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# The Farmer's Journal,

AND

## TRANSACTIONS

OF

### THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOL. III, No. 5, MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1855.

POSTAGE FREE.

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

#### The Farmer's Journal.

##### EXHIBITION AT SHERBROOKE.

The arrangements, we understand, have been completed in a most satisfactory manner. In May last, the Board of Agriculture contracted for the erection of the necessary fences and buildings, upon a beautifully situated piece of land, very liberally given for the purpose, by the British American Land Company. An area of about 20 acres is enclosed with a fence 12 feet high, and there is a complete line of covered sheds built against this fence for the whole length, except a part that is prepared with pens for sheep and swine. The sheds will afford accommodation for nearly five hundred horses and neat cattle, and there will be pens for about two hundred sheep and swine. There is also a large building for the Industrial Department erected upon the centre of the enclosure, 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 12 high, with a row of windows on each side, affording ample light. This building is waterproof, boarded floor, and furnished with benches, &c., for placing the articles exhibited, and will be properly fitted up when the entries are all made. There is a building appropriated for Agricultural Products and Implements, and for Poultry, and a large tent for Horticultural Productions.

Besides these, there are offices for the Board of Agriculture, officers of the Agricultural Association and Local Committee, for the Secretaries, Ticket Office, Police Office, &c. A building is erected for refreshments, for Judges, &c., and there are to

be two other buildings or tents by parties allowed to sell refreshments upon the ground, but not wine or fermented liquors. An ample supply of water is to be upon the ground for the use of the live stock.

To facilitate the passage of visitors, stock, &c., the Managers of the Grand Trunk Railroad have very handsomely agreed to charge only half fares.

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##### PLATTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Annual Fair of the Clinton County Agricultural Society, will be held at Plattsburgh on the 18th and 19th of Sept. We perceive, from a perusal of the Prize List, that in addition to prizes for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry, prizes will be given for the best butter, cheese, maple-sugar, honey, fruits, vegetables, &c., and also for household manufactures, as blankets, carpets, quilts, &c., and all kinds of farming implements and home productions. The President, John W. Bailey, Esq., has notified us that discretionary prizes will be awarded to deserving foreign competitors, and we advise our friends who have easy access to Plattsburgh to be present and try their luck. As Canada is carrying off prizes in Paris, and the Lower Province will make a noble show in Sherbrooke, we should like to see some of our farmers distinguish themselves in the honourable rivalry and competition at Plattsburgh. The Flower Show is to be a splendid affair, and the Lady of Colonel Moore is nominated Judge. We expect to hear that Excursion Trips will be got up by parties at a distance who desire to attend the Fair.

##### THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT COBOURG.

The Exhibition for Upper Canada is fixed to take place at Cobourg, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th October. Cobourg is unquestionably a very suitable place, and the managers have done wisely to fix the Exhibition in a locality so easy of access. From Hamilton, Toronto, and Kingston, produce for Exhibition can be forwarded by Steamboat with less risk of injury and less trouble than by other means of transport. From Napanee, Peterborough, and Lake Simcoe, conveyance is easy and inexpensive, and the rich farming districts by which Cobourg is encompassed, will be able to supply abundance of valuable produce for Exhibition, while the lakes, rivers, and railroads, will bring, at little sacrifice of time, all those who are anxious to witness the Progress of Canadian Agriculture. We understand that many have notified their intention of being present from Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Utica, and the entire extent of the valley of the G enessee, who are desirous of comparing the Agriculture of Canada with their own, and we are assured that the managers will spare no pains to encourage enterprise and competition, and believe they will be gratified to show every possible attention to those who may come from afar to attend the Exhibition. The Exhibition is open to ALL Canada, and we hope to see Canada East do her part.

The arrangements are as follows :

The Canada Company's prize of £25 for the best twenty-five bushels of fall wheat,

being the growth of the year 1855, will be given as in former years. The Agricultural Association gives prizes of £10 and £5 for the 2nd and 3rd best specimens. The Canada Company also gives prizes of £6 for the best 112lbs. of flax, and £4 for the best 112lbs. of hemp, an addition to those given by the Association. For the best portable steam-engine for farm purposes, four to six horse-power, (open to foreign competition,) a prize of £10, and a diploma, will be given. A premium of £15 will be given for the best report on each of the following counties—viz.: Simcoe, Bruce, and Prescott. If the successful report be written by the Secretary of the County Agricultural Society, the premium will be increased to £20. The reports to be sent in to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, on or before the 1st day of September next; accompanied by a sealed note, containing the name and address of the writer. With the view of encouraging largely the importation of improved stock, the exhibitor of any male animal imported into the province from Europe since the last Exhibition, which shall take the first prize in any of the classes for which premiums are announced, will be paid three times the amount of the premium offered in the list; the exhibitor of any female animal imported from Europe within the same time, taking the first prize, will be paid double the amount offered; the exhibitor of any male animal imported into the Province from any part of America, within the same time taking the first prize, will be paid double the amount of prize offered; and of any female animal, imported within the same time, and taking the first prize, one-half the amount offered, in addition to that in the list; such animals to be the bona fide property of persons residing in Upper Canada.

The classes are arranged as follows:—

#### HORSES.

Class 1, Blood Horses. Class 2, Agricultural Horses.

#### CATTLE.

Class 3d, Durhams. Class 4, Devons. Class 5, Herefords. Class 6, Ayrshires. Class 7, Galloway Cattle. Class 8, Grade Cattle. Class 9, Fat and working Cattle, any Breed.

#### SHEEP

Class 10, Leicesters. Class 11, South-downs. Class 12, Merino and Saxons. Class 13, Cotswolds. Class 14, Cheviots. Class 15, Fat Sheep.

#### PIGS.

Class 16, Large Breed Pigs, Small Breed Pigs.

Class 17, Poultry.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Class 18, Grains, Seeds, &c. Class 19, Roots and other field Crops.

#### HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Class 20, Fruit. Class 21, Garden

Vegetables, Class 22, Plants and Flowers. Class 23, dairy Products, Sugar, Provisions, &c.

#### Domestic Manufactures.

Class 24, Agricultural Implements.— Class 25, Leather and Furs. Class 26, Manufactures in metals, &c. Class 27, Cabinet Ware, Carriages, &c. Class 28, Pottery. Class 29, Woollen and Flax Goods. Class 30, Ladies' Department. Class 31, Fine Arts, &c. Executed since last Exhibition. In Oil, Water Colours, Pencil and Crayon. Class 32, Indian Prizes. Class 33, Bookbinding, Paper, &c. Class 34, Foreign Stock. Class 35, Foreign Agricultural Implements.

The rules and regulations of the Exhibition, very plainly expressed, preface the list, and it will be wise for every competitor to fix them thoroughly in his mind before the time of action. None but members of the association will be allowed to compete except in four specified classes—viz., the Ladies' Department, the Indian prizes, the Foreign Stock, and the Foreign Agricultural Implements. The payment of five shillings and upwards constitutes a person a member of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada for one year; and £2 10s. for life, when given for that specific object, and not as a contribution to the local funds.—All entries must be made on printed forms, which may be obtained of the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, free of charge.—These forms are to be filled up and signed by the exhibitor, enclosing a dollar for membership, and sent to the Secretary of the Association, Board of Agriculture, Toronto, on or before Saturday, Sept. 22d, after which time a charge of 5s. will be imposed on each article. Exhibitors in the Horticultural and Ladies' Department may enter articles up to Tuesday Evening, Oct. 9th, when the Books will be finally closed.

The Cobourg Local Committee consists of Sheriff Ruttan, Chairman; Asa A. Burnlan, Treasurer; Henry Jones Ruttan, Secretary; Sir Edward Poore, Bart, John Wade, D. E. Boulton, Alexander Alcorn, G. E. Castle, Thomas Eyre, Walter Riddell, R. Wade, Jun., C. H. Morgan, O. W. Powell, P. B. Wright, F. Burrell, W. Weller. The committee announce that they will make arrangements with Steamboat and Railway proprietors for carrying the passengers at reduced rates; also with the Hotel and Boarding-house keepers for accommodating visitors at their ordinary fixed charges.

The Show takes place this year at Cobourg, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 10th, 11th and 12th; the first day being appropriated solely to the admission of Judges, Competitors and Officers, until 12 o'clock, after that hour, of members, that is, persons who have paid 5s. the annual subscription, or £2 10s. which constitutes a life membership.

All entries must be made on printed forms, which may be obtained of the secretaries of Agricultural Societies, free of charge. These forms are to be filled up and signed by the Exhibitor, enclosing a dollar for membership, and sent to the Secretary of the Association, Board of Agriculture, Toronto, on or before Saturday, September 23rd, after which time a charge of 5s. will be imposed on each article.

Exhibitors in the Horticultural and Ladies' Department may enter articles up to Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, when the Books will be finally closed.

Blood horses and thorough bred cattle must be entered and have their full pedigrees attested, send to the Secretary in Toronto, not later than Saturday, September 22nd. No animals will be allowed to compete as pure bred, unless they possess regular Herd Book pedigrees, or satisfactory evidence be produced that they are directly descended from such Stock.

Every article exhibited for competition must be the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, except those classified under the heading of Foreign Stock and Agricultural Implements.

Live Stock for breeding must be the property of persons residing in Canada. All premiums for articles, except Stock, are to be awarded to the manufacturers or producers only.

No articles or Stock exhibited will be allowed to be removed from the grounds, till the awards are made, without the permission of the President David Christie, Esq., M. P. P., under the penalty of losing the premiums.

Delegates, Judges and Members of the Press, are requested to report themselves at the Secretary's office immediately on their arrival.

In a subsequent number we shall give the first portion of the Prize List, to be completed in succeeding numbers.—*Agriculturist.*

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#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

One of the best indications of improved farming and of agricultural prosperity may be found in the large increase of machinery and agricultural implements, which have found their way, more especially into Canada West, during the season of 1855. The wharves on lake and river have been absolutely encumbered by the number of labour saving machines landed upon them. In a recent excursion from Kingston by Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Whitby, Niagara and Toronto, we were quite surprised to see the number of agricultural implements discharged from Steamers, and the various wharfingers assured us they had never known such large importations before. The imple-

ments we saw chiefly bore makers names t Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Oswego, but we also noticed many superior implements manufactured by Patterson, of Montreal, Morse, of Milton, and Bingham, of Norwich, with other Canadian manufacturers. And we were assured that the manufacturers in the frontier and lake towns, and throughout the Canadas, have been crowded with orders, which they cannot supply during the present season. The trade should take note of this for succeeding years, as the demand is certain to increase. Of self-reaping machines alone upwards of 1500 have been imported into Canada West since the opening of the navigation. And now those who once looked upon the invention with doubts and distrust, are the first to adopt and recommend it. The average price of the reaping-machine is £30, so that in this item alone, the farmers of Canada have expended up to this part of the season between £40,000 and £50,000, and many orders are still in course of execution. This tendency to the introduction of machinery should be fostered and encouraged, and we hope the farmers in Canada East will not be behind their brethren in Canada West in this important matter, and that we shall see at the approaching Show at Sherbrooke, ample evidence of the interest they take in agricultural implements and improvements.

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#### AGRICULTURE AND POPULATION.

From the Prize Essays on Canada, the Statistical Report of Mr. William Hutton, and the Returns of the Emigration Department, we collate some interesting facts in reference to agriculture and population. The population for United Canada may be taken in 1855 at two million three hundred thousand souls. Of whom, in round numbers, 780,000 are of French origin or descent, about 750,000 of English, Irish, Scotch or Welsh origin or descent, more than 125,000 were born in England and Wales, 125,000 in Scotland, 350,000 in Ireland, 65,000 in the United States, and the remainder, allowing for considerable accessions since the above calculations were made, are natives of various parts of the world, or were born at sea.

In 10 years Upper Canada has doubled her population. In 25 years Lower Canada has done the same. In 17½ years United Canada may be expected to have a population of 5 millions of souls. At the close of

1852 there were 100,000 occupiers and owners of land from 10 to 500 acres and upwards in Canada West, and the same in Canada East, and the greatest increase in the population of United Canada has been in the agricultural classes.

It is interesting to contrast these returns with those of the State of New York, also just published, which show a great increase in the city populations, and a proportionate decrease in the agricultural populations. The larger cities, such as New York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, and Buffalo, and the new towns on the Erie and Central Railroads, show a large increase. The town of Syracuse has increased in population 3,000 since last census, while the whole of the rich agricultural county of Onandaga of which it is the capital, only shows throughout all its other extent an increase during the same period of 529 souls.

The centralization of population, and its decrease in the agricultural districts caused a scarcity of produce throughout the entire State of New York, and the high prices which have ruled for the last year or two, and the profits consequent upon these prices may have a tendency to attract capital and labor back to farming, but in the meantime large quantities of produce are sent from Canada into the State, and our farmers feel, and will continue to feel, all the advantages which result from the extended markets opened to them, and our Census Returns will probably continue to show the same results, viz: a large increase to our agricultural population, while the increase may be anticipated in the Census Returns of the Empire State.

This comparison of the Returns is certainly encouraging to the Canadian Farmer, and more especially so with his anticipated abundant harvest of 1855, and with the markets opened to him by reciprocity. Capital, Labour, and Skill in agricultural pursuits will work wonders for Canada. Let our exhibitions, our improved husbandry, our produce, and our sales speak through the Census Returns for us.

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#### SAMPLES OF GRAIN FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Alfred Perry, one of the Canadian Agents of the Paris Exhibition, writes under date 27th July from Paris, that he received from the Committee in Cereals, samples of European and African wheat, oats, barley, and other grains, 1000 in number, which he

will endeavour to forward to Canada in time for Exhibition at the Provincial Agricultural Show. Professor Wilson, who visited Canada just previous to the New York Exhibition, and who takes a deep interest in all that concerns the province, has given Mr. Perry a small stock of each of the kinds of grain which were sent from Great Britain, to make trial of in Canada. Mr. Perry has also obtained a fine lot of wheat from Algiers, and these samples are to be divided and planted upon the experimental farms of Mr. Buckland at Toronto, and the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve at Montreal. Our farmers will be pleased with the opportunity at the approaching Exhibitions at Sherbrooke and Cobourg, of comparing foreign samples side by side with the Canadian, and Mr. Perry will deserve the thanks of our farmers, if he can afford them the means of instituting comparisons with the finest produce of the old world. In reference to the trial growths, Professor Buckland and Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, will, doubtless, take pains to make a full and fair trial of all the varieties sent.

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#### STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW FOR NEW YORK.

The fifteenth Agricultural State Fair will open at Elmira, in the southern part of the State of New York, on the 2nd October. Elmira is well situated for the exhibition, and of convenient access from the Provinces by Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, or Oswego, from whence trains run direct *via* Syracuse to Elmira. Spacious grounds of easy access from the town have been selected, and are now being arranged with temporary buildings, and every effort will be made, and every convenience provided to accommodate the large numbers who are expected to attend. We have no doubt that some of our agriculturists from Canada will be present. The Agricultural Shows of the State of New York have improved at each successive exhibition, and each locality exhibits a proper pride in making its fair excel those that preceded it. Nearly all the private houses in Elmira will open their doors to friends, and even strangers, so that when the hotels and boarding-houses are full, parties will be able to obtain lodgings; and conveyances and cars will also run to the adjacent villages, and those who cannot be lodged at Elmira will find accommodation in its vicinity. The inconvenience experienced at the Agricultural Show at Quebec on ac-

count of the paucity of accommodation for visitors will be remembered by many. Numerous instances occurred where persons, who were desirous of spending a few days at Quebec, were compelled to leave the city by the return steamer at night. This inconvenience might be avoided, as it will we feel assured be obviated by the forethought of the Committee at Elmira. The right course we apprehend would be, for the Secretary to open a register of the housekeepers in the locality of the exhibition who were willing to open their doors and afford accommodation for the occasion. The managers on the spot can easily perform this service, and visitors from a distance are entitled to look for it.

#### GREAT SHOW OF STOCK.

The United States Agricultural Society, has concluded to have "A Grand Exhibition of Stock" this year at Boston, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The exhibition is to take place in October, on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th, being Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Col. M. P. Wilder, the President of the Society, has sent us a notice of the intended exhibition and makes the following statement:

"TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been guaranteed by patriotic gentleman of Boston and its vicinity to defray the expenses; the City of Boston has generously granted to the Society for present use, a fine public square of fifty acres; and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be offered in PREMIUMS, in the various departments.

The previous Exhibitions of this Society—at Springfield, Mass., in 1853, and at Springfield, Ohio, in 1854—were eminently successful, and no efforts will be spared to make the present Show, combining as it does the Four Great Departments of FARMING STOCK, superior to its predecessors.

The Premium List, with the Rules of the Exhibition, will be forwarded to all who will address the President, or Secretary, at Boston, to that effect.

It is earnestly hoped that all Breeders and Owners of Fine Stock will feel it to be a duty, as it certainly is for their interest, to contribute to the Show.

The List of Entries, Exhibitors and Award of Premiums, and all the Proceedings of the Exhibition, will be published in the JOURNAL of the SOCIETY, for 1855. Annual Members of the Society, who desire to receive the Journal, should remember to renew their subscriptions.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,  
President.

WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary.  
Boston, August, 1855."

#### AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We publish below a list of fairs for twenty-four States, including several counties, giving the place and date where and when they are to be held. We notice a growing interest in these exhibitions in all parts of the country. The number of these agricultural shows increase each succeeding year. The time is not distant when each town will have annual and semi-annual fairs. All classes, and sexes, are interested. The men will exhibit their specimens of best horses, cattle, and crops—the ladies their fruits, flowers, and handiwork. Competition begets enterprise, and enterprise stimulates improvement, invention, and progress. Thus the world will be changed—men, animals, and all things made better. We glory in all well-directed efforts in this direction. Let them be multiplied.

#### United States Agricultural Shows for 1855.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
Georgia,	Athens	Sept. 10-
Vermont,	Rutland	" 11-13
Canada East,	Sherbrooke	" 11-14
Rhode Island,	Providence	" 11-15
" " Horse and Cattle, do.	"	" 11-15
New Hampshire,	"	" 12-14
New Jersey,	Camden	" 18-21
Ohio,	Columbus	" 18-21
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg	" 25-28
West Virginia,	Wheeling	" 26-28
Kentucky,	Paris	" 25-28
Tennessee,	Nashville	" 1-6
New York,	Elmira	" 2-5
Michigan,	Detroit	" 2-5
Connecticut,	Hartford	" 9-11
Illinois,	Chicago	" 9-12
Canada West,	Cobourg	" 9-12
Iowa,	Fairfield	" 10-
North Carolina,	Raleigh	" 16-19
Indiana,	Indianapolis	" 17-19
East Tennessee,	Louder	" 23-25
Alabama,	Montgomery	" 23-26
Maryland,	Baltimore	" 29-
Virginia,	Richmond	" 30-2

#### New York County Shows.

Otsego,	Cooperstown	Sept. 10-11
Franklin,	Malone	" 10-12
Saratoga,	"	" 11-13
Chatauque,	Westfield	" 12-18
Fulton & Hamilton,	Fonda Bush's	" 18-
Putnam,	Carmel	" 18-19
Rensselaer,	Lansingburg	" 18-20
Jefferson,	Watertown	" 19-20
Delaware,	Hobart	" 19-20
Onondaga,	Syracuse	" 19-21
Queens,	Flushing	" 20-
Monroe,	Spencerport	" 20-21
Dutchess,	Washington	" 25-26
	Hollow	" 25-27
Oneida,	Rome	" 25-27
Albany,	Albany	" 25-27
Cayuga,	Auburn	" 25-27
Ontario,	Canandaigua	" 26-27
St. Lawrence,	Canton	" 26-28
Stenben,	Bath	" 26-28
Thompkins,	Ithaca	" 27-28
Herkimer,	Frankfort	" 22-28
Seneca,	Farmersville	Oct. 10-13
Niagara,	Lockport	" 10-20

#### Pennsylvania County Shows.

Philadelphia, Pa.,	Philadelphia	Sept. 12-14
Delaware,	Media	" 20-22
Montgomery,	Morrisstown	Oct. 3-4
Alleghany,	Pittsburg	" 2-5

#### New Jersey County Shows.

Jamesburg (Town),	Jamesburg	Sept. 18-
Mercer,	Hightstown	" 25-
Cumberland,	Bridgeton	" 26-
Monmouth,	Freehold	" 27-
Salem,	Salem	" 27-
Somerset,	Raritan	Oct. 3-4

#### County Shows—Miscellaneous.

Bourbon, Ky.,	Paris	Sept. 11-14
Windham, Conn.,	Brooklyn	" 19-20
Lake, Ill.,	Waukegan	" 26-27
Waldo, Me.,	Belfast	Oct. 3-4
Litchfield, Conn.,	Litchfield	" 2-3
Kane, Ill.,	Elgin	" 3-4
Brooke, Va.,	Wellsburgh	" 9-11
Ag. Association, Ky,	Louisville	" 9-14
Oakland, Mich.,	Pontiac	" 17-18

[We hope to receive "brief reports" from our friends at the various shows for publication. They may be rendered instructive and useful. We solicit the attention and service of our co-workers everywhere.]

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

We extract from different periodicals matter likely to interest our Agricultural readers, and which taken in connection with the mission of the Commandant de Bélveze, and the probable increased demand for Canadian produce, may be turned to account by our farmers, lumberers, merchants, and mechanics. We have no doubt that direct commercial intercourse will result, between the ports of France and Canada, and advise our Exporters to be on the alert to encourage this valuable traffic.

Mr. A. Perry the correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* writes under date 13th July:—

The Jury on Agricultural products have examined a portion of ours, and the result so far is highly favorable. Professor Wilson is now, as he was in 1851, friendly to Canada, and will see that we get full justice. A French and Austrian Commissioner have also manifested their friendly feeling towards us. In fact all give Canada much credit for its products. In wheat the Canada Company is far before any competitors, the sample of 1853 being considered the best. J. Wade's, (of Cobourg,) spring wheat is also A. 1., that of Mr. Shaw, of Toronto, being very nearly as good. That of the Rev., Mr. Villeneuve, of the Seminary of Montreal, is first rate; Mr. Kimpton's of St. Therese, being next; Mr. Peltier, of Montreal, and Tacht, of Ramouski following. Mr. Gowan's, of Laclune, and Mr. Collin's, of Gaspé, are very good specimens. In barley, Mr. Wade, of Cobourg, and Fisher, of Montreal, stand first, Mr. Logan, next, Oswald, of St. Therese, coming close upon

them. There is little doubt of prizes for them. The oats sent by Laurent, of Varrennes, are first rate, and are not equalled in the building.—Wade, of Cobourg, and Radham, of Drummondville, coming next. The Saguenay Society far behind them. Fleming of Toronto, and Shepherd, of Montreal, have sent beautiful specimens of peas, which go as part of their collections. Those sent by the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve are first-rate, also Robertson's of Long Point, Millar's, of St. Rose, and Dillon's, of Long Point, are also very good, and pretty certain of mention or prizes. The timothy seed of Mr. W. Evans, of Montreal, is A. 1., that of Mr. Stephens, of St. Martin's, very nearly as good. W. Lyman & Co.'s clover seed is the best in the building, Fisher's, of Riviere des Prairies, being also first rate, Buckland, of Toronto, falling far behind them. The beans sent by Mr. Kimpton, of St. Therese, are A. 1., Mr. Shepherd's, going in his collection are very excellent. Shaw of Toronto, has sent the best beans; Thayer, of Montreal, sending a greater variety, will stand about equal. Of the hops, those sent by Jarvis, of Toronto, are entitled to the first place; Davis and Son, of Lachine, ranking a good second, there are further collections to be looked at, but I shall not have time to send you the result by this steamer. The Judges also examined Miss Shepherd's drawings of fruits, and spoke very favorably of them, but, not properly belonging to their department, they must be sent to that of the Fine Arts for examination. I have reason to believe that we shall receive 13 or 14 prizes for the Agricultural and other raw products which have been examined. The tobacco sent from Quebec and Toronto was found to be inferior, and was at the suggestion of the Jury, withdrawn from competition. In 1851 our tobacco was pronounced very good. It is a pity something better was not sent this time.

Rodden's planing machine goes to England; Moodey's clover cutting machine to Prussia, as well as his horse rake. The Jurons on furs have passed us. I cannot enter into the spirit of exhibiting those we have here. Perhaps they are Canadian, but a Canadian ought to have sent them instead of purchasing from others. They are, however, the best, by long odds, in the building, and will take off the prize. There is no great competition in this line.

The trial of ploughs is over, and no steam plough has yet (July 13) come to hand. This is most vexatious. I am told the Commissioners at Quebec had a certificate from parties in Montreal that the plough was completed and ready for use, only requiring steam to be got up. On the faith of this they advanced £500 upon it. Yet we are now told that Mr. Romaine has been all this time in England getting a boiler constructed. A good deal of curiosity is felt about it, and a special trial may be granted. But this is by no means certain, and if not, the money spent upon it will be sunk.

Mr. Victor Berger writes in the *Industrial World*, the classification and arrangement of the numerous and interesting articles sent by Canada to the Universal Exposition is almost completed. The space occupied by this Colony was so crowded by inquisitive visitors on Sunday last that it was almost impossible to move about in it. This proves that the public, ordinarily an impartial judge, views the Canadian Exhibition, which makes so brilliant a display with marked approbation; for it is no more than truth to say that the Province appears before this great universal concourse in a light of extreme splendor and magnificence. Here we can with justice to Canada recall the words of M. Dufrenoy, Member of the French Institute and Inspector General of mines, contained in his Report of the Exhibition of 1855—"Of all the British Colonies Canada is the one whose department is the most complete and interesting; its display of minerals is superior to that of every other country." The contributions sent by Canada to the Exposition of 1855 are infinitely more numerous than those which figured in London in 1851, and the same skillful judgment has presided over their arrangement. We shall confine the present to a preliminary review, directing attention to the tasteful order in which the goods are set out in the Canadian department; but will, in a short time hence, treat our readers to a general introduction of Canada to their acquaintance, which will serve as a preface to the accurate catalogue by Messrs. J. C. Taché and Logan, Canadian Commissioners to the Exposition, to be published in the *Monde Industriel*. In the centre of the compartment occupied by Canada is erected a splendid "trophy" nearly 50 feet high, composed, for the most part, of different kinds of wood, (specimens of the forest wealth of Canada,) of rich furs and skins, of wooden utensils and tools, as well as various models of naval architecture. One of the most remarkable objects among these curiosities is a piece of veneering maple, cut from the tree crosswise, the specimen being as thin as a piece of cloth, and, when seen from the base of the "trophy" it has every appearance of such. The sample is 26 metres in length by 53 in width, and has been obtained by means of a machine invented by Mr. St. Amand, of Quebec. The red pine collection includes a "curve" of 32 inches curve, and this wood, it is known, is acknowledged by the Admiralty and at Lloyds in England to be one of the best descriptions of timber for ship-building purposes. On the right of the "trophy" facing *Cours la Reine* are various and innumerable samples of mineral and agricultural produce. The left side of the department facing the Seine displays different descriptions of manufactured goods, and a superb collection of stuffed birds and animals. Round the "trophy" are two Canadian carriages finished with the most exquisite taste. The luxurious carriage built by Mr. Gingras, of Quebec, is remarkable for

the elegance of its make, the richness of its trimmings, and above all for its extreme durability. The travelling phaeton from the factory of Mr. Leduc, Montreal, is very light and elegant build. Two Fire-Engines are placed on the opposite side. Their power equals their compactness which is very superior. The smallest, that of Mr. Perry, of Montreal, is made on the ordinary plan; the larger, by Mr. Lemoine, of Qu-bee, is built on a new principle of the application of the cylinder (*de cylindre a double action*.) This invention has obtained a Canadian patent. The body of the engine is of very rich workmanship, is supported by only three wheels, and decorated by two views of Quebec, the one representing the Indian village at which Jacques Cartier, the French navigator, landed when he discovered and took possession, in the name of the King of France, of this portion of the American continent; the other represents modern Quebec. Models of the public works of Canada also surround the "trophy." They prove that this country has undertaken vast projects, is in as advanced condition as the first nations of Europe, and that the enterprises of the greatest magnitude can be successfully carried out. On the side of the *Cours la Reine* is placed a model of the gigantic Victoria Bridge, the largest bridge in the world, its length from one bank of the St. Lawrence to the other being about a league. The height of its pillars is 25 metres, and the distance between each 35 metres. The superstructure is formed of a tube of iron-plating on the principle of the Menai Bridge. In front the visitor beholds the model locks of the Lachine Canal built in order to avoid the rapids of the River St. Lawrence at this point of its course. These locks are two hundred feet by 45, with 9 feet depth of water, and the representation on a small scale of the ingeniously contrived flood-gates of this canal is pleasingly given side by side with models of the chief edifices of the neighbourhood. The glass cases forming the border of the Canadian department contain a variety of extremely curious articles of Indian manufacture, many of the most fantastical description;—cloths both of woollen and linen fabric, and other products of Canadian industry;—tanned leather of various kinds, some exclusively confined to Canada, such as porpoise leather, caribou and moose skins;—saddlery;—cutlery;—boots and shoes; and raw and dressed hides in great number. An extremely fine aerolite is also to be seen here. It was found in October 1854 at Madoc (Canada,) and weighs 160 kilogrammes. This lump of native ore contains only 6 per cent of nickel and is exceedingly curious on account of its rarity, and will doubtless attract the attention of geologists and all lovers of mineralogical science. The variety of the resources of Canada, the beauty of its timber, the valuable qualities of its minerals and the fruits of its husbandry were far from being doubted in France, but if we regard with atten-

tion the several contributions sent hither we cannot but be impressed with the idea that this Colony contains an active, industrious, enterprising and progressive population. There can be no question that its riches would increase beyond measure if labour and capital were more largely expended on their development. Its soil, on account of the varied climate, is suitable for the culture of tobacco and maize—crops which need the heat of the tropics—and its iron equals the best discriptions of that of Sweden. The mineralogical department, under the superintendence of Mr. Logan, an able Canadian geologist, challenges the attention of men of science by its perfection of arrangement, and the interest attaching to its contents. We may here announce that Mr. J. C. Taché has almost completed a work which he modestly entitles: "*Esquisse du Canada considéré sous le point de vue économique.*" This work is remarkable for the clearness and simplicity of its style. We have had the good fortune to have perused several chapters of it, and are enabled to say that it exhibits an accurate description of the state of this transatlantic colony, where the half of the population speak our French language.

Mr. Taché refers to the above article in the following letter:—

PARIS, July 5, 1855.

Sir.—The work of installation in our department is drawing to a close; in a few days it will be accomplished. According as our commodities are classified and exposed to the gaze of multitudes of visitors the interest which Canada excites is increased to an extent that has already surpassed our fondest expectations. In France every thing done in America has long been confounded with the industry of the United States; if the great Canals of North America are mentioned it is as the work of the citizens of the American Union; our neighbors are lauded for them, they receive these eulogies with democratic stoicism, and we are left in the shade. But now the veil thus thrown over our enterprise is being withdrawn, and each party begins to receive the merit to which it is entitled.

Our raw materials receive particular attention, and it is foreseen that in the development of so much natural wealth capital must be able to command a profitable investment. Already the purchase of our cereals, or their exchange for the corn and other seed of France, has been proposed to me, and many offers have been made to buy different articles in our department, amongst others, Mr. Gingras' carriage, which is much admired here.

I was about to give you a description of our arrangements when Mr. Berger, one of the Editors of *Le Monde Industriel*, with whom I had visited our section of the Palace, handed me an article which lately appeared in that important publication, and is a faithful account of our inspections of the Canadian

department. Despite the flattering notice it contains of myself I send you the paper as it is calculated to please and encourage our population, and to excite amongst them a spirit of emulation. Your's truly,

J. C. TACHÉ.

To Major Rhodes,  
President Executive Committee,  
Paris Exhibition, Canada.

Horace Greeley, the Editor of the *New York Tribune*, who is now in Europe, and who is esteemed an excellent judge, and who thought lightly of the Exhibition, and its influence, now writes:—

Truly it (the Industrial Palace,) is dazzling beyond the dream of any who saw it four weeks ago. The great "Annexe" then a wilderness of unopened crates and battened boxes is now the more instructive half of the Exhibition—filled throughout with all manner of engines and manufacturing machinery, from all parts of the world; cabinets and larger collections of Minerals, specimens of the Grains and other natural products of many lands are here arranged side by side. And the question is often asked, "What good is effected by such Exhibitions?" I can find in this department a pertinent answer.—Canada it is known has taken \$40,000 from her treasury to secure a creditable display here of her products, and of course has a very fine one. Her Wheat, Oats, Peas, and Beans, &c., neatly arranged in open casks (her very best products having been purchased out right for this purpose) are hard to beat; the show of Indian Corn is respectable and unexcelled since there is none from the States, and so with her Axes, Seythes, and other Edge-Tools, which Europe has not yet learned how to make. There is a very creditable carriage here of Canadian manufacture. The intelligent agent of the Canadian Government visited all the notable manufactories in the Colony, selected what he considered the best to be found among them, paid the maker's price for it, and brought it here to be shown at the public expense.

But I proposed showing how it pays; Canada is known to be remarkably rich in timber while France is relatively poorer in that important staple than any other country I ever saw. We justly praise the architecture of Paris for the security it affords against fires, but how could it be otherwise, when there is scarcely any inflammable material for house-building to be had at any price! Well, the Canadians have sent here a wise display of their various kinds of timber, and with them specimens of manufactured doors, windows, &c., with the price marked on each. I understand, and can readily believe, that these have already induced not merely inquiry but large orders for doors, &c., from Canada, and this is likely to become the foundation of considerable trade.

(Special Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.)  
*The Ploughing Match—M. Dailly's Farm—The Trial of Ploughs—England First; Canada Second—The Dinner—Toast to Canada, and Reply.*

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT,  
14 Rue de Cirque, Paris, July 13.

When I last wrote you, I stated I was just starting for the ploughing match, to test the capabilities of the several ploughs on exhibition, at Versailles—I should have said at Trappes, a village about ten leagues distant from Paris by rail.

We left Paris at 7 a. m., and arrived at half past eight, a waggon and omnibus being in attendance at the dépôt to convey us to the field. We pass by a few small, straggling houses, and come to what is called the village, consisting of about thirty houses. Here we find a church apparently the oldest in existence, time having done its worst upon it. It is about 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 17 feet under the roof. As to the steeple, it may have had one in its day, long ago, where a sufficient covering for the bell still remains. The church is built of rubble stone. Whitewash or paint it cannot have seen for centuries. It looks dark and dismal enough. It bears much the same comparison to the churches in our rural districts, that a centenarian just dropping into the grave does to a young man in the first vigor of manhood. It once has been, no doubt, very like what they now are. The antiquary or the very romantic might find cause of admiration and deep feeling in beholding it. My taste led me to prefer the sight of a beet root sugar factory near by. The street, if we may so style it, wore a somewhat bustling appearance on the occasion, and young wives and aged dames were at the doors to catch a sight of men of foreign lands coming to the friendly contest at the farm. Their dwellings are small and externally miserable, built of stone and mud. But they are clean, and at the doors and climbing up the walls are roses and other flowers, which gives the whole a somewhat lively and smiling aspect. Yet the houses compare unfavorably with those in our French Canadian villages or most of our country farm houses. They do not seem so compactly built. There are no high curtained beds with their piles of mattresses and their down pillows on them; no polished stove in the kitchen, or religious pictures or crucifix in the parlor. True there are few pictures suspended on the walls, but their subjects are quite of an opposite character. The people look poor and not too well clothed, but they are attired in their best to-day, and look clean and neat. The women are by no means remarkable for beauty. The men are out in their best blowses, and as we pass, with that politeness for which the nation is proverbial, each doffs his hat to us. In passing along to the field, we find apple and pear trees growing on each side of the road, and are told they line all the roads in a similar

manner. There is not much fruit, however, on those we see. They do not bear well this year. The fields look well. The wheat is about four feet high; the ears plump and full. The oats are excellent, and so is the barley. The fields have no fences. Mr. Dailly, on whose farm we try the ploughs, has one field of 180 acres of wheat, 50 of oats, and 90 of potatoes. He has 1200 acres altogether, and all is under crop. He has 230 cows, 90 horses, 270 sheep, and employs 30 men and 43 women in the fields.

Mr. Dailly's farm house is a substantial stone building with thick walls, such as we see in the old buildings in Montreal. His farm yard is as large or larger, than our Place d'Armes, and is surrounded by farm buildings, the house itself forming almost the whole of one side. The yard is paved. His cattle are of a breed very similar to our Canadian, but looked much more clean and in better condition. I remarked that the roads, along one of which I travelled for 7 miles, were paved 25 feet along the centre, and after sixteen years of use, they still would leave great St. James Street far behind for smoothness and excellence of work.

But here we are in the field where the trial is to take place, and the ploughs have been got ready for a start. Belgium is confident of success, and anxious to begin. Away she goes down the field and back, clearing her own space, which each plough is obliged to do. The Dynamometer is then attached to the plough, and a pair of strong horses to that. This instrument, by a small drum which is made to revolve according to the power applied, indicates the force required to pull the plough. It revolves very fast with the Belgian plough. Midway they stop. It marks 24; the index has traversed the drum and the instrument must be re-arranged. Then they start again. The work done is not considered good; the soil is too much torn, piling up and leaving holes. They are again run out, marking 23—then go on to the end. The Belgian Commissioner looks as if he could not help it. The result is thus noted: the work well done, and a great deal of power expended. England goes in next with a plough made by Ransom. John Bull is bent on beating; away she goes and makes her mark. Then the instrument is attached and off they go again. The work appears good, but the foreign judges are of opinion that the soil is left as much too entire as by the Belgian plough it had been too much pulled about. Near the end they halt, and the indicator shows 17, and at the end only 25 or one half the Belgian. In returning, the result is the same. France enters the list next, but the work is not so good, and the figure marked by the indicator very high. Moore's (of Milton, C. W.) plough is next entered by the Canadians. By the indicator it marks the same as the English plough. The work is considered most excellent, just doing what the jurors require. An examination of the form and workmanship is next made, and Mr.

le Comte de Gasparin, President of the Jurors, declares it by far the best, being strong where strength is most required. Austria now claims the plough; it is sold and to that country Canada goes as producing the best plough tried up to this time. But England enters again with a plough of Howard, of Bedford. This moves very easily, the indicator marking 16 at the end, and the work done is good. The plough is light and admirably adapted for the light gravelly soil on which the trial took place. This told against Canada, whose plough was heavier, and adapted to a stiff clay soil. Austria is still delighted, for although we are beaten as regards economy of power, yet in a hard clay soil the Howard plough could hardly have gone its length. Tuscany tries next. Her furrow being made, and the indicator attached, she starts again, the indicator flying and the horse pulling, and the Commissioner muttering *saves*. The horses stop to breathe, then go on again. It is useless—they mark 175 at the end. They try the next best, and go off again, but the result is far worse than the first. The Papal States try next, but they too are nowhere. It is evident that the contest lies between England and her offspring, Canada; and Bell Busby, and Ransom are brought up, the whole of the English being now got through. In the meantime we have tried the other two Canadian ploughs privately, one against the other on a separate field, the jurors deciding that only one of them shall compete, being of the same model, and it was getting late—near 7 p. m. In the trial it was found that Paterson's (of Montreal) required too much power, and that of Bingham, (of Norwich, C. W.) when brought to the scratch, though good, was not equal to Morse's. And so, England standing first, for the reasons I have named, and Canada second.

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## THE CANADIAN HARVEST AND CROP.

GOOD NEWS.—There is but one opinion now as to the crops up here. They are bountiful and beautiful beyond all precedent.—*London Free Press*, 11th.

Some of the farmers in this section have commenced harvesting, and the prospects of good crops are very encouraging. A friend informs us that a farmer living contiguous to Brockville, in cutting his wheat counted in a single head 108 kernels.—*Brockville Monitor*, Aug. 8th.

In Prince Edward County, we believe, the Fall crop will be a fair average and the Spring crops of all kinds abundant. Some hay has been damaged by the rain, but not much. The great complaint is that harvest hands are scarce, but we see that our farmers are commencing the use of the reaping machines.—*Pictou Times*, Aug. 7th.

A great part of the fall wheat in the township in this neighborhood was cut last week. The crops are remarkably heavy, and likely to be saved. The crops of spring

wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., are also excellent. The quantity of produce which will be brought into Bradford the coming season will be enormous.—*Bradford Chronicle*, 5th.

An esteemed correspondent writes from Mont Brydges as follows:—Harvest is far advanced. The week will suffice to secure the wheat. Never will such crops have been harvested in Western Canada, as will tend to overflow the coffers of agriculturists this year, should markets keep buoyant.—*London Free Press*, 10th.

We on Wednesday passed over the road from Bowmanville to Cobourg, and from close observation can say, we never saw the crops looking better in that section of country. It is true, the fall wheat is not so thick upon the ground, as it has been known to be in some past seasons, but it is nevertheless well headed. Many fields of Spring wheat look magnificent, and Oats and Peas we should think have seldom been surpassed.—*Bowmanville Star*, 10th.

The Wheat Harvest will generally be concluded this week throughout the whole county of Waterloo, and notwithstanding both severe and often tantalizing showers, the great heat and high drying wind of the present week, has enabled our farmers to get the crop into their barns in excellent condition. The quality of the grain never was surpassed, and its abundance is beyond all dispute.—*Galt Reporter*, 10th.

THE APPLE CROP.—We are very much mistaken if we do not have this year the largest crop of apples we ever had. The few accounts we have noticed in our exchanges, speak in glowing terms of this delicious and most valuable fruit. In the western part of the province especially, orchards are laden with them. Indeed, if present prospects hold good, there will be more apples than can be used or gathered.—*Kingston British Whig*.

The Harvest prospects here are considerably brighter than they were two weeks ago, the weather during the past ten days being all that could be desired for harvest operations; a good deal of hay and some wheat were damaged by the late wet weather, but not to the extent it was at one time feared. Spring Crops of all kinds are uncommonly promising. In Markets no change.—*Sarnia Observer*, 9th.

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## HARVEST IN THE STATES.

The year 1855 will long be remembered in many parts of the United States for its extraordinary fruitfulness. Since the summer of 1825, when Governor Clinton broke ground in Ohio, for making its first State canal, we have had occasions frequently to travel through that large and excellent farming Commonwealth, and never before have we seen the crops, taken as the whole, so abundant as they now are. The Hessian fly and wheat fly have done some injury, but not, we apprehend, to any general and seri-



ous extent. In western Pennsylvania, and especially in Westmoreland county, where this article is written, wheat is remarkably good; some fields that are just cut, and the grain is shock, are estimated at forty bushels per acre. All the farms of this character, visited by the writer, have a *limestone* soil. In some places, wheat, oats, and grass are so luxuriant in growth as to be badly down, flat upon the ground, or "lodged."

In 1845, the potato disease first began to be seriously felt in this country; and from that year to the present we have never seen potato plants look so healthy and vigorous, abounding in blossoms, and every promise of sound tubers and vines, as well as an abundant yield. One can hardly imagine a greater blessing in the food for the millions, than the ability to raise a full supply of edible potatoes in future at a cheap rate.

The corn crop is not forward, but the reverse; it has however the right color and the weather is everything that the corn-grower can ask to push this great staple forward to its ultimate maturity, and a glorious harvest. In some places streams have overflowed their banks and damaged large fields of corn, planted on low bottoms. These misfortunes, though serious losses to few, will not affect the aggregate crop to an appreciable degree. More corn and wheat, by many millions of bushels, will be gathered this year than ever before in this Republic.

Nor have the producers of butter and cheese been less favored by timely rains and first-rate pasturage. A more perfect contrast, viewed in connection with the drought and general lack of grass last year, can hardly be imagined. Then cows and other stock were nearly starved, and often lacked water and food. Now there is a plenty for all beasts, and there soon will be for the poor and rich alike, through the great mercy of Providence. Thankfulness of heart well becomes a Christian people for whom Heaven has done so much by sending the early and the latter rain.

The market price of grain the coming fall and winter, will depend much upon the foreign demand for our surplus bread stuffs. If Europe wants any unusual quantity from us, prices in this country will be most remunerative to the farmer. In any event, prices will not fall very low before another fall harvest, for there is no surplus in the country. Agriculture was never more prosperous than it now is, and long may it continue to bless both producer and consumer.

Families that have been paying a dollar and half a bushel for potatoes, may well rejoice to get a bushel at one-fourth the money; and oats that have been selling at sixty cents; are now being contracted in the interior at twenty cents a bushel. Hay has fallen from twenty to five dollars a ton; and wheat from two and a half dollars a bushel to half that sum. This vast surplus will secure a large increase of freight to all river, lake, canal, and railroad companies, who, together have so much capital invested in

the carrying trade of the United States. Our inland commerce, immense as it is, depends mainly on tillage and husbandry for its support; while our foreign commerce and the whole mercantile and manufacturing interests look to the soil and its fruits for their wealth and power. Agriculture feeds all, and clothes all, and otherwise sustains all.—*The Genessee Farmer.*

**THE HARVEST IN WISCONSIN.**—We continue to hear good reports of the harvest from all parts of the State. The great bulk of the winter wheat is secured in excellent order. The spring wheat is filling finely, and much of it is already harvested. The weather is all that could be wished. Heaven grant that it continue so a fortnight longer, and the crop of Wisconsin will be the largest and best our farmers have ever garnered.—*Mil. Dem.*

Upon making careful enquiry, and from personal observation, we have come to the conclusion, that the crops in the best cultivated districts of Upper Canada, will be more than an average yield. Last week we observed the state of the growing crops between Belleville and this place, to be most promising, and never saw them look better. It may be true, that some fields of wheat on farms near the Lake Shore from Cobourg to Whitby, are partially destroyed by Weevil; but in every other direction, so far as we can learn, the wheat will be an average crop; and the spring sown grain will be a most abundant yield, Hay, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, &c., never appeared better than they do now.—*Port Hope Pilot*, Aug. 9th.

**SAMPLES OF DAMAGED WHEAT.**—The rage, just now, of sending specimen heads of sprouted Wheat to newspaper editors to frighten them, and through them the public, with stories of damaged crops and prospects of famine prices, does not have the effect desired. Sending a head of damaged Wheat as a sample of a whole field, or of a whole district, is very much like carrying about a brick as a specimen of a house. We presume there are no Wheat fields in which some shrivelled, or sprouted, or worm-eaten could not be found. The farmers had better put a good face upon the present prospects of the crops and make up their minds to lower prices. We have no doubt but there has been some damage done by the rains, but not, we have reason to believe, to any great extent, or sufficient to affect the price of grain a cent a bushel. Whatever damage may be done to the Wheat by the rain, has been more than compensated by the benefit which the other crops have received from the same cause.—*N. Y. Times.*

**Apples.**—The Rochester Union says that a beautiful crop of apples will be gathered in western New York. The orchards are said to be laden with fruit. The Union thinks that the apples will be so plenty that the inferior qualities will not be gathered at all, that is if the prohibitory law puts an end to the making of cider.

**THE CROPS.**—These are unparalleled in the history of our country. Everywhere the fields and orchards are burdened with corn, wheat, fruits, and vegetables. It is our decided opinion that Tennessee will produce grain and grass enough this year to amply supply the State for two years to come. The hearts of the people should swell with gratitude to God.—*Nashville Advocate.*

**THE HARVEST IN EUROPE.**—That the harvest of 1855 will be at least an average one throughout Europe is no longer questionable. The crops of France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, are already in good part beyond the reach of disaster, and are good. Hay is secured; wheat, oats, and other small grains, either have been harvested or soon must be; yet little complaint is made of either quantity or quality. Of Indian corn—which is grown extensively in Southern Europe—little is said; but the prospect is not unfavorable, though the plant is backward. The grape alone is said to look badly, and its failure, though unfortunate for the growers, would but slightly affect the abundance or scarcity of food. In Great Britain everything is late, but little is unpromising. Hay is very short owing to the cold and dry weather in April and May, and a good deal was yet uncut, or at least uncurd, and suffering from daily rain, when the Baltic sailed. That day, however, was bright, so was the next; and the entire of last week may have been favorable; if so, the hay crop will have been secured. Wheat is backward, but luxuriant. A good deal has been beaten down by the recent rains, some of which will stay down. So in lesser measure with oats and barley, which are very heavy. On the whole, should present prospects be justified by the result, the grain crop of Great Britain will be a fair average; but not equal to the extraordinary yield of last year. Potatoes never look more vigorous and thrifty, yet we heard that some of those tubers dug prematurely for present use decayed if kept above ground a few days. Were there no war raging, it is probable that Europe would take very little of our present harvest; but in view of the immense armaments now on foot, and the virtual closing of the Baltic and Black Seas against exportation, it is likely that Great Britain will require at least as much during the coming as during the last year. France, too, may take a limited quantity, if the price falls considerably on this side, as it now seems likely to do.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 9th.

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#### THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

It makes a good deal of difference in general whether we suffer pain ourselves or only inflict it on our neighbors, for, great as the pleasure of annoying them may be, it yields in intensity to the pain of being annoyed one's-self. This seems a truism, but yet, as applied to us and the Russians in the present war, it is hardly true. We are

always being told, and delight to hear it, that we have swept the Russian navy from the sea, have reduced her ships, like the reptiles which fell under the curse of St. Patrick, to "commit suicide to save themselves from slaughter," crippled her commerce, blockaded her ports, damaged her export and ruined her import trade. These things we rejoice to have done, but we are a little inclined to forget that the very enemy whom we have so treated has retaliated upon us, not, certainly, to the same extent, but still in a degree perceptibly injurious and unpleasant. The heavy fall of rain which has arrived at this, the most critical period of the year, comes to remind us that by the war the area from which we derive our supplies of wheat is considerably diminished. We are reminded by the rain that it is about this season of the year that the potato blight has on previous occasions manifested itself, and that a few heavy showers now may do an amount of injury which may have an important effect upon the price of food for the coming year. A bad harvest and an insufficient supply of grain from foreign countries would inflict upon us in time of peace calamities quite as great and greater than those which we have hitherto experienced from war. With cheap food we may well continue to pay war taxes; with dear food our state becomes almost intolerable, even without taking into consideration one farthing of extra expense for the war. We do not presume to prophecy that this is likely to be the case; we only wish to point out that it may be so, and that we should be unpardonable if we left any means untried for averting so serious a result. We cannot, indeed, regulate the capricious varieties of our climate any more than we can force upon the great mass of our agriculturist the adoption of that system of high farming which will yield to us the greatest abundance, and render us most independent of the vicissitudes of the seasons; but it would seem that there is something within our power to render food more abundant, and increase the limited supply to which we are obliged to trust.

If we exclude Russia from the Baltic and the Euxine, there can be no doubt she excludes us just as effectually from the produce of the rich valley of the Danube and of the southern provinces of her empire by her control over the Sulina mouth. There are enormous stocks of grain locked up within that river, of which Russia holds the key. Why have we not attempted to open our way into this vast reservoir of food, and to liberate the produce of these fertile countries from the embargo which our antagonist has laid upon them? This must arise from one or two causes—either we are of opinion that such an enterprise is impossible, or that, if possible, it is not worth the trouble of undertaking. As to the possibility of the enterprise, there may, of course, be reasons of which we know nothing, which may prevent our fleets from attempting it, but would cer-

tainly seem to ordinary apprehensions as if there were no overwhelming difficulty in forcing the entrance of the Danube, and asserting the same supremacy over its waters as we have already established over the Euxine and Sea of Azoff. With the co-operation of a land force, and with the probability, almost amounting to a certainty, that the extreme need in which the Russians have found themselves of sending every available man to the Crimea has reduced their garrisons in this quarter far below the point of efficiency, no enterprise would appear more promising—and more can never be said in war—than the attempt to give back to commerce this noble stream, and to silence the batteries that threaten the freedom of its waters. We cannot avoid the suspicion that something of the kind would have been attempted long ago, with the very ample means placed at our disposal, had it not been for the fear of offending that power which has contrived to possess herself of the Principalities, but evinces no very strong desire to open the readiest access to them to the fleets and armies of the allies. However this may be, we apprehend that there are the strongest reasons, military and commercial, why such an attempt should be made. In a military point of view the assent of the Danube by the allied flotilla, and the attack of the fortresses on its banks by such forces as could be spared to co-operate with the Turks, would not only hold out a very reasonable prospect of success, but would certainly operate as a very powerful diversion. We have hitherto voluntarily denied to ourselves the advantage which we might attain by attacking Russia on many different points, distracting her attention, dividing her forces, and wearing them out by constant marches and countermarches. Now that Austria and Prussia have relieved our enemy from any apprehensions as to their possible hostility, Russia is free to concentrate all her forces, except those required to guard the shores of the Baltic from purely attack, on the defence of Sebastopol. We leave Asia Minor to its fate, the Danube blocked up, Odessa untouched, and even our unexampled success in the Sea of Azoff has failed as yet to inspire us with courage to repeat the operation elsewhere.

If we turn to the commercial side of the question, hitherto entirely overlooked, the argument appears no less cogent. This corn thus shut up from us is, in fact, one of the munitions of war—one of the things most requisite to enable us to carry it out to a successful conclusion. If bread be cheap we can pay war taxes with resignation, and even with patience; if it become dear, that dearness alone constitutes a burthen extremely hard to be borne. We have attracted an enormous trade to the Black Sea, but it is a commerce entirely one side; the ships go out with stores and provisions for the use of the army, but they return in ballast. Surely no inconsiderable object would be gained if, instead of coming back empty,

they could bring back in their holds the golden harvests of those sunny climates, and thus at once assist in feeding our people and relieving us from the heavy freights that we are now compelled to pay. We have in this war looked at everything from too exclusively a military point of view, and have been slow to avail ourselves of private enterprise in improving our military resources, or of the commercial spirit of the nation in supplying the necessities of our troops. It is time this should be changed, and no step would be so likely to produce that change as re-opening to Western Europe the trade of the Danubian Principalities, from which, notwithstanding our boasted possession of the sea, the war has so entirely excluded us. The question deserves more consideration than it appears to have received, and bears very forcibly upon another which must shortly receive a peremptory solution—the question how long we shall be disposed to permit Austria to maintain the occupation of these territories, setting free the Russian army for service in the Crimea, embarrassing any offensive operations in the Principalities, and facilitating to Russia, by covering the right flank of any force she may possess on the left bank of the Danube, the possession of the Sulina mouth, and the exclusion of the allies from that corn trade from which they ought to derive so many advantages.—*London Times*.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS IN ENGLAND.

*Derbyshire*.—It is too early to form even a tolerably correct opinion as to the wheat produce; but it is not too much to say, not disregarding the apparent difference in the crops, in various situations, that it will scarcely be an average. Wonders have been wrought in the growth of turnips, and in many instances, little is left to be desired; while potatoes scarce ever looked more promising.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

*Westmoreland*.—Should the weather be favorable, the hay harvest will become general about the middle of next week. Corn and potatoes are looking excellent, and promise an early harvest, the corn being quite shot in the ear on the banks of Lake Windermere. Turnips on the whole, are not looking so very well at present.—*Kendal Mercury*.

*Bedfordshire*.—Never did the wheat crops present a more splendid appearance.—Barley and Oats have grown rapidly and are fast maturing for the scythe. The former already begins to change its color, and will be ready to cut at an earlier period than what has been presumed. Potatoes never looked better.—*Bedford Times*.

*Dorsetshire*.—The beautiful weather during the last fortnight has enabled the growers of hay to secure it in excellent condition, which will more than compensate for the lightness of the crop, complained of in many places. We scarcely remember a more favorable crop than that of the present season. Corn of all kinds looks remarkably

well. We are pleased to say that no complaint has yet been heard of the potatoé disease.—*Pool and South Western Herald.*

*Kent.*—The genial and plentiful rain of Wednesday last came most opportunely for the crops of spring corn, which had begun to suffer from its absence, and also secures a second crop of grass in many of the meadows where the hay was short. Some forward pieces of wheat have, however, been much laid by the wind, especially in exposed situations; but the soil being previously dry, they will have every chance speedily to recover; and the filling of the ear, as well as the ripening of the grain generally, will be expedited by the seasonable supply, provided the fine weather continues.—*Kentish Observer.*

*Devonshire.*—A great quantity of hay is now cut, and should the weather prove fine for a few days longer, the harvest will soon be over. Generally speaking the result will be found satisfactory.—*Exeter Gazette.*

*Cumberland.*—We have had a rather wet week so far, with occasional thunder storms. The crops grow with extreme rapidity, but we have had rain enough for the present.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

*Kirkcubrightshire.*—The crops in the south of the Stewarty are looking remarkably well, the recent favorable weather having done much to counteract the effects of the cold and late spring. We never remember seeing turnips and potatoes looking so well at this season of the year.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

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#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST

Since my last report, the spring sown crops of every description have made rapid and favorable progress, even where the cultivation was very defective. I have never witnessed a more rapid vegetation than from the 1st of July to this time. It would surprise our friends in Europe to hear that I have seen this year wheat in ear in forty-four days from the time of sowing. It was fortunate, under the circumstance of an unusually late spring, that we had such favorable weather for advancing vegetation as to make up for this lateness. The barley crop is nearly harvested, and I suppose there has not been a better crop of that grain in Lower Canada for several years. The peas are also very good where they have been sown on land where a crop could be expected, but I am sorry to have to observe, that the cultivation of this crop in numerous instances is very defective, and the consequence is, that a large portion of the soil is bare, and has no crop upon it. Oats promise to be a most abundant crop, though in some instances it is affected by rust. There is very little, doubt, however, that the produce of oats this year will be large, and much above our average. I have been told that rye, where sown, has succeeded well, but have not had an opportunity of seeing much of it.

Indian corn that was so very backward in the beginning of July, has made astonishing progress from that time, and if the weather continues favorable, we may have a good crop. Potatoes could not have a better or more healthy appearance, up to this time; and if we only have a dry fall, the crop will be a very large one. With regard to this crop, however, it is impossible to speculate with any certainty until it is housed, and not even then. If the weather is dry, and no symptoms of disease appear among them up to the time of storing, we may then reasonably expect they will keep sound and well. Throughout this summer the vines of the potato were unusually healthy, and I have not seen so much blossom upon them since the disease commenced, whatever this may indicate. I would think it an indication of a healthy state of the plant; and if it prove so, it will be of vast importance to this country. If potatoes could be successfully raised as heretofore, it would be a great advantage to agriculturists, as this root would help better than turnips for the use of stock. Without a due proportion of root crops it is not possible to farm well or advantageously, or to keep the land clear, when we have scarcely any summer fallow. The other root crops chiefly cultivated here are mangold wurtzel and carrots, and this year, where properly managed, they look exceedingly well.

The wheat was sown so late this year that it is not generally sufficiently matured to report with any certainty of the probable result. One thing is certain, however, that I do not recollect to have seen it have a more promising appearance in every instance where there has been any justice done to its cultivation. There are complaints of injury by the fly, but to what extent this may be correct I cannot take upon me to say. I had an opportunity last week of seeing a fine field of Black Sea wheat that is kept pure and unmixed, belonging to Colonel Campbell, St. Hilaire. I examined it closely, and found that it was not injured by the fly, and promises an excellent yield. I conclude from this circumstance, that Black Sea wheat that is kept pure and unmixed, as that gentleman has kept his, would be the best, or, at least, the most certain variety of wheat to cultivate to ensure safety from the ravages of the fly. The worst feature connected with the late sowing of wheat is, that it increases the liability of the crop to rust if there is much rain in August. The situation and quality of the soil has also great influence. I have observed, that what is known as wheat soil—strong clay soil—will generally produce a better crop than light or loamy soils, and be less liable to the fly or rust. This is only a proof how advisable it is to endeavour to suit the crop to the quality of the soil where it is possible to do so. There is another circumstance I may mention. I do not think that strong clay soil gives suitable shelter to the larvæ of the wheat fly during winter as it finds in

light and loamy soil. This I have proved by experience. There is no doubt that the larvæ or maggot falls out of the wheat ear, to the ground, when it has done its work of destruction, and remains in the soil until the latter end of June, when it again takes the fly state. Agriculturists would do well to endeavor to understand perfectly the habits of the insect, which has caused such immense loss to Lower Canada. By adopting this course, and succeeding, we might probably find a remedy against the evil, which is not possible without knowing more of the insect and its habits. When the insect first appeared here, it seldom continued more than a month, or about the 15th or 20th of July, but I have seen them this year as late as the 12th of August. If wheat could be sown previous to the 20th of April, as heretofore, I have no doubt it would be the best time to do so; but some years that is not possible, and from that period to near the end of May is the most dangerous time to sow as regards the fly. Fall wheat has not been sown to any extent in the district of Montreal, and has not succeeded well this year, except very rarely. I see by a letter from Col. Guy, of Quebec, published in the Quebec papers, that he succeeded in raising an excellent crop of fall wheat this year. I suppose they had a better covering of snow last winter in that district than at Montreal. Though I have submitted these remarks in regard to wheat, I think you perfectly justified in reporting that our spring sown crops will, this year, taking them altogether, produce much above an average for Lower Canada, though still much below what it is capable of producing under a better and more careful system of husbandry. If we only have favorable weather to finish the harvest, agriculturists and others will have cause to be satisfied and very thankful for a bountiful harvest. The hay harvest, though commenced a fortnight later than usual, is now nearly brought to a close, and the result, throughout a large proportion of the country, has not been satisfactory, either as regards quantity or quality. I do not recollect, since 1826, so great a failure in meadows, caused I believe by the excessive drought of last summer and fall, and the frost of last winter and spring. The injury done in spring might be prevented in a great measure by more perfect drainage, so that the water would not freeze upon the surface. The grass plants of a meadow, except those of clover, will seldom be frozen out, unless the drainage is imperfect. I have this year seen meadows injured by frost, decidedly in consequence of their not being properly drained, and the water remaining upon the surface when the snow begins to thaw in spring. From the causes I have enumerated combined, the meadows have been greatly injured, the clover nearly all destroyed, and the timothy to a great extent, and natural grasses and weeds have come up in place of the cultivated grasses—hence the inferior quality of this year's hay. It is

very questionable if the meadows can be brought to produce timothy in perfection until again plowed and regularly seeded down. No market in Europe or America was better supplied with hay of superior quality than that of Montreal, and it would be a general loss to the country if there was any falling off in the quality of this crop.

The advantage of judicious shelter to the meadows was never more apparent than this year. It had a beneficial effect both last summer and in the winter and spring. Too much shelter is not desirable for grass crops, but for meadows and pastures it always acts beneficially. I conceive it to be one of the greatest errors in the management of our lands to strip them of every tree, without substituting others, and introducing hedges as fences to a certain extent; and such have a great influence in preventing the ill effects of extreme heat and drought, as well as extreme cold. If every part of our farms was well cultivated except that part occupied by a few trees, and other necessary shelter, we should do exceedingly well, and very well afford the space so well employed in supporting beautiful trees and live hedges. There is no danger that these improvements will be introduced in excess.

A good crop of hay is of the greatest importance to Canada, with her long cold winters, and it should be a first object with farmers to have a due proportion of their land in meadow. It is possible to renovate some old meadows by top-dressing with suitable compost, harrowing them well, and sowing grass seeds upon them, either in the month of September or early in Spring. This, however, cannot be done effectually where there is a very old and tough surface, closely covered with natural grasses or with moss. No remedy will be effectual with meadows of this description, but to plough them up, and put them through a regular course of rotation, before again seeding down. I suggest means of improving meadows under present circumstances, because I believe they will generally require, it, and it would take a long time to put meadows through a regular course of rotation. Where they can be renovated by the process I have suggested, it might be prudent to adopt it, and I have no doubt it would succeed—with the exception I have named. If the harvest is well got in, there will be a great quantity of straw, and this will make up in some degree, for the short crop of hay.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to report so favourably of the Crops of Lower Canada generally for this year, so far as I have had an opportunity of ascertaining. There can be no doubt that they might be much better if our system of husbandry were improved to what it is capable of. There is not a country in America that, under a judicious system of Agriculture, would produce better crops of hay, barley, oats, beans, peas, buckwheat, potatoes, mangold-wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, flax and hemp, than Lower Canada. This I can state safely,

from observation and experience for a long period. As regards wheat, I cannot speak so confidently, though I have seen splendid crops of that grain here, and I know the country is capable of producing it in perfection; but under present circumstances, caution must be observed as regards suitable varieties of seed, sowing at the proper season, cultivating judiciously such soils only as are the most suitable for wheat, and substituting other crops on the soil not so suitable for it. In Agriculture, as in every other business, skill and industry alone can succeed; and if we only do our work, as if we were indifferent about its success, we may be sure the result will not be satisfactory.

WM. EVANS,

Cote St Paul, August 20, 1855.

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#### THE HORSE.

The horse family are by far the most important among the brute creature, as servants to man. In a wild state, the horse is, in general, of an inelegant form, and extremely untractable; but when domesticated, he becomes docile, yet bold and intrepid, and is highly attached to man. In no country have his various qualities both for the turf, the field and the road, been brought to such perfection as in England; and, with the exception of the pure Arabian, there can nowhere be found a breed to compare with the English race horse. Draught horses are the best suited to agricultural purposes; also a variety of saddle horses that might be useful and necessary for the occasional use of farmers, for the saddle and for light work; these may be ranked under the denomination of Canadian horse, Suffolk Punches, and the improved English Hackney, or a variety of horses possessing their qualities.

The improved Hackney, is derived from a judicious mixture of the Blood Bred and sometimes the Hunter, with mares of substance, correct form, and good action. In the Hackney, as safety is as requisite as speed, it is necessary to look particularly to the fore parts to see that they are high and well placed; that the head is not heavy, nor the neck disproportionably long or short; that the legs stand straight (that is, that a perpendicular line drawn from the point of shoulder should meet the toe) and that the elbows turn out; and although a perfect conformation in the hinder parts is necessary to the Hackney, it is in some measure subordinate to the same perfection in the fore parts; whereas in the Racer and Hunter, but particularly in the former, the form of the hinder is even of more consequence than that of the fore parts.

In the breeding of horses entire attention should not as it is too commonly practised, be confined to stallions. So far as experience has hitherto shown, it has in most instances been found that nearly as much depends upon the mare, as upon the horse, in regard to the form and other qualities of the proge-

ny. It is the opinion of the best judges that no idea can be more erroneous than the too common one of breeding a good Hunter or Saddle Horse from a Brood Stallion and a Draught Mare, or to suppose that the qualities of each will be equally blended in their offspring so as to constitute a happy medium between both, thus producing a colt in which the speed and liveliness of the sire shall be combined with the strength and consistency of the dam. The most judicious observers have remarked that there is very frequently a perceptible degeneracy even from the worst of the two; the Mangrel Bred rarely possessing, in any considerable degree, the power or size of the one, or the spirit activity and fine bone of the other. Instead of attempting such violent crosses, it is considered more advisable, when the mare has any good points to select a stallion as similar as possible in form, as thus there will be a probability that the foal will possess them in still greater perfection.

With every possible skill in horses, and their management, few farmers in Canada will find it very profitable to breed any other description of horses but those fit for agricultural purposes.

The general criteria of the qualities of horses are derived from inspection and trial. His outward appearance among judges affords a pretty just criterion of his power, and a moderate trial enables the same judgment to decide on the disposition to exercise such powers. Hardihood is generally derived from the form of the carcass, which should be circular or barrelled; by which food is retained, and strength gained to perform what is required. Such horses are generally good feeders. Hot, fiery horses are as objectionable as horses of good courage are desirable; they seldom last long. A good courage horse moves with readiness, carries one ear forward, and one backward; is attentive, and cheerful, loves to be talked to, and carressed when on a journey, and in double harness will play with his mate. Good courage horses are always the best tempered, and under difficulties, are by far more quiet and least disposed to do mischief.

*The Criteria of a Hackney.*—It is necessary that the Hackney be well formed behind to give him strength, and to propel him forward, it is even of more consequence that he be well formed before; and in this kind of horse the hind parts are in some measure subordinate to the fore, as safety is preferable to speed. The head in the Hackney should be small and well placed on a neck of due length and substance to make a proper *appui* for the bridle; the shoulders oblique and well furnished with muscle, but not heavy, and the withers in particular should be high; the elbows should be turned rather out than in, and the legs stand out straight; the pasterns neither too oblique, which bespeaks weakness; nor too straight, which wears the horse out, and is unpleasant to the rider. The carcass should be round, or the horse would be washy and weak; the

loin straight, wide, and ribbed hone, the thighs of good substance; and although the being ent-hammed, or having the hocks turned inwards, is defective in beauty, it often bespeaks a trotter.

The criteria of a horse peculiarly adapted to the labour of agriculture are thus given by Culby: "His head should be as small as the proportion of the animal will admit, is nostrils expanded, and muzzle fine; his eyes cheerful and prominent; his ears small, upright, and placed near together; his neck rising out from between his shoulders with an easy tapering curve, must join gracefully to the head; his shoulders being well thrown back, must also go into his neck (at what is called the points), unperceived, which perhaps facilitates the going much more than the narrow shoulder; the arm or fore thigh, should be muscular, and tapering from the shoulder, to meet a fine, straight, sinewy, and bony leg; the hoof circular, and wide at the heel; his chest deep, and full at the girth; his loins, or fillets, broad and straight, and body round; his hips or hocks by no means wide, but quarters long, and the tail set on so as to be nearly in the same right line as his back; his thighs strong and muscular, his legs clean and fine-boned; the leg bones not round, but what is called lathy or flat."

[Extracted from a Treatise on Agriculture by Wm. Evans, Esq.]

#### WINEGAR'S AUTOMATON GATE.

A rather annoying inconvenience has been long felt by carriage drivers and equestrians in passing gates, from the necessity of alighting to open them. This has led to various contrivances to obviate the difficulty. Most of these have proved failures, or they have required so much work and pulling for swinging the gate open, as to be little or no better than the simple old-fashioned process of jumping down and doing it directly by hand. In England, the large gentleman farmer, who in his daily rounds is compelled to pass many gates, has a horse trained on purpose that shall allow him to open the gate easily on horseback; and the resident on a large estate builds a costly porter's lodge, and employs a person by the year to watch the entrance and open when needed.

We have lately witnessed the successful operation of a simple contrivance, effected by C. WINEGAR, Esq., of Union Springs, N. Y., that obviates all these difficulties, at a permanent cost not exceeding ten or twenty dollars, and that enables the horseman or carriage driver to open and shut the gate without stopping, with as much ease as he could ring a door bell, and which a child five years old might easily perform. We passed repeatedly through a gate of this kind, for some months, in successful operation on the grounds of Wm. H. CHASE, of Union Springs, without stopping the vehicle, either for opening the gate or for closing it after us. The only labor required is to wind up

a weight by means of a windlass, which a boy ten years old performs once for about fifty motions of the gate.

This contrivance, not unlike a clock, consists of two principal parts, the *running*, and *regulating* parts. The weight which opens and shuts the gate, is contained in a tall box, seen on the left side of the figure, and resembling in external appearance a large post. The weight in descending, turns a crank. A rod placed between this crank and the gate, and connected to each, receives by this means a reciprocating motion, and would open and shut the gate in rapid succession until the weight reaches the ground, were its motion not controlled by the latch which fastens it shut when it strikes the post, or which fastens it open, as soon as it reaches the smaller post placed at the proper point for this purpose.

The opening and shutting is effected from the carriage or saddle by simply giving a slight pull or jerk on the loop suspended from the arm of the tall post, a short distance from the gate. A wire, extending from this loop to the hinge-post, and thence across the top of the gate to the latch, instantly sets it free whenever a slight pull is given, and the crank and rod immediately draw it open, where it is retained by the latch. On passing through, the loop is pulled on the other side, loosening the latch again, and causing the gate immediately to close.

By placing the two tall posts with the loops, sufficiently distant from the gate, the opening may be accomplished at any desired time before arriving there, an increased length of the wire being all that is required.

This ingenious piece of mechanism was the result of necessity. The inventor, C. Winegar, whose residence, is a short distance back from the road, the entrance being at a steep inclination, found it difficult to induce his horses to stand while the gate was opened in the usual way. He was therefore led to adopt this new contrivance to obviate the necessity of stopping. He has, since our cut was engraved, adopted a neater arrangement for the wire work, which is placed *under ground*, connected as formerly to the gate-latch at one end, and being supported by a low post at the other, where there is a horizontal lever for giving motion to the wire, and which is merely touched with the hand in passing, for throwing the gate open or closing it.

He also finds a decided benefit from attaching a *fan wheel* to the crank, for lessening momentum; at the same time that any degree of power may be given to the mechanism. This is more especially needed where a large or heavy gate is employed. In all other cases a light iron gate, or a wooden frame with iron rails, is the best, as requiring less force, striking with less jar, and being unaffected by wind.

As an ordinary weight will move the gate about fifty times, all that is commonly necessary is to wind it up regularly once a week. In extreme cases, a workman, who

goes regularly to his work each morning, may be employed to raise the weight as he passes,—requiring only a few seconds.

Such an invention as this is destined to become of great value on all large plantations, which the manager must superintend on horseback; and it must be especially so in England. We hope our cousins there will not do as they have done with some other American inventions, endeavor kindly to relieve us from the claim to its originality—or prove it was introduced here from England, (like McCormick's Reaper and Wood's Cast plough),—or perhaps show conclusively, as they have done in some instances, that our old neighbor and friend Winegar was after all born and brought up on the other side of the wave. England has quite enough to be proud of, without such small drafts upon the Yankees.

#### SPLENDID OATS.

Mr. Richard Montgomery of Yonge street exhibited on Monday, in the city, several stalks of oats of a quality rarely witnessed. Upon a stalk, which was one of twelve from a single seed, we counted 150 grains. Giving altogether from a single root, upwards of a thousand grains. The oats were of the grim visaged, bearded kind—but they were wonderfully plump—and far advanced to maturity. The oat crop generally will this year far exceed anything probably ever known in the country.—*Leader.*

PRICE OF WHEAT.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine publishes a table of the price of wheat in Albany on the first day of January for sixty-one years. It is from the minutes kept at the office of the Van Rensselaer Manor at Albany, where large amounts of rent are payable in wheat, or a cash equivalent, on the first of January each year; and as two parties are deeply interested in the price, it is probably the most reliably correct of any record that can be obtained. The list commences in 1793, when the price was 75 cents a bushel—only five times in the sixty-one years wheat has been \$2 or upward, per bushel, while it was seventeen times at \$1 or under—twice at seventy-five cents. Only once in thirty-seven years, that is since 1817, to wit in 1837, has it reached \$2. The average price for the whole period is \$1 38. For the last 30 years it is \$1 25.

The Scientific American announces a machine for picking geese, the result of a number of years of labor, and one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever seen. It not only plucks the feathers, but separates the long ones from the short ones, and cleans them perfectly while passing through the machine. It will pick forty-five geese per hour, and must materially affect the price of feathers.



GROUP OF FAT CATTLE EXHIBITED AT SMITHFIELD SHOW, LONDON.

No. 1.—Short Horned Cow bred by Sir C. Tempest, which received the first prize in the class for the best cows and heifers; and the Gold Medal as the best animal exhibited.  
No. 2.—Devon Steer, 1st prize in class 3.  
No. 3.—Short Horned Ox, 1st prize in class 2.  
No. 4.—Prince Albert's Polled Galloway Cow.  
No. 5.—Lord Spencer's Durham Ox, 1st prize in class 1.

## THE SORGHO, A NEW SUGAR PLANT.

The scarcity of corn in France, as we learn from an English contemporary, has drawn attention to a new plant, recently introduced from China, which promises to surpcede to a certain extent, the use of beet-root in the manufacture of sugar and the distillation of alcohol. The agricultural committee of Toulon has recently addressed a report to the Minister of War, with respect to the use of the plant in question. It is called the *sorgho*, or *holcus saccharatus*, and was first introduced into France in 1851, by M. de Montigny, the French consul in China, who sent some grains of the seed to the government. Since then the culture of the plant has been commenced with success in Provence, and promises to be of great advantage to Algeria. The *sorgho* has been called the "sugar-cane of the North of China," and numerous experiments have recently been tried with a view to ascertaining if it possesses the properties necessary for producing a crystallizable syrup, so as to become a rival to sugar-cane and beet-root. According to the report of the Toulon Agricultural Association, it would appear to have those properties. The fact has been ascertained by a series of experiments made in the department of the Var. It also appears to be richer in the saccharine principle than any known plant, except the vine. Beet-root contains from eight to ten per cent of sugar; the *sorgho* produces from sixteen to twenty per cent, from which eight to ten per cent of pure alcohol, fit for all industrial and domestic purposes can be produced. The refuse is excellent food for cattle, who are very fond of it. The plant grows with great rapidity, and does not require irrigation. The *sorgho* is not a new discovery, as it has been used from time immemorial by the inhabitants of the North of China, by whom large quantities of sugar are extracted from it. But this is the first time it has been produced on anything like an extensive scale in Europe. —*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

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**TO PRODUCE LARGE FRUIT.**—A correspondent of the Gardener's Gazette says, that by a very simple and easy process, fruits of all kinds may be raised one-third larger than is usually the case, and of greatly improved quality. The secret consists in supporting the fruits so that they shall not be allowed to hang their whole weight upon the stalk, or to twist about in the wind. The Gazette states that when the fruit is allowed to hang naturally upon the stalk, the increasing weight strains the stem, or twig, and thus lessens the quantity of nutritious food flowing to the fruit. The fruit may be supported either by tying it to a branch with a piece of matting, or by enclosing it in a small net. Flowers, such as dahlias or peonies, may also be rendered larger by the adoption of this system.

**SUGAR BEETS AS A FIELD CROP.**—Mr. A. Y. Moore, President of the State Agricultural Society of Michigan, states that the kind of root which has produced the greatest quantity of milk with him, is the sugar beets.

Others have found the sugar beets of superior value, so much so, that one farmer within our knowledge has raised them as a field crop for a great many years. He says they yield as abundantly as any other root, and are, at the same time, more nutritive than any other, with the exception of carrots. He too, thinks they are superior, for milk cows, to any other root or vegetable whatever.

He informs us that butter made in winter from cows fed on this root, in addition to their dry feed of hay, is nearly, as great in quantity as in the fall, and of nearly, if not quite as rich a color and quality.

To secure a good crop of beets, especially of the white Silesian, the seed should be soaked, as otherwise they will germinate slowly, or not at all in very dry weather; the soil should be deeply ploughed and well pulverised; the rows three feet apart, to admit of easy cultivation between them.

—:—

## THE HOUSE WREN.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, in giving an interesting description of the habits of this bird, relates the following:—

Several years since, a pair of wrens nested in the portico of a neighboring house; and much interest being excited in them, from their confidence, they were closely observed. All went on happily till the female commenced sitting, when that arch enemy of wrens, a cat, pulled down the nest and killed her. The male commenced immediately rebuilding the nest, stopping occasionally to utter a mournful call for his lost mate. After about a week had elapsed, having finished the nest, all but the lining of feathers, he ceased his sorrowful note, and sitting on a tree close by, continued for several days to pour forth his loudest song, when, though he had not once left the neighborhood he was joined by a female. The new mate spent a day or two in examining the premises, and being apparently satisfied, she finished the nest by lining it with feathers, and as it was now protected by a wire grating, the pair raised their young in safety.

But last summer, I saw enacted a more curious scene, in bird life. In the same portico a pair of wrens had their nest, and in the wood-shed, at the back of the house, another couple had taken up their quarters. After those in the portico had finished their nest, and several eggs had been laid, the male was killed. After some days chirping anxiously, the disconsolate little widow went away, but in four or five days she returned, threw the eggs and lining out of the nest, and commenced twittering at a great rate; and shortly afterwards she was joined by a male bird, when she re-lined the nest, and again commenced laying. It was now discovered, to our surprise, that the widowed

wren's new husband was no other than the male of the pair whose nest was in the wood-shed; the female of which was at this time sitting. He did not, however, entirely desert his first mate; and when her young were hatched, helped to take care of them, till the other brood made its appearance, to which he then carried all the food he collected. Still, he would occasionally be seen to fly from one nest to the other, but the deserted female very properly paid no attention to him, and, now, never welcomed him with the usual loving twitter.

There are no other wrens in this country, with the same lively manner, and some of which have finer songs, or more beautiful plumage; but all lack the pre-eminently social qualities that render our homely little favorite so agreeable.

—:—

**WAGON WHEELS.**—It is evident that the larger the wheels of a vehicle are, so much lighter is the draft, until the centre of their circumference becomes equal in height to the horses' breast. Besides, large wheels produce less friction, because their velocity is less than small wheels, and the latter sink deeper in a soft road, thereby increasing the difficulty of transportation. The advantage of larger wheels than those in common use will farther appear when we take into consideration that the fulcrum is at the bottom. The average height of the fore-wheels is not commonly over forty inches, which would only give the horse a lever power of twenty inches over the weight; moreover the weight is at too great a distance below the horses' breasts. If we should increase the height of the wheel to sixty inches, it would give the team a lever power of thirty inches; still leaving the weight sufficiently low, making a difference in favor of the horses of fifty per cent.

We can see no good reason why the hind-wheels should be larger than those before. It seems to us that they should be equal, the opinion of some wagoners to the contrary notwithstanding. Suppose, for instance, the fore-wheels should be four, and the hind wheels six. The inclination forward of the line of traction would tend to press the load into the earth, and, consequently, increase the difficulty of drawing. If there be any advantage in having the wheels of different heights, why is it that the intelligent constructors of steam cars have not availed themselves of it? The advantage of larger wheels is somewhat lessened, it is true, by the increased difficulty of turning in a narrow compass, but wheels being of equal height does not increase this difficulty.

As the fulcrum of the wheel is at the bottom, it follows that its motion increases as the distance from the bottom increases, and if a horizontal line, (imaginary) be drawn, passing through the centre of motion, the velocity of that part above the line will be five times greater than the part below.

A wagon with two inch tire will sink in the ground four times deeper than a four

inch tire, all things else being equal. The latter having double the space to sustain the load and only half the weight on any given space. I merely mention the four inch tire for the sake of illustration, three or three and a half being amply sufficient. Hoping some intelligent mechanic may possibly improve on these hints, I am, gentlemen,

A BLACKSMITH.

—Mississippi Conservative.

—:—  
CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Journal.

Sir—I will take advantage of the occasion of the next Exhibition to write the following lines, to inform your readers, who are desirous to see Agriculture progressing in our country, of one of the causes, among many, which delay this branch on which necessarily depends the future of young Canada. Indeed, Sir, without agriculture what would be the trade, arts, &c. Unhappily it is not thought of; is it ignorance or apathy? That is the question. If it is ignorance, he who is guilty of it, is very guilty, because he has all means of instruction; for six half-pence a day only, he can receive four or five journals; then what pleasure for him, when he is back from the field, to take a journal and see what is going on in his own country and abroad. If it is apathy, indeed, I should say to this man that he is very unhappy not to know that he is not on the earth to think only of himself. Happily, we see the number of these men decreasing every day.

At this moment, Agricultural Societies are busy with the next Exhibition at Sherbrooke. Generous men have put aside all occupations to work in order to render this Exhibition profitable to all the country. The only object of these Expositions is to assemble the Canadians and make them bring herto their products, their stocks, &c. to compete between them. These Exhibitions, I should say, are real schools, everybody learns something, and goes home to put it in practice.

The Agricultural Association for Lower Canada, has announced this Exposition in all the English and French journals; they have sent over 3,000 copies of the Prize List ordered to every one of the 57 Agricultural Societies organized in the Province. What happened? Some of these Societies have distributed these lists, and some have decided that it was unnecessary to do so; there are whole parishes who have not heard of that Exhibition. It is indeed very painful, Sir, to have to complain of such things, and unhappily it is the case in many localities.

Then it is not astonishing that there is so little competition at these annual meetings.

I have the honour, to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. CHAGNON.

Assist. Sec. Board of Ag.

Montreal, August 20, 1855.

MONTRÉAL MARKET PRICES.

Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

31st August, 1855.

Old Hay from 12 to \$14 per 100 bundles.  
New Hay from 10 to \$12 do.  
Straw from 5 to \$6 do.  
Fresh Butter, per lb., from 1s 3d to 1s 6d.  
Salt Butter, do from 11d to 1s.  
Country Cheese, from 7½d to 9d.  
Wheat, none.  
Barley, 2s 4d to 3s 6d.  
Rye, none.  
Oats, from 2s 3d to 2s 6d.  
Yellow Indian Corn, none.  
Indian Corn, 4s 3d to 4s 9d, Ohio.  
Buckwheat, from 8s 6d to 8s 9d.  
Peas, from 7s 6d to 8s.  
Beef, per 100 lbs, from 6 to \$10.  
Mess Pork, 14½ to \$15.  
Mutton, per carcass, from 3 to \$6½.  
Lamb, do from 2 to \$3.  
Veal, 2½ to \$4½.  
Eggs, from 9d to 1s.

Provincial Agricultural

AND

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO TAKE PLACE AT

SHERBROOKE,

On the 12th, 13th and 14th of Sept  
next, 1855.

NOTICE.

ENTRIES of LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, &c., must be made previous to the 1st of September next, and not later, with the undersigned, at the Office of the Board of Agriculture at Montreal or at Sherbrooke, with CHARLES BROOKES, Esq., the Secretary appointed at that place for the Exhibition. Printed Forms of Entry may be had at the Office of the Board at Montreal, or from Mr. Brookes, at Sherbrooke. Prize Lists, both in English and French, have been sent to all Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada for distribution, and to the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada, Toronto.

By order,

WM. EVANS, Sec. and Treas.,

Board of Agriculture and  
Agricultural Association.

Montreal, May 1st, 1855.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION for LOWER CANADA, will be held at the OFFICE of the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, upon the EXHIBITION GROUND, on FRIDAY, the 14th SEPT., 1855, at TEN o'clock, A. M.

By Order,

WM. EVANS,

Sec'y.-Treas. Agricultural Association.

Montreal, Aug. 30th, 1855.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and LIVE STOCK, going to the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, at SHERBROOKE, will be conveyed from any Station in the Montreal and Quebec Districts to Sherbrooke and back at ONE FARE, and particulars may be obtained from all Station Agents.

From Montreal and Quebec to Sherbrooke and back the charges will be as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Horses, each	1	5	0
Cattle, "	1	0	0
Sheep, "	0	2	6
Calves and Pigs, each	0	3	0
Waggons, "	1	5	0
Carts and Sleights, "	0	15	0
Implements, per 100lbs.	0	1	6

All Live Stock to be loaded and discharged by the Owner or his Agent, and be under his sole care, and in all respects at his risk there, and under transit, also fed at his expense.

One man allowed to travel free, with a full car load.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Longueuil for Sherbrooke on TUESDAY morning, the 11th SEPTEMBER, at ELEVEN o'clock A. M. for the purpose of conveying STOCK, PRODUCTS, &c. to the EXHIBITION.

THE

COUNTY OF MONTREAL

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

OFFERS the following PREMIUMS, for the following CROPS:—

ENGLISH CLASS.

	50	45	40	35	30	25
Potatoes, 6 Premiums,	50	45	40	35	30	25
Carrots, 4 "	40	35	30	25		
Mangol Wurtzel, 4 Premiums,	40	35	30	25		
Turnips, 3 Premiums,	30	25	20			
Indian Corn, 6 "	50	45	40	35	30	25
Horse Beans, 3 "	30	25	20			

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

A Field of Four Arpents, at least, will be required to entitle a Farmer in this Class to compete for Potatoes.

One Arpent for Indian Corn.

One arpent for Beans.

Half an arpent for Turnips, Carrots, Mangol Wurtzel, the whole to be Field Culture.

No person allowed to compete unless a Member of the Society.

No Premium to be given unless Farm is free from noxious weeds.

The parties to whom First Premiums are awarded, shall report to the Society, the system adopted in the production of the crops.

That such Premiums shall be paid only upon Interrogatories being answered, and Circulars returned filled up, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer.

This Rule will be enforced strictly.

Notice of Competition to be given to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before the 20th July next.

By Order,

JAMES SMITH,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, April 20, 1855



**SCHOOL HISTORIES, &c.,**

PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

**R**OY'S HISTORY of CANADA, s. d.  
 new edition, 2 0  
 Do in French, 2 6  
 HISTORY of ROME, 2 0  
 HISTORY of ENGLAND, 2 0  
 GEOGRAPHY of CANADA, 1 3

**FRENCH TEXT BOOKS.**

L'ABELLIE, an Elementary French Reader, 1 3  
 GREEN'S PRIMARY LESSONS in French, on Ollendorff's Plan, 1 6  
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**LATIN CLASSICS.**

*For the Use of High Schools and Colleges.*

Cornelius Nepos, 1 3  
 Quintus Curtius, 1 3  
 Caesar's Commentaries, 1 3  
 Cicero on Old Age, 0 9  
 Agricola of Tacitus, 0 9

Or bound together in cloth.—5s.

The *Aeneid*, 4 Books, 1 3  
 The *Georgics*, 1 3  
 Odes of Horace, 1 3  
 Fasti of Ovid, 1 3

Or bound together in cloth.—3s 9d.

—ALSO—

On hand for the FALL TRADE, large supplies of the NATIONAL SERIES, of SCHOOL BOOKS. These Editions obtained Prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions, held at Hamilton and Montreal, in 1853, "for the best Collection of School Books Printed and Bound in Canada."

A large Stock of ENGLISH CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS always on hand.

The Subscriber is receiving ample Supplies of STATIONERY, which comprise every variety of British and Foreign Potts, Foolscaps, Posts (Folio and Quarto.) Note Paper, as well as the Larger Papers for Merchant's Account Books. Also all kinds of Drawing Paper, Bristol Boards, Coloured Papers, Tissue and Tracing Paper and Tracing Vellum, &c., &c.

HEW RAMSAY,  
 37, St. Francois Xavier Street.

**PRINTING IN BOTH LANGUAGES**

FOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, furnished with the greatest expedition and on the most moderate terms. H. RAMSAY.

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the COUNTY of MONTREAL, insures the properties of farmers, in Lower Canada, at 5s. for £100 currency, for 3 years, &c.

Apply at the office, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal; to the Agents in the Country; or to the undersigned Directors:—

- Wm. Macdonald, Esq., President, Lachine.
- B. H. LeMoine, " Montreal.
- Edward Quin, " Longue Pointe.
- F. M. Valois, " Pointe Claire.
- John Dods, " Petite Cote.
- G. G. Gaucher, " St. Genevieve.
- Frs. Queinerville, " St. Laurent.
- Joseph Laporte, " Pointe-aux-Trembles.

P. L. LE TOURNEUX,  
 Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1,  
 OF THE  
 COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of STOCK, &c., of this Society, will take place on the COURT-HOUSE GROUNDS, in the Village of ST. JOHN'S, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. For further information see Prize List.

L. L. ROY,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Blairindie, July 10th, 1855. 2

**NOTICE.**

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the COUNTY of OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 3, will be held on THURSDAY, the Fourth Day of OCTOBER next, in the Township of WAKEFIELD, at the mouth of the River la Pesche.

By Order,  
 JOSHUA BREADNER,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Wakefield, August 16th, 1855. 1-p.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

IS hereby given, that the FALL SHOW of the MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, will be held on the FARM of THOMAS DEVARNEY, Esq., CENTRE of INVERNESS, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1855.

By Order,  
 PETER CAMPBELL,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Inverness, 4th August, 1856. 2

**NOTICE.**

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, COUNTY of SHEFFORD, will hold its ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW at the Village of GRANBY, on THURSDAY, the 6th Day of SEPTEMBER next, commencing at TEN o'clock, A. M.

Also the WINTER SHOW, at ADAMSVILLE, on FRIDAY, the 4th Day of JANUARY, next, at TEN o'clock, A. M.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
 F. WOOD,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Granby, July 10th, 1855. 2 p.

**FOR SALE**

AN imported CLYDESDALE STALLION, 4 years old. As a Draught Stud, he is superior to any in the Province, and is well worth the attention of any Agricultural Society wishing to improve their breed of horses. Price £250.

—Also,—

A 4 year old STUD, and a GREY 2 year old ENTIRE COLT of good promise, both got by Old Clyde. Price £75 each.

JOHN DODS.

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.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

Montreal: Printed and Published by H. Ramsay, No. 37, St. Francois Xavier Street.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1,  
 FOR THE  
 COUNTY OF ARGENTEUILL.

(*Ci-devant Two Mountains.*)

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at the Village of SAINT ANDREWS, on THURSDAY, the 27th Day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock, A. M., when the following premiums will be awarded:—

	Premis.
Stud Horses, . . . . .	3
Brood Mare and Foal, . . . . .	4
Stud Colt, 3 years old, . . . . .	3
Stud Colt, 2 years, . . . . .	3
Filly, 2 years, . . . . .	3
Yearling Colts, . . . . .	2
Old Bulls, . . . . .	3
Bulls, 2 years, . . . . .	3
Yearling Bulls, . . . . .	2
Milch Cows, . . . . .	4
Pair 2 years old Heifers, . . . . .	3
Pair 1 year old Heifers, . . . . .	2
Rams, 2 shear, . . . . .	3
Rams, 1 shear, . . . . .	2
Ewes, 3 in number, . . . . .	4
Yearling Ewes, 3 in number, . . . . .	3
Young boar, under 9 months, . . . . .	3
Aged Sow over 9 months, . . . . .	3
Young Sow under 9 months, . . . . .	3

**MANUFACTURES.**

Tinnet of Butter, 30lbs or upwards, . . . . .	4
Three New Cheeses, 20lbs or upwards each, . . . . .	4
Etoffe du Pays, piece of 16 yards or upwards, loome manufactured—within limits of Society, . . . . .	4
Dressed Cloth, piece of 16 yards or upwards, manufactured within limits of Society, . . . . .	4
Piece of Flannel, 16 yards or upwards, manufactured within the limits of Society, . . . . .	4
Best managed Farms of 60 arpents or upwards, . . . . .	8
Wheat, . . . . .	4
Burley, . . . . .	3
Oats, . . . . .	4
Pease, . . . . .	3
Maslin, . . . . .	4
Rye, . . . . .	2
Hay, . . . . .	4
Potatoes, . . . . .	4
Corn, . . . . .	4
Carrots, . . . . .	4
Ruta Baga, . . . . .	4
Mangol Wurtzel, . . . . .	3
Fall Wheat, . . . . .	2

**PLOUGHING MATCH.**

Notice whereof will be given on the day of Exhibition.

	Premis.
Men's Class, . . . . .	4
Boy's Class, . . . . .	6

Every unsuccessful competitor in Boy's Class will receive 5s for his work.

For abstract of By-Laws see notices circulated throughout the county.

H. HOWARD,  
 Secretary.

St. Andrews, 16th August, 1855.