

"Quebec" some months ago wanted me to admit that there was generally  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; to which demand I replied, if my memory serves me, that there might be that percentage where an ox or a horse had got "bogged" in a *savane*, but not otherwise. The ash of muck was, according to Goessman,  $3\%$ , principally lime and magnesia: I still hold to my position, that muck is not worth the cartage, except as an absorbent of liquid *feces*.

#### Prospectus of the Quebec Provincial Exhibition, 1887.

If those who take an interest in the Provincial Exhibitions will take the trouble to compare the Prize List of the forthcoming Exhibition with the previous lists, they will notice several innovations which ought to be accounted for. They will see that while adhering to the policy of their predecessors and offering the same liberal encouragement to the importation and breeding of improved races of horses and cattle, the Exhibition Committee has attempted to draw attention to certain breeds which very nearly deserve to be called indigenous, as they have come over with the first French settlers.

While fully acknowledging the great benefits arising from the importation of improved breeds, the Committee thinks it right to encourage the attempts of intelligent men (well qualified to test and compare the relative merits of the different breeds) to save the few remains of the old race of Canadian horses and reconstitute it, and collect and organize herds of Canadian cattle.

It is no light undertaking, requires great patience and a considerable outlay, and deserves the liberal encouragement which the Committee offers.

Those who can remember the Canadian stallion will acknowledge that it was a fine type of pluck and vigour, and well adapted to our requirements, and, as for the Canadian cow, her reputation as a good milker is well established; she is very hardy and can be kept in good order with less expense than any other cow.

To secure a reliable start, the Government has instituted a Pedigree Book for the registering, without charge, of such animals as, after a careful survey by the Official Veterinary Surgeon, will show the points characteristic of the old Canadian cattle.

With the same purpose of developing our home resources, the Committee has turned its attention to Canadian grown tobacco. The climate is favorable to that crop, it promises to become a great source of profit if our farmers will only improve their mode of curing it. The prize list has been prepared with a view to encourage the careful handling of that crop, and show what can be achieved with proper attention.

In order to meet the views of the Horticultural Society of Quebec, and, at the same time, secure a reasonable chance of fair weather before the season is too far advanced, the Committee has appointed for the Exhibition the week from the 5th to the 10th September. It is rather early, especially for the Eastern part of the Province, for agricultural products grown during the present season, but the Committee will admit grain and tobacco of the crop of 1886, and furthermore, will award prizes for grain in the sheaf.

With the assistance of the Provincial Dairy Association, the Committee hopes to be able to give a *practical* turn to the Exhibition of Dairy Produce by means of a series of interesting experiments to be carried on on the grounds.

The lately introduced system of *ensilage* for the preservation of green fodder deserves special attention, and the Committee has made arrangements for the immediate construction of a *silo* on the Exhibition grounds and the filling of it with green fodder; it will be opened during the Exhibition, and the value and quality of its contents tested in the presence of the visitors.

For the different branches of industry, the Committee has sought everything deserving encouragement, taking special care to bring under public notice new industries still struggling in their infancy and gain support for them.

It is a subject of astonishment to thoughtful men to see how little we appreciate the importance of our Gulf Fisheries. Thousand of fishing vessels cross the Atlantic every year, to reap at our door a bountiful harvest. Why should we not take our share of it? The Government has been especially requested to sanction the granting of additional rewards for the products of the Gulf Fisheries.

The Committee appeals to the good will of the farmers and manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, and hopes that they will contribute their share to the success of the Exhibition and at the same time, advance the interest of the country and their own, by showing our wealth and the greatness of our resources.

The entries for the cattle must be made on or before the 29th August,

and for the other articles on or before Saturday, the 3rd September. In conclusion, the Committee refers to the Exhibition Pamphlet containing the Prize List and other information.

It will be seen that the comfort of the visitors will be duly attended to, and that the citizens of Quebec, whose hospitality is well known, have appointed a special Committee to make arrangements with the Railways and Steamboats, and with the Hotels, and prepare amusements for their visitors, during the Exhibition.

Quebec, 9th July, 1887.

GEORGES LECLÈRE,  
Secretary.

H. G. JOLY,  
Chairman of Committee.

P. S.—For further information, apply to Georges Leclère, Esq., Secretary of the Exhibition, at Quebec.

M. Barnard, at the request of the committee, submitted the following report, which was unanimously accepted:

Quebec, July 20th, 1887.

TO THE HON. MR. JOLY,

President of the permanent committee of the  
Provincial Exhibition at Quebec,

SIR,

I have the honour to accept with pleasure your pressing invitation, and I place my services at your disposal, as far as my official duties will permit, in order to assist in ensuring the success of the coming exhibition in the dairy department.

At your request, I have attended the exhibition of centrifugal creamers, and this is what I now have the honour to suggest to your committee.

That the dairy department may receive the attention it merits, I advise:

1st, The construction of two siloes of equal dimensions, after the two opposed systems: one, that of Fy, when the silo is filled by degrees, the heat being allowed to rise to  $125^{\circ}$  F., and the other the Goffart plan, on which the silo is filled as quickly as possible.

I am certain I can sell this ensilage for as much as the forage delivered on the spot will cost.

2nd, To build between the two siloes a stable for from 20 to 30 head of improved Canadian cattle, and to place there the apparatus for preparing their winter-food. This apparatus is my own property, and I place it at your disposal free of cost except the carriage.

3rd, To bring my Canadian-Jerseys to occupy the above stable, with perhaps some of the best Canadian cows exhibited.

4th, To erect a building for the exhibition of the dairy apparatus in full work, and in connection with the siloes and the model cow-stable, so that visitors may pass from one to the other of these buildings with ease.

5th, To make the necessary arrangements to ensure the assistance of the Dairymen's Association to obtain the services of the three inspectors paid by the Department of Agriculture, and by it placed under the orders of that association. These professors would aid us in the general management. They might even give explanatory lectures while they were making butter and cheese before the audience, which they would of course do after the different accepted methods.

6th, To establish a restaurant for the sale of milk, in all its forms, as well as of bread or rolls to be eaten with the milk; fruit, too, with cream, might be sold there.

In this restaurant, samples of the prize-butter and cheese should be for sale at a few cents each. The whole might be so arranged as to return a satisfactory profit over and above the price of the raw material employed in the necessary display of the apparatus when at work.