

maintained by prejudice against the united remonstrance of migrant and agriculturalists, and the combined experience of the whole world.

Whether the French Canadians shall continue, as at present, to make bread from Rye and even Barley, or whether they shall adopt the cultivation of Fall-sown wheat, instead of the bearded, spring wheats, now ascertained to be a useless waste of land, of seed and of labor, an important change must take place in their husbandry; and their great and long cherished error being abandoned, and the French agricultural population driven to contemplate a change, now is the time, before they fall into any fresh error, for these who boast of public spirit, and pretend to patriotism to profit by the favorable state of mind which necessity has produced, and kindly assisting them with advice and instruction while laboring under their existing doubts, to fix them in some safe and profitable system, suited to the soil and locality. The humble endeavor of the *Transcript* shall not be wanting, to excite that zealous exertion which, while it is calculated to wean the minds of the ignorant from the pursuit of political theories as much beyond their powers of comprehension as they are beyond the possibility of accomplishment, is equally calculated to promote their solid comfort and advantage. We do not pretend to recommend indulgence to public measures, or to the political rights that confessedly belong to every free people; but we cannot admit that any people which is the dupe of the presumptuous and designing is free; and we certainly think that while competent statesmen are seeking to unravel the tangled interests of this colony, and to arrange such outlets for her productions as may also prove the inlets for an increasing commerce, the people of Canada can neither be more honorably, or more advantageously employed than in cultivating a surplus of those productions; on the barter of which her future prosperity must depend.

The writer of this article has long been convinced that if the Canadians would adopt any system of agriculture under which more live stock was raised and fed, there would be a larger quantity of good grain produced than at present, though upon a considerably smaller breadth of ground. He likewise feels confident that the public interest would be much promoted by raising fewer and better horses. The command of manure, which under such a system farmers would possess, would enable them to have every year a given number of acres in proper condition for wheat; and unquestionably Fall wheat properly laid down would produce twice the weight per acre that has for a great many years been realized during the cultivation of Spring wheat exclusively.

While it is so absurd as to be almost incredible, it is nevertheless true, that even now, when the whole French population of the lower section of the province are making Oatmeal cakes, eating Oatmeal porridge, with an occasional loaf of Barley or Rye bread, some of the old country farmers are crying out for prohibitory duties upon American wheat. The legislature, luckily, appears too wise, even if a little dilatory, to be the dupes of such a protecting duty for wheat does not exist, but we must say for these miscalculating farmers that they do not deserve ever to see another wheaten loaf upon their table. — *Weekly Transcript*.

GOOD OFFER.

Any person who will obtain for us fifty subscribers and remit to us the money shall receive, in addition to present rates, Notice at the bottom of the sixteenth page, one volume of the Canadian Farmer & Mechanic nicely bound in calf, at the end of the year.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON CATTLE SHOW.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Society for the Counties of Lennox and Addington, held at Mr. John Gordauiers's Inn, on Thursday the 18th Sept., Peter Davy, Esq. was called to the chair, and Edward Sluwall, Esq. requested to act as Secretary. It was

Resolved; 1st, That our annual Cattle Show be held at Bath on Wednesday the 20th October next.

Resolved, 2nd. That the sum of Forty pounds currency be laid out on Premiums to be apportioned as follows, viz:

1ST CLASS, HORSES.

The best Covering Stallion, Stallion owned in the Counties and having moved there the present year.	£2 0 0
Second best,	1 10 0
Third, do.	1 0 0
First best Mare with Colt of 1841.	1 5 0
Second best,	1 0 0
Third do.	0 15 0
First best Colt of 1840.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0

2ND CLASS, HORNED CATTLE.

First best Bull owned in the Counties.	1 10 0
Second do.	1 5 0
Third do.	1 0 0
First best Bull Calf of 1841.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0
First best Bull of 1840.	1 0 0
Second do.	0 15 0
Third do.	0 10 0
First best Milch Cow.	1 0 0
Second do.	0 15 0
Third do.	0 10 0
First best 4 Calves, } Heifers or Bulls.	1 0 0
Second do.	0 15 0
Third do.	0 10 0
First best pair of Heifers of 1841.	0 15 0
Second best Heifer Calves of 1841.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0
First best pair of Heifers of 1840.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0

3RD CLASS, SWINE.

First best Boar not exceeding 3 years old.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0
First best Brood Sow.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0

4TH CLASS, SHEEP.

First best Ram.	1 0 0
Second do.	0 15 0
Third do.	0 10 0
First best 6 Yews,	1 0 0
Second do.	0 15 0
Third do.	0 10 0
First best 6 yew Lambs or tups.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0

5TH CLASS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

First best lot of Butter not less than 20 lbs.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0
First best Cheese not less than 15 lbs.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0

4TH CLASS, FACTORY CLOTH.

First best piece of Factory Satinett, not less than 20 yards.	1 0 0
Second do.	0 15 0
Third do.	0 10 0

7TH CLASS, IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS.

First best Plough, (Improved Patent.)	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0

First best Harrow.	0 15 0
Second do.	0 10 0
Third do.	0 5 0

Resolved, That suitable enclosures be provided for the accommodation of those who bring animals to be exhibited for premiums, and that all persons obtaining prizes shall pay back 1/2 on the pound for the benefit of the Society.

The property offered for premiums shall belong bonafide to the person offering it, and such person to be a member of the Society, else no premiums will be awarded.

The Members of the Society will meet at Shibley's Inn, at Bath, at 11 o'clock precisely, on the morning of the Show, and proceed to choose fit and proper persons for judges of Stock, &c. A general and punctual attendance of members is particularly requested.

PETER DAVY.

Chairman.

A Ploughing match will take place on the Farm of Peter Davy, Esq., on the 20th October next, where the President and Directors are requested to assemble to make their arrangements necessary to the prizes.

No person will be allowed to compete but such as plough with their own Team and Plough, each plough not to be worked with more than one span of horses.

P. D.

FAIRS AND CATTLE SHOWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society will be held in the city of Syracuse, on the 29th and 30th days of September. The Onondaga Cattle Show and Fair will be held at the same time and place.

The Maryland State Agricultural Society will hold its session at Ellicott's Mills on Wednesday the 15th inst.

The Cayuga county Agricultural Society will hold its Fair on the second Wednesday and following Thursday in October next.

The Columbia county Agricultural Society will hold its annual Cattle Show and Fair at Hudson, on the second Tuesday in October next.

MANURE AND ITS PROFITABLE APPLICATION.

Every farmer should study how to apply his manure most profitably:

It is a well known fact that when the vital principle ceases to exist in organized bodies, that decomposition soon commences, and they return again to those elements of which they were originally composed. This is the case with all animal and vegetable substances, and the materials into which they are resolved by decomposition is manure, or the food which is applied to a new generation of plants, in order to promote their growth and expansion; and without this description of food they would perish and die; and in proportion to the quantity of it placed within their reach, adapted to their powers of consumption according to their nature and organization, will be their healthy and perfect development.

It has long been the practice of many to feed plants as some feed animals, without half as much as is necessary and proper to keep them in a full and thriving condition; and the same result is observable in both cases, there is much trouble and no profit; the end is disappointment and loss, both of time and money. The observing and intelligent have long known this, and have adopted the proper remedy of full feeding both of plants and animals, as the only course which ends in a remunerating profit.

It has long been a question with many whether it was best to apply the food to plants in a decomposed state, or to apply it before decomposition had far advanced, and