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The Farmer's Journal,

AND

TRANSACTIONS

OF

THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOL. III, No. 7, MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1855.

POSTAGE FREE.

PRICE 2s 6d. PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer's Journal.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The harvesting of the crops of this year is now nearly brought to a close. With the exception of a portion of the potatoes, and the turnips, carrots, and mangold wurtzel, there is scarcely any other produce now remaining in the fields. The last two or three weeks have been extremely unfavourable for harvesting that part of the crops which was not housed previous to the 21st September, and I believe considerable damage has been done to all the grain crops which have been exposed in the fields during that period, either cut or uncut. There may be some excuse for sowing wheat late to escape the ravages of the fly, but there is none for sowing barley, oats, or peas very late, because the sooner they are sown after the spring commences, the better the crops are likely to be.

The season for working in the fields in Lower Canada is generally short, and if we do not commence sowing with the very first opportunity in spring, we incur the risk of a late harvest, as well as injury to our crops by frosts and mildew. We occasionally, I may say frequently, have fine harvest weather in October, but I do not consider that grain crops that are not harvested and secured previous to the 21st September, (the time of the Equinox) can be estimated at much value. There is very little heat or drying in the month of October, and the days are short for work, and these circumstances are very unfavorable to late harvesting. From my own experience I am persuaded, that late sowing will generally prove an unprofitable practice, with the exception of wheat, perhaps, which is sown late to escape the fly. This year, farmers continued to sow wheat until the month of June was far advanced, and I believe this is the cause that a part of the crop has been exposed to the late bad weather, and utterly spoiled. It is in the fall that we have to prepare for early sowing in spring, by ploughing, manuring where it is possible, and draining sufficiently, previously to the commencement of winter. I have seen very good crops of wheat this

year where the soil was suitable, and judiciously cultivated; but I have also seen poor crops that could not be profitable, and in numerous instances, the fault was not in the soil, but in its management, and particularly for want of sufficient draining. Where the produce of wheat will not average from 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, I think it would be better to substitute other crops, and allow those who can grow a fair average crop of wheat to do so. A full crop of peas, barley, or oats, will pay much better than a light crop of wheat, and these grains may be produced in ordinary seasons, in considerable perfection, on lands that are not the best adapted to growing wheat. On strong clay soils, properly prepared, wheat by all means should be sown; but on light soils, and where late-sown crops are liable to rust, other varieties of grain should be substituted, that could be sown early, and harvested previous to the 21st Sept. If we desire to have good crops, we must manage our lands in the same manner that those farmers do who really do raise good crops. The climate is the same for all, and I can safely affirm I have seen good crops on land of very inferior natural quality, while I have seen bad crops on land of excellent natural quality; and these very different results proceed solely from the mode of cultivating and managing the land. No agriculturist can be ignorant of these facts. It is absurd to blame the soil and climate for bad crops, when, on similar soil, and with the same climate, good crops are produced. These results do not happen by chance. Any agriculturist who will visit the farms of his neighbours will be able to discover at once why the crops are better in some instances than in others. It is time for agriculturists to study and understand their real position. If my neighbour can raise good crops while I only raise bad crops, certainly I should endeavour to understand what is the cause of this difference, and strive to remedy any defect I discover, by comparison, in my cultivation and management. I have no doubt that a large proportion of the loss sustained within the last few weeks by damage to the crops which were not harvested, was the consequence of mismanagement either by want of draining, manuring,

sowing in proper season, or not having the land and crop sufficiently clean. Unless we take this common-sense view of our circumstances, we are not likely to introduce an improved system of husbandry. While we continue the same system that has resulted, year after year, in disappointment and loss, we cannot expect any other results. It is not only the arable part of the farms that is managed unprofitably, but also that portion that is in pasture. I have never seen the pastures so poor as this year. In many instances there was scarcely a plant of grass to be seen, and I could not understand how the animals could subsist upon them. It is in the power of almost every farmer to make a change for the better in the state of the pastures, by either sowing grass seed when they are let out of tillage, or summer fallowing them, and thus insuring a future good crop with very little expense. Summer fallows are not introduced here to any extent, though there is no easier mode of improvement. The land is suffered to lie waste, producing nothing but weeds, rather than prepare it, and clean it for a crop, by summer fallow. We are not able to have the seed sown in spring, because land is not properly drained until it is too late, or sown in mud, before the soil is fit to harrow; and what can result from such management? I hope agriculturists will excuse me for writing so plainly to them about their own business. I do not of course propose any improvements to agriculturists who are perfectly satisfied with their management and the results obtained from it. I only write to those who think the climate and other difficulties over which they have no control, the cause of poor crops, and short returns from their dairy and live stock, instead of their own obvious mismanagement. A defective system of agriculture, if it extensively prevails, is a very serious evil, not only as regards agriculturists engaged in the business, who do not realize proper remuneration for their land and labor, but it is a general loss to the country, in proportion to the actual deficiency of the annual products below what they might be brought to by judicious management. Hence it is that every member of the community is directly or indirectly interested in the establishment of that system of agriculture in a country which shall yield annually the

most valuable products from the land and labor employed in its cultivation. When I wrote my last report, I did not anticipate the loss of crop, produced by the late long-continued rains. Fortunately it was not our best crops that were injured, but those that were generally late sown, or the thin and scanty, grown on cold undrained soil. No doubt the loss is a considerable drawback from our expected very large produce, but still we have abundant cause to be thankful for the general result of the harvest. The potatoes are not yet all taken up, and are variously reported. Some are said to be perfectly free from disease, and in other situations they are said to be considerably affected. It is, however, clearly established, that on light, sandy and stony soils potatoes are not so liable to disease as on heavy and damp soils, or where very heavily matured. It is also a well established fact, that some varieties of the potatoe are not so subject to disease as other varieties, and all these circumstances will be a guide to farmers in their cultivation of this valuable root, and the varieties to be planted. It is also essential to plant early, to avoid the risks of very dry seasons and early frosts. I remarked this year the tops or vines withered, without any frost, and this circumstance was not as usual a symptom of disease, as the tubers continued perfectly sound, and I am certain we should have had a large crop of sound potatoes only for these late heavy rains. The Irish newspapers report that the tops have withered there without any symptoms of disease in the tubers. This may be some indication of a change in this unaccountable disease. I see that in France they have been cultivating a new kind of tuber from China, that is reported very favorably of, and is said to be equal to the potatoe, or even superior. We should introduce some of them here. Great care should be observed in storing potatoes this year, by picking out carefully the insound, and drying them thoroughly before they are stored. It is also injurious to store them in very large quantities together, or in cellars that are of too high temperature and not well ventilated.

Now is the time to prepare the land for sowing, by any farmer who wishes to be able to sow in proper season in spring. Farming cannot be successfully carried on without skill and industry, and not putting off till to-morrow any work that should be executed to-day. Skill may be acquired by example of those who farm well and successfully. It is useless to strive to excuse our want of success by finding fault with our climate, while there is to be seen in every section of the country farming carried on with complete success. No doubt, wheat is subject to damage by the wheat fly, and potatoes subject to disease; but, notwithstanding these facts, it is equally certain that good crops of both wheat and potatoes are raised every year. Let us sow a suitable variety of wheat on land that is fit to produce it, and we shall not often fail. We must act in the same way with potatoes, by planting in time suitable varieties, on suitable soils, that are not too highly matured. Barley, peas, beans, and oats grow here in the greatest perfection, when properly cultivated, and all these bring a remunerating price. What excuse, then, have farmers for bad crops.

WM. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, October 20, 1855.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The anticipations of a large crop of cereals in Central Europe has not been borne out by the returns of the harvest. In France and Germany the fact is admitted, that the crops have fallen short of an average yield. By the last advices from France it would appear that the government have lost no time in making the grain producing countries, and especially those of North America, aware that the supply in France will fall short to the extent of one tenth of the usual demand, and that to this extent at least, France must depend upon the foreign produce for a supply. The Paris *Moniteur*, in an official article, states that the deficiency in the wheat harvest is estimated at seven millions of hectolitres, which is equal to about twenty millions of Bushels. In the North of Europe the harvest has also been short, and in the Principalities and the South and East of Europe it has been obstructed by the war. In Canada and in the United States the harvest, on the other hand, has been splendid, and it is estimated that full fifty millions of bushels of surplus wheat are available for exportation. The government of France, casting aside all idea of dealing with this great question by artificial means, and adopting in the exigency the bold maxims of free trade, have made known, under the authority of the Ministers of Commerce and of the Interior, that between the present period and the month of May, 1856, France will furnish a ready market for full one half of the surplus wheat raised in Canada and the States. That she will throw open her ports to the end of the year 1856 for the reception of all alimentary substances free of duty, and that she will facilitate their transfer to the interior, over railroad and canal, which the government control, so as to encourage purchasers and importations, and to equalize the price of grain throughout the country, and finally that she will ensure to the foreign grower and exporter the fullest freedom in his transactions, so that his produce, if sent thither, may find an immediate market.

This is unquestionably good news for the Canadian Farmer, and he should prepare to make the most of it, as his astute cousin over the border will assuredly do. The next best thing to having good crops, is to have good and accessible markets. For the year ensuing the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, St. Malo, Havre, Bourdeaux, and Marseilles, and the entire frontier of France will be as free for Canadian cereals as any of the ports on our own lakes or rivers. For the ensuing year at least our farmers will have reciprocity with France as freely as they have it now with the United States, in as far as the great staple growth of our country is concerned. But this is not all, Germany must follow suit, and open her ports as freely

to our produce, or she may find, under the pressure of want, her people more difficult to govern than she now finds them. And the markets of Europe once opened to us, will not again easily be closed.

Thus then the political condition of Europe, and the partial failure of the harvest, will give us immediate access to the markets of the old world, and enable us to purchase in return and under favourable circumstances, the wines and cottons, and woollens and silks of Continental Europe. France may now if she pleases encourage direct commercial intercourse with Canada, and may bind us to her by the strong band of reciprocal interest. By our rivers and railroads we can send her, without stint, the food she needs, and receive in return the produce she can so well spare. Before another winter passes over, the report of M. De Belveze will appear; our great facilities for international communication will be shown. The Paris Exposition of Canadian Products, and the labours of our Essayists will have borne fruit, and ere long the French and the Canadian ports will bear evidences in our improved commerce and additional markets, of the great results that may be achieved.

Let our farmers then be on the alert, let them take the earliest possible means of sending their surplus produce to the new market provided for them. Let them bear in mind if the war continues, as in all human probability it will, that the new world must also continue to be the granary of the old, and that Canada, if she does her part nobly and well, will be advantaged more than any other by the rapid and permanent development of her agriculture and her commerce, and by the influx of valuable settlers, and the cultivation of her unreclaimed lands.

We extract the following from the Paris Correspondence of the London *Times* :—

The government has most fairly and frankly admitted that there is a deficiency in the harvest to the extent of seven millions of hectolitres of wheat to replace which there must be purchases made abroad. France will probably have to expend something like five millions sterling on foreign corn. Its exportation is forbidden, and the temporary law by which the ports are open for food of all descriptions is prolonged to the end of next year. In order to alleviate the distress occasioned by dear provisions, public works will be kept up, and industry encouraged by all possible means.

The *Moniteur* yesterday published an official article which deserves attention from the frank acknowledgment it contains of the extreme importance of the subject, and from the sound principles of political economy to which it pays a somewhat tardy homage. About two years ago, upon the occurrence of the deficient harvest of 1853, the French government adopted a different system, and it may be in the recollection of some of our readers that we protested at that time with some warmth against the absurdity of con-

denning the bakers of Paris to a fixed legal price, which was acknowledged to be below the cost price of the article, while the municipal funds of the city of Paris were to indemnify the bakers for this sacrifice.

The plan was, however, tried, and the citizens of Paris continued to eat cheap bread during a period of scarcity at the expense of the corporation, or rather at their own expense, since the loss had to be supplied by some other form of taxation. We know not how long the experiment lasted but we are happy to find that it is not to be renewed; and the *Moniteur* now lays down with authority the principles for which we contended on the former occasion. The public in France are told that all artificial attempts to lower the price of corn, or to establish a maximum of value, can only be attended with absurd and injurious results, and that confidence in the freedom of exchanges is the only basis of commercial prosperity and consequently of abundance.

The deficiency in the wheat harvest of France is estimated at about 7,000,000 hectolitres, or rather more than 2,000,000 quarters. The question is, from what source can this quantity of grain be most conveniently supplied; but as the *Moniteur* justly observes, in order that foreign supplies should be introduced into the country, it is necessary that the price should be and remain high. In the north of Europe the harvest has been short, and the corn trade with the most productive corn districts of the south and east is obstructed by the war. But the American harvest has been splendid; an unusual great breadth of land has been under wheat this year, and the crops have been successfully got in. The available surplus of wheat is estimated at about 5,000,000 quarters from the United States and Canada—a quantity which is more than twice sufficient to cover twice the alleged deficiency in France. Of this quantity it is stated that about half will be shipped for Europe between first of September and the 1st of May; and we have reasons to believe that very large orders have already been transmitted to the other side of the Atlantic for the French market.

THE UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT COBOURG.

The Exhibition took place according to announcement, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th October. The occurrence of the autumnal equinox at an early period this year—and a succession of cold, wet, and wintry weather, interfered to a very considerable extent with the attendance at the Exhibition, and caused great numbers who came from a distance to leave at the close of the third day. On the fourth day the weather was more favorable, and as His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Head were present, and as the Exhibition was crowded with visitors from Cobourg and its vicinity, the departure of those who came from a distance was not so strongly felt. We give the report at some length with the aid of the Upper Canada Journals.

The Show was arranged upon a rising spot of ground beautifully situated overlooking Lake Ontario, fringed on one side by forest with the variegated hues of Autumn curling

the landscape, and on the other commanding a view of the picturesque town of Cobourg, with the beautifully wooded heights which form an appropriate background to the picture. The grounds were arranged very much after the manner of the Exhibition grounds at Quebec in 1854, and the excellent arrangements of the Lower Canada Show were copied in many particulars. A Floral Temple occupied the centre and was surrounded with a large number of minor tents and booths, the pens for the animals being built around the fence. The offices of the Association were near the entrance gate, and here David Christie, Esq., M.P.P., the Chairman, R. L. Denison, Esq., the Treasurer, and Professor Buckland, the Secretary, had offices. The entrance was surrounded by a green arch with the word *WELCOME* erected in honor of the Governor General, but equally applicable to all who visited the Exhibition.

On entering the ground, and making a tour of inspection around the pens it was seen that the show of cattle was remarkably fine, there being a larger number of exhibitors than usual. In truth, the quantity of good cattle in the country is now so great that it is necessary to erect new standards of excellence. Formerly, when pure breeds were scarce, anything in the shape of a Durham would pass muster; now farmers begin to draw strong distinctions between the various bloods coming under that designation. Another proof of the general distribution of imported stock is to be found in the fact that no grade cows are now exhibited except they have so much pure blood in their veins as to make them rank almost with the thorough breeds. The Durham stock still continues the favorite in Canada, although there are many adherents of the Ayrshires, the Herefords and the Devons, who are backing their opinions by importing and breeding. A few years ago, the Devons were hardly known in the Province, yet here there are many fine lots from various parts of the country. Mr. Lock, of Yarmouth, shows a large herd of this breed, and finds a ready sale for them at high prices. Mr. Wollender, of Simcoe, Co., Norfolk, Mr. Tye, of Wilnot, Mr. Ferris, of Down, were also exhibitors, besides others. This stock thrives better on light pasture than the Durham, and, although not producing so much weight, in many cases is quite as profitable as the other. The Herefords were also more numerous than usual, and their quality was excellent. For many years, this breed has been preferred at the Smithfield market for its beef. In Ayrshires, however, the improvement was, perhaps, more marked than in any other breed. The County Society of Montreal, Mr. R. L. Denison, of Toronto, Mr. John Boyce, of Amherst Island, Mr. Wright, of Cobourg, Mr. Paterson, of Streetsville, Mr. Ewart, of Dundas, and others, showed capital animals. The black Galloway cattle, some of which were exhibited last year, for the first time, by Mr. Graham, of Vaughan, were represented here by the herds of Mr. William Roddick, and Messrs. Miller, of Markham and Pickering. They are held in great esteem in London and Liverpool for the prime quality of their flesh. Of fat cattle, the quantity was greater than usual, and the quality excellent. George

Elliot, of Clarke, showed four Durham steers, bred by Mr. Walton, of Peterborough, which could not be excelled anywhere; and Kirkwood & Lawrie, of Hamilton, had a pair of matched animals got by Mr. Christie's bull, Prince Albert, which were almost equally good. Altogether, the show of cattle gives marked evidence of improvement. Very soon, Canadian beef and dairy products will take their place in the same rank as the English; and our grazing farmers will receive a return from their animals which they could never have expected from the miserables which they are fast exchanging for the better breeds of Great Britain.

The show of Sheep is not so great this year at Cobourg as it was last year at London, but in quality there is nearly as great an improvement within a few years in this department as in the cattle. Until now, an imported sheep was so much better than the ordinary animal, that no very close enquiries were made into their particular excellencies. Now, however, every so-called Leicester is closely scanned, to see whether it is purely bred. Mr. Gordon, of Paris, has imported, during the past year, some animals from the flock of Mr. Sanday, of the Home-farm, Nottinghamshire, of the breed of Mr. Douglas, of Athelstamford, East Lothian, which are considered, by many, superior to anything hitherto brought into Canada. Mr. Stone, of Guelph, also exhibited some improved Cotswolds, called "New Oxford," which were very much admired. Of Southdowns, so much esteemed for their delicate flesh, Mr. Gordon, of Paris, showed some fine specimens, also recently imported; and Mr. Spence, of Whitby, excelled in the same breed. A single pen of Cheviots were shown.

The show of horses was remarkably fine. The number of matched teams dashing round the course marked out for them was large, and of all sorts of carriage and riding horses there was a much better display than usual. There was no lack, however, of agricultural horses of the old breeds—plenty of Clydes and Messengers and King Alfreds. The matched farm horses were not so numerous, but Mr. Simpson, of Bowmauville, and Mr. Henry Elliott, of Darlington, showed two very fine spans.

Of pigs and poultry there was nothing remarkable to note.

In the department of Agricultural Implements the display was highly creditable, the Show of 1855 being superior, it was generally thought, to any of its predecessors; and it was natural that it should be so, for in this department in a greater degree than in any other, competition is stimulated by the certainty that the manufacturers, whose implements carry off the palm of excellence, will be rewarded by an immediate influx of orders for the articles they produce. Especially is this the case in Canada, where the price of labour is very high, and every intelligent farmer confidently knows it to be his interest to be possessed of the most effective machines, those which will most economize time and human labour. A large number of ploughs were exhibited. J. J. Jeffrey, Montreal, exhibited the one that gained the first prize at the recent Lower Canada Provincial Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, being adjudged superior to Mr. Patterson's, which had been sent by the Committee to the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Bingham, Norwich, Canada West, exhibited a plough of superior construction, the same as one sent to the Paris Exhibition. Not anticipating the actual trial of ploughs which took

place at Paris, the specimen sent by Mr. Bingham was not painted, but even in this state it did as much work as any of the other Canadian ploughs. When fit for work his plough appears to us capable of excelling all others. It was tried recently at a Ploughing Match at Paris, Canada West, and found of easier draft than thirteen others of various sorts, including a Scotch one of the most modern construction. The mould board is so constructed as to raise and throw over the furrow, with the least possible friction. Mr. Bingham has taken out a patent for his invention. Mr. Threlkeld of St. Thomas, showed an excellent plough, which is perhaps more largely manufactured than any other in Canada, twelve workshops being employed in their construction in various places. Among the other exhibitors of ploughs more or less excellent, were Messrs. E. McLernan, Trafalgar, E. Madelard, Brantford, E. McSherry, St. Davids, G. Ley, Scarborough, Jas. Bates, Cobourg, Helms & Crossen, Cobourg Cultivators were exhibited by Mr. Bruce, of Glenmorris, Dumfries; Mr. Jeffrey, Montreal, and others. Among the articles which excited most interest, was a model of a self-setting, self-gigging, and self-governing steam saw-mill, invented by Mr. A. B. Kent, and manufactured by H. A. Massey & Co., Newcastle. A miniature boiler gave motion to the machinery of the model, and during the time we looked on, it wrought so well, that we readily gave credence to Mr. Kent's statement, that if the log previously slabb'd was placed in the gig, the man in charge, having set the mill to work, might go to sleep, knowing that the machine would go on till it cut up the whole log into boards, and would stop of itself when it had done, and blow a whistle to wake him up to put on the next one! Messrs. Massey, exhibited several other useful articles, constructed on an improved plan. Among these was a wood sawing-machine, invented by Mr. R. Mite, made to cut up logs of almost any thickness into the lengths required for fire-wood. Messrs. Massey had also on the ground a combined mowing and reaping machine, on the principle of Manny's, which took the prize at the Paris Exhibition; also, a Brobdignagian thrashing machine, with a most efficient apparatus for carrying off the straw, and leaving the wheat almost in a state fit for market. Mr. Massey's business carried on in Newcastle is sufficiently extensive to give constant employment to from 30 to 50 men. Mr. G. N. Oill, St. Catharines, had an improved mowing machine, which attracted a good deal of attention, its chief peculiarity being that the weight of the gearing was thrown in the rear of the machine, instead of in its front, as in ordinary reapers; a proper equilibrium being thus better secured, the reaper of course goes more easily. The machine shown by Mr. Oill was also of a lighter make than ordinary, being wholly constructed of iron, excepting the tongue. Another peculiarity was an improvement in the teeth of the cutting apparatus, the under sides of which were made of a shape suitable for running smoothly over any obstruction that might be in the way. Mr. J. Helm, Jr., Port Hope, exhibited his post-hole borer, a metal roller, and a set of reaping machines, one of which was a combined reaper and mower. Among the other exhibitors of reapers were Haggert & Bros., Brantford, Horatio C. N. Jonstone, Toronto Township, John and Eli Shupe, St. George, B. F. Smith, Hamilton, and J. P. Billington, Dundas,

Haggert & Bros. sent a thrashing mill from their establishment. A self-raking reaper was shown by Palmer and Williams, Brockport, N. Y. M. Charnock was present with his tile-making machine, which he brought to this country two years ago. A considerable number were around him during the day listening to his explanations of its *modus operandi*. A lot of mowing cradles was shown by J. Drummond & Co., Kingston—also a set of shovels and hayforks. Messrs. Chappell, Whiteside and Barrett, of Bridgeport, New York, exhibited an improved grain drill. Another (for sowing wheat) was shown by Mr. Henry Adams, Township of Hope, copied from an English invention with some modifications. It is so made that the sowers, on meeting with an obstruction, jump up and pass over it. Helms & Crossen exhibited one of Mr. J. S. Fell's seed sowers, patented in July last, the firm just named having purchased the right of manufacturing it for Northumberland and neighbouring counties. This sower is adapted for different kinds of grain, grass, clover, and turnip seed. Daniel Wilcox, Saultfleet, exhibited Wm. Nixon's patent seed drill or barrow, being a turnip, corn, and potatoe sower combined. Of harrows, but few sets were shown, and in these so far as we were made aware, there was nothing calling for special notice. Wm. Niblock, Elizabethtown, C. W., had on the ground an ingenious horse-rake, operated by the foot of the driver. It has been used by a number of farmers, and the only objection taken to it is that the teeth are liable to be broken, on coming into contact with roots. Stones of moderate size they will throw to one side. Among the fanners, separators, &c., one of the most noticeable articles was the rolling screen fanning mill, patented by R. Lossing. The patentee claims for it that it works like a churn on all kinds of grain, either screening or not, and at the same separating all kinds of grass seeds, &c., by themselves. If it completely accomplishes this object, it must be very valuable to farmers desirous of clearing their farms of all sorts of weeds. Among the other exhibitors of these articles we observed Manville, Seton & Co., London; A. B. Childs, Rochester; and W. Mackenzie, Williamsburg, Dundas County. A turnip drilling machine was shown by Emanuel Rockey, Yarmouth, near Port Stanley. We observed several styles of washing machines. One was shown by D. Sellock, Prescott, constructed on the principles of beating the clothes with a set of artificial wooden knuckles, attached to a rotating circular cover. A second, invented by Mr. Panting, Markham, and patented by A. Anderson, bore a close and striking resemblance to a baby jumper, a number of small wooden cylinders being fixed to the under side of the jumper by elastic wires, to do the work that was formerly to be performed by the hands of the washerwoman. Mr. Sellock also exhibited a churn. A cheese-press, wrought by the hand, and having great leverage power, without rendering necessary the exertion of much muscle, seemed well adapted to the end intended, but we did not learn the exhibitor's name. It will probably be found in the prize-list, to be published to-morrow. Among other articles in this department deserving notice are Brown's patent straw cutter from Brantford, and Samuelson's patent turnip cutter. E. D. Hallock, Rochester, sent a portable saw mill, with cross-saw. Farm wagons were exhibited by James Kinney, Galt;

T. Brown, Bowmanville, &c., Charles Petch, Orono, exhibited his spoke dressing machine, for which he obtained a patent in March last. A pair of them, he states, will dress 2,500 spokes per day.

The Rochester Agricultural Implement makers were out, as usual, in full force, Messrs. Rapalje & Co., had a booth to themselves, but it is unnecessary to go over all the well made machines they exhibited, from which a farmer could furnish himself with a complete set of implements. In this department we think it only necessary to mention a "bran duster," exhibited by G. R. Bradford of Rochester, the office of which is to separate the flour from the bran more completely than is generally done in ordinary mills. Of cabinet ware some good specimens were shown—the best, rather curiously, coming from small towns and villages, where it would not naturally be expected that this business would be carried on with so much enterprise as in large cities. Joseph Stieb, Palerno, Trafalgar township, exhibited an exceedingly handsome and well finished side-board, also a secretary and book-case, &c. Furniture of equal merit was shown by Thomas Fuller & Co., Oslawa, comprising a bedstead, stuffed chairs, and an elaborately wrought couch. Mr. Fuller has a constant demand, quite equal to the amount of work he is able to turn out of his establishment, some of his orders coming as far as from Hamilton. Edward Hurley, Peterboro', exhibited, besides other articles of furniture a bedstead fitted together by a novel mode, the screw and "key" being dispensed with, and the same object attained by a spring. W. F. Russell, Port Hope, showed a lot of handsome furniture. Jonathan Sailsbury, Cobourg, exhibited a side board. Neither Toronto, Hamilton, nor Kingston, so far as we observed, furnished anything to the department of furniture proper. Pianos of Canadian manufacture were entered for the prize by W. Matthews, Hamilton, and Seebold, Manby & Co., Montreal. The latter firm only commenced last spring to manufacture pianos themselves. Four very superior pianos were sent from the establishment of Frederick Star, Rochester. They could not be entered for the prizes, which were confined to articles of Canadian manufacture, but Mr. Star's chief object in sending them across was to obtain, if possible, an extension of his business to this side of the lake. Good melodeons were sent by the Rochester branch of the firm of George A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, who, if their agent is to be believed, have turned out 16,000 instruments in the course of ten years. There was a good show of pleasure carriages. Messrs. Owen and Wood, Toronto, had a very elegant double close carriage, and R. A. Goodenough exhibited a light pleasure carriage, which had a good many admirers from the same establishment. W. & J. McBride, London, A. E. Munson, Cobourg, Holmes & Abbey, Toronto, (Patent of T. Murgatroyd), Williams & Cooper, Hamilton, J. P. Prongney, Hamilton, and Mr. Todd, Galt, also exhibited good specimens of carriage building, the comparative merits of which were of course variously estimated, according to the varying tests of those who pronounced an opinion on them.

One of the transcripts of the central tent was devoted to the departments of leather and furs, and manufactures in metals, &c. Among the exhibitors of leather, were John Macdonald, Hamilton, William Craig, Port Hope; well dressed morocco, H. Wilkinson, Brantford;

sheep skins, John Mather, Port Hope, James Hall, Peterboro, and Jacob Squire, Jordan. The collection included some good specimens of Morocco. In Mr Squire's lot, was a piece of upper leather, measuring 60 square feet, prepared out of one hide by J Matlock. Among the specimens of bootmakers' work, we noticed some well-finished and handsome looking articles sent by Mr. J. Gemmell, of Toronto. Thomas Morrow, Cobourg, exhibited a trunk and a fine set of pleasure harness; John McVenn, Galt, a trunk; W Thompson, Whitby, a saddle, showing a great deal of work, and Mr Wilton, Kingston, a complete set of harness. The display of cloths was poor, and that of furs not much, if any better. Domenico Chisack was the only exhibitor of the common (castor) hat, of which he showed the latest fashionable styles the English, American, and "most appreciated French." Frazier & McLeod, Cobourg, furnished a dress suit, got up with exquisite taste, occupying a prominent position in glass case in one corner of the transept, it attracted the eyes of many connoisseurs. Thomas Carson, Cobourg, showed a set of hemp cordage, got up in a very creditable style. For the prize to be awarded for the best assortment of edge-tools, R Holt & Co, Dundas, made a good appearance, although their collection was greatly inferior to that of Mr Date, Galt, shown at London, last year, and sent to the Paris Exposition. J P Millener & Co exhibited a lot of axes from the Kingston Penitentiary. J Flint, Hamilton, showed a fine case of saws. Mr. Flint is originally from Sheffield, but for some years was in business in Rochester, and commenced in Hamilton last July; he employs 13 men, who are kept fully employed. Helms & Crasden, Cobourg, exhibited a vertical saw. Ramore & Co, Galt, sent a filter—an elegant looking article, intended for use in railway cars, hotels and other public places. Messrs J & J Taylor, Toronto, had on view two specimens of their fire-proof safes; also iron bedsteads, and two elaborately constructed bank locks, seemingly beyond human power to pick, made on the principle of Hall's patent, which gained the prize at the World's Exhibition in 1851. Messrs Taylor, who have recently commenced business in Toronto, have orders enough to keep all the hands they have, about fifteen workmen, constantly employed. Some patent pails were shown by A Dana, Belleville. Balance scales were exhibited by C Wilson, Toronto scale factory, Smart & Ross, Brockville, and Noyes & Matthews, Hamilton. The last named firm have only been about eight months in business in Hamilton. We noticed also in this department Mr Ruffan's patent system of ventilating buildings, and a set of wash-stands, baths, &c., finished in the most complete style from the establishment of George Harding, practical plumber, Toronto.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE
UPPER CANADA EXHIBITION.

The following was the address of Mr. David Christie, the President:—
FARMERS OF CANADA.—

I approach the usual duty of addressing you with diffidence, when I call to mind the many distinguished persons who have preceded me as Presidents of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

On any occasion it is deeply interesting to witness so large an assemblage of earnest and intelligent men congregated for the purpose of operating in the glorious work of moral and social improvement. In the midst of much that is debasing and degrading it is delightful to know that there are times when the traces of God's own image in man lead him to exult in doing good; when animosity, national prejudice, and bitter party spirit, all having been laid aside, he rejoices in advancing the best interests of his species, and hastening the time, when men "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

We claim this position of patriotism and benevolence for the annual gatherings of the Agricultural Association. Save Christianity there is no civilizer so potent as an enlightened system of husbandry. There is no more reliable criterion of the status of moral and intellectual culture in any nation, than a high agricultural improvement. If you point to any place where the blessings of liberty and peace are best understood and most perfectly enjoyed, there you mark a country whose yeomanry are men of understanding, and high principle. A sure consequence of this state of things is national prosperity and wealth. No where in the wide-world can prosperity be found attending an ignorant and indolent people.

We think we can mark in each succeeding exhibition unmistakable proofs of the rapid progress which Canada is making in the social scale. But much evidence is not confined to our Provincial Exhibitions. At the Industrial Exhibitions of London, New York, and Paris, those great milestones in the pathway of the world's progress, the word "Canada" is broadly marked.

At these feasts of in-gathering and first-fruits let us not forget deep gratitude to the Giver of all good. While other countries have been the seat of war, pestilence and famine, we have been dwelling safely, in the cultivation of our fields, and general agricultural improvement. And together with the gracious dispensation of His providence to us, "He has crowned the year with His goodness and His paths have dropped fatness," causing man and beast to rejoice in abundance.

Since our last meeting, the bonds of amity and peace between the United States and Canada, have been strengthened by a relaxation of their and our revenue laws. The Reciprocity Act has been, and will be, of great service to them, and to us. In the race of commercial importance the farmers of America have an important place. The removal of absurd and injurious restrictions on the freedom of trade, cannot fail to exert a very beneficial influence on their material wealth and progress. Those who consume our surplus produce also, have direct benefit in the facility of access to our market, now afforded to them. For this boon, the farmers

of Canada are largely indebted to the unwearied exertions of the Hon. Mr. Merritt.

While congratulating ourselves on the rapid strides which Canada is making, I am anxious to press on your attention the subject of Agricultural Education, as the great instrument of promoting our prosperity. This may seem a work of supererogation. Men generally assent to the proposition that "Knowledge is Power;" yet it is a fact that Agriculturists, as a body, do not act on this principle; I mean in so far as regards the Science of Agriculture. Many strange notions exist in reference to it, and so very much is it neglected, that the language of the old Roman author seems almost applicable to our own time and country—"Nothing," he says, "equals my surprise when I consider that while those who desire to learn to speak well select an orator whose eloquence may serve them as a model; while those who are anxious to dance, or become good musicians, employ a dancing or music master, in order to make the best progress under his instructions, the most important science, next to that of wisdom, has neither pupils nor teachers. I have seen schools established for teaching rhetoric, geometry, music, dancing, &c., and yet I have never seen a master to teach Agriculture, nor a pupil to learn it." It is a very common opinion that education unfits men for labor, and that the only man who will assiduously persevere in it, is the ignorant and illiterate. This is a very absurd idea.—When you set an ignorant man to do a piece of work, if he obeys you it is from the mere habit of obedience to precept. Now this habit cannot ensure a proper performance of the duty required. Your only security is in the intelligence which the man can bring to bear on his task. He must understand the "how and why" of the process, or his efforts might be misdirected. The really intelligent man, should his moral faculty be in exercise, will do his work from a conviction that it is reasonable that it should be done in the way pointed out. Nothing can be more pernicious in practice than this false estimate of the effect of education. The mass of Canadian farmers till their own land, and the labor is chiefly performed by their own families. Should they train their families on the principle that labor and education are incompatible, how fearful would soon be the result as respects our social and industrial position? Fortunately, the youth of Canada are enjoying the blessings of a Common School system, which is the glory of our land, and the honor and pillar of the State. They cannot, therefore be illiterate. But they do not receive that kind of education which will fit them for the proper exercise of the profession of Agriculture. Here lies the whole cause of the difficulty. Many farmers give their sons a liberal education, expecting that, when they shall have gone through their course of instruction, they will return to agricultural pursuits. In the majority of cases the young men go to other professions,

much to the chagrin of their parents, who at once conclude on sending no more of their sons to get a liberal education.—Their neighbours influenced by their opinions, follow their example. They never once attribute the effect to its proper cause, namely, that they gave their sons that kind of education which excited a taste for, and qualified them for practising other pursuits than that of Agriculture. Would it be reasonable for a parent who had bound his son to serve an apprenticeship to a shoemaker to expect that, that at the end of his term, he would turn his attention to blacksmithing, and at once be proficient in it? So with any other trade. And as it is impossible to gain proficiency in any undertaking, without the preparatory processes necessary to give that proficiency, so it is in reference to agriculture. Another cause of many of our youth engaging in other professions is the low estimate which is formed of the dignity of labour. This is producing a most vicious state of feeling. A sort of silky sentimentality, vanity, conceit, and folly, drive numbers of young men to other occupations. They seem to think that no one has any claim to respectability, or can hope to rise in the world, unless he be a physician, merchant, lawyer, &c. They draw vivid pictures of the success which shall attend their path through life, and of the ease and comfort which they shall enjoy when emancipated from what they consider the toil and drudgery of a farmer's life. They crowd into our towns and cities, where many of them exchange purity of life and manners and a noble profession for vice, dissipation, and disappointment, and, too often, a miserable end. This state of feeling prevails to an alarming extent, and must be promptly and vigorously met, or the sun of our prosperity will be obscured. Where, then, is the remedy? The work must begin with yourselves. You have, by your apathy, sanctioned the degradation of your profession. You have permitted other men to form a low estimate of it, and to usurp that position which in common with them you should occupy. What secular pursuit is superior to yours, either in point of honour or usefulness; yet, by many, it is not so deemed. I have heard men, from whose education better things might have been expected, talk contemptuously of the men who wear home-spun. Make the frieze coats respected. Don't think and say that labour and education are incompatible. Teach your young men that they ought to be associated. Give your sons not merely good common school instruction but a liberal and thoroughly scientific Agricultural education. And, when they shall have finished this curriculum, instead of looking for them in the crowded city, engaged in other avocations, you will find them beside you, attached to your own honourable calling, aiding you with enlightened counsel, and comforting you in the evening of life. Do men in any other walk of life, treat their professions disrespectfully? Are

they not all eager to bring the light of science to bear on them. Is it less necessary for yours. Nothing is hazarded by asserting that its aid is becoming absolutely indispensable. It is true that we have got on to some extent without much scientific knowledge, but the time is at hand when a different course must be pursued. The old system does well enough while the large deposits of organic matter last. With a virgin soil and abundance of vegetable manure, there is little difficulty in raising abundant crops. This stock is nearly exhausted, and other modes of cultivation are needed. Professor Johnston who visited Canada some years ago adverts to this subject in a way which ought to rouse us to action. Although the picture he has drawn may be too highly colored, yet there is so much truth in the reference I am induced to quote it:—"As to the condition of agriculture, as an art of life, it cannot be denied that in this region, as a whole, it is in primitive condition. In relation to English markets, therefore, and the prospects and profits of the British farmer, my persuasion is, that year by year, our transatlantic cousins will become less and less able, except in extraordinary seasons, to send large supplies, of wheat to our island ports. And when the virgin freshness shall have been rubbed off their new lands, they will be unable, with their present knowledge and methods, to send wheat to the British market so cheap as the more skillful farmers of Great Britain and Ireland can do. If any one less familiar with practical agriculture, doubt that such must be the final effect of the exhausting system, now followed on all the lands of North America, I need only inform him that the celebrated Lothian farmers, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, who carry all the crops on their land, as the North American farmers now do, return, on an average, ten tons of well rotted manure every year to each acre, while the American farmer returns nothing."

Such is the estimate of our position and prospects, formed by one who is well qualified to judge, and our own experience will soon attest its truth. The question now is, shall Canada maintain and advance her status, or shall she retrograde? There is not a man here who does not respond "we shall not be second in degree to any farmers in the world, and our country shall be as prosperous as theirs."

I would not be understood as wishing to undervalue in the least degree the labors of the early settler. His tools and privations are written, indelibly, on the page of his country's history. I have not lived 22 years in Canada without knowing something of them, or being unable to appreciate them. When I look around me and see so many venerable men, whose grey hairs gather to the olden time, the imagination can portray very different scenes from those which now meet our view. There are those here who can look back to the time when the only

building on the place where Cobourg now stands, was the old bakehouse, where supplies of bread were obtained by the few seafaring men who crept along the coast, with their scanty cargoes of merchandise or military stores. In those days there were none of the floating palaces which now minister to the ease and comfort of travellers. But if discovery and progression have been rapid, it is because the first steps were taken so securely by the "Pioneers." The solitary axe in the wilderness seemed but a hopeless instrumentality, but it was a sure precursor of our present prosperity. The jaded ox-team of the early settler, winding its way through the almost trackless forest, like a forlorn hope, was an earnest that to-day the Iron-horse should with gigantic strength, and with almost the speed of lightning, dash along to the remotest part of the province.

To return to the subject of agricultural education. It has been already hinted that for the learned professions, thorough training is imperative. This is also the case with every trade. A man is not deemed competent to make a coat or a shoe, who has not served an apprenticeship of several years. Yet men are expected to manage farms who are mere tyros in experience, and in great measure ignorant of the science of agriculture. If the next generation of farmers could be well educated in their profession, it is almost impossible to estimate the vast change which would take place in the world's progress. What is urged is, Education, in the true and proper sense of the term, namely, the thorough training of the mind with a special reference to the practice of Agriculture. It includes the theory and practice of the profession, neither separately, but both combined. Theory alone cannot make a man a good farmer. In order either to do work well, or to be fitted to direct others in the performance of it, a farmer ought with his own hands to have gone through the process. A young man, when commencing his course, should begin at the rudiments, and progress step by step to its completion; doing with his own hands, daily, the labour in each department. But together with the correct practice of farming, he must call in the aid of science in order to make him a good farmer. Science must assist him by telling what sustenance each kind of crop requires, whether it be organic or inorganic, and from a careful analysis of the soil, whether such substances be among its component parts, and in the necessary proportions. No amount of merely practical skill can in all cases indicate this; science alone can determine it. How often is the merely practical man bitterly disappointed when, after preparing a field in his usual way, he finds that the crop falls far short of his expectations. Such failures cannot be accounted for by any incidental and obvious causes; there is the want of something to complete the amount and kind of food necessary for the crop, but he can't tell what

that *something* is. Here science must aid him, or he will be left to grope in the darkness and mist of uncertainty. We may learn much from the book of experience, but its teachings are *vague and uncertain*, unless we are somewhat acquainted with the laws which regulate the universe. A physician practising his profession in ignorance of general principles, and trusting to his experience, might avoid doing much mischief in ordinary cases, but in those of complexity and peril, he would be completely at sea and utterly helpless. The like case is that of the farmer who has no scientific knowledge. He may indeed wish to read correctly the laws of the practical world, but this he cannot do accurately without science. This is the difference between the empirical and the scientific physiologist. The empiric is contented with observing and recording the resulting fact, while the scientific physiologist must ascertain the manner in which physiological laws operate. The attention of the one is directed to results in the improvement of his art, and that of the other to the enlargement of his stock of knowledge. There is a strong tendency in those two methods to combine and unite in one grand result. That they do so combine is unquestionably true. All science is true, and the results of the operation of the great principles which it teaches must be exactly in accordance with it. Now, the object of the science of Agriculture is, to construct a scheme of knowledge which shall not only explain results, but be a guide to the evolution of correct systematic practice. This identity of result is not merely important as respects the discoverers and improvers, but to man as man, elevating him morally and intellectually, and providing largely for his temporal wants.

It is often painful to witness the apathy which exists in reference to the acquisition of agricultural knowledge. Worse than this is the hostility of many good practical men to what they term "Book-farming." They seem to have an instinctive horror of all knowledge but that which is acquired by themselves in their own sphere of observation. And they have no idea of imparting the benefit of their experience to others. They selfishly forget, that they have learned something, of which at the outset of their career, they were ignorant. They say that they had to acquire their stock of knowledge from experience through life, and it is only fair that others should go through the same ordeal. Hint to them that even they might be benefited by the experience of others, and they will tell you that they know all about farming, that they don't believe in discovery and progression. "No doubt they are the people and wisdom will die with them." Such men are the exception. The farmers of Canada as a class are intelligent, and desirous to keep pace with the age. They see other professions advancing rapidly; they feel that this is an age of progress, and that the farmer who willfully shuts his eyes

on the light of day, is of all men the most criminally ignorant, because he does what he can to degrade and impair the usefulness of a profession which supplies not only the elements of existence to every human being, but furnishes materials for many other pursuits.

Having thus stated that a liberal and scientific education ought to be the portion of every farmer who wishes to excel in his profession, the remaining point to be glanced at, is the instrumentality by which it is to be obtained. And I wish now more particularly to direct your attention to the means for educating the rising generation. A considerable part of the training of every young farmer in early life, indeed the greater part of it must be got at home. Every farmer can teach his son a great deal of the practice, and some, a part of the science of the profession of agriculture. But however well qualified many are to give instructions and to avail themselves of their leisure hours to impart it, yet, unaided by public instruction, the mind cannot be fully developed in the science. However good private tuition is, yet it is an acknowledged fact, that apart from public instruction, it fails to produce a well developed mind and character. The experience of men in all ages has been that the work of giving instruction can only be well done by those whose special business it is. It is the only rational and effective plan, and we have an institution of the kind. In University College, there is an Agricultural Professorship, and connected with it an Experimental Farm. As you are aware our worthy Secretary Mr. Buckland is Professor of Agriculture. He combines those qualities which are necessary for his position; he has not only scientific attainments of a high order, but he has been long a practical farmer. He teaches the History, Science and Practice of Agriculture. The Professors of Chemistry, Natural History (including Botany and Entomology) Geology and Mineralogy give special Lectures on those branches of Scientific Agriculture which belong to their respective departments. As an incentive to Students, the Senate of the University have erected *Five* Scholarships in Agriculture, of the value of £30 per annum each. Professor Buckland, in order as much as possible to suit the convenience of young farmers who cannot spare their whole time, has very considerably fixed the commencement of his course in November. It ends in March. Young men can thus be absent from home for instruction during that portion of the year when they can best spare the time. It is to be regretted that this most important institution has not been patronized as it should have been. Comparatively few have availed themselves of the advantages thus offered—While the Agricultural Schools of Cirencester, Edinburgh and Templemoyle in Great Britain, of Grignon and Roville in France, of Hohenheim Morglin in Germany, of Hotteck in Flauders, and Hofwyl in Switzerland have their

crowds of eager students, our Canadian School of Agriculture is almost tenantless. This ought not so to be. Unless we rouse to action, we shall fall far behind in the race of Agricultural improvement. In a country where Agricultural Societies are so much appreciated and so liberally supported, why is it that we pay so little attention to the acquisition of that kind of knowledge which is their mainspring, and which more than anything else will contribute to the improvement and wealth of Canada. Let us do our duty in this matter; the interests of the country demand it.

Gentlemen, I have thus gone at length into a subject which is of the highest importance. It has been the principal topic of my address. But I am unwilling to conclude without making a few remarks on the cultivation of wheat, the great staple of the country.

Our mode of farming differs essentially from that now pursued in Britain. We have no course of rotation of crops which is generally practised. Their system is the four years' course—turnips, barley or oats, clover and wheat. Summer fallowing is seldom resorted to, as it is considered that the land can be sufficiently freed from weeds and grass by the hoeing and working of the land required for the turnip crop. The farmers of Great Britain have no difficulty in raising abundant crops by this process, and the application of the various kinds of manure. There can be no doubt that, for them, their system is excellent and highly remunerative. Their method of tillage is:—After their wheat crop is harvested, the land is pared and ploughed. In spring, it is ploughed twice, and sometimes thrice, for turnips. In the next spring it is ploughed once, and sometimes twice, for barley; so that the sheep droppings may be mixed with the soil, and thus ensure an even crop. The third crop—clover—is sown with the barley or oats, and gives a year's rest to the teams, until the land is broken up with one ploughing, and sown with wheat, the fourth crop.

The great difficulty in the way of the introduction of this course into Canada, is, the turnip crop. It is not meant that its cultivation would not be productive of highly beneficial results, but that the amount of labour which is necessary for it is almost unobtainable in the present state of the country. The principal part of the labour is not in the preparation of the soil for sowing, but in the after tillage and harvesting. In England, there is no difficulty in procuring any number of labourers, at any given time, and at a moderate rate. Here, the case is entirely different. At some seasons, it is very difficult to get men; and the busy time with the turnip crop is during one of those seasons—namely, wheat harvest. In this climate, turnips ought not to be sown before the end of June; if sown sooner, they become dwarfish, and rot readily. We usually begin wheat harvest about the 17th July; so that, if the turnip crop be sown in the end of

June, the proper time for thinning and hoeing it would be during harvest, when, to attend to it, would be to neglect the wheat crop, and run the risk of losing it. Then, the plan of feeding them on the land, as in England, would not answer in Canada after the middle of November, as the severe frost would render it impossible for sheep to eat them. Neither could they be allowed to remain in the ground during winter, as the severity of the weather during that season would completely destroy them for food. To make the crop valuable, it would be necessary to house it, which would require a large amount of labour. Turnips can only be raised to advantage on a small scale, for winter food for cattle and sheep, not to the extent of the fourth part of the available land of every farmer. As a substitute Indian corn has been tried; still, it has the disadvantage of being a cereal—carrying off from the soil some of the same substances which constitute the food of other plants of the same class. In fact in the absence of root culture, it is a very difficult matter to have a proper system of husbandry. However, even a change of cereal crops is better than no change at all. The system of planting corn after wheat, then barley or oats, then clover, and afterwards wheat, is much practised in the United States and Canada. This course has been found to answer well. It would give, consecutively, one-fourth of the cultivated land on a farm for turnips, potatoes, corn, and peas; one-fourth for barley or oats; one-fourth for clover, and one-fourth for wheat. Were this plan pursued, and all the farmyard and artificial manures applied during the first year of the course, except gypsum on clover, I have no doubt that farming would be more lucrative than at present. All the crops would be more abundant, and there would be more system and regularity about the work of the farm than now prevails.

In the mode of tilling for wheat, the first and great point is to drain the land. In many places in Canada, the soil is so wet that wheat cannot be sown with even the probability of a fair return from it. A large portion of the land is of this character. The really first-rate wheat land in Canada, as in the State of New York, is limited in extent. I admit that a great deal of land is sown with wheat, but I do assert that the result fully bears out my opinion that in its present state, that is while wet and undrained, a great deal of land is sown with wheat which ought not to be sown, for it only results in failure and disappointment. The first step then is thorough draining where it is needed, on all land intended for the growth of wheat. Wheat must have dry soil or it cannot grow well. The Genesee country and other districts famed for the growth of wheat are dry. The soil in those places being gravelly, forms a permanent drain for superabundant moisture. It is gratifying to know that public attention is being directed to the subject of drainage and I gladly em-

brace the opportunity of urging its general adoption.

The next important point in the cultivation of wheat is deep tillage. The old furrow of six inches deep and nine wide won't do. The roots of the wheat plant must have no such obstruction as hard pan at the depth of seven or eight inches. The land ought to be turned to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches. The plan of turning a sleek painted furrow, may be very well as a piece of fancy work, but will not answer practical purposes. Change your rules at your plowing matches. For the narrow and shallow furrow substitute a wider and deeper one, carry the rule to your farms and you will find a vast difference in the produce per acre. Instead of breaking up your summer-fallows or clover sod with two horses, do it with three or four, or what is an excellent plough-team, a span of horses and a yoke of oxen.

A very essential matter is to clean the land thoroughly from grass and weeds. The great enemy to wheat is spear or couch grass, and it is a very difficult one to get rid of; if not checked it bids fair to take possession of our best wheat lands. In England it gives a great deal of trouble, and the wish to get rid of it, has led to various experiments. The old system of summer-fallowing, although partially successful, was found to be expensive and not so thorough in its effects as was desired; it cost a great deal of labor and did not do the work effectually. The best English farmers set it down as a system requiring double the number of teams necessary for the present improved mode. They discovered that the mere ploughing of land did not kill the grass, and that even four and six plowings did not eradicate it, that even after all that it still lived and infested the soil. They now act on the principle that to destroy speedily and effectually the vitality of a plant, it is necessary to cut off the communication between the roots and leaves, because no plant can long survive without coming into contact, above ground, with the atmosphere. They found that the ordinary plough, aided by any other implement, cannot effect this object.—In England they use what is termed the "paring plough," one kind of which, (Bentall's) cuts the ground to the depth of two or three inches, another (and I think the preferable one, Kilby's,) not merely pares, but turns over the ground.—After this paring process, the ground is plowed deeply; thus the grass is buried at a considerable depth, where it remains undisturbed, to serve as manure. In the Genesee country, as in other places in the U. S., a rather different plan is pursued, still the principle is the same. There the ground is pared and ploughed at the same time, by an admirable implement called the Michigan subsoil, or double mould plough. It consists of two ploughs, placed one before the other on the same beam. The forward one takes a furrow slice two or three inches deep, separating

the tops of the grass from the roots, and lays its slice in the bottom of the previous furrow; the hinder one follows, raising a furrow slice eight or nine inches deeper, which it lays on the slice cut by the forward mould-board. During the process of ploughing, the soil is broken and mellowed, so that the work of harrowing is afterwards easily and well done. The grass is so deeply buried, that harrowing or even light ploughing cannot afterwards bring it to the surface, to waste or grow again. Land ploughed with this plough, during the late wet season after laying without being harrowed for six or seven weeks, scarcely showed a blade of grass, while land in an adjoining field ploughed with an ordinary plough, and afterwards well harrowed, was quite green. The reason is obvious. Sod ploughed in the ordinary way sends grass through the seams of the furrows as soon as turned over. This growth spreads through the furrow-slice hindering the whole together. When cross-ploughed the sod is not rotted, but is turned over in square pieces, which can scarcely be shaken apart, thus the wheat is sown to struggle among sods and grass which grow again and choke the young plant. The practice of turning up again clover, which has been ploughed down for manure, is certainly not in keeping with the idea that in order to be of service, manure must not be much exposed to the action of the atmosphere. What good farmer would allow manure to lie bleaching on the surface of the ground? It is more sensible to cross-plough clover sod? How is it possible to get rid of couch grass when we plough half-rotten sod? The mode now pursued in the best wheat districts of New York is to plough down clover in the middle or end of June, with the double plough. The land is harrowed thoroughly soon after ploughing as soon after ploughing as possible. About the middle of July it is turned over to the depth of three inches with the "gang-plough" an implement with four small ploughs fastened to a beam resting on two wheels. It can be raised or lowered to the depth required, and is regulated by a pole to which the horses are attached. Unlike the cultivator, it turns effectually the whole surface of the ground over which it passes. It is drawn by three horses abreast. After the first working, should any grass appear, the land is again gone over with the "gang-plough." Before seeding it is harrowed well. The wheat is sometimes drilled or sown broadcast, and then covered with the "gang-plough." I have seen a great deal of land managed in this way during the present season in the State of New York, which, as a bed for wheat was far superior to summer-fallow which was ploughed three or four times. Specimens of the "double-mould" and "gang-ploughs" are on the show-ground. I would earnestly invite your attention to them as most valuable agricultural implements. No good farmers should be without them. Those which I use were

made by Mr. Williams of West Henrietta New York.

Gentlemen, I feel that I have trespassed long on your time and must conclude my Address. We have reason to feel proud of the Exhibition which has just closed: it has been inferior to none of its predecessors, and in some respects it has been superior to them all. From this we ought to take courage and resolve, in the spirit of this age of progress, that each succeeding exhibition excel all that have gone before it. This shall be what the world expects from us. Let us remember the honor, dignity, and usefulness of our profession; for in the language of Daniel Webster, "No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture. Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee-simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom, from the ground they plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. And, whatever else may be undervalued or overlooked, let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbours. But without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he gives up the chase, and fixes himself in some place and seeks a living from the earth he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

The President having finished reading the above address.

Colonel THOMPSON said he was sure all present were satisfied that they were making progress in the selection of their Presidents. The admirable address to which they had listened gave them a very high idea of the abilities of the gentleman who had delivered it—(applause)—and he presumed they were all anxious to have an opportunity of reading it in their habitations. (Applause).—He therefore moved that the thanks of the Association be given to the President for his excellent address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Rounds of cheers having been given for the Queen, our noble Allies, the Governor General, the Farmers of Canada, and the President of the Association, the Secretary, Professor Buckland, proceeded to read the

Premium List, and with this terminated the business of the Show, with the exception of the payment of the premiums, which is necessarily a work of time.

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THE DINNER TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

In the evening the Dinner given to his Excellency by the Local Committee, took place in the Globe Hotel. About seventy gentlemen were present.

Sheriff Ruttan, Chairman of the Local Committee, occupied the chair, having at his right the distinguished guest of the evening, His Excellency the Governor General. Hon. Adam Ferguson, Professor Buckland and R. L. Denison, Esq. On his left the Chairman was supported by David Christie, Esq., M. P. P., President of the Agricultural Association, Honorable Inspector General Cayley, Hon. Geo. Boulton, E. W. Thomson, Esq., and Major E. T. Campbell.

The vice-chair was occupied by D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., Mayor of Cobourg, supported on his right by Sir Allan Macenab, Lord Bury, and Captain Retalack, and on his left by Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Hon. Robert Spence.

The chairs at the ends of the tables were occupied by Baron de Longueuil, Wm. Weller, Esq., and Asst A. Burnham, Esq.

Among the other gentlemen present we observed J. Langton, Esq., M. P. P., Archdeacon Bethune, Thos. Street, Esq., H. J. Ruttan, Esq., C. H. Morgan, Esq., Col. Marks, Judge Boswell, Judge Hall, Peterboro', Sheriff Conger, Peterboro', A. Fraser, Esq., Professor Tillotson, J. B. Fortune, Esq., G. A. Barber, Esq., James Cockburn, Esq., A. Secor, Esq., W. Graveley, Esq., &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN, before proceeding to the toasts of the evening, explained that the reason why he presided instead of the President of the Association, was that the dinner was given, not by the Association, but by the Local Committee. His Excellency the Governor General, who had honoured them with his presence, must have found it a very difficult matter to accede to their request that he should meet with them that evening, although he was sure that it would have been with great reluctance that his Excellency would have foregone the pleasure of meeting so many of the farmers of Upper Canada on the present occasion. In these circumstances they felt a special indebtedness to his Excellency for honoring them with his presence, but they must recollect that he must have been subjected to great fatigue while travelling night and day from Quebec, during the last three or four days, and it would therefore be incumbent on them to make as short speeches as possible.

The CHAIRMAN then gave in succession, "The Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," and "The Emperor of the French and our noble Allies"—all three toasts being drunk with much enthusiasm.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I am now about to propose the health of our noble and distinguished guest. (Cheers.) It is a toast which we have rarely an opportunity of hearing responded to in the town of Cobourg, and I know that this evening it has been at a very considerable personal, if not public sacrifice, that His Excellency has condescended to visit us. For this as well as for many other reasons, I am sure that every individual in the room will most cordially respond to the

toast that I now give.—"the health of the Governor General."

The toast having been drunk amidst great applause,

The GOVERNOR GENERAL rose to reply. He said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the agricultural association of Upper Canada—before proposing my health, Sheriff Ruttan took occasion to observe that I had come here at considerable personal inconvenience. I did not consider, however, that there was any difficulty in that. I was anxious to come here on many accounts, and the difficulty arose simply from my having made all my previous arrangements, and those arrangements affecting other people whom I did not exactly care to put out of their way in order to please myself. But I am exceedingly glad that I have been able to arrange to meet the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. Of personal inconvenience to me there has been none, but had it been ten times greater than you supposed, I would willingly have undergone it for what I have seen to-day. (Cheers.) I was anxious to be present with you on several accounts. I would be anxious to have the opportunity at any time of meeting a body of gentlemen connected with agriculture, that which I consider to be the staple occupation of Canada, and most contributing to her prosperity, what I hope will be her great and signal prosperity and progress in the history of the world. (Cheers.) I would have been anxious to meet such a body of gentlemen at any time, but I was more particularly anxious to do so, on the first occasion of my setting my foot in the Upper Province, after assuming the trust and confidence reposed in me by our gracious Queen, in appointing me to act as her representative here. I need say no more on that point. I can see that the agricultural associations of Upper and Lower Canada are respectively at once the means and measure of the progress of the country. They not only diffuse information and afford a stimulus which urges one into a generous rivalry with every body around him, but they measure from year to year the progress that is made in that most useful of all sciences and of all arts, if I may so call it, the application of theory to practice. I have been told this very day by gentlemen who recollect the last agricultural exhibition in Cobourg that the progress they observe is most gratifying. They see the effect of these exhibitions growing from year to year. They mark in the same district among the same individuals, or among the sons and descendants of these individuals, how the breed of stock and the growth of grain have improved, and how the benefit of science and industry has been poured out upon the soil, until it has produced that abundance which at the present moment enables you to pour the superfluities of your granaries into France and England, and to possess the character of being really one of the great wheat producing countries of the world. (Cheers.) Such Canada is already, and I trust she will long remain so. (Cheers.) I have said that I am happy to meet the Agricultural Association on my first entry into Upper Canada. And I am especially happy to meet you at the moment when the heart of every subject of our Gracious Queen must throb with exultation at the latest glorious triumph of the French and English alliance. (Loud cheers.) I take that alliance to have a significance and an importance in the history of the world, which people at the present

moment cannot appreciate. I see these two flags hanging there side by side, and I rise just after hearing you drink with proper enthusiasm the health of our Queen and the health of the Emperor of the French. (Cheers.) I am firmly convinced that if the present war waves behind it a firm and steadfast adherence on the part of the people of England and France to one another, it will produce greater good to the world than any public event I know of. (Cheers.) One reason why I look upon that alliance with interest and confidence is, because I believe that it will introduce a complete change into the system of regulating what is called the balance of power. I believe that the alliance of France with England will give a new colour to every public event for centuries to come, and I trust that it may be as firmly cemented, and remain as solid as all that lately passed at Paris seemed to promise to us. (Cheers.) You may say, these events affect Europe more than they affect us. In some sense they do so, but I believe that for the elements of the balance of power hereafter, if France and England are allied, we will have to look to both sides of the Atlantic, and I believe that Canada will not be without its weight among those elements. (Hear, hear.) There is also a moral which I shall draw from these considerations of a domestic character, if I may be permitted to do so—not of a political character, but having direct reference to your own present condition. Your Legislature has been settled in Lower Canada for four years. Your members from Upper Canada have been learning the nature of the country, and have been conciliating any prejudice that might exist, by living in good fellowship and brotherhood with their French brethren. And now that the French members from Lower Canada are coming up to live among you for a certain time, and are going to perform legislative duties in the midst of you, I have no doubt that you will heartily welcome them and receive them as brothers. It has struck me lately that it would be one of the most absurd things in the world if the French and English in Canada were to take to quarrelling just as the French and English in all the rest of the world are uniting to other in unity. I think it would be one of the most foolish exhibitions that could be witnessed.—(Cheers.) And therefore it is that I have too much confidence in the good sense of the people both of Upper and Lower Canada, to expect ever to see any such thing. (Cheers.) I believe you will think that, whatever little differences and difficulties you may have, you must rely on the wisdom of your own statesmen, whom you have among you, if you only choose the right ones as your representatives. Let these men smooth over those difficulties, and devise means for completely getting rid of them, but do not thrust yourselves into measures that will ruin the future consequence and prosperity of your country, for the sake of those petty differences. I have very little more to say on matters of a general character. I have remarked on those matters which give particular importance to the present occasion, and I have spoken as much as I could with reference to the French alliance. And a singular fact comes across me at the moment, that if I were to desire to express my theories of Colonial Government and Colonial Trade in the shortest and most concise manner, I should express them in the words of a celebrated French statesman, who lived in the last century, and who, in a report addressed to the

French Ministry, in the year 1776, before the American War was concluded, used nearly the following language:—"Wise and happy will that nation be, which shall first consent to see in its Colonies, allied Provinces, not mere dependencies of the mother country." (Applause.) So much for the Colonial Government. With regard to Colonial Trade, he goes on to say:—"Wise and happy will that nation be, which will consent to recognize as the only principle of consequence in commerce the employment of all its lands in the manner most advantageous to the owners of those lands, and all its labour in the manner most advantageous to the individual labourer, that is, the manner in which every man would use both of them, if he were permitted so to do, for his own advantage." I have quoted these words, the language of a French statesman, because I do not think it would show a bad disposition to be on good terms with our French brethren in Lower Canada. Nothing more remains to me but the agreeable although difficult task, of returning you my hearty thanks for the reception you have given me, and the honour you have done me in drinking my health. Be assured I shall ever look back on my visit to Cobourg and my meeting with the Agricultural Association, with the greatest pleasure. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency again rose, and asked permission of the chair to propose a toast, with reference to which, after the remarks he had already made, he had nothing more to say, because he believed he had expressed his sentiments fully as to the objects of the Association. But he could not leave this room without proposing "Success to the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada," not only for this year, but in all coming years. (Loud cheers.)

D. CHRISTIE, Esq., M. P. P., President of the Association, responded. The members of the Association could not but feel very highly the compliment which His Excellency, in proposing, and this company by the manner in which they had received that toast, had just paid them, and the very flattering terms in which His Excellency had spoken of the Association, and of the benefits it was calculated to confer would be fully appreciated by every farmer in Canada. (Applause.) His Excellency had stated that the success of those exhibitions was one of the criterions by which they could measure the progress of the country. The remark was susceptible of a still wider application, not confined to this Province. At these great milestones in the pathway of the world's progress, the Exhibitions of London, New-York, and Paris, Canada occupied a prominent position. (Cheers.) But it was mainly owing to the efforts of this Association that at those Exhibitions Canada had attained so high a rank. (Cheers.) They had reason, as His Excellency had remarked, to feel proud of the Exhibition they had had to-day. (Cheers.) It had certainly surpassed all its predecessors, and they were in no small degree indebted for the progress they had made to the vigorous assistance which had been rendered to the Association by the inhabitants of the town of Cobourg. The Mayor and Corporation had in every possible way given their help, and they had done it effectually. Aided by a very efficient and active Local Committee, the arrangements had been so good as to leave very little to be done by the officers of the Association. Before sitting down, therefore, he would propose

as a toast, The Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Cobourg. (Cheers.)

Mayor BOUTROX responded, and expressed the pleasure it had given him to hear the Exhibition in Cobourg pronounced the most successful that had ever been held in the Province. The people of Cobourg had reason to feel proud on the present occasion. Not only had they the Association here, but the head of the Government, and associated with him the members of the Government who were administering the duties of its several departments. They exhibited their interest in the progress of the county by their presence here, by their coming from a distance to this town to meet them and to enjoy the satisfaction they had all felt in witnessing this great Exhibition of the Agricultural products of this country. He thought it a highly advantageous thing, that the Association, instead of having expensive buildings in one place should hold their annual exhibitions in different districts. Were it not for this, they could never have hoped to see in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, 20,000 of their agricultural brethren assembled here to meet the leading gentry and the Governor of our country. After a few more remarks, the Mayor concluded by proposing the health of Major Campbell, President of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada.—(Cheers.)

Major CAMPBELL, in responding, said.—On the part of the farmers of Lower Canada, I thank you for the honour you have conferred on us in drinking this toast, and for the kindly feeling you have displayed towards us in receiving it. Long may that kindly feeling exist! May it strengthen with our growth, and tend to draw closer together the bonds of that union which has gained for Canada the noble position she now occupies—that union, which if preserved intact, will raise her still further in the fulfilment of her high destiny. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, my constituents—for although I am not in Parliament I may claim the greater part of the people of Lower Canada as my constituents, the Board of Agriculture being elected by the Agricultural Societies, and those Agricultural Societies being elected by the farmers—I say then my constituents in the lower part of the Province are in some respects different from you. Our people are composed of two populations, one is of the origin claimed by myself and by the most of you here, while the other is descended from that noble nation which has so lately given proofs of its desire to remain allied with Britain by the magnificent reception it has afforded to our most Gracious Sovereign—that Nation which first planted its eagles on the tower of Malakhoff, and cemented with its blood that alliance on the smoking ruins of Sebastopol. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have no political capital to make. I am no politician. I desire neither parochial, county nor parliamentary honours. I hope to be allowed peaceably to cultivate my farm and educate my children to take their part in the future of this great country. And being no politician, I wish to speak of that other race, whom you have generally heard spoken of by politicians and persons urged on by political feeling and passion, who have not, I think, generally done them justice. I have resided now amongst them for nine years, and I think I may fairly claim to know something about them. Believe me, Jean Baptiste, as he is often called, is an honest good fellow. (Cheers.) He is laborious and kindly, and I may say he is good. He may have his pre-

judges, but who has not? Have you not your prejudices as well as he? All I can say is that a better set of people I never lived amongst. With the older ones there may be some difficulty in changing habits and eradicating prejudices, and is it not the same with us also; but with the younger ones this does not exist to the same extent. The blessings of education are being rapidly extended throughout the Province, and the effect is already being felt, and if you only live a few years longer, you yourselves will see it manifest. One word more. You are told, perhaps for party purposes, that the French Canadians are not independent—that they are dependent upon their priests. I say that is not the case, as far as my experience goes. (Cheers.) I daresay they are dependent on their priests in all matters of religion, and should they not be so? But in all other matters they are not, and if you had had the opportunities I have had of attending their parochial meetings, you would say the same. They will stand up on many occasions and speak to their priests in terms as strong as their natural politeness will allow them to use. Again it is said of those gentlemen, their priests—I now speak of the French Canadian priests—that they are always endeavouring to proselytise, that they are enemies of education and of agriculture. I deny that this is the fact. In the parish in which I reside, I have had no fewer than five different priests, and I have always been on the most amicable terms with them, although, I should say to you, I am not of their persuasion myself. I have always found them ready and willing to assist in any works I might propose for the improvement of the parish. To show you how much this is the case, I will just mention one instance. We had one priest with us for four years. So admirably did he perform his duties, so ably did he assist me in schools and everything else, that when he retired from the parish, and it was determined to get up an address to him, I went down and presented it myself. I said he would be surprised to see me among his flock, as I did not belong to it, but I had marked his course, and had seen him perform his duty so well that I felt I would be wanting to mine if I did not take that opportunity of telling him so publicly. (Cheers.) When, therefore, you read or hear those things said, you ought to ask yourselves, Who is it that says or writes this? and for what purpose? If it be from political motive or party feeling, put no faith in it, and say that you heard a person who is no politician and no party man, a resident among them and a fair observer of human nature, say that these things are not so. (Cheers.) Major Campbell then alluded in complimentary terms to the success of the Exhibition, and the ability displayed by the President in the excellent Address he had that day delivered. In conclusion he proposed "The Press"—the Fourth Estate of the realm—were it not for which, he remarked, he believed half the public dinners they had would not take place, and half the speeches at them would not be delivered. (Cheers and laughter.)

H. J. RUTTAN, Esq. in eloquent terms responded to the toast, taking occasion to make special reference to the service rendered by the Press in giving publicity to the events of the War, and in freely canvassing the merits of those who conduct it.

The Chairman then proposed "The Army and Navy." (Loud cheers.)

Capt. RETTALACK and Capt. RUBRIDGE responded.

E. W. THOMPSON, Esq., proposed "The Chairman and the Local Committee." Sheriff RUTTAN responded.

His EXCELLENCY then rose to retire when Mayor BOLLTON claimed that His Excellency would allow him one moment. I would not, he said, wish to impose the slightest restraint on the movements of His Excellency. But I do feel that there is a toast which ought to be proposed, and which I cannot find in my heart to leave without proposing—the health of my old friend, Sir Allan Napier Macnab. (Cheers.) I do not rise to name that gentleman in connection with anything of a political nature, but as a good fellow, the head of good fellows, as a man who possesses one of the largest hearts that ever beat in the breast of any man. I feel that we cannot allow him to come to the County Town of these United Counties without wishing him welcome and drinking his health with all the honours. He is also the head of the Agricultural Bureau, and as such, although he may not be known to all of us, he is yet the head and front of the whole project to advance which we are here assembled. It is to him we must look when we want aid, and when we do not want aid, we can do without him. But as he is our head, and we require his assistance, there is a double propriety in our toasting him on this occasion. With His Excellency's permission then, I would give Sir Allan Napier Macnab, our old worthy friend, the first commoner in the land, and the prince of good fellows. (Cheers.)

Sir ALLEN MACNAB, responding, said—I am much obliged to my old friend the Mayor for the very complimentary manner in which he has been pleased to propose my health, and am exceedingly flattered by the hearty manner in which it has been responded to. The Mayor, from friendship towards myself, has been pleased to ascribe to me merits that really I do not possess. It is quite true that by the acts of a previous Government, the position I hold as President of the Council of this country makes me *ex officio* head of the Bureau of Agriculture, but it is very fortunate for myself that there are such associations as this, whose members sit round this table, gentlemen well informed on all these subjects, who feel the great advantage the encouragement of agriculture is to the country, and who take so deep an interest in it as my friend Mr. Thomson, and my old friend and brother member the Sheriff, who fills the chair on the present occasion. And it must be exceedingly gratifying to you to find that so distinguished a person as Major Campbell from Lower Canada, a gentleman who has been settled there for many years, and who has taken so much interest in all matters of agriculture, should have come at this season such a distance for the purpose of being present at this Exhibition, and ascertaining whether there is anything in Upper Canada which he can take back, with a view to improving the agricultural system of Lower Canada. The Mayor has been pleased to call me the first Commoner of the land. I am not so. A more distinguished person occupies the chair of the House of Assembly, and it is usual to call him the first commoner. I have, however, on more than one occasion, filled that chair; and I should be exceedingly gratified, if I had so fulfilled my duty in that chair, as to receive the applause of my countrymen. (Cheers.) I have since then undertaken what is perhaps a more arduous duty. I do not intend to allude to anything

of a political nature, but will merely say that I shall discharge that duty to the best of my ability, just as I have discharged the other duties which I owed to my country, and have been called upon to perform. (Cheers.) If I am supported by the voice of the country—if I feel I have your confidence—I shall go on happily in that reflection; and when I feel I have not your confidence, I shall make room for a better man. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "Lady Head and the Fair of Canada." (Cheers.)

His EXCELLENCY said—I thank you most sincerely, on the part of Lady Head, for the manner in which you have drunk her health. She has accompanied me in my excursions through Lower Canada, and also, as far as I have yet gone, in Upper Canada; and the scenes she has witnessed, and the persons she has met, have fully repaid her for all the fatigue she has experienced. (Cheers.) I am sure she will be happy to meet the people of Canada on all occasions. (Cheers.) I return you my most sincere thanks, and shall now go home and tell her what you have done. (Loud cheers.)

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE SHOW.

The Annual Show of Cattle of the Terrebonne County Agricultural Society, took place on Thursday last, the 6th instant, in the Parish of St. Francois, de Sales. The number of animals exhibited was less than last year, but showed an improvement in the various breeds. The day was exceedingly fine, and a great number of persons were present. After the Show a large party sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Gedom Legris. The following is a list of the awards.—

HORSES.

Aged Studs.

1. A Payment; 2. J Morris; 3. G Blondon; 4. P Lanorgan; 5. Cyrille Poirra.

Calts under 4 years.

1. P Belair; 2. N Labelle; 3. J Gratton; 4. N Hotte; 5. N Belanger.

Calts under 3.

1. C Therrier; 2. P E Marier.

Mares with Calts.

1. J Morris; 2. A Kington; 3. N Gravel; 4. O Paquet; 5. P E Marier.

Mares Calts under 4.

1. A Kington; 2. G Legris; 3. Paul Labelle.

HORNED CATTLE.—CANADIAN CLASS.

Aged Bulls.

1. J O A Turgeon; 2. G Legris; 3. O Labelle; 4. O Leclair; 5. P Ouimet.

Bulls under 3.

1. J Vesina; 2. Leon Leclair.

Bulls under 2.

1. Rev. Messire Duquet; 2. D Labelle; 3. A Payment; 4. J Gadbois; 5. A Leclair.

Cows.

1. Emery Filion; 2. P Hortie; 3. P E Narren; 4. A Leclair; 5. S Legris.

Heifers under 3.

1. A Labelle; 2. J Vesina; 3. Ev. Ouimet; 4. E. Elhier; 5. J O A Turgeon.

Heifers under 2.

1. Rev M Duquet; 2. J O A Turgeon; 3. P E Marier; 4. E Filion; 5. P Ouimet.

BRITISH CLASS.

Aged Bulls.

1. John Oswald; 2 Mrs. Hettrick; 3. J O A Turgeon; 4. F Kimpton; 5. T Lanorgan.

Bulls under 3.

1. W Miller; 2. A Kimpton; 3. J Oswald; 4. O E Leclair; 5 T Lanorgan.

Bulls under 2.

1. A Kimpton; 2 T Lanorgan; 3. James Goldie; 4. R Candlish; 5. J. Morris.

Cows.

1, J Morris; 2, A Kimpton; 3, J Park; 4, T Lanorgan; 5, H Fraser.

Heifers under 3

1, A Kimpton; 2, R Marshall; 3, J Park; 4, J Lanorgan; 5, Ed Ranson.

Heifers under 2.

1, A Kimpton; 2, R Marshall; 3, E Ranson; 4, J O A Turgeon; 5, J Lanorgan.

SHEEP—CANADIAN CLASS.

Aged Rams.

1, F X Limoges; 2, C Gravelle; 3, L Mathieu; 4, D Labelle; 5, N Payment.

Young Rams,

1, P. A Desjardins; 2, T Hotte; 3, C Therrier; 4, F Guimet; 5, C Gravelle.

Aged Ewes.

1, L Mathieu; 2, C Therrier; 2, T Hotte; 4, F X Limoges; 5, A Payment.

Young Ewes.

1, C Therrier; 2, C Gravelle 3, A Payment; 4, L Mathieu; 5, P O Desjardins.

BRITISH CLASS.

Aged Rams.

1, R Marshall; 2, J Oswald; 3, F Kingston; 4, A Kimpton; 5, J Taylor.

Young Rams.

1, J Oswald; 2, A Payment; 3 J Lanorgan.

Aged Ewes.

1, J Oswald; 2, R Marshall; 3, J Taylor; 4, J Lanorgan; 5, F Kimpton.

Young Ewes.

1. J Oswald.

Swine, Aged Bours.

1. T Lanorgan; 2. P A Desjardins.

Young Bours.

1. J Taylor; 2. Rev E Duquet; 3. N Gravelle.

Sows.

1. Rev M Duquet; 2. T. Lanorgan; 3. A Kimpton; 4 J Lanorgan; 5. S Ouimet.

CANADIAN CLASS.

Buller.

1. A Leclair; 2. S Ouilet; 3. T S Limoges; 4 S Ouimet; A Brazeau.

Cheese.

1. A Brazeau; 2. J Filiatrault; 3. F Desjardins.

BRITISH CLASS.

Buller.

1. A Leclair; 2 N Kimpton; 3. J Filiatrault; 4. T Lanorgan; 5. J Goldie.

Cheese.

1. R. Candish; 2. W Miller; 3. Mrs Hettrick.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Etoffe du Pays.

1. S Legris; 2. P Horric; 3. S Ouimet; 4. O Labelle; 5. P Gravelle.

Flannel.

1. J Hardie; 2. S Ouilet; 3. O Leclair; 4. W Miller; 5. E Despatis.

Linen.

1. J Hardie; 2. J A Charbonneau; 3. S Gratton; 4. D Labelle; 5 T S Gratton.

Maple Sugar.

1. T O Limoges; 2. S Gratton; 3. N Gravelle; 4. J Despatis; 5. J Lapointe; and several prizes were awarded for blankets, shawls, towels, and fancy work.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

This Society's Fall Show was held at Durham, on Thursday, the 27th ult. Although much rain had fallen on the previous day, and had somewhat spoiled the road, yet the morning cleared up, and all the thoroughfares to the village were thronged with visitors, horses, cattle, &c., for the Show. By noon the very numerous entries for competition, were all made in the Secretary's books, and the Judges commenced their arduous duty. At this time there was a great concourse of people on the ground, including several agriculturists from Montreal, Laclaire, and other places, and a great many from the adjoining States; altogether, a far greater number than at any former Show. The competition, in almost all the classes, was great. In Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine the gradual improvement of breed was very apparent in the aged—and being following up in the young stock. There was much competition in Dairy produce. Some excellent cheese was exhibited, and the table butter and that cured for exportation was very fine. The Judges had some difficulty in awarding the premiums in the last three classes. The specimens of domestic manufactures were good; and several articles of fancy work attracted attention. Of Agricultural Machines, and Implements, few were exhibited. An improved churn, a few horse hoes, and some iron and wooden ploughs, manufactured in the County, were very creditable to the makers. Of table and baking apples there were many samples, some of the fruit very beautiful, of large size and fine flavour. It is most gratifying to observe the increasing attention given to Orchards in this County.

By four o'clock the Judges had given in their awards, and at six, after the Premiums had been all paid, and the business of the day finished, the Officers, Directors, and Members of the Society, Judges, first prize men and guests, to the number of about one hundred, sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mrs. McEachern, of the Durham Hotel, who had already dined nearly three hundred people in the course of the day. The President of the Society, James Keith, Esq., occupied the chair, supported on the right by Charles D'Aoust, Esq., M. P. P. for the present county of Beauharnois, and James Davidson, Esq., Vice-President. After doing ample justice to the savory viands and entrees, the following toasts were proposed from the chair:—"The Queen." "The Governor General." "The President of the United States." "The Allied Army and Navy." All these toasts were

received with great applause the last with enthusiastic cheers. The toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois," was then given, prefaced by a few remarks from the President regarding the great exhibition held on that day, the present prosperity of the Society in every way, and its cheering prospects for the future. He alluded to an interesting correspondence he had had with the Agricultural Societies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the States of Maine and Vermont, relative to the importation of seed wheat of an early ripening variety, and not subject to rust, to replace the now acclimated sort, called Black Sea Wheat, and the encouraging prospect he now had of being able to obtain it for next sowing, from Nova Scotia. He had also ordered, through a Hamburg merchant, a native of this country, an importation direct from the Black Sea, or its neighbourhood, with every prospect of success. The procuring a change of seed wheat he considered to have become absolutely necessary, and felicitated the members of the Society on the new prospect they had of doing so. He congratulated the Directors that, to one of their number, George Cross, Esq., had been awarded the silver medal at the World's Grand Exhibition, now holding in Paris—for the best cheese—a proud position for him and for Mr. Cross. It was one worthy of exertion to obtain, and he hoped there were others who would imitate their example. His remarks were received with applause. He next proposed the health of "The Judges of the day and thanks to them," with a few pertinent observations, as to their difficult and thankless duty.—The health of the President was then proposed, with some appropriate remarks, by the Vice-Chairman, Col. Davidson, warmly received and responded to. The President then introduced Mr. D'Aoust, the member of the present County, and a member of their Society, who, he stated, had come to much personal inconvenience from Montreal, to attend the Show, which, he had no doubt, they would duly appreciate and proposed his health, which was most heartily received. Mr. D'Aoust rose, and replied in English, stating that he was highly flattered with his reception—was proud to say that he was a native of the County and the son of an agriculturist; and altho' he was not the member for the County where the Show had been held to-day, yet, as forming a part of the old County, he felt particularly interested in its welfare, in its inhabitants and agricultural advancement and prosperity. He had come on purpose to see the Show, and he was amply compensated for the journey. He had witnessed the interesting proceedings of the day, and examined the fine Stock, of every description, the Produce, manufacture and careful culture, exhibited on the Show ground; and he felicitated the County in its advancement and in having so useful a Society. He was pleased to belong to it; and, though his means were limited, his energies in the House of Assembly and out of it, should be zealously devoted to the promotion of improved agriculture. Loud cheers followed his speech. He begged to propose the health of the Vice-President, which was well received and responded to. The health of R. H. Norval, Esq., the worthy Secretary-Treasurer, followed, and several other healths and toasts, with speeches, &c.; and after spending the evening most harmoniously, the company separated, greatly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

Subjoined is a list of the Premiums awarded:—
FOR HORSES.

- Class.
1. *Draft Brood Mares*—Zeph Grinshaw, 1st prize; Robert Muck, 2nd; Alex McQuig, 3rd.
 2. *Draft 2 years old Horse Colt*—Daniel Ryan, 1st prize; John Watt, 2nd.
 3. *Draft 2 years old Gelding or Filly*—James Craig, 1st prize; James Elliot, 2nd; James D. Bryson, 3rd.
 4. *Pair Draft Horses*—John Gillies, 1st prize; John McDougall, 2nd; John Muir, 3rd.
 5. *Saddle Brood Mare*—James Cairns, 1st prize; Arch. Ogilvie, 2nd; John Gillies, 3rd.
 6. *Saddle 2 years old Horse Colt*—No competitor.
 7. *Saddle 2 years old Gelding or Filly*—John Brown, 1st prize; Thomas Stewart, 2nd; John Muir, 3rd.

FOR CATTLE.

8. *Bull of 1 year old*—John Rutherford, 1st prize; Ezra Wingate, 2nd; Charles Merham, 3rd.
9. *Pair of yearling Steers*—John Craik, 1st prize; Asher C. Stacey, 2nd; Alex McLean, 3rd.
10. *Pair of 2 years old Steers*—Charles McDiarmid, 1st prize; Al. McLean, 2nd; William Carson, 3rd.
11. *Pair of yearling Heifers*—Ezra Wingate, 1st prize; John McDougall, 2nd; Andrew Oliver, 3rd.
12. *Pair of 2 years old Heifers*—John Craig, 1st prize; Hugh McKellar, 2nd; A. C. Stacey, 3rd.
13. *Milch Cow*—John White, 1st prize; Ch. Stewart, 2nd; John McDougall, 3rd.
14. *Pair of Working Oxen*—Robt. Gordon, 1st prize; S. H. Schuyler, 2nd; John Craik, 3rd.

FOR SHEEP.

15. *Ram*—Alexander McNaughton, 1st prize; J. McDiarmid, 2nd; Joseph Whyte, 3rd.
16. *Ram of 1 shear*—Jas. McDiarmid, 1st prize; Angus McNaughton, 2nd; Alex. McNaughton, 3rd.
17. *Pen of 3 Ewes*—Angus McNaughton, 1st prize; J. McDiarmid, 2nd; John Pringle, 3rd.
18. *Pen of 3 Ewes of 1 shear*—Daniel McNaughton, 1st prize; C. McDiarmid, 2nd; J. McDiarmid, 3rd.
19. *Pen of 3 Ewe Lambs*—D. McNaughton, 1st prize; C. McDiarmid, 2nd; Alexander McLean, 3rd.

FOR SWINE.

20. *Boar*—No competitor.
21. *Boar under 1 year old*—A. McNaughton, 1st prize; John McDougall, 2nd; J. McDougall, 3rd.
22. *Broad Sow*—Thomas Scott, 1st prize; John McDougall, 2nd.
23. *Pair of Pigs not over 6 months old*—A. McNaughton, 1st prize; D. McNaughton, 2nd; J. McDougall, 3rd.

FOR DAIRY PRODUCE.

24. *2 Cheeses*—A. McLean, 1st prize; J. Brodie, 2nd; D. McNaughton, 3rd.
25. *Firkin of Butter of 20 lbs*—Nelson Manning, 1st prize; Fred. Broder, 2nd; D. McNaughton, 3rd.
26. *Firkin of Butter of 50 lbs, cured for Exportation*—Nelson Manning, 1st prize; W. Logan, 2nd; J. Muir, 3rd.

FOR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

27. *Piece of Etaffe of 15 yards*—Dun. Robertson, 1st prize; William Carson, 2nd; John Muir, 3rd.
28. *Piece of Flannel of 15 yards*—John Muir, 1st prize; Matthew Muir, 2nd; Aaron Sweet, 3rd.
29. *Sample of 2 lbs of Worsted*—Mrs. Dumphy, 1st prize; Matthew Muir, 2nd; John Muir, 3rd.
30. *Sample of 2 lbs of Woollen Yarn*—Matthew Muir, 1st prize; Aaron Sweet, 2nd; John Muir, 3rd.
31. *Pair of Knitted Worsted Socks*—Mrs. Dumphy, 1st prize; John C. Manning, 2nd; James Cairns, 3rd.
32. *Pair of Knitted Worsted Stockings*—Mrs. Dumphy, 1st prize; Wm. Broder, 2nd; A. Sw. et, 3rd.
33. *Shawls*—John Muir, 1st prize; Don. McIntosh, 2nd; Matthew Muir, 3rd.
34. *Counterpane*—Wm. Cunningham, 1st prize; Wm. Broder, 2nd; Donald McIntosh, 3rd.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

35. *Cheese Press*—No competition.
36. *Churn*—Jns. Garland, 1st prize.
37. *Improved Agricultural Implements, &c.*—*Ploughs*—James Knox, 1st prize; Fras. Beaudry, 2nd; Nelson Manning, 3rd.—*Horse Hoe*—Jas. W. Bryson, 1st prize; Nelson Manning, 2nd.

FOR FRUIT.

38. *Table Apples, 2 bushel*—Andrew Oliver, 1st prize; Daniel Cane, 2nd; A. C. Stacey, 3rd.
39. *Bulking Apples, 1 bushel*—Daniel Cane, 1st prize; Wm. Broder, 2nd; A. C. Stacey, 3rd.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

Mrs. Laberge, for superior samples of Cabbages, Turnips and Onions.
John Symons, for a sample of superior Red Onions.
Henry Lord, for a well-finished Single Brass-mounted Harness.
Miss M. A. Knox, for a Portfolio worked in Berlin Wool.
Mrs. Lanktree, for a pair of Pillow Cases.
R. A. NORVAL,
Secy.-Treas.

Beauharnois, 1st Oct., 1855.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is the Report of the Judges appointed by this Society, to award Premiums on Green Crops, in conformity to the Prize List and Regulations, published by the Society this year.

The undersigned about the middle of August commenced their inspection of the Crops of the various competitors whose names were comprised in the list handed them by the Secretary of the Society, James Smith, Esq., and after the most careful examination of them, made the following awards:—

Report of Crops, County of Montreal, September, 1855.

Potatoes.

1st Premium, John Drummond, Petite Cote; 2nd Dr. George Reid, Petite Cote; 3rd James Logan, Montreal; 4th Patrick Fallon, Lachine; 5th James Somerville, Lachine; 6th Archd. Ogilvie, River St. Pierre.

Carrots.

1st Johnson Thomson, St. Catherines;

2nd Wm. Boa, Vertue St. Laurent; 3rd James Logan, Montreal; 4th Donald Drummond, Petite Cote.

Mangold Wurtzel.

1st Mr. Logan, Montreal; 2nd Mr. Headley, River St. Pierre; 3rd Mr. Fisher, Long Point; 4th Mr. Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Turnips.

1st Mr. Logan, Montreal; 2nd Mr. Boa, St. Laurent; 3rd Mr. Somerville, Petite Cote; 4th Mr. Dawes, Lachine.

Indian Corn.

1st James Logan, Montreal; 2nd Mr. Somerville, Lachine; 3rd Mr. Fallon, Lachine; 4th William Boa, St. Laurent; 5th Mr. McNaughton, Cote St. Paul; 6th Mr. Watts, St. Luke.

Horse Beans.

1st Mr. Benny, Cote St. Pierre; 2nd Mr. Logan, Montreal; 3rd Mr. Lacoure, Vertue St. Laurent.

CANADIANS.

Potatoes.

1st Joseph Laport, Pointe-aux-Trembles; 2nd ——— Rocher, Cote des Neiges; 3rd J. B. Lacour, Vertue, St. Laurent; 4th N. Lament, Boisfranc, St. Laurent; 5th Pierre Laducier, Vertue, St. Laurent; 6th Remi Cavalier, St. Laurent.

Carrots.

1st Leon Cavallier, Vertue, St. Laurent; 2nd Leon Laport, Point-aux-Trembles; 3rd J. B. Lacour, Vertue, St. Laurent; 4th Joseph Laport, Point-aux-Trembles.

Mangold Wurtzel.

1st Cassimire Teinant, Point-aux-Trembles; 2nd Leon Laport, do; 3rd J. B. Lacour, Vertue, St. Laurent; 4th Madere Laport, Point-aux-Trembles.

Turnips.

1st Remi Cavalier, Boisfranc, St. Laurent; only a small piece but good; no more competitors.

Indian Corn.

1st And. Langlois, Pointe-aux-Trembles; 2nd Louis Gervais, do; 3rd Pierre Laducier, Vertue, St. Laurent; 4th Joseph Dagenais, do; 5th, Remi Cavalier, do; 6th, Leon Cavalier, Vertue, do.

Beans.

No competition; Mr. Lecour having to compete in the English class.

EUSTACHE PRUDHOMME,

WM. EVANS.

Sept. 8th, 1855.

The opportunity afforded to the undersigned, while making this inspection, of seeing a considerable portion of the County of Montreal, induces them to submit with their award of premiums, a few observations.

The general appearance of the spring sown crops, which came under their notice, was very satisfactory; and almost in every case, were good in proportion to the skill and care bestowed upon them in their cultivation. In fact, with few exceptions, the wheat, barley, oats, peas, indian corn and potatoes, have not been better for many years. It is true, that some damage has been done in certain localities, by the wheat rust; but this damage has been more than compensated for by the abundance of the produce in other situations, and hence making the average much over what it usually is. We observed that along the bank of the St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Bout d'Isle, where the soil is generally a strong clay, of excellent quality, there was scarcely any appearance of rust affecting any

crop; and the wheat was very little injured by the fly. In some of the back Concessions and where the soil is light, rust affected the wheat and oats in many instances, and in these places the wheat was much more damaged by the fly; and from several circumstances which came under our observation, we are convinced that strong clay soil, or what is known by farmers as wheat land, will be much more certain to produce a good crop of wheat, less liable to rust, or injury by the wheat fly, than the lighter quality of soils, in ordinary seasons. In our tour, it was impossible for us not to observe the vast difference between the crops growing on land under judicious management, and those on lands not properly cultivated. On the former the crops were generally excellent, and would amply compensate for all the labour expended upon them; while on the latter the crops were scanty, and could not be profitable to their owners under ordinary circumstances. The farm of James Logan, Esq., of Montreal, was, in our opinion, under the best system of management of any we visited. It was not in one crop alone he excelled, but in all his crops inspected by us, viz: Mangold Wurtzel, Carrots, Turnips, Potatoes, and Indian Corn. All these were under regular field culture and rotation, and were managed in the very best manner possible. We might add to these crops his wheat, oats, and beans—all of superior quality. We did not see on any other farm the same variety of excellent crops as upon that of Mr. Logan; and his farmer, who is a hired man, deserves the greatest credit for his skill, and attention to his employer's business. We would be doing injustice if we did not say that we saw many farms that were exceedingly well managed, and had excellent crops upon them; but we mention Mr. Logan's farm as an example of good husbandry, which any agriculturist might have visited with advantage, and with pleasure also, as affording practical proof that agriculture may be brought to the greatest perfection in Lower Canada.

We hope that our dwelling so long on this particular case will not excite any other feelings but those of satisfaction, and a desire to excel, in Agriculture, the most useful and delightful occupation that man can be engaged in—if he can only grow good crops, and have his farm stock, and all about him, in perfect order. If we were to mention all the persons that deserve notice, our report would be so long, that it would not be read. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to the report of the crops, except in some particular cases. At Petite Cote, we inspected two fields of potatoes, stated to us, to be 40 acres each, and belonging to Mr. J. Drummond, and to Mr. Kidd. Both these fields were well cultivated, perfectly free from weeds, and promised a large crop. They were awarded the 1st and 2nd prizes, because they were the largest fields and perfectly well managed in every respect. We gave the preference, in every case, to an extensive crop, over one of small extent, when the cultivation and management of the large field was equal to that of the small field, but if it was otherwise, we would have awarded the premiums to the small field, in preference to the large. We were glad to see that Canadian farmers are adopting the practice of cultivating root crops, and we remarked that when one Canadian farmer commenced doing so, as in the case of Joseph Lapeont, Esq., M.P.P., Pointe-aux-Trembles, several others, in the immediate neighbour-

hood, followed the example. We may also mention Mr. William Boa, of Virtue-head Road, as another instance of setting an example to his neighbours, of cultivating root crops, which many of them have adopted in very good style, particularly Mr. J. B. Lacour, who had some very good beans, potatoes, carrots, mangold-wurtzels and Indian corn, all perfectly clean, and in very good condition. He competed for beans with the English class, and was awarded the third premium. Mr. Wm. Boa had sown excellent carrots, turnips, mangold wurtzels and Indian corn. The latter he told us was after grass, without manure. The surface was ploughed lightly, and the plough followed in the furrows, and turned over a considerable depth of soil over the light surface furrows first turned over. No doubt this would produce a good crop on land that had been long in grass, but we would suppose it a very extraordinary mode of treatment, if there was a heavy crop of corn, as was the case in this instance. By manuring the land next year, however, it may answer very well. We would consider that Indian corn should take its place in the course of rotation, the same as beans. The regulations of the Society, "That such premiums shall be paid only upon interrogatories being answered, and circulars returned filled up," is an excellent rule, and should be enforced. By this means the Society will have on record the modes of cultivation adopted, by which certain results have been obtained, and for which premiums have been awarded. The undersigned were disposed not to award premiums in any case where a proper rotation was not adopted; but they thought they would not be justified in withholding them in the absence of any regulation made to that effect by the Society. They however beg to suggest such a regulation, as they found, in numerous instances, green crops repeated upon the same soil, in annual succession. This practice they disapprove of because it would be necessary on every farm to clear and manure, annually, as much land as possible, changing regularly their green crops, and cultivating them in a regular course of rotation. The undersigned do not consider that grain crops that are not cultivated in the regular course of some established rotation can be considered as field or farm crops, but rather as garden crops. Clean and careful cultivation is so desirable, that, when met with, it should not be passed over without notice. We therefore have great pleasure in stating that we found the farm of Mr. P. Fallon, of Lachina, well cropped, and perfectly clear from all weeds. The root crops, in particular, were very carefully cultivated and attended to; and included potatoes, mangold wurtzel, carrots, Indian corn, and an extensive field of hops. We notice particular cases, where a variety of crops have been cultivated in the best manner. We have visited farms that were in excellent condition, though no premiums were awarded; and we have seen some very good green crops not entered for competition. The inspection, on the whole, afforded the undersigned very much satisfaction, as they found that the crops were generally much better than they expected. The hay crop had been harvested; but it was easy to perceive that it must have been a light one. The action of frost on some of the crops of potatoes, buck-wheat, and Indian-corn, was very remarkable. In some places these crops were much affected; while in others they were quite safe, in the

same locality, without any apparent cause for this difference. Hollow places, or damp lands, might produce this effect; but it was not these causes in many instances.

Before we conclude, we may observe that in many places the wheat crop was injured for want of proper drainage. No doubt there were ditches; but they had not been cleaned out this year or the last, and where there is not a great fall, the water will not run off rapidly in drians that are covered with grass and weeds, though they may be sunk below the surface. The finest clay lands in Canada, require the most careful drainage, and suffer the most for want of it. Clay lands are generally flat, and are never in a proper state for cultivation, unless sufficiently drained.

We were sorry to see only on one farm, by a Canadian, a field of summer fallow. This excellent and necessary mode of improvement is altogether neglected, while large fields are allowed to remain almost bare of any produce for a whole summer. The pastures this year, which came under our notice, were very poor, and the stock upon them in very bad condition. This is partly owing to the drought of last year, as well as of this year.

We were very much pleased with our visit to the Dairy of Mr. James Allan, Pointe-aux-Trembles. Mr. Allan very successfully prosecutes the manufacture of cheese; his for several years past carried off first prizes at all our exhibitions. The arrangements and process of manufacture, as explained to us, are perfect and so simple, that it is surprising that the manufacture of cheese is not more generally prosecuted by our farmers.

We hope this report will not give offence. Our only object is to promote the improvement of agriculture, by giving a true description of what came under our notice, and suggesting such improvements as we conceive might be profitably introduced.

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In our advertising columns will be found a notification, by the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, that they will hold a Grain Market, in connection with their Spring Show of Horses. Liberal prizes will be given for the best samples exhibited, and hereafter details will be published respecting the sale of seed grain, terms of competition, etc. This is a move in the right direction, and the Society deserves the thanks of the community, for their laudable endeavours to procure the best seeds for use in this section of the Province.

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DEATH OF PROF. JOHNSTON.—The last arrival brings us the intelligence of the death of Prof. James F. W. Johnston, which occurred at Durham, England, on the 18th of September, at the age of 59. No man has done more than Prof. J. to render the great principles of science as applied to agriculture, clear and intelligible to the common reader; and he merits the lasting gratitude of both British and American farmers, for, we presume, his works have been quite as extensively read in this country as in Great Britain.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

31st October, 1855.

- Hay from 18 to \$19 per 100 bundles.
- Straw from 5 to \$6. do.
- Fresh Butter, per lb., from 1s 6d to 1s 8d.
- Salt Butter, do from 1s to 1s 1d.
- Country Cheese, from 6d to 8d.
- Wheat, 8s to 9s.
- Barley, 5s 6d to 5s 9d.
- Rye, 4s 6d to 5s.
- Oats, from 2s to 2s 3d.
- Yellow Indian Corn, from 5s 6d to 6s.
- Indian Corn, 4s 6d to 4s 10d, Ohio.
- Buckwheat, from 4s 3d to 4s 6d.
- Peas, from 5s 6d to 6s.
- Beef, per 100 lbs, from 6 to \$7.
- Mess Pork, 1-1/2 to \$15.
- Mutton, per carcass, from 3 to \$6 1/2.
- Lamb, do from 2 to \$3.
- Veal, 2 1/2 to \$4 1/2.
- Eggs, from 1 1/2 to 1s.

Notice to Farmers and Dealers in Grains.

\$200 to be offered in Premiums for SEED GRAIN. The DIRECTORS of the COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, with a view to afford to Farmers an opportunity of selecting SEED GRAIN, purpose holding a GRAIN MARKET in connection with the HORSE SHOW in the Spring, when the sum appropriated will be offered for the following, viz. :-

3 premiums, 20 bushels, Wheat.
3 do 20 do Oats.
3 do 20 do Barley.
3 do 20 do Pease.
3 do 10 do Beans.
3 do 5 do Tares.
3 do 5 do Timothy Seed.

The amount of Premiums and other details will hereafter be published.

By order,
JAS. SMITH,
Secy. Trés.

FRUIT TREES,

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a general assortment of the various kinds of APPLE TREES, best adapted to this climate,—also a few very fine PLUM TREES, of various sorts, with some handsome HORSE CHESNUTS and MOUNTAIN ASH TREES.

Apply to
GEORGE McKERRACHER,
Parthenais St., Quebec Suburbs.

Or to
JOHN AULD,
At Summer Hill, (late McGregors,) Guy Street.

Oct. 1, 1855.

VILLAGE LIBRARIES, MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, &c.

THE Undersigned offers to import Books on reasonable terms from Britain and the United States, for the use of SCHOOLS and VILLAGE LIBRARIES, MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, &c. Catalogues of appropriate Works may be seen at his office, Montreal.

H. RAMSAY.

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THE undersigned executes with neatness and despatch, and at moderate prices, all kinds of PRINTING, such as, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, PRIZE LISTS, CARDS for CATTLE SHOWS, &c. —ALSO— BOOKBINDING, either Printed Books, or Merchants Ledgers, Journals, &c.

H. RAMSAY.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.

NEW YORK.

PUBLISH the following BOOKS for the country:—

1. Browne's American Field Book of Manufactures, 6s 3d.
2. Browne's American Poultry Yard, twenty-sixth thousand, 5s.
3. Browne's American Bird Fancier, cloth, 2s 6d.
4. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor, cloth, 5s.
5. Dana's Muck Manual, cloth, 5s.
6. " Prize Essay on Manures, 1s 3d.
7. Steubardt's Chemical Field Lectures, 5s.
8. Blake's Farmer at Home, 6s 3d.
9. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory, 6s 3d.
10. Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener, 3s 9d.
11. Norton's Elements of Scientific and Practical Agriculture, 3s.
12. Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, for schools, 1s 3d.
13. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 5s.
14. Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 6s 3d.
15. Downing's Landscape Gardening, 17s 6d.
16. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener, 6s 3d.
17. Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener, 1s 6d. —cloth, 2s 6d.
18. Nash's Progressive Farmer, 3s.
19. Richardson's Domestic Fowls, 1s 3d.
20. Richardson on the Horse; Varieties, Breeding, &c., 1s 3d.
21. Richardson on the Diseases and Management of the Hog, 1s 3d.
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PURSUANT to notice, the Annual Show was held upon the Garrison Cricket Ground, on Wednesday, 3rd October, 1855, and the following prizes awarded:—

CLASS C—HORSES.

Judges—Henry Burstall, Esq., W. H. Carpenter and Thomas Miller.
For the best Stallion of Norman or Canadian Breed, John Forristall, Quebec £1 5 0
For the best thorough bred Stallion, George Plain, Little River 1 5 0
For the best Brood Mare, Norman or Canadian Breed, Pierre Dorion, fils, Charlesbourg 1 5 0
2nd best do do, Joseph Bourré, Charlesbourg 0 15 0
For the best Brood Mare of any breed, James Green, Quebec 1 5 0
For the best 3 year old Filly, Geo. Plain, Little River 1 0 0
For the best 2 year old Colt, Pierre Dorion, fils, Charlesbourg 1 0 0
For the best 1 year old Colt, M. Pepin, Charlesbourg 0 10 0
A pair of Draught Horses, exhibited by Capt. Serocold, of great power and size, were highly commended by the Judges.

CLASS D—HORNED CATTLE.

Judges—Lt.-Col. Rhodes and Matthew Davidson, Esq., were requested to act, in the absence of gentlemen who had accepted that duty.
Durhams, in this class there was but one Yearling Bull shown, belonging to Capt. Serocold, highly commended.
AYRESHIRE.
For the best Bull, aged, Geo. Wakeham, Q. L. A., highly recommended as a most superior animal £1 5 0
For the best Cow, Geo. Wakeham, do 1 5 0
For the best 1 year old Heifer, Geo. Wakeham, do 0 10 0

GRADE CATTLE.

For the best Bull, J. Hossack, Charlesbourg 1 5 0
2nd do do, Thos. Gilshinnan 0 15 0
For the best Cow, Geo. Wakeham 1 5 0
2nd do do, Capt. Serocold 1 0 0

For the best 2 year old Heifer, Jas. West, St. Foy 0 15 0
For the best 1 year do, Dr. Morrin, Grande Allée 0 10 0

CANADIAN CATTLE.

For the best Cow, Mr. Scullion, St. Foy 1 5 0
2nd do do, J. R. Eckart, Quebec 1 0 0
For the best 2 year old Heifer, Thos. Hamel, St. Foy 0 15 0
For the best 1 year do, T. Hamel, do 0 10 0

IMPORTED STOCK.

For the best Boar, Jas. Forristall, 1 0 0
Do do Sow, J. Moss 1 0 0
Do do Ram, T. Hamel, St. Foy 1 0 0
Do do Ewe, do do 1 0 0

SHEEP.

For the best Ram, of any breed, Mr. Jos. Blais, St. Foy 1 0 0
For the best Pen of 3 Ewes, with the finest Wool, Geo. Wakeham 1 0 0

PIGS.

For the best Boar, of any breed, J. Moss 1 0 0
2nd best do do Capt. Serocold 0 15 0
For the best Sow, Thos. Hamel, St. Foy 1 0 0
2nd best do, J. Moss 0 15 0
For the best Sow with Litter, not less than six, Capt. Serocold 0 15 0
Mr. Wakeham exhibited a Yoke of Oxen and Cart, which were highly commended by the Judges.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Judges—Mr. Geo. Wakeham, Mr. J. Ashworth.
For the best sample of Butter, not less than 14lbs, J. Bte. Bédard, Charlesbourg £1 0 0
2nd best do do, Pierre Dorion, Gros Pin 0 15 0
3rd best do do, N. Bédard, Charlesbourg 0 10 0
For the best sample of Printed Butter, not less than 5lbs, A. West, St. Foy 0 10 0
2nd best do, J. West, St. Foy 0 5 0
2nd best Cheese, A. West, St. Foy 0 15 0

GRAIN.

Judges—J. Renaud, W. L. Felton,—Riter.
For the best 4 minots Spring Wheat, Archibald West, St. Foy £1 0 0
2nd best do do, Capt. Serocold 0 10 0
For the best 4 minots Barley, James West, St. Foy 1 0 0
2nd best do, Arch. West, do 0 10 0
For the best 4 minots Oats, A. West, St. Foy 1 0 0
2nd best do do, J. Bte. Bédard, Charlesbourg 0 10 0
For the best 2 minots Pease, Joseph Blais, St. Foy 0 10 0
2nd best do do, F. X. Hamel, St. Foy 0 5 0
For the best 2 minots White Beans, J. Bte. Bédard, Charlesbourg 1 0 0
For the best 2 minots Flax Seed, Edouard Paquet, Charlesbourg 1 0 0

VEGETABLES.

Judges—John Lane, Alexander Hossack, N. Wilmet.
For the best bag Potatoes, 1½ minot, Mr. Taylor, St. Foy 0 15 0
2nd best do do, Jean Baptiste, Bédard Charlesbourg 0 10 0

For the best Swede Turnips, 1½ minot, Capt. Serocold 0 10 0
2nd best do do, Michel Scullion, St. Foy 0 5 0
For the best White Globe Turnips, 1½ minot, Capt. Serocold 0 10 0
2nd best do do, James West, St. Foy 0 5 0
For the Best Yellow Aberdeen Turnips, Mr. Anderson, Hedley Lodge 0 10 0
2nd best do do, Mr. Smith, Gros Pin 0 5 0
For the best Orange Carrots, 1½ minot, Michael Scullion, St. Foy, 0 10 0
2nd best do do, J. Bte. Bedard, Charlesbourg, 0 5 0
For the best Long Red Mangold Wurtzel, 1½ minot, Capt. Serocold, 0 10 0
2nd best do do, James West, St. Foy, 0 5 0
For the best Parsnips, 1½ minot, Capt. Serocold, 0 10 0
2nd do do, H. Anderson, 0 5 0
For the best large Squash for Cattle, Mr. Wakeham, Beauport, 0 10 0
2nd best do, Mr. Anderson, Hedley Lodge, 0 5 0
For the best Celery, Capt. Serocold, 0 10 0
2nd best do, M. Scullion, St. Foy, 0 5 0
For the best Cauliflower, Capt. Serocold, 0 10 0
2nd best do, M. Scullion, St. Foy, 0 5 0
For the best Winter Cabbage, Capt. Serocold, 0 10 0
For the best Summer Cabbage, Capt. Serocold, 0 10 0
For the best Beets, 1½ minot, Mr. Wakeham, Beauport, 0 10 0
2nd best do, J. B. Bedard, Charlesbourg, 5 5 0
For the best General Show of Vegetables, Mr. Anderson, Hedley Lodge, 1 0 0
For the best Maple Sugar, 25 lbs., Jean Jobin, Charlesbourg, 1 0 0
For the best sample dressed Flax, 25 lbs, Jean Jobin, Charlesbourg, 1 10 0
2nd best do, Nathan Bedard, 1 0 0

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Wooden Plough, George Taylor 0 15 0
2nd best do do, J. West 0 10 0

GRATUITIES.

For a superior Sample of Red Rough Coat Potatoes, Jar. West, 0 5 0
Do do Onions, J. B. Bedard, 0 5 0
Do do Summer Cabbage, W. Taylor, 0 5 0
Do do Pink-eyed Beans, Jos. Blais 0 5 0
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ISAAC R. ECKART,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec, 5th Oct., 1855.