

Abbotsford—Mr Ohas. Gibb.
 Longueuil—Mr J. M. Browning.
 Chateauguay—Mr R. Jack.
 Three Rivers—J. B. Normand.

A long discussion then took place respecting the suggestion about "Arbor Day" in Mr Lynch's letter, and some differences of opinion were expressed as to when was the most appropriate time. Dr Howard said he thought when the day was appointed it should be kept as a general school holiday, so that the importance of tree culture would be impressed on the minds of the scholars. Eventually it was decided to inform Mr Lynch that in its present position, the Association did not feel itself quite prepared to fix upon a special day.

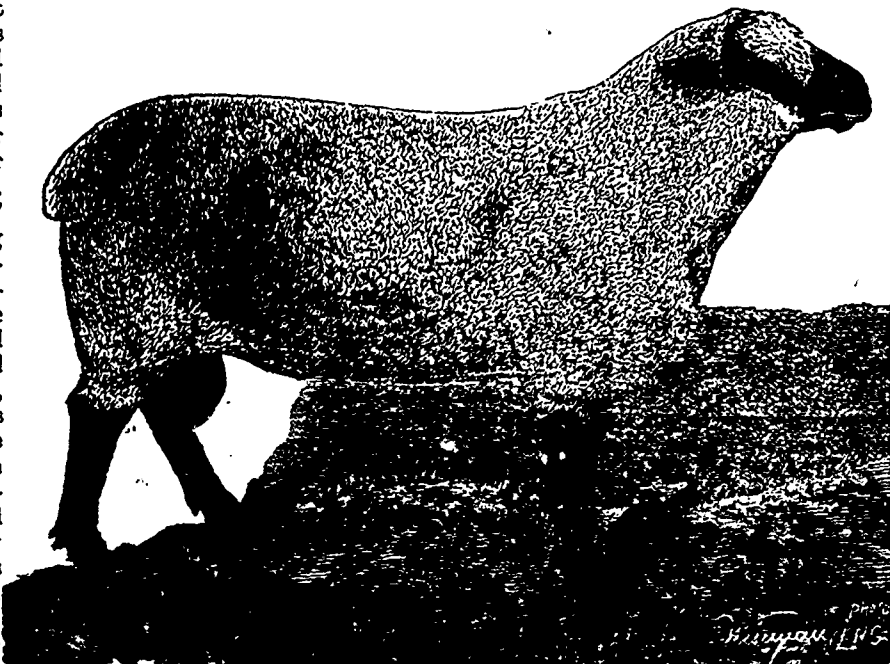
After other business, the meeting separated.

Artificial Harvesting.

The judges appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society

to test the merits of the different appliance adopted by the competitors for a prize of 100 guineas offered for the most efficient and economical method of drying hay or corn crops artificially, either before or after being stacked, have now made their report. There were eight competitors, six whom employed the "Neilson" system of exhaust fans for drying in the stack; the two remaining competitors using, in one case hot air applied before stacking, and in the other a system of ventilation assisted by hot air applied after stacking. All the inventions were tried on hay, but a selected three out of various adaptations of Neilson's system were submitted to an extended trial both on hay and barley. In the end, however none of the exhibitors proved that they were able to make good hay in wet weather. In a few instances where fairly good hay was obtained, equally good, if not better, might have been secured without the application of fans. The trials of the three selected fans upon corn were even less satisfactory than those upon hay, none of the machines having succeeded in effectually drying the corn in the stack. Under these circumstances the judges report that they do not feel justified in awarding the prize.—The rick of hay erected for the purpose of testing the practicability of harvesting in the stack has been cut at Cathay Park, Cardiff, under the superintendence of Mr. Templemore, Lord Bute's steward, who has closely watched the progress of the experiment. The rick, which has been carried during the Bath and West of England show in May, was composed of grass in an unripe condition, much of it wet and considerably trampled upon, and only useful for the purpose of proving the utility of Mr. Phillips' process of ventilation. The following is stated as the result: The appearance of the rick is that of well-made and thoroughly harvested hay of good colour and pleasant aroma. These are the general appearances, but there is an exception. In the centre of the stack there was found a bulk of grass, apparently of about four cubic feet, which has turned completely black under the action of the heat. There was, however, in this no trace of combustion, the hay being, in point of fact, as sweet as in any other portion of the stack. The discolouration was attributed to the fact that but one ventilating shaft had

been used, and that the grass when stacked was in such an unripe condition that in places it speedily caked, rendering ventilation impossible. The experiment, therefore, has proved that it is possible to save crops of hay, which, when half-made, have hitherto been in a great measure lost through unfavourable seasons. As regards cost, the appliance used in this experiment would be within the reach of even the smallest farmer. The total outlay to enable him to deal successfully with half-a-dozen ordinary-sized ricks would not exceed £20. In nearly every case, too, this sum would be more than saved by the very superior condition of the hay. Another rick of meadow hay, which had been subjected before being stacked to Mr. Gibb's drying process, has also been tested. This was more matured when stacked than that in the rick previously experimented upon. It was now found to be in a very dry and clean condition, but it seemed to lack aroma and many other properties which go to make good hay. So up to the present times, artificial harvesting, whether of hay or grain



SOUTHDOWN RAM, 1st Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, 1882.

most be pronounced a failure. A. R. J. F.

Lies, and arrant nonsense.

An agricultural monthly from Ontario, which prints regularly what it knows to be a falsehood at the head of its paper, and calls itself; "the only illustrated agricultural Journal published in the Dominion," comes out again with several tirades against French-Canadians—one of which reads as follow: "The rural population of this Province (of Quebec) is chiefly French, and strictly under the control of the Roman Catholic church. And it has been the rule of that church to require from the farmer one tenth from the principal products of his land"... We shall not stop to discuss, but it may be useful to state, the true facts of the case.

First, the French-Canadian farmer remains under the control of the Roman Catholic Church wholly from choice, being entirely free, by law, to pay no tithes to the priest by a simple written declaration that he has ceased to belong to that church. Second, instead of having of to pay one tenth of the principal products of his land, the farmer actually pays for the support of his pastor, and for other charitable objects, $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the grain he thrashes, and absolutely nothing