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The Farmer's Journal,

— AND —

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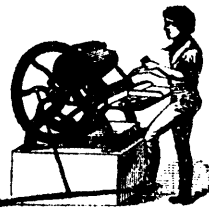
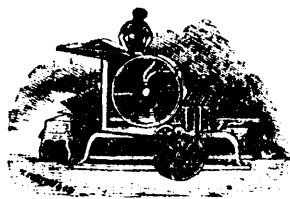
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Montreal, September 1857.

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The Farmer's Journal

September 1857.

To our Readers.

The editing of a Journal is, always, a very hard duty, but when this paper has to discourse upon agricultural questions, often controvertible, when it has to blame practices which time and habit have made sacred, when it has to propagate new methods, which have not yet been acknowledged to be good by local experience, the duty of the Editor, is not only difficult, but too often beyond his skill.

But there is our agriculture, our principal industry, now abandoned to the errors of routine!... Our rural populations, justly accused of routines they ought not to be reproached with.... Our young proprietors, who, forgetful of the duties attached to rank and fortune, desert their colours and emigrate to towns, fascinated by the splendour of liberal professions and disdaining industry... Unhappily this sketch is true and too painful, we cannot hesitate... However heavy the burthen we accept it. May our humble efforts attain the result we desire.

If an aged gentleman, sustained by his zeal for our agriculture, has found vigor and energy enough to start this journal, in his adoptive country... would it not be a cowardice for the young Canadian to fall back before the breach so bravely opened? The work is commenced.... let us continue the publication of that paper, which, for all thorough agriculturists, will always be the finest monument raised in honour of the memory of its founder.

Agricultural industry, in order to attract intelligence and capital; must inform our farmers of all the improvements made every

day whether at home or in foreign countries, this is our understanding of what the journal should be. For that, until experience on the ground has given us the right of suggesting methods which we will be ready to certify good.... Our motto will be freely "*spargere, collecta.*" About four years of serious studies in the best schools of France and England, agricultural excursions in France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, have too well proved to us all we had to learn, to disdain, *in all agricultural discussions...* to consult our best authors.—We will always receive with gratitude, all correspondences on questions of theoretical or practical agriculture.... We even confess we will not be able to give thorough practical information, unless our best farmers will favour us with the results of their experience.

Relying upon the benevolence of the reader we begin this first number: the number of our subscribers will tell us whether or not we have their approbation.

The editor,

J. PERBAULT.

Provincial Agricultural Show.

The Grand Annual Fair will now soon take place, and it promises to be in every respect worthy of Montreal and of the Province—A large field of 25 acres, at Pointe St. Charles, near the Grand Trunk Depot, is at the disposal of the Agricultural Association and the necessary sheds for Cattle and produce are already built up.

If we can judge by the programme of the Show, the farmer will see specimens of the best foreign and native breeds. There is then a study to be made and we will take the liberty of pointing out to the reader, the foreign breeds which we consider the best types for the production of beef, milk, labour and wool.

As fattening stock, the Durham breed is unquestionably known as the model of conformation. In the Durham the eye is first struck: 1o. by the smallness of the bones. 2o. the width of the chest, and 3o. the length existing from the hip to the tail.

The more the bones are small, the more is the breed valuable, for, at the slaughtering, the animal will give more to the butcher, who, unable to sell bones for meat, ... will pay a higher price for the animal whose bones are small.

The lighter the bones, the less the danger for the dam when she calves. Consequently the calf, being small the calving is always easy with the Durham cow, even when she is in a high state of fatness, circumstance which it is prudent to avoid in another breed.

The great developement of the chest is determined especially by the anterior limbs being wide apart.... to be wide, it must extend down to the knees, and backward in order that the flank be as short as possible, the facility to convert food in flesh being always proportioned to the developement of the chest.... in other words the wider the chest of an ox the more flesh will be made by the same amount of food. The great width of what is called the "rump" in the ox makes all the price of the Durham as a fattening animal. Indeed the rump (which is the part comprised between the crupper and the hough) contains the first choice pieces. The more this part will be developed in the ox, the higher of course will be its price.... How often have we heard our butchers say: if you could put your beef in "stakes" we would pay it 15 pence a pound,—if we add to that a light and soft skin, silky hairs, straight spine, we will have a specimen of the Durham breed.

As a milker, the Ayrshire Breed has been much admired at the Paris universal show, and with reason. This breed unites the neatness of forms to the milking character;

narrowness of the chest, behind the shoulder and great developement of the belly, so as to form a cone, the top of which blends with the neck and the base with the hind quarters, such is the conformation which first strikes the eye in all good milking cows. Add to this, small bones, an udder falling low and extending forward.... A light and soft skin, a wide *ecusson* and we will have a good milking cow. As a working Breed the Devon unimproved, is considered to be the best in England. The working ox, have a short neck, wide chest, short flank and crupper; the head should be strong and wide between the horns, to receive the yoke, which is the best way to drive oxen; the limbs should be stout, short jointed, the tendons strong, though straight, the shoulder oblique to lengthen the step. Among the sheep, the Cotswold and the Leicester are equally remarkable for their size, their aptitude to fatten, and their production of long wool. At the last fair in Europe, the Cotswold has always excelled the Leicester. The South Down, the improvement of which is partly due to Sir Jones Webb, is highly valued to day, as a fattening breed, by its hardiwood which makes him very proper for exporting where agriculture is less advanced than in England. Thus in France, this breed is found to be highly valued by the breeders who have tried its introduction. But when we will desire to produce fine wool in abundance, we will have to select the merino breeds, which are the most highly recommended for the production of wool; but for fattening, they are considered the worse breed. By crossing them with the Leicester we obtain a medium breed which answers well enough to the present wants of industry for wool, and butchery for mutton.

As swine, the breeds all come near a model type, as they improve, the Essex, Hampshire, Yorkshire &c., breeds, are all equally good or very nearly so. We cannot too quick

get rid of the Canadian breed which is nothing else than the Norman breed with its long head, long legs and its lank body; we should think they were bred for racing purposes rather than for fattening.

Such is the brief sketch of what the farmer will see at the Exhibition in the shape of Cattle.—In our next number, we will give a detailed account of all the breeds exhibited, pointing out their defects as well as their qualities. We will not neglect in the mean time to give a description of Reaping, Mowing, thrashing and Smutting Machines, &c.

In the precincts of the Exhibition, filled with wonders, the Agriculturist will proudly hold up his head and will justly be proud of the merited admiration bestowed on his varied products. The astonished Farmer will begin to understand that since agriculture possesses now such splendid breeds of Cattle, such a number of new implements, it must also be in possession of new and improved methods of cultivation equally admirable though not equally so easily appreciated by all.... The persons led there by curiosity will often be astonished at the colossal size of an ox, which will appear in their eyes the type of the beautiful, whereas on account of its vicious conformation, that animal cannot produce one single pound of good meat, excepting at double the cost of what a smaller sized ox would give, owing to its small size, to the beauty of its form, and which shall hardly be noticed, owing to the habit of superficial observers who are ever ready to admire all that is large, massive, and who never pause to examine those details which alone indicate the value of well bred cattle. It is nevertheless certain that the exhibition ought to be, for the curious, the best occasion that could be found for forming a correct idea of the means of agriculture in the present day, and of the results which it promises. We are all alike interested in this exhibition, and we rely

upon a great number of visitors and competitors. The latter should not neglect to make their entries before the 8th of September, the former we will be happy to meet on the seventeenth.

Present state of Agriculture.

According to the Count de Gasparin "The Husbandman, who on a given soil and circumstances, applies given rules of which he is not bound to know the reason and connexion, is but *the tiller of the soil*."

The Farmer, who knowing the principles of science, in its present state, who can adapt it to the circumstances of times and localities and teach the tiller of the soil the practical rules which should guide him, in that represents the *Art of Agriculture*.

The *Agriculturist* who having studied the laws of vegetation, applied to the wants of men, independently of practise, represents that branch of Agriculture belonging to *science*.

Thus the Husbandman, the Farmer and the agriculturist have in the great agricultural industry, very different duties, the importance of which varies in every country, with the more or less progressive state of its agriculture, where cultivation is arrived to a point of perfection, which allows to obtain from a given extent of land, the greatest profits, the man of science and farmer could have nothing to change in such a satisfactory state of things; then the husbandman has "only to observe the given rules of which he is not bound to know the reasons and connexion to perform his work."

Flanders offers us a striking example of this. Its culture, known in all the world as a *model*, is but an excellent routine, result of the experience of a century. But Flanders is an exception.

Wherever agriculture is not arrived to this state of perfection, upon what base

will the farmer, the husbandman, rely, in the choice of an improved Breed, producing at the least cost, beef, work, wool or milk? How will he justify the choice of his implements in the large collection now offered to us by rural engineering? The best answer to these questions will be found in the definition of the husbandman "who can only observe the given rules, of which he is not bound to know the reason and connexion...."

tific men have already suggested to agriculture mostly all possible improvements. Therefore we only want farmers in sufficient numbers, in order that the new methods submitted to experience, should definitively enter in the agricultural practice.

But let us not be deceived; the duty of the Farmer, to be well fulfilled, requires information such as a serious study only can give.

He says Gasparin, directs the enterprise; without him, Agriculture is only an abstraction or a routine, and the country which will have the greatest number of these men, will make the most rapid improvements in the cultivation of its soil.... These are the men we have to produce!.. A glance at the following table of Agricultural studies, will give us an idea of the difficulties we have to meet.

TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL STUDIES.

A. ACCESSARY SCIENCES.

OBJECTS OF STUDY.	NAME OF TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCE.	DERIVING FROM THE PURE SCIENCE THE NAME OF WHICH IS FOUND BELOW.
<i>1° Cosmological Sciences.</i>		
Soil.....	{ Its proprieties as to its culture..	Agrology..... Mineralogy.
	{ Powers and implements to till it.....	Mechanics applied to agriculture..... Mechanics.
Means of making up substances wanted by the soil for the complete nutrition of vegetables..	{ Their selection, combination, preparation, relative value &c.....	Science of manures..... Chemistry.....
	{ Means to give it to the plants, to supply the natural moisture; means of getting rid of the superfluous moisture.....	Hydraulics applied to agriculture..... Hydraulics.
Meteors, heat, light, moisture of the different countries.....	{ Their study, in relation with vegetation.....	Agricultural Meteorology.. Physics.
	{ Means of avoiding their action in vegetables and crops.....	Rural architecture..... Architecture.
Animals in their relations with agriculture....	{ Useful and prejudicial animals to plants.....	Agricultural zoology..... Zoology.
	{ Domestic animals; their breeding, rearing and use.....	Zootechy..... Zoology.

2° *Noological Sciences.*

Laws of production, repartition, consumption of agricultural products. Relations of agriculture with the community.	}	Social Economy applied to agriculture.....	Social economy.
		Civil Laws applied to agriculture.....	Civil laws.

B. AGRICULTURE.

Phytology.

1° *Plants considered independently, from one another.*

TECHNICAL AGRICULTURE.	}	1. Mechanical preparations of the soil.....	}	General processes of agriculture considered both as to good execution and economy.
		2. Application of nutritive substances to the soil.....		Amendment or application of substances which modify proprieties of the soil.
		3. Consumption of water.....	}	Various manures : their relative quality and value to the soil.
		4. Agricultural history of sorts and varieties of cultivated plants.....		Irrigations.
			}	Agricultural botany which would consider, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The distinct characters of plants ; 2. Their climateric conditions ; 3. Their consumption of water ; 4. The soil they require ; 5. The manner by which the soil is brought nearer these conditions ; 6. Their consumption of manures ; 7. Their economical value.

2° *The plants in their relations to one another.*

5. Influence of successive cropping of the same plant and of different plants. Rotations.	}	Theory of rotations of crops.
		Rotations, with regard to climate and soil.
		Economy of rotations.

3° *Agricultural enterprises considered in their relation with men.*

ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURE.	}	6. Management of the agricultural enterprise.		
		7. Means of acquiring land.....	}	Rent.
				Purchase.
		8. Selection of the person who will direct the enterprise.		
		9. Selection of the system of cultivation to be adopted, according to the soil, climate, means at our disposal, markets, &c.		
		10. Selection of powers to be employed.		
		11. Proportion between capital and labour.		
		12. Division of labour between the different seasons.		
		13. Means of accounting for the economical result of labour.	Agricultural book keeping, deriving from mathematical sciences.	

So vast a programme, we think, deserves special studies, and we are intimately convinced that a special agricultural school only can produce agriculturists. By the establishment of that school, would disappear all obstacles to the most rapid improvements in the cultivation of our soil. The farm annexed to the school would become a large field of experiments, where the professors, each in their speciality, would arrive, in a few years, at practical deductions, on mostly all of our agricultural questions.... And how many is there which cause enormous losses annually to the province. The stock of the farm would offer the finest types, either for the production of milk, meat labour, or wool.

Besides the Agriculture of the province would have thus a complete stud of the best stallions for the improvement of our breeds either native or foreign. All this stock well fed, well sheltered would require an accurate system of building, where economy in the materials employed, the welfare of the stock and the facilities of the distribu-

tion of the food would offer the reproduction of the best known models.

To this add a large field of practice open to all the new implements, which would be strictly studied, and the farm would be soon a model for all our farmers.

Two years of serious studies in this school, divided between theory and practice on a large field of experiment and amongst the finest types of reproduction, would make of our young Canadians, men able to undertake every thing for the improvement of our agriculture, men, who putting in practise the methods known as being good, would become as many models for the farmers of all parts of the province.

Then Agriculture would appear something above mere manual labour and routine, good at the most to occupy the arms, and in which intelligence enters for nothing. Then the emigration from country to town which now exists, would take a contrary direction. And what can bring about such a change? The establishment alone of an Agricultural school. Till then the encouragements given by government will not reach their object. Indeed it is at least singular that such difficult experiences as those required by Agriculture should be left to our farmers who most of them have neither the time, money nor the necessary knowledge to carry them on advantageously, or ever make of them a report profitable to all.

We believe that in this case we have begun by the end. It would be a great deal better to determine the best applicable methods to our Agriculture, in a school composed of special men, having time and means to reach their object—and, when experience had proved these methods to be good, to propose them to our farmers, in giving them the necessary information to insure their success. . . . in that way the money spent in the purchase of seed would not be exposed to be lost with the crops,—as is now the case.

The government seem to have understood this want in sanctioning the last act for the encouragement of Agriculture (20th June 1857.) By the act "It will be the duty of the Boards of Agriculture to take means, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, to have and set into operation a model and experimental farm or model and experimental farms, in their respective sections of the province, and in connexion with some public school, college or university, or otherwise; to direct and manage them; to form and establish in Toronto and in Montreal a museum and a library of Agriculture and Horticulture; to take means to import from foreign countries stock of new and improved breeds; new varieties of seeds, vegetables and other agricultural products; and determine the quality, value and utility of such stock, seeds, vegetables and other products, implements or machines, and generally take all possible means of improving Agriculture in this country."

Indeed this programme is splendid but will it ever be executed? In doing so, it would be the first step towards the improvement of our Canadian Agriculture. We are in this alternative either to have a special school of Agriculture or to remain far behind, in all agricultural improvements.

The Venerable W. Evans, the old friend of our Agriculture, was well aware of the fact. . . . it is painful to hear him complaining to our farmers of the small results of his labours, which were nevertheless full of zeal and ability. In one of his writings on the Agriculture of Lower Canada, he finishes thus: "For more than twenty-five years I have been writing on the subject of improvement in Agriculture, I have yet to learn what good all my writings have produced and what they are able to do for the improvement of Agriculture. I see great deficiencies in our Agricultural system, and

it seems to me that I do not neglect the opportunity of pointing them out to the public, always proposing means of improvement which, in my humble opinion, I consider advantageous.—Seeing that the farmers do not approve these means and adopt them, I have to infer they have good reasons to reject them.”

And that he wrote after twenty-five years of labour, a few months before his death... is there not in that confession a whole warning for his successors? Would it not be pretension for them to ever hope for more success as long as they will not have the power to support their advices, by experiments on the soil, within the reach of those who desire to ascertain by themselves the value in practice. The Canadian farmer has generally a limited education, and the volumes we write to improve a mode of cultivation, will never be equal to results in the field.... these at least will be understood by all.... indeed the greatest success our journal could obtain would be the establishment of a special school of Agriculture, without which we believe any general improvements impossible.

In his fourth annual Report, C. T. Flint, Esquire, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, has fully discussed the interesting question of grasses, making useful suggestions on their cultivation, cutting and curing of hay and on the general management of grass lands.

After a scientific study of each grass the author comes to the practical treatment of the subject. I shall give here the opinions of the best farmers of the state on each question made to them.

What, in your opinion, is the effect of a wet or dry season on the quality of grasses and hay? Is grass grown in the shade as good as grass grown in the sun?

A writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, after many careful observations, comes to the conclusion “that the growth of grass is always proportionate to the heat of the air, if a sufficiency of moisture be fixed in the atmosphere.” So great is the dependance of the grasses upon heat and moisture combined, that knowing the results of the thermometer and the rain gauge in the section, during the three growing months of April, May and June, one might predict with great certainty, the result of the harvest in that section. To the second question a practical farmer answers: “Just as far as there is shade, is the grass the most deficient in saccharine and nutritious qualities; that grass which is most exposed to the sun being best. Woodland pastures will keep young stock growing and old ones on foot, but will not fatten them.” Another says; Wet season increases the weight and bulk of the crop, but the same weight does not contain the amount of nutritive matter of hay raised in a dry season. While a farmer of great observation says: “From an experience of fifty years in making hay, and thirty five in feeding it out and selling it, I should say that in a wet season, I never found any thing like so much oil or nutriment as in a dry one. Grass grown under a thick, shady tree is not worth one half as much as that grown in the sun.” Another says: “In a wet season we loose about one third in the quality of what we gain in the quantity.”

20. In what mode do you prefer to seed down land designed for mowing... and why?

Both the practice and opinion of the best practical farmers in Massachusetts, have changed to a considerable extent and it is now commonly thought best to sow grass seed in the fall, early in September, if possible, mixing no grain or any thing else with it, though there are, and always will be some cases, where the practice of sowing

in the spring with grain is convenient and judicious. There can be no doubt that it is, in most cases, an injury to the crops, to sow them together. Where a drought will kill the young grass in summer. . . . fall sowing is preferred, still if the ground is but slightly protected by snow, spring sowing is to be attempted. . . . on a whole, grass will suffer more from drought than frost. Thence the propriety of fall sowing. A practical farmer says: "I prefer August, because I think it less liable to winter-kill than summer-kill. . . . and another great reason is that in fall seeding I get rid of a crop of weeds, while in spring seeding, my ground is seeded with them." Another says: "If the latter part of August and September be very dry, sow as soon after a rain as may be. I do not think it advisable to sow when the earth is very dry, as some of the seeds may, by the moisture brought up in preparing the land, sprout, but not having continued moisture to support it, will wither away, while some of the lighter seeds will, perhaps, swell by moisture, but fail to sprout for a lack of nourishment, and consequently perish, while others will be blown away by the winds. The plant sown in August or September, if the season is moist, will take deep root and be prepared to withstand the changes of winter. Clover should be sown in the spring as soon as convenient after the frost is out of the ground, on land seeded down the preceding autumn. . . . as it winter-kills."

A farmer in Connecticut river states, that the usual practice there, is to seed with wheat or rye in September or October. Clover is more often sown in the spring as it winter-kills. Another says: "When I have seeded my ground in the spring, I have sown rye or oats with the grass seed generally; if not a crop of weeds could come up and choke them out; and a hot and dry

July and August would exterminate what escaped the oats and weeds."

Thus no invariable rule for all soils and seasons can be given. Still the weight of authority seems to be firm upon early autumn as the best season to sow grass seed. But whatever time may be chosen for sowing, it is very important that the seed bed should have been thoroughly tilled and manured.

30. At what state of growth do you prefer to cut grass to make into hay, and why?

This is a point on which even experienced farmers differ, but the weight of authority will be found strongly for cutting at the time of flowering. Most practical farmers say that hay is sweeter, and possesses more nutriment when cut in full blossom than at any other stage.

A farmer of Worcester says; "When hay is designed for milchcows, store or fattening animals, I prefer to cut it in the blossom, because it makes more milk, more growth and more beef. For working cattle and horses I cut it about six days after the pollen has fallen, because it does not loose the animals so much as when cut in the blossom. . . . I have no doubt hay of the same bulk weighs more if it stands in the field till the seed forms, and for this reason some who sell most of their hay let it stand, Another says: Course hay will keep stocks tolerably well, cut early, which if allowed to mature would not be eaten at all. Another says: We cut in blossom, because it is then most palatable to stocks. . . . If allowed to stand much longer there is a draft upon the soil for the growth of the seed which is not repaid by the additional value of the hay, if, indeed it is increased in value at all. . . . The grass will also die out sooner if allowed to stand later. Another says: I cut my red clover before the heads begin to turn brown. When the clover is quite heavy I cut it when only one half the heads have blossomed, because the cattle will eat all the stems. Clover is injured more by

half when it stands long after blossoming than any other kind. I find my clover hay much heavier in the barn, when cut quite early.

Thus cutting hay at the blossoming time is best and although the author has not stated it.... vegetable physiology will tell us why.... In the life of plants there are three periods. 1st that of assimilation; 2nd of growth and 3rd of localisation.... In the first period germination takes place during which, the seed absorbs water, sprouts, and gives two cotyledes which are stores for the nourishment of the young plant till its stem and root allow it to take from the air and soil the elements of its growth. Then begins the second period.... which will end with the complete formation of all the organs of the plant, at blossoming time; when the plant has stored up in its roots, stem, leaves and flower all the necessary elements for the formation of its seed, the only object of nature, being the reproduction of the species. In the 3rd period, the plant no more takes from the air or soil, but merely gathers in the seeds all the nutritive elements previously stored up in its different organs... so that after the third period the seeds will contain them all and the stem and roots will be completely exhausted and converted into straw. Hence the practice of cutting hay at flowering time.... as the nutritive elements are spread all over the organs, while if cut after seed time.... the seed, which is all the value of the hay, easily falls and is lost for the farmer.... while the stem is but a tasteless and unnutritive straw.

Prof. Kirtland of Ohio, states that an observing, practical farmer of his neighbourhood, after many careful observations on the growth of timothy has arrived at these propositions :

1o. That Timothy grass is a perennial plant, which renews itself by an annual formation of "bulbs, tubers" in which the vitality of the plant is concentrated during

winter. From these proceed the stalks which support the leaves and head, and from the same source spread out the numerous fibres forming the true roots.

2o To insure a perfect developement of tubers, a certain amount of nutrition must be assimilated in the leaves, and returned to the base of the plant through the stalk.

3o As soon as the process of nutrition is completed, it becomes manifest by the appearance of a state of dessication, always commencing at a point directly above either the first or second joint of the stem near the crown of the tuber.... From this point, the dessication gradually progresses upwards. Coincident with the beginning of this process, is the full developement of the seeds, and with its progress they mature.... Its earliest appearance is evidence that both the tubers and seeds have received their requisite supplies of nutrition, and that neither the stalk or leaves are longer necessary to aid them in completing their maturity. A similar process occurs in the union just above the crown of the bulb, indicating the maturity of that organ.

4o If the stalk be cut from the tubers before this evidence of maturity has appeared, the necessary supplies of nutrition will be arrested, their proper growth will cease, and an effort will be made to repair the injury by sending out small, lateral tubers, from which weak and unhealthy stalks will proceed, at the expense of the original tubers.

5o The Tubers, together with one or two of the lower joints of the stalk, remain fresh and green during the winter, if left to take their natural course, but if by any means, this green portion be injured, at any season of the year, the result will be the death of the plant.

From these five propositions the following conclusions are drawn :

1o That Timothy grass cannot, under

any circumstances, be adapted for pasture : as the close nipping of horses and sheep is fatal to the tubers, which are also extensively destroyed by swine if allowed to run in the pasture.

20 That the proper time for mowing timothy is at any time after the process of dessication has commenced on the stalk, as noted in the third proposition. It is not very essential whether it is performed till that evidence of maturity has become manifest.

30 All attempts at close shaving the sward should be avoided, while using the scythe, and in gauging mowing machines, care should be taken to run them so high that they will not cut the timothy below the second joint above the tuber.

Of the dangers of using too soon fresh oats and hay for the feeding of horses and other domestic herbivorous animals.

The harvesting and preservation of the grain crops and of the fodder destined to feed cattle should be considered as one of the most important though one of the most neglected branches of farming. In spite of all that has been said on this subject by the most experienced judges, in spite of the universal echoes of the press with its thousand voices and of the precepts of Agricultural Societies, in spite of the words, the lessons of the masters of the art of Agriculture and those of the studious and modest men their rivals and disciples, *routine*, that absurd, that incomprehensible indolence which is also called habit, still reigns supreme, and perhaps will long continue to do so, over the lessons of experience and the teachings of theory.

Many persons, and among them some who fancy themselves very clever, have for

that single word, Theory, a most deep aversion, disdain and contempt.—*Practise is better than theory*, is the motto of these proud and ironical traducers of theory.—In regard to the observations which we are about to publish in these pages, let us try to convince in a short general digression the enemies of theory, by explaining what should be understood by that word, and that explanation given, our observations on the dangers of using grain and fovage freshly harvested for the feeding of cattle, will serve as a proof in favour of our argument.

Theory is the art to explain one's thoughts by deductions, WHY a thing whatever should be done ; WHEN it is proper that it should be done ; HOW it should be done ; and WHERE it ought to be done.

WHY, WHEN, HOW, and WHERE are consequently the four angles of the reasoning which constitutes theory IN ALL THINGS, IN ALL PLACES, AT ALL TIMES and IN EVERY MANNER.

Our prejudiced readers against the advantages of theory, must already perceive, *that in spite of themselves, without being aware of it, without their will*, they themselves are governed by theory, for I cannot, will not suppose that you all act mechanically, although, unfortunately for the increase of our Agricultural wealth, I have to often heard it said in order to justify bad habits in practise ; We do it because our fathers did the same before us and have never been the worse for it.—With such reasoning a stop would be put to all progress in every branch, humanity would remain stationary and such is not the law of God who has made us capable of improvement and anxious to *better our condition*.

Let us therefore examine WHY fresh hay and oats do not constitute immediately after harvesting, a good nourishment for the submissive servants who people our stables, barns and sheepfolds.

Hay is nothing but *dried grass*, it is an *alimentary preserve for cattle*, for that reason we must make sure that it contains all the nutritive juices or at least all those that could remain after the process of desiccation or of drying, and WHY also we must wait, before making use of it, until the hay is *dry*, and does not contain any of the gases which escape from the plant after it has fallen under the scythe of the husbandman; these gases are invariably the cause of sickness and often of severe diseases if the cattle is allowed to inhale or eat the plant in that state.

Let us examine HOW, by which we here mean, what qualities hay and grain should have to merit the title of *alimentary preserves*. (The qualities which they should possess for being usefully preserved, will form the subject of another article.) One hundred pounds of grass freshly cut will only give twenty five pounds of good and perfect hay. Consequently 75 pounds of gas and water must evaporate or better still be left to evaporate by helping the action of nature by intelligent manipulation.

That is the art of hay-making of which we will speak in our next number. To day we will merely observe, that as a general rule, when the hay is stored, it has yet twenty five per cent to lose which is equal to saying, that it has lost only the two thirds of what it must lose, and these two thirds essentially composed of water and vegetation, there remains the gas produced by the special fermentation which it undergoes particularly when it is packed in cocks, in tons or stored in hay lofts where no free currents of air can circulate in the interior of the mass.

It is easy to understand, that in this case which frequently happens, the hay will become heated and become so the quicker from its having been stored, especially this year, in haste, after having been washed by the numerous storms which have in many

places retarded the harvest.

Hay of that quality and stored in that manner, cannot in any case be considered as wholesome no matter how good the plants of which it is composed.

It is in a state of fermentation—it is not dry and its use will cause diarrheas, inflammation of the bowels, foundering and other accidents more or less serious.

When the farmer finds it impossible to store his hay in proper condition, and prudence should teach him to suppose and to admit the possibility that such may be the case every year—he should keep a sufficient quantity of hay from the previous year to feed his cattle during at least two months after he has stored his new hay, and not use the latter until it has become DRY and wholesome.

This advice will appear strange to some, ridiculous to others, and altogether impracticable to a third class of our readers; I will not say that I care but little about it, for I always regret that such palpable truths as 2 and 2 make four should not be generally understood and yet my assertion is as true in agriculture as the other is in arithmetic. But if according to Lafontaine “a good advice is worth an eye in one's hand,” let the farmers believe me, let them endeavour to spare as much as possible their fodder in order to have on hand at the time of hay making enough of old hay to feed their cattle during at least two months, their new crop will have time to become dry and wholesome, and they will by that prevent many diseases and losses.

We have now had a rough sketch of the reason WHY hay is wanted and HOW it must be prepared in order to be wholesome; the WHEN and WHERE have but little or nothing to do here and will find their place in another article.—Let us then say a word about new oats. Oats are generally out before they arrive at a complete state of maturity. This custom has for object to

prevent the grain from being separated from the ear and falling to the ground if we acted differently.

To remedy the want of maturity the oats after cutting are spread on the ground during two or three days or more according to time and places.—The object of this process is to cause the grain to swell, to give it a better grain and thereby give it the necessary volume to increase its quantity *when measured*, but the grain for all that is neither drier nor more wholesome, on the contrary. What we have said with respect to hay, finds its place here, and more than a farmer has lost a fine horse whose death was caused by colics or indigestion, in order to make a few shillings by increasing the bulk of oats which were neither dry nor ripe.

May this short article, written in the style of simple conversation, without any pretention to appear didactic because it is principally addressed to interested readers and little inclined to seek the mian point of things under the forms which cover them, merit for its author enough of sympathy to engage him to take the pen in the next number.

F. VOGELI, Veterinary Surgeon,
11, Bonsecours street.

Montreal 26 Agust, 1857.

The philosophy of sheep-washing.

The "philosophy," of a thing is the reason why it is so. One who understands why a thing is so, will be likely to do the work connected with it better than if he were ignorant of its theory. Now, in regard to washing sheep, many persons, doubtless, suppose that the water acts simply to dissolve the dirt in the fleece, and by its mechanical action to separate it from the fibre. This it does, to be sure, and this would be

a sufficient reason for washing the sheep, if the water did nothing else. But this is really the smallest part of what good sheep-washing does. You have, perhaps, noticed, on the finer-woolled sheep especially, a yellow exudation near the skin. You will see it nearly all over good sheep, but most on the breast and shoulders. Now, this is a secretion from the glands of the skin, and serves, it is supposed, an important purpose in refining the fibre, and protecting the animal. But the fact about it which has most to do with sheep-washing is the following:—This yellow gum called "yolk," from its resemblance to the yolk of an egg, is largely composed of potash and oil. It is, in short, a sort of naturally formed soap, which, when the sheep is plunged in the water, is dissolved, and acts as a powerful cleanser of the whole fleece. It is as if fine soft soap had been intimately mixed with the fleece down to the very skin, just before washing the sheep. The owner of sheep, who keeps this fact in mind, will see the importance of several things, which we will mention. 1. He will do well to wet the sheep and let them stand a little while before he washes them thoroughly. This will allow the soap of the yolk to act freely. 2. If he can wash his sheep in clear soft water, this will be better than hard water. 3. He will find it good for this, as well as for other reasons, to wait till the weather and water are mild, for the soap acts better thus than if the water is very cold. 4. He will see the importance of sheltering the flock from long and severe rains. These dissolve the yolk, and lower the quality of wool, besides chilling and weakening the sheep themselves.

Agricultural Gossip.

We feel happy in having interested in behalf of this paper two names which we are proud to place at the head of our contributors, We publish below the kind letter addressed to us by C. Smallwood, M. D. L. L. D. so well known among us by his Meteorological labours.

St. Martin 22 August 1857.

Sir,

I am in the receipt of yours of yesterday et in reply beg to say that I shall be most happy to contribute in any way to the advancement of agriculture, for it has been my earnest desire to aid as much as possible its advancement, you are at liberty to use my feeble addition in Meteorology in any way you may deem fit. I have already been a correspondent of the "Farmer's Journal" during the time that your predecessor W. Evans. Esq. was Secretary, and shall enclose you a monthly abstract for insertion, and shall at all times be happy to place my feeble efforts at your service.

Believe me,

Your servant,

C. SMALLWOOD,

M. F. Vogeli, Veterinary Surgeon, recently established in Montreal, has also kindly consented to favour us with a monthly correspondence. A pupil of the Imperial Veterinary school of Lyons, M. Vogeli was appointed after a brilliant course of studies, chief Veterinary Surgeon of Cavalry and Artillery and Professor of Hippiatrics.

Having taken part in the revolution of 1848, he was obliged to quit France and it is owing to that unfortunate circumstance for him, that we are now enabled to include in the ranks of our correspondents so able a man and capable of treating in a practical manner every subject belonging to his speciality.

We sincerely hope that their example will be followed by some of our best farmers, and our paper shall justly merit the

confidence of our readers.

According to information furnished to Mr. Lunn, of the Equitable Insurance Company, on the state of the crops in different parts of the Province, we extract the following. The appearance of the crops as far as the 20th August, was generally satisfactory. Barley, Oats and Peas had especially succeeded, every where Barley has been more extensively cultivated, and the best part stored without suffering from the rain. When thrashed it proved to be very productive and exhibiting a heavy and well filled grain.

Wheat has succeeded well in some parts of the Province, but it is an exception, it has suffered from the fly. The wheat sown late in the Spring has a fine appearance, the early sown has completely failed, and generally such is the case indistinctly with all that has been sown early, the land not being prepared for such early sowing. M. Decrombecque, a celebrated Agriculturist from the North of France, told us last spring, "that a crop would soon recover in a well prepared ground a few days of delay at the time of sowing, and that crops lately sown will be the first to come to maturity." Vegetation has generally been backward owing to the wet spring we have had, and it is feared that the indian corn will not ripen to perfection, unless we have a few weeks of fine weather.

The root crops, such as Beets, Carrots, Turnips etc., are generally fine, in some places the quantity will be small, but the quality will compensate for the want of measure. The potatoe crops had in most places a very fine appearance, but of late, we have heard in some parts, persons complaining of the rust and disease, and we have much to fear for this year. Every thing will depend, when the time of digging them out shall come, whether the season is wet or dry. Our farmers should not forget to dry their potatoes well before they store them.

We publish to day Dr. Smallwoods Meteorological report which he has kindly send us and for which we beg to return our sincere thanks.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT for June 1857, from observations made at St. Martin, Isle Jésus, County of Laval, C. E. by CHS. SMALLWOOD, M. D. L. L. D.

BAROMETER.

Mean reading of the barometer	inches	
corrected and reduced to..	32°	29 615
Highest reading of the barometer corrected the 21st day	29°	818
Lowest reading of the barometer corrected the 11th day.	28°	937
Monthly range.....	0°	881

THERMOMETER.

Mean reading of the standard thermometer.....	F	61°	44
Highest reading of the maximum do the 10th day.....		85°	90
Lowest reading of the minimum do the 6th day.....		39°	20
Monthly range.....		46°	7
Mean of humidity.....		0°	786
Greatest intensity of the suns rays.....		121°	9
Lowest point of terrestrial radiation.....		36°	1
Amount of evaporation in inches.....			430
Rain fell on 16 days amounting to inches and was accompanied by thunder on 2 days.....	I	6.	212
Most prevalent wind the W. by S.....			
Least prevalent wind the E.....			
Most windy day the 23rd day mean miles per hour.....	16 m.		81
Least do do the 8th day do do	0		00
Ozote was present in moderate quantity.....			
Aurora borealis visible on 2 nights.....			

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

OF

LOWER CANADA.

A, POLETTE, Esq., M. P. P., Three Rivers, President A. C. S.
 JOHN YULE, Esq., Chambly, President Board of Agriculture.

PROVINCIAL
 AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL
 EXHIBITION!

TO TAKE PLACE AT

MONTREAL,

ON THE

16th, 17th, and 18th Sept. 1857.

\$6500 to be distributed in Prizes.

DIPLOMAS WILL, ALSO BE AWARDED IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

10 Classes, 194 Sections.

- 1, Cattle ; 2, Sheep ; 3, Swine ; 4, Horses ; 5, Dairy Produce ; 6, Sugar ; 7, Field Productions ; 8, Agricultural Implements ; 9, Foreign Stock ; 10, Poultry and Birds.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

3 Classes, 63 Sections.

- 1, Bouquets, Wreaths and Flowers ; 2, Fruits ; 3, Vegetables.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

13 Classes, 550 Sections.

- 1, Painting in Oil, Pencil and Crayon, and Daguerreotypes ; 2, Ladies' Exhibition of Fancy Work, &c. ; 3, Printers', Bookbinders', and Lithographers' Work ; 4, Cabinet Work and Musical Instruments ; 5, Woods, Carpenters', Joiners' Coopers', and Turners' Work ; 6, Marble, Stone, Brick, and Tiles ; 7, Ores and Metals, Machinery and manufactures of Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, and Tin ; 8, Woolen,

Cotton, Linen and Hemp Manufactures; 9, Leather, Manufactures of Leather and India Rubber; 10, Industrial Products, chemically or otherwise compounded; 11, Hatters', Furriers', and Clothiers' Work; 12, Indian Productions and Curiosities; 13, Carriages and Sleighs.

For Prize Lists, forms of Entry, and information, address [post-paid, if by mail] to the Sec'y-Treasurer in Montreal. For particulars of the Industrial Department, address the Exhibition Committee of the Mechanics' Institute. and for particulars of the Horticultural Department, address the President of the Horticultural Society.

All exhibitors must furnish the undersigned, on or before the 8th September, at his office, No. 33 Notre Dame Street, with a list and description of the articles they intend to enter for exhibition, as after that day no entries can be received.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, July 11, 1857.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF SUPERINTENDANCE:—The Mayor of Montreal, Henry Starnes, Esq.; Hon. James Ferrier; Damase Masson, Esq.; T. S. Brown, Esq.

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:—Charles Garth, Esq.; Wm. Rodden, Esq.; David Brown, Esq.; Geo. Weaver, Esq.; John Fletcher, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:—James Ferrier, Jr., Esq.

Septembre 1857.

N. Lepage's
SUPERIOR FIRE ENGINES.

MR. LEPAGE is ready to manufacture Fire Engines for the City and Country at prices varying from \$20 to 2000.

— ALSO —

Portable and Stationary Engines for steamboats, the whole warranted superior to any other Engine and constructed so as to occupy but little space and be ready for service at all times.

The Fire Engines are well known as the best suction engines, and will be found allways in order.

Liberal conditions on orders for Engines sent from the country.

N. LEPAGE,
St. Edward Lane, Montreal.

Models in wood and brass for all kinds of machinery, new inventions, &c. made according to plans sent to him in the best style.

N. LEPAGE,

Engineer and Fire Engine Manufacturer.
September 1857.

County of Terrebonne.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Annual Exhibition of the Terrebonne County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Village of Ste. Therese, on THURSDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock A. M., where the Premiums for Farmers, Cattle, Agricultural productions, &c., will be awarded. The Ploughing Match will take place on the 15th OCTOBER next.

ALPHEUS KIMPTON,
President.

CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNAIS.

THE Annual Exhibition and Distribution of Prizes of the Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnais, will be held at the Village of St. Louis de Gonzague, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER 1857.

(By order,)

J. M. BROWNING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. C. B.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Shefford.

THE Annual Exhibition and Distribution of Prizes of the Agricultural Society of the County of Shefford, will be held at the Village of Granby, on THURSDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER next.

(By order)

CHE. HAZEN,
Secretary-Treasurer,

S. A. C. S.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Missisquoi.

THE Annual Exhibition and Distribution of prizes of the Agricultural Society of the County of Missisquoi, will take place at the Village of Bedford, on THURSDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER 1857, and the Winter Show, at the same place, on TUESDAY, 29th DECEMBER 1857.

(By order,)

H. O. MEIGS,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. M.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Argenteuil.

The Annual Exhibition of the County of Argenteuil Agricultural Society, will be held on the Farm of Mr. Rinaldo Fuller, in the Township of Chatham, on TUESDAY, 29th day of SEPTEMBER, at TEN o'clock A. M.

(By order,)

H. HOWARD,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. A.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1

OF THE

County of Vaudreuil.

THE Annual Exhibition and Distribution of Prizes of the Agricultural Society No. 1, of the County of Vaudreuil, will take place at the Ottawa Glass Works, at A. Kelsey's Hotel, on THURSDAY, 1st October 1857.

(By order,)

R. B. MATHISON,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. No. 1, C. V.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2

OF THE

County of Vaudreuil.

THE Annual Exhibition of the above named Society, will take place at the Village of Rigaud on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER 1857, on the property of Donald McMillan, Esq.

E. N. FOURNIER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. No. 2, C. V.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Soulanges.

AN Exhibition of Cattle, Agricultural Produce and Domestic Manufactures, &c., &c. will be held, according to the Regulations passed to that effect, copies of which can be had by applying to the undersigned, at the Village of Coteau Landing, (in the said County,) on WEDNESDAY, 7th OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock A. M.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Sec.-Tres. A. S. C. S.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of St. John.

THE Annual Exhibition of Cattle, &c., &c., of the above Society, will be held at St. Valentin on the property of Mr. Moïse Pinsonnault of Pointe à la Mule, on THURSDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER instant, at TEN o'clock A. M.

☞ For further particulars see list of Prizes.

L. L. ROY,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. St. J.

September 1857.

AGRIOLTURAL SOCIETY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2.

OF THE

OF THE

County of St. Hyacinthe.

County of Nicolet.

THE Annual Exhibition of the above Society, will be held at St. Hyacinthe, on the City Race Course, on TUESDAY, the 6th of OCTOBER next.

THE Exhibition of Cattle, Vegetables and Domestic Manufactures of this Society, will be held at Ste. Monique, on THURSDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER next.

LOUIS PICARD,

LOUIS ROUSSEAU,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Sec.-Tres.

A. S. C. St. H.

A. S. No. 2, C. N.

September 1857.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

OF THE

County of Rouville.

County of Bagot.

THE Exhibition of the above Society will be held at the Village of Ste. Marie, on the 10th day of SEPTEMBER instaut.

THE Exhibition of Cattle, Agricultural Produce and of Domestic Manufactures, will be held, in the Parish of Ste. Rosalie, on the Farm belonging to Mr. Anselme Robicheault, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER next.

MOISE FOURNIER,

BENJAMIN OUMET,

Secretary-Treasurer.

President.

A. S. C. R.

P. S. GENDRON,

Sec.-Tres. A. S. C. B

September 1857.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THE

OF THE

County of Montmagny.

County of Vercheres.

AN Agricultural Exhibition of this Society will be held on the Public Square of the Village of Montmagny, on THURSDAY, the 8th of OCTOBER next, at NINE o'clock A. M.

IS hereby given by the present, that the Annual Exhibition of Cattle and Agricultural Produce of the above Society, will be held at Vercheres, on the Farm belonging to Mr. Charles Amiot, where a great number of prizes will be offered and paid, by order of the Committee, to the Members of the said Society.

N. NADEAU,

J. N. A. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Sec.-Tres.

President,

A. S. C. M.

A. S. C. V.

September 1857.

Septembre 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, 23d SEPT. 1857,

A CATTLE SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT THE VILLAGE OF

ST. LOUIS DE GONZAGUE,

When the following premiums will be awarded, viz.

FOR HORSES.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
Class 1.—Brood Mares for Draft,	4 prems.	50	40	30 20
2.—2 year old Colts, for Draft	4 do	30	25	20 15
3.— do Filley, for do	4 do	30	25	20 15
4.—Pair of Horses, for do	4 do	40	30	20 15

FOR CATTLE.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
5.—Bulls of 1 year old,	4 prems.	30	25	20 10
6.—Heiffers do	3 do	25	20	15
7.— do 2 do	3 do	25	20	15
8.—Milk Cows,	3 do	30	25	20

FOR SHEEP.

	s.	s.	s.	s.	d.
9.—Rams,	3 prems.	30	25	20	
10.—Rams of 1 shear,	3 do	25	20	15	
11.—3 Ewes having had lambs this year	4 do	25	20	15	10
12.—3 Ewes of 1 shear,	4 do	20	15	10	7 6
13.—3 Ewe Lambs,	4 do	20	15	10	7 6

FOR SWINE,

	s.	s.	s.	s.
14.—Boars of 1 year old or over,	4 do	30	25	20 15
15.—Brood Sows,	4 do	30	25	20 15
16.—Sows not over 6 months old	4 do	25	20	15 10

FOR DAIRY PRODUCE.

	s.	s.	s.
Class 17.—2 Cheeses, not less than 10 lbs each made in 1857,	3 prems.	25	20 15
18.—Firkins of Butter, not less than 20 lbs	3 do	25	20 10

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
19.—pieces of <i>Etoffe</i> fulled but not shorn, measuring not less than 15 yards,	3 pems.	25	0	20	0	15	0
20.—pieces of Flannell, not less than 15 yards,	3 do	25	0	20	0	15	0
21.—Samples of Woolen Woolen Yarn , not less than 2 lbs	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
22.—pairs of knitted Worsted Socks or Stockings	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
23.—Shawls,	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
24.—Counterpanes,	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

25.—Reaping and Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Grubbers, ploughs, Harrows, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Cheese presses, Churns, Dairy Utensils, &c, manufactured in the County. } £5 0 0
 (To be left to the Judges for distribution.)

Every competitor must be a member of the Society, have paid his subscription, at least ten days before the Show, and reside within the parliamentary boundaries of the County.

No competitor shall be allowed to obtain more than one premium in the same Class.

Every animal, lot of animals, or article of competition that shall obtain a first prize, shall be excluded from entering in the same class, at any subsequent show.

All animals must have been *bona fide* the property of the competitor at least six months previous to the show, imported male animals excepted, which must have been the property of the competitor, at least three months previous to exhibition; or where premiums are offered for animals under six months old, they must have been raised by the competitor.

Brood Mares shall be disqualified, unless their colts be exhibited with them, to enable the Judges more accurately to determine their merit as Brood Mares.

No Cow shall be entitled to a premium, unless the Judges be satisfied that she has had a calf this season, or be evidently with young at the time of exhibition.

No Brood Sow shall be entitled to a premium unless it be satisfactorily proved that she has had a litter of pigs this season, or be evidently with young at the time of exhibition.

Dairy produce, *Etoffe*, Flannell, Shawls and Counterpanes, must have been made during the present year, and Woolen Yarn spun, and Socks and Stockings knitted at the house of the competitor, by a member of his family, also during the present year.

Any competitor who shall obtain a premium at any of the Society's shows, by wilful and corrupt means, fraud or misrepresentation, shall not be allowed to compete for premiums at any future show.

When there is only, one competitor, or when the animal or article entered is not deserving of a premium, it shall be left to the discretion of the Judges to award it or not.

No competitor shall be allowed to have his name or initials on anything for exhibition or on any firkin, bag, &c, containing articles for exhibition. All so marked shall be set aside by the Judges.

It shall be in the power of the Committee to purchase any article of manufacture exhibited, from the competitors who may have been awarded prizes, at a valuation by the Judges.

All competitors will be required to enter their Stock, &c, in the Secretary's books, at St. Louis de Gonzague, by 10 o'clock on the morning of the Show, and to conform to the Society's Rules and Regulations.

The Officers, Directors, Judges and Members of the Society will dine together after the proceedings of the day. Dinner at four o'clock. All competitors who have obtained First prizes will be required to attend it.

A Fair for the sale of Fat Cattle, Stock, &c, will be held near the Show Ground during the day.

By Order.

J. M. BROWNING,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Beauharnois, 27th July, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Yamaska.

THE General Exhibition of the said County, will be held at the Indian Village of St. Francis, in this County, on the 15th OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For premiums and conditions see programmes and regulations.

ET. BOUCHER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. C. Y.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Wolfe.

THE above Society will hold its Annual Exhibition for the Show of Stock, Produce, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER next, in the Township of Duds-well, County of Wolfe.

ALLAN LOTHROP,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. C. W.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Temiscouata.

THE above Society will award premiums amounting to about £81, at the Exhibition of Cattle, Agricultural produce, &c., &c., which will take place at the Village of Ile Verte, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of SEPTEMBER 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

L. N. GAUVREAU,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. C. T.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Compton.

THE Fall Show of the Compton County Agricultural Society, will be held at Compton centre, on THURSDAY the 24th day of SEPTEMBER 1857.

S. A. HIND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. C. C.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1,

OF THE

County of Drummond.

A General Show of Live Stock for the distribution of prizes will be held at Drummondville on the 1st TUESDAY of OCTOBER next.

R. WATTS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. C. D.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

THIS Society will hold its Annual Show for the Exhibition of Agricultural Produce, Farm Stock, &c., &c., at Aylmer, the County Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER next.

CHARLES SYMMES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. S. C. O.

September 1857.

Agricultural Society

OF THE

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

At an Exhibition of Agricultural Produce, Domestic Manufactures and of Cattle. which will take place in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of October, at nine O'Clock, A. M. the following prizes will be awarded :

PASTURE.

For the largest quantity of land sown with timothy and white clover for pasture, not less $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of timothy seed and 4 lbs of clover to 6 arpents, 1st prize.....	1	0	0
2nd.....	0	15	0
3rd.....	0	10	0

MEADOWS.

For the greatest quantity of bundles of hay, of the best quality, each weighing not less than 16 lbs, in good state of preservation, made on one square arpent 1st prize.....	1	0	0
2nd.....	0	15	0
3rd.....	0	10	0

NEW LAND.

For the greatest quantity of new land, made with the hoe or the harrow, sown in the spring 1st prize.....	1	0	0
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WHEAT.

For the best and finest bushel of wheat from the seed of at least 2 bushels 1st prize....	1	0	0
2nd.....	0	15	0
3rd.....	0	10	0

PEAS.

For the finest and best bushel of peas from the seed of at least 2 bushels 1st prize....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0

BARLEY.

For the finest and best bushel of Barley from the seed of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0

OATS.

For the best and finest bushel of oats from the seed of at least 4 bushels 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	12	0
3rd.....	0	10	0

POTATOES.

For the best and largest quantity of potatoes taken out of $\frac{1}{2}$ arpent of land, the show not being less than one half bushel 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0

CABBAGES.

For the best ten cabbage heads, produce of a crop of not less than 200 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

ONIONS.

For the best $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of onions for the seed of at least 4 bushels 1st prize.....	0	10	0
2nd.....	0	7	6

THIMOTHY SEED,

For the best $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Timothy seed 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

BUTTER.

For the best quality of butter not less than 20 lbs must be exhibited 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

SUGAR.

For 20 lbs of Maple sugar of the best quality made last spring, 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	7	0

BEANS.

For the finest bushel of white or yellow beans 1st prize.....	0	10	0
2nd.....	0	7	6

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the finest sample of twilled etoffe not less than 6 ells 1st prize.....	0	12	6
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

For the best ells of petite etoffe all wool 1st prize.....	0	12	6
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

For the six best ells of white Flannell all wool 1st prize..	0	12	6
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

For the best sample of checked etoffe of different colours 1st prize.....	0	12	6
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

For the best and finest woolen shawl, made with the loom 1st prize.....	0	12	6
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

For the finest shawl, or sample of woolen etoffe manufactured embellished and dyed by the makers themselves 1st prize.	0	12	6
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

STALLIONS OF 3 TO 4 YEARS.

For the best 3 to 4 years old stallions 1st prize.....	1	0	0
2nd.....	0	15	0
3rd.....	0	10	0

1 TO 2 YEAR OLD STALLIONS.

For the best stallions from one to 2 years old 1st prize....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

BROOD MARES.

For the best brood mare, not under 5 years old 1st prize..	1	0	0
2nd.....	0	15	0
3rd.....	0	10	0

FILLES.

For the best and finest Filly of one to 3 years 1st prize....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

BULLS.

For the best 2 year old bull, 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

VACHES.

For the best and finest Milch cow, not under 3 years 1st prize.....	1	0	0
2nd.....	0	15	0
3rd.....	0	10	0

HEIFFERS.

For the best heifer from 1 to 3 years old 1st prize.....	1	0	0
2nd.....	0	15	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

CALVES.

For the best calf of the year 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

SHEEP.

For the best and finest Ram not under two years old, nor over four years old, having the finest wool 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

For the 3 best Ewes not over 4 years, having the finest wool 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	7

For the 4 finest lambs, having the finest wool 1st prize....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
3rd.....	0	7	6

SWINE.

For the best and finest boar of the year 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0
For the finest sow of the year 1st prize.....	0	15	0
2nd.....	0	10	0

For Agricultural implements and other articles of domestic manufacture; to persons introducing a useful improvement in Agricultural and Industrial implements, or who shall exhibit products of domestic manufactures, such as hay or straw hats &c. &c. the amount of premiums to be awarded is left at the discretion of the Committee.

REGULATIONS.

1o. To obtain any of the prizes offered by this Society, it is necessary to have subscribed at least five shillings and have paid such subscription in the hands of the Treasurer or of any of the members of the Committee of Directors, on or before the 15th of July.

2o. No person entitled to more than one prize in each class.

3o. No animal or article having obtained a prize from this society or the one preceding it shall compete a second time in the same class; and all persons attempting to commit a fraud, shall forfeit their prizes and not be admitted in future to exhibit or compete directly or indirectly at any other exhibition of this society.

4o. Every competitor who shall have obtained a prize by fraud, shall be prosecuted with rigour.

5o. All articles of domestic manufacture offered for competition, shall, bonâ fide, belong to the competitor or shall have been made by him, or under his direction, otherwise the prize cannot be claimed by him.

6o. All grains exhibited must be similar to those of the harvest, and not picked by the hand, and they shall be weighed and measured if found equal in the quality shown, the owners of articles without any thing remarkable cannot compete for a prize.

7o. All disputes whatsoever shall be decided by the members of the Committee or by a majority of them.

8o. All live stock brought for competition as well as all articles sent for exhibi-

tion shall be, bonâ fide, the property of the competitor, and shall have been his property at least six months previous to the exhibition otherwise the prize shall be lost to him.

9o. All articles brought for competition must be exposed at the place of the exhibition before 9 o'clock A. M., and bear a number, copy of which will remain in the secretary's hands, with the name of the competitor; on that number, when requisite, shall be specified the extent of land and quantity raised.

10. The competitors for the prizes for pasture, hay, new land, potatoes, Indian corn, shall furnish signed certificates or their cross attested by two credible witnesses, the three first shall be given to the Secretary-Treasurer, on the 15th of September next, and the two last containing the quantity of seed and the mode of cultivation shall also be remitted to the secretary, on the day of the exhibition before 9 o'clock.

11o. Competitors for the prizes of pasture shall be bound to show the quantity of grain to be sown to the witnesses who shall attest the certificates.

Jh. RENY.

Sec. Tres.

St. Anselme, August, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Pontiac.

Notice is hereby given that the annual exhibition of the County of Pontiac, will be held at Clarendon Centre, in the Township of Clarendon in the said County, on Tuesday the 13th day of October next.

(By Order,)

G. M. JUDGSON,

Sec. Tres.

A. S. C. P.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY OF NAPIERVILLE.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY :

LOOP ODELL, Esq. Napierville, President ;
 JOSEPH BRISSETTE, Esq. St. Edward, Vice-President ;
 W. STUART, Esq. Napierville, Secretary-Treasurer ;
Directors.—J. G. LAVIOLETTE, Esq. Napierville ;
 JOSEPH DUMOUCHELLE, Esq. Sherrington ;
 FRANCOIS PARADIS, Esq. St. Michel ;
 JULIEN GREGOIRE, Esq. Napierville ;
 LAURENT POISSANT, Esq. St. Edward ;
 NARCISSE LEFEBVRE, Esq. St. Rémi ; and
 WILLIAM DUNN, Esq. St. Rémi.

The Annual Show of Horses, Cattle, &c., &c., of this Society,
 will be held in the

VILLAGE OF NAPIERVILLE,

ON TUESDAY THE 22nd DAY OF SEPTEMBER INST.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

WHEN THE FOLLOWING PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED :

FIRST DIVISION.

GRAIN, HAY, AND OTHER GREEN CROPS, MANUFACTURES, &c., &c.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
For the best 2 arpents or more of Wheat, six premiums of.....	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best 2 arpents or more of Oats, six premiums of.....	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best 2 arpents or more of Barley, six premiums of.....	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best 2 arpents or more of Peas, six premiums of.....	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best 2 arpents or more of Hay, six premiums of.....	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best 2 arpents or more of Indian Corn, six premiums of..	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best arpent or more of Potatoes, six premiums of.....	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best two arpents or more of Buckwheat, six premiums of.	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best quarter of an arpent of Carrots, four premiums of...				4	3	2
For the best quarter of an arpent of Turnips, four premiums of...				4	3	2
For the best 30 lbs or more of Butter, eight premiums of.....	8	7	6	5	4	3
For the best 15 lbs or more of Cheese, five premiums of.....				5	4	3

With regard to other articles of home manufacture, the Directors are empowered to distribute the sum of Forty Dollars to any persons exhibiting any articles of their own manufacture if deserving a reward.

SECOND DIVISION.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

	\$	\$	8	8	8	8	8
1st Class.—For the best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 5 premiums of.....	7	6	5	4	3		
2d Class.—For the best 3 year old Stallion, four premiums of..	5	4	3	2			
3d Class.—For the best 2 year old Stallion, three premiums of.	4	3	2				
4th Class.—For the best 3 year old Mare Colts, 3 premiums of.	4	3	2				
5th Class.—For the best 3 year old Geldings, 3 premiums of...	4	3	2				
6th Class.—For the best 2 year old Mare or Gelding colts, three premiums of.....	4	3	2				
7th Class.—For the best 1 year old Colt, without distinction of sex, 5 premiums of.....	5	4	3	2	1		
8th Class.—For the best Brood Mare with her colt, 12 premiums of.....	\$12	11	10	9	8	7	6
9th Class.—For the best pair of draught Horses in harness, four premiums of.....	6	5	4	3			
10th Class.—For the best saddle Mare or Gelding, exhibited mounted, 2 premiums of.....					4	3	
11th Class.—For the best Bull, 4 premiums of.....	5	4	3	2	1		
12th Class.—For the best 3 years old Bull, 4 premiums of.....	6	5	4	3			
13th Class.—For the best 2 years old Bull, 3 premiums of.....	4	3	2				
14th Class.—For the best 1 year old Bull, 3 premiums of.....	3	2	1				
15th Class.—For the best Milch Cow having calved this season, or evidently to calve this season, 10 premiums of.....	\$10	9	8	7	6	5	4
16th Class.—For the best 2 years old Heifer, 6 premiums of....	6	5	4	3	2	1	
17th Class.—For the best 1 year old Heifer, 4 premiums of....	4	3	2	1			
18th Class.—For the best Ram, 2 years old and upwards, 4 premiums of.....	5	4	3	2			
19th Class.—For the best 1 year old Ram, 4 premiums of.....	5	4	3	2			
20th Class.—For the 2 best Ewes, 2 shears and upwards, 5 premiums of.....	5	4	3	2	1		
21st Class.—For the best pen of yearling Ewes, 5 premiums of..	5	4	3	2	1		
22nd Class.—For the best Boar, 4 premiums of.....	4	3	2	1			
23rd Class.—For the best Sow, having had a litter this season, 4 premiums of.....	4	3	2	1			

CONDITIONS FOR COMPETITORS.

All persons desiring to compete in any of the classes mentioned in the above divisions, must be subscribers to the amount of at least Five Shillings currency, for horses, cattle, &c., and Seven Shillings and six pence currency, at least for grain, hay, green crops and manufactures.

No one shall be admitted to competition on grain and green crops, unless the full amount of his subscription shall have been paid on or before the 13th of July instant, either to the Secretary-Treasurer, or to the Directors of the Society, resident in their respective parishes, who are hereby authorised to receive subscriptions, and to render account thereof to the Secretary on or before the 31st day of July inst.

No animal shall be admitted to competition unless it shall have been owned and kept in the country during six months preceeding the Exhibition, except imported male animals warranted to be kept within the limits of the Society for one season for the use of the members thereof.

Persons intending to exhibit animals, shall bring them to the ground at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of the Show, and should arrange so that animals of the same species and age shall be placed as much together as possible.

No competitor shall be entitled to receive more than one premium on the same class of articles.

The Judges reserve the privilege to withhold any of the premiums, if they should consider the animal or article not worthy of a prize.

Persons who wish the Inspectors of grain or green crops, to visit their crops shall give notice to the Directors in their respective parishes or to the Secretary on or before the 13th July instant.

All disputes to be decided by the Directors of said Society in accordance with the By-Laws of said Society.

Wm. STUART,
Sec.-Tres. A. S. C. N.

September 1857.

County of Brome AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Asa Frary, President; Levi A. Perkins, Vice-President; Henry Boright, H. S. Foster, E. G. Ball, Franklin Stone, F. P. Wood, Samuel P. Benham and Mark L. Elkins, Jr., Directors.

The Agricultural Society for the County of Brome offers the following premiums for the present year 1857, provided that the Funds of the Society shall be sufficient for that purpose; otherwise a proportionate reduction will be made on the premiums here offered.

On Farms	5 Premiums	\$8, 7, 6, 5, 4
" Kitchen Gardens	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" Best acre of wheat	5 do	5, 4, 3, 2, 1
" Best acre Indian Corn	5 do	5, 4, 3, 2, 1
" Best acre of Oats	4 do	3, 2½, 2, 1
" Best acre of Peas and Oats	4 do	3, 2½, 2, 1
" Best acre of Peas	3 do	2½, 2, 1½
" Best acre Barley	3 do	2½, 2, 1½
" Best half acre Po- tatoes	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" Best 4 acre beans	3 do	2, 1½, 1
" Best 8 acres Ru- tabaga	3 do	2, 1, 1½
" Best 8 acres Car- rots	3 do	2, 1½, 1

The above premiums on Farms, Gardens, and growing crops, will be awarded in *each Township* in which the sum of £10 currency shall have been subscribed and *paid* according to the Rules of this Society, and the Judges will commence the view of same, on **TUESDAY**, the 4th of **AUGUST** next.

AT THE FALL SHOW.

On stallion horses	4 Prem.	\$10, 6, 4, 3
" Stallion 3 year old Colts	2 do	4, 3
" Stallion 2 years old Colts	2 do	3, 2
" Brood Mares	8 do	8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
" 2 year old Mares and Geldings	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" 3 year old Mares or Geldings	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" Yearling Colts	4 do	2½, 2, 1½, 1
" Milch Cows	10 do	{ 6, 5½, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1
" Two year old Heifers	6 do	4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1
" Yearling Heifers	4 do	3, 2½, 2, 1
" Bull Calves	2 do	2, 1
" Heifer Calves	2 do	2, 1
" Pairs Steers	2 do	3, 1
" Bul 2 years old and upwards	4 do	10, 6, 4, 3
" Yearling Bulls	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" Pairs Working Oxen	6 do	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
" Pairs of trained 3 years old Steers	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1

" Pairs 2 year old Steers	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" Pairs 1 year old Steers	4 do	3, 2, 1½, 1
" Pairs fat Oxen	4 do	5, 4, 3, 2
" do fat 3 year old Steers	3 do	4, 3, 2
" Fat Cows	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" Rams best for Mutton 2 years old and upwards	3 do	3, 2, 1
" Rams best for Mutton under 2 years old	3 do	3, 2, 1
" Rams best for Wool 2 years old and upwards	3 do	3, 2, 1
" Rams best for Wool under 2 years old	3 do	3, 2, 1
" 4 Ewes best for Mutton	4 do	2½, 2, 1½, 1
" 4 Ewes best for Wool	4 do	2½, 2, 1½, 1
" 4 best Lambs	4 do	2½, 2, 1½, 1
" Boars	4 do	4, 3, 2½, 2
" Sows 2 years old or upwards accompanied by 2 of her Pigs	3 do	4, 3, 2
" Sows under 2 yrs do	3 do	4, 3, 2

AT THE WINTER SHOW.

On best Carriage Horse, Mare or Gelding	4 prem.	8, 4, 3, 2, 1
" best pair Matched Mares or Geldings	3 do	4, 3, 2
" best fattened Sheep	3 do	3, 2, 1
" best fattened Hogs	4 do	4, 3, 2, 1
" 2 Bushels Timothy Grass Seed	4 do	3, 2, 1½, 1
" best one Horse pleasure Waggon	2 do	4, 3
" best one Horse pleasure Sleigh	2 do	4, 3
" best Sleigh Harness	2 do	3, 2
" 20 lbs Market packed Butter	8 do	15s, 14s, 13s, 12s, 11s, 10s, 9s, 8s.
" Cheese of not less than 16 lbs	6 do	15s, 12s 6d, 10s, 7s 6d, 6s 3d, 5s.
" 20 lbs Maple Sugar	4 do	10s, 7s 6d, 6s 3d, 5s.
" 10 yds White (all wool) Flannel	4 do	10s, 7s 6d, 6s 3d, 5s.

" 10 yds Woolen Frocking	4 do	10s, 7s 6d, 6s 3d, 5s.
" 10 yds plaid Flannel	4 do	10s, 7s 6d, 6s 3d, 5s.
" best Woolen Shawls	2 do	10s, 5s.
" best patch work Bed Quilt	3 do	12s 6d, 10s, 7s 6d.
" best Bed Coverlet	3 do	12s 6d, 10s, 7s 6d.
" best pair Womens Stockings wool	3 do	3s 9d, 2s 6d, 1s 3d.
" best pair Mens Socks	3 do	3s 9d, 2s 6d, 1s 3d.
" best pair Men's Yarn Mittens	3 do	3s 9d, 2s 6d, 1s 3d.
" best pair Fancy Mittens	3 do	3s 9d, 2s 6d, 1s 3d.
" best pair Ladies or Mens Gloves	3 do	3s 6d, 2s 9d, 1s 3d.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR COMPETITIONS.

1.—No person shall be allowed to compete for any premium, unless he has become a member by subscribing five shillings or upwards to the funds of the society, and shall have paid the same to the Treasurer on or before the twenty fifth day of July next.

2.—All persons intending to compete on Farms, Kitchen Gardens, and Growing Crops must make an entry of same with the Secretary on or before the 25th day of July next, and at the same time pay the Secretary one shilling and three pence on entering either of the above for competition or three shillings and nine pence on entering all of them; and all other competitors intending to compete on animals or articles must enter them with the Secretary before ten o'clock in the forenoon on the day of Exhibition, and at the same time pay the Secretary an entry fee of one shilling and three pence; it is nevertheless provided that any person who may have subscribed and paid to the Treasurer the sum of ten shillings at the time specified in the first Rule shall be entitled to compete on farms, gardens, crops, animals and other articles without paying entry fees on same.

3.—All animals or other articles entered for competition must be in their respective places on the show ground by 10 o'clock as above, and must not be removed from the

same before 4 o'clock P. M. unless by permission of a member of the committee of management.

4.—Brood animals shall if possible be accompanied with a specimen of their stock.

5.—Animals entered for competition must have been owned by the competitor at least three months next preceding the day of Exhibition.—Brood animals excepted.

6.—No animal or article shall be entered for more than one premium at the same show.

7.—No competitor shall be entitled to more than one premium in the same class.

8.—Bulls must be secured so as to prevent the possibility of accident, or injury; Oxen and trained Steers must be exhibited under the yoke; cows and other animals must be tied up, or confined to the place assigned to them on the show ground; Stallions must be confined to the limits prescribed by the Committee of management all under penalty of forfeiting the right of competition.

9.—Male Brood Animals may be exhibited by any member of the Society whether owner or not provided that such animal has been kept in the Country one season previous to the show for the use of the public; otherwise the same must be kept therein one season subsequent to it, for the public use, on reasonable terms, otherwise the person exhibiting the same shall be entitled to the premium on such animal.

10.—Domestic and other manufactured articles must have been made *in the county* since the 7th day of January 1857, by the competitor or some person in his, or her, employ, and the same to be certified on the oath of the competitor if objected to.

11.—All Farms and animals having received the *first premium* shall not be allowed to compete in the same class for the period of five years.—Brood animals excepted.

12.—Successful competitors on Butter, Cheese and Maple Sugar shall furnish statements of the process of Manufacturing the same, and successful competitors on growing Crops and fat animals shall furnish statements of the management and expense of producing same, &c., &c., if required by the society.

13.—Any questions in dispute that may arise shall be referred to the Officers and Directors for decision.

14.—All Animals and Articles entered for competition shall be ticketed and numbered, and no person shall in any way interfere with the judges in the execution of their duties, any competitor so interfering shall forfeit the right of competition.

RULES FOR THE JUDGES.

1.—The Judges shall be appointed by the officers and directors.

2.—They shall in all cases be sworn before acting as such.

3.—They shall in all cases refrain from awarding premiums if they judge the animal or article unworthy.

4.—They shall in awarding premiums on Bulls, Cows and Heifers, have reference to the *qualities* of such Animals for the *improvement of stock and dairy* purposes; of Oxen and Steers to close matching, training, strength, &c., &c. on Horses to those best adopted to all kinds of work; on manufactured articles to the best manufactured of its kind; and on farms reference to be had to the manner in which they are cultivated and managed, the improvements made, and the general appearance of the premises as indicative of the skill and industry of the proprietor, *rather* than to the natural advantage, or defects of the soil.

GENERAL RULE.

The Fall Show will be held at the Village of Knowlton on WEDNESDAY the 23rd of SEPTEMBER 1857 at TEN o'clock A. M.

The Winter Show to be held at the same place on TUESDAY the 5th JANUARY next at TEN o'clock A. M.

By order,

NATHANIEL PETTES,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. B.

September 1857.

The Town of Sherbrooke

AGRICULTURAL SHOW,

Will be held at Lennoxville on **WEDNESDAY**, the 7th day of **OCTOBER** 1857.

Amount of Prizes offered \$469.

CHARLES BROOKS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

September 1857.

Agricultural Exhibition.

THE Agricultural Exhibition of the Society of Agriculture No. 2 of the County of Drummond, will be held on Mr. Benjamin Reed's property, at Durham, on the 7th of **OCTOBER** next, at **TEN** o'clock A. M.

By order,

J. B. E. DORION,

Secretary,

A. S. No. 2, C. D.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Megantic.

THE County of Megantic Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Ploughing Match, the latter on the 13th and the former on the 14th of **OCTOBER** next, at the Agricultural Hall, Township of Leeds.

JOHN HUTCHISON,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. M.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Two Mountains.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of the County of Two Mountains, will be held at the Village in the parish of St. Joseph, on **THURSDAY** the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Par ordre,

DAMIEN MASSON,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. 2 M.

September 1857.

Horticultural Department

OF THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that entries for this Department will be received by the undersigned, up to the 12th instant, at the Government Emigration Office, corner of King and Common Streets, where also country Sheets can be had.

A. SCHMIDT,

Sec. M. H. S.

September 2

107 1w

**N. Lepage's
SUPERIOR FIRE ENGINES.**

MR. LEPAGE is ready to manufacture Fire Engines for the City and Country at prices varying from \$20 to 2000.

— ALSO, —

Portable and Stationary Engines for steam-boats, the whole warranted superior to any other Engine and constructed so as to occupy but little space and be ready for service at all times.

The Fire Engines are well known as the best suction engines, and will be found allways in order.

Liberal conditions on orders for Engines sent from the country.

N. LEPAGE,

St. Edward Lane, Montreal.

Models in wood and brass for all kinds of machinery, new inventions, &c. made according to plans sent to him in the best style.

N. LEPAGE,

Engineer and Fire Engine Manufacturer.

September 1857.

Dr. Picault's Medical Hall,
42, NOTRE-DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE most approved Medicines for the diseases of Horses and Cattle will always be found at the above address.

— ALSO:—

Consultations and treatment of all diseases by Drs. Picault, father and son. Drugs of all sorts, French Patent Medicines, &c.

September 1857.

TO FARMERS!

PIERRE DUFRESNE,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

NO. 123,

CORNER OF ST. GABRIEL AND
 NOTRE-DAME STREETS,

Sign of the Little Red Boot.

September 1857.

To Seedsmen, Planters, &c.

Thorburns

PRELIMINARY WHOLESALÉ PRICED LIST OF
 VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, DOUBLE

DAHLIAS, &c.,

for the Fall of 1857 is just published, and will be mailed to dealers and others requiring seeds in quantities, enclosing a stamp for return postage.

This years seeds, so far as harvested, are of prime quality, generally abundant, and prices correspondingly moderate.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,

Seedsmen, &c.,

15, John Street,
 New-York.

September 1857.—3f.

**Hyacinths, Tulips, Double
 Dahlias, &c.**

THE Subscribers offer this season a more extensive assortment than usual of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, imported from the best Flower Nurseries of Europe, in the finest condition, and all first class bulbs, embracing every desirable variety of:—

DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS, adapted for house or out door flowering,

EARLY AND STATE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE TULIPS, of every shade and hue,

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS for early winter blooming,

SINGLE NARCISSUS,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE JONQUILLES,

CROCUS of all sorts, including some very fine new named seedling varieties,

CROWN IMPERIALS,

FRITILLARIAS,

GLADIOLUS,

IRIS,

IXIAS,

SILIES,

ARUMS,

COLCHICUMS, with numerous other sorts of approved tested value.

CATALOGUES of the above, with descriptions and directions for planting and managing will be mailed to applicants enclosing a stamp

HYACINTH GLASSES — FANCY CROCUS POTS &c.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,

Seedsmen &c.,

15, John Street,

New-York.

September 1857.—3f.

Worthy of Recommendation.

MR. J. B. ROLLAND'S Library has always been remarkable for the choicest and most complete assortment of

Books on Agriculture,

Papers,

Pictures, &c.,

to be found in this City, his prices will be found as low as those of any other book store.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

ON TUESDAY, 29TH SEPT., 1857,

A CATTLE SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT THE

VILLAGE OF HUNTINGDON,

WHEN THE FOLLOWING PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED, VIZ.

FOR HORSES.

Class	Description	Premiums	£	s.	d.
1.	Stallions, over two years old,	3 premiums,	50	40	30
2.	Brood Mares,	3 do	50	40	30
3.	Two year old Horses, Colts,	3 do	30	25	20
4.	do Gelding or Filley,	3 do	30	25	20
5.	Pair of Horses,	3 do	50	40	30

FOR CATTLE.

Class	Description	Premiums	£	s.	d.
6.	Bulls over two years old,	3 premiums,	50	40	30
7.	Do of one year old,	3 do	30	25	20
8.	Pair of one year old Steers,	3 do	25	20	15
9.	Do two do do,	3 do	25	20	15
10.	Do one do Heifers,	3 do	25	20	15
11.	Do two do do,	3 do	25	20	15
12.	Milch Cow, having a Calf,	3 do	30	25	20
13.	Pair of Working Oxen,	3 do	30	25	20

FOR SHEEP.

Class	Description	Premiums	£	s.	d.
14.	Rams,	3 premiums,	30	25	20
15.	Rams of 1 shear,	3 do	25	20	15
16.	3 Ewes having reared a lamb or lambs this year,	3 do	30	25	20
17.	3 Ewe Lambs,	3 do	25	20	15
18.	3 Ewes of 1 shear,	3 do	25	20	15

FOR SWINE.

Class	Description	Premiums	£	s.	d.
19.	Boars,	3 premiums,	30	25	20
20.	Do under one year old,	3 do	25	20	15
21.	Brood Sows,	3 do	30	25	20

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

FOR DAIRY PRODUCE.

		s.	s.	s.
22.—2 Cheeses, not less than 10 lbs each made in 1857	3 premiums.	25	20	15
23.—Firkins of Butter, not less than 20 lbs.....	3 do	25	20	15

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
24.—Pieces of <i>Etoffe</i> fulled but not shorn, measuring not less than 15 yards.....	3 premiums.	25	0	20	0	15	0
25.—Pieces of Flannel, not less than 15 yards,....	3 do	25	0	20	0	15	0
26.—Samples of Woollen Yarn, not less than 2 lbs.	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
27.—Sample of Worsted not less than 2 lbs.....	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
28.—Pairs of knitted Worsted Socks or Stockings,.	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
29.—Shawls.....	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
30.—Counterpanes,.....	3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

31.—Reaping and Mowing machines, Horse Rakes, Horses Hoes, Grubbers, Ploughs, Harrows, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Cheese Presses, Churns, Dairy Utensils, &c, manufactured in the County.....	}	£7	10	0
		(To be left to the Judges for distribution.)		

FOR FRUIT.

32.—Bushels of Apples,.....	3 premiums,	25	20	15
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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Every competitor must be a member of the Society, have paid his subscription, at least ten days before the Show, and reside within the Parliamentary boundaries of the County.

No competitor shall be allowed to obtain more than one premium in the same class.

Dairy Produce, *Etoffe*, Flannel, Shawls and Counterpanes, must have been made during the present year, and Woollen Yarn spun, and Socks and Stockings knitted at the house of the competitor, by a member of his family, also during the present year.

All animals, imported male animals excepted, must have been the property of the competitor at least three months previous to the show.

The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any Premium, if they consider the Animal or Article entered not deserving thereof.

All competitors will be required to enter their Stock, &c., in the Secretary's books, at BARRETT'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, by 10 o'clock on the morning of the show, and to conform to the Society's Rules and Regulations.

No competitor shall be allowed to have his name or initials on any thing for Exhibition, or on any firkin, bag, &c., containing articles for Exhibition. All so marked shall be set aside by the Judges.

The Officers, Directors, Judges and Members of the Society will dine together at Barrett's, after the proceedings of the day. Dinner at FOUR o'clock. All competitors who have obtained first prizes will be required to attend it.

A Fair for the sale of Fat Cattle, Stock, &c., will be held near the Show Ground during the day.

By order,

PETER MACFARLANE,
Secretary-Treasurer,
A. S. C. H.