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# The Farmer's Journal,

—BAND—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOLUME V. }

Price 50 cents per annum, in advance.

POSTAGE FREE.

{ NUMBER 11.

July 1858.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. J. PERRAULT,  
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MONTREAL

PRINTED BY DEMONTIGNY & C<sup>o</sup> PROPRIETORS & PUBLISHERS

18 & 20, St. GABRIEL STREET.

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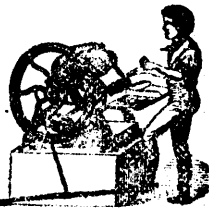
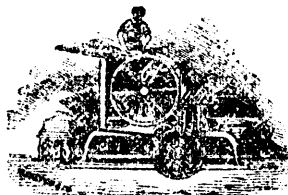
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## HUNGARIAN GRASS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I tried the experiment last year, with 100 acres, and found that my highest expectations were more than realized. Timothy does not do well on our prairies. The Hungarian does, and just fills the space. Our entire community are sowing it this spring. It is the best hay I ever saw. Twenty-five acres of mine was caught by the frost, which did not injure it at all for seed. We sow fifteen pounds to the acre. Last year I gave \$6 per bushel for my seed — this year it is worth from \$1.25 to \$3. Two crops can be cut from that which is sowed from the 15th of May to the 15th of June—as it will sprout.

On account of the drouth last year, the seed on a part of my field containing 25 acres, did not germinate till we had a good rain, August the 16th. I cut two tons to the acre, or nearly that, from this part of my field.—It can be sowed any time from the first of May till the first of July. Prepare the ground as you would for oats; harrow, and then sow the seed; then harrow the second time and roll it; and you will get on good land from three to five tons per acre. The leaves will remain green till the seed is fully ripe, and they never crumble when dry, like some grasses.—  
A. M. LINCOLN. *Elboston Ill.*

### Hay Making

We are anxious to call the attention of the farmers of Canada specially to the curing of this year's Hay Crop, which is likely to be a very good one.

From careful enquiries among the best farmers and dairymen, we learn what indeed is not difficult to perceive, that the value of the hay crop

of Canada is materially reduced by allowing it to become too ripe before cutting. In fact the seed is generally far enough advanced to fall out readily, and the consequence is a two-fold loss. The seed which is the most nutritious part of the crop litters the floor of the hay loft, instead of being eaten with the hay, and the stalks cannot be called hay at all. They are dry, yellow, brittle and neither more nor less than straw.

Good hay should retain not only all the seed but all the juices of the grass and pretty nearly the color; and when hay is cured this way, we are assured by practical men, that it will answer the same purpose in feeding horses, for instance, as ordinary hay with the addition of oats.

The reason given by farmers for letting hay stand till it is ripe is, that it is much sooner secured; indeed French Canadians let it stand very often till they can take it in the same day it is cut, but this saving of labour is at the expense of perhaps half the real value of their crop.

To enable a farmer to cut hay before it is too ripe, and to cure it sufficiently, he must be to some extent independent of the weather. He should, for instance, either have a very large open barn and arrange a series of lofts made with crossed poles so as to spread one day's cutting upon the first, and toss it to the second, when the second day's cutting comes in, and so on to the fourth, by which time it can be permanently stored away in the most perfect condition, or he must have hay caps to protect from sun, rain, and dew, all of which deteriorate the crop.

In connection with this very important subject, for the grass crop is probably the most valuable crop of Canada, we subjoin the following sensible remarks by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*:—

"Some things I know, and others I should like to know, I know that this life is too short to learn everything that a farmer should know by actual experiment; therefore it is necessary to profit by the experience of others by reading. I would therefore recommend that every farmer who can, should take and read the Country Gentleman or Cultivator, and as many other agricultural papers as he pleases. I think it pays well. Knowledge and industry are what elevate the farmer, or one man above another. I know that horses and cattle like early cut hay better than that which is cut late. They will fatten on it by giving them what they will eat, while they will barely subsist on that which gets dead ripe before it is cut. Cows which go to pasture early in the spring, will make yellow butter, and so they will in winter, if fed on early cut hay, if it be well cured. It is more work to make hay of early cut grass, than that which stands and dries up before being cut. It is an old adage, "to make hay while the sun shines." I think hay dried in the shade, is more fragrant and better than if dried in the sun. But in haying time, we are in haste to dry it as soon as possible, and get it into the barn out of the way of the rain. In preserving herbs the women cut them in bloom, and dry them in the shade, and I think they are right."

In corroboration of the above opinion, we have to state that one of the largest and best farmers in the neighborhood cuts his hay always in flower, and by using about a bushel of salt to two tons of hay, is able to secure it much more speedily and safely than he could without salting.

## The Robins Vindicated.

The question of the relation of the Robin to horticulture was discussed at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It was the opinion of many fruit growers that the robin is a perfect nuisance to the horticulturist, and that the law preventing their destruction should be repealed. There were some, however, who gallantly took the part of the sweet birds, and at their suggestion a committee was appointed to ascertain their habits, and especially the kind of food eaten by them during each month of the year. The chairman of the committee, J. W. P. Jenks of Middleboro, has made his report for the first three months of the year, and it is entirely favorable to the robins. It is proved that the robins subsist chiefly on the worst enemies of the fruit trees, the curculios. Mr. Jenks found beetles, grasshoppers, spiders and curculios in the crops of the robins he dissected, but nine-tenths of the contents of the crop were curculios. He has frequently taken a hundred from a single crop, and in one instance 162. He has not found the first particle of vegetable matter in the crop of a single bird. This settles the question in favor of the robins, and he who kills one of these birds gives permission to live and to destroy our fruit to some thousands of curculios and other enemies of the horticulturist. Let the robins live, and let the man or boy who cruelly or thoughtlessly kills one make atonement by eating wormy fruit for the season.—*Springfield Republican.*

## Improved Stable Floors.

Some years ago my stable was laid with a plank floor. My horse, a late purchase, (I keep but one) became lame. An experienced horse-

man attributed it to bad shoeing. I had the shoes removed, and a few days after replaced, but the lameness, which was in the forefoot, continued. Upon a careful examination I came to the conclusion that dryness was the cause of it, I then had recourse to stuffing with moist manure at night, which entirely remedied the lameness. But I found this troublesome, and apt to be neglected, when the lameness was sure to return. I then took up the plank in one stall and filled up to the floor with gravelly clay. But I did not like this owing to the soaking of the clay with the droppings of the animal. I then removed the clay for about two-thirds or three-fourths of the length of the stall, and laid down plank for the part removed even with the original floor leaving the horse to stand with his forefeet on the clay. This has been continued for more than a year, and answers an admirable purpose. My horse requires no stuffing of the feet, and keeps free from lameness.—*American Agriculturist*.

E. H. VANUKEM.

### A First Rate Whitewash.

We have tried various preparations for whitewashing ceilings, and the walls of unpapered rooms, but have never found anything that was entirely satisfactory until the present Spring. We have now something that affords a beautiful, clear, white color, and which cannot be rubbed off.

We procure at a paint store, a dollar's worth of first quality "*Paris White*"—33 lbs, at three cents per lb.—and for this quantity, one pound of white glue, of the best quality. For one day's work,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of the glue was put in a tin vessel, and covered with cold water over night. In the morning this was carefully heated until dis-

solved, when it was added to 16 lbs, of the *Paris White*, previously stirred in a moderate quantity of hot water. Enough water was then added to give the whole a proper milky consistency, when it was applied with a brush in the ordinary manner. Over 33 lbs. of *Paris White* and 1 lb. of glue sufficed for two ceilings, and sides of seven other smaller rooms.

A single coat is equal to a double coat of limewash, while the white is far more lively or brilliant than lime. Indeed the color is nearly equal to that of "*Zinc White*," which costs at least four times as much. We are satisfied, by repeated trials, that no whitewash can be made to adhere firmly without glue, or some kind of sizing, and this will invariably be colored, in time, with the caustic lime. The *Paris White*, on the contrary, is simply pure washed chalk, and is entirely inert, producing no caustic effect on the sizing. Any of our readers who try this, and are as well pleased with it as we are, will consider the information worth many times the cost of an entire volume of the *Agriculturist*. Had we known of it when we first "set up housekeeping," it would have saved us much labor, and the annoyance of garments often soiled by contact with whitewash—not to mention the saving of candles, secured by having the ceiling always white enough to reflect instead of absorbing the rays of light.—*American Agriculturist*.

### To Preserve Furs from Moth.

A correspondent submits the following plan which seems quite plausible, since moths do not work in cotton or linen: Shake out the furs well, or beat them, to expel any moths that may be already in them; then inclose them perfectly tight in a cotton bag (or one of linen); and

hang them in a garret, or other dry place. If there be no access for the parent moth except through cotton, no eggs will be laid in the furs.—  
*American Agriculturist.*

## The Farmer's Journal.

MONTREAL, JULY 1858.

### Our Provincial Agricultural Shows.

WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY  
COULD BE :

The institution of our Provincial Agricultural Shows is certainly of a great benefit to the improvement of our agriculture.—But are the improvements of our agriculture in general to be inferred from the existence of these Shows? This is a question we think necessary to examine now that a bill is to be put before parliament to amend the law already existing respecting our Provincial Agricultural Shows.

On the whole, we think our agriculture has been improved since the institution of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions, but we do not think that the present organisation can bring all the advantages we have a right to expect from a well managed show, complying with the wants of our country. Finally our shows are rather great agricultural fairs than a useful institution, guiding the farmer in the improvement

of his stock and materials, and in the choice of his products.

It would be much more agreeable for us to state the contrary but it is, we believe, a vital question for our agriculture and we are in duty bound to place it clearly before the agricultural public as we conceive it. We have already stated it, we are not of these optimists who admire every thing; we think it better to give our opinion without being by no means willing to impose it.

First can the provincial agricultural shows lead to the improvement of our agriculture in general? We do not hesitate in saying that they can do so, and the experience of all the countries where these shows exist agrees with this answer.

Indeed if we study the agriculture of England or France, it is impossible not to see that the agricultural shows have perfectly succeeded and will yet succeed in both countries. These shows are not only for the populations a family *rendez-vous* where farmers from remote places are happy to meet, but also a fine opportunity for them to compete for their stock, implements and products.

All are equal for the great agricultural association and the breeder whether he is a prince, count, proprietor or farmer, finds in the decisions of the juries, a just reward of his success. And these advantages, were they the only ones, would make the agricultural shows a useful institution. But there are some others which are for us of a much greater importance. In these

shows, it is only after a study of the wants of the country, as regards the stock, implements and products, (study facilitated besides by the experiments already made on the respective merits of each) that premiums have been awarded to each breed, implement and product, proportioned in some way to the importance of that breed, implement or product for agriculture in general.

But perhaps will it be objected that our provincial shows in awarding these premiums do not reach their object, which is the improvement of our agriculture in general, and not only to encourage a few individuals in particular.

We do not deny the objection, but we think we can explain it in saying, first, that our provincial shows are not yet arrived to this point of perfection (and with the present system we never will obtain it), which alone can allow to encourage specially the production of such a breed, the manufacturing of such an implement, the choice of such a product.

With regard to the improvement of our breeds, what is our starting point? With regard to the cattle, the only means of improvement seems to be the absolute adoption of all the improved english breeds indifferently. Are we sure of the useful effect of this substitution of foreign breeds? Supposing the thing to be possible, would it not require at least a century to operate this transformation, we shall not say completely, but in order to make it sensible? And in the mean time what shall

become of our canadian breed not allowed to complete at our provincial shows, by the prohibition of bulls the best types of which are not considered worthy of being encouraged. Will we abandon this breed of such an incontestible uselessness to the chances of routine not very difficult in the choice of reproducers? Is it not, in doing so, being willing to debase to a greater degree that wretched breed already so much despised. That is however our starting point for the improvement of our cattle; annihilation of our canadian breed, absolute adoption of the improved english breeds indifferently. In our opinion we start from a false basis. More than any one perhaps we are convinced of the importance of the improvement of our canadian breed by the importation of improved english breeds. — In our review of the stock exhibited at the last provincial agricultural show, we have clearly expressed our opinion on the subject. But when we have spoken of those improved breeds, we have remarked to the readers that of all those breeds some are fit to be imported while the others are absolutely not. Amongst the former, the Ayrshire breed takes the first rank, and in all our shows, by the beauty and number of the specimens exhibited, they deserved the praises of all the public. Now if it is true that this breed is the only one which agrees well with our conditions of climate, culture, capital, and the agriculturists seem to have already manifested their opinion on the ques-



tion, why should we encourage by the importance of the premiums offered the importation of improved breeds much less adapted to the wants of our agriculture? We will not speak of the sums given so in premiums, sums which have the merit of indemnifying a little the farmers for the losses reserved to him by the adoption of those breeds. But what we consider as being much more serious, is the sanction thus given to a speculation whose useful effects are null. Impressed by the bad results which follow the importation of those breeds, the farmers lose all confidence in the management of shows. Their decisions, on the choice of prized breeds, have no value for them, for very often the encouragement becomes a snare laid to the ignorance of the farmer who cannot perceive the relative defects of the breed he chooses. That nullifies all the advantages of the provincial agricultural shows. Farmers see in the imported breeds nothing but a prize for a luxury which is not within their reach. Will it not be more useful to determine the choice of a breed more specially adapted to our wants and to indicate it in some way to our farmers by encouraging its breeding by all possible means.

What we have stated of the vague in which the farmer is with regard to the choice of an improved breed exists to a greater degree in the class of implements. In France and England implements to be prized must be tried in all the conditions in which they are to be used by

the farmer, and when the Jury are satisfied with the choice of implements to be recommended to the public, they order a general trial of the best implements, and every farmer can account for, by himself, of the work done, and of the thousand details which we like to know before adopting a new implement.

What is the case here? Implements are not tried or if they are it is imperfectly, and not in a way to inspire confidence to the farmer. Very often the latter comes back from the show after having seen a great number of implements of whose use he could not account for, and this is very simple, it is only on the ground that we can judge of an implement. Therefore this Exhibition of implements becomes useless, since not one will be adopted.

This is the principal objection we make to the present system, and we feel certain on that account that it will never be successful. These shows should be held for the majority of our farmers while but a very few breeders who have improved breeds, attend the present shows. Is that the way to diffuse through the country general ideas of progressive agriculture. We do not believe it. We wish that all the prizes offered for the stock of Canadian breed should be sufficiently important and numerous to bring over competitors from all parts of the province. Now these prizes are so small that the breeder must necessarily lose money every time he exhibits, the prizes offered being not high enough to cover the travelling expenses. What improvement can

we expect with such a system? It is of the greatest urgency that our agricultural societies should look at it and ask the necessary changes. These societies must bear in mind that the sums spent every year in these Exhibitions are voted for their progress and that it is their duty to demand that they be employed in a way to improve our agriculture in general.

We should like that, in the premiums offered to competitors of our provincial agricultural Exhibitions, the principle should be to *grant to each breed, each implement and each product, awards proportionate to the importance which could have, for our agriculture in general, such breeds implements or product.*

Starting from this basis, we would improve quicker and more surely, in doing justice to all. We do not admit of any exclusion, if a breed is bad and generally kept in the country, it seems that this breed should be more particularly prized, in order to induce proprietors to make a better choice of the reproducers, to give better care to their stock, and improve that breed which, in the condition it is, can give nothing but losses. At present the principle adopted is quite different, should a breed be bad, it has no right to compete, it is left to itself; the consequence is that it must degenerate more and more every day. Now the 9/10 of our cattle are of that wretched breed. Commentaries are useless; they are numerous for he who wishes to study the question seriously.

We have stated our opinion on the

provincial agricultural shows, and we have endeavoured to explain the reason of their partial success at home, while these institutions are known to be so useful in all the countries where they are in existence. In our next number we will show the advantages of the permanence of our Provincial Exhibitions.

J. PERRAULT.

## The Management of Farm Horses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.

SIR,—In the very excellent article which appeared in your last number upon the above subject, by a "Practical Farmer," there are one or two points which I can hardly agree with, although I am aware that they are customs generally tolerated in this country, and will be approved by many. The first point to which I will allude, is "the stable or shelter." Your correspondent seems to approve of the plan of turning the horses out into a yard after being fed in the stable. Now, with the unsatisfactory state of many of our farm buildings, this may be the more preferable of two evils; for I am quite convinced that nothing could be worse than to keep horses tied up all night in a low, close-roofed stable, yet exposed to sharp draughts of air from defective weather-boarding, not divided from one another by stalls, and standing perhaps upon a whole week's accumulation of their own muck; but when we find a high, well-ventilated, brick or stone-built stable partitioned off into proper stalls for each horse (which not only tend to prevent

draughts, but to prevent the animals from kicking or disturbing each other), with the floor properly formed, with a gutter behind the horses, and the manure regularly cleared out every morning, I think there can be no question of this being preferable to turning out into a yard, in the winter season, horses that have been heated to perspiration during the day. I am aware that as much liberty as possible is natural, and congenial to the disposition of every animal; but when we transgress the inclinations of nature, by subjecting the horse to the drudgery of work, a corresponding regimen becomes requisite. Nature clothes every animal according to the climate, and its natural requirements; and I am persuaded that when a horse is every night exposed to cold, that he becomes clothed with a greater quantity of hair, and consequently more liable to perspire when at work. I have also proved that by keeping horses constantly tied up in such a stable as I have described, that both accidents from each other, and diseases, are much less frequent, and particular accidents, when new and strange horses are introduced amongst them. The other point to which I would allude, is the system which I very much disapprove, considering it to be quite inconsistent with justice to the animals. The circumstances which I believe have given rise to, and still tend to support the custom, are inconveniently placed buildings, the unsuitable distance of labourers' cottages generally from their work, and the supposed saving of time, in not unyoking and yoking in the middle of the day. Now under the existing state of things, much of this reasoning may be quite plausible; but there is no reason why such things, should exist. I consider it as unnatural an act as one can be guilty of to take out horses at six o'clock in the

morning and work them until two o'clock without tasting food as many do; but the truth is they cannot work constantly all that time, but when at plough, &c., stand at the ends at least one-third of their time. When horses are kept constantly going—as when in harness they always ought to be—there is less chance of their taking colds or being exposed to inflammations. The men will tell you that they plough an acre a day (which, however, they seldom do), and that's enough, and that they cannot do more by two yokings; but I know that however much is to be done by one yoking, more is to be done by two, with greater ease to the horses. Upon some lands from half-an-acre to three-quarters will be a good day's work, whereas upon others an acre and-a-half can be done with comfort. Men have just to consult their own feelings in order to judge of those of horses, and know whether more work is to be done in one yoking of 8 hours, without refreshment, or by working 9 or 9½ hours divided into two yokings by 2 hours to feed and rest in the middle. Some will urge the loss of time going to and fro, yoking, and unyoking, &c. I am quite aware that there is much more time spent thus than is required, simply on account of the men to fall in with the two-yoking system; with activity very little time need be wasted in harnessing and yoking horses. Your correspondent very justly remarks that two yokings are also much more convenient, the afternoon being frequently the best time to harrow for the destruction of weeds, &c. The stomach of the horse, he also truly says, is small, and unfitted for being overcharged with large quantities of food, at long intervals; and here again the propriety of the two-yoking system. I have now only to add another remark, and one of con-

siderable importance. It is this—that “custom is second nature;” and whether, with regard to the question of “stable and shelter,” or that of “one or two yokings,” custom will do a great deal; for we have often observed that by altering the usual routine of treatment to which animals are accustomed they will for a time suffer from the effects of the alteration, however advantageous it may afterwards prove, so much are we all creatures of custom, and particularly the lower animals, which are destitute of reasoning faculties. There cannot be a question, nevertheless, that however much custom may reconcile to any particular plan that can be no proof of the superiority of the plan itself. Trial and observation have induced me to arrive at the conclusions I have now set forth. My desire is to avoid being influenced by prejudice on any subject, I shall therefore read with attention the views of any gentlemen who may choose to express themselves upon the subject, and whom you may be pleased to favour with a place in the columns of your valuable paper.

Your obedient servant,

W. A.

### Buckwheat.

Any time up to the middle of July, will do to sow this valuable grain, and almost any description of soil, dry, and not absolutely barren, will yield a tolerable crop, provided it be moist enough to sprout the seed and get it above the ground. A shower or two, and the dews, will bring it on afterwards. We have even raised a good crop of buckwheat when sowed in a dry time in July, and it did not come up until the middle of August.

The ground need not be plowed until nearly ready to sow, as the

freshes the earth, the more readily will the seed germinate. It should, however, be light and fine. Half a bushel to three pecks of seed to the acre is sufficient, as the stalk branches out like a tree, and the grain is borne on every tendril. Cool September nights best fill and mature the grain. Early sown, and blooming in the hottest weather, the seed is apt to blast in forming, and hence a light crop; but if fully set in early September, before a frost, it rapidly fills, and gives a bountiful yield.

When ready to cut, which may be done while some of the later kernels are yet green, it should, according to its bulk on the ground, be carefully cut with a cradle or scythe, and lie a day or two to dry, and then be carefully forked together into little stooks to cure, and not taken in until the stalks are fully dry. It can then be thrashed in a machine more effectually than in any other mode, although it is easily beat out with the flail. When cleaned up, spread it thin on a floor, that it may thoroughly dry, since being late in the season, it is more liable to damp than the earlier cut grains.

Well stored, and kept dry, the straw is a tolerable fodder for young stock of any kind, and sheep will eat it greedily for a change. We have fed tons of it advantageously to our Winter stock, while for cattle bedding nothing is better.

The virtues of buckwheat as a table food we need not enumerate. Buckwheat cakes are a luxury wherever known; and for poultry, the unground grain is excellent. As pig, cattle, or horse feed, it is better fed ground than whole, and when ground is substantial and nutritious. Some farmers have a prejudice against growing buckwheat, as it “souls” the land for the succeeding crop. Others think it injures the land in its fertility. From long ex-

perience, we think otherwise. It kills wire-worms, leaves the soil light and free, and a crop of Winter rye may be sowed immediately on its stubble to good advantage.

We believe in buckwheat, as one of the staples of annual farm crop.

## BREEDS OF DOMESTIC CATTLE,

### THE YORKSHIRE COW.

It has been stated that formerly the North Riding of Yorkshire possessed only black cattle, to which the old Holderness cow succeeded. If this be the case, the period must be exceedingly remote, since there has not been within the last half century any vestige of black cattle, meaning by the term *Kyloes*, in any part of Yorkshire, unless it were such lean oxen of that family as were purchased out of droves on their way southward from Scotland, in order to be fattened for home consumption, or for the market. The old Holderness cow is no other than the unimproved short-horned animal, described in our first paper on short-horns, with occasionally, and it is to be presumed casually, a humbled cow among them. They were large, thin skinned, sleek haired, and for the most part of the regular short-horned colors, pure red and white pies, or mottles; not unfrequently a pure white sometimes, though very rarely almost red, but these generally white-faced with white stars, or having some white, however little, about them; still more rarely a pale yellow, or lemon, and white pie was to be seen, and, most rarely of all, a roan.

Such fifty years ago was the general character of the ordinary farmer's and country gentleman's cow, who did not aspire to be a fancy breeder throughout the County of York in general; and such it is to be presumed it is, with more or less improvement,

in proportion as scientific agriculture has advanced, and pure short-horned bulls of the improved Durham type have been introduced by spirited individuals, to the present day. In the vicinity of Doncaster, where Col. Cook and other gentlemen took an early and continued interest in the raising of short horns, the cattle, and particularly the milk cows, attained a great degree of excellence at the very commencement of the present century.

The old Holderness and Yorkshire cow, before the improvement introduced by the introduction of the new Durham or improved Tees water short-horn blood—which it is to be observed, is not a cross, but a selection of superior sires of the same blood—was an admirable milker, but she was deficient in girth in the fore quarters, was too long in the leg, too large in the bone, too coarse in the ossal, and was said also to be delicate in constitution. She fed slowly when put to fatten, and her beef was of an inferior grain, and not marked with alternate fat and lean.

Inferior, however, as she was at this time, she was still the favorite cow of the London-dairymen in consequence of her extraordinary yield of milk, which was infinitely greater in proportion to the amount of food consumed than they could obtain from animals of any other breed. At the end of four or five years, however, the cows began to fall off, when it was the usage of the dairymen to dry them and sell them for what they would fetch, which, it is believed, was generally under £5, or \$25; and this was found cheaper than to endeavor getting them into condition, owing to their extreme slowness in feeding.

This defect has been remedied by the intelligence of breeders, proceeding on the principle of selection by quality, judged of in the produce of the sires. The best short horned

bulls were chosen, of whom it was observed that the female offspring were famous for giving milk, rather than for making fat, and these were coupled to cows of the old Yorkshire breed, not such as were the best of a bad breed for fattening, but such as were the best of a good breed for their old quality of milking. By this means the grand desideratum has been reached: that of uniting the greatest possible yield of milk with the greatest possible development of meat and secretion of fat in the same animal, though *not at the same time*; for it is the peculiarity of the Yorkshire dairy cow that while she exhibits no inclination whatever to form flesh or secrete fat while she is giving milk, to the detriment of the quantity or richness of the yield, no sooner is she dried than she fattens as rapidly, and forms as fine a quality of beef, as the most celebrated of the high-bred short-horns. It has been asserted that the quantity of milk, since the improvement of the feeding properties, has been somewhat diminished; but even this is doubtful, and is denied by the favorers of the breed; while it is clear that the richness of the milk has been greatly increased, and that the most approved milkers of the pure milk breeds yield but little if any more butter to the gallon of milk than do the Yorkshire cows.

The yield of milk by some of these cows is prodigious. Thirty quarts per diem is by no means uncommon at the beginning of Summer; 36 quarts per diem have been given in rare instances, but from 22 to 24 quarts per diem may be held as their average. If it be granted that they do not yield quite so large a percentage of butter per quart as the best long-horns, Scots and Devons, the aggregate per diem yield is more than made up by the vastly increased daily yield of milk. A series of experiments on Durham cows

showed that six of these gave seven-eighths of the weight of butter from the same quantities of milk that a Kyloe gave, but the Durhams gave twice as much milk as the Kyloes. It also appeared from this experiment on six cows that the richness of the milk of the short-horn increased with its age; a six-year-old cow giving 3 oz. 6 dwts. of butter to the quart of milk, while of five two-year-old, the best gave but 1 oz. 14 dwts. to the quart. If this experiment be borne out on further investigation, it is an immense item in favor of the short-horns. A cow, whose yield was tested by Mr. Calvert of Brompton, gave 373 lbs. of butter in the space of 32 weeks, yielding never less than 7 lbs. and thence upward to 16 lbs. in a week. She gave 28 quarts a day at midsummer, and 20 quarts a day for 20 weeks. She was lame six weeks of foul in the feet, which decreased her yield of milk. It is a fact worthy of note that although the short-horn are large cattle and large consumers of food, a large short-horn does not necessarily or generally consume more than a small short-horn; or any cow of a large breed, yet the large cattle invariably give the larger yield of milk.

The following is Mr. Youatt's description of a fair specimen of one of these, videlicet the Yorkshire cow: the character, as he says of the Hollderness and the short-horn beautifully mingling: "A milk-cow good for the pail as long as wanted, and then quickly got into condition, should have a long and rather small head. A large-headed cow will seldom fatten or yield much milk. The eye should be bright, yet peculiarly placid and quiet in expression; the chops thin and the horns small. The neck should not be so thin as common opinion has given to the milk-cow. It may be thin toward the head, but it must soon begin to thicken, and especially when it appro-

ches the shoulder. The dewlap should be small; the breast, if not so wide as in some that have an unusual disposition to fatten, yet very far from being narrow, and it should project before the legs; the chine to a certain degree fleshy and even inclined to fullness; the girth behind the shoulder should be deeper than it is usually found in the short-horn; the ribs should spread out wide, so as to give as round a form as possible to the carcass, and each should project further than the preceding one to the very loins, giving, if after all the milk-cow must be a little wider below than above, as much breadth as can possibly be afforded to the more valuable parts. She should be well formed across the hips and on the rump, and with greater length there than the milker generally possesses, or a little short, not heavy. If she stands a little long on the legs, it must not be too long. The thighs somewhat thin with a slight tendency to crookedness in the hock, or being sickle-hammed behind; the tail thick at the upper part but tapering below, and she should have a melow hide and but little coarse hair. The last essential in a milk-cow is the udder, rather large in proportion to the size of the animal, but not too large. It must be sufficiently capacious to contain the proper quantity of milk, but not too bulky, lest it should thicken and become loaded with fat. The skin of the udder should be thin and free from lumps of fat in every part of it. The teats should be of moderate size, at equal distances from each other every way and of equal size from the udder to nearly the end, where they should run to a kind of point." The above, if to it be added a beautiful, soft, gloss-pied coat, a mild and placid expression, and a gentle yet lively air, is a perfect picture of the improved Yorkshire dairy-cow, the best animal in the world for the pail, and

scarcely second to any for feeding when dry.

We have been more particular in describing this breed from the fact that a family of cattle, known as Yorkshires, are said to be coming into vogue in some parts of the State of New-York, which certainly are *not* Yorkshires, and to which we shall refer in our next and last paper on the breeds of British cattle.

### THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF DRAINAGE.

We are sometimes told that farmers ought to leave their habits and prejudices at home, and come to the discussion of an agricultural subject exactly as a lobster would if divested of its shell. Let us see how much a meeting conducted on such terms would be worth. The cultivation of a dark, strong, homogeneous clay, affected entirely by water on its way from the heavens downwards to the sea, and where the principle has been to remove this as quickly as could be effected by open parallel furrows on the surface, a few feet distance only apart, and intersected by parallel open drains, in a cross-direction, some 20 or 30 yards asunder, such a system with one man is the only drainage that he requires to effect his object.

The cultivator from another district (probably the oolitic), where the soil is a dark tenacious clay at top, and an open, porous, or absorbent soil below, is satisfied with any depth of drain, provided it is deep enough to penetrate the retentive soil lying above, so as to give the water free admission to the porous subsoil below. Another, who lives in a district of greatly undulating surface—with a porous subsoil on extensive or dislocated portions, and intersected at all angles with beds of tenacious clay lying at various

depths and thickness—the porous portions supplied and overcharged with water, endeavouring, by its own gravity, to force its way through it from the highest to the lowest level, and constantly endeavouring to escape upwards from its disposition to find a level, or rising to the surface by capillary attraction whenever the disintegrated particles rest on quicksands below, already highly charged with water—the resident in such a district says that nothing but *deep-draining* will answer, the *distance* apart being only secondary; but nothing less than four-foot drains, and in many instances even twice that depth, will suffice to rid the subsoil of its injurious occupant.

Again, we have the farmer from a country where one uniform flat surface prevails, and regularity of subsoil, are each of themselves equally remarkable features; and he requires drains as near to each other, in point of distance, as can be effected—six yards apart at most, and from 26 to 36 inches in depth, running parallel to each other throughout the whole field. This mode he has found to answer his purpose, and, he has no doubt, will equally answer for every one else.

And thus might we multiply instances without end. But as a few invariable and unerring principles are connected with the subject, we will endeavour to record them.

1st. The specific gravity of water is 817 times heavier than air.

2nd. By its gravity it always has a disposition to descend; but the instant it meets with resistance it exerts its force equally in every other direction.

3rd. That force is invariably excited until it has found a level, and it can then only be said to be at rest.

4th. That whenever this equilibrium is attained, it remains in that state (stagnant) until disturbed.

5th. That in perforating the soil with a drain, that portion nearest the drain is first set in motion, and this is followed in successive rotation by the next nearest portion, and so one to the extent of its action.

6th. That its action ceases wherever the compactness of the soil is sufficient to overcome the gravity of the water held in it by suspension.

7th. That water not only descends by its specific gravity, but ascends by capillary action; wherever the lower portion of the soil rests in water, the complete disintegration of its particles facilitate that object.

8th. That water passing from a higher to a lower level through the soil always has a tendency to rise to the surface, and would invariably do so unless intercepted by open or underground drains—hence the origin of springs.

9th. Water, on reaching the surface of the earth, would continue to descend in the soil until resisted, which it invariably would be whenever a porous soil was preceded by a retentive one.

10th. That water in its purest state, as rain water, is slightly charged with ammonia; but to an inconsiderable extent, excepting after long seasons of drought.

11th. That water becoming stagnant in a soil becomes deleterious to plants growing upon the surface, the mineral deposits, especially iron, after entering into its composition, rising towards the surface.

12th. That water passing through a hollow pipe meets with resistance produced by friction. A pipe filled at one end cannot be made to run full at the other.

13th. That water in a drain, upon meeting with resistance, will fill it continuously upwards until the weight of the column of water overcomes such resistance by the pipes giving way at the lowest point.

14th. That the velocity with which



drains discharge themselves depends upon their inclination and the permeability of the soil.

15th. The specific gravity of water being greater than that of air, it invariably displaces the latter in the soil; but upon its removal, air again occupies the space originally held by it, and thus a continuous action is produced in the soil.

16th. Water when frozen expands, and thus, by its power, the hardest substances become broken up, or have their external surface abraded by its actions.

The foregoing is merely a statement of those principles which will ever be coming into operation during the processes of draining; and by observing which the operator can seldom err. Of all scientific practices that of draining is of itself the simplest of application; the merely perforating the subsoil with a hollow drain, at a sufficient depth, must necessarily draw off the accumulation of water held in suspension in the adjacent soil. If this be tenacious, from thirty to thirty-six inches, in most cases, will be sufficient, keeping in mind that, although a greater depth might be desirable, the cost of the drainage ought always to govern the proceeding. On the contrary, if the subsoil is porous and charged with water, flowing from a higher level, then the drains must be sufficiently deep to carry off the water, that the soil near the surface may not be rendered wet by capillary action, bearing in mind that the more complete and minute the disintegration of the soil, the greater the disposition of the water from below to ascend towards the surface. In some cases drains from forty to fifty inches will be requisite.

In soils alternating in quick succession of beds of gravel, sand, and clay, a few deep drains judiciously placed will generally effect the drain-

nage of large portions of a field, remembering that the drain should always be cut so as to intercept the water passing in the gravel or sand before it reaches the clay, and in a parallel direction with the edge of the deposit. In some cases the merely perforating the clay in one continuous line from one gravel bed to another to the lowest level will also equally well effect the object. The drains must invariably be deep enough to release the gravel altogether, and a previous knowledge of their extent and situation ought to be ascertained. No other description of draining is so difficult to perform as this, or when done, repays so largely for the operation. We might go on multiplying precedents *ad infinitum*; but it is not our intention to raise discussion, so much as to point out general principles to obviate it.

Water is the source of sustention of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The agriculturist, more especially than all others, becomes subjected to its influence. The smallest quantity, either in excess or deficiency, is to him severe injury or proportionate gain. If, therefore, we have cleared away any of the impediments by which its withdrawal can be effected, we have not toiled entirely in vain, even if we only succeed in obtaining attention.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

## HOG-YARD COMPOST.

In the immediate vicinity of your hog-pen, have a yard, strongly and permanently enclosed, and of sufficient size to afford ample accommodation to the number of swine you intend to keep. Into this cast as much good muck, chipmanure, sods, forest scrapings, loam from the roadside, saw-dust, refuse hay, straw, haulm, and weeds that have not

gone to seed, as will, when firmly compressed, form a stratum of one foot in depth over the whole yard. On to this let whatever liquids can be spared about the premises be directed, such as suds from the wash room, the wash from the sinks, a portion of rain water from the eaves, and whatever else that can be obtained that possesses any virtue. These fluids all contain more or less fertilizing matters, and if mixed with the other materials, will induce a thorough fermentation of the whole mass, and secure its preparation for the use and sustenance of crops.

A few quarts of corn, peas, buckwheat, or other grain, scattered over and dug into the manure, or dropt into holes made with an iron bar, will operate as an inducement to the swine to root and turn the mass, and thus effect the thorough incorporation of all the parts, so that, by their assistance, and the effects of a proper degree of fermentation, you will have in the end, instead of the crude collection originally deposited, a perfectly homogeneous article of great richness, and at a moderate expense.

We mention the labor of the swine in this connection because it is a popular belief that they can be thus profitably employed; it certainly admits of a question, however that belief is not fallacious. That is, whether labors of swine in rooting up, turning over and mingling the common manure heaps of the barn, cannot be more cheaply performed, at common wages. In order to raise pork profitably, we must avail ourselves of two things, viz.: get a *great weight*, and at an *early age*. Can this be *working hogs*, for well-fed pigs will not work much.

Is it not, then, better to feed swine from the beginning, with as much nutritious food as they will eat up clean, and with a good appetite, when they remain quiet and lay on fat and flesh with great rapidity?

If the manure made from the process described above is intended for light farinaceous soils, in which there is a want of cohesibility, it would be well to add a liberal percentage of fine clay to the other ingredients, wherever that article can be easily obtained. This is the constitutional alterant which such lands require, and, with the organized and decomposable constituents of the mass, will produce most immediate and favorable effects.

By applying this earth in the compost, it will be found, that, although the quantity annually used, may be small, it will, in time, produce an important change, and secure a good degree of retentiveness and productive energy to lands ordinarily too light for the profitable cultivation of any crops but rye or corn.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the running of well-fed hogs on manure heaps is of great value to them; such hogs will not root much, while their constant droppings, especially the liquid portions, are of the most valuable character. When they run over horse-manure heaps, they keep it compact preventing the admission of air, and that rapid heating which quite often nearly destroys it. At any rate, in one or the other of these ways, or by partially using both, a large and valuable heap of manure may be annually secured from the hog-yard. Now is the time to begin the process.

## MANURES.

M. T. W. Field, in a paper read before the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, on manures, states the following propositions:

1. Manure does not waste, so long as it is unfermented or undissolved, and these conditions may be effected by drying or saturation.

2. Fresh manure is unfit for food

for plants.

3. Fermenting manure, in contact with inert matter, has the power of neutralizing vicious properties, such as the tannic acid of peat, and making it a fertilizer.

4. Manure wastes in two ways—the escape of gas, and the dissolving of its soluble salts.

5. The creative power of manure mixed with other substances, is capable of multiplying its value many times.

6. The value of manure to crops is in proportion to its divisibility through the soil. The golden rule of farming should be—small quantities of manure thoroughly devided and intermingled with the soil. — *American Farmer*.

### MERCY TOWARDS ANIMALS IS ECONOMY.

The teamster, who loads his dray or wagon so heavily that the horse or team attached to it cannot draw it but a short distance, without being so exhausted of strength as to be unable to proceed, without stopping to rest, or breathe awhile, is an unmerciful and an unwise man.

Whoever practices such a mode of loading his team is ignorant of true economy, and is wanting in merciful feelings—is inhuman. It is ever injurious to the beast of burden or draft to overload him; such loads as require the exercise of the full, or nearly the whole strength of the animals to move them forward, strain their nerves and sinews and stifle them. The over-driven or over-worked horse is injured in his strength and speed. It is uneconomical to manage and use a horse in such a manner as to impair his usefulness and value. It is most unwise to lessen by our usage, more than necessary, the market value of our wor-

king animals, to shorten their lives or their periods of serviceableness. It is great folly to so use a horse, that would, with kind and wise management, be serviceable for ten years, as to curtail that term of usefulness to six years.

The motto, that "time is money," is true indeed. By over-driving or over-loading, we impair the speed of the carriage and dray horse. We lose time in their lessened speed and activity afterwards. We occasionally see drays, sleds, and wagons, so heavily loaded for the horses or teams attached, that they cannot be moved but a few yards or rods, without so fatiguing the animal as to require rest, and may be, with difficulty the load is started after such pauses or stoppings. The horses are much injured by straining, to haul such loads, and much time is lost by such mode of draggage. It would be more expeditious and economical to go oftener with lighter loads. It is better to go twice, in transporting flour, than put on one barrel too many for a load. It is an injury to the harnesses and carriages, when the load is too heavy for the team. A sled is much racked by the swinging to and off of the team in endeavoring to start. Heavy loads rack and strain the carriage ever. It is ungentlemanly to so load a team that its movements pain and shock the sensibilities of street passengers. The act of overloading is accursed.

P.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The following recipe for this hitherto considered incurable complaint, is taken from a late Welsh paper. The cure has already been tried in over sixty cases, and found effectual in all; one oz, elecampane root, boiled in a pint of new milk, to which add another halt pint, the same to be taken in doses every third day.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

For April 1868.

BAROMETER.

Mean reading of the barometer F inches corrected and reduced to...	32° 29 809
Highest reading of the barometer the 13th day.....	30° 361
Lowest reading of the barometer the 21th day.....	29° 804
Monthly range.....	1° 340

THERMOMETER.

Mean reading of the standard thermometer.....	23° 52
Highest reading of the maximum do the 31st day....	39° 4 below zero.
Lowest reading of the minimum do the 4th day....	21° 9
Monthly Range.....	83° 5
Mean of humidity.....	0° 789
Greatest intensity of the suns rays.....	89° 1
Lowest point of terrestrial radiation .....	31° 2 below zero.

Amount of evaporation in inches..... 0 000

Rain fell on 3 days amounting to 0.285 inches it was raining 19 hours.

Snow in 8 days, amounting to 14.20 inches, it snowed during 20 hours and 45 minutes.....

Most prevalent wind W. by N.  
Least prevalent wind N.....  
Most windy day the 22nd day, mean miles per hour..... 28 m. 65

Least do do the 28th day do do 0 26

Ozone was present in moderate quantity.....

Aurora borealis visible on 4 nights.....

Eclipse of the sun invisible owing to cloud weather.

Montreal Market Prices

CORRECTED BY THE CLERK

OF THE

Bonsecours Market.

Montreal, July 9th, 1858.

Flour, Country, per quintal,....	11 0 to 11 6
Oatmeal, do .....	11 6 to 12 0
Indian Meal, do .....	0 0 to 0 0

GRAINS.

Wheat, per minot, .....	4 6 to 5 0
Barley, do .....	2 6 to 3 0
Peas, do .....	3 9 to 4 0
Oats, do .....	1 10 to 2 0
Buckwheat, do .....	2 0 to 2 3
Lower-Canada Indian Corn, do, yellow	4 0 to 4 6
Rye, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do .....	5 0 to 5 0
Timothy, do .....	9 0 to 10 0
Brass, do .....	0 0 to 0 0

POWLS AND GAME.

Turkey (old) per couple, .....	7 6 to 8 0
Do (young) do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Geese, do .....	4 6 to 5 0
Ducks, do .....	3 0 to 3 6
Do Wild, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Fowls, do .....	2 6 to 3 0
Chickens, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Pidgeons, Tame, do .....	1 0 to 1 6
Partridges, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Hares, do .....	1 0 to 1 6
Plover, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Woodcock, do .....	0 0 to 0 0

MEATS.

Beef, per lb .....	0 3 to 0 9
Pork, do .....	0 5 to 0 6
Mutton, do .....	0 5 to 0 7
Do per qr .....	5 0 to 7 0
Beef, per 100 lbs., .....	35 0 to 40 0
Pork, fresh, in carcass, .....	35 6 to 38 9

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, Fresh, per lb., .....	0 9 to 0 12
Do Salt do .....	0 6 to 0 6
Cheese (skim milk) per lb .....	0 6 to 0 6
Do (sweet) do .....	0 6 to 0 6

VEGETABLES.

Beans, American, per minot,....	0 0 to 0 0
Do Canadian, do .....	7 6 to 8 0
Potatoes, per bag .....	4 0 to 4 6
Turnips, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Onions, per minot, .....	0 0 to 0 0

SUGAR AND HONEY.

Sugar, Maple, per lb. ....	0 3 to 0 3
Honey, do .....	0 0 to 0 0
Bees Wax do .....	0 0 to 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lard, per lb. ....	0 10 to 0 11
Eggs (fresh) per dozen, .....	0 6 to 0 6
Halibut, per lb, .....	0 7 to 0 0
HadJock, .....	0 3 to 0 0
Apples, per barrel, .....	19 0 to 20 0
Oranges, per box, .....	37 0 to 38 0

# Agricultural Society No 2 OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL

The annual Exhibition of the County of Vaudreuil will take place on the 29th. of Septembre next on the property belonging to Donald McDonald, Esq., at Côte Ste Madeleine de Rigaud, and the inspection of grains and crops in the fields, will take place on the 15th of July next.

By order,  
E. N. FOURNIER,  
S. T. A. S. C. V.

July, 1st, 1858.



## CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 2nd June, 1858.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT VILLAGE and PARK LOTS in the Village PLOT of LAFONTAINE, TOWNSHIP OF CHERTSEY, COUNTY OF MONT-CALM, Lower-Canada, will be open for sale on and after the 6th JULY NEXT

For particulars apply to the agent A. DALY, Esquire, at Raydon in said County.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Asst. Com.

10

### J. LEDUC,

LATE AGENT OF L. RENAUD & FRERE,

MONTREAL,

COMMISSION & BROKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Office:—No. 6, Dearborn St.

March 1858.

# THOMAS COUILLARD.

IMPORTER,

No. 165, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

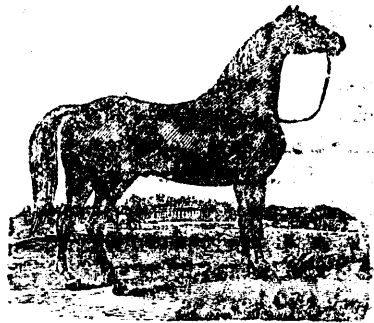
Farmers will always find at the above address, a large assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, such as: Spades, Rakes, Seythes, Shovels, Plough Spares, Pitchforks, Hoes, Stay-Reels, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar and Potash Kettles, Stoves of all sorts, Furnaces with Boilers, cast Iron, of every description and a large assortment of

## SELF GOODS.

Nov. 1857.



VETERINARY INFIRMARY

### DR. FELIX VOGELI

Graduated in the French Government schools and formerly Veterinary in Chief in the French Artillery and Cavalry. Skilful and full treatment of all horse and cattle curable diseases, 11, Bonsecours Street, Hôtel du Peuple, Montreal. Horses bought or sold on order.

October 1857.

**NOTICE**  
TO  
**FARMERS.**

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the County of Montreal continues to insure farmers and other rural properties of the same description at 5¢ per £100 for three years, with a premium note of five pounds per hundred pounds insured to be assessed according to the losses and the expenses of the Company.  
The amount insured now is over TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

**2,000,000 Dollars.**

Apply at the office No 1, St. Sacrement street Montreal or to the undersigned Directors.

- Edw. Quin, President. Long-Point.
- Joseph Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
- Eustache Prudhomme, Côteau-St.-Pierre.
- Walter Benny, Montreal.
- Benj. Comte, do
- P. Malot, Belœil.
- M. F. Valois, Pointe-Claire.
- Leopold Desrosiers, Berthier.
- Wm. Boa, St.-Laurent,

P. S. LE TOURNEUX.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 12th Janv. 1858.



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MANUFACTURER OF

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NOTRE-DAME STREETS,

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September 1857.



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**MONTREAL.**

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

— ALSO: —

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September 1857.

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**Papers,**

**Pictures, &c.,**

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September 1857.



**Bureau of Agriculture**  
**and Statistics,**

Toronto, July 28th, 1856.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, has been pleased to approve of the method of distribution of the LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND, prescribed by the Order in Council herewith, published in the hope that a judicious and economical management thereof may be thereby insured.

A Circular from the Department will be received by the Head of each Municipality, stating the amount at the disposal of such Municipality.

As the best season of the year for making improvements to which the Fund is applicable is close at hand, it is recommended that the preparations for the appropriation of the Money be made as soon as possible.

The Order in Council is as Follows:—

It is ordered that the Funds derived from the sales of Lands in each particular Township, or other Municipality, and applicable to the purposes of the Fund formed under the 14th Section of the Act 16 Vic., Ch. 159, and not already apportioned, be applied to the making, maintaining, altering, or improving of the Roads or Bridges in each of those Townships, or other Municipalities, respectively, and be for this purpose, distributed and disposed of by and through the Municipal Council of each such Township or other Municipality. Each such Council to report to the Bureau of Agriculture the manner of Expenditure of all such Monies on the FIRST DAY of JANUARY and JULY, in each year, and at any intermediate time within ten days after having been called upon to do, by that Department.

Certified,

W. H. LEE, C. E. C.  
P. M. VANKOUGHNET.



## Bureau of Agricultural Statistics,

Toronto, 25th July, 1856.

**To Emigrants and others seeking  
lands for Settlement.**

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for Settlement the Lands, through, and in the vicinity of which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler are known as "THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD," "THE ADDINGTON ROAD" and "THE HASTINGS ROAD."

## The Ottawa and Ope- ongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line" (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land come twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

## The Addington Road

Commencing in the Townships of Anglers in the northern part of the county of Addington near the Village of Flints Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles—and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of FLINTS MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are

called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of KINGSTON, Canada West, thence, to NAPANEE, either by land or Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINTS MILLS where Mr. Perry resides.

## The Hastings Road

Almost paralld to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 32 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This Road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 28 miles north of the town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order—The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 70 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extend of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in what ever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Section which is easily accessible, is by KINGSTON, Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to BELLEVILLE, 53 miles, and thence by a good Road to HASTINGS, 23 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened: the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following.

## Conditions.

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years.—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only, shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the land be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending settler.

The LOG-HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log-cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and as warm as a stone-house.

The Lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat of excellent quality and weight, and also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighborhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety



of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet,—will produce a Barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A Settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments, he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is essentially good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations through these parts of the country.

According to the ratio of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average

doubles within that period; irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement has increased FIVEFOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, **DOUBLES EVERY TEN YEARS** in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

**THE OTTAWA COUNTRY**, lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of **EIGHT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE**, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session, incorporated a company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken, and will be completed in the present year, its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to, in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and people of Canada has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

Minister of Agriculture, &c.