WM. IRICK, 1st premium, for Stallion "Toronto,"	\$15.00
To ALLEN FENNIMORE, 2nd premium, for "Bay Trafalgar,"	10.00
To C. P. HOLCOMBE, 3rd premium, for "Champion,"	5.00
To CLAYTON ZELBY, 4th premium, for "Brown Trafalgar,"	Diploma.

STALLIONS FOR DRAUGHT, &C.—NO. 20.

To EDWARD HARRIS, of Morestown, 1st premium for Norman Stallion "Diligence,"	- \$15.00
To T. MIRFORD, 2nd premium for "Sir Charles Norman,"	- - - - - 10.00
To McKEAN & BINGHAM, 3rd premium for Stallion "Bill,"	- - - - - 5.00
To JOHN VAN METER, 4th premium for Grey Stallion,	- - - - - Diploma.
To JOHN HUDSON, 1st premium for Roan Mare and Colt,	- - - - - 10.00
To B. W. COOPER, for Draught Horses,	Special Diploma.

THOROUGH BREDS.—NO. 21.

To JOHN BUCKLEY, Complimentary Premium for Style, Speed and Action, Horse "George M. Patchin,"	- - - - - \$15.00
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THREE YEAR OLD STALLIONS AND MARES.—NO. 22.

To GEORGE C. SHAW, 1st premium, for Stallion "Kimball Jackson,"	- - - - - \$10.00
To AUGUSTUS LAUBACH, 2nd premium, for Bay Colt "Belfast,"	- - - - - 8.00
To BARZILLA SHREVE, 1st premium, for Mare "Bay Toronto,"	- - - - - 10.00
To WILLIAM WISHAM, 2nd premium, for Mare "Jenny,"	- - - - - 8.00
To HENRY W. NORTON, 3d premium, for Brown Colt,	- - - - - 3.00
To CHARLES STARN, 1st premium, for Gelding "Selim,"	- - - - - 10.00
To J. S. HURLEY, 2nd premium, for Sorrel Colt,	8.00
To EDWARD HARRIS, Special Premium, for Grey Imported Mare,	- - - - - 10.00

TWO YEAR OLD STALLIONS AND MARES.—NO. 23.

To HENRY W. NORTON, 1st premium, for Stallion "John Henry,"	\$10.00
To GEORGE C. SHAW, 2nd premium, for Stallion "Black Hawk,"	5.00
To J. P. ADAMS, of Burlington, 3rd premium, for Stallion "Frank Taylor,"	Diploma.
To WILLIAM B. COOPER, 1st premium, for Mare "Fanny,"	\$10.00

ONE YEAR OLD COLTS.—NO. 24.

To JOHN S. EVANS, 1st premium, for one year old Mare,	\$10.00
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MATCHED HORSES FOR CARRIAGE AND ROAD.
NOS. 25, 26 & 27.

To DAVID SANDERSON, 1st premium, for best pair Fancy Matched Carriage Horses, "Topsy and Dandy," over 16 hands high,	\$10.00
To AARON VANDERVEER, 2nd premium, for Matched Carriage Horses, over 16 hands high,	5.00
To WILLIAM BETTLE, 1st premium, for Bay Carriage Horses, under 16 hands high,	10.00
To S. J. BAYARD, 1st premium, for Matched Horses under 15 hands high,	10.00
To WM. H. WILLIAMSON, Clover Hill, 1st premium, for Matched Mares,	10.00

MATCHED TROTTING HORSES.—NO. 28.

To GEORGE BOCKIUS, of Camden, 1st premium, for Matched Trotting Horses, for style and speed,	\$10.00
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GELDINGS AND SINGLE MARES.—NOS. 29 & 30.

To JACOB A. FRITTS, 1st premium, for Gelding "Comet,"	- - - - -	\$10.00
To W. J. HATCH, 2nd premium, for Gelding "Harry Clay,"	- - - - -	5.00

The Committee make honorable mention of the the single road horse "Locomotive," entered by J. Pettit, also of "White Cloud," (single gelding,) entered by C. Boekius.

To JACOB S. WILLIAMSON, 1st premium, for Brown Mare, 16 1-2 hand high,	- - - - -	\$10.00
To ALEXANDER A. POWELL, 2nd premium, for Road Mare, 6 years old,	- - - - -	5.00

The Committee make honorable mention of the Brown Chesnut Mare entered by William Brown of Rahway, and also of a Mare 5 years old, entered by Thomas G. Aycrigg.

SINGLE TROTTING HORSES, MARES AND GELDINGS.—NO. 31.

To SAMUEL W. COOPER, of Camden, 1st pre- mium, for Brown Mare,	- - - - -	\$10.00
To SAMUEL ANDREWS, of Camden, 2nd pre- mium, for Trotting Mare,	- - - - -	5.00
To DANIEL BODINE, for Trotting Horse 7 years old,	- - - - -	Special Diploma.

HORSES FROM OTHER STATES.—NO. 32.

To JOHN STOUT, of Philadelphia, 1st premium, for best blood Stallion,	- - - - -	\$10.00
To E. K. CONKLIN, 1st premium, for best pair Matched Horses over 16 hands high,	- - - - -	10.00
To M. A. KELLOGG, of Philadelphia, 1st premium, for Matched Horses under 16 hands high,	- - - - -	10.00
To HOWARD TILDEN, 1st premium, for Single Horse, "Toronto,"	- - - - -	5.00

- To A. S. SMALL, of Philadelphia, 1st premium,
for Single Gelding "Bashaw," - - - 5.00
- To CHAS. T MATHEWS, of Philadelphia, for
Black Hawk Colt "Othello," - Special Diploma.
- To FRANKLIN S. WELLS, for Horse Colt 16
months old, - - - - - Special Diploma.

JACKS AND MULES.—No. 33.

- To JAMES BUCKALEW, 1st premium for pair
Mules, - - - - - \$10.00
- To WALTER FREEMAN, of Philadelphia, 2nd
premium for Pair Mules, - - - - 8.00
- To WILLETTS & BROWNING, 3rd premium for
Pair Mules, - - - - - 5.00



CLASS III.—SHEEP, SWINE & POULTRY.

LONG AND MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.—NOS. 35 to 39.

- To CHARLES HARRISON, of Orange, 1st pre-
mium, for Merino Buck, - - - - \$8.00
- To CHARLES HARRISON, of Orange, 2nd pre-
mium, for Merino Buck, - - - - 5.00
- To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 1st premium, for
South Down Bucks, 2 years old, - - - 8.00
- To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 2nd premium, for
South Down Bucks, 2 years old, - - - 5.00
- To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 1st premium, for
South Down Bucks under 2 years, - - - 8.00
- To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 2nd premium, for
South Down Bucks under 2 years, - - - 5.00
- To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 3rd premium for
South Down Bucks under 2 years, - - - 3.00

To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 1st premium, for Pen 5 South Down Ewes under 2 years,	-	8.00
To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 1st premium, for Pen 3 South Down Buck Lambs,	- -	5.00
To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 2nd premium, for Pen 3 South Down Buck Lambs,	-	Diploma.
To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 1st premium, for Pen 3 South Down Ewe Lambs,	- -	5.00
To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, for Coteswold Buck,	- - - - -	Special Diploma.
To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 1st premium, for Pen Coteswold Ewe Lambs,	- - - -	5.00
To GEORGE C. SHAW, 1st premium, for best Coteswold Buck 3 years old,	- - -	8.00
To LEVI L. KANE, for Four Horned Buck,		Diploma.

SHEEP FROM OUT THE STATE.—NOS. 40 & 41.

To BRYAN JACKSON, of Delaware, 1st premium, for best Long Woored Buck,	- - -	\$8.00
To AARON CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, 1st pre- mium, for best Buck, Middle Woored,	- -	8.00
To AARON CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, 1st pre- mium for Pen 5 Ewes, Middle Woored,	-	8.00
To DR. EMERSON, of Philadelphia, for Mixed Tartar Sheep,	- - - - -	Diploma.

SWINE.—NO. 42.

To B. W. COOPER, Camden, 1st premium, for Berkshire Boar,	- - - - -	\$8.00
To GEORGE HARTSHORNE, 2nd premium, for Berkshire Boar,	- - - - -	3.00
To J. W. EDGAR, of Middlesex, for very fine Boar,	- - - - -	Diploma.

To GEO. HARTSHORNE, 1st premium, Sow for breeding, - - - - -	8.00
To B. W. COOPER, 2d premium, Sow for breeding,	3.00
To J. B. EDGAR, 1st premium, lot of 5 Pigs, -	8.00
To J. H. COLES, 2nd premium, lot of Pigs, -	Diploma.
To JOHN GRIFFEY, 1st premium, Barrow, -	5.00
To Wm. COFFREY, 2nd premium, Barrow, - -	2.00

POULTRY.—NO. 43.

To B. W. COOPER, 1st premium, for Coop of Jersey Blues, - - - - -	\$3.00
To B. W. COOPER, 1st premium, 1 coop African Bantams, - - - - -	3.00
To G. H. YARD, of Trenton, 1st premium, for Exhibition of Poultry, - - - - -	10.00
To Master J. TERHUNE FRAZEE, 1st premium, for trio Golden Seabright Bantams, - - -	3.00
To Master ALBERT HATCH, Camden, 1st prem. for display of White Bantams, - - -	3.00
To FRANCIS BOGGS, 1st premium, for Mixed East India Geese, - - - - -	3.00
To JOHN LIPPINCOTT, of Pennsylvania, for trio Wild Ducks, - - - - -	Diploma.
To R. S. HAINES, 2nd premium, for trio Golden Seabright Bantams, - - - - -	Diploma.
To L. M. PERKINS, of Rahway, 1st premium, for pair of Turkeys, - - - - -	3.00
To R. S. HAINES, 1st premium, for trio Silver Seabrights, - - - - -	3.00
To R. S. HAINES, Wood-Duck & Grey Squirrels,	Diploma.
To ALLEN CUTHBERT, 2nd premium, for display of Chickens, - - - - -	Diploma.

**CLASS IV.—PLOUGHING IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY, etc.**

PLOUGHING.—NO. 44.

To GEO. BLAKE, Fox Chase, Penn., using Buckman & Wiggin's Plough, No. 10, 1st premium,	\$10.00
To SPARKS HARROLD, Mullica Hill, N. J., using Kaighn's Plough, locked irons, 2d prem.,	8.00
To ELWOOD LUKENS, Haddonfield, N. J., using D. Miles' High Mould Board Plough, D. Landreth & Sons, manufacturer, 3rd premium,	6.00
To ASA B. MUNN, Orange, N. J., using Myers' Bergen Plough, No. 11, with Ox team, 4th premium,	4.00
To THOMAS KING, of Camden, N. J., using Kaighn's Plough, No. 8, self-sharpener, 5th premium,	2.00

The Committee award Diplomas, as follows, to Ploughs which were tested on the field in their presence :

Double Mould Board, or Michigan Plough, entered by C. B. ROGERS.

Mape's Lifting Sub-soil Plough, entered by H. C. VAIL.

The following Ploughs did very creditable work.

C. B. Rogers' Plough, No. 2.

Myers' Plough, No. 9 1-2.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. 1.—NO. 45.

To THOMAS CASTOR, 1st premium, for best Farm Wagon,	5.00
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- To PASCHAL MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Harrow, large Double Scotch, - - - 5.00
- To D. LANDRETH, 2nd premium, for Expanding Harrow, - - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Boas' Corn Cultivator, - - - - - 5.00
- To D. LANDRETH, 2nd premium, for Expanding Cultivator, Cranmer Teeth, - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Roberts' Fanning Mill, - - - - - 5.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 2nd premium, for Keeler's Fanning Mill, - - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Daniell's Corn Stalk Cutter, - - - - - 5.00
- To C. B. ROGERS, 2nd premium, for Young Sam Corn Stalk Cutter, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, 1st premium, for Daniell's Hay and Straw Cutter, - - - - - 5.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Blakin's Clover Machine, - - - - - 5.00
- To C. B. ROGERS, 2nd premium, for Clover Huller, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, 1st premium, for Revolving Horse Rake, - - - - - \$4.00
- To JOSEPH JONES, 2nd premium, for Horse Hay Rakes, - - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Vosc's Ox Yoke, - - - - - \$2.00
- To D. LANDRETH, 2nd premium, for Ox Yokes, Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, 1st premium, for Iron Roller, \$5.00
- To JOSEPH KAIGHN, 2nd premium, for Wooden Roller, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. W. SEELY, special premium, for Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutter, - - - - - \$5.00

The following Special Diplomas have been awarded for articles not included in the Schedule :

- To P. MORRIS & CO., for Blake's Improved Hay Drag, also for two Garden Rollers.
- To YEOMAN'S & CO., for four Omnibus Wheels.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for a Hand Clover Seed Sower.
- To EMORY & BROS., for a Cider Mill and Press.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., for 2nd best Cider Mill.
- To JOHN C. EASTLACK, for best Log Pump, - 5.00
- To E. C. HULL, for best Corn Planter.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., for best Butter Worker.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. 2.—NO. 46.

- To LACEY & PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia, 1st premium, for Carriage Harness, - - - 5.00
- To LACEY & PHILLIPS, Philadelphia, 1st prem., for Single Harness, - - - - 5.00
- To E. P. MOYER & BROS., 1st premium, for Gents Riding Saddle, - - - - 5.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for best Dozen Axes, (Beatty's make,) - - - - 5.00
- To S. WARRING, 1st premium, for Dickerson's Improved Churn, - - - - 5.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 2nd premium, for Spain's Atmospheric Barrel Churn, - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 2nd premium, for Grain Cradle, (Grant, maker,) - - - Diploma.
- To J. B. DRAKE, 1st premium, for Grain Cradle, \$3.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for twelve Hand Rakes, (made by Samuel Hall,) - - 3.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Six Hay Forks, (Stevens, Peck & Co., makers,) - 3.00

To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Six Grass Scythes, (Waldron, maker,) - - - -	3.00
To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Six Cradle Scythes, (Waldron, maker,) - - - -	3.00
To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Snath and Scythe, - - - - - - - -	3.00
To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Six Manure Forks, (Stevens, Peck & Co., makers,) -	3.00
To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Lot of Grain Measures, (Spain, maker,) - - -	3.00
To J. H. ALLEN & CO., 1st premium, for Dozen Wire Brooms, - - - - - - - -	3.00
To J. H. ALLEN & CO., 1st premium, for Dozen Twine Tied Brooms, (J. J. & A. Van Epps,)	3.00

The Committee recommend Diplomas for the following:

- To ALLEN & NEEDLES, for samples of Can-
cerine and Super-Phosphate of Lime.
- To GEO. H. LEINAN, for American Fertilizer.
- To D. LANDRETH, for an Independent Tooth
Hay Raker.
- To BENJAMIN SHOURDS, for Warner's Electric
Churn.
- To S. BATEMAN, for display of Garden Rakes,
Potatoo Drags and Forks.
- To I. S. CLOUGH, for Shovels and Spades, and
Yankee Axe Handles, (for the American Shovel
Co.)

FARM IMPLEMENTS, NO. 3.—NO. 47.

- To JOSHUA COLEMAN, for display of Hames,
(by N. J. Angular Hame Co.,) - - - Diploma.
- To A. C. FOUSTON, for Self Supporting Scaffold, Diploma.

- To P. MORRIS & CO., for Knox's Horse Hoes,
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., for Robinson's Improved
Patent Wheel Hoe, - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., special premium, for
Cooper's Lime and Guano Spreader, - - \$10.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Smith's
Great Western Corn Sheller, (horse power,) 5.00
- To ROSS, SCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, for Little
Giant Corn Cob Crusher, - - - - Diploma.
- To ROSS, SCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, for Nimble
Giant Mill, - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., for Landreth's Revolving
Sausage Chopper, - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., for display of Bill and
Brier Hooks, - - - - Diploma.
- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Dog
Power, - - - - \$3.00
- To C. B. ROGERS, 1st premium, for best Collection
of Agricultural and Garden Tools, manufactur-
ed in N. J., - - - - 15.00

MACHINERY, NO. NO. 48.

- To EVANS & WATSON, for Salamander Safes, Diploma.
- To EVANS & WATSON, for four Bank Locks, Diploma.
- To R. C. JUSTICE, for Self Acting Gate, Diploma.
- To GEORGE VAIL & CO., Morristown, N. J.,
for Portable Steam Engine, - - Diploma.
- To WM. FIELDS & S. GERHARD, for Pressure
Water Wheel, - - - - Diploma.
- To PASCHAL, MORRIS & CO., 1st premium for
Full Set of Draining Tools, - - - \$10.00
- To P. MORRIS & CO., for Wire Flower Stands, Diploma.

- To P. MORRIS & CO., 1st premium, for Wire Fencing, (5 sizes) - - - - - 5.00
- To MANOAH ALDEN, for Patent Blower, - Diploma.
- To J. SMART, for Brass Double Acting Lift and Force Pumps, - - - - - Diploma.
- To ABBOTT & CO., 1st premium, for Cattle and Hay Scales, - - - - - 10.00
- To JOHN TREMPER, for Safety Lever Attachment, - - - - - Diploma.
- To P. J. GRAY, for Foster's Improved Printing Press, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. D. FLINT, for Safety Rail Road Crossing, Special Diploma.
- To A. L. ARCHAMBAULT, for Portable Steam Saw Mill Engine, - - - - - Diploma.
- To GLOUCESTER AMERICAN PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING CO., for assortment of Porcelain Ware, - - - - - Diploma.
- To FOSTER, JESSUP & CO., for Patent Grain Drill, - - - - - Special Diploma.
- To G. W. HILDRETH, 1st premium, for Iron Gang Plow, - - - - - \$10.00
- To C. B. ROGERS, Camden, for best collection or assortment of Ploughs in use in this country, Diploma.
- To PASCHAL, MORRIS & CO., for best Edged Tools, - - - - - Diploma.
- To WM. FIELDS, 1st premium, for Hydraulic Ram, - - - - - \$3.00
- To THOMAS J. KNAPP, Frankford, Pa., for Spoke and Tenoning Machine, - - - - - Diploma.
- To S. JONES, for Brown's Patent Morticing Machine, - - - - - Diploma.
- To JOHN TREMPER, for Self Closing, Self Packing, Accommodation Valves, - - - - - Diploma.

- To A. C. BROWN, for Hydraulic Ram, - Diploma.
- To JOSHUA YOUNG, for Improved Knife and
Scissors Sharpeners, - - - - - Diploma.
- To T. WALTER, Jr., for Pierson's Patent Model
Hoop and Moulding Machine, - - - - - Diploma.
- To CHAS. LIPPENCOTT, for Draining Tile, Diploma.
- To JOSEPH BOMHARD, for Church Bell, Diploma.
- To DUBOIS & SIMMONS, for assortment of Cooper
Ware, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for Pea Planter, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for Mumma's One Horse Grain
Drill, with Guano Spreader, - - - - - Diploma.
- To PASCHAL, MORRIS & CO., 2nd premium, for
lot Carpenters Tools, - - - - - \$2.00
- To SINGER & CO., for Sewing Machine, - Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for Ditching Machine, - Diploma.
- To S. S. ALLEN, for Allen's Patent Mower and
Reaper, with Self Raker, - - - - - Diploma.
- To ISAAC ALDRIDGE, for Automaton Apple
Pearer, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for Little Giant Corn Mill, Diploma.
- To NEWARK MACHINE CO., for Planing
Machine, - - - - - Diploma.
- To D. LANDRETH, for Miles' High Mould Board
Plough, - - - - - Diploma.
- To HOSEA WILLARD, for Sampson Patent Hay
Scale, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for Agricultural Furnace, Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for Giant Corn Mill, (large,) Diploma.
- To C. B. ROGERS, for Woodbury's Patent Horse
Power Grain Thresher and Cleaner, - Diploma.

- To S. C. HARBERT, Salem, N. J., 1 case Artificial
Teeth, - - - - - Diploma.
- To N. Y. GAS REGULATOR CO., for Kidder's
Patent Gas Regulator, - - - - - Diploma.
- To THOMAS B. SCOTT, for Life Preserver, Diploma.
- To MARTIN ULRICK, for Domestic Willow
Baskets, - - - - - Diploma.
- To PASCHALL MORRIS & CO., 1st premium
for Dederick's Hay Presser, - - - - - \$5.00
- To NEWARK MANUFACTURING CO., for
Horse Power, - - - - - Diploma.
- To DIETZ & DUNHAM, for Mower and Reaper,
(Cam. motion), - - - - - Special Diploma.
- To S. S. ALLEN, for S. S. Allen's Mower, Reaper
and Self Raker, - - - - - Special Diploma.
- To HORATIO N. BLACK, for Machine for Clean-
ing and Drying Grain, - - - - - Diploma.

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CLASS V.

BUTTER.—NO. 49.

- To A. McDANIELLS, 1st premium, for best 25lbs.
Butter, - - - - - \$10.00

CHEESE, HONEY, HIVES, ETC.—NO. 50.

- To BENJAMIN TAYLOR, 1st premium, for
100lbs. Cheese, - - - - - \$10.00
- To E. W. PHELPS, 1st premium, for Ohio Com-
bination Bee Hive, - - - - - Diploma.
- To P. J. MAHAN, for Display of Hives and
Bees, - - - - - Diploma.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—NO. 51.

To EDWARD CRAFT, 1st premium, for Bushel Rye, - - - - -	\$3.00
To B. W. COOPER, 2nd premium, for Bushel Rye, - - - - -	Diploma.
To CHARLES KAIGHN, for Basket Corn Ears,	Diploma.
To CHALKLEY GLOVER, for Bushel Timothy Seed,	Diploma.

VEGETABLES.—NO. 52.

To JACOB SALTER, Gardener to C. M. Saxton, 1st premium, for Twelve Table Beets, - - -	\$2.00
To JOHN CLEMENT, 2nd premium, for Twelve Table Beets, - - - - -	Diploma.
To J. R. SHOTWELL, 1st premium, for Twelve Best Parsnips, - - - - -	\$2.00
To JAMES BUCHALO, 1st premium, for Twelve Best Onions, - - - - -	\$2.00
To JOHN CLEMENT, 2nd premium, for Twelve Onions - - - - -	Diploma.
To J. HORNER, 1st premium, for Six Heads Cabbage, - - - - -	\$2.00
To JOHN REDFIELD, 2nd premium, for Six Heads Cabbage, - - - - -	Diploma.
To J. W. WILKINS, 1st premium, for Twelve Tomatoes, - - - - -	\$2.00
To J. RICHMOND, 2nd premium, for Twelve Tomatoes, - - - - -	Diploma.
To J. B. HORNER, 1st premium, for Two Egg Plants, - - - - -	\$2.00
To B. W. COOPER, 2nd premium, for Two Egg Plants, - - - - -	Diploma.
To WILLIAM COOK, 1st premium, for best Bushel Sweet Potatoes,	\$2.00

- To JOHN S. HEWITT, 2nd premium, for Bushel
Sweet Potatoes, - - - - - Diploma.
- To C. CROTCHET, 1st premium, for Half Peck
Lima Beans, - - - - - \$2.00
- To W. S. GRATZ, 2nd premium, for Half Peck
Lima Beans, - - - - - Diploma.
- To THOMAS A. CLEMENT, 1st premium, for
Twelve Summer Radishes, - - - - \$2.00
- To J. R. SHOTWELL, 1st premium, for Three
Garden Squashes, - - - - - \$2.00
- To R. T. HAINES, 1st premium, for Three Large
Squashes, - - - - - \$2.00
- To S. WINNER, 1st premium, for Field Pumpkin, \$2.00
- To C. SUCHET, 2nd premium, for Field Pumpkins,
Diploma.
- To CHARLES KAIGHN, 1st premium, for Twelve
Ears Yellow Seed Corn, - - - - \$2.00
- To JOSEPH A. BURROUGH, 1st premium, for
Twelve Ears Sweet Seed Corn, - - - - \$2.00
- To JOHN CLEMENT, 2nd premium, for Twelve
Ears Sweet Seed Corn, - - - - Diploma.
- To E. EDWARDS, 1st premium, for Half Peck
Table Potatoes, - - - - - \$2.00
- To CLAYTON RULAN, 2nd premium, for Half
Peck Table Potatoes, - - - - - Diploma.

*The Committee make the following Special Awards
for articles not in Schedule :*

- To JAMES J. CONOVER, for display of Field
Beets, - - - - - Diploma.
- To R. T. HAINES, for display of Field Beets, Hon. Mem
- To E. EDWARDS, for display Fox Eye Potatoes, Diploma.
- To W. COMBES, for display Pink Eye Potatoes, Diploma

- To PATRICK D. QUINN, for Six Egg Plants, Diploma.
 To JOHN CLEMENT, for display of Garden
 Vegetables, - - - Norton's Elements Ag.
 To NATHAN PERKINS, for Basket Peppers, Diploma.
 To J. HORNER, for Basket Peppers, - - - Hon. Mem.
 To JACOB SALTER, Gardener to C. M. Saxton,
 for lot fine Mexican Potatoes, - - - Diploma.
 To D. A. BULKLEY, Williamstown, Mass., for
 Half Peck fine Stone Hill Potatoes, - - - Diploma.

GRAIN, FLOUR, ETC.—NO. 53.

- To DINGEE & BRO., for display of Hecker's
 Farina & Hecker's Maccaroni, - - - Special Diploma.
 To ELY CRUPP, for Essence Coffee, - - - Diploma.
 To A. M. McCULLOCH & CO., for Preparation
 Turkey Coffee, - - - - - Diploma.
 To JAMES GIBBONS, for American Prepared
 Coffee, - - - - - Diploma.
 To MRS. CARTER, of Camden, for Loaf Domestic
 Bread, - - - - - Diploma.
 To E. SCHNERDER, of Camden, for display
 Baker's Bread, - - - - - Diploma.
 To W. & E. H. HAWKINS, of Philadelphia, 1st
 premium, for Barrel Flour, - - - \$10.00
 To T. V. D. HOAGLAND, special premium, for
 Bag Wheat Flour, - - - - - 5.00
 To T. V. D. HOAGLAND, for bag Graham Flour, Diploma.

CLASS VI.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, NO. 1.—NO. 54.

- To J. C. De La COUR, for Show Case Drugs, Diploma.
- To MESSRS. P. PRESWICK, Sussex Co., for One
Pair Woolen Hose, - - - - - Diploma.
- To MARK BURROUGH, for Three Pieces Rag
Carpet, - - - - - Diploma.
- To J. H. COLE, 1st premium, for Blankets and
Coverlets, - - - - - \$5.00
- To J. KIRKBRIDE, 2nd premium, for Blankets
and Coverlets, - - - - - 3.00
- To JAMES TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, for Speci-
men of Stuffed Birds, &c., - - - - - Diploma.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, NO. 2.—NO. 55.

- To MRS. JOSEPH PETTIT, for Bed Valence, Diploma.
- To MISS R. A. HALL, Trenton, for Plain Needle
Work, - - - - - Diploma.
- To SAMUEL ROBERTS, 1st premium, for Woolen
Stockings, - - - - - \$2.00
- To MILES C. SMITH, New-Brunswick, for Elastic
Carpets and Car Linings, - - - Special Diploma.

MANUFACTURES NOT DOMESTIC.—NO. 56.

- To L. M. WILDEN, for display of Cotton Cordage,
Diploma.
- To GLOUCESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
for Specimens of Bleached and Colored Cotton
Fabrics, - - - - - Diploma.

NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX-WORK.—NO. 57.

To MRS. WEBB, of Camden, 1st premium, for best Silk Embroidery, - - - -	\$2.00
To MRS. PECK, 1st premium, for Cloak or Cape Embroidery, - - - -	\$2.00
To MISS ELLEN GLOVER, 1st premium, for French Needle Work—Collar and Handkerchief, - - - -	\$3.00
To MARY B. HATCH, 2nd premium, for French Needle Work, - - - -	\$2.00
To MRS. CLEMSEN, N. B., 1st premium, for Worsted Embroidery, - - - -	\$2.00
To MRS. R. COURTNEY, 1st premium, for Chair Cushion and Back, - - - -	\$3.00
To MRS. BISBY, 2nd premium, for Chair Cushion and Back, - - - -	Diploma.
To MISS CAROLINE HATCH, 1st premium, for Ottoman Cover, - - - -	\$2.00
To MISS GREGORY, 2nd premium, for Ottoman Cover, - - - -	Diploma.
To MISS H. SLOAN, 1st premium, for Silk Bonnet, - - - -	Diploma.
To MRS. HARRIET MYERS, 1st premium, for Ornamental Shell Work, - - - -	\$2.00
To MRS. E. F. ROBERTS, 1st premium, for Crayon Paintings, - - - -	\$3.00

The Committee award Diplomas for the following articles not mentioned in the Schedule :

MRS. J. B. DAYTON, for Needle Work Dress.

WM. CONWAY, of Philadelphia, for display of Soap and Candles.

MR. SEARL, for Case Butterflies.

- MRS. STRING, for Bed Quilt.
 WM. MANN, for display of Lithographic Checks
 and Blank Books.
 MRS. PRESINCK, of Sussex, N. J., for Silk Bed
 Quilt.
 ELIZA J. RECKLESS, for a Counterpane.

FLOWERS, PLANTS AND DESIGNS.—NO. 58.

- To FREDERICK BOURGUIN, for best Dissimilar
 Dahlias, - - - - - Diploma.
 To CHAS. SUCHET, for Display German Asters
 and Pansies, - - - - - Diploma.
 To J. B. COOPER, 1st premium, for Floral Design, \$3.00
 To MISS ANNA STROUD, for Ornamental Lamp
 Shade, Botanical Design, special award, - \$5.00



CLASS VII.

FRUITS.—NOS. 59 & 60.

- To EDWIN CRAFT, of Clarkboro, 1st premium,
 for greatest number of Apples of Good Variety,
 and best specimens correctly named, - - - \$10.00
 To CHARLES HARRISON, Salem, N. J., 2nd
 premium, for do. - - - - - \$5.00
 To DR. J. M. WARD, Newark, 1st premium, for
 best Twenty Varieties of Apples, best grown
 and correctly named, three specimens of each, \$5.00
 To DAVID PETTIT, of Salem, 2nd premium,
 for do. - - - - - \$2.00
 To M. J. PERKINS, of Rahway, 1st premium, for
 best Twelve Varieties of Apples, six specimens
 of each, - - - - - \$3.00

- To RICHARD T. HAINES, of Elizabeth, 1st premium, for greatest number of good varieties of Pears, best specimens correctly named, three of each, - - - - - \$10.00
- To WM. PARRY, of Cinnaminson, 2d premium, - \$5.00
- To DR. J. M. WARD, of Newark, 1st premium, for best Twenty varieties of Pears, - - - - \$5.00
- To JAMES VAN DEVENTER, Princeton, 1st premium, for best Six Varieties Pears, six each, \$3.00
- To H. C. VAIL, Newark, 2nd premium, for do. Diploma.
- To P. B. HORNER, Camden, 1st premium, for best Twelve Peaches, one variety, - - \$2.00
- To D. PETTIT, Salem, 1st premium, for best Basket Peaches, Imperial Yellow, - - \$5.00
- To JOSEPH RICHMOND, Camden, 2nd premium, for best Basket Peaches, Imperial Yellow, - \$3.00
- To WM. PARRY, 1st premium, for best Dozen Quinces, - - - - - \$3.00
- To MRS. J. W. McCURDY, Camden, 2nd premium, for Dozen Quinces, - - - - \$2.00
- To FREDERICK BOURGUIN, 1st premium, for greatest number varieties Good Native Grapes, \$5.00
- To A. D. NEWELL, 2nd premium, for best one variety Native Grapes, - - - - \$2.00
- To JOSEPH RICHMOND, Camden, 1st premium, for specimens Water Melons, - - - - \$5.00
- To JOSEPH HATCH, Camden, 2nd premium, for Water Melons, - - - - Diploma.

The Committee recommend the following Complimentary Awards :

- To ABRAHAM TITLOW, for display of six Varieties Pears, - - - - Diploma.

- To WM. M. COOPER, for Six Baskets fine Apples,
Downing on Fruits.
- To JOSEPH M. KAIGHN for collection of Thirty
fine Varieties of Apples, - - Vol. of Thomas.
- To WM. H. LEEDS, for basket Maiden's Blush
Apples, - - - - - Vol. Barry.
- To ISAAC STILES, for One Bushel fine Fall
Pippins, - - - - - Norton's Prize Essay.
- To WM. PARRY, for Collection of Apples, 57
varieties, - - - - - Vol. on Horticulture.
- To RICHARD T. HAINES, of Elizabeth, for fine
Collection of Apples, - . . . Downing.
- To WM. H. MASON, of Camden, for choice collec-
tion of Maiden's Blush Apples, Vol. Horticulture.
- To J. PERKINS for 82 varieties of Apples, Fruit Grower.
- To — EDGEMONT, Pa., for basket Howard
Seeding Apples, - . . . Vol. on Pomology.
- To WM. REID, of Elizabeth, for 100 varieties of
Pears, (not on competition,) . . . Diploma.
- To JOHN BRILL, Newark, for choice collection of
Pears, 14 varieties, - . . . Downing.
- To JOHN LIPPINCOTT, Moorestown, for Dish
Extra Bartlett Pears, - - - Vol. Horticulture.
- To J. HATCH, of Camden, for Basket fine
Bartletts, - - - - - Vol. Horticulture.
- To WELLS & PROVOST, for Self Sealing and
Preserving Cans, - - - - - Diploma.
- To JAMES WILCOX, for Improved Glass Pre-
serving Jar, - - - - - Diploma.
- To MILES B. ESPY, of Philadelphia, for General
display of Preserved Fruits, Pickles, &c., Diploma.
- To JAMES WILCOX, for Self Heating Rotary
Smoothing Irons, - - - - - Diploma.

- To MARY A. LIPPINCOTT, for display of Preserves, - - - - - Diploma.
 To MRS. THOMAS H. DUDLEY, for display of Brandied Peaches, - - - - - Diploma.
 To MRS. B. H. BROWNING, for display of Jellies and Preserved Apples, - - - - - Diploma.

PAINTINGS, MAPS, &C.—NO. 61.

- To J. HAINES, for Drawing of Steam Engine and Screw, - - - - - Diploma.
 To L. F. FISSLER, Jr., for Crayon Head, - - - - - Diploma.
 To LIEUT. E. VIELE, for Topographical Map, of Sussex Co., N. J., special premium. The Judges basing their award upon the originality of its plan, beauty of its execution, and the higher property of extreme mathematical accuracy. - - - - - Diploma.



CLASS VIII.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES.—NOS. 62 & 63.

- To DINGEE & BRO., for Hecker's Farina Mould, Diploma.
 To F. C. TREADWELL, for Hecker's Farina Boiler, - - - - - Diploma.
 To EDGAR G. SHEBLE, 1st premium, for Cooking Range, - - - - - \$3.00
 To MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia, 2nd premium, for Cooking Range, - - - - - Diploma.
 To MORRIS & CO., for Wrought Iron Boiler, Diploma.
 To A. F. WARNOCK, for A. Barstow's Parlor Stoves, - - - - - Diploma.
 To MULLER, JUSTICE & GRABER, for display of Fire Bricks, - - - - - Diploma.

- To DR. JOSEPH T. ROWAND, for Machine Made
Bricks from Untempered Clay, - - - Diploma.
- To PHILLIPS & BANTA, Newark, for Portable
Ovens, - - - - - Diploma.
- To J. PEYTON, for specimen Cannel Coal Nigger, Diploma.
- To EDGAR G. SHEBLE, 1st premium, for Flat
Top Cooking Stove, - - - - - \$3.00
- To EDGAR G. SHEBLE, for Fire Board Stove, Diploma.

SILVER WARE, ETC.—NO. 64.

- To JESSE W. STARR, Camden, for display of
Silver Ware, - - - - - Diploma.
- To CATHARINE BROWNING, for pair Chinese
Vases, - - - - - Diploma.
- To EASTLACK & BORRONS, Philadelphia, for
display of Artificial Teeth, - - - Diploma.
- To A. GALBRAITH, for Vase of Birds, - Diploma.
- To J. W. STARR, for display of Silver Plated
Ware and Carpenter's Tools, - - - Diploma.
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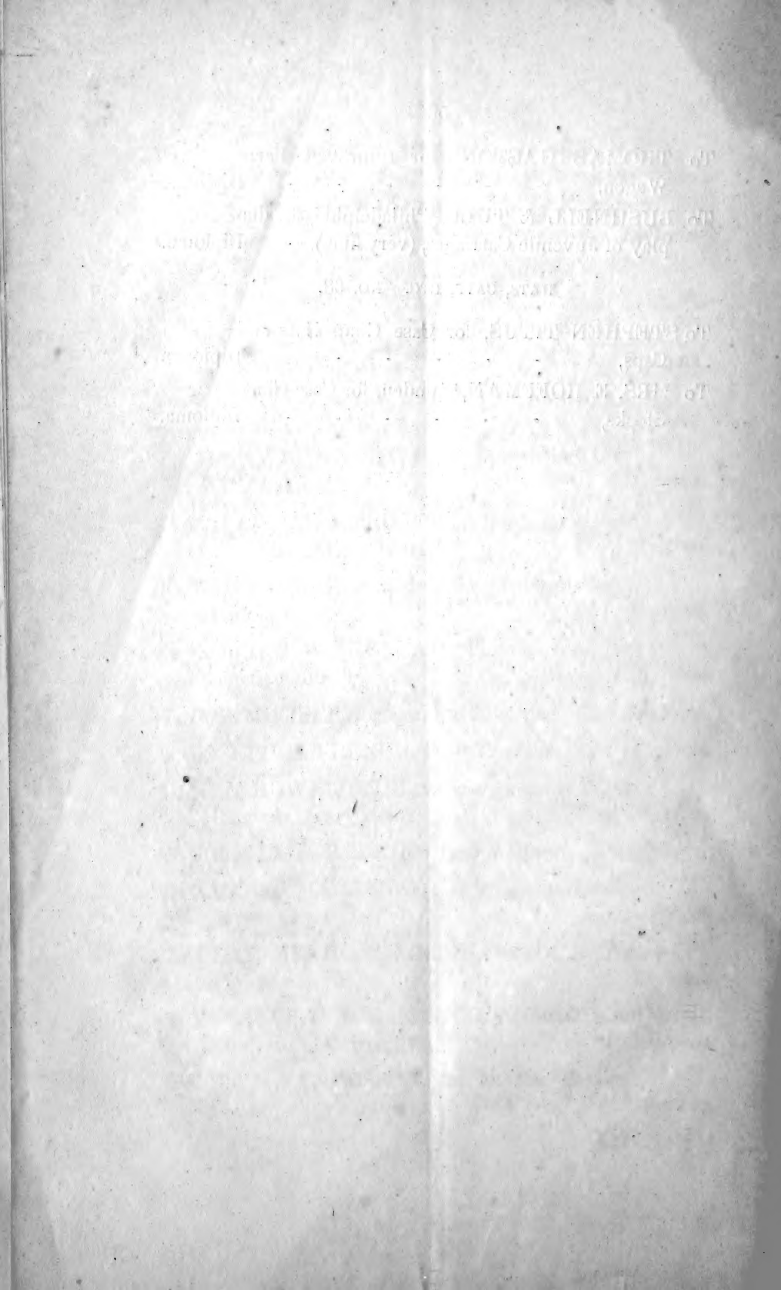
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