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The Farmer's Journal

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOL. II, No. 3, MONTREAL, JULY, 1854.

POSTAGE FREE.

PRICE 2s. PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer's Journal.

We publish an extra half sheet of the present number, so as to be able to lay part 2 of the Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition before our readers. We are happy to learn, that so far the arrangements at Quebec have proceeded in a most satisfactory manner, and the expectation is confidently entertained, that the Show will be in every respect worthy of the Province.

We hope to be able in our next to lay an account of all the arrangements before our readers.

There has been a slight decline in the prices of bread stuffs at home, which, of course, was reflected on this side of the Atlantic. These periodical fluctuations, however, appeared to us to be nothing, arising from merely speculative causes, and got up principally for the benefit of the Brokers.

The highest price for the best wheat is quoted, June 12, which is the date of the latest advices that have arrived, at 89s. The average for the last six weeks was 79s 2d against 44s 1d last year.

The highest average in modern times was 113s, which occurred in the year 1800. The distress then from dearness of food was most intense. But it must be observed that that was reckoned in a depreciated currency, for at that time the pound note of the Bank of England having been made a legal tender, was only worth fifteen shillings. Twenty-five per cent must, therefore, be deducted from the gross sum, leaving rather less than 85s. Another cause must also be taken

into consideration, at that time averages were entirely taken on the London deliveries. Those are notoriously of a very high quality, the country adjacent to London producing the best wheat in the kingdom, and it is of no use for the more distant counties to send any to the London markets, but the best that they have. Sir Robert Peel obtained the averages to be taken so as to include the whole of the country markets, and it was computed that this further brought the averages down five shillings a quarter below the old London averages, which for more than a century had regulated the duties. With this additional deduction, therefore, it will be seen that the prices of the famine year 1800, in which, from different causes, there was foreign importation, the prices very little exceeded those of 1854, during which we have had immense importations from all parts of the world; nevertheless, the suffering was much more intense in the former year, the rates of wages having been so high this, that there does not appear to be any suffering at all except what some workmen brought on themselves by strikes.

This is a subject which is not particularly interesting in Lower Canada, with the exception of a few holders in the cities who have access to the best information. Our own production of flour certainly does not exceed our wants, and many people think fall short of them. It is only, therefore, the limited extent to which we are importers that the topic is interesting to the country.

The present spring, succeeding a winter rather late in setting in, but still very long

and very cold, has not on the whole been a propitious one. The temperature in a general way has been low, with considerable fluctuations. In some parts of this extensive Province, there are complaints of want of rain, of which in no part have we had more than a sparing allowance. From some Parishes, we hear complaints, that there are severe and prejudicial night frosts. It is to be regretted that the different Agricultural Societies, or the individual members do not furnish us with periodical information upon this topic so interesting them. It is only by an extended basis of operation that the truth can be arrived at. For the same reason it would be gratifying to us and interesting to themselves if they would furnish us with periodical statements of the condition, progress and result of the crops? At present all we can say with any confidence is, that the grass crops in this neighbourhood look remarkably well, and the garden cultivation has been successful.

We copy to day from the *Agricultural Journal* of Upper Canada, a paper on the very interesting subject of offering premiums for Horticulture or what in England are called Cottage Gardens.

We entirely agree with the Revd. Mr. Bell that there ought not to be a limit to the *minimum* size of the garden, or at least that the limit ought to be very low. But we also think there ought to be a *maximum* limit, that the garden may not to be confused with the farm.

Canada, especially Lower Canada, is with the exception of a few wealthy persons who

do not cultivate from the motives which will actuate the farmer is in a most miserably backward state as respects gardening. The few gardens there are, are equally badly planted and cultivated. We are inclined to attribute this largely to the ease with which considerable tracts are obtained, even by the poorest, and the preference which is given to the plough over the spade. Wherever gardening has flourished and the peasant prides himself on the neatness and productiveness of his little inclosure or *jardin potager*, land is dear, and the annual rent of a plot of it, will be greater than the fee simple of one of the same size here, excepting in the immediate vicinity of what we here consider large towns. Being a valuable article and in many situations very difficult to obtain it is carefully attended to.

We cannot, therefore, think that except where market gardening can be carried on, on a pretty large scale it will ever be so profitable as good agriculture. But we fully agree with Mr. Bell as to its domestic and humanizing influences.

There is, however, one difficulty which Mr. Bell does not foresee, and that is, at what period of the year shall the prizes be distributed. We hear much of rotation of crops; but a field only produces one crop in the year. The essence of good gardening is to produce a succession of crops. For instance a plot of one kind of vegetable may usually be followed by one of another kind. But overlooking that difficulty and supposing each garden to have only one crop in one season, who shall say what that crop ought to be? There are spring crops, there are mid-summer crops, there are autumn crops, and with good management, a succession of intermediate crops during the whole open season. To keep perpetual supervision of those is we fear impracticable, and yet without that it is impossible to do justice to the general merits of any gardener.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We publish in our present number several reports of the Local Agricultural Societies, with which we have been favoured. The accounts are generally highly satisfactory. The law seems for the most part to work well, though experience has suggested, as in other laws, some improvements. These will be found in the reports which we subjoin.

COUNTY OF VERCHERES, No. 2.—The Committee of the Society congratulates the

members on having surmounted the difficulties which the novelty and complicity of the law embarrassed them with at first. The Committee have distributed a number of copies of the *Farmer's Journal*, among the Schools in each parish, and to each subscriber a portion of clover seed, and other seeds of superior quality. The results have been very gratifying. The cultivation of root crops has been extensive, and the breeds of animals have been much improved. The exhibition was very satisfactory, both as respected the articles exhibited and the attendance. They express their opinion of the necessity of education—and their gratitude for the increase of the grant, and the nomination of the Minister of Agriculture. They pay a compliment to Lord Elgin and the Honorable A. N. Morin, the Hon. James Leslie, and G. E. Cartier, Esq., M.P.P. They recommend the establishment in schools of an elementary course of agriculture. They think the plan pursued in the *Journal* of giving a condensed history of the agriculture of the month is preferable to mere references to books, not always to be procured. They recommend the establishment of model Farms. Also the division of the grant to the different Societies of Agriculture within the same county, to be proportioned to the number of agriculturists, and not to all classes indiscriminately. They think that under the present system, the presence of a populous commercial village carries off an unjust share of the grant from the other sections of the same county, inhabited almost exclusively by farmers. They think there ought to be a law for the protection of the standing wood, which is subject to destructive fires from the carelessness of sportsmen.

They express their gratitude to Major Campbell for the offer of a liberal premium for the best treatise on agriculture. They observed that this is unprecedented, and they hope his example will be followed by others. The subscription was thirty-five francs, but the result is that it was too small to accomplish its object. It should not be left to an individual, but rather to a Society or to the government.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.—We are obliged to abridge this report very much, but we believe that we have left nothing out of it, but what is of purely local interest.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL SOCIETY.—We gave the whole of this report in the journal of March last, the only additional being a

few lines, containing a more full description of Mr. J. Bte. Lecour's mode of rotation of crops, which we here copy.

“With a view of encouraging French Canadian farmers to adopt a system of rotation, the Directors take the liberty of submitting the experience of a French Canadian farmer, Mr. J. Bte. Lecour, residing at St. Laurent, the most successful competitor for crops, this year. He says, my farm is situated at Cote de Verte, in the Parish of St. Laurent, and contains about one hundred and eighty arpents, I had this year about one-third of my arable land under grain crops, one-sixth under green crops, something more than one-sixth in hay, and rather less than one-third in pasture. I obtained the following premiums, to wit:—For potatoes, 3rd prize; mangol wurtzel, 1st prize; Indian corn, 3rd prize; and 2nd prize for the best laid down field of grass. The soil of my farm is of a dark grey loam, on a tolerably open subsoil. I have no under drains, but prepare my land in the ordinary way, using an English plough, and surface drains, the crops that preceded the potatoes and Indian corn were oats upon lea, that had been pastured, the manure used for the potatoes and Indian corn, was taken from the barn-yard, the quantity, seventeen single horse loads per arpent, laid on the stubble, and turned under a light furrow in the month of October, with seven or eight additional loads of manure to the arpent, for the corn, put on in the spring with the seed, which was planted in drills three feet apart, the potatoes were planted in drills thirty inches apart, and the seed laid ten inches distant in the row; the mangol wurtzel was sown upon a piece of old and rich grass land, without any manure, in drills, thirty inches from each other; the plants, twelve inches apart in the row, the after culture of these crops being performed with the plough and drill harrow.

My new laid down grass is upon land that was under crop last year, producing wheat and barley this year. All the seed used was grown on the farm except the mangol wurtzel seed used, which was purchased in Montreal, it was the long red sown the last week of May. Indian corn yellow Canadian, sown 20th May; potatoes, common red, sown the 10th of June. Mr. Lecour remarks, that he has followed the system laid down in a pamphlet, distributed by the Governor General, and that the instruction therein given has been of great service and advantage to him, and he believes, would be to all others, who would follow them.”

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NO. 1.

The Board of Directors saw with regret that the practical farmers of the County took very little interest in the proceedings of the Society, very generally declined be-

coming Members; and feeling that the good will, and support of the working farmers must be more generally secured for the Society, if much good were to result from its labours, made every endeavour to enlist the interest of the farmers, and to increase the number of Members amongst that class of subscribers.

Members of your Board addressed the farmers at the different Parishes in the County, pointing out that the sole object of the Corporation was for their benefit, and that by persisting in not becoming Members of the Society, they were refusing to accept of the liberal donation made by the country for their advantage. The Board wrote circulars to the *Curés* of the different Parishes requesting these gentlemen to use their influence in the rural districts with the Members of their flocks, to induce the farmers to take more interest in the proceedings of the Society. And finally, to meet certain objections of the operative farmers, and to hold out greater encouragement to this class generally to join the Society and compete for its prizes, the Board passed a resolution, admitting all subscribers, to compete for the Society's diplomas; but excluding the gentlemen farmers from competing for the pecuniary prizes, which were reserved altogether for the working farmers. There are many enterprising and spirited gentlemen farmers in the County, who go to great expense in the introduction of *thorough bred stock*, and modern improvements in agriculture, perhaps as good stock, and as good cultivation can be found on some of the farms belonging to these gentlemen as in any part of Canada. In this way the farmers of the County have derived great benefit from their more wealthy and spirited neighbours, but as every rose has its thorn, this same highly bred stock, and improved cultivation has of course generally run off with the prizes, and some of the working farmers were consequently discouraged from becoming Members of the Society, and competitors for its prizes.

The Board are happy to think that its efforts to extend the benefits of the Society and to enlist the support of the operative farmers, have been moderately successful.

The Society has heretofore been supported by non *cultivateurs* say parties living in the city, and not by the farmers. The citizens subscribed liberally, and the Society has never wanted funds. In the first year of the series 1848, there were only 30 Members farmers, against 110 others, and at present the Society numbers only 44 farmers against 122 Members, merchants, professional gentlemen and other well wishers to agriculture.

The Autumn Show was held at the usual period, but the Provincial Exhibition, taking place at Montreal, interfered with the Show, as nearly all the choice stock in the County went up to Montreal.

Your Board finds it necessary to say, that

it had been the practice of the Society to give prizes for vegetables, grain, &c., at the fall exhibitions, but your Board being of opinion, that this mode was unsatisfactory, in as much as, the quantity grown was unknown, as well as the manner of cultivation, and it had come to the knowledge of the Board that parties more eager to catch prizes than to advance the legitimate objects of the society, had actually resorted to the mean attempts of defrauding the Society by mixing grain, representing garden to be farm crops, &c., for which, and other reasons, the Board considered the fairest competition, and the real interests of the Society would be to hold an exhibition for growing crops.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has addressed the following important communication to Mr. Trudelle, the Secretary of the Society: stating, "That in conformity with the practice which exists in Upper Canada, the Secretary be instructed to request the Agricultural Societies for the County of Quebec, to merge their funds for the ensuing year into those of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, to held at Quebec on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of September next, 1854; on the understanding that the members of these Societies shall be members of the Provincial Association for that year, and be entitled to all the privileges as such. I beg to state further, that it is invariably the practice in Upper Canada for the Agricultural Societies of the County in which the annual exhibition takes place, to give all their funds towards its support, and in many instances, other Counties also contribute towards the same object.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF BEAULIARNOIS.

Report of the Transactions, &c., of the Society for the past year, presented, read and approved of at the Annual Meeting, held on the 23rd February, 1854.

The Society was reorganized under the act 16 Victoria, cap. 18, on the 23rd of February last, and it now devolves on the Officers and Directors to report on their proceedings for the past year.

From various untoward circumstances and delay in the transmission of the Subscription List, it was late in the season before the necessary documents could be forwarded to the Board of Agriculture to enable them to obtain their share of the Legislative grant and warrant them to proceed to business.

They are happy to state however, that the Subscription List, through the liberality of the seignior of Beauharnois, (he having contributed about two-fifths of the whole amount), was sufficiently large to enable

them to receive the maximum grant of £250; and, it may be noticed here, that their Society is one of the few in Lower Canada that have attained that enviable position.

The account of receipt and expenditure shows how the funds have been disposed of.

At a meeting held on the 9th August, it was determined to have a Cattle Show at Durham, on the 22nd of September; and, seeing the absolute necessity of renewing it, to appropriate a portion of the funds for the importation of seed wheat from the Black Sea. The President corresponded with and had interviews with several gentlemen on the subject of importing wheat, but the uncertainty of procuring it in time for the spring sowing, by the St. Lawrence, and the unwillingness of parties to import, on account of the then believed impending difficulties in Europe, rendered it impossible to negotiate with any person for the next season. Means have however been taken to procure ample information on this matter for another season, through a correspondent at Odessa, which will be duly communicated.

The Show at Durham was well attended, and the concourse of visitors unusually great. The competition was spirited, and the horses, sheep, young stock and pigs showed much improvement. Dairy produce was of excellent quality, though deficient in quantity: Domestic manufactures were good and some very creditable specimens of improved agricultural implements were exhibited.

The additional subscription from the seignior was given by him, contingent on the Society's having a Show in one of the Canadian Parishes for Canadian Farmers only; and this took place on the 13th of October. Owing to the unfavorable weather there was a very limited attendance, and, with the exception of a few tolerably good horses and some domestic manufactures was, on the whole, not satisfactory.

A Ploughing Match took place on Mr. Whyte's farm, near Huntingdon, on the 27th October, and although the weather was very unpropitious, eleven ploughs were on the field and did good work. The Directors have much pleasure in noticing a marked improvement in this department.

The Winter Show for stallions, bulls, fat cattle, and sheep, and seed, grain was held this day at Huntingdon; but owing to the state of the weather and bad roads, the attendance was not large. The Judges,

however, expressed their satisfaction with the samples of grain exhibited; and stated that the few fat cattle and sheep entered were in capital order. It is recommended that the next Show be held in Hemmingford or Russelltown.

The Society has subscribed for fifty copies of the *Farmer's Journal* which the Officers and Directors have undertaken to circulate, and hope thereby to disseminate much valuable agricultural information throughout the County.

Not being able to obtain an importation of seed wheat from the Black Sea, or its neighbourhood; the Directors have determined to appropriate the balance of the Society's funds, amounting to seventy pounds, currency, for the purchase of wheat of an early description, the growth of Upper Canada and of Massachusetts, or one of the New England States, and are now negotiating for the delivery of grain of that description in the spring—an eminent house in Montreal having undertaken to furnish samples and to state conditions, in a short time.

An Agricultural Society has been in operation in this County for the last twenty-five years, and the Directors have no hesitation in stating, with much satisfaction, that its labours have encouraged the farmer and acted as a general stimulus to agricultural improvement in every department, which will continue and extend with the increasing resources of the husbandman; indeed, they venture to assert, that the present agricultural position of their County is not inferior to that of any other County in the eastern part of the Province. They have deliberately come to the conclusion that the funds of the Society should now, in a great measure, for the future, be devoted to the purchase and importation of seed grain and seed, animals of improved breeds—to the encouragement of improved agricultural machinery and implements—to premiums for well cultivated farms and green crops and the scientific application of prepared manures.

The Directors express their conviction that when the Board of Agriculture shall be fully in operation and its objects carried out by the active co-operation of the County Societies, the agriculture of the Province will be greatly improved, and carried on to a greater extent and in a more scientific and profitable manner.

(Signed), J. KEITH, *President*.
R. H. NORVAL, *Secy.-Treas*
Beauharnois, 23rd Feb. 1854.

DRUMMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report made at the General Meeting of the Agricultural Society for the County of Drummond. February, 1854.

The first year of the Agricultural Society under the Act 16 Vic. Cap. 18. having closed, it becomes our duty to make a full and detailed report of its proceedings. It may not, however, be opposed to the spirit of the required report to allude to the existence and proceedings of our County Agricultural Society, before its re-formation under the present Act.

The Agricultural Society of this County was formed in 1841; and, under varied fortunes,—as to support from the farmers,—it has steadily proceeded in its work—the improvement of Agriculture by the introduction of stock, grain, and implements of improved constructions.

A difference of opinion exists, and no doubt will continue to exist with our farmers as to the most desirable breed of cattle to be introduced. Those chosen for the purpose at the first institution of the Society were Ayrshires—and subsequently the short horn or Durham, of which breeds the Society brought into the County, six bulls, necessarily producing a numerous cross-breed progeny. Opinions differ as to these crosses being adapted to the climate, and the feeding our farmers can afford to give. It is not intended in this report to discuss this subject; but it is only fair to say, that if ill success has attended some farmers,—others, not better able *in means*, or in preparation for feeding, have been successful in raising the stock; and where the thorough breed has been obtained—and even where the cross breed has been attended to with care, advanced prices have been demanded and obtained for the stock.

As regards the sheep brought in by the Society—(the improved Leicester breed)—no diversity of opinion appears to exist, and the improvement thus obtained is acknowledged by all:—several flocks of excellent Sheep are now in the County.

Of grain, several samples of good wheat—and a considerable quantity of timothy and clover, besides turnips and other seeds, were obtained by the Society, for its members. An attempt to introduce foreign wheat (Nantzie Spring wheat) proved a failure, and may cause some hesitation in again attempting it.

The Society also obtained for its Members a variety of Agricultural Implements, of improved constructions over those in general use, aiding no doubt materially to an improved state of Agriculture. This assistance to the Members of the Society, can no longer be afforded under the provisions of the new act.

Poultry also shared in the improvement sought after by the Society—the parties who attended to this branch of the Farm give a favorable account of their success.

Swine derived the least benefit from the Society, for through the enterprise of one of our body, to whom is due the position of our leading Farmer, the breed of Swine in the County can scarcely be surpassed—as a proof, it took the 1st prize, for Boar and Sow, at the Provincial Exhibition for 1853.

Although the Society from its formation thus attended to the introduction of all that could improve the Agriculture of the County—it also applied its funds, not only in Premiums for Stock, grain and domestic manufactures, but to the establishment of a permanent place for its meetings—the Hall in which we are now assembled, would be no mean object, even in a larger place than our County Village—it afforded accommodation for many years to the County and District Shows and the conveniences around of pens, yard &c., justly entitled this County to the praise of conducting its exhibitions to the satisfaction both of the Judges, and exhibitors. In the erection of so spacious a building as the Agricultural Hall, the Society derived the benefit of the liberal aid of Mr. Watts, for several years President of the Society, for, though the funds of the Society eventually made all payments upon it, the necessary outlay was at first met by Mr. Watts.

Having endeavoured to trace the proceedings of the Society from its foundation in 1841 to its re-organization in 1853; it may not be out of place to give you the value of the property of which it was possessed, and the sums of money distributed to its Members under the various heads.

The real property of the Society (the Agricultural Hall, its ground, fences, &c.) ; may be considered worth,.....	£350	0	0
Furniture, &c.,.....	25	0	0
Stock now in possession (the Bull Comet).....	75	0	0

Making the value of the property of the Society at the date of its dissolution.	450	0	0
besides which the Society brought into the County and distributed to its Members, two Bulls of the Ayrshire, three of the Durham breed at a cost of	150	0	0
4 Heifers, Durham breed.	102	0	0
8 Rams, Leicester do.	32	0	0
14 Ewes, do do.	28	0	0
Grain and Seeds,	53	0	0
Implements,	232	0	0
Poultry, Bees, &c.,	5	0	0
Agricultural Publication	45	0	0
Premiums for Stock, Grain, Domestic Manufactures, Implements and Ploughing	601	0	0

Having sketched the working of the Society under the former acts, the Board will now fulfil the requirement of the 6th Sec. of the present act by detailing its proceedings during the past year.

Appendix No. 1, contains the list of the names of all the Members of the Society, with the amount paid by each set opposite his name, also the premium or premiums obtained, and the name of the animal or article in respect of which such premium was given.

Appendix No. 2, contains a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Society during the year by which it is shown that after paying the debt of the former Society of £45 4 8½—(for which has been regularly deeded over to this Society the real and other property possessed by the Society under its old form) a balance will remain of £39 17 1, and, taking out the sums more particularly connected with this report,

There has been given in premiums,	£79	14	6
Do do purchase of stock,	16	5	0
Do do Grain and Seeds,	51	2	6
Do do Poultry,	5	2	6
Do do Fruit Trees,	18	17	3

The Board made a separate Premium List for the French Canadians as they hitherto withheld joining the County Society from an inability to compete with farmers holding improved stock. It will rest with the new Board to continue the plan or not.

Premiums were also given for Standing Crops—it was a trial and its success did not equal expectation, but future Boards of Directors may possibly so arrange the scheme as to bring into competition a greater number of farmers. One object sought for in the examining of Standing Crops, was to

obtain the opinion of the Judges sent into the several townships, as to the progressive improvement of farming in the County. This entirely failed, as the columns in the written report appropriated to such remarks was left blank, the Board is therefore without the necessary data on which to introduce that subject into this report. One remark however can be made—which will be received for as much as it is worth!—that a trial of Upper Canada Spring Wheat in the past year suffered more from rust than the immediately surrounding crops from home grown seed.

Fruit trees were largely introduced by Members the past year. An orchard is a necessary addition to a farm and the facility now afforded of obtaining the best description of trees ought not to be lost of sight by farmers.

The Board also commenced the establishment of a Library in one of the wings of the Agricultural Hall. It will require the fostering care of the future Board of Directors to bring it into a state to insure the diffusion of instruction and information to the Members of the Society and thus to encourage good farming, and a better taste in the arrangement of gardens, orchards and houses all much needed, and as new farm houses are every year being erected by thriving and spirited individuals, the introduction of good works into the Library may prove effectual in inducing a better and more ornamental structure without increasing the cost than the description of houses usually erected.

The Board has also the satisfaction of stating that five Rams and two Ewes of the Leicester breed of sheep selected from a choice flock, the property of a gentleman in England, have been ordered and will reach us this year.

The Officers and Board of Directors of the Society having now performed their duty for the period for which they were elected, resign their seats, and the general meeting of the Members now assembled have to proceed to the election of Officers and Members of the Board for the current year.

Ed. Cox, President.
R. MILLAR, Secy.-Treas.
Drummondville Agricultural Hall, }
Feb. 6th, 1854. }

MEGANIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Report of the President of the County of Megantic Agricultural Society, No. 1. April 2nd, 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—In transmitting to you the accompanying statement of the transactions of the Megantic Agricultural Society, No. 1, as President of the said Society I take the liberty of making a few desultory remarks on the state of agriculture and its prospects in this Township, for our operations are confined wholly to it, much I conceive to the detriment of the county generally. Not that I would seem to exalt the talent of this Society above all the county, but it cannot be denied that the agriculturists, as a whole, are superior to the rest of the county, as well as the farm stock of every description, so that if this township were brought into competition with the County, the results would and could not be otherwise than beneficial.

It is, however, encouraging to be able to report that there still continues to be an increasing interest in the efforts of this Society, and this arises mainly from the fact that the Directors of this Society, under its present as well as its original form, have ever had solely in view the agricultural interest, of the country at heart, and acted upon; hence it has told upon the agricultural community; and there is yearly a marked improvement in cattle, sheep as well as horses, also in dairy produce, for which this section of country can fearlessly compete with any part of Lower Canada. Agricultural implements of an improved description have been largely introduced into this township. Our system of agriculture, I am happy to state, is looking up. A larger amount of green crop is yearly coming in, and our farmers begin to see that without this important item of agriculture cattle cannot be profitably fattened for market, nor yet store stock profitably wintered, so that in retrospecting the past we have much to encourage for the future.

It is subject of encouragement to those who, from the organization of this society, have laboured assiduously in this good cause, to know that their labours have not been in vain, and trust that the foundation has been laid on which the future may erect a superstructure equally to beautify and improve this section of the country.

But still we have many difficulties to cope with, yet none, I trust, but what a steady perseverance will eventually overcome—difficulties common to all new countries and

settlements, which stout arms and courageous hearts have overcome elsewhere, and the same will overcome here.

Yet there is a feature in our agricultural developement, (referred to above,) which I have cause to fear will operate detrimentally rather than otherwise, (as contemplated,) and that is the unnecessary multiplication of Agricultural Societies in a county, as has been done in this. Two Societies would have been ample for the convenience and interests of this county. This would have brought the backward parts of the county, which are the least advanced or improved in cattle, &c., &c., into competition with the more improved localities, by this means inducing not only a desire but a determination to be able to compete on fair grounds, and as a matter of course improve their cattle, sheep &c., as well as implements, whereas now those localities having separate societies are giving premiums for the best of a stock of cattle which, to say the least of, are of a very inferior description, and by this means the public monies are paid away (worse than uselessly,) to perpetuate a race of cattle in the county which should rather be banished as speedily as possible.

There exists also another great difficulty, in connexion with our agricultural improvement, which I think deserves the serious consideration of those interested in the agricultural prosperity of Canada, and that is the diffusion of agricultural information in a printed form through the country. Generally our farmers are not reading men, and I have met, even here, a resolute resistance against the introduction of Agricultural Treatises as premiums for competition in our prize lists. Yet something must be done, and our hopes are on the rising generation. *Les vœux ont la tête trop dure.* They must be taught the benefits of such a course as far as practicable, and one of the very first steps to this very desirable state of things would be to introduce into our Elementary Schools a course of agricultural study suited to the capacities of our youth, as recommended in the reports of the "County Society, No. 2, for Vercheres," as also the carrying out the other suggestion of so much utility mentioned in the said reports, and as I find them stated there, shall not occupy your time by particularising at present.

There is also another subject in connexion with our agriculture which I fear is too much

overlooked, and that is the manufacture of maple sugar, a large amount is yearly expended in this, as well as other parts of Canada, for sugar, which must all be paid for in cash, which, as a matter of course, must be taken from some other part of our farm produce, a reprehensible and needless drainage on our income as agriculturists, when the condiment can be manufactured on our own lands, and that, not only to the extent of needful consumption, but also for exportation. Our country is covered to a large extent with the sugar maple tree, and all that is needed is energy and industry to meet our demands for this article, and yet our farmers allow this valuable part of the season to pass unimproved, and no other work of importance done in its stead. I would, therefore, suggest to your Honorable Board the propriety of calling the attention of our agricultural population to this important subject. I am happy to be able to state that these things more than ever occupy the attention of our agriculturists, and I anticipate for the future a better state of things.

If these things are of importance to us, (and they undoubtedly are,) there are other subjects which have their bearing on our interest, probably too numerous to mention, but there are two which I think deserve a passing notice, the first is the necessity of township municipalities, the want of which is felt in this county to an alarming extent, and if not speedily obtained the roads through this county will become utterly impassible, so much so are they now that our agricultural interests are greatly retarded and injured thereby, and if the subject lies within the province of the duties of your Honorable Board, I would respectfully suggest the pressing of the subject in the proper quarter.

The second of these is the want of a road—it is true, "we have a road, but what sort of a Road is it?" Why, one which cuts us off from all communication with the improved and improving portion of Lower Canada. Our roads are the same as all the roads in the Districts of Quebec, on which traineaux and carrioles only can be driven over. The antiquated inconvenience of which cannot but be apparent to every one who travels over them, the difficulties of which, if enumerated, would almost fill a volume. In a word, they are ridiculed by our neighbours of the Eastern Townships, and the United States, and are designated, "rabbit tracts." In fact they are a disgrace to any

country, and would be tolerated in no country but *Lower Canada.* I feel satisfied, gentlemen, that you have not only seen, but felt the inconvenience of such roads, and you cannot but be aware of the great necessity of our possessing the double road as used in all other parts of Canada, except the District of Quebec, (to which it is a shame and disgrace,) and that you will use yours endeavours, as a "Board of Agriculture," to have this disgrace wiped away from amongst us, by representing to the Head of your Department the necessity of pressing upon the Executive Department of this Province, to allowing the "*Sleigh Ordinance*" to come into operation, which would be the sole means at present of opening a winter communication for the Eastern Townships through this county to the City of Quebec, as well as to advance the agricultural interests of this county especially. The inhabitants of this, as well as of every other county in Lower Canada, are looking up to the Board of Agriculture, as well as to the responsible Head of the "*Department*," and I believe they will not be deceived for a representation of their grievances to the Executive, as well for the removal of them, as to obtain ameliorations in their stead, and none more needed in this county than the means of locomotion.

Many and fearful have been the difficulties which the settlers have had to endure in settling this County, but a brighter prospect is dawning upon our agricultural horizon, and we feel there is *hope.* The more especially so, as we feel satisfied from the character of the gentlemen forming the Board of Agriculture as well as the known abilities of the gentleman at the head of the Agricultural Department that every thing will be done that can consistently be done for the prosperity of agriculture in Canada and our prayer is that its best hopes may be realised, and that that Power which directs and superintends all the movements of men may crown the undertaking so auspiciously commenced with its blessings and its favor. The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. LAMBLY,
President of M. A. S.

Leeds, March 29th, 1854.

BEEF CATTLE.—The prices of beef cattle having declined in all the great Central markets of the Atlantic seaboard—at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and

Cambridge. Here, the fall within a week has been from \$1 to \$2 per hundred lbs, at Baltimore 50c per hundred lbs, and at Cambridge 25c. At several of the markets, the supply is larger than the demand. Judging from accounts in Western papers, there is no reason justifying the exorbitant rates that have prevailed this spring. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 14th inst., says—"Good cattle are selling in Indiana and Illinois to drovers at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. nett, \$4.26 live weight." Add only a reasonable amount to defray the cost of transportation East, and the burdens on consumers will be considerably diminished. All over the country, almost, the season has been remarkably fine for grass. The feed has been excellent and abundant, and the hay crop is heavy and good. In this part of the country the number of cattle visible from the railroad is very large, and the calves seem to be raised for the benefit of future beef markets. The longer present prices are kept up, the more certain and greater will be the reaction.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

PREMIUMS FOR FARMS AND GARDENS IN THE COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

We have received the following communications from C. P. Treadwell, Esq., President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, on the subject of premiums for the best cultivated Farms and Gardens in the County of Russell. The Board of Agriculture, at its recent meeting, expressed its approval of the plan, and it is much to be desired that a similar movement should be made either by Societies or influential and patriotic individuals in each of our settled Counties. The encouragement of the cultivation of the various kinds of garden crops is of no small importance, and would tend in connection with the culture of flowers to improve the taste and increase the comforts of many a household. We trust that, as the object is a good one, and most creditable to the projector, it will not be lost sight of in other quarters, but that many will be induced through the force of this example to go and do likewise.

Mr. Treadwell proposes to give the sum of £25 for the purpose, viz.,—£5 to each of the four Township Societies of the County for the best cultivated farm in each locality; and likewise, £5 for the best managed garden within the jurisdiction of each of the four Societies. As the great object of these premiums is the encouragement of farmers and their families in those important arts on which the existence and happiness of nations so essentially depend, we again express our best wishes for the success of the principle in this particular application.—*Toronto Paper.*

L'Original, April 13, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in enclosing for insertion in the *Agriculture*

and *Arts* a letter recently received from the Rev. Andrew Bell, a scientific and practical gardener, to whom I mentioned the circumstance of my offering premiums on farms and gardens in our county.

His opinion should be adopted in preference to mine, as I neither claim practical nor theoretical knowledge; but I feel an anxious desire to advance that branch of domestic economy throughout the Province, and especially in our own county.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your most obt. servt.,

C. P. TREADWELL.

Geo. Buckland, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Toronto.

L'Original, April 13, 1854.

MY DEAR MR. TREADWELL.—When you called on me to-day, you mentioned a proposal which had been made to offer premiums for the best gardens in Townships or Counties, and wished me to give you some suggestions, in writing, as to the conditions on which those prizes should be awarded. Having my mind occupied and perplexed about some other matters, I really cannot give the matter that consideration I could wish. I shall try, however, to throw out two or three hints.

I think the quantity of land you propose as a minimum in order to get a prize—being nearly half an acre—is entirely too much. Very few families in the whole country, even amongst the wealthy, have that amount enclosed and under cultivation as a garden; and, moreover, no family could do such an amount of land that justice, and give it that high cultivation, which a garden requires, except among the wealthy, who are able to keep professional gardeners, and if I understand you aright, that is not exactly the class you wish to encourage and induce to cultivate gardens. I think that about the fifth of an acre, two square chains would be enough; and further, I think this might be left indefinite. It might very safely be included under the head shortly to be mentioned.

If I mistake not, you also spoke of the greater variety of crops, as another condition. I scarcely think that would answer the end in view. It might be no difficult matter to procure such a variety of seeds and roots that a garden might present a most wonderful display in this respect; a little of this and a little of that, to the extent of a hundred or more varieties, but I am afraid that the comfort of a family would be very little promoted thereby. The great thing that ought to be aimed at, in my estimation, is, to encourage every family in the land to cultivate a garden of such extent as may be managed by themselves, or with as little hired labour as possible merely for the rougher and more laborious operations,—a useful and tasteful garden, one that would yield both profit and pleasure to a family, instead of being a piece of expensive and useless

ostentation. To come up to my idea of the thing, the garden should contain such kinds of vegetables—in such quantity—in such variety, and of such excellence and perfection, and accompanied by such taste, in the laying out and the ornamentation of it with flowers, as would not only contribute to the support of a family, but, all things considered, would, in the estimation of the judges, as sensible and discreet men, minister the most to the health, the comfort, the enjoyment and the pleasure of a family all the year round.

Another ground of awarding the prize might be the superior excellence of the garden produce of whatever kind—large, healthy, thriving, &c., &c.; as indicating the best cultivation, and giving promise of the largest amount of produce for the least extent of ground.

Other grounds might be the care bestowed on the garden, the order and neatness in which it was kept, its entire freedom from weeds, &c., &c.

And last but not least the taste displayed in laying out a garden, arranging the crops and ornamenting the garden with flowers. To bring the whole to a point: I would advise leaving out the extent of the garden. That I think might be safely included among the "All things considered" which must still be left to the discretion of the judges.

The prize might go to the garden which—
I. Contained such kind of vegetables in such quantity—and in such variety; and of such excellence as would minister the most towards the support, the wealth, the comfort, the enjoyment and the pleasure of a family all the year round, and which, II. Contained the best crops of their kind, and III. Showed the greatest freedom from weeds, the greatest care and neatness,—and IV. displayed the greatest amount of good taste in laying out and the ornamenting of it with flowers.

I hold that the cultivation of a pure, refined, elevated taste in a family circle by the floral decoration of their garden done by themselves, and studied and watched by them, is an element and by no means the smallest one in the usefulness of the garden.

And now having made such suggestions as occur to me at the moment, in regard to what should constitute the best garden, to which a prize is to be awarded, I would make another suggestion, that something more is needed, than offering a trifling prize of a few dollars for the best garden, in order to induce a large number of the people to cultivate such gardens as will conduce substantially to the support, health, comfort, &c., of their families. Their ignorance and their prejudices must be removed in regard to the usefulness of it, and the time, labour, and expence necessary. They must be instructed in short as to how it is to be done, and done to the best advantage.

Offer them a good prize, as large as any that have been offered for other essays, for

a good essay on gardening. I do not mean a mere mechanical thing, such as is printed on seed papers and in almanacs to guide a novice, as to the breadth of drills and the times of sowing; but a deeper and more philosophical thing, showing in what a good garden consists and how it may be formed, the extent of it, how it should lie, the kind of soil, how deep, how drained, how enclosed, how laid out, how arranged, how manured, how cultivated, the different kinds of crops, the quantity and proportion of each, the rotation, and in these days of science, it should have a smack of Agricultural Chemistry, the science of fitting the elements of the soil to the requirements of the crop. If such an essay were what I think it should be, it would be almost every word of it just as applicable to Agriculture on a large scale by the farmer as to Agriculture on a small scale by the gardener.

Yours truly,
ANDREW BELL.

C. P. Treadwell, Esq.

POTATO CULTIVATION.

The following Communication, addressed to Lord Palmerston from the British Consul at Fiume, Illyria, is interesting, and may be of value to farmers. It may be that the thorough drying of cuttings for seed in the autumn, and keeping them over winter to plant in spring, may have a beneficial influence on the constitution of the plant:—

“British Consulate at Fiume,
Sept. 30, 1853.

“My Lord—I humbly beg leave to address your lordship, at the request of a Mr. A. Frangi, a Tuscan gentleman, who is very desirous to lay before your lordship a sample of potatoes, this year's produce, on an experiment of his made from cuttings of diseased ones. As they prove to be of excellent quality, it is of great utility and benefit to agricultural interests that his method adopted to preserve and reproduce a crop of this nourishing food be explained; and, by laying this specimen before your lordship, he trusts you will find an interest therein to call the attention of agriculturists to follow up the experiment, in order to successfully preserve to themselves the means of conserving the seed necessary to insure them a crop of fine farinaceous and almost equal-sized fruit, and at an early period of the year.—Mr. Frangi last year finding his stock of potatoes fast decaying from disease, resolved on drying them, and had them placed near to a retort on his chemical works, (for he had read in the papers that in Russia something of the kind had been done) and in a dried state he continued the consumption for his house use during the winter; and in the spring, finding a beginning of vegetation, he had them cut up and planted separately from other potatoes, but near thereto. The dried cuttings were rather backward in breaking the earth, after which there growth was manifestly more ra-

pid and luxuriant than the other plants. They were precisely treated the same in hoeing and weeding, and on the 25th July were gathered, and produced an abundant and equal-sized potato. The other crop from the common cuttings did by no means produce the like, and have already given signs of decay as before; but not so the produce of the dried cuttings. The soil in which both sorts were planted is of a rather stiff, stony, clayish compost. The spring was very damp, the summer, however, proved very dry, yet the verdure of the dried cuttings maintained their verdure, which faded and perished with the other kind. Mr. Frangi has forwarded a similar sample of the potatoes unto the Marquis Rodolfi, President of the Tuscan Agricultural Committee, for his information, and he begs your lordship will excuse the liberty he takes in sending his sample, for he trusts your lordship will find an interest in this his experiment, by which the produce of a fine healthy fruit is so far secured to man. He begs a repetition of his method may be made in Great Britain, and he confides as favorable a result will ensue as here; thereby conserving the means of procuring an abundant crop for the following years of this most nourishing plant, and must be of great interest to the population of the United Kingdom. I most respectfully beg to inform your lordship that the sample-box is on its passage home in the British schooner Sprightly, of London, John Paul master, bound to Gainsborough from this port, with a cargo of oak-staves, to be forwarded on arrival.

“I have the honor to be,

“My Lord,

“Your most obed't., humble serv't,

“CHARLES T. HILL,

“Vice-Consul.”

The hop grows with great luxuriance in Lower Canada. We never knew the severest winters do it any mischief. It sows itself, and becomes a troublesome weed.

It is cultivated largely in Upper Canada, and partially here, particularly on the farm of J. Penner, Esq., of Lower Lachine. But we have very great doubts, that the best mode of raising the hop is by layers or roots. We believe the best is by seedlings, that is, distinct and perfect plants, of which any number may be obtained with perfect facility.

THE HOP AND ITS CULTURE.

The Committee of the N. H. Agricultural Society, upon root and grass crops, report as follows as to the article of hops:

They award the first premium of \$5 to Gen. William P. Riley, of Manchester. To William Riley of Hooksett, the 2d premium, a diploma.

The average price of hops per pound, for 48 years, is 12 4-5 cents.

The whole amount of hops grown in the United States for the year 1849, as computed in the census returns of 1850, is 3,467,514 pounds.

New-England raised 707,856 lbs.
New-York “ 1,536,299 lbs.

3,244,155 lbs.

Balance for other States, 223,359 lbs.

From the above table, it will also be seen that the price of hops during 48 years never has gone below five cents per pound, the actual cost of growing a pound of hops. Of what other agricultural product can the same be said, that is grown in New-England? Then, this very year, and at the time of writing this report, hops readily bring 45 cents per pound, giving the enormous profit of \$450 per acre!

The hop, *Lupulus humulus*, in botany, is a genus of plants, neither the male nor female flower of which has any corolla; the cup of the male flower is composed of five leaves; that of the female is made up of only a single leaf, very large, and of an oval figure; the seed is single, roundish, covered with a coat, and contained within the cup.

Mortimer reckons four kinds of hops; 1st, the wild garlic-hop. 2d, the long and square hop. 3d, the long white. And 4th, the oval hop. The first of these is not worth cultivating. The second is a good hop, but looking generally red toward the stalk, it will not fetch so good a price at the market. The long white hop is the most beautiful of all, and produces the greatest quantity; this kind and the oval will grow very well together. They delight in a deep, rich garden moud.

The hop sends its roots four or five yards deep, and for this reason it thrives best in that land where there is a good bottom below what is usually stirred, or manured, for agriculture. If the hop-land be wet, it must be up in high ridges, and drained, that the roots be not rotted or chilled.

New land is found to succeed better with hops than old.

The following is General Riddle's method of cultivating, curing, and drying
Setting the Roots.

The spring of the year is the proper season for the roots. Prepare the ground by ploughing and manuring in the same manner as for a grass crop. Plant the hops in hills seven feet apart each way, putting three pieces of the root, each about four inches long, in a hill.

The roots will not vine the first year, consequently a crop of corn may be taken from the same ground, by planting in intermediate rows. In the fall succeeding, put a shovel-full of manure upon each hill of the hop-yard, as protection of the roots against the frost.

Setting the Poles.

Nothing further is necessary for their welfare till May, the proper time for setting the poles.

Hemlock is the best material for poles—18 feet long, shaved on four sides in order that they may season well, thereby lasting the longer. Set two poles to a hill, about nine inches apart, and in ranges, leaning a little to the south, so that the branches of the vine may swing free. When the vines have grown to the right length, select two of the most thrifty, and tie them with woollen yarn to each pole. This is very important. And attention also should be given to keep the main vines always upon the pole.

Cultivate the yard well, so as to keep it free from grass and weeds, and prevent the branch vines from growing about the hill.

The hop generally blossoms about the 2d of July, and is matured fit for picking by the 5th of September. When the burr beginning to open at the base, acquires a yellowish tinge, and the lupulin or flower has covered the tip of its stem, the hop is ripe and ready for harvest.

Picking the Hops.

The method of securing the hop crop when ripe is quite simple.

The vines are cut at the hill, and the poles, pulled from the ground, are laid across a box into which the hops are picked. This box is usually about six feet long, three feet wide, and three feet high. Four or more can work at the same box. Females are generally the most expert in picking. A man or boy is necessary to tend the box and handle the poles. One person can pick from 25 to 30 pounds of dry hops per day. They should be as gathered free from stems and leaves as possible.

Curing them, and the kind of kiln.

After picking, the green poles are brought to the kiln to be dried, which is the most important part of the hop-growing process. It requires no inconsiderable degree of skill to be successful in this department, as knowledge of the mechanism and nature of a kiln is also necessary.

The most approved kiln is constructed after the following plan:

A brick foundation-wall is built seven or eight feet high, and ten by eleven feet in dimension. It is well to have this wall plastered internally. In the centre of the front wall at the base, there is placed a large stone or brick furnace, suitable to receive fuel from without, and furnished with a funnel passing around within the foundation, above three feet from the top, and terminating in a chimney provided for the purpose. At the base also of this front wall, and on each side of the stove or furnace, there are two small openings, one foot by three feet in diameter, to let in cold air at the bottom of the kiln. The top of this foundation is laid with lathing one inch wide, the strips being one inch apart, and covered with a thin flaxen cloth. Boards about ten inches wide, are placed lengthwise around this cloth, leaving a narrow walk around the kiln. The superstructure is placed upon the foundation-wall, as convenience may require, with a roof for shedding the

rain. The walls are about eight feet high, and provided with slide or blind openings, suitable to admit the air for driving off the dampness which arises in the process of drying the hop. Such a kiln is capable of curing 150 pounds of hops in twelve hours, if properly regulated.

The green hops are placed in the kiln-box and spread upon the cloth about eight inches deep.

Drying and Bagging

A constant heat must be kept up until the dampness of the hops has passed off. Attention also should be paid to the regulation of the windows above spoken of.

To ascertain when the process of curing is over take a medium-sized hop and snap it; if the leaves fall off, and the stem breaks short off, it is sufficiently dry. The hops may then be removed to a room as free from light as possible, but provided with windows to admit a free circulation of air. A room adjoining the kiln is most convenient, where they should lie ten or twelve days before bagging. Hops are pressed into bales five feet long, eighteen inches thick, containing about 200 pounds—much in the same manner in which cotton is packed. The cider-press is commonly used for this purpose.

Expense of Growing Hops

It requires 1 1-4 acres of land to grow 1000 pounds. Good soil produces one to one and a half pounds to the hill, if properly cultivated.

The cost of hemlock poles prepared for setting is two and a half cents a-piece.

It requires six feet of hard wood to cure 1000 pounds of hops.

The cost of a kiln, after the above plan, is \$50, or thereabout.

The whole cost of cultivating a field of hops, including picking, curing, and pressing, is about five cents per pound.

AGRICULTURE OF LOWER CANADA.

The Agricultural Association of Lower Canada will hold its next meeting on the 12th, and three following days in September, at Quebec; and as the agriculture of the province is of paramount importance to the prosperity and progress of the people and the country; we are anxious to direct the attention of our friends and subscribers, to the proposed meeting, and to bespeak their active co-operation in objects so important to all.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England, whose proceedings are copied by nearly all the Agricultural Societies in the British Empire, and the Farmers' Club at New York, which, under a more plain, and unpretending title, aims at the same objects; have thought it wise and well, instead of frittering away the energies and time of the members in general discussion; to grapple with any question of difficulty, or importance which may arise, and to investigate and deal with all questions which have a practical ap-

plication to Agriculture and Rural Economy.

Thus the intermixture of breeds in the raising of cattle, horses, sheep and swine; the best modes of treating dairy produce; the improvements in agricultural implements, which will enable the cultivator to raise the largest successive crops, without exhausting the land: the introduction of roots and grasses suited to the soil, the modes of treating them, and a consideration of the amount of nutriment each may contain, as ascertained by analysis; the diseases to which vegetable products are subject, such as the smut in wheat, the fly in the turnip, and rot in the potatoe; all these important questions are dealt with on their merits, and the farmer at once reaps all the advantages to be deduced from the discussions and investigations of the chemist, the geologist, the botanist, and the practical agriculturist.

When Baron Liebig, the eminent German chemist, first gave his attention to agricultural chemistry, the old-fashioned farmer asked with a sneer, and a shrug of the shoulders, "what chemistry had to do with turning over the land, and cultivating corn;" but the chemist was soon enabled to show the farmer by practical experiment, that soils which had become exhausted by continuing the same crops, or which were deficient in the power of nutrition to the plant, could be made to produce many fold, by the addition of the elements which were absent, and which could be easily supplied, in a soluble and concentrated form. So in respect to the percentage of nutrient matter, in various products, animal and vegetable, chemistry achieved the discovery, that while fatty and carbonaceous matters gave warmth to the body, farinaceous foods went more directly to the production of blood; it showed the percentage of water, and of nutrient in every product, and indicated the kind of food which should be given in different climates, seasons and circumstances. Mr. Mechi, a citizen of London, whose tastes led him to combine commerce with cattle-feeding, has shewn at his farm, at Tip Tree Hall, in Essex, how much study and attention to the varieties of food given to cattle can accomplish, in fattening the animal, and furnishing human food. The experiments of Mr. Mechi deserve especially to be quoted and referred to in this country, where stall-feeding is rendered necessary for so large a portion of the year, and as we have had the advantage of investigating and studying Mr. Mechi's arrangements, we shall recur to the subject, and quote from our own observation, for the benefit of our rural readers. We trust also that the association will not lose sight of this important subject, and that the best instructions will be given, consistent with the experience of others, in stall-feeding and the raising of stock, as food for the people.

Equal, or perhaps superior, in importance to the production of animal food, is the cultivation of the cereals and of vegetables. The wheat of Canada, like the wheat of the

still more distant Colony of Australia, has already acquired a high character in the markets of Europe; but there is one esculent, the potatoe, which forms so large an item in the food of the people, and to the cultivation of which, it would be difficult to attach too high an importance. We trust the varieties, the modes of cultivation and the diseases of the potatoe, will receive all the attention which its importance in the list of *materia alimentaria*, merit for it. The association will not fail to remember, that no esculent hitherto discovered; is so universally used as an article of diet, in all countries to which it has been introduced. Even in France, where the *potme de terre* has made slow progress, it now supersedes the *haricot* and other vegetables, containing infinitely more nutriment. The causes of the popularity of the potatoe are doubtless to be found in the superior ease with which it can be prepared for the table, in its light, palatable, and digestible properties; and the facility with which it may be cultivated. It is a matter worth noting, in respect to this tuber, and the fact, we recollect, was quoted by Professor Mapes, at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club at New York, that thousands of bushels of potatoes, not of the first quality, have been sold this Spring in New York at from \$2 to \$2½ per bushel; the newly arrived immigrant cannot do without the potatoe, it has antiseptic qualities, which are invaluable after a sea voyage, and those who have been accustomed to it, can ill forego its use, or adopt a substitute.

General Beaton, who commanded at St. Helena, and who was not unwilling to turn his sword, for the nonce, into a ploughshare, at the suggestion of the Royal Agricultural Society, experimented largely, and under favorable circumstances of soil and climate, in the cultivation of the potatoe. He found that the depth to which the seed should be covered was six inches, that at a greater or less depth of covering, the crop was smaller and of inferior quality. He also found that the largest and most perfect potatoes, when used for seed, would give a much larger and finer produce than a like weight of any other size. He tried the potatoe whole, of every size, cut into segments, the eyes gouged out for planting, and at every depth, but this was the invariable result; each experiment, even in its sub-divisions, being made upon an acre of ground, so that no objection might be raised in regard to insufficient space for the trial: These experiments have been repeated, and the result has confirmed the accuracy of the observation, both in the United States and in Europe. A German method of cultivating the potatoe was suggested about the same time, and went the round of the Agricultural papers. It was suggested that when the potatoe vine was one foot high, its stalks should be pressed outwards, laid flat on the ground, and covered with earth, leaving the tips only exposed; when these again became a foot high, they were pressed inward,

again covered with earth, leaving the end as before, exposed, and thus the bending down and covering was alternately continued, until the vines blossomed, when the process was discontinued. It was found, under this treatment, that the whole length of the stem could be made to bear tubers, and to yield in the proportion of three thousand to one. but it was found also that the size and quality of the tuber rendered them valueless, except as food for cattle, and the process indicated by Gen. Beaton is now admitted, by all accomplished agriculturists, to be the very best for the production of the potatoe, for human food.

Facts such as these have a profound and important bearing upon agriculture, and we have no doubt the Agricultural Association and our agricultural readers will direct their attention to all that is passing in other lands, and which may be made to conduce to the prosperity of our own country. This should be the aim, scope, and object of all such efforts; and we, as public journalists, should ill perform our duty to the society, of which we hope to be useful members, if we ignore, or omit, to bring these subjects under the notice of our readers.—*Montreal Pilot*.

ANOMALIES OF BRITISH GRAIN MEASURES.—The Winchester, or Imperial bushel measure, dates as far back as the reign of King Edgar; and the first attempt to secure a uniformity of weights and measure in the country is almost coeval with the consolidation of the Saxon rule. One of the earliest of our Norman kings (Richard 11.) ordained that standards of weights, and measures should be kept in every city and borough in the kingdom. It is provided by Magna Charta that there shall be but one weight and one measure throughout the realm; and also by the Act of Union between England and Scotland, that uniform weights and measures shall be used throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Many Acts of Parliament also have been passed to secure the same object; yet it is still far from being accomplished—"so forcibly," as Sir Edward Coke observes, "is custom with the multitude." At the present time grain is nominally sold by measures of capacity; none others being legal; but still, in the great majority of cases, grain is practically sold by weight. Thus in seventy-seven of the market towns in England and Scotland from which weekly corn reports are made, wheat is sold by the quarter of eight bushels. A bushel of wheat, of good quality weighs about 63 lbs. avoirdupois; a bushel of wheat of inferior quality weighs from 2 lb. to 5 lb. less. In East Lincolnshire 63 lb. to the bushel is expected by the purchaser, who, if a corn-factor or dealer, probably sends the wheat so obtained in that country to either of the great emporia of the West Riding, Leeds and Wakefield, where it is sold at the rate of 60 lbs. to the bushel. It is believed that this difference in weight

was originally intended to cover the freight from Lincolnshire to Yorkshire, but at the present time it only operates to complicate the calculations of corn-dealers, who of course buy according to current rates and debit incidental charges without reference to the difference between the Lincolnshire and the West Riding measures. At nearly all the seventy-seven markets alluded to the bushel is expected to contain a given weight. As it seldom happens that the measure and the weight coincide, the difference it made up artificially. Thus, a low quality of wheat which weighs only 58 lb. to the bushel, must have other 5 lb. added to each bushel to bring it up to the standard of 63 lb. But no account of this operation is taken in the official inspector's returns; that functionary recognises only measures, not weights; so that in the case just adduced, where 5 lb. of wheat over and above the weight the bushel measure will hold has to be given by the seller to bring it up to the standard of 63 lb. per bushel, one bushel in every 12½ bushels thus sold is omitted from the returns, which, of course, makes those documents, *pro tanto*, fallacious. The inferior descriptions of grain, such as beans, barley, and oats, are bought and sold in the same way. They are almost uniformly sold by the quarter of eight bushels. A bushel of beans of the best quality weighs about 66 lb. avoirdupois, a bushel of barley, 46 lb., and a bushel of oats 42 lb. Inferior qualities are made to correspond to these weights by increasing the quantity. The whole system is, in fact absurd and complicated in the last degree, and a great reproach to our commercial system. The question of agricultural statistics has already entered the phase of practice, and will, probably, be soon carried out on a national scale; but unless something be done in the meantime to establish uniform grain measures, half the advantages of the statistical returns will be lost. Judging from the actual tendencies of the trade, grain ought to be sold by weight and not by measure, weight being generally made the test of quality. It is believed by many of those most conversant with the trade, that the hundred-weight, is already used in some of the Irish markets, would be the best substitute for the present imperial quarter. *English paper*.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

At a recent agricultural meeting held at the Boston State House, some interesting remarks, which we condense from the N. E. Farmer were made in relation to the value of the different prominent breeds of cattle as adapted to different purposes and parts of the country. The remarks of SANFORD HOWARD, who has a very extensive knowledge of the subject, and of B. V. FRENCH, a gentleman of much practical experience, furnish some valuable hints and state interesting facts:

Mr. HOWARD opened with a succinct

history of the *domestic ox*, its origin, kindred species, &c., which displayed considerable research and a full knowledge of the subject. The ox, he said, could be traced to any extinct race of animals, or to any now in existence, and although there is generally supposed to be but one species of domestic ox, yet there are different breeds varying in their characteristics. Breeds are of two classes, natural and artificial, the latter being the result of man's agency—as the Ayrshire cattle may be called an artificial breed.

The object in breeding cattle should be to propagate varieties which combine most fully those qualities needed for a specific purpose, as for beef, milk or labor. These qualities are somewhat antagonistical, particularly fattening and milking. Fat cattle should be marked by fulness and rotundity, while the milch stock should be characterized by flatness rather than roundness. The animal, too, which has the greatest tendency to fatness has insufficient muscle and nervous energy, for labor. Stock can be best improved by cultivating for specific purpose. Some farmers think a stock should be obtained which will combine all qualities, but this is unreasonable. No farmer expects to get his clothes, shoes, farming utensils, &c., all made by one individual; and on the same principle, he should rear stock for particular uses. A great point in rearing stock is to provide sufficient food and shelter, for until this is attended to, it is of little use to talk about breeds. Farmers lose immensely every year by insufficient feeding. As to breeds of cattle, nothing definite can be said, in reference to this section of country, because no adequate experiments have been made in this matter in this section of the country. Different breeds are required for different localities. Mr. HOWARD submitted the following list, as the best he could recommend:

As Dairy stock, on poor and rough soils, the *Kerry* breed, which is indigenous to the mountains of Ireland, and represented by all authorities as combining a remarkable hardiness of constitution with superior dairy qualities, especially for butter.

2nd. For better soils and milk-selling establishments, the *Ayrshires*.

3rd. For cities and towns, the *Jerseys*, at the same time testing them by fair trials as to general adaptation.

4th. A selection from the common so-called *Native* stock, to be subjected to a systematic course of breeding.

5th. Crosses of the *Ayrshire* and *Jersey* with the common stock, the offspring to be kept separately for such a period as may be necessary to test their qualities.

1st. For fat stock of secondary value for dairy purposes, on poor and rough soils and severe climate, the *West Highland Scots*.

2nd. For somewhat better soils, *GALLOWAYS* and *DEVONS*.

3rd. For medium soils, *HEREFORDS*.

4th. For the best soils and a milder cli-

mate, the fattening variety of *SHORT HORNS*, tried also in comparison with the *Herefords*.

The *Herefords*, *West Highlanders*, and *Devons* are excellent draught cattle. Our climate is a very trying one for cattle, on account of its extremes of heat and cold, and this is one reason why *Short Horns* have so seldom succeeded in New England. The *Western Highland* breed is a very hardy one, and fatten as readily the third year as any other variety. In England it is considered the model in the improvement of all other breeds as to form.

Mr. FRENCH, the chairman, said that, after considerable experience in raising cattle, he had come to the conclusion, that the milking properties of an animal were matters of mere chance,—good qualities in this respect not being confined to any particular breeds. *Ayrshire* are about as good for milk as any, but their forms are not so good. The best ox he ever owned came from *Worcester*, and was of *Holderness* breed. The *Herefords* are a good breed, well adapted to the country, large, good milkers, and making good beef. The *Alderneys* are very popular now, as yielding very rich milk, and being gentle, but they are not worth much for beef or working. The *Durhams* are altogether too heavy for this section of the country; they may do well with the blue grass of Kentucky, but they generally fail on the short feed of this region. He had tried *Ayrshires* and *Durhams*, but had given them up, and was now trying *Devons*, which he found to be fair, good milkers. In England the largest recorded yield of milk, was given by a *Devon*. One good quality which they possess, is an almost unvarying uniformity of color, a pure red, which may vary a shade in different animals, and they possess great symmetry of proportion. Their beef commands a higher price in New York market than any other, being sought after by hotel-keepers, on account of its juiciness. He felt well satisfied that his *Devon* oxen were unsurpassed by any other breed; they are smart and tractable. Mr. LINCOLN, of *Worcester*, said he knew of half-blood *Ayrshire* oxen which were excellent working cattle, but had never seen any full-blooded. They are quick, active and hardy, and teachable, and what some called high spirited but what we called *timid*. He owned all the *Ayrshire* stock of the late Col. LINCOLN, and did not think more gentle cattle could be found on any farm. He considered the red *Ayrshires* equal to any breed, and as surpassing the *Devons* in activity.

ALSYKE CLOVER.

"*Alsyke*," or *Perennial Hybrid Clover* Seed, is indigenous in Sweden, where it has been cultivated in the native pastures of that country for the last hundred years, and has in some cases been known to grow to the height of five feet, although in England it attains only that of two feet. The root is fibrous, and the heads globular.

The plant bears a greater resemblance to the white than to the red clover; and although its stems are recumbent, they do not root into the soil like those of the white clover; in short, it may be described as a "giant" white clover, with flesh-colored flowers. The plant yields two mowings annually. Linnæus observed the *Alsyke* clover growing on poor, bare, obdurate clays in the *Morea*, where no other plant could be made to vegetate; and yet, under such unfavorable circumstances, this clover flourished with an uncommon degree of luxuriance, and yielded shoots as tender and succulent, although not so abundant, as if reared in the most richly-manured fields. Micheli mentions the plant as growing in open situations on a clayey soil, and as being, in his opinion, worthy of cultivation. Sturm says it is found in Holland, and that he tried its cultivation along with that of a great number of other clovers, placed under the same circumstances, and that the results convinced him that there is no other kind of clover equal to it for the purpose of feeding cattle. The red clover will last only two years in perfection, and often, if the soil be cold and moist, nearly half of the plants will rot, and in the second year bald places will be found in every part of the field; besides that, in September and October many crops left for seed are lost in consequence of the heavy rains during that period; while the *Alsyke* clover, on the contrary, ripening its seed much sooner, and continuing in vigor much longer, much risk and expense are avoided, and a large profit accordingly accrues. Further, when this plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. The best method of disposing of the *Alsyke* clover crop is either by mowing it for hay, cutting it occasionally as green food, or feeding it down with sheep, in which latter case it may be turned on sooner than any other clover; and if eaten down quite bare, and the stock taken off the first week in June, the next crop will come sooner to the scythe than any other species of clover so treated; and if saved for seed, the seed will be ripe sooner than any other, and the plant will again afford a good bite for the sheep until the land be required to plough for wheat—a heavier crop of which is invariably produced after *Alsyke* than any other clover. If mown for hay, it should be cut as soon as most of the heads are in full bloom, and before they begin to turn brown and die away. Observe the foliage in the lower parts of the plants—when the leaves turn yellow, decay, and drop off, the crop should be cut; for by standing longer, the plant will lose more at the bottom than it gains at the top. The weight of the seed required to be sown is, according to circumstances, from ten to fifteen pounds per acre, an extent of crop which will produce many tons annually of green herbage, independent of a crop of seed. The hardy nature of the plant is proved by the

fact of its thriving by transplantation; it will admit of being taken up at the expiration of two or three years and planted in any other situations; the plant when taken up is merely divided, and its fibrous roots cut a little with a pruning-knife; so that the farmer need never be at a loss for a crop of clover. The Alsylke does not suffer from the severest frosts; it will flourish on the most barren land, where few grasses will grow at all, producing a heavy crop of seed, and affording an abundance of nutritious herbage for horses, oxen, and sheep; and when land has become clover-sick, and cannot be depended on for a crop of the ordinary sorts of clover, this has never been known to fail.—*Farmer's Companion and Horticultural Gazette.*

NIGHT-SOIL, ETC.

WE commend attention to this subject, and invite our readers to notice the following from the volume recently published by Prof. Nash.

"In European countries, as also in some of our cities, this has been wrought by various processes into a dry, portable, inoffensive, but very powerful manure, under the name of *poudrette*. This is one of the forms in which the fertilising agents of the city are returned to the country, whence they came.

On the farm the night-soil may be put to good use in a less troublesome way. After being carried off in the spring—or better, in the latter part of winter, while it is yet cool—the bottom of the vault should be covered, at least a foot in depth, with fine black peat or mud, previously prepared and dried for the purpose. A little of the same should be thrown down daily through the summer, and once a week or fortnight during the winter. If a plaster be occasionally added, it will be well, though this is not essential. The peat itself will be sufficiently *deodorizing*, if put down in such quantities as to be kept fairly moist and no more. It will with hold all foul odor. It is well to have an opening in the rear of the building, and a pile of prepared peat lying near, that it may be thrown down without much trouble, lest it be neglected. Good farming requires daily attention to many little things, and unless a previous preparation for them be made, these little things, important in the aggregate, are apt to be lost sight of. A farmer might better bring peat several miles for the foregoing purpose than not to have it. In an ordinary family, as many as five loads of a kind of *poudrette* can thus be made, not as concentrated nor as portable as the article bought under that name in our cities, but sufficiently so for home use, and excellent for any soils except peaty, and for any crops except it may be for potatoes and other roots. For cabbages; wheat, corn, or clover, it would be first-rate. If used for corn, and especially if used as a top-dressing for old mowing, it would be well to apply plaster pretty plentifully with it. I know of nothing that will bring up red and white clover on an old mowing like it.

Many families make use of chloride of lime as a *deodorizer*, or *disinfecting agent*, about the privy. They pay for it in ten or twelve cents a pound; and, at that, it is ineffectual unless used in considerable quantities. Peat is cheaper and better. When peat can not by any means be obtained, black, vegetable mould from the edge of the wood, or wherever great quantities of leaves have drifted together and decayed, will answer. If this cannot be obtained, there is a sort of home-made chloride of lime, which can be prepared easily, and is worth more for agricultural purposes than it costs.

To prepare it, take one barrel of lime and one bushel of salt; dissolve the salt in as little water as will dissolve the whole; slack the lime with the water, putting on more water than will dry slack it, so much that it will form a very thick paste; this will not take all the water; put on, therefore, a little of the remainder daily, till the lime has taken the whole. The result will be a sort of impure chloride of lime; but a very powerful *deodorizer*, equally good, for all out-door purposes, with the article bought under that name at the apothecary's, and costing not one twentieth part as much. This should be kept under a shed or some out-building. It should be kept moist, and it may be applied wherever offensive odors are generated, with the assurance that it will be effective to purify the air, and will add to the value of the manure much more than it costs. It would be well for every farmer to prepare a quantity of this and have it always on hand.

Again, he says:

"Night-soil should be removed to the land every spring. Its value, as a fertilizer, is greatly increased, if mixed with six or eight times its bulk of dried peat or swamp mud. Its value would be still more increased, if the peat or mud, in a dry state, could have been thrown in with it daily, or once in a few days during the previous year; and this either with or without (better with) a little plaster, would have prevented the bad smell from that source, which is too often noticed about premises. *Poudrette* can be prepared in this way at little expense, and quite as effective as much that is offered in market at a higher price. Night-soil is valuable for grass-land, and for all kinds of grain. In whatever form it is used, it should be spread thinly over a large surface, rather than be put in large quantities in one place.

There is another article to which the last remark applies with great force. It is old plastering from the walls of rooms. This contains silicate of lime, and what is of more value than all the rest, *nitrate of lime*. This last is a very soluble salt, and is so valuable for any of the grain crops, but more especially for wheat, that not a particle of it should be lost. Every ounce of old plaster-*ing* should be put upon the field. Even the rubbish of old brick walls should be pounded up and put upon the land. But this and old plastering should be spread thinly over a large

surface. Probably a ton of either, if mixed with a compost that was to cover five acres, would benefit the first year's crop more than five tons spread on a single acre.

Whether the new occupant of this farm should go largely into the use of plaster, is a question for him to settle on the ground. He should, at any rate, have some on hand to use about manures. There is a strong presumption in favor of plaster on a farm upon which nothing is known of its effects by experience. He should inquire of his neighbors. If their testimony is against the use of plaster in that region, *let him not believe it*, but let him make the trial for himself. He may make it on a small scale at first, so as not to injure him much if it fails. If, on the other hand, the testimony of the neighborhood is favorable to the use of plaster, he might take it as undoubted. A hundred neighborhoods have testified falsely against the use of plaster in their particular location, to where one has over-estimated its value. Very few are the locations where plaster is not worth the purchase-money, or more.

It is very true that plaster can not be relied upon alone. It is not a manure in the fullest sense of the word. It contains but two ingredients, and those are not all that plants need. Plants could not grow in plaster alone, but that does not prove that they should have none. The truth is, *it acts partly as a manure*—feeding the plants with its sulphuric acid and lime; the very ingredients which clover, corn, potatoes, and some other crops, largely require—and *partly as a stimulant*—hastening, by its lime, the decay of vegetable matter in the soil. In other words, *it feeds the plants a part of their food, and it hurries the vegetable matter in the soil to feed them more*. On dry soils it performs another important office—that of *attracting moisture*. Some say it has not this effect. I know very well that in its unaltered state it has not. Set an open barrel of plaster in the air, and it will remain dry. But it does not long remain unaltered about the roots of plants. The sulphuric acid and the lime part company, and in their transformations they perform the three offices I have described—*feed the plants convert half-decomposed matter into vegetable nutriment and attract moisture from the air and from the sub-soil*. This last office is important on lands that are dry. On wet lands it should not be used till they have been thoroughly drained.

Plaster will not do well permanently without other manure. It requires that organic matter should be present. In pastures, this is supplied by the droppings of the cattle and by the decay of grass roots. On mowings, it should be supplied by top-dressings; and on plough lands, by harrowing in manure. It would be as unreasonable to complain of plaster because it will not act well always without other manure, as to find fault with roast-beef because it does not afford a

suitable diet without other food. The same might be said of ashes. Land dressed with ashes alone, will soon be found in a sad condition; and yet the potash, soda, and lime they contain, are worth far more for agricultural purposes than the price generally allowed by soap-boilers. Their alkaline salts act favorably upon the silicates in the soil; they render insoluble silica soluble, and are therefore valuable on uplands; while on peaty lands, if well drained, and on any lands which abound in inert vegetable matter, their value is very great."

DISCUSSION ABOUT CATTLE.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Club in Boston, Mass., Sanford Howard presented the following excellent suggestions upon the comparative merits of various kinds of cattle:

Breeds may be classed as *natural* and *artificial*; the peculiar characteristics of the former are the result of natural causes; those of the latter, the result of man's interference. The Merino and Scotch black-faced sheep, West Highland and Devon cattle, are examples of natural breeds; the Leicester and improved Cotswold sheep, Ayrshire and improved Short-horn cattle are examples of artificial breeds. Breeds of cattle must be chosen according to the situation in which they are to be placed, and the purposes for which they are designed. Cattle are wanted for beef, milk, and labor. These properties are in some degree antagonistical; they cannot be combined in the highest perfection in the same animal. For instance, the fattening animal should possess, as much as possible, a rotundity of form, with a broad chest, and an even balance of the fore and hind quarters; whereas the milker should be characterized by flatness rather than roundness, and a considerable preponderance of weight in the hind quarters. Animals which have the most extreme tendency to fatten, are deficient in the muscular fibre and nervous energy necessary to confer activity and strength. Opinions in reference to the comparative merits of breeds for this section, must be in a great degree conjectural, owing to the limited trials which have been made; but we may be guided in selections for particular purposes, from what is known of their characteristics. On this basis, the lecturer submitted the following list:

As *Dairy Stock*.—1. For poor and rough soils, the Kerry breed, indigenous to the mountains of Ireland, and represented by all authorities as combining remarkable hardness of constitution with superior dairy qualities, especially for the production of butter.

2. For better soils, and for milk-selling establishments, the Ayrshires.

3. For cities and towns, the Jerseys, at the same time testing them by fair trials, as to general adaptation.

4. A selection from the common, or so-

called native stock, to be subjected to a systematic course of breeding.

5. Crosses of the Ayrshire, and of the Jersey, with the common stock, the offspring to be kept separately for a sufficient period to ascertain their qualities.

As *Fattening Stock, of Secondary Value for the Dairy*.—1. For poor and rough soils, and a severe climate, the West Highland Scots.

2. For somewhat better soils, the Galloways and Devons.

3. For medium quality of soil, the Herefords.

4. For the best soils and milder climate, the fattening variety of Short-horns.

The Herefords, Devons, and West Highlanders are excellent draft cattle.

In this climate, owing to the extremes of heat and cold, strength of constitution is an important requisite in cattle that are obliged to undergo more or less exposure at all seasons. On this account, as well as for other intrinsic properties, the lecturer advocated strongly the introduction of the West Highlanders.—*The Plough*.

POTATO CULTURE.—Mr. R. Errington, in the *Cottage Gardener*, after stating that luxuriance of growth is a promoter of disease, cautions the inexperienced against deep planting, especially for crops required early; "but even later kinds love not to be buried deep. Let those who would prove this just try a few rows of early potatoes side by side. Let them plant one lot about seven inches in depth, and the other about three, and I will engage that the latter will be ready for use nearly a fortnight before the deep planted one. Moreover, early crops are best without after application of soil, if it can be dispensed with. I have known a frame of potatoes retarded a fortnight or more by an ill-judged application of surface-dressing when they were six inches or more in height; and no wonder, either. Persons thus over officious do not consider that in so doing they interpose a cool and fresh body, somewhat non-conducting, between the generally warmed medium the roots are in and the atmosphere, and that such interposition must lower the temperature where the roots are situated by perhaps five degrees; of this fact I am persuaded, having well proved it."

The Flax market is very firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Russian Hemp has changed hands at a considerable advance. Petersburg clean has produced £70 to £75 per ton. Coir goods are steady. Jute has risen 10s. to 15s per ton.—*English Paper*.

The growing wheat crops throughout the Union are represented to be unusually promising. Every where in the north and west there is an increased breadth of land under

wheat—say 20 cent—and the prospect is, that the yield in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and other western States, will be twenty to twenty-five per cent. greater than that of last year, in spite of the fly, the rust, and the hard winter.

FLAX AND BARLEY.—There are some remarks in the March number in regard to raising Flax and Barley together. I have tried flax and oats for several years, and they do well. The straw, instead of being fit only for bedding, is the best I can raise for stock; they are extremely fond of it. The seed may be fed with the oats, or separated by the screen of the fanning mill. I sow a peck of flax-seed and a bushel and half of oats, with plenty of plaster and ashes.—*Farmer's Companion*.

"GO FORTH INTO THE COUNTRY."

Go forth into the country
From a world of care and guile,
Go forth to the untainted air,
And the sunshine's open smile;
It shall clear thy clouded brow—
It shall loose the worldly coil
That binds thy heart too closely up,
Thou man of care and toil!

Go forth into the country,
Where gladsome sights and sounds
Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap
With trisler, quicker bounds.
They shall wake fresh life within
The mind's enchanted bower;
Go, student of the midnight lamp,
And try their magic power.

Go forth into the country,
With its songs and happy birds,
Its fertile vales, its grassy hills,
Alive with flocks and herds.
Against the power of sadness
Is its magic all arrayed—
Go forth and dream no idle dreams,
O, visionary maid!

Go forth into the country,
Where the nuts' rich clusters grow;
Where the strawberry nestles 'mid the furze
And the holly-berries glow.
Each season hath its treasures,
Like thee all free and wild—
Who would keep thee from the country,
Thou happy, artless child?

Go forth into the country;
It hath many a solemn grove,
And many an altar on its hills,
Sacred to peace and love.
And while with grateful fervor
Thine eyes its glories scan,
Worship the God who made it all,
O, holy Christian man!

Dublin Univ. Mag.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Hay, from 12 to \$13 per 100 bundles.
 Straw, 9 to \$10 do
 Beef, 6 to \$8 per 100 lbs.
 Pork, 8 to \$9 do
 Mutton, 3 to \$7 per piece.
 Veal, 3 to \$7 do
 Wheat, 9s to 9s 3d per bushel.
 Indian Corn, 3s 9d to 4s per 56 lbs.
 Rye, none.
 Barley, 4s per bushel, none on hand.
 Oats, 2s 9d to 3s per minot.
 Peas, 6s 3d. do.
 Buckwheat, 5s.

COLUMBUS.

THIS SUPERB STALLION will stand for the service of MALES, at the Stables of the Subscriber, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and at the FERRY HOTEL, Longueuil, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, each week of the Season.

He is four years old, of a beautiful Jet Black Colour, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs thirteen hundred and fifty pounds.

He took the FIRST PRIZE at the MONTREAL COUNTY SHOW in 1852, and again at the DISTRICT SHOW same year, also the FIRST PRIZE in the class of three year Colts at the GREAT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION at MONTREAL, in September last, beating several Colts from Upper Canada.

TERMS—\$5 FOR THE SEASON.

Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance, and no second service will be rendered within a fortnight.

EDWARD QUIN.

Long Point, 1st June, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
No. 2.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON,
 OFFER the following PREMIUMS for STANDING and GREEN CROPS, open to all Members of this Society.

Best Wheat, not less than 4 arpents, 6 prizes, 30s, 25s, 20s, 15s, 10s, 5s.
 Best Barley, not less than 4 arpents, 4 prizes, 20s, 15s, 10s, 5s.
 Best Oats, not less than 4 arpents, 8 prizes, 25s, 22s, 20s, 17s, 6d, 15s, 12s, 6d, 10s, 5s.
 Best Peas, not less than 4 arpents, 8 prizes, 25s, 22s, 20s, 17s, 6d, 15s, 12s, 6d, 10s, 5s.
 Best Clover and Timothy Hay, not less than 4 arpents, 8 prizes, 25s, 22s, 20s, 17s, 6d, 15s, 12s, 6d, 10s, 5s.
 Best Flax seed, not less than ½ arpent, 4 prizes, 20s, 15s, 10s, 5s.
 Best Indian Corn, not less than ½ arpent, 3 prizes, 20s, 15s, 10s.
 Best Potatoes, not less than 1 arpent, 7 prizes, 25s, 20s, 15s, 12s, 6d, 10s, 7s, 6d, 5s.
 Best Carrots, not less than ½ arpent, 4 prizes, 20s, 15s, 10s, 5s.
 Best Mangolds, not less than ½ arpent, 4 prizes, 20s, 15s, 10s, 5s.
 For the best managed Farms, 9 prizes, 30s, 25s, 20s, 17s, 6d, 15s, 12s, 6d, 10s, 7s, 6d, 5s.

Competitors on Farms and Growing Crops must notify the Secretary on or before Saturday, the Eighth Day of July, 1854, and pay 1s 3d. on entering Growing Crops, and on both 2s 6d.
 The Judges will commence on Monday, 10th of July, to view and judge the above.

By Order, JOHN DUNN.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Laprairie, 10th March, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, will hold its ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Stock or Cattle Show, at the VILLAGE of GRANBY, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER next, commencing at TEN o'clock, A. M.

By order,

F. WOOD, Secy.-Treas.

Granby, June 27th, 1854.

1854.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Subscribers to the funds of the Society generally, are notified, that TWO THOROUGH BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS have been imported, one is kept at the Stables of John Dails, Esq., at Petite Cote, in the Parish of Montreal;—the other, at the Stables of James Powley Dawes, Esq., at Laclache in the Parish of Laclache; each Member of the Society for the current year, has the right of the gratuitous use of his choice of either Bull for one Cow, but must pay a fee of 3s 9d for every other Cow sent.

Members are requested to send their tickets of Membership, and money with every second or other cow, if more than one be sent, as all payments must be made strictly in advance, otherwise no service will be rendered.

By order,

JAMES SMITH, Sec.

N. B.—Farmers are requested to take notice, that the entries for Crops are to be made on or before 10th July. 18 Premiums in each Class, French and English.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

1854.

THE COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

OFFER the following Premiums, for the following Crops—

	ENGLISH CLASS.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Potatoes, three premiums, . . .	2	0	0	1	15	0
Carrots, three premiums, . . .	2	0	0	1	15	0
Mangol Wurtzel, three premiums, . . .	2	0	0	1	10	0
Turnips, three premiums, . . .	1	10	0	1	5	0
Indian Corn, three premiums, . . .	2	0	0	1	10	0
Horse Beans, three premiums, . . .	1	10	0	1	5	0

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

A Field of five 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.

That parties to whom 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 Circular returned filled up, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer. This rule will be enforced strictly.

Notice of competition to be given to Secretary-Treasurer on or before 10th July next.

By Order,

JAMES SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

3

PRINTING IN BOTH LANGUAGES

OR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, furnished with the greatest expedition and on the most moderate terms.

H. RAMSAY.

Farmer's Journal Office.

Agricultural Association for Lower Canada.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION to take place at QUEBEC on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1854.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
 THE HON. DR. ROLPH, M. P. P.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
 MAJOR T. E. CAMPBELL,

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,
 J. GIBB, Esq.

Chairman of the Local Committee, Quebec,
 J. GIBB, Esq.

Wm. EVANS, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer of Board of Agriculture and of Agricultural Association.

J. R. ECKART, Esq., Secretary of the Local Committee, Quebec.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, 12th September.—Inspection of Implements and Industrial Productions.

WEDNESDAY, 13th September.—Trial of Implements and Exhibition of Industrial Productions. Arrangement and Inspection of Stock.

THURSDAY, 14th September.—Exhibition of Stock, Implements, &c.

FRIDAY, 15th September.—Exhibition of Prize Stock, Implements, &c. Action of Stock, &c. The Competition is open to Exhibitors from all parts of the Province. No Certificate of Entry can be received AFTER 10TH AUGUST.

The Members of the Agricultural Societies of the County wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held shall also be Members of the Association for that year, provided the Agricultural Society of the said County shall devote its whole funds for the year, including the Government Grant, in aid of the Association.

The payment of 5s., and upwards constitutes a person a Member of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada for one year, and Two Pounds Ten shillings for Life, when given for that specific object, and not as a contribution to the Local Fund.

Members of the Association are admitted to the Show Yard without payment, provided they make application to the Secretary for Tickets of Admission BEFORE THE 8TH SEPTEMBER. All others to pay 1s. 3d. each time of entrance.—Children to pay half price.

PART II.

Industrial Department.

CLASS I.

Raw Materials employed in Manufactures or the Arts, (exclusive of any such substance included in the Agricultural Division.)

MINERAL SUBSTANCES.

SECTION.	£	s.	d.
1. Best Collection of Geological Specimens	2	10	0
2nd do	1	5	0
3rd do	0	10	0
2. Best Collection of Specimens of Stone, Slate, or other Mineral Substances, used in Building	2	0	0
2nd do	1	0	0
3. Best Specimens of Stone suitable for sculpture or other ornamental purposes	1	5	0
2nd do	0	10	0
4. Best Specimen of Lithographic Stone	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
5. Best Collection of Mineral Pigments	1	5	0
2nd do	0	10	0
6. Best Specimen of any Mineral Substance available for use in Manufactures, the Arts, &c., (not being specified above).	1	5	0
2nd do	0	10	0
3rd do	0	5	0

N.B.—Each specimen must be properly designated, described and localised, without which it will not be admitted.

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AVAILABLE IN MANUFACTURES, &c.

7. Best Collection of Indigenous Sorts, in sections of about 3 inches thick across the trunk of the tree, and with the bark left on; each specimen to be distinctly marked or numbered to correspond with a list in which the locality, age, average height, peculiarities of growth, &c., of the tree from which such specimens are cut, the nature of the soil in which it grew, and the uses to which it is applied are stated, in detail	2	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
3rd do	0	10	0
8. Best Collection of Specimens of Native Timber, Plank, &c., suitable for Naval or other Architectural purposes, in the rough; with descriptive Catalogue as above required	1	5	0
2nd do	0	15	0
9. Best Single Specimen of the same, (by different Exhibitor)	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
10. Best Collection of Specimens of Native Wood suitable for Cabinet work or other ornamental purposes; in slabs of 1 foot x 8 in., and by 1 inch, (either solid or veneered) and with one face polished	1	5	0
2nd do	0	15	0
11. Best Single Specimen of do	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
12. Best Specimen of Vegetable Fibre (growth of Canada) available as a substitute for flax or hemp, with descriptive catalogue as above required	0	10	0
13. Best Collection of Indigenous Substances, or Extracts, suitable for manufacturing or other industrial purposes	1	5	0
2nd do	0	10	0
3rd do	0	5	0

ANIMAL SUBSTANCES USED IN THE ARTS OR MANUFACTURES.

14. Best Collection of Native Furs, (not manufactured)	1	0	0
2nd do	0	10	0

15. Best Specimen of Sole Leather	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
16. Best Specimen of Upper Leather	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
17. Best Six Calf Skins, dressed	0	10	0
18. Best Six Sheep or Lamb Skins, dressed	0	10	0
19. Best Specimen of Patent Leather	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
20. Best Specimen of Harness Leather	0	10	0
21. Best do Carriage-top do	0	10	0
22. Best do Deer Skin, dressed	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
23. Best Specimen of Porpoise Leather	0	10	0
24. Best Collection of Plucked Rabbit or Hares Fur, suitable for the manufacture of hats	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
25. Best Collection of Baked Feathers for beds, &c.	0	5	0
26. Best Collection of Feathers for making Artificial Flies	0	5	0
27. Best Collection of Horns, Hoofs or other Animal Substances available in manufactures, &c.	0	15	0
2nd do	0	10	0
3rd do (or best single specimen)	0	5	0

CLASS II.

Machinery, Implements and Tools for Manufacturing, Artistic, or other Industrial purposes, (exclusive of Agricultural or Horticultural Implements.)

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY AND ENGINES, ENGINE-TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, DESIGNED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

SECTION.	£	s.	d.
1. Best Portable Steam-Engine (either reciprocating or rotary)	5	0	0
2nd do (by a different maker if upon same principle)	2	10	0
2. Best Horse-Power Machine, (or working model of the same)	1	10	0
2nd do	0	15	0
3. Best Working Model of a Water Wheel or other Water Power Engine	1	10	0
2nd do	0	15	0
4. Best Working Model of a Wind Mill	1	0	0
2nd do	0	10	0
5. Best Stone dressing Machine (or a working model of the same)	1	5	0
2nd do	0	10	0
6. Best Lumber Sawing or Shaping Machine (or working model)	1	5	0
7. Best Planing, Grooving and Tonguing Machine (or working model)	1	5	0
8. Best Machine for Stave Dressing or other Cooper's work	1	5	0
9. Best Sewing Machine	1	5	0
2nd do	0	10	0
10. Best Steam Hammer	1	0	0
11. Best Power Loom (or power working model half the same)	2	10	0
12. Best Hand Loom	1	0	0
13. Best Spinning Wheel	0	10	0
14. Best Portable Forge and Furnace	1	0	0
15. Best Blacksmith's Bellows	0	10	0
16. Best Turning Lathe (1st as to improved construction, and 2nd as to workmanship)	1	0	0
2nd do	0	10	0
17. Best Slide Rest	0	10	0
18. Best Universal Chuck	0	10	0
19. Best Drill Making Machine (or working model)	1	0	0
20. Best Tile or Pipe Making Machine (or working model)	1	0	0

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING, OR OTHER INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES OR FOR ARTISTS' USE.

21. Best Collection of Apparatus for Manufacturing purposes	1	10	0
2nd do	0	15	0
22. Best Single Chemical or other Article (or set of such Articles) for manufacturing purposes	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
23. Best Complete Set of Apparatus for working in Electro-metalling	1	5	0
2nd do	0	15	0
24. Best Single Article (or set of such Articles) for working in Electro-metalling	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
25. Best Complete Set of Apparatus (of Canadian manufacture excepting the cases) for Photographic purposes	1	5	0
26. Best Single Article for Photographic purposes (considered 1st as to novelty of construction and 2nd as to superiority of finish)	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0

EDGE TOOLS AND MECHANICS' TOOLS AND FURNITURE.

27. Best Collection of Edge Tools	1	10	0
2nd do	0	15	0
3rd do	0	10	0
28. Best Single Set of Tools for Carpenters, Coopers, Cabinetmakers, Turners, or other distinct trade, (for each set)	1	0	0
2nd do	0	10	0
29. Best Collection of Planes	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
30. Best Set of Augers	0	5	0
31. Best twelve sheets Emery, Sand and Glass Paper	0	5	0
32. Best Stock and Dies, with Taps, for cutting metal screws	0	10	0
33. Best Set of Boxes and Taps for cutting wood screws	0	10	0

CLASS III.

Various Industrial Products and Manufactures.

CHEMICALLY OR OTHERWISE COMPOUNDED OR PREPARED SUBSTANCES OR MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES OR THE ARTS.

SECTION.	£	s.	d.
1. Best collection of Animal or other Oils or Extracts suitable for Manufacturing or other Industrial purposes	1	0	0
2nd do	0	15	0
2. Best Single Specimen of do	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
3. Best sample Hard Soap	0	5	0
4. Best do Composition Candles	0	5	0
5. Best do Tallow do	0	5	0
6. Best do Starch	0	5	0
7. Best specimen Isinglass, Glue, &c. (each kind)	0	5	0

ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES AND APPLIANCES, INCLUDING MODELS, PLANS, DESIGNS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SAME.

8. Best System of Warming and Ventilating Buildings (apart from any particularity of construction in the warming apparatus) with Models or Drawings and Descriptions	2	10	0
2nd do	1	5	0

9. Best Model of Drawing Apparatus for Buildings	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
10. Best Model of a sea-going Merchant or other Steam Vessel	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
11. Best Model of a Steamer for River Navigation	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
12. Best Model of a Merchant Sailing Vessel	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
13. Best Working Plan of Naval Architecture of any description	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
14. Best Plan, Elevation and Details (with estimate) of a Town House	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
15. Best do do of a Country Residence	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
16. Best Original Architectural Design of any description	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
17. Best Geometric Drawing (plain or colored) of Engine or Millwright work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
18. Best Original Contrivance of any kind adapted to Engineering, Architectural or Building purposes	1 10 0
2nd do	1 0 0
3rd do	0 15 0
4th do	0 10 0
5th do	0 5 0
19. Best Model (or Plan with description) of Valve Cock for main pipes of water works	1 10 0
20. Best Stop Cock for public water pipes (under pressure) for domestic supply	1 0 0
21. Best specimens of machine made Doors, Windows or Blinds	1 5 0
2nd do (not by the same manufacturer)	0 15 0
22. Best specimen of hand made Doors, Windows or Blinds	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
23. Best Bundle of Shingles, sawed or split	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
24. Best specimen of Ornamental Wrought Metal for Architectural purposes	1 10 0
2nd do	0 15 0
25. Best specimen of Ornamental Metal Casting for Architectural purposes	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
26. Best specimen of Ornamental Stone Cutting for Architectural purposes	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
27. Best specimen of Ornamental Wood Work for Architectural purposes	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
28. Best specimen of Glass Staining for Architectural purposes	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
29. Best assortment of Window Glass	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
30. Best specimen of Ornamental Earthenware (or Terra Cotta) for Architectural purposes	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
31. Best samples of Drain or Water Pipes	1 5 0
32. Best samples of Drain Tiles or Bricks	1 0 0
33. Best samples of Flooring Tiles or Bricks	0 15 0
34. Best sample of Bricks (for building)	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
35. Best 12 samples Roofing Slate	1 0 0
36. Best Portable Gas Apparatus	1 5 0
37. Best Gas Burner (considered only as to peculiarity of construction)	0 10 0

MACHINES AND CONTRIVANCES OR MODELS THEREOF FOR DIRECT USE.

38. Best Model of a Locomotive Engine	1 10 0
39. Best Model of a Railroad Car	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
40. Best 4 Wheeled Carriage for 2 horses	1 10 0
2nd do	1 0 0
41. Best do do one horse	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
42. Best two Wheeled do	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
43. Best Piano-forte	1 10 0
2nd do	0 15 0
44. Best Musical Instrument of any other description	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
45. Best Platform Scales, for heavy weight	1 5 0
46. Best Counter do	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
47. Best Washing Machine	0 10 0
48. Best Fire Engine	2 10 0
49. Best Portable do	1 10 0
50. Best Model of Fire-Escape	1 5 0

MANUFACTURES IN METAL AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

51. Best Parlor or other Box Stove or model if of original design	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
52. Best Cooking Stove with Utensils	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
53. Best Collection of Molden Casting in iron	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
54. Best Coal Grate	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
55. Best Iron Bedstead	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
56. Best specimen of Iron Furniture of any other description	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
57. Best specimen of Ornamental Casting	1 0 0
58. Do do do Wrought Metal	1 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0
59. Best specimen of White-Smith work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
60. Best specimen of Copper or Tin-Smith work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
61. Best Rifle or Fowling-piece	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
62. Best Pistol or other small Arm	0 15 0
63. Best specimen of Cut Nails	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
64. Best collection of Spades or Shovels	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
65. Best Iron Safe	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
66. Best specimen of Wire Work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
67. Best specimen of Marbleized Iron	1 0 0

WORKS IN PRECIOUS METAL OR THEIR IMITATIONS, JEWELLERY, SEAL, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

68. Best collection of Silver-Smith Work	1 10 0
2nd do	0 15 0
69. Best single specimen of do	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
70. Best specimen of Electro Plating or Gilding	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
71. Best specimen of Lapidaries Work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
72. Best specimen of Chasing or Embossing Metal	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
72 1/2. Best specimen of Jeweller's Work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
73. Best specimen of Jeweller's Ornamental Hair Work	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0

MANUFACTURES IN STONE, CEMENT, &c.

74. Best specimen of Carving in Stone (not before specified)	1 5 0
75. Best specimen of Manufacture in Marble or Stone (plain)	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
76. Best specimen of Manufacture in Slate	0 10 0
77. Best specimen of Manufacture in Cemented Composition in imitation of Stone	0 10 0

MANUFACTURES IN GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

78. Best specimen of Glass Manufacture (not yet specified)	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
79. Best collection of Pottery	1 0 0
2nd do	0 15 0
80. Best single article of Ornamental Pottery	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
81. Best single article Stoneware	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, &c. (COMPRISING CARVERS', CABINETMAKERS', CARPENTERS', JOINERS', AND FARMER'S WORK; PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c.)

82. Best display of Domestic Furniture of native Wood	2 10 0
2nd do	1 5 0
83. Best single article of Cabinet-makers' Work (not included above)	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
84. Best specimen of Carpenters' or Joiners' Work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
85. Best specimen of Turning in Wood, Ivory, &c.	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
86. Best specimen of Ornamental Wood Carving	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
87. Best collection of Picture Frames	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
88. Best single specimen by a different Exhibitor	0 5 0
89. Best display of Coopers' Work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
90. Best single article of do	0 5 0

MANUFACTURES OF HAY, STRAW, INDIA-RUBBER OR OTHER VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT BEFORE SPECIFIED.

91. Best display of Straw or Hay Hats	1 0 0
2nd do	0 15 0
92. Best single article of Hay or Straw Manufacture	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
93. Best dozen Corn Brooms	0 5 0
94. Best display of India-Rubber Shoes	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
95. Best specimen of India-Rubber Cloth or other Fabric	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
96. Best specimen of Manufacture from any other Vegetable Substance, not otherwise specified	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
97. Best specimen Manufactured Tobacco	0 15 0
2nd do	0 5 0

MANUFACTURES OF SILK, COTTON,
WOOL, FLAX, HEMP, &C., ALSO
MIXED FABRIC.

98. Best specimen of Silk Manufacture	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
99. Best specimen of Factory made Cotton Cloth	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
100. Best specimen of House-Made do.	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
101. Best specimen of Machine-Knitted Cotton Goods	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
102. Best specimen of Hand Knitting in Cotton (plain)	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
103. Best piece of Broad Cloth from Canadian Wool	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
104. Best piece of Woollen of any description factory made, from do	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
105. Best do do (Hand Loom) do	0 15 0
2nd do	0 5 0
106. Best piece Woollen Flannel factory made do	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
107. Best piece do do not factory made do.	0 15 0
2nd do	0 5 0
108. Best pair Woollen Blankets factory made do	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
109. Best do do not factory made do	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
110. Best specimen of Machine-Knitted Woollen Goods do	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
111. Best specimen of Hand Knitted Woollen Goods do	0 15 0
2nd do	0 5 0
112. Best specimen of Linen Cloth	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
113. Best display of Flax or Hemp Cordage (assorted)	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
114. Best single specimen of Manufactured Hemp or Flax	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
N. B.—The foregoing to be of Hemp or Flax of Canadian Growth only.	
115. Best specimen of Mixed Fabric of any description	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0

MANUFACTURES IN LEATHER, FURS,
HAIRS, FEATHERS, OR OTHER ANIMAL
SUBSTANCES NOT OTHERWISE
SPECIFIED.

116. Best set double Harness	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
117. Best set single do	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
118. Best Saddle and Bridle	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
119. Best Side Saddle	0 15 0
120. Best collection of Whips or Whip Thongs	0 15 0
2nd do	0 5 0
121. Best Travelling Trunk	1 0 0
122. Best specimen of Engine Hose (not less than 20 feet)	1 0 0
123. Best display of Boots and Shoes	1 10 0
2nd do	0 15 0
124. Best single specimen (or pair) Boot-makers' Work	0 10 0
125. Best pair Indian made Moccasins (plain)	0 10 0
126. Best specimen of Indian Manufacture in Leather	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0

127. Best collection of Manufactured Furs	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
128. Best single specimen of do do	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
129. Best Beaver or Imitation Beaver Hat	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
130. Best specimen of Hair Work for personal use	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
131. Best specimen of Hair Cloth for Furniture	0 10 0
132. Best specimen of Manufacture in Hair or Feathers for domestic use	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0

ENGRAVING OR TRACING ON STEEL,
COPPER, ZINC, STONE, WOOD,
&C., FOR PRINTING, WITH
IMPRESSIONS THERE-
FROM.

133. Best specimen of Artistic or Ornamental Engraving on Copper or other metallic plates	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
134. Best specimen of Letter Engraving on Copper or other metallic plates	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
135. Best specimen of Artistic Lithography	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
136. Best specimen of Plain or Ornamental Writing on Stone	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
137. Best specimen of Wood Engraving	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
3rd do	0 5 0

PAPER, STATIONERY, TYPES, TYPOGRA-
PHY, BOOK-BINDING, &C.

138. Best assortment of Paper for various purposes	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
139. Best specimen of any single kind of Paper	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
140. Best specimen of machine made Types	0 10 0
141. Best do hand do	0 5 0
142. Best specimen of Letter Press Printing, (plain)	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
143. Best specimen of Copper Plate Printing	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
144. Best specimen of Ornamental Letter Press Printing	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
145. Best specimen of Lithographic Printing	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
146. Best specimen of Ornamental Book-binding	1 0 0
147. Best do Plain do	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0

EMBROIDERING AND OTHER FANCY
NEEDLEWORK, &C.

147. Best specimen of Embroidering in Wersted	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
148. Best specimen of Embroidery in Silk	0 15 0
2nd do	0 5 0
149. Best specimen of Embroidery in Muslin	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
150. Best specimen of Embroidery in Porcupine Quills or other substances (not specified)	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0

151. Best specimen of Crochet Work	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
152. Best specimen of Knitting	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
153. Best specimen of Fancy Netting	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
154. Best specimen of Fancy Bark work	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
155. Best specimen of Beed Work	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
156. Best specimen of Fancy Work of any description not above specified	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
157. Best specimen of Wax Work	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
158. Best display of Artificial Flowers (in Cambric, Paper, &c.)	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
159. Best specimen of Ornamental Leather Work	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

160. Best Park Canoe with Paddles	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
161. Best Pair of Snow Shoes	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
162. Best Collection of Stuffed Quadrupeds natives of Canada	1 10 0
163. Best collection of Stuffed Birds, natives of Canada	1 5 0
164. Best collection of Preserved Insects, natives of Canada	1 0 0
165. Best collection of Fishing Tackle	1 0 0
166. Best single specimen of do	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
167. Best collection of Daguerrotypes	1 5 0
2nd do	0 15 0
168. Best single specimen of do.	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
169. Best Photograph on Paper	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0
170. Best Photograph on Glass or other material	0 15 0
2nd do	0 5 0
171. Best collection of Essences for the Toilet, &c.	0 10 0
172. Best display of Fancy Soap	0 5 0

CLASS IV.

Fine Arts.

SECTION.

1. Best Original and Historical Painting, in Oil, Canadian Subject	2 10 0
2nd do.	1 5 0
2. Best Landscape in Oil, (from nature), Canadian Subject	2 0 0
2nd do	1 0 0
3. Best Original Oil Painting of Animals, grouped or single	1 10 0
2nd do	0 15 0
4. Best Portrait in Oil, (from Life)	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
5. Best Original Painting in Oil of Fruit or Flowers	1 10 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
6. Best Landscape in Water Colors, Canadian Subject	1 5 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
7. Best Miniature or other Portrait (from life) in water colors	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
7. Best Water Color Piece of any other subject (original or from Nature)	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0

8. Best Piece of Statuary, (or Model), Original.	2 10 0
2nd do.	1 5 0
9. Best Piece of Sculpture, (or Model) in alto or bass relief, original.	1 10 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
10. Best Specimen of Artistic Bronze, (or other metal in imitation of Bronze) original.	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 0 0

CLASS V.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Bouquets, Wreaths, &c.

SECTION.

1. For the two best large vase Bouquets, 1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 7 6
3rd do.	0 5 0
2. For the best pair side table or fan Bouquets, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
3. Floral Design—1st premium,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 7 6
4. Wreaths—1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
5. Best garland of 30 feet—1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
6. Stone plants—Best collection,	1 10 0
2nd best.	1 0 0
7. Green-House plants—Best collection 2nd best.	2 10 0
3rd do.	1 15 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
8. For the best two plants not grown in green-house,	0 7 6
9. For the best Herbarium containing dried specimens of indigenous plants,	1 0 0

Flowers.

10. Annuals—For the greatest variety, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
11. Biennials—For the greatest variety, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
12. Cockscombs—For the best six, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
13. Stocks—For the best collection, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
14. Sulpiglossis—For the best collection, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
15. Hollyhocks—For the best dozen sorts, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do.	0 2 6
16. Petunias—For the best collection, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do.	0 2 6
17. Pansies—For the best dozen distinct blooms, one of each, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do.	0 2 6
18. For the best collection, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
19. Asters—For the best 30 distinct sorts, one of each, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do.	0 2 6
20. For the best collection, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6

21. Phlox Perennial—For the best collection, named, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
22. Phlox Annual—For the best collection, named, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
23. Balsams—For the best collection, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
24. Verbenas—For the greatest and best variety, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do.	0 2 6
25. For the best dozen named, one bloom of each, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
26. Dahlias—For the best 18 dissimilar blooms named, one of each, 1st premium,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
4th do.	0 5 0
27. For the best 12 dissimilar blooms named, one of each, 1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
28. For the best 6 dissimilar blooms named, one of each, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
29. Perpetual Roses—For the best collection of cut roses, named, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 7 6
3rd do.	0 5 0
30. Herbaceous plants—For the best collection, named, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0

Fruit.

31. Plums—For the largest collection of best flavored, 1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
32. For the best seedling plum, never shown before, 1st premium,	0 7 6
33. Best collection of seedling plums, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
34. Peaches—Best collection raised under glass, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
35. Best named collection, of open culture, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do.	0 2 6
36. Apples—For the best named collection, not less than 20 varieties and 6 of each, 1st premium,	4 0 0
2nd do.	2 10 0
3rd do.	1 5 0
37. For the best collection, not less than 12 sorts and six of each, 1st premium,	1 5 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
38. For the best seedling apple, not shown before, 1st premium,	0 10 0
39. Pears—For the best named collection, 1st premium,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
40. Nectarines—Best collection, 1st premium,	0 7 6
41. Grapes—For the best display raised under glass, 1st premium,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0

42. For the 2 heaviest ripe bunches grown in open culture, 1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
43. For the best heaviest and ripe bunches of black grapes, grown under glass, 1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 7 6
44. For the 2 heaviest and best ripe bunches white grapes, grown under glass, 1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 7 6
45. Fruit—For the best basket of various sorts, 1st premium,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
46. Melons—For the 2 best and richest flavored, 1st premium,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 7 6
3rd do.	0 5 0
47. For the 2 best water melons, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0

Vegetables.

48. Cabbage—For the 2 best winter varieties, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
49. Summer cabbages, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
50. Cauliflower—For the 4 best heads, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 7 6
3rd do.	0 5 0
51. Broccoli—For the 3 best heads, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
52. Celery—For the best solid blanched, not less than 6 heads, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
53. Turnips—For the best 6 sorts, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
54. Beets—For the best 6 roots, with the leaves entire, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
55. Tomatoes—For the best 12, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
56. Carrots—For the best 12 for table, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
57. Parsnips—For the best 12 for table, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
58. Onions—For the best collection of different sorts, not less than 12 of each, 1st premium,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do.	0 2 6
59. Egg Plants—For the best collection,	0 5 0
60. Salsify—For the best 12 roots,	0 5 0
61. Squashes—For the 2 best Canada, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
62. Pumpkins—For the 2 heaviest, 1st premium,	0 7 6
2nd do.	0 5 0
63. Vegetable Marrow—For the 2 best specimens, 1st premium,	0 5 0
2nd do.	0 2 6
64. Vegetables—For the best display and greatest variety, not more than 2 specimens of each, 1st premium,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 7 6

CLASS VI.
Poultry and Singing Birds.

SECTION.			
1.	The best Trio of Cochin China, or Shanghai of any colour,	£2 10 0	
	2nd do	1 5 0	
	3rd do	0 10 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	1 5 0	
2.	The best Trio of Brahma Pootra,	1 5 0	
	2nd do	0 10 0	
	3rd do	0 5 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	1 5 0	
3.	The best Trio of Buff Shanghaes,	1 5 0	
	2nd do	0 10 0	
	3rd do	0 5 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	1 5 0	
4.	The best Trio of White Shanghaes	1 5 0	
	2nd do	0 10 0	
	3rd do	0 5 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	1 5 0	
5.	The best Trio of Black Shanghaes,	1 5 0	
	2nd do	0 10 0	
	3rd do	0 5 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	1 5 0	
6.	The best Trio of Grey Shanghaes,	1 5 0	
	2nd do	0 10 0	
	3rd do	0 5 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	1 5 0	
7.	The best Trio of Black Spanish,	1 5 0	
	2nd do	0 10 0	
	3rd do	0 5 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	1 5 0	
8.	The best Trio of Dorkings,	1 5 0	
	2nd do	0 10 0	
	3rd do	0 5 0	
	4th do Certificate of Merit	0 15 0	
9.	The best Trio of Golden Polands,	0 5 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 15 0	
10.	The best Trio of Silver Polands,	0 15 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 15 0	
11.	The best Trio of Black or White Polands,	0 15 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 15 0	
12.	The best Trio of Game,	0 15 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0	
13.	The best Trio of Frizzled,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0	
14.	The best Trio of Scabright Bantams,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0	
15.	The best Trio of Black Bantams,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0	
16.	The best Trio of White Bantams,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0	
17.	The best collection of Fancy fowls,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
18.	The best collection of Canadian fowls,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
Ducks.			
19.	The best Pair of Muscovy Ducks,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0	
20.	The best Pair of Aylesbury Ducks,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0	
21.	The best Pair of Common Ducks,	0 5 0	
	2nd do	0 2 6	
Geese.			
22.	The best Pair of Bremen Geese,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
23.	The best Pair of Chinese Geese,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	
24.	The best Pair of Toulouse Geese,	0 10 0	
	2nd do	0 5 0	

Turkeys.

25.	The best Pair of Turkeys,	0 10 0
	2nd do	0 5 0
26.	The best Pair of Pea fowl,	0 10 0
	2nd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0
27.	The best Pair of Guinea fowl,	0 5 0
	2nd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0
Pigeons.		
28.	The best Pair of Pouters,	0 5 0
29.	The best Pair of Carriers,	0 5 0
30.	The best Pair of Fantails,	0 5 0
31.	The best Pair of Tumblers,	0 5 0
32.	The best collection of Fancy Pigeons	0 5 0
	2nd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0
33.	The best collection of Lop Eared Rabbits	0 5 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0
34.	The best Parrot	0 5 0
	2nd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0

Singing Birds.

35.	The best Pair of Long Breed Canaries	0 10 0
	2nd do	0 4 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0
36.	The best Cock Canary	0 2 6
	2nd do	0 2 6
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0
37.	The best Pair of Green Canaries	0 10 0
	2nd do	0 5 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0
38.	The best collection of Canaries	0 5 0
	2nd do	0 2 6
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0
39.	The best English Blackbird	0 5 0
	2nd do	0 5 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 5
40.	The best Linnet	0 5 0
	2nd do	0 5 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0
41.	The best Thrush	0 5 0
	2nd do	0 5 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0
42.	The best Goldfinch	0 5 0
	2nd do	0 5 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 10 0
43.	The best Skylark	0 5 0
	2nd do	0 5 0
	3rd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0
44.	The Best Mule Goldfinch	0 5 0
45.	The Best Mule Linnet	0 5 0
46.	The Best collection of Canadian Birds	0 5 0
	2nd do Certificate of Merit	0 5 0

SPECIAL PRIZES.

British American Land Company's Prizes for 1854.

For the Best Bull not over 4 years old, owned in Lower Canada, and to be kept there for the next 12 months. £9 0 0

For the best 12 minots of Spring wheat grown in Lower Canada. 12 10 0

For the best 10 do. of Peas, do. do. 7 10 0

For the best 10 do. of Oats, do. do. 5 0 0

The last three Prizes to be awarded only to the actual growers of the wheat, Peas, and Oats. The grain to be given up to, and become the property of the Association, for distribution.

The Baron of Longueuil, offers a Special Prize, for the best Hereford Bull of any age, that has served Cows in Canada East for the present season 10 0 0

Entries to be specially made for the above Prizes, in the same manner as for Prizes offered by the Association.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

- Members of the Association may exhibit free of entry money two Lots, under any section.
- Members shall pay on each lot exceeding two in one section, and non-Members on all lots 1s. 3d.
- No premium to be awarded unless the object exhibited be considered worthy of it, even though it should be the best of its kind on Exhibition.
- Discretionary Prizes, may be awarded to other Articles, not specified in the Prize List, should such Articles be considered worthy thereof.
- No single Article or collection of Articles, to receive more than one Prize.
- Whenever a Prize is awarded to a "collection" or "display" of Articles of any particular kind, the same Exhibitor will not be allowed to compete for any Prize that may be offered for single Articles of the same description.

Poultry and Singing Birds.

- Any fine specimen, where there is no competition may receive, an honorary premium, optional with the Executive Committee.
- Cages will be furnished for the display of Poultry for Exhibition, or for Sale.
- No Specimen can take 2 Prizes.
- Food will be provided by the Society.
- Poultry, and Singing Birds must be on the ground at 8 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday the 13th. Judges will commence their inspection at 10 o'clock. The Yard will be open to the public at one o'clock.

Certificates of Entry.

- All lots must be intimated by a Certificate of Entry, addressed to the Secretary of the Association Wm. Evans Esq., Montreal, or to J. H. Eckart Esq. Secretary of the Local Committee, Quebec.
- All Entries must be completed and lodged with the Secretary not later than Thursday 10th August.
- No Certificate of Entry will be received without the entrance money.
- Admission Orders to the Show-Yard will be given when the Certificates of Entry are lodged.

Placing and Judging Industrial Products.

- The Show Ground will be open for the reception of Industrial Products on Monday the 11th September, and all articles must be placed by 12 o'clock on Tuesday 12th. No article will be admitted without an Admission Order, and the different articles must be placed in their respective sections, according to the Classification in the Premium List.
- A separate space will be reserved for Exhibitors who are desirous of showing a general collection. A moderate charge will be made according to the ground required, the extent of which must be intimated to the Secretary on or before 10th August. No Exhibitor will be entitled to this privilege who is not a competitor.
- The Judges will commence their inspection at 12 o'clock on the 12th of September, (Tuesday) and they will resume it at 7, A. M., on the following morning.
- The yard will be open to the public, at one o'clock on Wednesday 13th.
- All articles entered must remain on the ground till Friday, 15th.

N.B.—These Regulations will be strictly adhered to.

By Order of the Board,

Wm. EVANS, Secretary.

Montreal, 24th May, 1854.



NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Censitaires in the Seigniories of Lauzon, Sillery, Notre-Dame des Anges, St-Gabriel, Belair, Batiscan, Cap de la Madeleine and Laprairie and to those in the Fiefs and Arrière-Fiefs, belonging to Her Majesty, situate in the City of Quebec, the Town of Three-Rivers and their Banlieues, or in any other part of Lower Canada, that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, desiring to facilitate the change of tenure in these Seigniories and Fiefs, has directed, by and with the advise of His Council, that any purchaser, who within one month from the date of his purchase, shall make application and commute the tenure of the property acquired, in conformity to the Provincial Statute, 10 & 11 Vict. Ch. 111, will obtain a remission of the Lods and Ventes due upon his purchase; provided he pays cash the indemnity fixed by law, or at least twenty-five pounds, if the property is situated within the City and Banlieue of Quebec; and twelve pounds ten shillings, if out of these localities, when such indemnity exceeds these respective sums.

A. N. MORIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands Office, 6m
Quebec, 29th May, 1854. } 1 July

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the County of Montreal, in pursuance of 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:—

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B. H. Le Voine, " Montreal.
Edward Quin, " Longue Pointe.
F. M. Valois, " Pointe Claire.
John Dods, " Petite Cote.
G. G. Gaucher, " Ste. Genevieve.
Frs. Quenneville, " St. Laurent.
Joseph Laporte, " Pointe-aux-Trembles.

P. L. LE TOURNEUX,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER,

IMPORTED SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.

THE property of Mr. Ralph Wade, Jr., near Cobourg, C. W., will serve Cows this season, 1854; thorough bred Cows at Ten Pounds, others at Two Pounds Ten Shillings each P. P.
Calved March, 1853, bred by J. M. Hopper, Esq., Middleboro'-on-Tees, Yorkshire, England: got by Belleville, (6778), d. Polly, by Belleville (6778), g. d. Madeline, by Newham (4503), g. g. d. Gaiymeda, by Uptaker (5334), g. g. d. Garland, by Mutchem (2281), g. g. g. d. by Fitz Remus (2025), g. g. g. g. d. by Cato (119), g. g. g. g. g. d. by Whitworth, (695), g. g. g. g. g. g. d. bought of Mr. Mason, of Chilton.
1st June, 1854.

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LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.

"REDBRAE COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, }
Sept. 30, 1851.

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"I am, Sirs, your obedient Servant,
HENRY STEPHENS.

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HEW RAMSAY,
St. Francis Xavier St.

Montreal, April 28, 1854.