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The Farmer's Journal,

—AND—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOLUME V. } Price 50 cents per annum, in advance. { NUMBER 2.
POSTAGE FREE.

October 1857.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. J. PERRAULT,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture, Pupil of the Imperial College of Grignon, (France) and of the Royal College of Agriculture of Cirencester.

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CONTENTS

	PAGES.
Meeting of the Agricultural Association.....	39
Board of Arts and Manufactures.....	39
Board of Agriculture.....	40
Report of Judges.....	41
Remarks on Horses and Sheep etc., by F. Vogeli.....	41
Cattle at the Prov. Agric. Exhibition.....	45
Orchard.....	48
Monthly Meteorological Report.....	49
List of Prizes.....	50
Report of Judges.....	60
Premium List for the County of Bonaventure.....	61
Premium List for the County of Maskinongé.....	68
Notices of County Exhibitions.....	65 to 68

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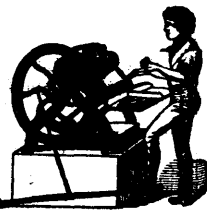
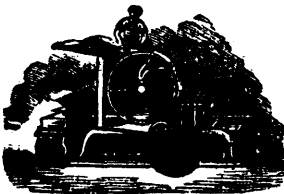
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Montreal, September 1857.

De Montigny & Co

The Farmer's Journal.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1857.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Proprietors being desirous of rendering this paper as interesting as possible, have resolved to publish all the articles prepared during the month, in one Number of 32 pages instead of 24 according to their agreement.

They hope that their efforts will be appreciated by subscribers, and that they will aid them to support this paper by every means in their power.

Persons having business to settle with Hugh Ramsay, Esq., formerly Proprietor of the *Farmer's Journal* and the *Journal du Cultivateur*, must apply at his office; the actual Proprietors having nothing to do with any transactions connected with the Journals previous to the 1st of September, 1857.

DE MONTIGNY AND CO.

MEETING OF THE

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to notice published in the Prize List, a meeting of the Agricultural Association for Lower Canada took place on Friday last at the Secretary's Office, on the Show Ground, in conformity with the Act 20 Vic., Chap. 42.

In the absence of A. Polette, Esq., M. P. P., Three Rivers, President of the Association, James Logan, Esq., of Montréal, Vice-President, of the Association, was called to the chair.

Gentlemen present—J. Yule Esq., President of the Board of Agriculture; Major Campbell, C. B.; J. O. Chauveau; B. Poinoy, Esq. P. E. Dostaler, Esq., M. P. P., J. O. A.

Turgeon, Esq., Prof. Dawson, Members of the Board of Agriculture, and Joseph Laporte, Esq., Vice-President of the Agricultural Association.

Presidents, Vice-Présidents and delegates of County Agricultural Societies:—Terrebonne—A. Kimpton, Esq.; Jacques Cartier—William Boa; Laval—Dr. Smallwood; Compton—C. Pennoyer; Richelieu—M. De Blois; Argenteuil—C. A. Bailey, J. Jones, Esq.; Missisquoi—H. Desrivères, Esq.; Shefford—T. Wallace, Esq.; Shefford—Charles Pennoyer; Shefford—A. A. Knowlton; Argenteuil—McGregor; Stanstead—S. Bean; P. Labelle, M. P. P., Laval; J. L. Beaudry, Hochelaga; Capt. Rhodes, Megantic—A. Knowlton, McGregor.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Wm. Rodden, Chs. Garth, D. Brown, and J. W. Weaver, Esqrs.

Moved by Major Campbell, seconded by Dr. Smallwood:—

That J. Logan Esq., be President of the Agricultural Association for the year 1857-58—Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, seconded by Chas. Garth, Esq.:—

That Joseph Laporte, Esq., M. P. P., be Vice-President. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Rodden:—

That the Honorable Hollis Smith, Sherbrooke, be second Vice-President.

Moved in amendment by J. Yule, seconded by J. Wallace, that a Member of the Board of Arts and Manufactures be elected as Vice-President. The Board declines that honour.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Dostaler:—

That M. Dalaire of Pointe Levi, be Vice-President. Lost by a ma-

majority of four. Mr. Hollis Smith was then elected Vice-President.

Moved by Mr. M'Gregor seconded by Mr. Jones, of Argenteuil:—

That the next Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, be held at Montreal, next year, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in the last week of September.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Dostaler, seconded by Mr. Turgeon:

That it be at Québec.

Mr. Turgeon and the Honorable Mr. Chauveau spoke in favour of the amendment.

Then the main proposition having been put to the vote, was carried.

Moved by François Beaudry, seconded by Dr. Smallwood that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Boards of Agriculture do compose the local committee, with power to add to their numbers, for next exhibition, carried.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Association are due to Messrs. Logan and Laporte as Vice-Presidents of the Association, for their able assistance in carrying out the duties last year.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Members of the Local Committee and especially to D. Brown for his exertions during the time of the Exhibition.

Moved by Major Campbell, seconded by Mr. Laporte:—

That Dr. Smallwood do take the chair.

Moved by John Yule, Esq., seconded by Mr. Dostaler:—

That the thanks of the meeting be

tendered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

By Order,

J. PERRAULT,

Sec--Treas. Agricul. Association.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

FOR LOWER-CANADA.

Montreal, Friday, Sept. 1857

The board met this day, in the secretary's office, on the exhibition ground at 3 O'clock P. M.

Present MM. J. J. Yule, President, Major Campbell, J. O. Chauveau, P. E. Dostaler, M. P. P., P. Turgeon, B. Pomroy.

The President having taken the chair, the Secretary submitted a list of several protests coming before the board for their consideration.

A protest from M. Léon Laporte, complaining that he obtained no premium for his sow. The board cannot disturb the awards of the judges who have made no mention of his sow in their report.

A protest of S. K. Benton about a 2 year old bull not entered in accordance with the regulations. Not having been properly entered, competition was impossible.

A protest of J. Dodds, Petite-Côte, against having his name published as winner of the 3rd prize for aged ewes as the sheep which caused him to obtain that honour belonged to a different section: refer to M. Watts for report. (Page 60.)

By order,

J. PERRAULT.

Sec.-Trea.: agricultural association.

REPORT OF JUDGES.

IMPLEMENTS.

—The Judges have much pleasure in drawing the attention of the Board of Agriculture to the numerous articles of superior quality exhibited by the following manufacturers, viz: James Patterson, of Montreal, C. E. J. Telfer & Sons, of Chambly, C. E., C. Brooks, of Lennoxville, C. E., J. Drummond and Co, of Kingston, C. W., D. F. Jones and Co. of Gananoque, C. W. and also the collection of Agricultural Implements exhibited by William Evans, of Montreal, consisting of Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Straw cutters, Root cutters, Churns and Yokes &c. &c., Manufactured by Messrs Nourse Mason and Co, of Quincy Hall, Boston.

We would also notice a Machine of novel construction for opening snow roads, which was exhibited by the Montreal turnpike trustees. If efficient, this implement would form a most desirable invention on account of the importance of the work to be performed, and the very imperfect machines that have been hither to used.

A swarm of Honey Bees was exhibited to us in a hive of novel construction, by a person from the United States, which with the explanations given by the exhibitor, were both interesting and instructive, all of which is respectfully submitted.

The Judges have much pleasure in noticing the large number of articles exhibited by the following manufacturers:

James Patterson, of Montréal; J. Telfer and sons, of Chambly; C. Brooks of Lennoxville; J. Drummond and Campfey, of Kingston, C. W.; D. F. Jones & Co, of Gananoque, C. W.

A. N. Burnham,
Js. Somerville,
William Parkyn.

Sept 19th, being the day appointed to test the qualities of the different reaping and mowing machines the trial took place on the farm of Mr. Kidd, Petite-Côte. Only two appeared for the contest, one from the manufactory of Messrs. Page and French Montreal, the other belonging to Mr. Hedly, Rivière St. Pierre, made by Walter A. Wood, George Hagar, agent, Montreal. The first trial was on a field of wheat well adapted for the purpose.

We have much pleasure in stating that each performed their part well, making excellent work. Mr. Hedley's reaper, placed the sheaves to the one side, which allowed the reaper to re-pass without removing the grain; Messrs Page and French's machine placed the sheaves in rear of the reaper and required several hands to remove the grain to allow the horses to re-pass.

The second trial was on an adjoining field of after grass and not well adapted for testing their qualities as mowers, however, they each made excellent work and much to our satisfaction. And we awarded the first prize to the machine made by Messrs Page and French as it cut lower and is much easier drawn.

James Somerville,
John Drummond.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE SHOW OF HORSES AND SHEEP AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF LOWER-CANADA, BY FELIX VOGELI VETERINARY SURGEON, OF MONTREAL.

The representative of the equestrian breeds were numerous and generally pretty well selected at the last competition. The premiums, seem to us to have mostly been awarded with a discernment which reflects credit on the managers, and on the impartiality of the jury charged with the difficult task of *pleasing every one*, which

the good Lafontaine declares, and I am of his opinion, to be quite impossible :

"On ne peut contenter tout le monde et son père" says the immortal fabulist : this is perhaps why I am not quite pleased with the distributions which have been made.

I will first reproach these gentlemen with having committed a *great blunder*, which, in my opinion, cannot but have originated in a moment of absence of mind, which justifies my using the word blunder. An iron-gray horse, afflicted with a serotocoele hernia in the right testicle, has obtained a 4th prize. It is a grave error ; whatever may be the merits of this horse, and they are not extraordinary, the serious disease with which he is afflicted, ought to have prevented him from being entered for competition.

Save that prank which would not have taken place if the Judges had understood that, in prizing *stallions*, they had to scrupulously ascertain the sanitary condition of their generative organs. Save that, in my opinion, the premiums have been well distributed. For me, without attaching any great importance to my individual opinion, I would perhaps have made some inversions, that is, preferred the horse No. 3, to No. 2, and even to No. 1. It might have happened to me in some sections, especially in the 11th, that the mare which took the 3rd prize, should perhaps have had the 1st or at least the 2nd, for I maintain that the size is something for a saddle horse destined to travel rapidly, whatever may be the state and configuration of the roads, crooked or straight, over spaces often considerable loaded with a burden which is not always in proportion to its elevation.

I know no other exceptions to this general consideration, than the small horses of the mountains of Auvergne in France, of the Atlas in Africa and of the Crimea. There, cattle has not to walk in deep mud ; the roads are generally dry, and their small

size is not an obstacle, and, they have a vigour which they lose in passing from the East to cold climates, if not at once, at least after two or three generations.

After these general remarks on *horses* exhibited at the show, I think it my duty to mention the name of a happy and well deserving laureate ; belonging to M. John Dods, of Petite-Côte. This breeder, whom I have not the honor of knowing yet, has proved by the specimens exhibited by him, that he acts with knowledge and method. His products are very remarkable and I am convinced they are easily sold. M. Dods, rears principally products of french origin, and they have had the most legitimate success. This breed is well adapted to the climate, wants and manners of the country. I regret that a greater number of breeders do not attempt to propagate it.

I will now beg leave to submit a few remarks to the readers of this journal, hoping that they will next year, take them into consideration. All these remarks are based on questions of principle.

I wish that the programme would be more explicit and that, for instance, in suggesting the wants and resources of the country, it would fix, for heavy, and light draught horses, a maximum of size as well as a minimum, and also maximum of age.

This measure seems to me especially useful when we have to prize *stallions*, that is, *reproducers*. With regard to size, it would eliminate, at the first onset, many competitors evidently too small to be useful *draught* horses, and as to age, the public would not be told hereafter, that a 22 year old *stallion* had been prized. If it is found that the double ponies, which are very small in size, are too much useful to be excluded, could they not form a separate class ? I will see with pleasure the 2 years old *stallions* struck out of the programme. Horses have nothing to gain by being pro-

pagated by *these impubescent children*, who have neither the requirements nor the necessary condition to generate. If private industry seeking its own interests, employs these animals as reproducers, it is a misfortune that the wise breeders have to deplore, but against which they can do nothing, by virtue of the liberty of every branch of industry.

But, how the Agricultural Association for Lower-Canada, as a body, can allow, sanction, protect, patronise, encourage, recommend and prize this custom, I cannot conceive. The association is the guardian and distributor of the sound doctrines of rural economy. It has the right, and it is its duty, to make the rural populations understand that products, *sprung from children* can be but middling; it has to tell them that this precocity causes the breeds to degenerate and that a two years old male coupled with a female of the same age, can only give birth to a rickety product, the bone of the sire and dam not being themselves endowed with the solidity which the adult age only can give them.

Now, rickets in the horse are all those afflictions of the boney system, called ring-bones, dry spavins, curbs, etc., stains mostly indelible, and hereditary, not by nature but only by filiation which makes that a great number, more or less, of generations have succeeded each other having for generators and dams, individuals not completely developed, and transmitting to their offsprings, in an aggravated manner, the defects they are themselves afflicted with.

This remark is very important; there a whole book to be written on the subject. I call the attention of all men, sincerely friends of their country and of its agricultural improvements on the reasoning which makes its base.

Individual avidity so encouraged, can become a source of degeneracy and extinction of breeds. It is understood that what we have stated in this paragraph of the two

year old *stallions* relates to the fillies of the same age, of which private cupidity persists in making brood mares.

No conditions are imposed to the proprietors of the prized stallions. Now can it not happen, and is it not often the case, that these animals are sold immediately after the show, for large sums of money, besides the premium, and brought out of the country? Of what use are they, and what services do they return for the prize given to them? The answer is absolutely and forcibly negative. Would it not be good to pay the premium only after obliging the proprietor to devote, during the following season, the prized stallion, to the mares of his locality, in fixing a number of females to be sired, and then to give the premium, which could and should be increased by the suppression of useless and even dangerous sections, only when this duty would be fulfilled?

This practise, followed in France, méets the general approbation and produces the best results.

The programme contains a chapter under the head of *Thorough Bred Horses*. This chapter includes the 12th 13th 14th and 15th sections.

Though we have seen at the show but horses of the 12th section, and that for us, as for almost all (if not all) the papers, the 13th 14th and 15th sections are a fable, we must make the following remark:

The programme, in saying *Thorough bred horses*, says, in my opinion, nothing at all. What breed? What qualities must they have? What age and size will have the specimens exhibited? What use will they be fit to? On this there is a complete silence in the programme and hence, the show in the 12th section of four ill shaped jades, without any apparent qualities and of a doubtful age.

I would have yet something even a great deal to say, but I recollect that

“ Loin d'épuiser une matière
Il n'en faut prendre que la fleur.”
and I close my review on Horses.

F. V.

Show of Sheep.

The animals of this very interesting class were not numerous at the Provincial Exhibition, in fact they were not numerous enough. Nevertheless they are an element of fortune for the small as well as for the great culture. The wants of Canada oblige it in a special and urgent manner, to bring to the breeding and good selection of its flocks an enlightened and well directed attention. By the nature and extent of its soil it can produce in great quantity, and at small expense, all the necessary fodder to the wintering of sheep. During that long and forcibly inactive season, the income of a well kept sheepfold would fully pay the necessary care.

Certain localities in the centre of France, the climate of which can be assimilated reasonably enough to the climate of Montreal and its vicinity, with this only difference that the season of snow is here more permanent and longer, keep numerous and rich flocks, composed of Merinos perfectly acclimated, fed all winter with dry natural or artificial fodder, in the sheepfold.

These sheep, coming from the flocks imported from Spain by the government of the 1st French republic in the beginning of this century, by professor Gilbert of the Institute and School of Alfort, give abundant fleeces of long, silky, fine soft wool, fit for making all the tissues from the finest woollen muslin, to the heaviest double fullered cloth, and would be perfectly fit here where the breeding of sheep is but an accessory of the farm, and is to become a principal and essential point.

I dare call to this introduction the at-

tention of the Minister of Agriculture. It would be a real benefit for the country. Perhaps would it be necessary to import during a few years in the case, not very probable however, that the acclimations would be difficult or that the breeds would decline after a certain number of generations. This is nothing but a detail; the fact of the necessity of importing here a better woolled Ram subsists, and we think it our duty to indicate the French Merino as being the most apt and worthy of filling this gap.

Let us return to the show. Here again we have seen with satisfaction that the animals of the 9th 10th 11th and 12th sections, open to competitors of French origin had offered the best specimens of wool and the best products in animals, wool considered a part. M. Adolphe Trudeau, of St. Henry, deserves a special mention; the Leicester ram he exhibited, under No 358, in the 9th section, is a fine animal. He joins to a high size, without exaggeration of the limbs, fine proportions; his back is large, his fleece abundant, with long, elastic, silky and tolerably fine wool.

In the same breed of animals, but in the 1st section, and under the No. 109, we have noticed a Ram and two ewes whose wool is long and silky but coarse, they took a second prize, and contrast by their small size and their wool with the former to which they nevertheless belong by their breed. They were the property of M. W. McGough, of St. Augustin, under the No. 310, M. Smith, Inverness, took also in the 1st section the 1st prize for small sized sheep, long wool, curled, thick, but coarse. The animals of this exhibitor have the back and sides large and are likely to furnish in proportion of their weight good mutton and a great quantity of tallow.

M. Langlois, of Pointe-aux-Trembles, is one of the happy competitors whose attention I call on the necessity of importing

here, to acclimate them, fine woolled Merino sheep.

Finally, I think that, in a great number of rural [operations of the province, it would be a great profit in winter to keep a smaller number of horses or cattle, and to increase considerably the number of sheep which pay their consumption, in rich manure, mutton, tallow and specially in fleeces.

FELIX VOGFLI.

Veterinary Surgeon

11, Bonsecours Street, Montreal.

Cattle at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition.

Before we begin to study the breeds of cattle, exhibited at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, we think it useful to give our readers "*grosso modo*,"—the *why* of the characters we required either in the milking or fattening breeds.

We give this why, less to make science than to fix in the mind of the reader, the characters by which we almost infallibly know, an animal specially apt to produce milk or to produce meat.

To make a complete study, we should follow the food in all the transformations it undergoes in going through the digestive system. We should demonstrate, with the help of chemistry, that the composition of milk essentially differs from the composition of the animal tissues, and resembles to that of the vegetable principles; that the composition of butter resembles more to that of vegetable fat; that "caseum (cheese) itself, is but an azoted vegetable substance" which can be useful to the nutrition of organs only after a new transformation, and a more complete animalization, and this is so true, that we do not see it in the animal tissues,

but only in vegetables, from which it passes in the chyle first, in the blood and the teasts afterwards. We should thus arrive to the fact that the most important principles of the milk have a more vegetable than animal composition. Then we should come to the conclusion that a large and powerful respiratory apparatus, which would better animalize the food, could but facilitate the assimilation to the profit of the muscles and to the prejudice of the production of milk.

This is the case in the fattening breeds; while in the milking breeds, the respiratory apparatus, being not sufficient for the complete animalization of a great quantity of materials, added to the blood by a large digestive system, powerful teats take them away from the blood in proportional quantity to these materials, to transform them in to milk.

It is not necessary that the materials which are to be expelled from the organism should be so much animalized as those who are to be fixed and incorporated. The milk needs not to be "flowing flesh" since before entering in the composition of the living tissues, it must undergo all the digestive, respiratory and secretory elaborations. In a word, if the breast is large, consequently the respiratory system powerful, the food will be easily assimilable and converted into meat. If the breast is narrow, the belly large, the teats will stop when passing, the food that the breast could not animalize, and convert them in to milk. The more the chest will be small and the belly wide, the more food will escape and serve to the secretion of milk. It is so much the case that the furnishers (milk-men) of Paris do not fear to buy cows which suffer from pulmonary disease, because, they say, the alteration of the lungs, when not too far advanced, far from diminishing the production of milk, increases it greatly.

Then the theory of the production of milk and meat, is in the first case : Predominance of the digestive system on the respiratory system. In the second case : Predominance of the respiratory system over the digestive system.

Now let us consider the general character to be looked after in a breed. For the fattening as for the milking cattle, it is advantageous that the croup should be long and the hips the largest possible.

This conformation does not only contain a larger space for the digestive organs, but also for the fœtus and a larger and easier passage for the young calf. It indicates also that there are in the regions which sustain the genital and mammary organs, more tissues to be fed ; that the blood goes in greater quantity by more developed vessels, and that the uterus and teats, can expel much more of them when the activity of their passing functions will commence. The calves will have found, in a large abdomen, a larger space and after their exit, they will find in the teats of their mother, a quantity of alimentary matters received there before their birth. However, this is not all, the hind quarters of an ox contain all the 1st choice pieces. It is then important to keep to this part of the animal all the possible volume. For this it is necessary to wait is the heifer until perfectly developed before you have her with calf, which too often takes away all the blood which was to give fullness to the hind quarters.

We do not think we ought to look after the exaggeration of the milking qualities, or aptitude to fatten. A breed exclusively milking, whose organs are accustomed to convert in milk the food consumed, becomes very difficult to fatten only, when arrived at a certain age; it must be sent to market; so much so that the meat of the cow is often discredited for this only reason. It is also expensive to rear for the but-

chery alone a breed which does not give a produce in milk which can pay a part of the food consumed.

There is a difficulty in this . . . if there is a profit, far from the places where the milk is sold for a low price, to make meat, we must select a breed apt to produce meat. If, on the contrary, we are, in the neighborhood of villages, where the milk sells well, a more or less milking breed will be necessary. So according to local circumstances, it will be necessary to have a more or less milking breed, more or less apt to fatten. But to stop just at the point corresponding to circumstances, there is the difficulty. In some way a new breed would be necessary for each locality. To be convinced of that fact a glance at the animals exhibited in a show of english breeds would be sufficient. In England there are two types; one of the fattening animal, it is the Durham; the other of the milk cow, it is the Ayrshire. All the other breeds are but shades, which all come near, more or less, the two types, according to the local circumstances in which they are placed. Moreover in the same breed, these shades are perfectly distinct in the different individuals which compose it, according to the circumstances who have produced them. Accordingly, even in England, there are very bad Durhams. Therefore we must not be astonished if with our climate, our system of culture, we have only imperfect Durhams. I will say more, we should be astonished to find it otherwise. As long as our culture will not be like that of England, that is so long as our farmers will not feed their stock exclusively in the stable, in summer with green fodder, in winter with mangold wurtzel and turnips, during all the year with a ration of meals and oil cake; so long as our farmers will not keep their stock under large, ventilated, lighted shelters, well provided with litter, we must not hope to have what is called in England a fine Durham.

So I have to say that the show of Durhams gave a very poor idea of this breed, renowned in all the world. Even in the Durhams imported from England, wether the animals were not well selected, or the food and climate have influenced their conformation, the defects are very manifest; especially in the Durhams born and reared in this country. The fulcrum is coarse, the breast is narrow, the rump round, the skin thick; in short, this breed the production of art, maintains itself only by the same care by which it was produced.

What difference between the Durhams we have seen and the types to be seen in the European shows. We extract from our notes the following description of "Master Butterfly," exhibited at the Paris Universal Agricultural Exhibition in 1856, and which was sold for Australia for more than £1,500.

Head.—Large between the eyes, short but deep at its point of junction with the neck, in the form of a truncated pyramid; muzzle large, mouth small, forehead large blending with the forehead, eyes dropping, as the cow keeper told me, looks lightly skittish, horns small, yellow, lightly bent in the upper part, ears small and but little covered with fine and short hairs; skin white in the interior, jaws muscular, the whole blending well with the neck. Short and light, it has a light curve which would give the idea of a bent neck. It is impossible to distinguish where it begins and where it ends. The muscles cleave to the head and shoulders, without a fold, a depression, so that we insensibly pass from the head to the neck, from the neck to the *Breast*. It is large, long and deep, the shoulders straight and muscular, the dewlap round and broad is firm to the touch. The anterior limbs are well distanced, fulcrum light, the dewlap can almost be held between the fore finger and thumb. Depression behind the shoulder well filled by a narrow

flexible tissue, indicating the facility to fatten, back large, without projection. Everywhere a skin like a lady's glove, the Cow keeper also told me, fine, flexible, distending at will, covered with fine hair, tufted, particular, standing on end in passing lightly the back of the hand, upwards to wards the region of the heart, which is the particular sign of the choice Durhams; as I heard it said by one of the best breeders. From the breast we insensibly pass to the *Croup*. The flank is short and well filled, the back offers the greatest wideness and is in a straight line with the hips and the extension of the croup to the beginning of the tail which is set on the top of the ischium (buttock); that rectitude and the great wideness of the croup form the principal beauty of the Durham; they determine the greatest volume of the hind quarters, which contain the first choice pieces.

The *Rump* is yet one of the beauties of the Durham, and it is already remarkable in very young animals, 14 months old. Seen sideways the Durham forms a parallelogram commencing at the shoulder, describing then a straight line to the rump, it runs up to the top of the buttock, and ends in a perfect straight line which gets beyond the withers. The tail is rather short, flat and furnished at the base with long silky hairs.

Such is the Durham as we see him in England only: attempt to perpetuate this breed with our climate and system of culture, is, we believe, too much pretension. Some rich amateur may perhaps succeed to producing some fine animals by bulls imported at great expense, special stabling, and an expensive culture of grasses, but there is far from there to make this breed common in this country.

We believe that these animals can help the improvement of our stock only by crossing them with our breeds already acclimat-

ed. Culture helping, in the form of a more substantial feeding, the size will increase, and with precocity, our stock will be soon what circumstances could have made it.... that is, able to stand our climate, and having obtained by crossing, a certain aptitude to fatten. For this we can approve of the importation of the pure Durban. And what we have said of the Durham we also say of the Hereford and improved Devon, of which the finest types much resemble the Durham in their conformation.

Now if it is true that these animals are to be imported only to cross them with our breeds, is it not just that the agricultural class may judge of the improvement so obtained, in our provincial shows?—Nevertheless the Canadian or crossed breed bulls are not admitted to compete in our shows. Do we not fear, in doing so, to prejudice our agricultural improvement, in shutting our shows to the greatest number of our farmers, whose pecuniary means do not allow a considerable expense to buy imported stock which is but little adapted to the existing system of culture. We do not refuse to importers the premiums which are justly given to them for their zeal for the improvement of our agriculture; but we do not admit of this anathema which strikes all that is not Durham, Hereford or Devon. We would like to see all breeds be called to compete, the judges being at liberty to award or not premiums to animals deserving them; we insist on that fact because the remark has been made to us by many of our farmers.

Such is the light in which we view the Durhams, Herefords and Devons. We are not of these optimists who make it a duty to admire all; we think it more useful to give our opinion, without the least wish of imposing it. We are happy to be able in our next number, to speak much more advantageously of the Ayr-

shire breed, of which the types exhibited were unquestionably finer as a milking breed, than the Durhams as fattening breeds. One of the judges gave me a good reason of this fact: It is that with the price of purchase of a bad Durham, we can have three excellent heads of Ayrshire cattle. But there are other reasons.

J. P.

Orchard.

Orchard ground should be ploughed deeper than grain or grass land because the roots of trees go deeper than the roots of grain. In dry summers much fruit drops prematurely from the trees for want of a sufficient depth of soil, and we have known people to carry water in hogsheads to save valuable fruit from dropping too early. And yet the tree should not be set deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Apple trees may be set in autumn or in April, and when the frost stops their growth early there is no objection to fall setting, for the trees will send out new shoots before winter. The only objection to fall setting is the danger that a hard winter without deep snows may freeze the ground so hard as to kill the trees.

To obviate this make a bank around the trunk of each tree one foot high. This will save the need of a stake and will prevent the accumulation of water and ice around the trunk. In the spring this is to be levelled down and some kind of litter should take its place through the next year to keep the soil light, moist, and free from weeds.

Now for particulars in regard to setting. Whether you set a single tree or enough to cover an acre be sure to have a hole dug for each one. Let it be dug eighteen inches deep and five or six feet in diameter. Throw the best of the soil on one side and the poorest on the other. Fill in some of the sods

and loose stones at the bottom to make a platform so high that the tree may not stand lower than it originally did.

The best of the soil should be placed next to the roots. It should be finely pulverized, and a few shovels full of peat mud, well rotted, should be mixed with it—and no manure of any kind should go into the hole. If the land is not rich enough let the manure be placed around the trunk on the surface. This will answer for mulching. The peat mud is found to be excellent to keep the soil moist around the roots.

Now let one man take the tree and hold it upright, or rather leaning a little to the south that the leaves may give more shade to the trunk. Trees that are set perfectly upright are very apt to lean to the north and north-east, because the prevailing winds in summer come from the south and south-west. Let the second man throw in the mixed earth and peat, and let the third drop on his knees and with his fingers level the matter thrown in, taking particular care to spread out the roots as nearly as possible in the same relative position as when growing in the nursery.

If you set in the fall be sure to bank up high to protect the roots from frost and the body from being swayed by the winds. If you set in the spring be sure and mulch all your trees with broken straw, poor hay, litter from the cowyard, or any matter that will check evaporation and keep the earth moist and light. A few flat stones laid on to any light litter will be useful to keep it in place.

As a general rule our advice is to set apple trees twenty-five feet apart. Thus you may be said to occupy an acre with trees. If you set them 40 feet asunder you will find that you are not occupying your land and you will be tempted to let cattle in to help you—though you will find cattle the worst trimmers that you can employ in an orchard.

We have set many trees in this way and

can show them now, bearing fruit in four and five years after setting. We obtained the first premium at Concord and at Framingham last year on an orchard that had been set but four years.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT
For July 1857.
BAROMETER.

Mean reading of the barometer	l	inches
corrected and reduced to...	32°	29 754
Highest reading of the barometer corrected the 2nd day		30° 000
Lowest reading of the barometer corrected the 20th day.		29° 431
Monthly range.....		0° 569

THERMOMETER.

Mean reading of the standard thermometer.....	71°	57
Highest reading of the maximum do.....	98°	7
Lowest reading of the minimum do.....	46°	8-
Monthly range.....	41°	9
Mean of humidity.....	0°	800
Greatest intensity of the suns rays.....	122°	9
Lowest point of terrestrial radiation.....	44°	6
Amount of evaporation in inches.....	2 i.	85
Rain fell on 11 days amounting to 5,755 inches, it was raining 29 hours 57 minutes and was accompanied with thunder and lightning on 7 days.....		
Most prevalent wind S. W...		
Least prevalent wind E.....		
Most windy day the 23rd day, mean miles per hour.....	15 m.	60
Least do do the 5th day do do	0	06
Ozote was present in moderate quantity.....		
Aurora borealis not visible...		

Provincial Agricultural EXHIBITION OF MONTREAL FOR 1857

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Class—Cattle.

Short-Horns or Durham.

1 Section—Bulls, calved previously to the first july 1854.

- 1 Prize No. S. Baker & Son, Dunham.
2 " " Michael Hughes, Montreal.
3 " " C. A. Bailey, Eaton.

2 Section—Bulls, calved between the 1st july 1854, and the 1st july 1855.

- 1 Prize No. John Smith, Inverness.
2 " " Alexander Graham, Meneysburg.
3 " " J. C. Robinson, Shefford.

3 Section—Bulls, calved since the 1st july, 1855.

- 1 Prize No. S. Baker & Son, Dunham.
2 " " R. N. Watts, Drummondville.
3 " " Freeman Nye, Lacolle.
Certificate of merit " C. A. Bailey, Eaton.

4 Section—Cows.

- 1 Prize No. R. N. Watts, Drummondville.
2 " " do do
3 " " S. Baker & son, Dunham.
Certificate of merit " R. N. Watts, Drummondville.

5 Section—2 years old Heifers, in Milk or in Calf.

- 1 Prize No. T. Baker & Son, Dunham.
2 " " Freeman Nye, Lacolle.
3 " " D. Westover, Dunham.
Certificate of merit " Ed. Longley, Shefford.

6 Section—1 year old Heifers.

- 1 Prize No. S. Baker & Son, Dunham.
2 " " do do
3 " " G. B. Baker, Cowansville.

Hereford Cattle.

7 Section—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st july, 1854.

- 1 Prize No. L. H. Benton, Stanstead.

Devonshire Cattle.

- 11 Section—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st July 1854.
 1 Prize No. Ed. Longley, Shefford.
 18 Section—2 year old Heifers, in Milk or in Calf.
 1 Prize No. L. W. Decker, Roxton Falls.
 2 " " Ed. Longley, Shefford.
 Certificate of merit " do do
 14 Section—Bulls, calved since the 1st July, 1855.
 1 Prize No. L. W. Decker, Roxton Falls.

Aryshyre.

- 15 Section—Bulls calved before the 1st July 1854.
 1 Prix No. A. Kimpton, Ste. Thérèse.
 2 " " M. Scullion, Québec.
 3 " " Ths. Dawes & Son, Lachine.
 Certificate of merit " John Oswald, Ste. Thérèse.
 16 Section—Bulls calved since the 1st of July 1854 to 1st of July 1855.
 1 Prix No. Hochelaga Agricultural Society.
 2 " " Do do
 3 " " James Allan, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
 Certificate of Merit " James Sommerville, Lachine.
 17 Section—Bulls of the 1st July 1855 to 1st July 1856.
 1 Prix No. Hochelaga Agricultural Society.
 2 " " George Cross, Beauharnois.
 3 " " Peter McMartin, Lachine.
 Certificate of merit " Wm. Boa, St. Laurent.
 18 Section—Cows.
 1 Prize No. James Logan, Petite Côte.
 2 " " John Lane, Quebec.
 3 " " James Logan, Montreal.
 Certificate of merit " Do do
 19 Section—1 year old Heifers.
 1 Prize No. James Logan, Petite Côte.
 2 " " Do do
 3 " " Do do
 Certificate of merit " Ths. Dawes & Son, Lachine.
 20 Section—1 year old Heifers.
 1 Prize No. Ths. Dawes & Son, Lachine.
 2 " " James Logan, Petite Côte.
 3 " " John Dods, Petite Côte.
 Certificate of merit " Robert Scott, Lachine.

Other Breeds.

NOT INCLUDING DURHAM, HEREFORD, DEVONS, OR AYRSHIRE.

- 21 Section—Cows.
 1 Prize No. Ths. Dawes & Son, Lachine.
 2 " " A. O'Gilvie, River St. Pierre.
 3 " " David Laird, La Tortue.
 Certificate of merit " Freeman Nye, Lacolle.
 22 Section—2 year old Heifers.
 1 Prize No. Freeman Nye, Lacolle.
 2 " " S. Baker, & Son, Dunham.
 3 " " J. Drummond, Petite Côte.
 Certificate of merit " A. O'Gilvie, Rivière St. Pierre.

The 23, 24 and 25 Sections open to all French Canadian competitors only.

23 Section—Cows.

1 Prize	No. T. Dorion, Montréal.
2 "	" P. E. Marier, Terrebonne.
3 "	" Léon Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
Certificate of merit	" Joseph Laporte, Do.

24 Section—2 year old Heifers.

1 Prize	No. Xavier Savoie, Stanstead.
2 "	" J. O. A. Turgeon, Terrebonne.
3 "	" Joseph Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
Certificate of merit	" Ls. Sénécal, Longueuil.

25 Section—Yokes Working Oxen.

1 Prize	No. M. Durand, Montréal.
2 "	" Ls. Sénécal, Longueuil.
3 "	" Xavier Savoie, Stanstead.
4 "	" Ths. Hamel, Québec.

26 Section—Yokes of Steers

1 Prize	No. Nelson Vincent, St. Armand.
2 "	" Freeman Nye, Lacolle.
3 "	" A. Kimpton, Ste. Thérèse.

27 Section—3 years old Steers

1 Prize	No. S. Baker & Son, Dunham.
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28 Section—Three Cows owned by the same person.

1 Prize	No. James Logan, Montreal.
2 "	" R. N. Watts, Drummondville.
3 "	" Freeman Nye, Lacolle.

British American Land Company—Prize—1st Cow—R. N. Watts, Drummondville
 Highly Recommended—Extra—A lot of Ayrshire calves belonging to M. Logan.—Highly
 Recommended—A lot of Devon Calves belonging to Mr. Ed. Longley of Shefford.—
 Highly Recommended—Ayrshire Calves to Mr. Joseph Laporte—Highly Recommended
 —A Young Devon Bull—L. W. Dicken,—Highly Recommended—A Durham, Bull
 which came too late to be entered for competition.

2 Class—Sheep.

Leicester or other Long Woolled Sheep.

1 Section—Rams, 2 shears or over.

1 Prize	No. 310—John Smith, Inverness.
2 "	" 306—W. McGuough, St. Augustin.
3 "	" 311—R. Oultrel, Lacolle.
4 "	" 307—J. Oswald, Ste. Thérèse.
Certificate of merit	" 308—W. Boa, St. Laurent.

2 Section—Shearling Rams.

1 Prize	No. 320—J. Hughes, Côte St. Louis.
2 "	" 314—E. Quinn, Long-point.
3 "	" 315—E. Longley, Shefford.
4 "	" 316—J. Oswald, Ste. Thérèse.
Certificate of merit	" 312—J. Clerk, St. Hermas.

3 Section—3 aged Ewes.

1 Prize	No. 328—H. Winterbottom, Lacolle.
2 "	" 325—J. Sommerville, Lachine.
3 "	" 331—J. Dodds, Petite-Côte.
4 "	" R24—E. Quin, Long-Point.
Oertificate of merit	" 330—J. Hughes, Côte St. Louis.

4 Section—3 one shear Ewes.

1 Prize	No. 339—P. McMartin, Lachine.
2 "	" 333—J. Sommerville, Do.

- 3 " " 332—J. Clerk, St. Hermas:
 4 " " 334—E. Longley, St. Hermas.
 Certificate of merit " 336—Oswald, Ste. Thérèse.

South-Down.

- 5 Section—Rams 2 shears or over.
 1 Prize No. 341—Major Walker, Chambly,
 6 Section—Shearling Rams.
 1 Prize No. 343—Edmund Longley, Shefford.
 2 " " 344—W. Davis Longueuil.
 7 Section—3 aged Ewes.
 1 Prize No. 345—Major Walker, Chambly.
 8 Section—3 Shearling Ewes.
 1 Prize No. 348—Ths. Hamel, Québec.
 Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 open to competitors of French origin only.

Leicester or other Long Woolled Sheep.

- 9 Section—Rams, 2 shears or over.
 1 Prize No. 353—A. Trudeau, St. Henry.
 2 " " 351—Dr. Poulin, Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir.
 3 " " 354—Joseph Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles,
 4 " " 352—Etienne Poulin, Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir,
 Certificate of merit " 356—Ths. Hamel, Québec.
 10 Section—Shearling Rams.
 1 Prize No. 358—D. Laird, La Tortue.
 2 " " 362—E. Poulin, Ste. Marie-de-Monnoir.
 3 " " 360—P. Chicoine, Verchères.
 4 " " 359—Alfred Martel, St. Sulpice.
 11 Section—3 aged Ewes.
 1 Prize No. 323—André Langlois, Pointe-aux-Trembles,
 2 " " 363—M. Vincent, Longueuil.
 3 " " 365—E. Poulin, as above.
 4 " " 367—L. Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles,
 12 Section—3 one shear Ewes.
 1 Prize No. 370—Dr. Poulin, as above.
 2 " " 372—Joseph Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
 3 " " 371—Etienne Poulin, as above.

3 Class—Swine.

- 1 Section—Boars, 1 year old or over.
 1 Prize No. 373—John Scott, Montreal,
 2 " " 374—Hochelega Agric. Society, Montréal,
 2 Section—Sows, 1 year old and over.
 1 Prize No. 500—John Dodds, Montreal,
 2 " " 396—J. McLynn, Montreal.
 3 " " 395—J. Scott, Montreal.
 Certificate of merit " 398—H. Girard, Varennes.
 3 Section—Boars, under 1 year old.
 1 Prize No. 378—L. W. Decker, Roxton-Falls.
 2 " " 376—J. Scott, Montreal.

3 "	" 360—J. Dodds, Montreal,
Certificate of merit	" 377—J. Logan, Montreal, 4 Section—Sows, under 1 year old.
1 Prize	No. 399—J. Scott, Montreal.
2 "	" 400—J. Dods, Petite-Côte.
3 "	" 401—J. Logan, Montréal,
Certificate of merit	" 402—J. Logan, Montréal,

Small Breed.

	5 Section—Boars, 1 year and over.
1 Prize	No. 382—J. Durand, Kingston,
2 "	" 384—Hochelaga Agric. Society.
3 "	" 385—J. Young, Ste. Rose.
Certificate of merit	" 286—L. Laporte Pointe-aux-Trembles, 6 Section—Sows, 1 year old and over.
1 Prize	No. 415—T. Hamel, Québec.
2 "	" 411—L. W. Decker, Roxton Falls.
3 "	" 407—Allan McCall, St. François du Lac.
Certificate of merit	" 405—James Durand, Kingston, 7 Section—Boars, under 1 year old.
1 Prize	No. 393—L. Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
2 "	" 392—L. W. Decker, Roxton Falls.
3 "	" 391—A. Moss, Québec.
Certificate of merit	" 387—J. Durand, Kingston, 8 Section—Sows, under 1 year old.
1 Prize	No. 420—J. W. Decker, as above,
2 "	" 421—L. Laporte, do
3 "	" 416—J. Durand, do
Certificate of merit	" 419—Hochelaga Agric. Society.

4 Class—Horses.

Draught Horses.

	1 Section—Heavy Draught Stallions.
1 Prize	No. 8—P. U. Archambeault, L'Assomption.
2 "	" 2—J. Alexander, Mascouche.
3 "	" 7—J. Muir, Sault-au-Récollets.
Certificate of merit	" 4—B. Groux, St. Laurent, 2 Section—Light Draught Stallions.
1 Prize	No. 17—J. Hughes, Côte-St.-Louis.
2 "	" 21—L. Kingsley, Montreal.
3 "	" 30—L. Bellanger, St. Martin.
Certificate of merit	" 16—C. A. Cuthbert, Berthier, 3 Section—Stallions, Canadian Breed.
1 Prize	No. 31—J. Dolbecque, St. Paul.
2 "	" 27—Henri Gauthier, Montréal.
3 "	" 33—E. Perat, Laprairie.
Certificate of merit	" 32—F. Viau, St. Laurent, 4 Section—3 year old Stallions, of any breed.
1 Prize	No. 46—L. McLarren, Lacolle.
2 "	" 36—A. Ten Eyck, Danham.
3 "	" 49—Thomas Davis Wesleyfield.

Certificate of merit	"	50—J. B. Verdon, St. Laurent.
		5 Section—2 year old Stallions.
1 Prize	No.	69—J. McDonald, St. Léonard.
2 "	"	63—J. Drummond, Petite Côte.
3 "	"	65—George Beattie, Silver Heights.
Certificate of merit	"	58—J. McDonald, St. Leonard.
		6 Section—Brood Mares and Foals.
1 Prize	No.	116—J. Dods, Petite-Côte.
2 "	"	117— do do
3 "	"	106—Frère Bruno, St. Laurent.
4 "	"	107—Joseph Bérard, Rigaud.
		7 Section—3 year old Fillies.
1 Prize	No.	123—P. Chicoine, Verchères.
2 "	"	128—J. Dods, Petite-Côte.
3 "	"	121—Ths. Dawes & Son, Lachine.
Certificate of merit	"	120—James Allan, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
		8 Section—2 year old Fillies.
1 Prize	No.	93—John Dods, Petite-Côte.
2 "	"	97—Chs. Boudreau, St. Cyprien.
3 "	"	95—R. Elliot, Côte St. Louis.
Certificate of merit	"	87—Frère Bruno, St. Laurent.
		9 Section—Pairs Draught Horses.
1 Prize	No.	94—Archibald O'Gilvie, Rivière St. Pierre.
		10 Section—Pairs Matched Carriage Horses.
1 Prize	No.	40—M. E. David, Montreal,
2 "	"	84—Jas. Sommerville, Lachine.
		11 Section—Saddle Horses.
1 Prize	No.	83—J. C. Hersey, Hawkesbury.
2 "	"	80—H. Douglas Moore, St. Armand.
3 "	"	75—H. McGill Desrivières, Montreal.
Certificate of merit	"	79—Samuel Sykes, Dunham.

Thorough Bred Horses.

		12 Section—Stallions.
1 Prize	No.	71—S. Schuyler, Huntingdon.
2 "	"	73—W. Bennett, Montreal.
3 "	"	72—J. C. Robinson, Shefford.

5 Class—Dairy Produce.

		1 Section—Tubs or Firkins of Butter, not less than 50 lbs.
1 Prize	No.	432—A. Burwash, St. Andrews.
2 "	"	429—C. P. Mallony, Huntingdonville.
3 "	"	416—L. Brosseau, Laprairie.
4 "	"	444—B. W. Farewell, Eaton.
5 "	"	446—Trenholm, Kingsey,
6 "	"	433—S. Bean, Hatley,
7 "	"	432½—J. J. Taylor, Hatley.
8 "	"	420—D. Laird, La Tortue.
9 "	"	423—J. B. Bouchard, St. Valier.
10 "	"	414—D. Westover, Dunham,
		2 Section—Cheese, not less than 30 lbs.
1 Prize	No.	462—S. Cass, Hawkesbury,

2 "	" 457—C. P. Malony, Huntingdonville.
3 "	" 463—A. Stevenson, St. Eustache.
4 "	" 456—J. Drummond, Petite-Côte.
5 "	" 470—H. N. Chandler, St. Armand.
6 "	" 451—L. Brosseau, Laprairie.
7 "	" 368—J. Fillion, St. Eustache.
8 "	" 461—S. Bean, Hatley.
9 "	" 455—D. Drummond, Petite Côte.
10 "	" 469—H. Girard, Varennes.

6 Class—Sugar from Maple or Beet.

1 Section—Samples of Maple Sugar, not less than 14 lbs.

1 Prize	No. 475—J. J. Taylor, Hatley.
2 "	" 481—A. Keezar, Hatley.
3 "	" 471—J. Wadleigh, Elgin.

7 Class—Field Productions.

1 Section—4 minots Winter Wheat.

1 Prize	No. 486—W. Morin, St. Augustin.
2 "	" 485—A. Kimpton, Ste. Thérèse.

2 Section—4 minots Spring Wheat.

1 Prize	No. 491—J. Logan, Montreal.
2 "	" 499—L. Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
3 "	" 492—A. Burwash, St. Andrews.

3 Section—4 minots Barley.

1 Prize	No. 509—J. Logan, Montreal.
2 "	" 507—P. Fisher, Long Point.
3 "	" 510—A. Keezar, Hatley.

4 Section—4 minots Rye.

1 Prize	No. 513—A. Kimpton, Ste. Thérèse.
2 "	" 515—J. Turgeon, Terrebonne.

5 Section—4 minots Oats.

1 Prize	No. 531—A. Keezar Hatley.
2 "	" 533—H. Girard, Varennes.
3 "	" 532—H. Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.

6 Section—4 minots Peas.

1 Prize	No. 538—E. Major, Ste. Rose.
2 "	" 507—F. Dubois, Ste. Thérèse.

7 Section—4 minots Marrow Fat Peas.

1 Prize	No. 540—A. Kimpton, Ste. Thérèse.
2 "	" 534—
3 "	" 514—

8 Section—4 minots Horse Beans.

1 Prize	No. 547—P. Fisher, Long Point.
2 "	" 544—Jos. Logan, Montreal.
3 "	" 551—J. Dodds, Petite-Côte.

9 Section—4 minots Indian Corn, in the ear.

1 Prize	No. 552—André Langlois, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
2 "	" 533½—Duncan Dewar, St. Andrews.
3 "	" 523—E. Ranson, Terrebonne.

10 Section—2 minots White Beans.

1 Prize	No. 556—E. Ranson, Terrebonne.
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- 11 Section—2 minots Timothy Seed.
- 1 Prize No. 563—J. Lanouette, Rivière St. Pierre.
 2 " " 577—E. Cameron, St. Andrews.
 3 " " 571—P. Desjardins, Ste. Rose.
- 12 Section—2 minots Clover Seed.
- 1 Prize No. 479—H. Girard, Varennes.
 2 " " 480—H. Girard, Varennes.
 3 " " 581—Lyman & Co, Montreal.
- 14 Section—2 minots Hemp Seeds.
- 1 Prize No. 589—M. Ouimette, Ste. Rose.
 2 " " 593—E. Major, Ste. Rose.
 3 " " 584—Casimir Tenant, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
- 17 Section—Bales of Hops, not less than 112 lbs.
- 1 Prize No. 589—Ths. Dawes & Son, Lachine.
 2 " " 597—L. K. Benton, Stanstead.
- 18 Section—Bags of Potatoes, not less than 1½ minot.
- 1 Prize No. 599—W. Faris, Sorel.
 2 " " 612—J. Hamel, Québec.
 3 " " 606—G. Kydd, Montreal.
- 19 Section—12 Swedish Turnips.
- 1 Prize No. 521—G. Kydd, Montreal.
 2 " " 619—F. Coleman, Lacolle.
 3 " " 618—H. Moss, Québec.
- 20 Section—12 white Globe Turnips.
- 1 Prize No. 625—H. Moss, Québec.
 2 " " 623—W. Davidson, Montreal.
 3 " " 626—M. Scullion, Québec.
- 21 Section—12 yellow Aberdeen Turnips.
- 1 Prize No. 630—H. Moss, Québec.
 2 " " 630½—M. Scullion, Québec.
- 22 Section—12 Orange Carrots.
- 1 Prize No. 638—J. Logan, Montreal.
 2 " " 642—J. Dodds, Petite Côte.
 3 " " 632—Wm. Davidson, Montreal.
- 23 Section—12 white Belgian Carrots.
- 1 Prize No. 653—J. Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
 2 " " 644—A. Langlois, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
 3 " " 649—J. Logan, Montreal.
- 24 Section—12 Mangold Wurtzels, (long red.)
- 1 Prize No. 666—J. Logan, Montreal.
 2 " " 665—J. Cooper, Montreal.
 3 " " 662—J. McLynn, Montreal.
- 25 Section—12 yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzels.
- 1 Prize No. 686—J. Logan, Montreal.
 2 " " 683—J. McLynn, Montreal.
 3 " " 689—J. Dodds, Petite-Côte.
- 26 Section—12 Sugar Beets.
- 1 Prize No. 696—J. Logan, Montréal.
 2 " " 693—J. Nicholson, Montreal.
- 27 Section—12 Roots of Kolh' Rabi, (in the Agricultural Department.)
- 1 Prize No. 700—W. Faris, Sorel.
 2 " " 701—J. Nicholson, Montreal.
- 28 Section—12 Parsnips.
- 1 Prize No. 705—W. Davidson, Montreal.
 2 " " 707—J. Allan, Pointe-aux-Trembles

29 Section—Large Squash for Cattle.

1 Prize
2 "
3 "

No. 715—J. Cooper, Montreal.
" 714—C. Nicholson, Montreal.
" 713—W. Faris, Sorek.

31 Section—Samples of Flax, not less than, 28 pounds.

1 Prize
3 "
2 "

No. 717—A. Young, Berthier.
" 716—A. Young, Berthier.
" 717½—Toussaint Bricault, St. Lin.

8 Class—Agricultural Implements.

Open to all Countries.

1 Section—Wooden Ploughs.

1 Prize
2 "
3 "

No. 723—J. Jeffrey, Petite Côte.
" 727—Wm. Evans, Montreal.
" 726—Chs. Brooks, Lennoxville.

2 Section—Iron Ploughs.

1 Prize
2 "
3 "

No. 730—James Patterson, Montréal.
" 728—J. Jeffrey, Montreal.
" 733—W. Evans, do

3 Section—Subsoil Ploughs.

1 Prize

No. 736—Wm. Evans, Montreal.

4 Section—Double Mould Board Ploughs.

1 Prize
2 "
3 "

No. 734—J. Jeffrey, Montreal.
" 737—J. Patterson, do
" 741½—Chs. Brooks, Lennoxville.

5 Section—Pairs of Harrows.

1 Prize
2 "
3 "

No. 744—J. Jeffrey, Montreal.
" 748—W. Evans, do
" 746—J. Patterson, do

6 Section—Pairs of Grass Seed Harrows.

1 Prize

No. 747—J. Jeffrey, Petite Côte.

7 Section—Drill Harrows.

1 Prize
2 "

No. 750—J. Patterson, Montreal.
" 649—Wm. Evans, do

8 Section—Cultivators.

1 Prize
2 "
3 "

No. 752—W. Evans, Montreal.
" 753—Chs. Brooks, Lennoxville.
" 754—M. Henry, do

9 Section—Fanning Mills.

1 Prize
2 "

No. 755—Telfer & Son, Chambly.
" 758—W. Evans, Montreal.

10 Section—Horse Power Trasher and Separator.

1 Prize
2 "

No. 764½—M. Moody, Terrebonne.
" 764 et 763—W. Johnson, Montreal, (*single and double*)

11 Section—Bean Drillers or Barrows.

1 Prize

No. 768—W. Evans, Montreal,

13 Section—Turnip Drills.

1 Prize

No. 769—W. Evans, Montreal.

15 Section—Straw Cutters.

1 Prize

No. 771—W. Evans, Montreal.

16 Section—Root Slicers for stock.

- 1 Prize No. 773—W. Evans, Montréal.
18 Section—Horse-Cart.
- 1 Prize No. 775—J. Jeffrey, Montréal.
2 " " 755½—J. Scott, Lachine.
19 Section—Hay-Carts.
- 1 Prize No. 776—J. Jeffrey, Montréal.
20 Section—Metal Rollers.
- 1 Prize No. 777—J. Jeffrey, Petite Côte.
22 Section—Horses Rakes.
- 1 Prize No. 779—J. Jeffrey, Petite Côte.
2 " " 780—Wm. Evans, Montréal.
3 " " 778—J. Telfer & Son, Chambly.
27 Section—Potatoc Diggers.
- 1 Prize No. 824—J. Patterson, Montréal.
2 " " 788—A. O'Gilvie, Manningville.
30 Section—Half dozen Hay Forks.
- 1 Prize No. 791—Ths. Drummond & Co., Kingston.
2 " " 796½—D. F. Jones, Gananoque.
3 " " 794—Wm. Evans, Montréal.
31 Section—Half dozen Mannre Forks.
- 1 Prize No. 796—Wm. Evans, Montréal.
2 " " 793—D. F. Jones & Co., Gananoque.
32 Section—Half dozen Rakes.
- 1 Prize No. 798—Wm. Evans, Montréal.
33 Section—Half dozen Scythe Snaths.
- 1 Prize No. 800—Ths. Drummond & Co., Kingston.
2 " " 801—Wm. Evans, Montréal.
34 Section—Grain Cradles.
- 1 Prize No. 803—Wm. Evans, Montréal.
35 Section—Ox Yoke and Bows.
- 1 Prize No. 805—W. Evans, Montréal.
37 Section—Dozen of Grain Shovels of Wood.
- 1 Prize No. 808½—D. F. Jones & Co., Gananoque.
2 " " 807—W. Evans, Montréal.
38 Section—Half dozen Iron Spades.
- 1 Prize No. 810½—D. F. Jones, Gananoque
2 " " 810—W. Evans, Montréal.
39 Section—Half dozen Iron Shovels.
- 1 Prize No. 815—W. Evans, Montréal.
- 40 Section—Agricultural Implements not enumerated in the foregoing list.
- 1 Prize No. 818—J. Patterson, Montréal.
2 " " 819—W. Evans, Montréal.
41 Section—Horse Hoes.
- 1 Prize No. 820—J. Telfer & Son, Chambly.
2 " " 821—W. Evans, Montréal.
42 Section—Cheese Press.
- 1 Prize No. 823—Wm. Evans, Montréal.
43 Section—Hand Churn.
- 1 Prize No. 789—J. Patterson, Montréal.
44 Section—Potatoc Harrow for harrowing down Drills.
- 1 Prize No. 829—J. Jeffrey, Petite Côte.
45 Section—Collection of Agricultural Implements exhibited by manufacturer.
- 1 Prize No. J. Jeffrey, Petite Côte.
Extra Separator—831—J. Telfer & Co., Chambly.

Poultry.

1	Section—1	Prize—	Dr. Genand, St. Jacques.
	2	"	Wm. Faris, Sorel.
2	Section—1	"	Alex. Ramsay, Montreal.
	2	"	James Logan, Montreal.
	3	"	Wm. Faris, Sorel.
3	Section—1	"	John Dodds, Montreal.
	2	"	James Logan, do
	3	"	do do
4	Section—1	"	Ls. Champeaux, Montreal.
	2	"	do do
5	Section—1	"	James Ferrier, Montreal.
	2	"	do do
	3	"	do do
6	Section—1	"	Ls. Champeaux, Montreal.
7	Section—1	"	Ls. Champeaux, Montreal.
8	Section—1	"	James Sommerville, Lachine.
9	Section—1	"	Ls. Champeaux, Montreal.
	2	"	do do
11	Section—1	"	Ls. Champeaux, Montreal.
17	Section—1	"	do do
18	Section—1	"	do do
20	Section—1	"	John Peacock, Montreal.
21	Section—1	"	do do
22	Section—1	"	do do
23	Section—1	"	do do
25	Section—1	"	do do
27	Section—1	"	do do
28	Section—1	"	do do
29	Section—1	"	do do
31	Section—1	"	do do

Recommended—Golden Bantans belonging to Mr. Ferrier, Montreal.—Two of young Black Spanish, Ls. Champeaux, Montreal.—A cage of Stuffed Birds, John Peacock, Montreal.

REPORT OF JUDGES.

CATTLE.—Judges; MM. W. Rhodes, E. W. Thompson, Wm. Muir, highly recommend as extra stock.

No. 129—Devon Bull—L. W. Decker, Roxton Falls.

No. 130—Bull—Mr. Kellean,

also the Ayrshire and Devon Calves, and the Ayrshire Calf of Mr. Laporte, M. P. P.

SHEEP.—Judges; MM. J. McConnell, D. Westover, L. Bean.

I have looked over the reference made to me of Mr. Dodd's protest dated the 18th instant, relating to the 3rd prize awarded to him for aged ewes in the Leicester class. His statement his quite correct, he entered 3 ewes and 3 shearlings and received a ticket for each,—but his servant made a mistake and put the pen of shearlings amongst the aged ewes, in which they were judged and competing with aged ewes took the 3rd prize. On the other hand, the aged ewes were put by Mr. Dodds servant, in the pens amongst the shearlings and thrown out by the judges as entered in the wrong class,—I have no doubt that the mistake occurred as stated

by Mr. Dodds through the time of his foreman being taken up in endeavouring to secure temporary accommodation for his pigs,—which had been regularly entered by him but unfortunately had not been noted on the books committed to my charge and consequently I had reserved no pen for them. I was most careful however to see that they were brought under the notice of the Judges.

R. N. WATTS.

SWINE.—Judges; H. Patton, C. Pennoyer, J. Clarke. (*No remarks.*)

HORSES.—Judges; MM. Bellhouse, W. Dampier, W. J. Anderson. (*No remarks.*)

DAIRY PRODUCE, SUGAR AND FIELD PRODUCTIONS.—Judges; MM. W. Davidson, F. E. Dampier, J. Coté. (*No remarks.*)

IMPLEMENTS.—Judges; MM. A. Burnham, J. Sommerville, W. Parkyn.

POULTRY.—Judges; MM. J. R. Ekhart—H. Bluche.

Agricultural Society No. 1,

OF THE

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

PREMIUM LIST FOR OCTOBER INSTANT.

CATTLE.

	£	s.	d.
Best Farm Stallion, having stood this summer, from 1st July to 1st September, whether belonging to a member or not	2	0	0
Second do do do	1	10	0
Best Brood Mare, having a Foal at her side	1	0	0
Second do, 15s—Third do, 10s	1	5	0
Best 2 year old Stallion, Best Filly, 15s each	1	10	0
Best yearling Colt, Horse and Filly, 10s each	1	0	0
Best Foal, Horse and Filly, 8s 9d each	0	17	0
Best Bull, 3 years old and over	1	10	0
Second do, 15s—Third do, 15s	1	10	0
Best 2 years old do	1	0	0
Second do, 15s—Third do, 10s	1	5	0
Best yearling do	0	15	0
Second do, 11s 3d—Third do, 7s 6d	0	18	9
Best Bull Calf	0	12	6
Second do, 8s 9d—Third do, 5s	0	13	9
But no animal in a class, having obtained 2 prizes to obtain a third.			
Best Cow, 4 years and over,	1	0	0
Second do, 15s—3rd 10s—5th 5s	1	10	0
Best do, under 4 years	1	0	0
Second do, 15s—3rd 10s—4th 5s	1	10	0
Best 2 to 3 year old Heifer	0	17	6
Second do, 12s 6d—Third, 7s 6d	1	0	0
Best yearling do	0	13	9

Second do, 10s—Third, 6s 3d	0 16 3
Best Calf, 10s—Second, 7s 6d—Third, 5s	1 2 6
Best Ram, 2 Shears and over, 17s 6d, 13s 9d, 8s 0d	2 0 0
Shearling, 12s 6d, 10s, 7s 6d	1 10 0
Best Ram Lamb, 10s—Second do, 7s 6p—Third, 5s	1 2 6
Best Ewe	0 12 6
Second do, 10s—Third, 7s 6d—Fourth, 5s	1 2 6
Best Ewe Lamb	0 10 0
Second do, 7s 6d—Third, 5s	0 12 6
Best Boar, a year and over, and kept a year	0 15 0
Second do, 10s—Third, 5s	0 15 0
Best Sow, having had a litter	0 15 0
Second do, 10s—Third, 5s	0 15 0
	<hr/>
	£37 2 6

DAIRY.

Best Tinned Butter, 28 lbs	0 15 0
Second do, 12s 6d—Third do, 10s	1 2 6
Fourth do, 7s 6d—Fifth do, 5s	0 12 6
Best Cheese, 28 lbs	0 15 0
Second do, 12s 6d—Third do, 10s	1 2 6
Fourth do, 7s 6d—Fifth do, 5s	0 12 6

Persons having more than one sample, to be ticketed under the same number, and to receive one prize only.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Best Ploughman	1 5 0
Second 20s—Third 15s	1 15 0

Other Ploughmen, 5s each, if good.

No drivers after the ridge is open except to oxen, if used.

IMPLEMENTS.

Any Implement or Machinery shown and deemed by the Judges worthy of a prize, to receive a premium not exceeding 10s and not less than 5s. 2 10 0

All must be new and superior of their kind.

Machinery according to kind and value from £2 10 to £6.

All imported Animals and Articles to be allowed to compete alike with the Cattle raised in the country. When there is no competition, no premiums shall be awarded unless recommended by the Judges. Any person designedly entering any Animal in a class to which it does not belong, shall forfeit all his prizes at the Show.

All entries to be made by ten o'clock on the day of the Show.

All Animals to come with ropes.

The Shows take place at New Richmond on the first Tuesday, at New Carlisle on the Friday, and at Port Daniel on the second Tuesday of October instant,—at the usual places in the two last, and at John Willet's, at New Richmond.

Twenty per cent, from any amount of prizes exceeding twenty shillings, will be deducted, and placed, in addition to the original subscription of the respective parties carrying off the prizes.

The original amount of subscription will in all cases be deducted from any prize taken, and all subscriptions are required to be paid on or before the Tenth August next, to entitle a member to exhibit at the Show.

By order,

W. MACDONALD,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Agricultural Society No. 1,

OF THE

County of Maskinongé.

The Committee of Directors of the said Society offers to award and to pay, at an Exhibition of Cattle, Vegetable and manufactured articles, to take place on

Tuesday, the 20th of October Instant

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

AT RIVIERE DU LOUP,

On the Farm of L. H. Gauvreau Esq.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUMS:

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best 3 year old Stallion and over	6 prizes 30 0	25 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	5 0
Best Brood Mare with this years Colt	} 10 prizes }	30 0	25 0	20 0	17 6	15 0
" Filly Canadian Breed, age 3 years		12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0
" " Foreign " or crossed	4 prizes		12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0
" " 2 years old	4 "		12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0
" " 1 year old	4 "		10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6
" 2 years old Colt	4 "		10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6
" 1 "	4 "		10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6
" 3 year old Bull	4 "		15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6
" 2 "	4 "		15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6
" 1 "	4 "		15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6
"Milch Cow	6 "	20 0	17 6	15 0	12 6	10 0
" 2 years old Heifer with calf or not	4 "		15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6
" 1 "	4 "		15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6
" yearly calf	4 "		12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0
" 1 year old Ram	6 "	15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0
" yearly Ram	4 "		12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0
" pair of Ewes 1 year old and over	6 "	15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0
" pair of yearly Ewes	4 "		12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0
" Bear	4 "		15 0	12 6	10 0	5 0
" Sow with 2 pigs of the last litter	5 "		15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6
" 25 lbs of Sugar	4 "		10 0	7 6	5 6	2 6
" 20 lbs of Tobacco	4 "		10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6
" 20 lbs of Canadian linen	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0
" 10 ells of light étoffe striped or checked	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0
" 10 ells White Flannel, pure wool	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0
" 10 ells of fulléd étoffe	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0

" Shawl of wool, made during the year	4	"			10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6
" 25 lbs of salt butter	} 12 prix	}	15 0	13 9	12 6	11 3	10 0	8 9
" 2 minots of cow Beets			6	"	7 6	6 3	5 0	3 9
" " " Carrots	6	"	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	3 9	2 6
" " " Turnips	6	"	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	3 9	2 6
" " " Patatoes	4	"			10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6
" " " Onions	4	"			10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6

The Committee of Directors of the said Society offers to award and to pay, at an Exhibition of Grains and Fat Meats, to be held on the

MARKET OF RIVIERE DU LOUP

on the 1st Tuesday of February next, at 10 O'Clock A. M., the following premiums :

		a. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best 2 minots of wheat	6 prizes	20 0	15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6	5 6
" " Canadian Oats	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	2 6
" " English Oats	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	2 6
" " Barley	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	2 6
" " Peas	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	2 6
" " Indian Corn	6 "	16 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	2 6
" " Buck wheat	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	2 6
" " Timothy seed	6 "	12 6	10 0	7 6	6 3	5 0	2 6
" Fat Bullock	6 "	25 0	20 0	17 6	15 0	12 6	10 0
" Fat Pork	6 "	20 0	20 0	57 6	15 0	12 6	10 0
" Fat mutton	6 "	20 0	17 6	15 0	12 6	10 0	7 6

Rules and Regulations.

No person shall be entitled to the above prizes unless they shall have paid at least fifty shillings to the funds of the Society, on or before the 15th of June past, and none shall obtain more than one prize in each class.

No animal or article exhibited at the said Shows shall obtain a prize if they have not been the property of the subscribers, offering the same for Exhibition, since the 1st of August last.

Prizes can be refused to all articles considered as not deserving of them. All disputes shall be settled by a majority of the Officers and Directors then present, and their decisions and those of the Judges shall be decisive and without appeal.

Owners shall be responsible for all accidents and damages caused by their cattle during the Exhibition.

Every article of Domestic Manufacture presented at the Exhibition must be the produce of the Subscriber's industry or must have been made either by himself or by some member of his family residing in his own house or by others in his employment.

All grains exhibited must have been grown by the Subscriber, in 1857.

No competitor allowed to remain with the Judges during their examination at said Exhibitions.

Every animal or article to be exhibited must be at the place of the Show before 10 o'clock A. M., on the day of the Exhibition, with a ticket, previously obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer attached thereto, in such a way as to be seen, said ticket referring to the book of entry which the Secretary shall keep to that effect.

The above mentioned premiums shall be paid immediately after the Exhibition.

L. H. GAUVREAU,

President.

G. E. MAYRAND,

Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THE

County of Montmagny.

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

N. NADEAU,

Sec.-Tres.

A. S. C. M.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2,

OF THE

County of Nicolet.

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

LOUIS ROUSSEAU,

Sec.-Tres.

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

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Vercheres.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

J. N. A. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Président,

A. S. C. V.

Septembre 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

CHARLES SYMMES,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. O.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1,

OF THE

County of Drummond.

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

R. WATTS,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. D.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Wolfe.

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

ALLAN LOTHROP,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. W.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Pontiac.

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

(By Order,)

G. M. JUDGSON,

Sec. Tres.

A. S. C. P.

Agricultural Exhibition.

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

By order,

J. B. E. DORION,

Secretary,

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

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Megantic.

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

JOHN HUTCHISON,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. M.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1,

OF THE

County of Vaudreuil.

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

(By order:)

R. B. MATHISON,

Secretary-Treasurer,

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

Septembre 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Soulanges.

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

G. H. DUMESNIL,

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

September 1857.

AGRIOLTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of St. Hyacinthe.

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

LOUIS PICARD,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. St. H.

September 1857.

The Town of Sherbrooke

AGRICULTURAL SHOW,

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

Amount of Prizes offered \$469.

CHARLES BROOKS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Yamaska.

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

For premiums and conditions see programmes and regulations.

ET. BOUCHER,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. Y.

September 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Montcalm.

THE Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held at the

VILLAGE OF STE-JULIENNE,

(Chef-lieu) in the County of Montcalm, on the property of J. E. Beaupré, Esq., on

Thursday, the 1st October 1857,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

J. HORAN,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. M.

October 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of St. Maurice.

THE Annual Exhibition of Cattle, Industrial Produce, &c., &c., will take place on

Wednesday, the 28th day of October,

AT THE

VILLAGE OF YAMACHICHE,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

October 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

County of Bellechasse.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the first Agricultural Exhibition of the County of Bellechasse, will take place on the Public Square of the

VILLAGE OF ST. MICHEL,

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

ON THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT ;
the second at St. Gervais,

ON THE 22nd OF DECEMBER,

also next.

P. FORGUES,

Secretary-Treasurer,

A. S. C. B.

October 1857.

Agricultural Society No 3

OF THE

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

The annual show of the Society formerly called by the above name, will be held at the mouth of

RIVER LA PESCHE

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF WAKEFIELD

On Thursday the 22nd day of October, 1857,

At 10 O'Clock A. M.

James MacLaren,

Sec. Tres. A. S. No. 8, C. O.

October, 1857.

To Seedsmen, Planters, &c.

Thorburns

PRELIMINARY WHOLESALE PRICED LIST OF
VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, DOUBLE
DAHLIAS, &c.,

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

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

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,
Seedsmen, &c.,
15, John Street,
New-York.

September 1857.—3f.

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

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

— ALSO:—

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

September 1857.

FARMERS!

PIERRE DUFRESNE,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT LOW PRICES, . . .

Wholesale and Retail,

NO. 123,

CORNER OF ST. GABRIEL AND
NOTRE-DAME STREETS,

Sign of the Little Red Boot.

September 1857.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Double
Dahlias, &c.

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

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

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

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS for early winter blooming,

SINGLE NARCISSUS,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE JONQUILLES,

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

CROWN IMPERIALS,

FRITILLARIAS,

GLADIOLUS,

IRIS,

IXIAS,

SILIES,

AREMS,

COLCHICUMS, with numerous other sorts of approved tested value.

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

HYACINTH GLASSES — FANCY CROCUS POTS &c.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,

Seedsmen &c.,

15, John Street,

New-York.

September 1857.—3f.