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AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER.

Official Dep't.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S., (Director of the Geological Survey), Chairman.

The Hon. L. V. Sicotte, M.P.P., St. Hyacinthe, (President L. C. Board of Agriculture).

Col. Thomson, Toronto, (President U. C. Board of Agriculture).

J. Beatty, Jr., Esq., M.D., Cobourg, (President U. C. Board of Arts and Manufactures).

J. C. Tache, Esq., M.D., Quebec.

B. Chamberlin, Esq., B.C.L., (Secretary L. C. Board of Arts, &c).

J. B. Hurlburt, Esq., LL.D., Hamilton.

Quebec, 15th November, 1861.

The Provincial Commissioners appointed to secure a representation of Canadian products in the International Exhibition, to be held in London in the summer of 1862, take the earliest opportunity to make known to the public that they have this day been informed that the sum of $6,000 has been placed at their disposal by the Provincial Government for that purpose. They are authorized, out of this sum, to pay the freight and charges on all articles approved by the Commissioners for transmission to London, but are not authorized to purchase any manufactured produce.

Parties desirous of exhibiting articles of Canadian produce, will please make application (post paid) to the Commissioners through me, on or before Wednesday the fourth day of December next.

Articles intended for exhibition must be prepared to be sent in, on or before the 15th day of February next, to places to be hereafter determined upon, of which public notice will be given.

The Commissioners venture to hope that the public spirit of manufacturers and other producers will induce their general co-operation in the endeavour of the Commission to procure a representation as complete as possible of the varied products of Canadian Resources and Industry in the forthcoming great Industrial Exhibition of all nations. Wherever it is deemed desirable and advantageous the Commissioners will gladly avail themselves of the assistance of Local Committees.

B. CHAMBERLIN, *Comr.*,
Secretary.

OUR PROGRESS.

That the science of Agriculture in Canada is yet in its primitive state, can scarcely be denied, but its progress during the last 10 or 15 years is too well marked to need any proof. In numerous instances the old system of sowing the same grain frequently in the same spot of ground, has yielded to the system of *rotation*; the old and obscure *apparatus* of a plough drawn frequently by 4 oxen and 2 horses, has been replaced by the English Iron Plough drawn but by two horses, and the sod is now turned with a deeper furrow and better adjusted, exposing the soil to the influence of the atmosphere, and thus preparing to receive the future seed.

A very large portion of Lower Canada possesses a soil of great fertility; a cen

tury has now passed away, and in some places, no artificial means of regeneration has been adopted, for it must be kept in mind that the same sort of grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, &c., sown for any number of years on the same spot, tends to impoverish and render infertile the ground; and it is only by the study of Agriculture, as a science, that we can hope to furnish to the exhausted soil the elements necessary for a future and abundant crop.

A sufficient number of animals are required to furnish manure, which is one of the sources from whence Agricultural Chemistry shows us that our success is drawn. A short visit in the neighbourhood of Montreal as an example will convince any one of the truth of the foregoing remarks, and in some particular instances, we may say that, in reference to local circumstances, the system of Agriculture there adopted approaches near perfection, both in the culture of the land and in the beauty and utility of the stock, both of horses, cattle and sheep, as suited to our climate and to our peculiar wants, and it may be asked to what may our progress be attributed?

1st. To good examples.

2nd. To the fostering law of government in the establishment of Agricultural Societies, Annual Exhibitions, Boards of Agriculture, and in the circulation of Agricultural Journals.

3rd. To the distributing prizes of merit through the various County Agricultural Societies to the *progressive* farmer, to the encouragement of the importation of Foreign stock, and the consequent improvement in the breed of our native cattle.

4th. To the aid and establishment of Agricultural Schools and Colleges where our youth destined *to follow the plough* may imbibe the early truths of Agricultural science, and form a firm basis as in other countries, upon which to build our real prosperity and the only riches a country can call its own.

We have, during the past two months, made a personal visit to several farms both in the neighbourhood of Montreal and also of Quebec, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the progress that is shown generally, and more particularly in these quarters. Our first visit was to the farm of Mr. Wm. Boa, of St. Laurent, where we were gratified with our reception. He is proprietor of 135 arpents in an excellent state of cultivation, and we shall proceed to give to our readers the manner he adopts in the rotation of crops.

1st year. Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, or Indian corn. 2nd year. Wheat or barley. 3rd year. Meadow. 4th and 5th years. Pasture. 6th year. Oats or pease.

With this system of rotation the same grain is not sown upon the same land for a period of six years. He is of opinion that this system is the best suited for his locality.

The horned cattle shows a predominance of the Ayrshire breed; the sheep are crossed with the Leicester and Cheviot breed; the swine with those of Berkshire. He has also a very fine breed of Canadian horses, and if one might judge from the general appearance of the harvest, we should say that the system he has adopted seems unsurpassed.

For a long time our French Canadian farmers have been too prone to follow in the beaten track of their fathers and grandfathers, without any emulation to improve, and without any signs of amelioration in their system of agriculture; but only in the width of one farm from Mr. Boa we have a decided contradiction to this assertion, in the person of Mr. I. B. Lecourt. It is true he has, for a few years, followed the same system as his neighbour, Mr. Boa, and the results are too apparent to be passed over without giving our meed of praise to Mr. Lecourt, who has followed so well the steps of his instructor, and we ought not to forget to mention the gratitude that Mr. Lecourt evinces towards his neighbour. This is one of those instances where a good example has done much, and it ought to convince the careless and thoughtless farmer that a better system is required to make the soil productive. We cannot too strongly impress upon all, the following maxims:—1st. Plants require different elements of nutrition. 2nd. That these elements must be in sufficient quantities to furnish to the plant the greatest amount of nutrition. 3rd. That the same plant sown upon the same spot *specially* produces an exhaustion of the elements necessary for the nutrition and vigorous growth of the plant. 4th. That the system of *rotation* of crops is one that is intended to hinder that exhaustion and impoverishment of the soil so necessary for the healthy development of the plant. These, combined with a knowledge of the composition of the different soils and the artificial means (by manure) of furnishing an abundance of

these elements, constitute the *science of agriculture*. We shall have occasion to again refer to this subject, but shall continue "*our Rambles*" in the next number.

OBITUARY.

We had scarcely closed the foregoing article, when sad tidings reached us, which induced us to take up our pen again, to write what in some sense may be regarded as an *addenda* to it. But it is with feelings of deep and sincere regret we proceed to execute it. Death under any of its varied forms, and under every circumstance, is both a solemn and a melancholy theme. But when the gloom of death, is saddened by the consideration that a life of more than ordinary usefulness, is prematurely brought to a close, by violent means, of a most painful and affecting character; the mind becomes doubly affected by the tidings and that such has been his case whose obituary we now attempt to chronicle in the columns of a journal, which we deem, more than any other, appropriate for that purpose, none who knew the man, will for a moment question. The death of JOHN DODS, Esq., will be heard with sorrow by every one who was favored by his acquaintance; and these were neither few, nor confined to the District or Province, in which he lived and died. It has been our privilege, that we have enjoyed his acquaintance during a quarter of a century, and we have had many opportunities of witnessing his amiable and impartial conduct in the management of the County Agricultural Society, of which he was President, during a considerable portion of that period. We feel constrained to say that if sound practical knowledge, consistency of character, devotedness to the *science* of Agriculture, practical illustration of the importance and profitableness of *high farming*, joined to unassuming liberality, suavity of manner, and, we might add extreme modesty, are attributes of a good President of an Agricultural Society, it is no wonder that Mr. Dods was so many times in succession re-elected by acclamation, to that honorable post. We have often silently contrasted in our own mind, the noble disinterestedness of the President, with the narrow-minded selfishness of some of the other wealthy members. Mr. Dods' ideas of honesty went very much further than the mere letter of the law; and he even seemed abashed, if detected, in doing a generous act. In furtherance of his eminently successful system of farming, Mr. Dods had been an importer of improved breeds of stock, farming implements, &c., long before the County Society entered upon this most beneficial undertaking, which also was commenced under his Presidency; and in this manner, certainly, if in no other, he merited the character of a public benefactor. A visit to Mr. Dods' farm, was indeed a treat, as affording a practical illustration of the value and importance a skilful arrangement of the farm buildings, improved stock, proper implements, rotation of crops, fallowing, subsoiling, laying out of fields, under draining, fencing, and, we may add, all that generally constitutes successful farming when carried out with skill, and adequate means.

The death of Mr. Dods which was caused by the injuries he received from one of his Bulls adds another to the many sad instances on record, of the treachery of this class of animals, which however long they may have acted peacefully, should never be trusted, as they are liable at any moment, to become infuriated; and have been known to retain their resentment for a very long period, waiting a favorable opportunity.

Such men as Mr. Dods not only raise the pursuit of Agriculture to a scale of the very highest respectability—they place this branch of enterprise among the sciences, by shewing that it offers a field in which the talent, and the education, may both profitably and honorably find ample exercise. In his premature death, this cause of Agriculture sustains a loss, which can be best repaired by many others who have known him, endeavouring to emulate the example he has set. His loss will not be confined to the cause of Agriculture alone—the fatherless and the widow may well drop a tear for their lost friend and benefactor. He did not wait till the importunate pleadings of distress assailed him at his own fire side. He more frequently sought it out, in order that by an unknown, and we might say invisible, hand, he might enjoy the luxury of relieving it. Many a time his cart passed near the abode of distress, that it might drop a portion of its substantial comforts to the needy, and we have means of knowing, that these did not always consist of the products of the farm alone, but as the case frequently required, —delicacies not produced in our clime—

irrespective of sect or party, distress in his estimation constituted the claim.

Mr. Dods is a public loss. But we find real consolation in the conviction that our loss is his gain. Active and enterprising as he was, and having many claims upon his time and care, besides the management of his extensive farm, we are able to state *from knowledge*, that he was not unmindful of the life beyond the grave, and of the account there to be given of the talents intrusted to our care.

The cold earth has now received him back to its kindred dust:—that earth which he might be said to have moulded according to his will, and almost made subserve his pleasure. It now his mortal remains, inert, unconscious, and powerless; but the collection of his virtues holds, and his energy in the cause of Agriculture, will be cherished by many, and the Agricultural Society will long continue to associate with many of their most valuable improvements, the name of their late President, JOHN DODS.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

In our last issue, we intimated our intention to return to this subject at an early day, and we feel persuaded that its vast importance will be a sufficient apology for our doing so, were any apology called for. Underdraining has been deservedly extolled; but in our opinion, founded upon some little practical experience, a considerable share of the merit is due, in effect, to the breaking up of the soil, to a depth much below that reached by means of ordinary ploughing, in order to lay the tiles. In the Districts of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Iberville and Beauharnois, there are vast tracts of land so nearly level that underdraining would be both difficult and expensive. A considerable portion of these lands are stiff subsoil tenacious clays, and it is here that the plough would bring about the happiest results. Here we shall state a little of what has passed under our own observation, in illustration of the practice for which we are contending. Some seventeen years ago, an acquaintance of ours purchased one of these worn out farms. Over hundreds of yards there was scarcely a fall of a few inches. The stiff, white clay soil, was almost barren with herbage, except the thistle deserves that character. A few acres of wheat and oats had been sowed among lumps so hard and dry, as to set the very best harrows completely at defiance. Along the centre of narrow crooked ridges in another field, we could perceive a handful of peas here and there, but in no instance could there be gathered five bushels to the acre; while the poor lank cattle in the pasture, seemed to be licking bare little spots, where the thistle had either been starved out, or was unable to take root.

Our friend brought on both improved implements and stock, and set to work in the Fall to prepare for the ensuing Spring. The wheat stubble was ploughed by a powerful span of horses and a good iron plough, to a depth that had never been reached before by three inches at least. Tough, yellow subsoil was thrown to the surface, having something the appearance of soap,—its sharp and well defined angle scarcely shewing a break, and the whole work was smooth and polished. The neighbours pronounced the field spoiled for years to come. But they were still more incredulous when our friend declared his purpose to sow the same piece in wheat, without any manuring.

Well, Spring came; the frost had done its part; the field was sowed with one bushel of wheat to the arpent; there was comparatively little trouble in harrowing; the fall came in due time, and our friend was rewarded with eighteen bushels for every bushel of seed. Next year the field was seeded down with oats, having about six barique of lime to the acre. For several years that field continued to give good average crops of timothy, the seed from which was awarded the first premium at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, and, to this day, that field shows the value of that one deep ploughing.

Now, if a few of our farmers, who have heavy unproductive clay farms would try this experiment, even upon a small scale at first, say one acre, we feel persuaded that they will not only be well rewarded for their pains, but also that they will bear out much more than we have said upon the subject. Do not go to the expense of procuring a subsoil plough at first, but take a little time with a good strong team; take a narrower and a deeper slice, turning up to the action of the weather three inches of the hitherto undisturbed subsoil. The expense of trying a quarter of an acre cannot be much. The quantity of land kept under crop is of far less importance than the quality of the work that is done. Indeed we feel persuaded that nine-tenths of our far-

mers keep far too much of their land under tillage, and sure we are if they would keep but one half of the quantity, and bestow upon it double tillage, their profits at the year's end would show much better.

IMPORTED STOCK.

In noticing in our first number the Jacques Cartier Agricultural Show, we made particular reference to Mr. Thomas Dawes' imported boar, shown on the ground, but not entered for competition. We have since obtained the pedigree both of the boar and the sow, and now insert it for the information of our readers. The boar pig was farrowed 15th January, 1861; sire, "Voltigeur;" dam, "Perfection," 2nd. The sow, farrowed 8th June, 1860; sire, "Cato;" dam, "Polyanthus," now in young, was served by "Voltigeur," 29th June, 1861. The animals were purchased through the medium of John Bell, Esq., of 22 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, and arrived here in August last, per steamship *North American*. The sow had nine young pigs the last litter, and reared them all. They were sold at eight weeks old for £4 10s. sterling, each. And the purchaser writes to Mr. Dawes, "the cross that she has now, you may rely upon having a fine belly of pigs." Another sow, also imported by Mr. Dawes, had her pigs sold at five guineas each, when six weeks old. Respecting the anticipated farrowing of the sows, Mr. Bell writes; "it will be necessary for a man to be with them during the time, and attend to them until after they have partly got clear of the farrowing pains, as the best and kindest of sows are sometimes very peevish and restless while pigging." Mr. Dawes deserves very great credit for thus adding to our fine breeds of stock, and setting an example to other, perhaps more wealthy, but certainly less energetic farmers, to follow.

Since the publication of our last No., we have heard some little difference of opinion respecting the claims of certain parties connected with the Agricultural Societies, as to the origin of the importation of improved breeds of stock into the country. Now it is but fair to give honour to those to whom it is due, and we have accordingly taken some little pains to make inquiry into the matter. Thus we find that, for very many years, superior stock have been occasionally imported into the country by private enterprise, and much was done in the right direction by this means. The great expense of importing animals, placed such an undertaking far beyond the means of most of those engaged in agricultural operations, and at the same time gave the few who could afford it, such a decided advantage at the annual exhibitions, over the other competitors, that, in effect, it tended to discourage the large majority of our farmers from entering into the Society. And it was only by allowing two separate classes of premiums for all other kinds of stock, except horses, that a few of the French Canadians were induced to continue members. Feuds and heart-burnings were consequently frequent at the Society's meetings, as to the justice or wisdom of giving premiums to things of acknowledged inferiority. And although the remedy for all this was sufficiently obvious, it was found difficult to apply it; so much so, indeed, that when the measure was proposed at a meeting of the directors, its best friends took alarm, believing the matter premature, and therefore at the time impossible. The directors of the Society consisted of four French Canadians and three British. It was proposed to devote one hundred pounds stg., of the funds of the Society, to import one or more bulls of superior breed for the general use of the Society. It was feared that the French members who had the majority, would vote the thing down, and so put an end to it for many years to come. The result, however, proved very different. Mr. J. Deschamps, who had been a very energetic director for many years, not only seconded the motion, but spoke to it with effect and intelligence, and we are assured, that it is to this timely and important service on the part of Mr. Deschamp, we are indebted for the first importation of improved stock by any Society in Lower, and we believe we might also add in Upper Canada. The result of this public spirited move is now happily its best commendation. But it was so unpopular at the time that three of the directors threatened to withdraw from the Society. The present active and deservedly popular Secretary-Treasurer of the Society being then in the same office, lost no time in sending forward; and Mr. Morris of Ste. Thérèse being then in Europe, kindly undertook to make the selections and ship the stock, and we are assured that his valuable services gave the very highest satisfaction. Since that time, other Societies throughout the Pro-

vince have followed the example of the Montreal Society, and others have purchased from them. Thus, in a few years, the principle of importing improved stock has been fully recognized and appreciated; and our exhibitions every year give further evidence of the wisdom and benefit it has conferred upon all classes. It is due to another of the directors of the same Society, that we should say a word upon the vast improvement of pigs by the very same means. To the untiring advocacy of Mr. W. Boa of St. Laurent, at the Society's meetings, we are indebted for successfully introducing this valuable improvement, which was carried into effect, we believe, at the same time with the other.

The value of these measures mainly consists in the fact, that animals imported and owned by the Society, are accessible to all classes of the community, who are thereby induced to join the Societies, and take an active interest in working them.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO HARNESS YOUR HORSES?

We doubt not many of our readers will think the foregoing a very silly question, hardly advanced enough for the juvenile class who have after all no better evidence to sustain their confidence than *chance* or habit. We do not deny that chance may have brought many very near the mark; but very near it is not the thing. And we think moreover, that an intelligent young farmer who carries off the first premium at the county ploughing match should, by his skill in yoking, as well as in laying the sod, extort no more labor from his horses, which cannot appreciate his triumph, than is actually necessary. Although every farmer may not understand the *science* of yoking, yet we are sure that every farmer will readily admit that it will make considerable difference to his team whether they have been drawing twenty or thirty pounds more or less every time they are put in harness, and yet the cause of such a difference, or even more, would escape detection, we have no doubt, by nineteen-twentieths of those whose daily employment is with the horse.

We have been led to make these remarks, and to offer a few practical hints by way of remedy, in consequence of observing, as frequently as we are privileged to indulge in the luxury of a cab, what a vast amount of extra labor the poor dumb brute is compelled to perform on account of the ignorance of his master. We believe there is scarcely an exception among our city cabmen; they all harness their horse with the shafts nearly on a level with his back. The back band and belly strap are drawn so tight that very little play room is left, but that little proves that the horse is doing far more then is required to perform his work. By a strange perversion of judgment the load is made to press upward against the horse's belly, the effect of which is to lift the horse off his feet. But if the driver would try the following simple experiment, we are persuaded that, unless he is more stolid than the beast he drives, he will never yoke his horse in the same way again. Let the horse be loaded as much as he can draw, either up hill or on a level, having the pressure upwards against his belly, and when he can draw no more in this way, take three hundred weight more and place it so as to throw two hundred weight upon his back and it will be found that he can proceed with ease.

Having given so much to Mr. Cabby, we shall now say a few works to our own folk upon the same subject. True, our friends will exclaim, this is nothing to us; in ploughing the horse cannot be made to carry a part of the burden on his back. And yet it strikes us that we have seen horses yoked to the plough in such a way as to throw a considerable weight on the back: this was done by shortening the backband so as to raise the traces *above a straight line*. Thus a l ad was thrown on the back without any advantage whatever, but as we shall see presently, more probably with a decided loss.

The angle of traction, however well understood in mechanics, is but little known among farmers, not because it is unimportant however, as we shall now proceed to demonstrate. And here we shall drop technical and geometrical terms to bring ourselves to the understanding of all our readers. By the angle of traction we mean to say a horse's trace six feet long, one end a foot from the ground and the other three feet. Such a trace does not lie parallel, i.e. level with the ground, but rises from it two feet in six. This forms a certain angle with the ground. But the question is, are all angles equally good, or is the one now mentioned the best. This question we shall for the present leave to the farmer and will only throw out a hint to assist him in finding a practical solution.

Now let our friend take a weight, it matters not what, and having secured it to a small rope attached to a spring steel-yard, let the rope be the length of his horse-trace; let him first draw it with the rope on a level with the ground, and mark the draught, then let him keep raising the end attached, till he finds at last that he has reached that point where the draught indicated by the steel-yard is least, and then he will not only have discovered the true angle of traction, but he will thereafter yoke his horses so as to do the greatest amount of work with the least amount of labor.

CANADIAN FLAX.

We cannot praise too highly the untiring efforts of John A. Donaldson, Esq., our worthy Government Emigration Agent, to forward in this country the cultivation of flax. Our farmers will understand at once how much they are indebted to Mr. Donaldson by the following correspondence:

To the Editor of the Lower Canada Agriculturist.

Dear Sir,—Through the medium of your widely circulated Journal, I beg to offer a few hints to the farmers generally, on the growth and cultivation of flax, believing as I do it is of the utmost importance they should turn their attention more in that direction.

You may not be aware, sir, that the farmers of Upper Canada are turning their attention in a great measure to the culture of this plant, and that in the neighbourhood of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, on the banks of the Canastoga River, where machinery has been erected for the purpose of scutching and otherwise preparing flax for market, upwards of sixteen hundred acres have been grown this season.

In the Township of Esquesing too, you will find in another locality, where mills of a similar kind have also been erected, the farmers in this locality have cultivated some two or three hundred acres, and in the neighbourhood of Galt, Baden, and other places in Western Canada, several hundred acres in all, amounting to some 2000 acres, proving at once the soil and climate are both well adapted for its growth.

Many are of the opinion it is a troublesome and expensive crop to raise, and that it is more expensive than wheat or other grain to harvest, this is not the case when you take into account, two years you require to prepare your land for fall wheat, then the sowing, cutting, hauling, thrashing, and marketing will amount to quite as much if not more than flax, being a spring crop not liable to the ravages of the weevil, fly, or rust, common to wheat. After pulling, which will cost you $2½ an acre more than wheat, you then stook up the straw with the seed on, which you will haul when sufficiently dry to the mill, where you can at this moment receive at the rate of from $12 to $14 per ton, and the common average in this way per acre, will be from three to four tons to the acre. The seed alone is worth from 6s. to 7s. 6d. cy., per bushel, according to quality, and the average number of bushels to the acre, from 18 to 24, of 56 lbs. to the bushel. You require to sow about the middle of April, according as the season will permit. It generally comes in before you require to go into your wheat harvest. Of scutched flax you will obtain about 6 cwt. to an acre, which is worth in addition to the seed, from £40 to £50 per ton. You have also the great advantage of adding another crop in rotation. The want of machinery has heretofore been a great drawback; this will be entirely overcome in a short time, as the Government have very liberally ordered a number of mills to scutch and prepare the flax for market. It will also be in the power of parties to have other machines of a similar kind, manufactured in the country when the samples arrive to which I allude. The great variety in quality and prices of flax in Europe, varying as it does from $300 to as high as nine hundred dollars per ton, is a great inducement to Canadian farmers to make themselves acquainted with this process in order that they may obtain the high prices. Flax to arrive at such a stage, should never be allowed to ripen, but pulled between the time the bell or blossom leaves the plant and before the bulb is fully formed, then steeped some 10 or 12 days, then spread upon the grass about 4 days, when it is ready for the scutching mill, and by this means will produce the finest and most valuable fibre. You shall hear from me again, as I fear I have already taken up too much of your valuable time.

Your obdt. servant,

John A. Donaldson,
Canadian Gov. Emigration Agent.

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1861.

In the Dundee *Advertiser* of September the 26th we find the following report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of that town:—

"O. G. Miller submitted to the meeting samples of flax grown in Canada, said that it was always interesting to the chamber, and valuable in the linen trade, to hear something of the progress of flax growing in countries other than those from which we have hitherto been accustomed to get flax. The flax of which this was a sample was grown and prepared near Toronto, by the Messrs. Blaikie and Alexander, and was extremely well suited for the trade of this district. The price of the flax laid down here was pretty high; but there was a good yield of lint in it, and both the lint and the tow possessed remarkably fine spinning quality. The price of the flax laid down here was £60 to £62 per ton, and the yield of the lint per cwt. was 71.25 dressed for 80 lealine dry spun; the tow, overhead, being well adapted for 18 lea dry tow yarn, and, with this result, it would be seen that there was a fair spinning profit. The flax was not quite so well cleaned as it might be, and the lengths were

rather unequal in the strick. It was of a fine yellow color, however, and if the growers would only pay somewhat more attention to the points of cleaning and equality of length, he (Mr. Miller) had no doubt but that their flax would find a ready and highly remunerative market, not only here, but also in Leeds and Belfast. From the experiment he had made of this flax he considered that the growers of it deserved every encouragement at the hands of all engaged in the linen trade of this country.

"Mr. W. W. Renny mentioned in connection with this subject, that the farmers in Canada were quite pleased when they got £2 10s. or £3 per ton for the straw produced. When flax was formerly grown in Fifeshire and in Ireland the price generally paid for straw was £4 per ton; so that here was an element of the Canadian farmers being able to produce the article cheaper than had been done in this country. If they continue to produce material of such good quality as that now before the meeting, they need have no fear of having a good price for it.

"The Secretary (Mr. R. Sturrock) mentioned that the gentleman who had brought the samples—Mr. Alexander, and who belonged to Montrose—had stated that in Canada a large scutching mill had been erected, and that the processes were nearly all carried on by machinery, so that they had not to trust to the farmers alone for the work.

"The Chairman said it seemed to be the general feeling of the meeting that these samples were very satisfactory, and he trusted the trade would go steadily on by large quantities being received from that country. The prospect of trade with France, Belgium, and the Zollverein, would go far to make them more independent of America—a result which he thought would be a very great gain to this community."

THE POTATO DISEASE AND ITS REMEDIES.

To the Editor of "The London Review."

Sir,—I was deeply interested in the article in your last *Review* on the potato disease. I send a few observations which, if you think it worth while, you may submit to the writer of that article.

I find in p. 636 of "The Panorama of Science and Art," (published many years ago, but without a date), the following remark:—"Potatoes are *often* extensively injured by the curl, a disease in which their leaves shrivel up, and the cause of which, unless a general effect of the weak state of the plant, is not yet discovered. The best modes of guarding against it consist in using seed from distant districts, and in promoting the health of the root by careful culture." The above description of the "curl" corresponds with what I was told by an old man, 84 years of age, who died about five years ago; he told me that when he was a boy *all* the potatoes in this part of the country had their leaves curled up, and the tubers were not larger than nuts, so that a disease among potatoes is no new thing.

I observed, in the year 1847, a kind of blight which appeared to have struck my orchard trees, in a current of about 4 to 6 feet broad; in the same direction, by following the supposed current, I found the gooseberry and currant bushes similarly affected. Still following the direction of the said current, I found the potato haulm similarly affected. The potatoes very soon became diseased, so far as the supposed current of blight had passed. This was after a series of thunder-storms. I have ever since noticed that the disease becomes apparent, at least, after a succession of thunder-storms.

I also noticed that in the immediate vicinity of a tall weed, or an asparagus plant, the potatoes escaped. The questions suggested by the above facts were these:—Is the disease *caused* by the electrical state of the atmosphere or of the soil? If electricity be not the *cause* of the disease, may it not aid in the *development* of such disease? May not the present type of disease have succeeded to the curl, just as, among human beings, an epidemic sometimes assumes the shape of cholera, and at other times of typhus or diphtheria?

We have a moss in this neighbourhood containing a great deal of turpentine, from buried pine wood. Potatoes set in reclaimed parts of this moss *escape the disease*. They are, however, unfit for food, on account of a disagreeable taste, but are used for sets, and the potatoes from these sets escape the disease better than those from other sets, and have no unpleasant taste when planted in the usual manner and in common soil.

A. B.

Whitchurch, Shropshire, Aug. 30, 1861.

Sir,—Allow me to protest against the doctrine which appears in your columns so learnedly detailed, that the malady known as potato disease is innate in that plant from any course of culture. That it is brought about by some atmospheric influence is manifest from its recurrence at the same season, though, perhaps, a little earlier each year; and that, in the two or three first years, when the devastation was most marked, it swept over the land in about seventy hours. The potato, no doubt, is more readily influenced by whatever the state of the atmosphere is, and the effects are of most consequence; but any observer may see that vegetation then is more or less checked. During the last week of July, for some years, I have noticed the weakening of the terminal shoots of many trees—they become quite "limp," and, in many cases, turn yellow—the common lime the very first; when I see that, I then examine my potatoes. One by one I see plants affected, no matter in what vigor of growth. I make the tour of my garden, and find horse-radish, peas, beets, roses, honeysuckle, and many more, all spotted in the manner represented, as on the potato-leaf, in your paper of the 24th ult.

Nor are these evidences of a peculiar atmospheric state confined to cultivated plants only; there is not a hedge bank which does not show herbs similarly affected. The cabbage tribe appears to me utterly insensible to it. The crop of potatoes in the ground now is the best which this district has seen for twenty years;

one-half may be pigs' food without the loss being felt. A SEXAGENARIAN.

Co. Armagh, Ireland, Sept. 2, 1861.

P.S.—I take the liberty of sending you some leaves to judge for yourself.

SIR,—It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know that during my residence in Austria, some years back, I only, of all my neighbourhood, succeeded in raising healthy crops of potatoes, by adopting a plan similar to that suggested in your article of the 24th inst. I merely made a circuit of about fifteen miles round my father's farm, buying half a sack here and a sack there of picked seeds, these I planted in hitherto uncultivated grass land, mixing charcoal with the manure.

The crops raised were perfect, and remained so for several seasons, without change of seed.

Your obedient servant, W. O. B.

Bilton, 30th Aug., 1861.

CHANGE OF SEED.

Some have recommended the sowing of seed obtained from a cold and humid district, in preference to grain from a warm and dry locality. They assert that the advantages which result from such a change of seed are numerous, the chief being that the crop grows and ripens more slowly, and, as a consequence, the plants are more thoroughly matured, yielding a larger produce of grain, and this of better quality. The recommendation should only be acted upon by the occupiers of lands situated in districts where the climate is warmer and drier than those districts where the plants grow in perfection. The recommendation is of limited application in the United Kingdom, and is only suitable for the occupiers of chalky or sandy soils, situated in climatically arid districts. The opposite rule is a safer one to act upon, particularly in the cultivation of wheat. Confining the consideration of the question of the selection of seed to the growing of wheat, it may be held that the seed should be obtained from a district well adapted for the production of the variety to be grown, that the grain should be plump and otherwise perfect in form and colour, sufficiently dry to admit of quick germination, and the produce of land which is of a different geological formation from that on which it is to be grown. Some farmers confine their selections of seeds to their own farms, sowing the grain, the produce of the lighter soils, on the heavier lands, and the wheat grown on the clay soils on the more friable soils. A few attach more importance to the selection of seed, the produce of either autumn or spring-sown, than to the character of the soil on which it has been produced, believing that the influence of cultivation is to change in part the habit of the variety rendering it later or earlier as the case may be. So strongly is this opinion held by some farmers that they always prefer the produce of spring-sown to that of autumn-sown wheat, from the belief that the crop raised from such seed will ripen several days earlier, and thus diminish the risk of harvesting. That cultivation changes, within certain limits, the period of time required to mature the plants, admits of little doubt; but it may be questioned if the change is so rapid as it is to be inferred from the practice of some eminent cultivators. What is of greater importance to secure early maturity is to select the best grain, newly separated from the straw, and to so deposit the seed that the plants may braird regularly and quickly. The period the grains have been separated from the straw exercises a considerable influence upon the germination and brairding of the crop. When wheat of a previous season is selected for sowing, it is very important that the grain should have been recently thrashed, otherwise a portion will not germinate, while the period which will elapse between the time of sowing and brairding will be so considerable as to retard the after maturing of the crop. These objections may be in part obviated by thicker seeding and earlier sowing; but the cultivator of wheat should study to produce the largest produce of good grain from the minimum quantity of seed sown during that period of the year which experience has shown is the most suitable for the district, soil, and variety of wheat to be grown.

In selecting seed, other considerations should be taken into account. Not the least important is to select grain which is the produce of land in a high manurial condition. The influence of this condition is more apparent when the seed is sown on lands in a low manurial state, and the season is adverse to the perfecting of the wheat plant; still when all the conditions are favourable the influence can be frequently traced. Thus, seed should be selected from the growth of a district distinguished for high cultivation, and from a farm which has been liberally manured for a series of years. Grain, the produce of such land, is seldom so plump or so fine in colour as grain the produce of soils in a low manurial state; consequently, the appearance of the grain should not wholly determine selection, although it is always advisable to procure wheat of a good sample, thoroughly free of shrivelled and diseased grains.

The demand for, and consequent scarcity of the best samples of wheat in the stock markets during the next ten weeks should induce intending purchasers of seed to make arrangements with either growers, seed merchants, or corn agents to have seed of the kinds they intend to cultivate and within the period they purpose to sow wheat, of the best qualities.

ELEVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

At a recent agricultural dinner in Ludlow, two speeches were made, one on the changes that have taken place, and on the changes that may or should take place in the condition of labourers. Sir Baldwin Leighton said a great deal of improvement was yet needed, it is true, but a great deal has been effected:—

"If they referred to the time of their forefathers, and to what had been written in reference to the classes of agriculture at that time, they would see that a great improvement had been made. Let them take, for instance, the squirearchy of the country; they were now a superior class to what they were in former

times and did not get drunk quite so often. (Laughter.) They now looked more after their property, and though, perhaps, they were not more intimate with their tenants, yet they took more pride and pleasure in having their farms and farm-buildings kept in good order. If they looked to the cultivators of the soil they would, he believed, find a much greater improvement. The great grandfathers of the generation he saw around him held a different position in society from their great grandsons. This class now lived in much better style than their ancestors did, and houses which the latter were content to live in would not now be accepted. This change naturally made landlords more anxious that their farms and farm-buildings should be kept in good condition; for while it was desirable that a good tenant should find a good landlord, it was equally desirable for a landlord to find a good tenant. (Hear, hear.) During his own time—say the last twenty years—the labouring class had become more respectable, better educated, better conducted, much better lodged, and relying much less on the poor-rate than they used to do. He thought it most desirable that the farmers should look to the education of the labouring class, because machinery was now being generally introduced into agricultural works, and the farmer well knew that it was the acute labourer he must select to manage his machinery. The dull heavy clodhopper might drive horses, but not manage the machinery; for that purpose the labourer must be quick-witted. The hon. Baronet concluded by enforcing the principle of unity of action between these classes as the means to insure progress and the prosperity of agriculture." (Cheers.)

The other speech was made by Sir Charles Broughton, who set forth his views upon cottage accommodation, with a preface in which he said he feared they did not coincide with those generally entertained by the farmers:—"I will out, then, at once with the bone of contention which I imagine will exist between us, and say that I think that the whole of the cottages on the estate ought to be in the landlord's own hands. I would have him, on his part, provide amply for the wants of his estate in this respect (say one cottage for fifty acres); these, as I said, to be in the landlord's own hands, and let solely to agricultural labourers of good character. (Cheers). I would have them let at one rent if the occupiers worked off the estate (say a rent which would pay five per cent. on the outlay), and at another and at a reduced rent (probably half of the amount) if they worked on the estate, but with full liberty in either case to choose their own master. It strikes me that some such arrangement as this would amply protect everybody; it would protect the tenant, inasmuch as it would give him a constant supply of labour close at hand to choose from—labour whose interest it would be to employ itself for him in preference to other people; it would protect the workmen from the caprice of possibly an unjust master; and, lastly, it would protect the landlord, whose property is often most grievously injured under the present plan, and without the possibility of his being able to fix the damage on the right individual. There is nothing in this arrangement I have suggested to prevent a farmer making any written agreement with a workman for any number of days', weeks', or months' service *that they might* mutually agree upon; and I would here point out to the farmers a mistake they, as it seems to me, often make—that is in following the prevailing practice of this country in having a verbal instead of a written agreement with their men. (Hear, hear.) If they would follow the latter plan, all that litigation and expense to both parties with which we are all so familiar at petty sessions would be avoided, and the time of the magistrates would not be wasted in deciding the most difficult questions that come before them—not difficult on account of the slightest obscurity of the law on this point, but solely difficult from the very conflicting nature of the evidence from which they have to get the true facts of the case. (Cheers.)

BEST WAY OF SELLING PORK.

"After hogs are butchered, is it best to sell them as they are, or pack them?" Hiram Olmstead of Walton, Delaware Co., in on Essay on "Practical Farming as connected with the Butter Dairy," asks and answers this question as follows:

"Assuming that pork is worth $7 per hundred, in hog, and $19 per barrel—hams will bring 12½ cents, shoulders 10 cents, and lard 12½ cents. Every ten pounds of pork packed, will weigh out eleven after it is salted. Hams and shoulders will fall short after they are smoked, about one-eighth. Cut up the hog in the following manner:—Split the hog through the back-bone, take out the lard, cut off the head, cut out the hams and shoulders, and cut the side met into strips, the way the ribs run through the back-bone. One hundred and eighty-five pounds of side meat will make a barrel of mess pork, and will weigh out after it is salted over 200 pounds. Dissolve saltpetre and bathe the hams and shoulders, and rub on all the fine salt that will stick to them, and keep them covered with salt two weeks. If large the will want to lay three weeks. Wash off the salt, and smoke. The coarse meat will be the legs, head, and rib on the inside of the shoulder. At the prices named we will see what four hogs, weighing fifteen hundred, will come to:

	lbs. at $p. brl.	$
5 brls. pork, 185 lbs. each,	925	19.00.. 95.00
100 lbs. lard, less 5 lbs.....	95	00.12½. 11.87
200 do. ham, less ½ lb.....	175	00.12½. 21.88
144 do. shoulders, less ¼...	126	00.10.. 12.60
131 do. coarse meat, at 2½.....		3.27
		$144.62
Less 5 packing barrels, at $1.12,..		$5.62
Less 4 bushels salt and saltpetre,.		3.50
		9.12
Value of 1500 lbs pork packed.....		$135.50
Value of 1500 sold, at $7		105.00
Profit for packing.....		$30.50

The value of the pork at these prices is nine cents per pound, after it is packed."

CLEARING LAND.

The term clearing, in a new country, is applied to the cutting down and burning or removing of all the timber and brush-wood from the lot. This is simple, though hard work. The trees are felled, if possible, in June, when in full leaf, and the ground may be burned over in season to sow in a crop of winter rye upon the surface. This is the case in remote sections where the timber has so little value as not to pay for removal, and where it is usually burned on the ground. But in other locations, the wood may be cut and removed in winter, and the work of clearing continued the following summer. Sometimes on ac-

Stump Extractor, Halls Patent, Pontiac, Michigan.

count of its situation, the cleared land must be devoted to pasturage. In these cases grass seed is sown along with the rye, and cattle turned upon it the following season. But generally the sides of steep hills, or land so rough that it cannot be cleared and prepared for cultivation except at great expense, should be kept for woodland.

The next step in preparing wild lands for farming, is to remove the stumps and stones. Several simple machines have been constructed to do this, by which a powerful leverage or purchase is gained, so as to

Fig. 2.

raise a stump or stone of several tons weight from its bed. A convenient and cheap form of stump puller is Hall's patent shown in figure 1.

It often happens that the surface is completely matted with roots of bushes, and so hard as to be impenetrable to the plough in pasture or waste lands which it is designed to clear up. In such cases a stout grapple represented in figure 2 is found extremely useful in removing the surface which may be burned previous to ploughing.

ROUGH NOTES ON MILKING.

The first process in the operation of milking is to "fondle" with the cow—make her acquaintance—and thus give her to understand that the *man*, or "*maid* with the milking pail," approaches her with friendly intentions in order to relieve her of the usual amount of lacteal secretion. It will never do to approach the animal with combative feelings and intentions; should the milker *swear, scold, or kick*, and otherwise abuse the cow, she may probably prove as refractory as a mule, and may give the uncouth and unfeeling milker the benefit of her heels—a very pertinent reward, to which he, the uncouth milker, is justly entitled.

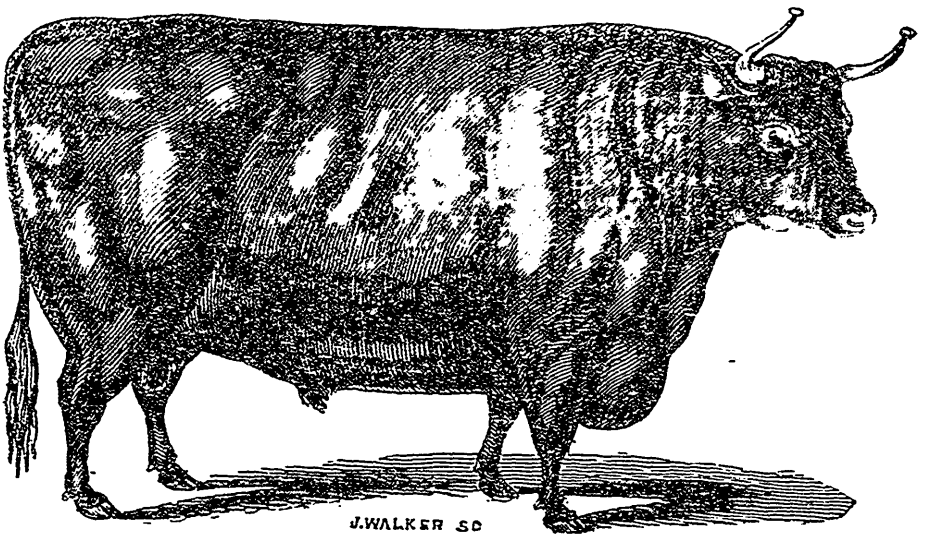
Before commencing to milk, a cow should be fed, or have some kind of fodder offered her, in view of diverting her attention from the otherwise painful operation of milking; by this means the milk is not "held up," as the saying is, but is yielded freely.

The milker should be in close contact with the cow's body, for in this position, if she attempts to kick him, he gets nothing more than a "push," whereas if he sits off at a distance the cow has an opportunity to inflict a severe blow whenever she feels disposed to do so.

Before commencing to milk a cow, the teats should be washed with water, warm or cold, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, the object of which is to remove filth which might otherwise fall into the milk-pail, to the disgust of persons who love pure milk, and hate uncleanliness.

Milkers of cows should understand that the udder and teats are highly organized, and consequently very sensitive, and these facts should be taken into consideration by amateur milkers, especially when their first essay is made on a young animal after the advent of her first impregnation; at this period the hard tugging and squeezing which many poor "dumb brutes" have to submit to, in consequence of the application of hard-fisted and callous fingers, is a barbarity of the very worst kind, for it often converts a docile creature into a state of viciousness, from which condition she may not easily be weaned.—*Exchange.*

THE QUEEN'S DAIRY.—A new dairy has been constructed at Frogmore, near the Lodge, for her Majesty and the Prince Consort. It stands upon the site of an old cottage, and contiguous to the Royal Aviary and Model Farm. The dimensions within the walls are 37 feet 7 inches long, 23 feet wide, by about 23 feet high to the flat of the ceiling. The walls to the spring of the sloping part, are 15 feet high. The length is divided into four bays, and the breath into three bays, by six columns of an octagonal form, made of timber—as is all the frame-work—neatly coloured, decorated and enamelled. The capitals of the columns are carved and enriched with colour. The walls are surrounded with white marble tables, supported on marble shafts, inlaid with English and Belgian marble. Beneath these are reservoirs of a bluish encaustic tile; these reservoirs are to contain a flowing stream of cold water. The walls are lined with tiles of delicate tint and pattern, surrounded with green border. The ceiling above the cornice is painted with a delicately pencilled pattern, enamelled to correspond with the frame-work. There are two fountains, one at each end of the room, in majolica ware, of similar design, composed of a large shell, supported by a heron and bulrushes. In this shell rises a triton, supporting another but smaller shell, from which issues the jet of water.—*Court Journal.*



1st Prize Devon Bull.

BREEDS OF STOCK.

The stock of the farm consists of horned cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry.

Horned cattle are kept chiefly for their milk, their labor, and for the production of beef. They also consume and thus make useful many products of the farm which would otherwise be lost, and furnish manure for the enrichment of the soil.

They are divided into certain races, breeds or families, distinguished by different qualities or characteristics which have been produced or developed by varieties of

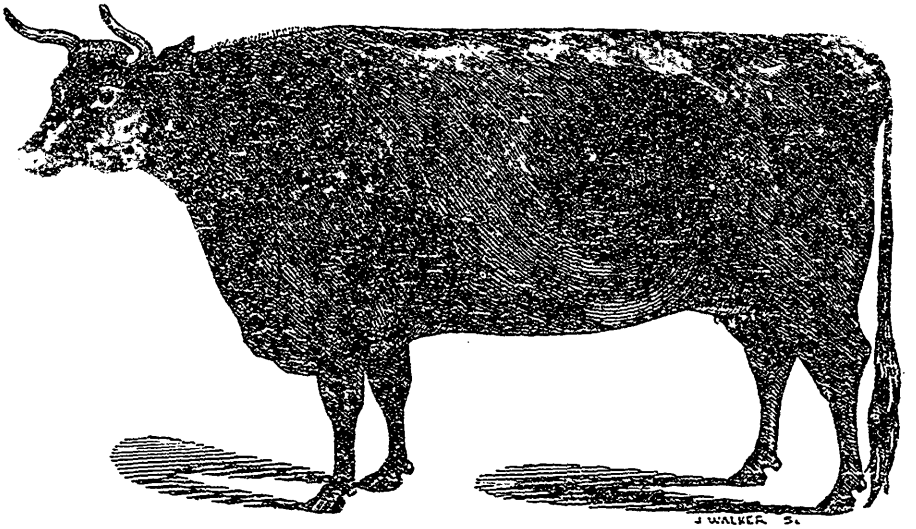
climate and soil, and by the manner in which they have been required to live by man.

There are five distinct races or breeds in this country, known as Ayrshires, Jerseys, Short-horns, Devons and Herefords. Individuals of other breeds have been imported from time to time, but their number has been so small that they have had little effect on the stock of the country.

No one of these breeds unites, in a very high degree, all desirable qualities. Some are best fitted for giving milk, others for beef or labor. Cattle should therefore be selected with regard to the specific object for which they are wanted, and that object should be had in view in their keeping.

The Ayrshires take their name from the county of Ayr, in Scotland, where they originated seventy or eighty years ago. They are kept chiefly for dairy purposes, for which they are admirably adapted, on account of the large quantity of milk they give in proportion to their size and the amount of food consumed. Their milk is of good quality, though not, usually, so rich in butter qualities as that of the Jerseys or the Devons. They are well adapted both for beef and for labor, though in these qualities they are probably surpassed by the Devons, or the Herefords.

The Jerseys are celebrated for the richness of their milk, and the excellence of butter made from it. They come from the



Primerose, 1st Prize Devon Heifer.

islands of Jersey and Guernsey, in the British Channel, where they have been highly valued for dairy qualities for many years. They are ill-adapted for labor, and their beef-producing qualities do not compare very favorably with those of some other breeds, although they are easily fattened, and their flesh is of good quality.

The improved Short-horns are large in size, and, in a rich and fertile section of country, are well-adapted for the production of beef. They come to maturity at an earlier age than any other family of neat cattle, and attain a greater weight.

They first became known in the luxuriant valley of the river Tees, England, and first really celebrated in the neighborhood of Durham. Hence they were for many years called Durhams or Teeswaters. They have been extensively introduced into this country, and have had a great influence upon our stock.

The North Devons are remarkable for great uniformity of color and size, and are kept chiefly for beef and as working cattle. They come from Devonshire, in the southern part of England. They are small, hardy and easily adapt themselves to short pastures. Their milk is rich in quality, but deficient in quantity.

The Herefords, so-called from the county of Hereford in England, where they originated, have nearly the same qualities as the North-Devons, but their size is considerably larger. They are kept mainly for their beef, which is of peculiar excellence.

THE STARNES' PLOUGHING MATCH FOR THE COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY.

This Match came off at St. Martine on Saturday last, the 26th ultimo., upon the farm of Francis Gagnier, Esq. The day was fine,—the attendance was very large and Mr. Starnes M.P.P. upon the ground, manifesting great interest in the contest. It was thought by many who were in the secret that he was not looking on for nothing, but taking a lesson to be prepared for the contest that is to come off between himself and the Hon. Member for the Division, some time next fall, upon the farm of C. Steel, Esq. But more of this again.

The following persons entered for the Grubber, the gift of Henry Starnes, Esq., M. P. P.

FOR BRITISH PLOUGHMEN ONLY.

John Stewart, English River; Thomas Reid, South Georgetown; David Reid, South Georgetown; John McDougall, Ormstown; James Mills, Jamestown; John Cottingham, Ormstown; David Marshall, English River; John Goundry, English River.

After a very keen, close contest, and a division of the Judges, the Grubber was awarded to Thomas Reid. It will be remembered that Mr. Reid carried off the Plough last fall, and the first Prize at the fall Ploughing Match on the 22nd.

The following persons entered for the Plough, also the gift of Henry Starnes, Esq., M. P. P.

FOR FRENCH CANADIANS ONLY.

Henri Martin, St. Martine; Joseph Turcotte, St. Martine; Gilbert Leclair, St. Martine; Chs. Mallett, St. Philomene; Gilbert Hebert, St. Martine; Clovis Doumuchell, St. Martine. Ant. Laberge, Chateauguay.

The prize was awarded by the Judges to Charles Mallett.

After the Secretary had announced the decision of the Judges, Henry Starnes, Esq., M.P.P. stepped forward and addressed the assembled multitude in English and French and was loudly and repeatedly cheered. In conclusion, he said that it was his intention next year, to do something more for the farmers of this County. He regretted that he was not able to remain to dinner, as he was laboring under a severe attack of illness at that moment, which required his immediate return.

About fifty of the farmers, and others, sat down to a most capital dinner at Peire Hebert's Hotel. Among those present, we noticed Col. C. M. LeBrun, James Wight, Col. John McDonald, A. Gagnier, David Steel, Henry Benning, Dr. Laberge, and the Hon. Member for the County of Napierville, Jacques C. Bureau, Esq., and many others.

After the cloth had been removed, the President, G. W. Baker, Esq., proposed the first toast, "Her Majesty the Queen." God save the Queen was sung with great effect by G. A. Beaudry, Esq., Vice-President of the Society.

"Prince Albert and the Royal Family."

"The Governor General—Lord Monck."

Mr. Bureau being called upon to respond, did so in gallant style.

Mr. Bureau proposed the "Prosperity of the Agricultural Society of the County of Chateauguay," the President acknowledged the compliment, and proposed the health of the "Vice-President," G. A. Beaudry, Esq., who acknowledged the compliment in French and English, paying a high compliment to the management of the Officers and Directors, and more particularly to the Sec.-Treasurer whose health he would now propose. Mr. McEachern acknowledged the compliment paid to him, and claimed the privilege of proposing the toast of the evening. He would propose "Long life and prosperity to Henry Starnes, Esq., M. P. P. for the County," which toast was drank with all honours. In the absence of Mr. Starnes, Mr. McDonald was called upon to respond. He did so in hisusual style, and he would offer the next toast, "the health of the Hon. Louis Renaud," which was received with great applause. Responded to by Col. LeBrun. Dr. Laberge proposed "thanks and prosperity to the Judges." Acknowledged by Louis Cote and Daniel McFarlane. The health of the Ladies was next given, and responded to by Dr. Laberge. Shortly afterwards the company broke up to retire to their respective homes.

The Society's ploughing match was held upon the farm of Mr. James Reid, in Jamestown, near Durham, on Tuesday, the 22nd October. The attendance was the largest that ever took place in the county; the competition the keenest. The following is the award of the judges:

British Ploughmen (Senior class), 15 entries.—1st. Thomas Reid, South Georgetown; 2nd. Thomas Reid, Ormstown; 3rd. James W. Bryson, Jamestown; 4th. Robert Mills, Ormstown; 5th. John Reid, North Georgetown; 6th. David Reid, Ormstown.

British Ploughmen (Junior class), 11 entries.—1st. Robert Ness, South Georgetown; 2nd. David Bryson, Ormstown; 3rd. John Stewart, English River; 4th. Andrew Elliott, Ormstown; 5th. James McCartney, South Georgetown; 6th. John Wilson, English River.

Canadian Ploughmen (Senior class), 6 entries.—1st. Gilbert Leclaire, St. Martine; 2nd. C. Mallet, Chateauguay; 3rd. Charles Levine, Ormstown; 4th. Clovis Legault, Jamestown; 5th. Narcisse Robert, Chateauguay; Narcisse Robert, fils, Chateauguay.

Canadian Ploughmen (Junior class), 4 entries.—1st. Louis Turcotte, St. Martine; 2nd. Pierre Mallett, Chateauguay; 3rd. Michel St. Urbain, Chateauguay; 4th. Charles Mahue, Ormstown.

Plough Horses, 20 entries.—1st. R. N. Walsh, Durham; 2nd. John Russell, Ormstown; 3rd. George Cross, Ormstown; 4th. William Abbott, English River; 5th. John Reid, North Georgetown; 6th. James Cottingham, Jamestown.

After the prizes were paid, the ploughmen all sat down to a most capital dinner, prepared in first-rate style by Mr. Reid, to which the keen appetites of the ploughmen did ample justice.

COUNTY OF LAVAL.

The annual ploughing match of the said county took place on Thursday last, on the farm of A. Belair, Esq., of Ste. Rose. The morning was very foggy, so much so as to

prevent the ploughmen commencing an "early day." Twenty-one ploughmen entered for competition, and it may be remarked that they were all French Canadians. We note this to shew the improvement in the method of agriculture. The whole of the ploughs were iron, and most of them of Jerry's make. We observed that the 1st prize was won by one of his manufacture. The land was rather heavy, and it was nearly five o'clock before the horses were unyoked. The judges, Messrs. Miller, Gaindon, and Payment, had a somewhat difficult task. The work was so nearly equal that some considerable time was spent before they could come to a decision; at length the following prizes were awarded:—

ADULT CLASS.

1st prize, Léon Belair; 2nd, A. Belair's man Legault; 3rd, Felix Ouimet; 4th, E. Gravel; 5th, J. Ouimet; 6th, P. A. Desjardins.

JUVENILE CLASS.

1st prize, Joseph Gratton; 2nd, Frs. Chapleau; 3rd, D. Ouimet; 4th, St. Luc. David; 5th, Damase Ouimet; 6th, T. Bastien.

We must not omit to mention that Mr. Belair entertained a large party of agricultural friends to a splendid dinner at his own house, where the hospitality and great kindness both of himself and Mrs. Belair, won the admiration of all. A good many toasts were drank, and a few speeches made, and we must not forget to mention that the health of Mrs. and Mr. Belair was received with enthusiasm.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

The annual Ploughing Match for the said County took place on Thursday the 17th of October, on the Farm of Romual Filion, in the Parish of Terrebonne. The day was very fine, and a large number of farmers were present. 18 Ploughs entered for competition, several of the best Ploughmen of the County were present, and excited a good deal of curiosity. The Judges Messrs. Muir, Ouimet and Dove, seemed somewhat at a loss to distinguish the most perfect ridges, the contest was very close, at last the following awards were given.

CLASS 1, ADULTS.

1st prize, Alexander Miller; 2nd, W. Miller: 3rd, Francis Dion; 4th, John Hamilton; 5th, Hugh Fraser; 6th, R. Lochhead.

CLASS 2, YOUNG MEN.

1st prize, Joseph Gratton; 2nd, A Greece; 3rd, J. B. Waddle; 4th, F. X. Dubois; 5th, G. Ouilett.

The party sat down to an excellent dinner given by the proprietor of the farm, Mr. Filion, and he received the thanks of the Directors for his hospitality and kindness. We are glad to be able to notice that Terrebonne still possesses some first rate Plough men. It has always been one of those counties which has felt the necessity of encouraging the use of the English Iron Plough, and whose good example has been followed in the neighbouring county of Laval, and elsewhere. We remarked that a good many of Jeffries Ploughs were in use, and also those of Patterson's manufacture.

COUNTY OF JACQUES CARTIER.

The annual Ploughing Match of the said County took place on the Farm of Mr. Lecours in the Parish of St. Laurent; a large assemblage of persons were present; the day was one very favorable for the contest; 21 ploughs entered, and the following persons were the successful competitors:—

ENGLISH CLASS.

1st prize, James Muir; 2nd, Thos. Hodge; 3rd Robert Boa; 4th Wm. Boa; 5th James Well.

FRENCH CANADIAN CLASS.

1st prize, H. Vian; 2nd, S. St. Aubain; 3rd, J. Gongean; 4th, Léon Legault; 5th, J. B. Lecours.

JUVENILE CLASS.

1st prize, W. Chalmers; 2nd, G. Allaire; 3rd, Peter Boa; 4th, J. Anderson; 5th, J. B. Lacroix; 6th, J. B. Legault.

The party were entertained with great hospitality by Mr. Lecours, who did all in his power to promote the harmony and good feeling of all. We must not omit to mention that Mr. LeCavalier the Secretary Treasurer conducted the arrangements very satisfactorily.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

A ploughing match took place on the land of Mr. Bazile Charlebois, at Pointe aux Anglais, Tuesday, the 8th of October, when 17 ploughmen entered for competition. The following were the awards:

ENGLISH CLASS.

1st prize, Thomas Dobie; 2nd, Wm. McGeoch; 3rd, Archibald Oswall; 4th, James Dobie; 5th, Jean Bte. Montreuil.

FRENCH CLASS.

1st prize, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 2nd, Moise Raymond; 3rd, Frs. X. Bourdeaux; 4th, Martin Couvillon; 5th, Augustin Daoust.

JUVENILE CLASS.

1st prize, Thomas Inglis; 2nd, Edouard Clare; 3rd, J. Bte. Lalonde.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON PLOUGHING MATCH.

This Annual Ploughing Match came off on Friday the 18th October, in rear of the village. The weather was very unpropitious, which prevented many competitors from attending. However, those who did attend entered upon the contest in right good earnest, and it was admitted by both spectators and judges that better ploughing has never been witnessed in these parts. The following is a list of prizes:

Senior Class.—1st. R. Gilbert; 2nd. John Muir; 3rd. Matthew Muir; 4th. George McFarlane; 5th. S. Barry.

Junior Class.—1st. R. Gilbert, junr; 2nd. —— Smails; 3rd. —— Arthur.

MISSISQUOI AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Agricultural Fair for the County of Missisquoi for 1861, came off at Bedford on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the roads—having rained steadily the day previous—we do not remember any of the former exhibitions of this country that drew together a larger concourse of spectators and exhibitors, not only from the immediate vicinity, but also from the surrounding counties, and parties interested from abroad. Taken altogether we do not think the show this year was equal to that of last—the falling off, though, being more in quantity than in quality, as certainly some of the stock, grain and articles on exhibition attracted considerable attention and well merited the prizes that the exhibitors of such were awarded. For horses, Missisquoi has long enjoyed an enviable reputation, and the display on Tuesday, though not quite so good as last year, fully sustained its celebrity. Of oxen, cows, &c., there was a large show, and a few two year olds that were much admired. The display of sheep and swine was not as large, neither did we remark any very great improvement in the various breeds, over those exhibited at the Fair season. Of grain there were some fine samples on the ground, which showed conclusively that the quality as well as quantity of this necessary produce raised in Missisquoi this year is fully equal to that of previous seasons. The display of domestic manufactures was unusually large, and many articles well worthy of notice, showing a decided improvement on similar goods exhibited on previous occasions. The display of carriages, buggies, &c., from the Missisquoi Carriage Manufactory, attracted the marked and special attention of all present—their superiority of finish in the most modern styles and general good workmanship being universally admired. We have often spoken of this establishment, and at the present have only time to add that, the carriages exhibited on this occasion furnish an additional guarantee that the enterprising proprietor does not intend to lessen the estimate already formed of his manufactures. Messrs. Lambkins, of Riceburgh, exhibited elegant specimens of furniture, doors, blinds, sashes, &c. The excellence of their manufactures is so well known that they require no comments from us. The samples of double and worsted tweeds, doeskins, and Saxony flannels, exhibited by Mr. O. Lagrange, were really superior to any ever before exhibited in the county. Mr. Lagrange's cloth flannel manufactory is near Frelighsburgh. He has there a fine establishment, and we are glad to hear that he is prosecuting his business successfully. In home-made cloth, quilts, rugs, &c., &c., there was a very fine display; of the latter we noticed one made by Mrs. N. S. Brown, of Bedford, that attracted very deservedly, great attention. Mr. Caleb Corey, showed some handsome home gray, which for firmness of texture and fineness of finish was by no means inferior to the best we have before seen.

Premiums Awarded by the Missisquoi Agricultural Society, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1861.

On Farms.—G. L. Richard 1, J. F. Montle 2, L. Chandler 3, J. Beach 4. J. S. Brigham 5, J. and N. Gage 6, G. W. Ayer 7, R. C. Reynolds 8, G. A. Shufelt 9, W. S. Baker, 10, G. Truax 11, R. Macfie 12, R. Struthers & Son 13, A. V. F. Hogle 14, J. A. Hogle 15, P. Spencer 17, J. P. Stinehour 18, O. Dunning 19.

On Spring Wheat.—B. Salls 1, W. Baker 2, J. P. Deal 3, A. Holden 4, Hiram Streit 5, J. Beach 6, O. Holden 7. J. Sears 8, H. Hastings 9, C. R. Vaughan 10, C. Chandler 11, R. C. Reynolds 12, W. Fellers 13.

On Indian Corn.—N. M. Blinn 1, P. Yates 2, A. D. Meigs 3, H. N. Reynolds 4, A. Holden 5, E. & W. Rogers 6, J. A. Hogle 7, B. Robinson 8, E. Sorenberger 9, J. & N. Gage 10, S. Baker 2nd. 11, O. Holden 12, E. Curtis 13

On Oats—R. Macfie, 1, W. Welch 2, W. C Banden 3, P. C. Derick 4, E. Sorenberger 5 D. Smith 6, C. Chandler 7, O. Smith 8, J. Howie 9, L. Gardner 10, H. Carpenter 11.

On Peas.—G. S. Hastings 1, H. S. Throop 2, J. P. Deal 3, D. B. Gilbert 4, G. A. Shufelt 5, J. A Hogle 6, P. Hitchcock 7, P. Phelps 8, Rowe & Son 9.

On Barley.—P. C. Derick 1, Rowe & Son 2, W. S. Baker 3, J. Mandigo 4, R. Macfie 5, R. Struthers and Son 6, J. Phelps 7, D. N. Phelps 8, S. & C. S. Baker 9.

On Potatoes.—C. B. Hibbard 1, J. Lee 2, T. Ford 3, Rowe & Son 4, G.S. Rowe 5, J. W. Shufelt 6 J. F. Montle 7 J. Mcarty 8 P. J. Stinehour 9 P. Martin 10, O. Smith 11.

On Grass.—H. Hastings 1, Herman Hastings 2, E. Cornell 3, G. S. Brigham 4, P. Auger 5, T. Ford 6, Rowe & Sons 7, G. W. Ayer 8, J. Murray 9, M. Smith 10, S. & C. S. Baker 11, R. C. Reynolds 12, H. Streit 13.

On Winter Rye.—J. D. Johnson 1, J. Phelps 2, Edward Sawyer 3.

On Kitchen Gardens.—P. Lambkin 1, P. R. Martin 2, J. Wilson 3, L. Corey 4, A. V. F. Hogle 5, P. H. Moore 6, Rev. J. Scott 7, C. R. Vaughan 8, L. Bourdon 9.

On Matched Horses.—G. A. Shufelt 1, A. P. Shelton 2, Rowe & Son 3, J. Hunter 4.

On Single Horses.—Hon. P. H. Moore 1, M. Corey 2, R. Buck 3, J. Hunter 4.

On Stud Horses.—Rowe & Son 1, J. Campbell 2, A. R. Hurlburt 3.

On Three year old Stud Colts.—W. Jones 1, J. M. Shufelt 2.

On Two year old Colts.—J. P. Deal 1, Jas. Burnett 2, G. Darby 3, A. R. Hurlburt 4.

On Yearling Colts.—J. P. Deal 1, S. Mandigo 2, N. Vincent 3.

On Brood Mares.—G. A. Shufelt 1, John A. Hogle 2, H. N. Reynolds 3, G. L. Richard 4, A. Chambers 5, A. R. Hurlburt 6, Baker & Son 7, C. Chandler 8, H. Chandler 9, R. L. Gailor 10, D. N. Phelps 11.

On Aged Bulls.—R. L. Gailor 1, W. Baker 2, E. B. Mitchell 3.

On Two Year Old Bulls.—N. Vincent 1, P, H. Moore 2, H. N. Reynolds 3.

On Yearling Bulls.—S. Baker & Son 1, A. Holden 2, W. S. Baker & Son 3, E. Sorenberger 4.

On Bull Calves.—S. Baker & Son 1, J. H. Montle 2, A. Spencer 3.

On Milch Cows.—S. Baker & Son 1, H. D. Moore 2, J. F. Montle 3, W. S. Baker 4, A. Holden 5, R. C. Reynolds 6, C. Montle 7, H. Hastings 8, Hon P. H. Moore 9, H. Mitchell 10, D. E. Ford 11.

On Two Year Old Heifers.—S. Baker & Son 1, J. F. Montle 2, C. Montle 3, Hon. P. H. Moore 4, W. Baker 5, H. N. Reynolds 6.

On Yearling Heifers.—S. Baker & Son 1, J. F. Montle 2, W. S. Baker 3, J. A. Hogle 4.

On Heifer Calves.—S. Baker & Son 1, J. F. Montle 2, W. S. Baker 3.

On Oxen.—D. F. Ford 1, A. Tittemore 2, S. Baker & Son 3, W.S. Baker 4, E. Cornell 5, O. Holden 6, N. M. Blinn 7, Hon P. H. Moore 8.

On Three Year Old Steers.—S. Baker & Son 1, J. F. Montle 2, S. H. Mills 3, W. Baker 4, L. Smith 5.

On Two Year Old Steers.—J. F. Montle 1, W. C. Baker 2, Orin Holden 3, V. Barnes 4, W. S. Baker 5.

On Yearling Steers.—S. Baker & Son 1, A. Holden 1, A. Stevens 3.

On Fine Wool Rams.—J. Weightman 1, Z. W. Moore 2, J. P. Deal 3, H. S. Throop 4.

On Mutton Rams.—J. P. Stinehour 1, R. Struthers & Son 2, H. Clark 3, J & J. S. Lee 4.

On Ram Lambs.—R. Struthers & Son 1, J. P. Stinehour 2, W. S. Baker 3.

On Fine Wool Ewes.—J. Hunter 1, J. P. Deal 2, H. S. Throop 3, Hiarm Streit 4.

On Mutton Ewes.—R. Struthers & Son 1, J. P. Stinehour 2, H. Clark 3, G. W. Ayer 4.

On Boars.—J. & G. S. Lee 1, Edward Sawyer 2.

On Sows.—G. A. Shufelt 1, R. C. Reynolds 2, E. Sorenberger 3.

On Butter.—J. Sorenberger 1, E. R. Mitchell 2, N. Barnes 3, G. W. Ayer 4, L. L. Chandler 5, H. Streit 6, R. B. Gailor 7, G. L. Krans 8, H. Carpenter 9, J. W. Shufelt 10.

On Cheese.—G. W. Ayer 1, P. Spencer 2, S. Mandigo 3, J. W. Shufelt 4, N. M. Blinn 5, L. L. Chandler 6.

On Coverlid.—E. Sorenberger 1, P. R. Martin 2.

On Quilts.—G. W. Ayer 1, G. A. Shufelt 2, L. L. Chandler 3.

On Wool Flannel.—O. Lagrange 1, P. R. Martin 2.

On Domestic Cloth —C. Corey 1.

On Factory Cloth.—O. Lagrange 1.

On Wool Stockings.—A. Holden 1, L. L. Chandler 2, G. L. Krans 3.

On Wool Stocks.—L. L. Chandler 1,

On Wool Mittens.—B. Hibbard 1, R. C. Reynolds 2, H. Chandler 3.

On Cultivators.—H. Mitchell 1.

On Scythes.—L. P. Rixford 1.

On Axes.—L. P. Rixford 1.

On Double Lumber Waggons.—Missisquoi Carriage Factory 1.

On Single Buggy Waggons.—Missisquoi Carriage Factory 1.

On Double Lumber Harness.—Alexander L. Brown 1, E, Corran 2.

On Single Carriage Harness.—Alexander L. Brown 1, J. Fraser 2.

On Coarse Boots. Mr. Saint John 1, P. Woodbury 2.

On Sole Leather.—P. Woodbury 1, O. Dunning 2.

On Upper Leather.—P. Woodbury 1, O. Dunning 2.

On Harness Leather.—O. Dunning 1.

On Calf Leather.—O. Dunning 1, P. Woodbury 2.

On pannelled Door, Sash Blind.—P. & L. Lambkins 1.

On Bureau, Bedsteads, Chairs & Tables.—P. & L. Lambkins 1.

Discretionary Premiums.—P. & L. Lambkins on a Centre Table $2.

John Weightman on a Fanning Mill $2.

L. L. Chandler on an Ottoman Cover $2.

On Rugs.—G. W. Ayer 1, $2 ; L. L. Chandler 2, $1.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To Edward Jones, Jr., Esq., President of the Agricultural Society for the County of Argenteuil.

Sir,—After a careful inspection of the crops of the several competitors of the society, we beg to report as to the prospects of the crops for the ensuing year :—

The *Hay* crop we found to be very good ; it is about one-fourth more than an average of some years past; it is of good quality, and in general about an equal mixture of timothy and clover.

Fall Wheat.—Is not much sown : we were shown a number of small pieces ; the most of them were more or less winter killed. We are of opinion that on the whole, it will not average more than half a crop. Our seasons are not adapted to the raising of this kind of wheat ; the frost in the spring, after the snow has disappeared, generally kills the plant, although some years not so much as others. On the whole we cannot advise the society to encourage it.

Rye.—Is not extensively sown ; the fields we saw promise an average yield, and we are of opinion if it was more cultivated it would prove a remunerative crop.

Barley.—Is not extensively sown this year, and is a deficient crop. The present season has been too wet and cold for its growth, and the quality of the grain will be much below the average of former years.

Spring Wheat.—Promise a good crop: a greater quantity is sown than was last year; the midge has not done much damage to the Black Sea, but the Fyfe or bald, of which there is not much sown, has been more than half destroyed by the weavil; therefore, we would advise our farmers to sow only the Black Sea. We are of opinion that the crop of this year will average about from ten to twelve bushels the acre.

Oats.—Are extensively sown this year; there will be—according to our opinion—something more than an average crop; they have been a little injured by the wet season in some low places; the heavy growth on the high land will more than make up for what is injured by the wet.

There is an insect which has made its appearance in the Oats this year which, we are of opinion, is doing some damage to the quality of the grain. They attach themselves to the stem, near the best end of the oats, and suck their living from it, when it is in the milk; to what extent of damage we can form no estimate.

Pease.—Are cultivated to about the usual extent, but the crop will fall short of the average of years past. Owing to the unusually wet spring there is a great growth of straw. The wet season has caused the crop in many places to mildew, thereby diminishing the quality as well as quantity.

Corn.—Is not much cultivated owing to the unfavourable spring, which deterred many farmers from planting after their ground was prepared for their crop. Those who did venture in planting will, in most cases, be remunerated. The most of it was planted late, and if the frost keeps off until about the 20th of September, the crop will be good.

Potatoes.—We are sorry to report, are deficient to a considerable extent. The planting had to be deferred until somewhat late, and the rust or blight attacked them early in August, which stopped their growth, consequently they will be small and inferior in quality.

Carrots.—Are cultivated to a considerable extent, and the crop promises to be a good one. The white species are most sown, and, in the opinion of the several competitors, are the most profitable.

Turnips.—Promise to be a good crop. They are not so extensively cultivated as the carrot; the Swedes are principally sown. The season has been against this crop, as they are mostly cultivated on low ground.

Beans.—Are not much cultivated; but we are of opinion that if more grown they would prove a remunerative crop.

Gardens.—Not much attention is paid to them among the farmers. *In the villages* we saw some that were well managed and neatly cultivated. And we would recommend the Society to encourage the gardens by making numerous prizes for this class.

Best Managed Farms.—We can report favorably as to the general management in the several parishes of the county. A good system of rotation is practised. A commendable spirit of enterprise and emulation seems to have taken hold of the agriculturists, which shews itself in the improvements which are being made from year to year in fencing and clearing up, and draining low and heretofore unprofitable lands, and which now we might almost say, produce one hundred fold.

Our county suffers to some extent for the want of a thorough system *of under drainage*, and until that system is come out the productiveness of our soil cannot be fully developed. In some localities our farmers complain for the want of drainage tiles wherewith to lay down the drains. We would recommend our Society to encourage the manufacture of them in our county, or encourage the importation of them from other counties in the Province. We are informed upon good authority, that an enterprising gentleman of L'Orignal, C. W., C. P. Treadwell, is now manufacturing draining tiles in large quantities, which could be purchased at a moderate cost. Many of our farmers are adopting improved methods of cultivating their farms, by availing themselves of the advantages derived from the use of labour-saving machines—in cultivating an increased quantity of roots, which enable them to keep their stock in a thriving condition, at less cost than they have hitherto done. The improvement in the quality of stock is also manifest; some superior animals have been introduced into the country at considerable cost to the owners, for which they deserve the praise and support of their fellow-farmers.

Your inspectors were happy to perceive the improvement carried on by the agriculturists generally in their farm buildings, for the preservation of grain and produce, for the housing of stock, and general comfort of the farmer. The natural advantages of the county are many; the climate is healthy, the water pure and abundant, the soil is productive, and, with a little economy, the farmers will be prosperous and happy.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

ALFRED CARTER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Inspectors of Crops.

AWARDS:

Hay.—1, Ebenezer Hendrie, Chatham; 2, Alex. Paul, Bethany; 3, George Brown, Chatham; 4, Mrs. A. McOwat, Chatham.

Rye.—1, Edward Jones, jr., Island; 2, Paul Doig, Lachute; 3, Alex. McFarlane, Lachute.

Barley.—1, John McPhee, St. Andrews; 2, Edward Jones, jr., Island; 3, Jas. Barclay, Carillon; 4, Daniel de Hertel, jr., Centerville.

Fall Wheat.—1, Paul Doig, Lachute; 2, Alex. Paul, Bethany.

Spring Wheat.—1, Richard Byer, Lachute; 2, Albert Burwash, River Rouge; 3, Matthew Leroy, River Rouge; 4, Alex. Gordon, Chute Road; 5, Edward Jones, Island.

Oats.—1, Alex. Gordon, Chute Road; 2, James Wilson, E. Settlement; 3, John McGregor, Chute Road; 4, John Boa, Beech Ridge.

Pease.—1, John Burwash, River Rouge; 2, John Wainwright, Cote du Midi; 3, George B. Hooker, Centerville; 4, Louis Fournier, Brown's Gore.

Potatoes.—1, Matthew Burwash, R. Rouge; 2, Lemuel Cushing, Chatham; 3, John Harrington, St. Andrews; 4, Colin Dewar, Chute Road.

Turnips.—1, John Smith, Big Hill; 2, Jas. Woods, E. Settlement; 3, Matthew Burwash, Bay; 4, John Boa, Beech Ridge.

Meslin.—1, William Hodge, Lachute; 2, John Burwash, River Rouge; 3, Widow McOuat, Chatham; 4, Ewen Cameron, Cote du Midi.

Corn.—1, Richard Hardy, Chatham; 2, Jas. Barclay, Carillon; 3, Albert Burwash, River Rouge; 4, Heman Nichols, Beech Ridge; 5, Mathew Burwash, River Rouge.

Carrots.—1, Thomas Burwash, Bay; 2, John Wainwright, Cote du Midi; 3, James Gordon, River Rouge; 4, Angus Loynachar, Beech Road; 5, James Wood, E. Settlement.

Beans.—1, John Harrington, St. Andrews; 2, Duncan McGregor, Chatham.

Mongle Wurtzle.—1, William Whinfield, Grenville; 2, James Gordon, River Rouge; 3, John Burwash, River Rouge; 4, John McGregor, River Rouge.

Best Managed Farms.—1, John Harrington, St. Andrews; 2, Edward Jones, Island; 3, Thomas Owens, Chatham; 4, John Burwash, River Rouge.

Model Farm.—William Albright, River Rouge.

Gardens.—1, Dr. Mayrand, St. Andrews; 2, Thomas Owens, Chatham; 3, David Beattie, St. Andrews; 4, John Boa, Beech Ridge.

Model Class.—Charles Wales, St. Andrews.

We would recommend to your committee a piece of vetches of about 1½ acres in extent, belonging to Mr. John Donovan, which we think deserves to be noticed and encouraged, as they are of great value for summer feeding where pastures are short. We would further recommend additional prizes to "Best Managed Farms," being of opinion that the Society should in future make ten prizes instead of four.

ALFRED CENTER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

The annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society of the County of Quebec took place on Tuesday, Oct. 15, on the grounds of Mr. T. S. Hamel, at St. Foy. Several hundred people—almost exclusively the yeomen of the County—took advantage of the fine weather and went to see it. The list of entries was considerable, and the show was on the whole not only successful, but very satisfactory, especially to those who remember what the exhibition in this district used to be a few years ago. For on almost every branch of agricultural industry, here and throughout this portion of the Province, are now stamped the signs of progress, and it is apparent to the close observer, that we have entered altogether upon a new career. It is doubtless to the introduction of railways that we principally owe the stimulus given to our people. The railways make it an easy matter for the rural population to visit the cities, and well-cultivated farms at a distance from their own. The railways bring the market for their produce to their own doors. The railways have taught them that this is not a stationary age, and the steam-whistle has screamed into the ears, especially of French Canadians, that they too must keep pace with the age if they wish to make their mark upon the century. The abolition of the feudal tenure has rendered progress possible, and the decentralizing legislation of the past ten years has aided it by creating local centres and local associations of various kinds, so that the *habitants* no longer looks to the bigoted *petits avocats* of the cities, whose small cliques, each with a newspaper under their control, used to domineer over the surrounding counties, and cared nothing about the material prosperity of the county so long as they could send their nominees to be *elected members* of Parliament, and thus secure political influence and those Government appointments which are now been given to residents of the various most interested localities. Contrary to the expectations of some, our country population have shewn themselves worthy of their descent, and justified the confidence of those who said they only needed instruction to rise to the level of their duties. They have shewn themselves apt to learn, none more so, and the result is that such exhibitions as that of yesterday are possible. A few years since, there would have been none but race-horse swine, undersized Canadian cows, sheep alike profitless to the butcher and the manufacturer of woollen goods, and no root crops at all. On Tuesday there were some well bred, small boned pigs—some very good Ayrshire cattle (the city and banlieu society are importing some Galways, that they too may be tried in this climate)—there were some Southdowns among the sheep—the horses were very fine, especially those of the Norman breed, which had been so well preserved here. The samples of wheat, oats, barley, timothy seed, &c., were very good. If there were not many machines, for which by the way, there were *no* prizes in the list, there was at least a very excellent fanning mill and a capital churn, a factory of which on a large scale is being established at Montmorenci Falls—and, best sign of all, there was an excellent show of carrots, beets, white and yellow turnips, Swedes, Alteringhams, and other root crops.

COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY.

The following were the premiums awarded at the Annual Agricultural show:

Brood Mares, (English.)—1st. prize, George Cross; 2nd, Charles Steel; 3rd, John Pringle; 4th, Henry Angel.

Stud Colts, (2 years old.)—3rd. prize, Danniel Curry; 4th, Etine Decent.

Fillies or Geldings (2 years old)—1st, prize, John Pringle; 2nd, John McDougall; 3rd, Allan Caldwell; 4th, Charles Reid.

Milch Cows,—1st prize, Robert Jack; 2nd, Francis Prudhome; 3rd, Hugh Watt; 4th, Charles Steel.

Heifers, (2 years old.)—1st prize, Charles Steel; 2nd, Jean Bt. Barron; 3rd, Henry Marchaud; 4th, André Robert,

Heifers, (1 year old.)—1st. Hugh Watt; 2nd, Charles Steel, 3rd, James Lang; 4th, John Easton.

Rams over 1 year.—1st, James Sangster; 2nd, Alexander Gardner; 3rd, John Loyour; 4th, Charles Steel.

Rams of one shear—1st prize, John Holmes; 2nd, James Easton; 3rd, John Easton; 4th, William Curson.

Ram Lambs,—1st prize, James Easton; 2nd, Charles Steel; 3rd, William Wovels; 4th, John Easton.

Pen of three Ewes, 1st prize, John Easton; 2nd, James Sangster; 3rd, John Holmes; 4th, Rev. Mr. Lussier.

Pen of three Ewe Lambs,—1st prize, John Holmes; 2nd, Charles Steel; 3rd, Captain Charles B. DeWitt; 4th, John Easton.

Boar, (Aged.)—1st prize, John Robb.

Boar, (Young.)—1st prize, John Easton; 2nd, Thomas Cunningham; 3rd, Alex. Gingue.

Brood Sow, (Aged.)—1st prize, Robert B. Cunningham; 2nd, David Clarke; 3rd, James Lang; 4th, Capt. Charles B. DeWitt.

Brood Sow, (Young.)—1st prize, David Baxter; 2nd; Capt. Charles B. DeWitt; 3rd, Robert Jack.

Cheese.—1st prize.—John Robb; 2nd. Archibald Ogilvie; 3rd, John McCartney; 4th, James D. Bryson.

Butter.—1st prize, James Easton; 2nd. Robert Lockart; 3rd David Clark; 4th, Andre Roberts.

Domestic Manufactures.—Etoff.—1st prize, Andrew Roberts; 2nd, Jean Marie Doray; 3rd, Vital Doumichel; 4th, Henry Benny.

Flannel—1st prize, Ignace Pitre; 2nd. Etine Decent; 3rd, John Prangle; 4th, Henry Benny.

Druggett—1st prize, Moyse Dorais; 2nd, Henry Benny; 3rd, David Clark; 4th, Mrs. Dunphy;

Woolen Yarn—1st prize, Mrs. Dunphy; 2nd, Joseph Reindeau; 3rd, Thomas Cunningham; 4th, Etine Decent.

Socks or Stockings.—1st prize, John McCartney; 2nd, Mrs. Dunphy; 3rd, James A. Bryson; 4th, Toussaint Decuré.

Counterpane.—1st prise, John Jack; 2nd, Allan Caldwell.

Shawl.—1st. prize, David Clark; 2nd, James Houston; 3rd, Ignace Pitre.

Blankets.—1st prize, Henry Benny; 2nd, Joseph Reendeau; 3rd, Peter Reid.

Calf Skin Boots.—Urgel Dorais.

Coarse Boots.—1st prize, Louis Coulliant; 2nd, Urgel Dorais; 3rd, James McCarty.

Farming Implements &c—Iron Plough.—1st prize, Andrew Tolmie; 2nd, Alex. McGarsh; 3rd, James Carmichael.

Harrow.—2nd Prize, Sidney Boulter.

Grubber.—1st prize, Alex. McGarsh; 2nd, Andrew Tolmie; 3rd, William Bluckett; 4th, Louis Cote.

Roller.—2nd Prize, Sidney Boulter.

Fanning Mill.—1st Prize, Maw & Beckett.

Double Waggon.—1st prize, Alex. McGarth; 2nd, James McHill; 3rd, Sidney Boulter.

Farm Cart.—2nd prize, Sidney Boulter.

Hay Cart.—1st. Prize, R. B. Cunningham; 2nd, Louis Cote.

Field Productions, Vegetables & Fruits.—Potatoes.—1st prize, Francois Laberge; 2nd, Rock Poulin; 3rd, Ignace Pitre.

Turnips.—1st prize, Sidney Boulter; 2nd Jean Bpt. Barron; 3rd, Hugh Watt;

Carrots.—1st prize, James Lung; 2nd Thomas Cunningham; 3rd, William Heese.

Mangel Wurtzel.—1st prize, Sidney Boulter; 2nd, Hugh Watt; 3rd, Louis Deparvis, N. P.

Onions.—1st prize, Eustache Bergevine; 2nd, John Easton; 3rd. Antoine Laberge.

Apples.—1st prize, Sidney Boulter; 2nd John Easton; 3rd Antoine Laberge.

Tobacco.—1st prize, Peter Reid; 2nd, Narcise Reid; 3rd, Antoine Valle.

Leather.—1st prize, Paul Quesnell; 2nd, Medard Cardinal.

Extra Premiums.—Andrew Tolmie for a cultivator; Wm. Bluckett, Do & Trees.

Fancy Work, Embroidery and Paintings.—Miss Benning; Miss Easden; Antoine Laberge; Jean Loiselle; Louis Primeur; Louis Bourassa; Joachim Genaron; Charles Laberge; Allan Caldwell; Rock Poulin; Miss Jack.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

The Annual Fall Show of the County of Beauharnois Agricultural Society was held at St. Louis de Gonazgue, on Tuesday, the 17th September. The weather being fine, there was a very large attendance both of exhibitors and visitors. The entries for the different classes were numerous, and surpassed any of the previous exhibitions, numbering in all nearly four hundred.

The show of brood mares and young cattle, was both very large and particularly fine. On the ground there were also the Society's three imported Leceister rams and although last not least, their Clyde stallion "Briton" imported by the Society from Scotland last year, at an expense of something over one thousand dollars. He is a very fine animal of which they may well be proud, and his stock must ultimately prove of great importance, not only to the farmers in the county, but to the country at large. The amount expended by this Society during the two past years is somewhere about twelve hundred dollars for imported stock.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded, the total of which amount to $364. 75c.

Horses.-Draft Stallions.—1st, Francis Leduc, 2nd, George Howden.

Canadian Breed.—1st. Benjamin Leduc; 2nd, Neil Conley; 3rd, Eustache Bergevin; 4th, Christophe D'Aoust.

Brood Mares.—1st. William Maxwell; 2nd, Dougald Thomson; 3rd, Charles Cummings; 4th, James Carruthers.

2 *Year old entire horse Colts.*—1st, Belani Marchand; 2nd, Andrew Hunter; 3rd, Charles Tate; 4th, Rev. Joseph Sequin.

2 *Year old Fillies.*—1st, Niel Conley; 2nd, Dougald Thomson; 3rd. William Sangster; 4th, Felix Lauzon.

Pair of Draft Horses.—1st, John McCuaig; 2nd, Duncan Cummings; 3rd, William Tennant; 4th, James Hunter.

Bulls.—Cattle.—1st, John McNeil; 2nd, David Benning; 3rd, Charles Cumming; 4th, Robert Brown.

Milch Cows.—1st, James Anderson; 2nd, Wm. Maxwell; 3rd, John Symons; 4th, Dougald Thomson.

2 *Year old Heifers.*—1st. Duncan McMillan; 2nd, John Somerville; 3rd, Dougald Thomson; 4th, James Hunter.

1 *Year old Heifer.*—1st, John Symons; 2nd, Wm. Goodall; 3rd, Wm. Tennant; 4th, David Benning.

Sheep.—Aged Rams.—1st, Wm. Gardner; 2nd, Alex. McCuaig; 3rd, Robert King; 4th, John McNeil.

Rams—One Shear.—1st. John McCuaig; 2nd, Duncan McMillan; 3rd, Hugh Symons; 4th, George Howden.

Ram Lambs.—1st, John McCuaig; 2nd, Arch. McCormick; 3rd, David Benning; 4th, Duncan McMillan.

Aged Ewes.—1st, Duncan Cummings; 2nd, David Benning; 3rd, John McCuaig; 4th, Andrew Hunter.

Ewes one Shear.—1st, Dougald Thomson; 2nd, David Benning; 3rd, John Symons, 4th, John McCuaig.

Ewe Lambs.—1st, John Brodie; 2nd, John McCuaig; 3, Wm. Goodall; 4th, George Howden.

Swine.—Boars over 1 year old.—1st, Nicol Porteous.

Boars under 1 year old.—1st, Duncan Cummings; 2nd, Hugh McEwen; 3rd, Alex. Mc Cuaig 4th, Eustache Bergevin.

Brood Sows over 1 year old.—1st, Duncan Cummings; 2nd, J. B. LaBerge; 3rd, Donald Cook, 4th John McNeil.

Brood Sows under 1 year old.—1st, Wm. Sangster; 2nd, Arch. McCormic; 3rd, Donald Cook; 4th, Duncan Cummings.

Poultry.—Geese.—1st, John Carruthers.

Ducks.—1st, John Galbraith; 2nd, John Carruthers.

Black Spanish Fowls.—1st, John Carruthers.

Black Polands.—1st, John Carruthers.

Dorkings.—1st, David Benning.

Pigeons.—1st, Gilbert Cook.

Dairy Produce.—Cheese.—1st, James Carruthers, 2nd Wm. Goodall; 3rd Wm. Maxwell; 4th, Nicol Porteous.

Butter.—1st Wm. Goodall, 2nd, Wm. Tennant; 3rd Gilbert Cook: 4th, Wm. Sangster.

Field Productions.—Potatoes.—1st, Andre Roy; 2nd, Wm. Thomson; 3rd, J. B. Doutre.

Turnips.—1st, Nicol Porteous; 2nd, Archd. McCormick; 3rd Andre Roy.

Carrots.—1st, John Alexander, 2nd, Wm. Sangster; 3rd, Dougald Thomson.

Mangold Wurtzel.—1st, L. P. Coutlee; 2nd, Hugh Symons; 3rd, John Alexander.

Onions.—1st, Ant Couvillon; 2nd, Alex. Mc Cuaig; 3rd, John Carruthers.

Apples.—1st, Thomas Watson; 2nd, Isaac Picard; 3rd, John Anderson.

Tobacco.—1st, Antoine Couvillon.

Domestic Manufactures.—Etoffe.—1st, Duncan McMillon; 2nd, John McNeil.

Flannel.—1st, Alex. McCuaig; 2nd, Archd. McCormick; 3rd, Antoine Couvillon.

Woolen Yarn.—1st, Alex. Duncan McCuaig; 2nd McMillan; 3rd, Charles Leduc.

Embroidery.—1st, Robert Brown; 2nd, A. Archambault; 3rd, J. Riviere; 4th, Guellaume Leduc.

Counterpanes—1st, Rev. Joseph Sequin; 2nd Eustache Bergevin; 3rd, James Carruthers, 4th, John Alexander.

Shawls.—1st, Hyacinthe Boyer; 2nd, John McNeil.

Canadian Linen.—1st, Andrew Roy; 2nd, Antoine Couvillon.

Socks & Stockings.—1st, A. McCormick; 2nd Rev. Joseph Sequin; 3rd, Alex. McCuaig.

Agricultural Implements—Iron Ploughs.—1st, J. B. Grenier.

Harrows.—1st, J. B. Grenier; 2nd, Hugh Symons.

Extra Premiums.—Indian Corn.—1st, Andre Roy.

Radishes.—1st Antoine Couvillon.

Pumpkins.—1st, Andre Roy.

Cucumbers.—1st, Antoine Couvillon.

Soap.—1st, Nicol Porteous.

After the prizes had been paid, the Directors, Judges, and Members of the Society with their friends, dined together at Bougie's Hotel.

James Keith, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair, and J. B. Scott, Esq., Vice President, acted as croupier. Among those present we observed Paul Denis Esq., M.P.P., John Swanston, Esq., M. Branchand Esq., Robert Harwood Esq A. C. Stacey, Esq., George Cross, Esq., and several other influential farmers from the adjoining counties. After ample justice had been done to the good things on the table the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the chairman, and duly responded to, after which he gave the toast of the evening "Prosperity to the Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois," in proposing which he offered very excellent remarks upon the present state and prosperity of the Society, for a proof of which he had only to refer them to the great success of the day's exhibition.

The health of J. Keith, Esq., the worthy President of the Society, having been proposed by P. Denis, Esq., was warmly received and drank with all the honours.

EXHIBITION FOR THE COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The annual show was held in the parish of St. Placide, Wednesday, the 25th day of September, when the following prizes were awarded:—

OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

For the best Managed Farm.—1st prize, Robert Walker; 2nd, Wm. Collins; 3rd, Archibald Oswall; 4th, Octaves Limoges; 5th, Francois X. Bourdeaux; 6th, Edouard Marshall; 7th, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 8th, Pierre Duguette; 9th, J. Bte. Clément Proulx.

For the best 3 *arpents of New Meadow.*—1st prize, Wm. Morrin; 2nd, Wm. McGeoch; 3rd, Alex. Godmaire; 4th, John Morrin; 5th, Jas. Dobie; 6th, Dr. Barr.

For the best 3 *arpents of Barley.*—1st prize, Robert Walker; 2nd, Donald McNaughton; 3rd, Wm. Inglis; 4th, Ignace Rodrigues; 5th, James McMartin; 6th, Edouard Clare.

For the best 3 *arpents of Rye.*—1st prize, Hercule Joannette; 2nd, Robert Miller; 3rd, Robert Morisson; 4th, Frs. X. Labelle.

For the best 2 *arpents of Full Wheat.*—1st prize, Wm. Collins; 2nd, Antoine Barcelou; 3rd; James Marshall.

For the best 3 *arpents of Spring Wheat.*—1st prize, Hugh McColl; 2nd, Ignace Rodrigues; 3rd, Joseph Legault; 4th, Robert Morison; 5th, Pierre Laurain; 6th, Thomas Dobie.

For the best 3 *arpents of Oats.*—1st prize, Edward Marshall; 2nd, Frs. X. Laurain; 3rd, James McMartin; 4th, Antoine Lefebre; 5th, Charles Hamelin; 6th, Robert Miller.

For the best 3 *arpents of Pease.*—1st prize, Thomas Dobie; 2nd, Frs. X. Bourdeaux; 3rd, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 4th, Hyacinthe Charlebois; 5th, Gregoire Filion; 6th, Hyacinthe Sauvé.

For the best 3 *arpents of Melange.*—1st prize, Wm. Collins; 2nd, James Dobie; 3rd, James Clark; 4th, Wm. Morrin.

For the best arpent of Corn.—1st prize, John McColl; 2nd, Joseph Cardinal; 3rd, Hartman Hess; 4th, Dr. Barr.

For the best arpent of Horse Beans.—1st prize, Edouard Clare; 2nd, Wm. Morrin; 3rd, Wm. Ingliss; 4th, James Marshall.

For the best 3 *arpents of Potatoes.*—1st prize, Charles Champagne; 2nd, Chs. A. M. Globensky, Esq.; 3rd, Donald McNaughton; 4th, James Clark; 5th, Duncan McColl; 6th, Archibald Oswall.

For the best ½ arpent of Carrots.—1st prize, Lin Derouin; 2nd, Chs. A. M. Globensky, Esq.; 3rd, Edward Clare; 4th, Wm. McGeoch; 5th, Thomas Dobie; 6th, James Dobie.

For the best ½ arpent of Beets.—1st prize, Chs. A. M. Globensky, Esq.; 2nd, James McMartin; 3rd, Thomas Dobie; 4th, Wm. McGeoch; 5th, Joseph Cardinal; 6th, Alex. McColl.

Horses—For the best Brood Mare.—1st prize, Antoine Lalonde; 2nd, Dr. Barr; 3rd, Moise Raymond; 4th, Hugh McColl; 5th, Jeremie Payment; 6th, Mr. A. Groulx; 7th, Wm. McGeoch; 8th, Léon Deschambault.

For the best Stallion of 3 *years.*—1st prize, Frs. X. Lacroix; 2nd, Hyacinthe Sauvé; 3rd, Wm. Morrin; 4th, Augustus Daoust; 5th, André Gratton.

For the best Stallion under 2 *years.*—1st prize, Jeremie Payment; 2nd, Léon Deschambault; 3rd, Wm. McGeoch.

For the best Filly of 2 *years.*—1st prize, Benjamin Beauchamp; 2nd, Pierre Lajeunesse; 3rd, James Watts; 4th, ———; 5th, Joseph Ladouceur.

For the best Filly of 1 *year.*—1st prize. Frs. X. Lacroix; 2nd, Dr. Barr; 3rd, Edouard Clare.

Horned Cattle—For the best Aged Bull.—1st prize, Alex. McColl; 2nd, Hugh McColl; 3rd, Wm. Morrin; 4th, Antoine Lefebre.

For the best Bull of 2 *years.*—1st prize, Chs. A. M. Globensky, Esq.; 2nd, Edward Clare; 3rd, Duncan McColl; 4th, Dr. Barr.

For the best Bull of 1 *year.*—1st prize, Robt. Walker; 2nd, Archibald Oswall; 3rd, Thomas Dobie.

For the best Cow.—1st prize, Isidore Bertrand; 2nd, Hartman Hess; 3rd, Chs. A. M. Globensky, Esq.; 4th, Wm. Morrin.

For the best Heifer of 2 *years.*—1st prize, Archibald Oswall; 2nd, Wm. Morrin; 3rd, John Morrin; 4th, Chs. A. M. Globensky.

For the best Heifer of 1 *year.*—1st prize, Archibald Oswall; 2nd, Wm. McGeoch; 3rd, Wm. Morrin.

FRENCH CLASS.

For the best Aged Bull.—1st prize, Messire Lacan; 2nd, Frs. X. Laurain; 3rd, Hyacinthe Laplante; 4th, Joseph Legault.

For the best Bull of 2 *years.*—1st prize, Bazile Brisebois; 2nd, Bazile Laplante.

For the best Bull of 1 *year.*—1st prize, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 2nd, J. Bte. Daoust, Esq.; 3rd, Rev. M. Lacan.

For the best Cow.—1st prize, Benjamin Beauchamp; 2nd, Ignace Rodrigues; 3rd, Pierre Perrier; 4th, Antoine Lefebvre.

For the best Heifer of 2 *years.*—1st prize, Joseph Legault; 2nd, Antoine Lefebre; 3rd, Jeremie Payment; 4th, Hyacinthe Touranjeau.

For the best Heifer of 1 *year.*—1st prize, Jean Bte. Daoust; 2nd, Isidore Bertrand; 3rd, Francois Labelle.

GENERAL COMPETITION.

Sheep—Aged Ram.—1st prize, Wm. Morrin; 2nd, Moise Raymond; 3rd, Herménégilde Danis; 4th, Duncan McColl.

Ram of 1 *year.*—1st prize, James Clark; 2nd, Wm. McGeoch; 3rd, Augustin Daoust; 4th, Hugh McColl.

For the best Spring Ram.—1st prize, John Morrin; 2nd, Wm. Morrin; 3rd, Wm. Collins.

Aged Ewe.—1st prize, Wm. Morrin; 2nd, James Dobie; 3rd, Wm. McGeoch; 4th, Moise Raymond; 5th, James Clark.

Ewe of 1 *year.*—1st prize, Wm. Morrin; 2nd, Wm. McGeoch; 3rd, John Morrin; 4th, James Clark.

FRENCH CLASS.

Aged Ram.—1st prize, Antoine Lefebre; 2nd, Frs. X. Bourdeaux; 3rd, Louis Lalonde; 4th, Louis Rodrigues.

Ram of 1 *year.*—1st prize, Bénonie Filion; 2nd, J. Bte. Montreuil; 3rd, Emarie Daoust; 4th, Isidore Bertrand.

Spring Ram.—1st prize, Gregoire Filion; 2nd, Moise Raymond; 3rd, Elie Clément.

Aged Ewe.—1st prize, Hyacinthe Charlebois; 2nd, Benonie Filion; 3rd, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 4th, Emerie Daoust; 5th, Jeremie Payment.

Ewe of 1 year.—1st prize, Augustin Daoust; 2nd, Hyacinthe Charlebois; 3rd, Jean Bte. Montreuil; 4th, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 5th, Cleophas Marcotte.

GENERAL COMPETITION.

Hogs—Boar.—1st prize, Chs. A. M. Globensky; 2nd, Moise Raymond; 3rd, Augustin Daoust; 4th, Frs. X. Charbonneau.

Aged Sow.—1st prize, Chs. A. M. Globensky; 2nd, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 3rd, Frs. X. Aubry.

Sow of 1861.—1st prize, Chs. A. M. Globensky; 2nd, Duncan McColl; 3rd, Frs. X. Charbonneau; 4th, Robert Mason.

Dairy—Butter.—1st prize, Donald McNaughton; 2nd, Duncan McColl; 3rd, Dr. Barr; 4th, James Dobie; 5th, Hugh McColl; 6th, Thomas Dobie.

Cheese.—1st prize, Dr. Barr; 2nd, Antoine Lefebre; 3rd, Wm. Collins.

FRENCH CLASS.

Butter.—1st prize, Antoine Aubry; 2nd, Pierre Perrier; 3rd, Hyacinthe Charlebois; 4th, Jeremie Payment; 5th, Joseph Cardinal; 6th, Frs. X. Bourdeaux.

Cheese.—1st prize, Joseph Legault.

GENERAL COMPETITION.

Etoffe du pays.—1st prize, Octaves Limoges; 2nd, Mrs. Felix Laplante; 3rd, Joseph Ladouceur; 4th, Frs. X. Lalande.

Flannel.—1st prize, James Clark; 2nd, Robert Mason; 3rd, Pierre Cyr; 4th, Joseph Cardinal.

Linen.—1st prize, Ignace Rodrigues; 2nd, Joseph Cardinal; 3rd, Pierre Vaillancourt.

NOTICE OF BOOK.

Manual of Agriculture for the School, the Farm and the Fire-side. By MESSRS. EMERSON and FLINT, Secretary to the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts.

A careful reading of this book enables us to state that it is one of the most valuable agricultural publications on this continent. It is a complete treatise on scientific and practical agriculture, condensed in 300 pages of most interesting matter, well calculated to benefit the reader of the school, the farm or the fire-side. Mr. Flint is already favourably known by his able discussions on agricultural matters, either in his annual reports or other works; and we feel it our duty to congratulate the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts for having secured the talented aid of a man of such high standing, to fulfil its attainments, that is the diffusion of theoretical and practical science, not only through its State, but through the whole of North America. This work is sold at B. Dawson & Son's, Montreal.

THE WEATHER.

Compiled from Records of the Observatory, Isle Jesus.

October, 1861.

The month of October has been one of frequent rain. Rain fell on 16 days amounting to 5.370 inches, it was raining 69 hours and 30 minutes, which prevented the progress of outdoor work, and many of the late crops were with difficulty housed. Ploughing was rendered difficult, caused by the heavy and constant rain, causing the sod to be heavy and difficult to work; the first 20 days of the month was mild; the first frost of the season which formed ice on the small ponds and in the ditches, occurred on the morning of the 21st day, and also on the 22nd day. A very slight fall of snow occurred on the 24th day, but was inappreciable in quantity. The first snow of the autumn of 1860 fell on the 29th of September, followed by a sharp frost on the mornings of the 29th and 30th days, thus showing the mildness of the present autumn.

The Barometer indicated frequent and considerable fluctuations during the month, which were in accordance with the variations of the weather. The amount of rain exceeded by more than ¼ an inch the amount of last October, rain having fallen only on 11 days. The amount of evaporation was 1.17 inches, (that is the amount of water insensibly taken up in the atmosphere from the surface) thus showing that the air was very nearly saturated with moisture. The wind was mostly from the south east. The last week of the month was taken advantage of by the industrious farmer, and the ploughman's whistle was heard early and late preparing in anticipation, the ground for the ensuing spring.

Below is the register of the various instruments in use.

		Inches
Barometer...	Highest, the 1st day,	30.315
	Lowest, the 30th day,	29.301
	Monthly Mean,	29.876
	Monthly Range,	1.014
Thermometer	Highest, the 17th day,	68°6
	Lowest, the 22nd day,	26°2
	Monthly Mean,	46°64
	Monthly Range,	42°4

Greatest intensity of the sun's rays, 98°0.

Lowest point of terrestrial radiation, 24°0

Amount of evaporation, 1.17 inches.

Mean of humidity, ·843.

Rain fell on 16 days, amounting to 5.370 inches, it was raining 69 hours and 30 minutes,

Snow fell on one day, inappreciable in quantity.

Most prevalent wind, S. S. E.

Least " " S.

Most windy day, the 20th day, mean miles per hour 17.54.

Least windy day, the 9th day, mean miles per hour 0.01.

Aurora Borealis visible on 5 nights.

The electrical state of the atmosphere indicated moderate intensity

Temperature of the earth 18 inches deep, 63°. This is one degree higher than the mean of last year.

PRICES CURRENT.

GRAIN PER BUSHEL.

FOREIGN.	Wheat. 60lbs	Barley 48lbs	Oats. 34lbs	Corn 56lbs	Rye. 56lbs	Peas. 60lbs
New-York	1.11	0.61	0.34	0.59	0.60	0.00
Chicago	0.75	0.00	0.16	0.23	0.26	0.00
Toronto	0.90	0.65	0.30	0.40	0.00	0.42
London	1.65	0.96	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00
Paris	1.90	0.70	0.69	1.00	0.88	1.40
LOWER CANADA						
Montreal	1.00	0.48	0.27	0.46	0.60	0.61
Quebec	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.86
Three Rivers	1.10	0.45	0.26	0.90	0.75	0.75
Sorel	1.10	0.50	0.26	0.75	0.00	0.70
Ottawa	1.05	0.60	0.29	0.45	0.55	0.45
St. Hyacinthe	1.20	0.46	0.27	0.76	0.00	0.77
Sherbrooke	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Jean	1.10	0.46	0.25	0.70	0.00	0.62

FLOUR.—Montreal Market.

Double extra	5.75	Superfine No. 2	4.12
Extra	5.05	Fine	3.30
Fancy	4.72	In bags, 112 lbs.	2.40
Superfine No. 1	4.55		

BRAN.—Different Markets.

	qtls.		qtls.
Montreal	0.70	Three Rivers	0.00
Quebec	0.80	Sorel	0.00
Ottawa	0.00	Sherbrooke	0.00
St. Hyacinthe	0.00	Iberville	0.00

BUCKWHEAT.—Different Markets.

	qtls.		qtls.
Montreal	0.55	Sorel	0.55
Quebec	0.00	St. Hyacinthe	0.55
Three Rivers	0.45	Sherbrooke	0.00
Ottawa	0.00	St. Jean	0.50

CANADIAN BEANS.—Different Markets.

Montreal	1.50	Sorel	1.10
Quebec	0.00	Ottawa	1.10
Three Rivers	0.00		

POTATOES.—Different Markets.

Montréal	½ m'ot	0.70	Sorel	½ m'ot	0.61
Quebec	"	0.34	St. Hyacinthe	"	0.40
Trois-Rivieres	"	0.61	Sherbrooke	"	0.90
Ottawa	"	0.60	St. Jean	"	0.40

GREEN CROPS SEEDS.—Different Markets.

Red Clover	per lb.	0.08
Vermont Clover	"	0.15
Dutch or White Clover	"	0.25
Timothy	per bushel.	1.70
White Vetches	"	1.00
Black Vetches	"	1.05
Mangold's seed	"	0.25
Carott's seed	"	0.45
Turnip seed	"	0.4

HAY AND STRAW.—Different Markets.

	100 lbs. hay.	straw.		100 lbs. hay.	straw.
Montreal	6.00	5.50	St. Hyacinthe	4.00	2.00
Quebec	7.00	6.00	Sorel	0.00	0.00
Three Rivers	5.00	3.00	Ottawa	6.00	4.00

MANURES.—Montreal Market.

Peruvian Guano	100 lbs.	3.80
American Guano	"	2.50
Animal black	"	1.50
Plaster	brl.	1.00

OIL-CAKES.—Montreal Market.

Linseed cake	cwt.	1.80
Linseed cake pulverised	"	2.00

MAPLE SUGAR.—Different Markets.

Quebec	lb. 0.07	Montreal	lb. 0.09
Three Rivers	" 0.07	Sorel	0.09

ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.

MEATS.—Different Markets.

	Beef. lb.	Veal. qr.	Mutton qr.	Pork. lb.
Montreal	0 09	1.00	0.75	0.10
Quebec	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09
Three Rivers	0.06	0.00	0.55	0.11
Sorel	0.09	0.45	0.45	0.10
Ottawa	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
St. Hyacinthe	0.06	0.43	0.00	0.11
Sherbrooke	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Jean	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10

CATTLE.—Different Markets.

	Montreal.	Quebec.	Three Rivers.	Sorel.
Oxen per 100 lbs.	6.00	0.00	5.50	7.40
Milch cows	21.00	0.00	18.00	18.00
Calves per head	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sheep "	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lambs "	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	5.00	0.00	7.00	8.00

BUTTER.—Montreal and Quebec Markets.

Fresh butter per lb.	0.20	0.18
Salt butter "	0.11½	0.15

CHEESE.—Montreal and Quebec Markets.

Rafiné, per lb	0.15	0.00
American	0.07	0.00

HIDES.—Different Markets.

Montreal	100 lbs.	5.50	Quebec	100 lbs.	6.00
Three Riv's	"	0.00	Sorel	"	0.00

HORSES.—Montreal Market.

Saddle and hack horses	$120.00
Farm horses	80.00
Old horses	25.00
Horses sold at auction	30.00

WOOLS.—Different Markets.

Montreal	lb.	0.25	Quebec	lb.	0.00
Three Rivers	"	0.00	Sorel	"	0.00

EGGS.—Different Markets.

Montreal	0.14	Ottawa	0 00
Quebec	0.12	Sherbrooke	0.00
Sorel	0 11	St. Hyacinthe	0.09
Three Rivers	0.10	St. Jean	0.00

FISH.—Montreal Market.

The string of 4 lbs.			The pair.
Carps	0.12	Eels	0.25
Perch	0.20	White fish	0.25
Bass	0.20	Pike	0.25
Dores	0.38	Sturgeon	0.22

FOWL.—Montreal and Quebec Markets.

	The pair.			The pair.	
Ducks	0.45	0.00	Pigeons	0.17	0.00
Geese	0.85	1.00	Fowls	0.40	0.00
Turkeys	0.90	1.75	Chickens	0.25	0.40

GAME.—Montreal and Quebec Markets.

	The pair.			The dozen.	
Ducks	0.30	0.00	Wild pigeons	0.75	0.00
Plover	0.20	0.00		The pair.	
Partridges	0.55	0.50	Hares	0.12	0.12

FRUIT.—Montreal Market.

	The barrel.		The barrel.
Apples fameuses	3.00	Pears common	2.00
Apples grises	6.00	Plums per bushel.	4.00
Apples American	3.00	Grapes per lb	0.80
Pears bons cretiens.	12.00	Melons the piece	0.25