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The Russian mode of preparing fine fabric presented for the market over the whole of Europe. It was not considered remarkable for young women to make such a quantity of fine fabric in a short time. The mode of preparing fine fabric presented for the market over the whole of Europe. It was not considered remarkable for young women to make such a quantity of fine fabric in a short time. The mode of preparing fine fabric presented for the market over the whole of Europe. It was not considered remarkable for young women to make such a quantity of fine fabric in a short time.

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TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 11. No. 4. MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1854. PRICE 2s. PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

**The Farmer's Journal.**  
PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AT QUEBEC.

Some crops of barley have got shrivelled up, and the yield will be next to nothing, while the yield of wheat will be next to nothing, while the yield of wheat will be next to nothing.

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We beg to invite attention to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, which appears in our present number, in relation to the Provincial Exhibition, at Quebec.

We hope the Exhibition, at Quebec, will be creditable to the country, and be numerously attended, and that all parties who have animals or other products worth showing will not hold back, because the premiums may not be so large as to compensate them in proportion to the excellence of the stock or articles exhibited, and the trouble and expense of taking them to the Show.

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The rule adopted by the Board of Agriculture, in reference to the entry of Live Stock, and other Products intended for exhibition, was judged necessary, in order to afford an opportunity for having correct lists made out for the judges, &c., before the opening of the Exhibition, as is customary on similar occasions in Britain. It, however, has been found that the attention of Agriculturists is so much occupied by the general election now in progress throughout the Province, the Board has determined upon extending the time for making entries to Friday the 1st of September. The advertisement to this effect appears in another column.

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Animals and other products cannot be arranged in their proper classes and sections, and in the places assigned to each, unless it is known some time previously what numbers are to be brought forward for competition in each class and section. We cannot receive any reasonable objection that can be urged against conforming to this rule when the necessity for making early entries on such an occasion is so manifest.

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The premiums offered, though not large

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under average—in the vicinity of Montreal,

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under average—in the vicinity of Montreal, the land-locked sea of the Caspian, and is of

course, useless for communication with Europe. On this side, are the Asiatic exports of Russia, consisting principally of furs and rude manufactures for the Southern Asiatics, who repay in silks and fine tissues.

To the East of that, Southern Russia rests upon the Black Sea. The country is like the valley of the Danube, very fertile in grain. It is of the description known here as Black Sea wheat, and is remarkably suited for the climate of Canada, which much resembles that of the countries from which we import it. Of this trade, Odessa is, or rather was, the seat.

But the great production of Russia is in its interior, that is in Russia Proper. It is capable of almost any kind of cultivation. But here is the evil. There are no rivers, but what radiate from the centre of the empire, and discharge into the Black Sea on the one side, and the Baltic on the other, both of which are closely blockaded, or into the White Sea, to the extreme North, which by this time is blockaded also. There are no common roads excepting a few military roads wide asunder. There is but one railroad, a government one, from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and that is of no use to the agriculturist. There are no canals. The country teems with grain, hemp, and flax, with pine forests which are inexhaustible, and with oxen, which, for want of a market, are boiled down whole, for the tallow, which is now principally exported to England. The lard and the tallow will bear transport, the timber and the beef will not. By a laborious land carriage, a portion of these articles was transported to the Baltic, and shipped at St. Petersburg, Revel, and Riga. The Russian government by a protective system so severe that its imports are not one third of its exports, and are less than those of Canada, has endeavoured to force internal manufactures, but in vain. No legislation will supply skill, capital and credit; no tyranny emboldens strangers to invest capital in railroads and canals.

But what we wish to call the attention of our readers to, is the means they are taking to restore the trade. This semi-barbarous people sets us an example which we might have pride in following. Their ports are blockaded. To us the sea and river navigation is open on all sides. Our road communications are bad, but those of Russia are infinitely worse, and we have an immense ad-

vantage over them in water and railroad communications. For half the year, the St. Lawrence is open to us, and during all the year we can export by the United States in bond.

The mode in which the Russians are getting over this difficulty shows some spirit. They are going to cross over by land to Dantzic in Prussia, where their produce may be shipped as neutral goods. It is stated, that large engagements have been entered into by the Prussian merchants, to act as agents or purchasers on the frontier.

The Russians have one great advantage over the Canadians in production, which we hope they will always keep. The great bulk of the people are serfs either of the crown, or of the great lords whose revenues are principally what they can make out by extorted labour, of the exportable commodities. Consequently the production is on a large scale. There is no division of labour, and the landlord is in fact the manufacturer.

But the Russians with all their efforts, have never succeeded in manufacturing any thing but very coarse articles. In any thing that is fine, and productive, they cannot compete in the least with Polish Prussia, much less with the comparatively free countries of Belgium, the North of France, with Yorkshire, Dundee, and Belfast, and other well known marts of Linen in the West of Europe.

It would be a blot on the character of civilization, to suppose that that cannot as well be done by skill, and civilization, as by force and fraud. The old mode of preparing linen fabrics, which we dare say many of our readers will recollect, was to expose the plant to what was called dew rotting on the grass, or in pits prepared for the purpose, to being partially rotted. This loosened the adhesion between the fibre, and the woody matter, and it was dressed by the hand.

After several processes, all performed by the hand, it was spun by the females of the family, who sent their hanks of yarn to be woven to the custom-weaver, who also worked it by the hand. They then sent to the country bleacher to be bleached. Until a very recent period the bleaching was performed almost entirely with wood ashes, and long exposed to the air upon grassplots. A very reasonable opinion prevailed that Chlorine, which with other Chemical re-agents which were just coming into use then, deter-

iorated the fabric. This simple mode of preparing linen fabrics prevailed for centuries, nearly over the whole of Europe. It was not considered reputable for a young woman to marry, unless she had spun, and prepared, a sufficient quantity of linen of every kind, for a future household,—the proof of her wealth in linen, was considered a very decisive one of her industry, and frugality. In law English, an unmarried woman to this day is described as a Spinster. An ancient custom, it being presumed long before the invention of elegant, and frivolous amusements, that every unmarried woman was preparing for a change in her condition.

This mode of preparing the Fabric prevailed to a considerable extent even within our own memory. It was first broken in upon, by the industrious Manufacturers of the Netherlands. Holland shirtings, and Flemish lace, were so superior in fineness, and finish, that no one who could afford it wore the native manufacture. That was the age for gentlemen distinguishing themselves, as any one may see in the portraits in the early part of the last century, and especially in the foolish, and extravagant custom of wearing ruffles. The government in vain set to work to arrest the evil, as they thought it, by high prohibitory duties. Fashion, and the Smuggler, were too strong for them. The ladies would at all cost have their lace, and the gentlemen their lawns. Not even a Bishop was fashionable without a pair of lawn sleeves from a continental loom.

With the exception of a few detached localities in Britain, and some bordering on the Baltic and the Mountains of Central Europe, where the manufacture was wholly for home consumption, Ireland appears to have been the last country which preserved the primitive mode of manufacture on a large scale; hence the very high and deserved reputation of the grass bleached Irish threads and Irish linens. The Irish of Ulster were favourably situated, from the low price of labour, their producing the raw material, and the facilities for export. We certainly do not think that any linen is equal in comfort and durability to that which is spun and woven by the hand and grass bleached.

But the great discoveries of the last half century have completely revolutionized the old processes. No person could earn any living wages by following them. The old manufacture may have been a little superior in quality, but in cheapness can bear no com-

parison with the new one, the more especially as cotton has so extensively superseded linen and woollen. Great Britain is now the first country in the world for textile fabrics, though there are still ancient seats of manufactures on the Continent, where they produce particular articles of a superior quality.

What we have to do here, is to go on with the rest of the world. England and even the United States, which are large importers from Russia, will take any quantity we can produce, either of flax or hemp. But it should be perfectly understood that the old modes of preparing the fibre are obsolete, and that the new ones require both skill, and capital, while the farmer here has not, in a general way, sufficient of either to cultivate his land to advantage. In the North of Ireland this has been very much obviated by the formation of public societies and government Boards, through which the cultivation and the manufacture have reached their present high state of efficiency. We observe that voluntary associations are joining for the establishment of what are called "Rotteries," that is, places, or agencies, for purchasing straw from the farmer at the market price, and preparing it for the spinner, by the best modern methods.

The great consumption of hemp is for cordage and for sailcloth in the navy. Canvas is generally made of it. Flax is used for the finer fabrics, such as lace and shirtings. Sail cloth canvass is generally made of what are called tow yarns, that is, by selecting the short fibres in the process called hackling, which consists in drawing the fibre by the hand through a series of steel spikes, the shorter being left behind and forming the tow. It is questionable whether the bleaching the web for sail cloth improves it or not; the general opinion is that it does by taking away the rotting matter from the fabric, so that it will not ferment or mildew.

Hemp is principally cultivated in the northern parts of Europe, in the vast alluvial vallies of Austria and Prussia. It is also cultivated to a considerable extent in some parts of Western Europe. In Britain we believe it is only grown in the low lands of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where it is subjected to a high process of cultivation, and alternated with other crops. There can be no doubt that a very large portion of this country is well fitted for its cultivation. Among the rest we would notice the

comparatively unproductive tract of fen land which lies' right and left of the Lachine Railway, and there are many tracts of land of the same kind which would be equally suited for it, and scarcely for any thing else.

Flax is already cultivated here, but in a miserable manner of cultivation. If the seeds or oil cake were consumed on the premises it would not be an exhaustive crop. As it is, the land being constantly robbed, it dwindles away miserably, and, everything being sold off, it exhausts the soil.

Flax does not require such a heavy soil as hemp; its roots do not strike so deep. We never saw it indigenous, that is, self sown, in this country. The hemp, on the contrary, flourishes with the greatest luxuriance wherever it can find a footing. It has become a troublesome weed where it ought to be a valuable product.

The latest quotations we have seen give the best qualities of flax are up to seventy pounds a ton, and of hemp to sixty-five. At this price the cultivation of both would pay well in Canada. And, the value of the article being so great, even the badness of our roads would be neutralized. But it will require a good style of cultivation. The exhaustive system, that is, the taking every thing out of the land and putting nothing in, will never do. The land must be kept in high condition. The hemp affords no manure, but the flax does in its seed, though, if for textile purposes, the plant ought to be pulled before the oily principle is developed in the seed. Flax may be grown with profit, as it is very extensively in Holland, for the sake of the oil in the seeds; but this requires a very high system of farming, and for the present we may perhaps be content for growing it for the fibre.

The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, detailing the Labours of the Farmer, in all their Variety, and Adapting them to the Seasons of the Year as they Successively Occur. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S. E., author of "The Book of the Farm," etc. etc. etc. Assisted by John P. Norton, M. A., Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. In two Volumes,—with numerous Illustrations.

New York: Leonard, Scott & Co.  
Montreal: H. Ramsay.  
Toronto: A. H. Armour & Co.

It would be utterly impossible, within our limits, to give any thing like a comprehensive view of this great work of nearly two thou-

sand pages. It is faithfully executed throughout, and well illustrated by wood cuts. The variety of information it affords is singularly interesting. It is a book of the household as well as a book of the farm.

The principles of farming are in reality the same all over the world, but any local adaptation that is required is supplied by the American Appendix from the pen of Professor Norton of Yale College.

If any of our friends think it is an easy matter to review an *Encyclopedia*, we should like them to try.

The work before us is perhaps the most elaborate dictionary extant of everything relating to agriculture, and agricultural science. Nothing can possibly be more clear and lucid. And from reading a large portion of it very carefully we can say that it is executed with the greatest research and fidelity. The illustrations are of the best quality. And we can safely recommend it to any of our readers who wish to acquire a knowledge of scientific and economical farming.

We can best give an idea of the book by the following table of contents:—

#### Part I.—Winter.

The Feeding and Fattening of Cattle, Horses, and Swine; the Threshing and Winnowing of Grain; the best methods of Preserving, Increasing, and Economizing the various Manures; the Weather; the Occupation of the Steading; the Feeding of Sheep and Cattle on Turnips; the Treatment of Farm Horses; the Rationale of the Feeding of Animals, &c. *Under this head there are twenty-five different subjects minutely and thoroughly discussed.*

#### Part II.—Spring.

The Management of Cows, Calves, and other Domestic Animals; the Ploughing, Ribbing, and Drilling of Land; the Sowing of Spring Wheat, Pease, Tares, Oats, Lucerne, Sainfoin, Grass-seeds, Barley, &c; the Planting of Potatoes and other Vegetables; the Hatching of Fowls; Summary of the Field Operations and the Weather; the Rolling of Land; the Turning of Dung-hills; the Lambing of Ewes; the Farrowing of Sows, &c. *Under this head there are twenty-six subjects.*

#### Part III.—Summer.

The Sowing and Summer Treatment of Flax, Hemp, Kohl Rabi or Turnip-footed Cabbage, Mangold Wurtzel, Carrots, Parsnips, Rape, Buckwheat, Sunflower, Madia, &c., &c., the Planting and Culture of the Hop, Cabbage, Maize, &c.; the Rationale of the Germination of Seeds; the Disposal of Fat Sheep and Cattle; the Pasturing and General Management of Horses, Cat-

of the and Steep, Haymaking; Summer Time  
 of low? Making Butter and Cheese Summary  
 of Field Operations in the Weathers; on  
 Sowing of oat, rye, Drilled and Dibbled  
 Thick and Thin and at Different Depths; on  
 Mares Foaling; the Treatment of Bulls;  
 the Weaning of Calves and Lambs; the  
 Sowing of Stock and Forage Plants; and  
 the best of these and forty, five, six, and  
 seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, twenty six, twenty seven, twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty, forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, forty nine, fifty, fifty one, fifty two, fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, fifty seven, fifty eight, fifty nine, sixty, sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, sixty five, sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine, seventy, seventy one, seventy two, seventy three, seventy four, seventy five, seventy six, seventy seven, seventy eight, seventy nine, eighty, eighty one, eighty two, eighty three, eighty four, eighty five, eighty six, eighty seven, eighty eight, eighty nine, ninety, ninety one, ninety two, ninety three, ninety four, ninety five, ninety six, ninety seven, ninety eight, ninety nine, one hundred.

On the Sowing of Turnips, Tare, Rape,  
 Clover, and other Grass-seeds; on the  
 Rearing, Raising, and Drying of Hops, Flax,  
 and Hemp; on the Rearing of Grain and  
 Harvesting generally; on Digging on  
 and Planting Potatoes and other  
 Vegetables; on Sowing Winter Grain; on  
 the Rotation of Crops; on the Management  
 of Ponds; on the Culture and Special  
 Management Summary of Field Operations  
 and the Weather; on Reaping Buckwheat;  
 on Harvesting the Sunflower and Maize;  
 on Birds Destructive to Grain Crops and the  
 Animals Destructive to Poultry; on Sowing  
 the various varieties of Grass together with  
 a number of other subjects.

The work closes with a chapter under the  
 head of REALISATION, occupying three  
 Hundred Pages. It is a general resumé of  
 the subjects embraced in the four grand  
 divisions already described, together with  
 a general summary in all directions for the general  
 management of the Farm not previously given.  
 Among the subjects contained in this con-  
 cluding chapter are the following:

- I. Realisation; and its Effects;
- II. Climate and its Effects;
- III. Judging of Land; Stocking a Farm; Farm  
 Buildings; Enclosures and Shelter; Stone-  
 walls and other Fences; Gates; Draining;
- IV. Subsoil Ploughing; and Ploughing in all its  
 variety; Lime and Manure; Irrigation;
- V. Breaking in of Horses and their General  
 Treatment; Butchering Breeding Stocks;  
 the Treatment of Diseases of the Domestic  
 Animals; Farm-keeping Experiments.

Under this head there are forty-five  
 subjects, and the chapter concludes with an  
 admirable exhortation to young farmers. Of  
 course in a work of 1600 pages but a very  
 incomplete idea can be formed of the num-  
 ber and variety of the subjects discussed from  
 the meagre outline here given of them.

Interspersed throughout the work are num-  
 bered than Six Hundred Illustrations, ad-  
 mirably executed and faithfully representing  
 every variety of farming utensils in modern  
 use, with copious letter-press explanations,  
 rendering their utility clear and intelligible  
 to the most unpractised eye or inexperienced  
 hand. It also shows the furrow in good and  
 bad, ploughing, the manner of conducting  
 field-work with the laborer and teams em-  
 ployed thereat, the Farm Buildings and  
 fences; Insects and Vermin in great variety;

- such as insects, animals, grain, and plants;
- Seeds in the Different Processes of Germin-  
 ation; and when sown in the Processes of  
 Clay, the Soil, Pickling and Sowing of  
 Wheat; Marking and Altering of Lambs  
 and other animals; Setting of Potatoes;  
 Slaughter of Sheep; Milking of Cows;  
 Dairy operations in great variety; the  
 Building and Covering of Stacks; Hedging  
 and Ditching; the Component Parts of  
 Wheat and other Grains; Anatomy of the  
 Horse, Ox, Sheep, &c., &c.

- Steel Engravings.
- The following is a list of the Steel En-  
 gravings, the designs being by the first artists  
 in Great Britain and the finish of the plates  
 unsurpassed by anything of which the art  
 can boast.
- I. Geometrical Elevation of the Stead-  
 ing.
- II. Ground Plan of the Steading.
- III. Double Horse Cart.
- IV. Draught Stallion.
- V. Brood Sow.
- VI. Short Horn Cows.
- VII. Leicester Ewe and Lamb.
- VIII. Draught Mare.
- IX. Fat Wether.
- X. Short Horn Ox.
- XI. Short Horn Bull.
- XII. Draught Horse.
- XIII. Leicester Pig.
- XIV. Poultry.

Contributions by Prof. Norton  
 in order to Americanize the work and  
 adapt it to the wants of the farmer in this  
 country, Professor Norton of Yale College,  
 an eminent agricultural scholar and writer,  
 has given in an appendix to each part, a  
 complete review of the British portion of the  
 work, showing wherein any essential differ-  
 ence exists between the rules necessary to  
 be observed by farmers in this country and  
 in Great Britain, and pointing out in a clear  
 and concise manner when such differences  
 should be regarded, and adding a large  
 amount of useful information of his own for  
 the advantage of the American farmer.  
 Without this Appendix the work would be  
 incomplete. With it there would seem to  
 be nothing wanting to make it a perfect  
 Encyclopedia of Agricultural Literature.

Another serious obstacle to successful  
 farming in New England is, a servile imi-  
 tation of the ways of our fathers. Revi-  
 ence for antiquity is generally a virtue, but  
 farming in New England is neither consist-  
 ent with good sense, I self-respect, nor  
 progressive improvement. In the vicinity  
 of our cities and larger towns; we see much  
 less of the evil to which I refer, than in the  
 country. But we need not go very far into  
 the interior, even of Massachusetts, before  
 we shall find melancholy evidence that farm-

ing is still conducted very much as it was a  
 hundred years ago. What our fathers did  
 from necessity, we continue to do from  
 habit. Though the hum of industry is heard  
 every where, and smiling villages have  
 sprung up, as it were by enchantment, on  
 those rocky and forbidding sites which our  
 fathers thought were set aside to hold  
 the world together, the old farms in the  
 vicinity look as they did half a century since,  
 only a little more desolate from year to year.  
 The house is as "innocent of paint" as it was  
 the day it was finished. On one side of it,  
 the pender was just three clapboards short,  
 and they had never been supplied, and the  
 lining boards have always been, and still are,  
 visible to every passer-by. Two or three  
 panes of glass were not set in one of the  
 windows, and their shades, together with  
 those which the children have created in  
 other parts of the mansion, are filled with  
 old hats and worn-out comforters. The  
 brackets which were used for smirking the  
 "foot stand" there still to answer the treble  
 purpose of exciting the mirth of the travel-  
 ler, and awakening the mortification of every  
 person of taste, and of saving the carpenter  
 the trouble (if perchance they do not be-  
 come too rotten,) of putting on others, when  
 the house is shingled again. Instead of a neat  
 and easy-working pump, the old crazy well-  
 sweep hangs there yet creaking in the wind,  
 supported by a crotch leaning at an angle of  
 forty-five degrees with the horizon, and cre-  
 ating an antagonistic combination of forces,  
 which works in all possible directions but the  
 right one—their whole concern seeming to  
 have been contrived for the especial purpose  
 of taxing to the uttermost the strength and  
 patience of the good woman, and of set-  
 ting off defiance every principle of mecha-  
 nics, and all possibility of drawing water. One  
 consolation, however, is left to the mistress  
 of the house—the bucket is so old and leaky,  
 though she fills it full, at the bottom of the  
 well some forty feet deep, by the time it  
 reaches the curb, half of the water has run  
 out, to the sensible relief of her present, if  
 not of her future, muscular exertions.  
 A stream of liquid manure runs from the  
 barn-yard into the road, furnishing ammonia  
 gratis to all who pass by the premises, but  
 making lean pork for the winter next winter.  
 His cows would be alarmed at the sight of a  
 turnip or a carrot, and the strong probability  
 is, that it will take more than four  
 quarts of the milk to make a pound of  
 butter. Like the editor of one of our  
 agricultural papers, and as his own father  
 did before him, he throws his manure from  
 the lean to out into the open air, that it may  
 be thoroughly washed and cleansed and  
 dried, before he applies it to his delicate  
 acres. His barn has no cellar, his pigs no  
 shelter. He raises corn, or rather stalks,  
 on the same land, for four successive years.  
 His meadow is not drained, nor his upland  
 favored with a coating of pulverized muck.  
 His farm is growing poorer year by year,

and he would gladly sell it and more to the West. He wonders why he does not get along as well as his neighbor Thrifty, whose buildings are painted, whose barns and store-houses are full, and whose cattle cover the surrounding hills. He works as hard as his neighbor, but after all things will go the wrong way with him. He is short of money and wishes to borrow while Thrifty always has some to lend—to every body but him.

Now, there is neither poetry nor caricature in this representation, but simple sober truth; and if it should chance to fall under the notice of any tiller of the soil who is conscious that he sits for the picture here sketched, would in all seriousness ask him, whether his want of success is not to be attributed to his following the lead tracks of his fathers, he may do him not only justice, but have you taken the pains to inform yourself, whether some at least of the alleged improvements in farming of the present day, are not really substantial improvements, and worthy of your imitation and adoption? Do you take a paper for it, read and inwardly digest it, the *New England Farmer*, or some other agricultural Journal; and keep yourself always well posted up in regard to the progress which agriculture has made within the last twenty years?—*New England Farmer*.

The value of house ashes as a stimulant of vegetable life is now happily too well understood to need any illustration. On corn, wheat, garden vegetables and root crops in general, the highly beneficial effects of wood ashes have probably been witnessed by every one. In compost they are also of great value; and as a top-dressing for lawns—especially where the land is cold and inclines to the production of moss, or has become bound out, ashes are of the greatest service. In the cultivation of fruit trees, no application is of greater efficiency or productive of more immediate or obvious results.

The effect of steamed or washed or leached ashes upon the crop may be as good, perhaps, for one or two years as that of the unleached, but it cannot be as permanent, as most of the potash is washed out by the process of leaching. Good ashes may be used to advantage to dress up for grass, grain, and other crops, but they are the most perceptible in leguminous plants, such as clover peas, beans, &c. As a top-dressing for corn, they root out the moss, and promote the growth of white clover. Upon red clover their effects will be more certain if previously mixed with one-fourth of their weight of plaster.

The clovers are not legumes but a distinct germ—Do.

But there is a remarkable difference in the quantity of potash produced by equal weights of different trees and plants. Sir Humphrey Davy's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, we find a table showing this difference in several kinds of trees and plants, which we give below as a matter of interest to the curious. Potash was, once called salts of wormwood, and the reader will perceive that the name was not inappropriate when he notices that while the oak has only 15 parts in 10,000 of potash, wormwood has 230. *New England Farmer*.

There is no doubt now among any agricultural people of the great value of ashes as a fertilizer. It was held in as high estimation among the Romans, and the ancient Britons, as it is at this day. A German counsellor, HERBASTIUS, in his *Treatise on Husbandry*, published in 1570, tells us that, "in Lombardy, they like so well the use of ashes, as they esteem it fitter above any dung, thinking dung not meet to be used for the unholmsomness thereof." Their use as a manure is also very general in England at this day.

With this concurrent testimony, therefore, of the value of ashes, we hope to see less of it in the gutters and highways, and more upon the gardens and fields.

**CARROTS FOR HORSES, MILCH COWS, &c.**

BY ONE WHO HAS HAD THOROUGH EXPERIENCE. The value of the carrot as an article of food for horses and milch cows in winter and spring, is very far from being universally appreciated, else its culture for that purpose would be more general. There is nothing grown by the farmer that yields more abundantly in proportion to the labor, nor is there a production of the soil that will furnish a greater amount of nutriment to the acre than this root, for the use above named. They are a most admirable food for horses, in winter and spring, as they possess the peculiar qualities necessary to promote health and vigor in the animal, during the period of the year when there is no grazing, and they are, indeed, they best of the known substitutes for grass, as regards horses, and if given in sufficient quantity, with as much straw and salt as the horse chooses to consume, will keep him in as fine condition in every respect, as a medium sized horse requires, from three to three pecks a day, when standing in the stable, and an additional peck when put to labor, though if the labor be very severe and constant, corn meal may be profitably added.

One hundred and eighty days, or from November 1st to May 1st, is the average time during which there is no grazing. A horse will do that time, if put to hard labor, and fed upon straw and oats, and consume at least ninety bushels of the latter, and about thirty of the former; and thirty bushels per acre being an average yield, it requires three acres of ground to produce the amount. Now for the carrots. One thousand bushels per acre is less than an average crop when properly cultivated, though I have grown at the rate of two thousand on highly manured ground, and two bushels of these contain rather more nutriment than one of oats, therefore less than one-fifth of an acre of carrots is equal to three acres of oats. The excellent quality of these roots, for feeding horses, is the same, all told, as for the three acres of oats, which also requires about double the labor to feed them, that it ordinarily does grain, as they should be chopped or cut with a knife, in small pieces, for feeding purposes, additional labor, together with the extra cost of enriching the soil, &c. &c. The cultivation of oat-ground is but little in comparison with the more than fifty hundred per cent increase of nutritious matter on the same quantity of land. Carrots are almost universally a favorite food with horses, but should one refuse them at first, an appetite soon cultivated, and he devours them greedily. The effect of carrots upon horses always is, when fed liberally, a bright eye, a glossy coat, and an energetic, healthy animal.

As a regular food for milch cows, through the winter and spring, carrots are very valuable. The increase of the milk, give it a delicious flavor, and always insure a yellow butter in a legitimate way. They are without doubt, preferable to any other root all things considered, for cows giving milk through the winter, or for new milch cows before grass. They are said to fatten on them, when boiled much faster than on potatoes, and sheep are usually very fond of them.

Carrot tops, fed to horses and cattle in November and December, are worth their weight in good meadow hay, and an acre of them is equal to half an acre of ordinary meadow.

When the enormous yield of this root, and its value as a healthy diet for stock in winter, is duly considered, it is somewhat surprising that its culture is so generally neglected, especially by those having a few acres. Every farmer and kitchen gardener knows how to raise a bed of carrots for family use, and they have only to enlarge their space and apply the additional labor to extend the benefit to the yard and stable, and through them to their own pockets. *Dollar Newspaper*. It would probably "scour" any horse so that he would be unfit for labor in one week.



Unless the horse is very large, and fed mostly on dry hay, without grain, one peck per day will be found a liberal feed of carrots.

(b.) The term "meadows," used here probably means upland, and not, as with us, low ground producing an inferior quality of hay.—*New England Farmer.*

#### AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

There is one point worthy of attention from American Farmers. It is, with reference, to fairs and gatherings for sale of cattle, &c. It seems that, in this respect, we might learn a good lesson from the English farmer. We have nothing analogous to the numerous country and village fairs which are held at stated periods in all parts of Great Britain. If a farmer here wishes to buy a lot of sheep or cattle for fattening or other purposes, either in the fall or spring, he is obliged, after purchasing what he can advantageously in his own vicinity, to wait for a passing drove from which to make a selection. This may not come at the right time, and may not suit him as to price or quality when it does come; he may, therefore, be either disappointed altogether, or forced to buy what does not exactly please. If he wishes a pair of working cattle, or horses, he must leave his work, and drive about the country often for days, before finding anything fit for his purpose or within his means. I might go on to mention many other inconveniences connected with the present system; but every practical farmer knows them better than I.

That there is a growing feeling on the subject, is proved by the numerous attempts now making in various parts of the country to connect sales of stock and of implements with the country and other fairs. This is an excellent way of making these fairs still more important, and more popular than have ever been. If they could be made places at which, at certain times, stock of all kinds will congregate for sales as well as for exhibition, the interest of the masses in them would augment wonderfully. Buyers and drovers with stock would be drawn together, from a distance, more or less great according to the importance of the fair. By one influence or another, the people of a whole country or district would thus be gradually gathered in to take a part in the fair, if not for the sake of improvements, at least as buyers or sellers.

The farmers would then have the great advantage of large markets, and of knowing prevalent prices. They would not require to spend an occasional day or half day haggling with this drover or that, during the whole season, finally selling under the market, perhaps, from ignorance of its state; but would finish all their business of this kind at a fixed time, and then could return to their usual occupations, and be free from interruption.

I am aware that this could not all be

brought about at once. It would require time to convince people as to the advantages of such a system. Many would at first feel disposed to condemn it entirely, and refuse to countenance any of the fairs; but if they were continued, all would gradually see the benefit of a fixed market, and be driven from their prejudices into cordial acquiescence.

It might even be found advantageous to carry this system still further, and have weekly, or monthly, or quarterly, grain and produce markets, such as are held in all parts of England. The circumstances of the locality must decide this, but in many places such markets would be of much service. The sales are mostly made by sample, and then the farmer can make delivery at his own convenience within a certain period. It is evident that in this way much time would be saved, and the farmers thereby enabled to work more economically in the disposal of their crops. Accustoming them to this system would also be a work of time, but I think they would all by degrees fall into it. The manner of conducting the Scottish stock fairs is very fully explained in these paragraphs.

It is easy to see that such fairs, when once established, would gradually become markets for the sale of implements, household utensils, and all articles of value to the farmer.

#### A CHEAP MODE OF PROCURING A VALUABLE BONE MANURE.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says, in reference to the cultivation of the potatoe, and successful attempts to prevent attacks of the rot: "We know a gentleman who for eight years has manured potatoes with bones fermented in ashes; has had good crops uniformly, and not one of them has rotted; but unfortunately for the conclusion to which he would have been glad to come, he has planted other potatoes, every one of these eight years, with all sorts of manures, and some without any, and neither one of these rotted, except a very few where no manure was put. The bones in the cases just alluded to were treated thus: In a large family, consuming much butchers' meat, the bones were thrown into a hogshedd from day to day; ashes as taken from the fires daily were thrown upon them; enough water to keep the whole moist and to prevent the gasses escaping, were added from time to time, the falling rain generally being sufficient, as the hogshedd was placed in the open air, away from all buildings. When one hogshedd was full, another was taken. The bones treated in this way retained their form and size, but became so soft as to be easily cut through with the shovel and rubbed down with the back of the shovel into powder, with some extra ashes or dry earth. The oily matter of the bones, together with the potash of the ashes and the water thrown on, becomes a saponaceous

mass, and the phosphate of lime in the hardest part of the bones is diffused through the soapy mass in a state of exceedingly fine division. Bones thus fermented in ashes are exceedingly valuable for potatoes and for Indian corn, and probably for all crops. There is reason, from actual trial, to believe that the effect on the land is permanent, lasting for several years.—*The Plough.*

#### FEEDING MILCH COWS

Messrs. EDITORS:—In December last, I was asked by a friend to give my experience in feeding milch Cows, which I promised to do, but, wishing to make some further experiments, I have delayed until the present time.

Some kinds of feed have a tendency to increase the quantity of milk, and other kinds the quality. Either kind separately may not be the most judicious, for both quantity and quality are equally desirable. I have always found that wheat bran or the offal of wheat, when scalded, or made into thin slop will produce the greatest quantity of milk, but not the richest. Corn meal will produce a much richer milk; however, its fattening qualities are so great that a cow will not give a large quantity of milk very long. Corn and oats ground together are a very good feed, but more expensive on account of the higher price of oats than of some other grains. Ground buckwheat, is also very good for milk, when mixed with wheat bran. The kind of feed which I prefer to any other is Brewers' grains and oil cake, mixed together and made so thin, by adding warm water, as to be drank. That kind of feed cannot be had in Michigan to any extent. I am not much in favor of raising large quantities of roots for cattle, when the soil and climate are favourable to corn. The kind of root, which has produced the greatest quantity of milk with me, is the sugar beet.

I have, for some time past, been feeding eight cows on corn meal and wheat bran. First I fed it dry, twice a day, then I cut hay and mixed with it, and scalded it some time before feeding, then I made the meal and bran into slop, by mixing water, and fed the hay separate without cutting, and judged as well as I could of its effects without weighing the animals or milk, and have come to the conclusion, that, cutting the hay for mixing with the meal, and scalding it with hot water, a short time before feeding, is the cheapest and most economical way of feeding cows. When the weather is not freezing but moderate, the feed may be mixed with cold water, but in that case, it should stand to get well soaked before feeding. The quantity which I fed to the 8 cows at each time, and twice a day, was 12, lbs cut hay to 12 lbs corn meal and 8 quarts wheat bran for each cow per day. The cows thrived better when the hay was cut and scalded with the grain, than by either of the other modes, but the quantity of milk did not vary so much as I had expected. I am, however, well convinced, that to cut hay,

cow stalks, or straw, and feed with ground food, mixed with hot water, in cold weather, is much the most convenient way to feed grain to cattle. I will not make the calculation of what it costs per day to feed cows in that way, for they need hay or straw besides, but any one may calculate for himself as I have given the quantity and weight, and which I conceive to be sufficient if fed regularly.

A. Y. MOORE.

**COOKING FOOD.**—The Shakers, at Lebanon N. Y., in the *Patent Office Report*, speak thus: "The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate *ground corn* at one third higher than *winground*, as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork; hence, it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender. The same experience induces us to put a higher value on *cooked* than upon *raw* meal; and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal. Until within the last three or four years, our society, fattened annually, for thirty years, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork exclusive of lard and oil fat; and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which purpose six or seven potash kettles are used." Scientific men have said this for years; here is the testimony of *practical* men who make no pretensions to science. In this way *true* science and practice always agree. They are one and the same thing, in a different shape. The new moon is no less a moon because we only see her horns.

**GREAT CATTLE SALE AT GUELPH, C. W.**

Mr. Parsons' great sale of stock, came off duly, as advertised for some time past in the *Colonist* and other papers, on Tuesday 27th inst., at Mr. Parsons' residence, Cud-dale Farm, near Guelph. The sale was probably the largest of the kind, and the prices realized on the whole the highest that have yet been obtained in Canada West. The sheep and hogs, also advertised, were not sold, as the sale commenced too late in the day. Refreshments for the purchasers and visitors were provided by Mr. Parsons, in the most hospitable and elegant style. We have been favored with a list of the animals sold, and the prices obtained, with the names of a few of the purchasers, and which will be found below. The total proceeds of the sale, it will be seen, amount to four thousand four hundred dollars, £1100. We are informed by gentlemen attending the sale, that the crops in the County of Waterloo have a good appearance, although others have stated that the fall wheat has been considerably damaged by winter killing, and spring frosts. In the same county there is an extensive breadth of land under fallow for fall wheat this autumn, and most of it in fair condition.

The following is the list of stock sold:—

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

Young Lady-day, 10 years old.....	\$140
Red Lilly, 10 years old.....	90
Laura 2nd, 5 years.....	180
Lady Ann, 4 years.....	195
Lilly, 2nd, 5 years.....	300
Lilly, 3rd, 4 years old, bought by Major Beresford of Whitechurch.....	340
Red Rose, 2nd, 3 years.....	100
Red Rose, 3rd, 2 years.....	235
Lady-Day, 2nd, 2 years.....	235
Lilly, 4th, 11 months.....	150
Lady Ann, 2nd, 2 months and 1 week	155
Lilly, 5th, 8 weeks.....	150
Laura, 4th, 5 weeks.....	100
Cicily, 2nd, 5 years old, R. L. Denison of Toronto.....	42
Strawberry, 8 years old.....	51
Tiny, 8 years, Major Beresford.....	53
Dolly, 5 years old.....	44
Jessy, 4 years.....	36
Dairy, 3 years, E. W. Thompson, Toronto.....	53
Cowslip, 5 years, Mr. Wright.....	37
Diana, 3 years.....	65
Ruby, 3 years.....	39
Beauty, 3 years.....	37
Spot, 3 years, R. L. Denison, Toronto	40
Florence, 2 years.....	37
Jane, 2 years.....	36
Lucy, 2 years.....	30
Splendor, 2 months.....	18
Fancy, 1 month.....	16
Betty, 4 weeks.....	10
Blossom, 23 days.....	10

**BULL CALVES.**

1st white, 2 months.....	35
2nd red roan, 5 weeks.....	27
3rd white, 2 months.....	20
4th white, 1 month.....	11

**SHORT HORN BULLS.**

Adam, 3 years, Major Beresford.....	240
Culdasse, 14 months.....	275
Don, 2 1/2 months.....	155
Oscar, 7 months.....	155
Dan, 3 weeks.....	80

**PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT POULTRY.**

Whether the large-sized varieties of fowls which are "all the rage" now amongst fancy breeders and dealers are really preferable to the old-fashioned barnyard fowls, is a subject on which there are two opinions among those who have tried both. To say nothing of the enormous prices which they occasionally command, they weigh heavily in the market-scales, or fill a large platter on the dinner-table. But, on the other hand, they are great gormandizers themselves, and are generally considered difficult to raise. Roosters should be changed as often as one in two years, if not annually; and pains should be taken, in replacing them, to procure strong, healthy, and perfect birds: the hen will lay better, and hatch more chickens. Only a small number of hens should be kept in one house, or together. We have known re-

peated instances in which keepers of poultry have become disgusted at their failure to lay, and have determined to kill them off. They have commenced reducing the number, which was perhaps forty or fifty, and, when they got down to half-a-dozen, were surprised to find every one of the hens laying, and the supply of eggs for the family better than the whole number furnished. As to profit, we doubt whether, if all their food be bought, the eggs and chickens produced by any breed, and sold at the regular market prices, for the table, will pay the expense of keeping; but it by no means follows from this, that hens are not a source of profit on a farm. They eat much which would otherwise be entirely lost and wasted; and a small patch of buckwheat, sown at a trifling cost, and left on the ground where they can stroll over it and feed at their pleasure, will keep them as fat as butter. The main point is, the great value of the manure of poultry. The hen-roost is the place where most farmers should go for their guano. If obtained there, it will invariably prove of good quality. There need be no fear for those who get their guano from this source, that it will turn out to be spurious or inferior. We doubt whether even intelligent farmers would estimate at more than one-hundredth part of its amount of the quantity of excellent manure which can be made in this way in the course of the year. The hen roost, duck-roost, goose-roost, and turkey-roost should be supplied with several loads of peat, swamp-muck or loam, spread evenly over the surface of the floor, and on this there should be scattered a thin layer of sand or gravel. On rainy days, when the work can be done as well as not—and as often as practicable—this should be all shovelled over, and the manure thus mixed with the other ingredients. The compost soon becomes strong, when it can be removed, and a fresh supply of suitable material be thrown in. The house is kept sweet, clean, and healthy for the fowls; and if any farmer will adopt this plan, and practise it faithfully for five years, and keep an accurate account of the crops raised directly from the compost made with the poultry manure, and from the manure made by feeding those crops out in their turn, he will be amazed at the amount of cash which he will have realized, and at the permanent improvement of his farm.—*Londonderry Standard*.

**A GREAT BARN.**—The Enfield Shakers are building a granite barn for their cows. It is to be two hundred and fifty feet in length, fifty feet wide, and will probably cost fifteen thousand dollars.—Mr. Elkins, the architect, gives the following description of the edifice: The location and arrangements of this barn edifice are in many respects peculiar, and in all respects admirable. Its outer walls are of stone and its roof of slated. It is located across a gentle ravine, opening from a bank, and is so arranged that teams





On a similar plan is tried successfully in some parts of Lower Canada but in addition, a head of corn is fastened to the top of each pole. Thus the more thoroughly convinced is this suspicious bird, that there is a design on his life.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. ...

A Weekly Council was held on Wednesday the 22nd of February: Mr. Pusey, President in the Chair.

The subject of the Soda-water experiment of last year... The attention of farmers ought to be directed to the general feeling in favour of this valuable...

Fish-manure: Mr. Bullen read to the Council the following Report on the subject of Fish-manure...

Fish-Manure: It appears that about two-thirds, say one-half, the cod fish caught is thrown away as waste of loss; so that out of 100 tons of fresh fish you have 50 tons remaining reduced to 25 tons when dried and 50 tons of oil...

Seal-Offal at Newfoundland: It appears from Governor Hamilton's last report, that there are no less than 367 vessels...

week or fortnight, while to others the voyage is a total failure. Last season, which was considered a most disastrous one to the shipping, others were 550,000 seals killed, might not have the effect of establishing a skin which 7334 tons of oil were extracted, and amounting to £227,957 sterling...

for the increased demand for the article, and the surprising spirit, combined with the science and machinery of the present day... the value of combining the present curing of cod fish and the cod liver and other oil trades, directly & indirectly their manufacture of manure from the refuse... But to reflect this, it is evident that the capital of a fishery, and the skill of a fisherman, are chiefly supplied from this country...

ating the chief manuring elements from gas-liquor, by saturating it with common salt, and then filtering it through a layer of powdered peat-charcoal, mixed with two-thirds its quantity of dried clay, ground. Mr. Tuckett at the same time offered a suggestion, that search should be made on the north coast of Africa, especially in Tunis, for deposits of nitrates of potash and soda. He thought the present time was favourable for such inquiries in districts under the Mohammedan rule; and he cited various extracts from Dr. Shaw's travels in those regions, showing the natural fertility that had from time immemorial subsisted in certain districts, from no other apparent cause than that of the strong nitrous impregnation to which the soil was constantly subjected.—The President took that opportunity of communicating the following statement, transmitted to him by Mr. Dyce Nicol, to whom it had been addressed by that gentleman's overseer in Kincardineshire:—

"The land on which the following experiment was made was a peat bog reclaimed in 1850, thoroughly drained, and six inches of clay applied over the whole surface; the only crops raised upon it had been oats, turnips, and again oats sown out with grass. In March last I sowed on one portion of the new grass 2 cwt. of nitrate of soda with 1 cwt. of salt; on another portion 4 cwt. of guano, and on the remainder of the field no manure was applied.

The nitrate gave per imperial acre 300 stones of hay, at 9d. per stone of 22lbs. . . . . £11 5 0  
Guano gave 270 stone, value . . . . . 10 2 6  
Nothing gave 140 stones, value . . . . . 5 5 0

"Independently of the increase of weight of hay from nitrate, I prefer that manure for either new or old grass, as it appears to require little moisture to put it down to the roots of the plants. A strong dew in the course of one night appeared sufficient for that purpose, and in about thirty-six hours after its application the grass turned to a luxuriant dark green colour, whereas the guano requires a good shower of rain to put it down; unless it gets such fall of rain, it does little good. My trial of nitrate on oats and barley last year leads me to prefer guano for these crops. I applied 1½ cwt. of nitrate on one portion and 3 cwt. of guano on another, but the oats top-dressed with nitrate kept a bluish colour throughout the season, and did not ripen equally, and the ear soft; while those which had guano ripened equally, had a harder, crisper ear, and weighed better. The land upon which that experiment was made had not been previously cropped, and was of a mossy loam with a mixture of clay."

**Mortality among Lambs.**—Communications were read from Mr. Dorrien, in Sussex, and Mr. Creswell, in Leicestershire, on the subject of mortality among their lambs. The case of Mr. Dorrien was considered to be an ordinary one, but that of

Mr. Creswell new both to the shepherds and to Professor Simonds. The following statement was read from Mr. Creswell, and Professor Simonds was directed to inspect these lambs, and make a report upon the circumstances under which the mortality was taking place, and might in the best mode be prevented.

{ "Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la Zouche,  
March 20, 1854.

"I have been sadly puzzled by my sucking lambs having sore mouths; the affection begins generally in the roof of the mouth and gums, and becomes so bad that the lambs will not suck, but in a few days die. I lost three in one night. My lambs are high-bred Leicesters, and of course are very valuable. In some instances the mother's udder catches the complaint, and I have lost one of them. I have tried alum and borax, but without any good result: I am now trying nitric acid, diluted with water. In a *post mortem* examination, we find the covering round the heart very much diseased, and the lungs partially so. Of course we drench the lambs with milk frequently, and I have dosed them all with castor oil."

**HOW TO MAKE THE BUTTER COME.**—The cream is put into tin pans, and placed on the stove with a moderate fire; I then commence stirring it slowly in order to have it warmed alike in all parts of the pan. As soon as it feels neither hot nor cold, by putting in the finger, pour into the churn. In 5 to 15 minutes the butter will come. I have tried this plan for the two last winters and it has not failed once to bring the butter in the above time.

**TO THE FARMERS OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.**

GENTLEMEN.—Whilst recently in Ireland, my attention was drawn to the great advantage accruing to agriculturists wherever the growing of oleaginous plants had been introduced, and the belief that it may be equally or more advantageous here induces me to address you on the subject.

The most generally grown of these plants is flax, and although, taking everything into consideration, I do not consider it the most remunerative, I shall first advert to it.

When the production of seed in abundance, together with a coarse fibre suitable to the manufacture of cordage and coarse cloths is desired, (and I am inclined to think this the most valuable flax crop for Canada, as we may allow the seed fully to ripen, and the straw may be scutched without steeping) one bushel of seed should be sown to the acre, on good land, as when thinly sown the plant puts forth vigorous branches, and bears more than three times the quantity of seed. This description of flax crop would answer very well on a newly burned fallow; the results would probably be about twenty-five bushels of seed and six hundred weight of clean fibre to the statute acre, worth—

Seed, 25 bushels, at 5s. . . . . £6 5 0  
Flare, 6 cwt., at 40s. . . . . 12 0 0  
£18 5 0

*Expenses.*  
Clearing an acre. . . . £3 0 0  
Sowing & Harrowing 0 12 0  
Mowing and Drying. 0 12 6  
Threshing . . . . . 0 12 6  
Scutching . . . . . 3 3 0  
Other expenses, Cartage, &c. . . . . 1 0 0 £9 0 0  
Net profit per acre. . . . . £9 0 0

We shall, moreover, by sowing a few pounds of grass seed with the flax, enjoy the additional advantage of converting the forest into meadow land.

In the rotation system flax may succeed oats, but much labor must be expended in freeing the stubble from weeds, and the land would require two ploughings and harrowings. It is therefore that I recommend newly burnt land, as there we are not likely to be annoyed by weeds.

But almost on any land rape may be grown. It yields a much larger amount of seed, seldom producing less (when well attended to) than forty-five bushels to the acre; and as this plant draws its sustenance in a very unusual degree from the atmosphere, the crop is not an exhausting one. It has been found that by returning the thrash and the crushed seed, after the oil had been extracted each successive crop of rape was more luxuriant, and the land became more fitted for the growth of other grains.

I was under the impression that the turnip fly would prevent the cultivation of this most valuable crop in Canada. I, however, thought it worth a trial, and sent instructions that a quarter of an acre should be sown broadcast. The result has very much gratified me, as the fly has not in any case touched the young plants. Although some Irish farmers sow reap broadcast, the plan is not at all approved. Two methods are adopted with much better success.

*In undrained land, the Ridge System.*—The field is divided into seven feet ridges, a furrow of one foot wide being formed between them; the plants are dibbled into the ridges; the holes being opened with an instrument furnished with several teeth, so that at one stroke it opens half across the ridges. In this system the rows of plants are twelve inches asunder across the ridges.

*In drained land, the Drilled System.*—After the field has been ploughed the drills are lined two feet apart, and the plants inserted six inches asunder. The plants should be nearly of a size, about double that of a good cabbage, for transplanting, short in stem and root, and free from bulbous excrescences about the root; as small as possible should be taken up at a time; they should be wrapt in as large bundles as can be conveniently carried in both hands. The crop at one period requires a

rather singular process, whereby its growth is checked, the object of which is to prevent the more forward shoots blossoming before the others, so that all the seed may ripen together. Although I heard this insisted on as of *vital importance* to the cultivation of rape, I did not pay that attention to its details which I should have done had I been aware that it could so easily be grown in Canada, but I shall obtain and communicate information on this head in due time.

The cutting and threshing are the nicest operations in the management of rape. It will not bear to be harvested when the seed is in the slightest degree green. When *thoroughly ripe* it is cut with a very sharp sickle, without the usual scrated edge. All hands should be employed at this work in the early morning, and stopped when the dew is off. A couple of hours after it is threshed in the same field in a winnowing sheet, it is carried from the rows, in which the reapers lay it, in a barrow made by attaching a sheet to a couple of poles.

About 39 bushels of rape seed weigh a ton, the cake of which after the oil has been extracted as much as possible, contains two hundred and twenty-four pounds of oil and one hundred and five pounds of nitrogen, equal for feeding or fertilizing purposes to thirty tons of turnips, an average yield of which, even in the highly cultivated farms of England, does not exceed twenty tons. Even were it possible to grow turnips here to advantage, we should find it difficult to feed animals on them in winter, whereas oil cakes are as easily fed as oats; they would enable us to turn out cattle very much fatter for the high prices of the spring, and give a richness and color to our winter butter, rendering it fully equal to that obtained in summer.

I should recommend that the rape straw sheaves should be piled up and covered with earth like a charcoal kiln, charred without being suffered to blaze, and scattered over the field, as they are hardly of any value in a country like ours where fuel is abundant.

I will do myself the honour of again addressing you on this interesting subject.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CUMMINS,

Agent B. A. Land Company.

Roxton Falls, 20th June, 1854.

I have considered flax seed as worth only five shillings the bushel, as it has hitherto only brought that price in Canada; it is however intrinsically worth *more* here than in England, and will, when its value is appreciated, readily bring seven shillings and six pence. Rape seed is of a like commercial value, yielding thirty-three per cent of oil.

J. S. C.

#### A SPLENDID BARN.

Few farmers can afford to erect a building equal to one that they can plan, and still fewer to build one like that described below.

Still, we publish a description of it, because he who cannot obtain all its advantages may secure a part. Perhaps some of them can be provided for in those already occupied. We ask especial attention to the manner of feeding. The italics in that paragraph are ours. The description was given, as appears below, by a correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker*.

"A correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker* gives an account of a barn belonging to David Leavitt, Esq., a merchant-prince of New-York city, who has a farm in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, pleasantly located upon the Housatonic.

"It is two hundred feet in length, with a centre wing on the east side, three stories high, with an arched roof covered with tin, and a cupola on the centre, and erected at an expense of nearly \$20,000. It is based in a ravine which it spans, thus affording an easy entrance into the third story. Through this ravine runs a durable stream, with which is formed a beautiful reservoir of water directly above the barn, that operates upon a wheel twenty feet in diameter, thus forming an excellent motive power, that is used for a great variety of purposes, such as sawing wood and lumber, threshing, cleaning, and elevating the grain, cutting straw and stalks, unloading the hay, depositing it in any desired loft, churning, grinding, &c.

"The first story is used as a manure vault; the second stabling; the third for grain, hay, and apartments for domestics. The arrangement for feeding the cattle is most ingenious and convenient, the following description of which I give in the language of Mr. Wilkinson, namely: 'All the manual labor required in feeding the cattle is to run a car which contains twenty-five bushels of feed, before the line of cattle, and shovel the food into the feeding-boxes, which are of cast-iron, quadrant-shaped, of about one bushel capacity, and one to each stall. The boxes are placed one on each side of a partition, that divides two stalls, and are each attached at the right angle corner of the box to the front partition-stud by hinges, so that the boxes may be swung around into the feeding-hall, in front of the cattle, and over the feeding-car, that the feed which spills in filling the boxes, may fall into the car instead of on the floor. After the boxes are filled, they are turned with a slight touch, before the cattle again. In the centre, between the next or adjoining pair of stalls, is an erect cylinder, two feet diameter at the bottom, and one foot eight inches at the top, which projects equally into each stall, and extends from about a horizontal line with the tops of feed-boxes (on the opposite side of the stalls) to the upper surface of the hay-loft floor, directly over the cattle, that it may be filled from that floor. There is a circular aperture six inches in diameter, in each side of the hay-tube, at a convenient height from the floor, so that two animals may eat from the tube at the same time.

Under the tube is a drawer into which all the loose hay-seed falls through its latticed bottom, which drawer, when full, is emptied, and when a large quantity of seed accumulates, it is cleaned for use or market. *The seed obtained is of a superior quality, and the quantity ordinarily saved by this arrangement will pay for all the manual labor required about the building throughout the year.* Across the front of the stalls there is also an ordinary box-manger, directly under which, and running the whole length of the stable, is a trough for water, with suitable opening in the bottom of the manger through which the cattle may be watered by removing the iron slides that close them, which is done by means of a lever opening the line of slides at once, and in an instant."

"The very great economy and convenience of this arrangement is obvious at a glance, and may be taken as a specimen of the perfection exhibited throughout. Under one of the drive-ways, into the third story, is an arched room, well ventilated, and lighted with a glass front, which is used as a milk-room, and has a great many conveniences connected with it for diminishing the labor of taking care of the dairy, which can all be performed without the least exposure to the weather, and within the compass of a few feet. The herd is fed with hay, cut feed, and steamed roots that are reduced to a pulp by the revolution of a cylinder in which the roots are placed after steaming, with four cannon-balls of ten pounds each; and, I believe, during the summer season, the boiling system is to be practised in part. The building is well lighted and ventilated, so that no diseases are generated by the confinement of impure air and the deleterious gases, an important feature that is too often overlooked. On the side of the barn facing the Housatonic, which is but a few hundred feet distant, are projections of cut stone, so arranged as to convert the water which falls over them into a sheet of foam, from which it justly derives its name of *Cascade Barn*."

—The Plough, Loom & Anvil.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

From the *Agricultural Instructor*; or *Young Farmer's Class-Book*:

Free trade in corn being now established, it is only by producing abundant crops at the least possible expense, that the farmers of the United Kingdom can hope to compete successfully even in our own markets with those of many foreign, and, as regards rent of land and labour, much more favourably circumstanced countries. Efficient implements and machines being amongst the most obvious means of effecting this object, a short notice of some of the most important of them appears desirable.

1. *The Spade*.—This tool assumes a great variety of forms: in the boggy districts in some parts of the west of Ireland it

ish: two-pronged pieces of iron, which the labourer fixes to a long wooden handle, so that the loy (a long bent blade of iron is called the loy) is as broad, and which the labourer fastens to a long handle, in general, in the south-west, and (indeed, over a great part of the country) is a miserable substitute for the spade. No man can, with such a tool, perform a reasonable day's work in a couple of little hours; and, on the whole, not ill adapted to the not-half-filled, stony land, and to the not-half-paid, and not-half-fed peasant of the south and west of Ireland.

The Ulster spade is longer and broader blade; but more than twice as broad as the loy, permanently fixed to its handle, which is as long as that of the loy;—by the manufacturer; it is an inefficient tool, and will no doubt, as improvement advances, take the place of the loy. The English spade is broad and short-handled, well suited for garden work or in the hands of a properly supported labourer, on a well-tilled land, to any kind of work for which an spade is used. But it is quite unsuited to ill-cultivated or stony land. A fork, with three flattened prongs, is advantageously used in England for digging out potatoes, and in the west of Ireland for flattening and, sometimes made of iron pointed with steel, is used as a substitute for the spade in ordinary work. A very strong one of the same kind is used in subsoiling.

The Plough. This important implement has undergone many and great changes from the sharpened piece of wood dragged through the ground by oxen of former days, to the wooden plough with scarcely a bit of iron in its construction, still in use in some of the backward districts in this country, and thenceforward to the scientific and polished steel and beautifully finished implements for which prizes are now awarded at our great cattle shows, and in some of our best soil districts.

The iron swing or Scotch plough is now in general use well in Ireland, and in some places in Ireland a wheel is attached to the end of the beam, by which the depth of the furrow is regulated, and generally no wheel is used, whilst in England two wheels at the end of the beam are very general. Until a very recent period prizes were awarded for the ploughs which in the opinion of the judges were most scientifically constructed; but now the power required to move this and other implements is tested by an instrument called the dynamometer, or weight-weigh, and which is likely to lead to great improvement in the form of the mould-board, which should raise and turn over the furrow without carrying forward any portion of it.

The return-wrest is a plough with a two-movable mould-board, sometimes used in ploughing across, highly inclined, and it turns the furrow downwards, both in going and returning; whilst with the common plough the horses would have to return empty to the furrow.

It is by subsoil, plough was noticed, under the head subsoiling in the article on the subject of the plough, as a rule; implements that harden the under soil, and does not pulverize, and look forward to its being superseded by an implement, that worked by steam, or even by horse power, will exert a picking action, and by one operation prepare the land for receiving the seed.

Grubbers are implements, of various degrees of strength, used for breaking and pulverizing land that has been previously ploughed, and thus avoiding the necessity of the separate ploughings formerly practised in order to reduce the land to a fine tilth. In loamy soils, a well-constructed two-horse grubber, which costs about £20, drawn by a pair of good farm horses, will, as an ordinary day's work, in spring, break up four acres of autumn-ploughed land, and leave it in a better state of tilth than two cross-ploughings would have done. Grubbers are also constructed for loosening the soil between drilled crops, and a hand-harrow, as is used for breaking down the surface of ploughed or grubbed land. They are wholly of iron, or iron tubes, or teeth are inserted in wooden frames or bulks, the former, although costing more in the first instance, last much longer, and are probably more economical in the long run, both when equally well made, are alike efficient, and the perfection of a harrow consists in having a sufficient number of tines, and each time moving a different portion of the earth.

Harrows are of various degrees of strength, from the light grass-seed harrow, which may be drawn by a donkey, to the break requiring four strong horses; these last are now being superseded by the Norwegian harrow, in which numerous spiked disks revolve on three axles, and tear up and pulverize the soil very efficiently. An implement, formed of a great number of small disks, which revolve, and by their edges pulverize the soil, is most effectually known as the web-harrow, used to cover grass seeds, or to break down the surface of a field.

Rollers are cylinders made of wood or cast-iron, and used for breaking the clods which have escaped the harrow. They should always be made of the latter substance, and of a wheel or three parts. They merely break the surface of the clods, and do not pulverize them, in the proper state of dryness, the effect is rather to harden, and, at a almost, to polish the surface; they are useful, however, for consolidating and making the surface even in spring, and in the case of hay-seed has been sown; but for pulverizing the soil, they have been superseded by the modern iron rollers, which consist of a cast-iron roller, with a heavy iron-edged disk, placed loosely in contact with each other on an axle.

Gravel's is a most efficient implement, capable of pulverizing the most stony surface by one operation. The difference in expense between

this implement, and mallets in the hands of men and women, still used in many places, would go far towards paying the debt of the land. The best remedy against the wire-worm is to cloas-crush in spring, and this also, in a great measure, prevents the surface cracking, in the soil, and the rolling used for compressing the land between the furrow slices of leaf land, which it is intended to save corn in. It levels the bottom between the slices, and fills all openings, into which the corn would otherwise fall, and be covered, too deeply, and the seed being sown broadcast and harrowed, comes up evenly in drills.

Sowing Machines, which are called drills. For a long period, and all other crops were sown by the hand, or as it is called broadcast; and this is still the general practice. But it was observed that large crops might be obtained from a much smaller quantity of seed than was usually sown, that in fact, as large crops were obtained when only two or three stones of wheat were sown broadcast, that is, planted at three or four inches apart, that when five or six stones were sown broadcast, it was so wide broadcast, to save seed, and at the same time avoid the great expense of dibbling, or sowing in rows. These were invented; they are of various kinds, but the general principle is to raise the seed by means of spoons, fixed to a revolving axle, from a box, and let it fall into tubes, which convey it to the ground, and it falls behind the coulter, by which a furrow has been opened to receive it. Drills are made to sow from three to six or more rows of seed, at a distance from six to twelve inches, or more apart, and from a stone to two or three bushels of seed per acre. The common six-rowed drill, drawn by one horse, and attended by a man, is capable of sowing nine acres daily. Some drills are made to deliver compost with the seed; but they are expensive; this practice is so excellent, and especially with spring-sown corn, that the mechanical sowing would produce a plain, strong, and clean machine of this kind would be sure of a large demand for it, and at the same time confer a great boon on the cultivators of medium-sized farms; in the meantime, corn mixed with manure may be sown with the ordinary corn-drill.

9. Dibbling Machines, by which wheat may be sown at the rate of a single seed per bushel, in a hole six inches long, worked by hand, or by horse, but they effect a



great saving of seed, but the use of them... 10. Horse Hoes. The hoeing of corn was formerly done by hand, but a horse-hoe has been invented, capable of hoeing in a very perfect way, six acres or more daily.

There are also horse-hoes, or scuffles, for cleaning the land between green crops. These are made of iron, and are drawn by a man and horse with one of these will effectually clean about three acres daily. The Reaping Machine. Corn in the parts of Europe, has been hitherto reaped with the sickle, with the common scythe, or with the reaping machine, which is used for laying the corn with the heads in one direction, or with the Hamault scythe, a short one-handed scythe, but for some few years past, a machine, drawn by two or more horses, has been in use in America, and within the last two years efforts have been made to bring it into use in the United Kingdom. There are two or three modifications of this machine, but that invented by Mr. Bell, an Englishman, more than twenty years ago, which is pushed forward by two horses, and cuts the corn by means of a number of scissors in rapid motion, seems at present most likely to succeed; it is capable of cutting about twenty acres daily, and leaves the corn so that it can be easily bound, and is not so expensive as the others. In countries, like America or Australia, where manual labour is very expensive, and even perhaps in England this machine will probably be found a great boon, but in this country, the farmer who can have an acre of corn mown for 1s. 6d. is not likely to incur the expense of a complicated machine.

12. The Threshing Machine has, in every well-farmed district, superseded the flail, it is worked by steam, water, or horse power, and a small one is made to be worked by a couple of men. A good four-horse-power threshing machine is capable of threshing and winnowing from sixty to eighty barrels of wheat in a day, as well as at less than one-third the expense at which it could be done by the flail.

13. The implements and machines that have now been noticed are, perhaps, the most important, but there are many others of great value to the farmer. Thus the Scotch cart, so well suited to all kinds of farm work, so light, and yet, when well made, capable of seasoned material, so durable; the winnowing machine, for cleaning corn; the

chaff-cutter, for cutting straw and hay into small pieces for feeding cattle, or for cutting and crushed, corn for feeding horses; the furze-bruise, for preparing furze for heating horses and cows; the corn-bruise, for bruising corn for feeding horses, and thereby preventing its passing through the stomach undigested; the oil-cake-brake, the thump-cutter, for cutting and slicing turnips, and thus enabling cattle to eat them without danger of choking themselves; the hay-tedding machine, by which a horse with a boy to drive it can shake out thirty acres of hay daily; the horse-rake, for collecting any, and another kind of horse-rake, for removing couch or other weeds from the surface of land; the liquid-manure cart, for watering pastures and crops with the liquid collected from the cattle-house; churns, &c. each of which, did the limits assigned to this little work admit, were well deserving of a minute description.

CULTIVATING STRAWBERRIES. About a year ago, we found in the Friends' Review, of Philadelphia, the following note from a correspondent in Baltimore (we believe) who had been exceedingly successful in cultivating the strawberry, giving the mode by which this success was attained. We have no doubt it is all he represents it to be. "Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries, and the immense quantity of them raised in a bed thirty feet by thirty feet, at a small distance from the garden owned by me in King street, may like to know the process by which I cultivate them. I applied about once a week, for three times commencing, when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom; the following preparation: Of nitrate of potash, of saltpetre salts and soda, each one pound; of nitrate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound; dissolving in thirty gallons of rain, or river water. One third was applied at a time; and when the weather was dry, I applied clean soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that, unless well supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering-pot, and made the application toward evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better, than those two or three years old. But you must be sure and keep the weeds out with a Loom & Axle.

Guano Deposits. The Peruvian Government has employed a French engineer, with several assistants, and chemists, to measure the guano deposits on the Chincina Islands. The result has just been made known. It appears that the total deposits on the Chincina Islands amount to 16,500,000 tons (gross) of guano. The islands are several other deposits of considerable extent which are now being surveyed. From this, it is evident that the fears which many have entertained, that the supply of guano would be exhausted, are groundless. The progress of the Peruvian guano trade, from 1834 to 1852, is as follows: In 1834, there were 53,863 acres of guano land cultivated in Peru; in 1839, 60,214; in 1840, 91,040; in 1851, 138,619 acres; and in 1852, 136,009 acres. In the present year there were 175,495 acres under flax in Ireland, being an increase of nearly 29 per cent. over last year's crop, and of 220 per cent. over that of 1848. Estimating the value of the crop at £15 an acre on the average, we find that from £800,000 which the flax growers realized in 1848, the return this year has risen to £2,040,135. In the provinces of Münster, Münster, and Oberrhein the produce is 22 per cent. over the crop of 1848, and 43 per cent. over that of 1848, the growth having steadily advanced from 2,663 acres in 1841 to 14,271 acres in the present year.

THE SEASONS. FROM THE GERMAN. Hay and corn and buds and flowers, Snow and ice and fruit and wine, Suns and Seasons, sleets and showers, Bring, in turn, these gifts divine. Spring blows, Summer glows, Autumn reaps, Winter keeps, Spring prepares, Summer provides, Autumn hoards, and Winter hides. Come then, friends, their graces sound; To summer, Autumn, inter spring; As they run their yearly round, Do each in turn with gladness sing. Time drops blessings as he flies, Time makes ripe, and time makes wise. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES. Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Hay per-100 bundles, old-none offering; Straw do new, from 12 to \$14; Eggs per dozen, from 9d to 10d; Fresh Butter per lb, from 1s 2d to 1s 4d; Firkin Butter, do, from 9d to 11d; Country Cheese, do, none offering; Wheat per quart, from 7s 3d to 7s 6d; Barley, do, none in market; Rye, do, do; Oats, do, from 5s 9d to 8s; Indian Corn, do, from 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Buckwheat, none; Peas, from 5s 6d to 6s; Very little grain coming to market; Beef, super, 100 lbs, from 6 to \$8; Pork, do, from 7 1/2 to \$8 1/2; Mutton per carcass, from 3 to \$6; Veal, do, from 2 to \$3.



## Board of Agriculture—Lower Canada.

### NOTICE.

THE COUNTY and SECTIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, regularly organized in LOWER CANADA, who have not yet sent to the Undersigned their attested LISTS of MEMBERS, and PAID UP SUBSCRIPTIONS for the present year, are requested to do so with as little delay as possible, in order to their being duly reported to the Honble. the Minister of Agriculture, and the Government allowance to which each may be entitled, applied for.

By Order,  
WM. EVANS,  
Sec.-Treas. Board of Agriculture.  
Montreal, 29th July, 1854.

### NOTICE.

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

By order,  
F. WOOD, Secy.-Treas.  
Granby, June 27th, 1854.

## 1854.

### COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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

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

By order,  
JAMES SMITH, Sec.  
Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

### BULWER'S NOVELS.

A NEW uniform English Edition of Sir E. L. Bulwer's Novels at 2s 3d per volume.

### CHAMBERS' JOURNAL

RECEIVED in monthly parts—also the Various Works issued by the same Publishers.

### GLOBES, MAPS, &c.

A FARTHER supply just to hand.

### ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

A NEW Edition of this magnificent Work is now in course of publication. The Subscriber has just received from Edinburgh the Four First Vols., in large quarto, abundantly illustrated with Steel Engravings. Price 25s. per volume.

HEW RAMSAY.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

RAMSAY'S QUARTER DOLLAR ATLAS, Quarto size, containing 12 Outlined Maps of 1st Eastern Hemisphere, 2nd Western Hemisphere, 3rd Europe, 4th Asia, 5th Africa, 6th North America, 7th South America, 8th Canada, 9th England, 10th Scotland 11th Ireland, 12th Palestine.

RAMSAY'S SCRIPTURE ATLAS for Schools, containing 6 Colored Maps, illustrative of the Geography of Sacred History, containing, 1st Countries of the East, 2nd Journeys of the Israelites, 3rd Jewish Palestine, 4th Ancient Jerusalem, 5th Roman Palestine, 6th Travels of St. Paul—in handsome cover. Price FOURPENCE.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL ATLAS, Quarto, cloth. Price 5s., containing 36 Maps, Colored.

THE IMPERIAL ATLAS, Ancient and Modern, 47 Maps. Price 32s 6d.

THE NATIONAL ATLAS, with Copious Index. £3 15s.

REWARD BOOKS, 50 Gross—various prices.

DRAWING BOOKS, 10 Gross, 1s. to 6s. per dozen.

### JUST PUBLISHED

A HISTORY OF ROME, for the Use of Schools. Price 2s.

The Press, without a dissenting voice, has expressed an unqualified approval of this work. From the ability with which it is written, as well as its remarkable cheapness, the Publisher hopes it will come into general use.

### PRIZE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber obtained Diplomas at the Provincial Exhibitions held at Hamilton and Montreal in 1853, for "the Best Collection of School Books printed and bound in Canada for the use of Common and Grammar Schools." Among these books will be found

### THE NATIONAL SERIES,

Printed from new stereotype plates, on clear paper, and substantially bound. They are page for page with other editions in use in Western Canada, and great care has been taken to render them equal in every respect to the samples exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition.

### CURRICULUM LATINUM.

This series of Latin Classics has been published in cheap form, so as to supersede the use of costly imported books. It consists of Cornelius Nepos, Virgilius Georgica, Cicero de Amicitia, Cicero de Senectute, Ovidii Fasti, Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Q. Curtius, Taciti Agricola, Horatii Carmina. These may be had separately or in two volumes, one of Prose, the other of Poetry.

### CHEAP CANADIAN EDITIONS.

Walker's Dictionary, Mavor's, Carpenter's, Webster's, and Catholic Spelling Books; Murray's large and small Grammars; Lemie's do.; Walkingame's Arithmetic, &c. &c.

### NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

A History of Canada, new edition, 2s.  
Do. do. in French, just published, 2s.  
A History of Rome, do. 2s.  
A History of England, in the Press.  
Geography of Canada, do.  
Ramsay's Quarter Dollar Atlas, 12 outlined Maps.  
Ramsay's Scripture Atlas, price 4d.

### WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.

The Subscriber is receiving large additions to his stock of British and Foreign Writing, Drawing and Wrapping Papers, selected during winter by himself in the English, Scotch and French markets. He has also an ample assortment of Account Books, of all sizes and different modes of ruling, English School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c.

Booksellers are invited to inspect the stock of cheap standard literature.

HEW RAMSAY,  
St. Francis Xavier St.  
Montreal, April 28, 1854.

### NOTICE.

THE FALL SHOW of the SHEFFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1. will be held at WATERLOO, C. E., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER next—also, the WINTER SHOW will be held at FROST VILLAGE, on the SECOND TUESDAY of JANUARY, 1855.

By order,  
CHARLES ALLEN,  
Secy.-Treas.

Waterloo, July 24, 1854.

### COLUMBUS.

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

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

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

### TERMS—\$5 FOR THE SEASON.

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

EDWARD QUIN,  
Long Point, 1st June, 1854.

### SIR CHARLES NAPIER,

IMPORTED SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.

THE property of Mr. Ralph Wade, Jr., near Cobourg, C. W., will serve Cows this season, 1854; thorough bred Cows at Ten Pounds, others at Two Pounds Ten Shillings each P. P.

Calved March, 1853, bred by J. M. Hopper, Esq., Middlebro-ou-Tees, Yorkshire, England: got by Belleville, (6778), d. Polly, by Belleville (6778), g. d. Madeline, by Newham (4503), g. g. d. Ganymede, by Uptaker (5334), g. g. d. Garland, by Matchem (2281), g. g. g. d. by Fitz Remus (2025), g. g. g. g. d. by Cato (119), g. g. g. g. g. g. by Whitworth, (695), g. g. g. g. g. g. d. bought of Mr. Mason, of Chilton.  
1st June, 1854.

### NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

P. L. LE TOUJNEUX,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

### PRINTING IN BOTH LANGUAGES

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

H. RAMSAY,  
Farmer's Journal Office.

**Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Quebec.**

**NOTICE.**

**POSTPONEMENT OF ENTRIES.**

IN consequence of the attention of Agriculturists being so much occupied by the General Election, at present in progress throughout the Province, the LOWER CANADA BOARD of AGRICULTURE has extended the time for making ENTRIES until FRIDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER, after which date the Books will be closed.

The Secretaries of each Agricultural County Society are requested to call the attention of the Farmers within their limits to this part of the Regulations. Copies of the Prize List have been forwarded for distribution to the Secretary of each Agricultural Society in Lower Canada.

By Order,  
WM. EVANS,  
Sec. and Treas. Board of Agriculture.  
Montreal, July 10, 1854.

**RECENTLY PUBLISHED.**

COMPLETE in two volumes Royal 8vo. THE FARMER'S GUIDE to SCIENTIFIC and PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. Also the new and only correct edition of "STEPHENS'S BOOK of the FARM." By Henry Stephens, F.R.S., of Edinburgh. With an American Appendix, by J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven.

LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.

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

"MRS. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,  
Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition published in the United States of America of my work the 'Book of the Farm.' The edition circulating at present in the States under the title of the 'Book of the Farm' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely remodelled, and in great part rewrote, adopting all the more recent improvements in the practice of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new book.  
I am, Sirs, your obedient Servant,  
HENRY STEPHENS.

"This work embraces every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical and practical. Its clear and copious details, the fulness and accuracy of its formation, the completeness of every illustration, have, in an agricultural work on practice, never been equalled." It is arranged under four separate heads, represented by the four seasons of the year—Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn—and the notes of Professor Norton are appended in the same order, adding greatly to the value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute this the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1600 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every implement of husbandry now in use: the various methods of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the former the domestic animals, the farmstead, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English stereotype plates, and neatly bound in emblematic gilt muslin, price \$6; in leather, \$6 50; in paper covers, \$5.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
Publishers.

No. 54 Gold St., Cor. of Fulton St., New York.  
And for Sale by

H. RAMSAY, Montreal.  
Farmer's Journal Office.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2,  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.**

THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION will be held at the VILLAGE of LAPRAIRIE, on TUESDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER next, at NINE o'clock, A. M., when the following Premiums will be awarded:—

**HORSES.**

Best Draught Stallion, (4 years or over), 3 premiums	7 6 5 4 3
Best Saddle Stallion, (4 years or over), 3 premiums	6 5 4 3 2
Best Pair of Draught Horses, 4 premiums	6 5 4 3 2
Best French Mares and Foals, 4 do	6 5 4 3 2
Best English do do do 4 do	6 5 4 3 2
Best 3 years old Horse Colts, 5 do	5 4 3 2 1
Best 3 do Mare do 4 do	4 3 2 1
Best 2 do Horse do 3 do	4 3 2 1
Best 2 do Mare Colts or Geldings, 4 premiums	4 3 2 1
Best 1 year old Mare Colts or Geldings, 4 premiums	4 3 2 1

**BULLS.**

Best 3 years old Bull, (or upwards), 3 premiums	6 5 4 3 2 1
Best 2 years old Bull, 3 premiums	5 4 3 2 1
Best 1 do do 3 do	4 3 2 1

**MILCH COWS.**

Best Milch Cow, 6 premiums	6 5 4 3 2 1
Best Pair 2 years old Heifers, 3 premiums	4 3 2 1
Best do 1 do do 3 do	3 2 1

**SHEEP.**

Best 2 Shear Ram, (or upwards), 3 premiums	6 5 4 3 2 1
Best 1 Shear Ram, 3 premiums	6 5 4 3 2 1
Best 2 Shear Ewes, (1 pair), 3 premiums	5 4 3 2 1
Best 1 do (do) 3 do	5 4 3 2 1

**SWINE.**

Best Boar, (not over 3 years old), 2 premiums	4 3 2 1
Best Boar, 6 to 12 months old, 3 premiums	4 3 2 1
Best Sow, (having young this season), 3 premiums	4 3 2 1

**MANUFACTURES.**

Best piece of Ettoffe, all Wool, (not less than 15 yards), 3 premiums	4 3 2 1
Best piece of Flannel, do do 3 premiums	3 2 1
Best piece of Linen, do do 3 premiums	3 2 1
Butter, (not less than 30lbs), 4 premiums	4 3 2 1
Cheese, (not less than 20lbs), 3 do	4 3 2 1

**RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

1. No person shall compete, unless his subscription be paid one month before the day of Exhibition.
2. All animals (imported male animals excepted) must have been owned and kept in the County 6 months before the Exhibition.
3. No person shall be entitled to receive more than one premium in the same class.
4. No female animals having taken the 1st premium in this Society, can compete the ensuing year.
5. All Horses and Horned Cattle (sucking colts excepted) to be tied up according to their respective classes.
6. The Judges to be at liberty to withhold premiums where the animal or article is inferior.
7. All disputes to be settled by the Committee.
8. All animals and articles must be fed and manufactured in the County—on oath if required.

By Order,  
JOHN DUNN,  
Secy.

Laprairie, 14th July, 1854.

**THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON,  
No. 1,**

OFFER the following Premiums for Competition for 1854:

On Wheat, five Premiums, first 25s, second 20s, third 15s, fourth 10s, fifth 5s; and upon Peas, Oats, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, and Hay severally, the same amount and the same divisions as on Wheat. On Carrots, four Premiums of, first 20s, second 15s, third 10s, fourth 5s; and upon Mangol Wurtzel and Ruta Baga, the same number and amount, and the same as on Carrots.

**ON HORSES.**

No. of Premiums.	Shillings.
Stallions aged, . . . . . 4	40 30 20 10
Three year old Stallion	
Colts, . . . . . 3	30 20 10
Two Year ditto ditto . . . . . 3	20 15 10
Brood Mare and Colt . . . . . 5	35 30 25 20 15
Three year old Filly . . . . . 4	25 20 15 10
Two year ditto ditto . . . . . 3	20 15 10
Yearling Colt . . . . . 3	15 10 5
Yearling Filly . . . . . 3	15 10 5
Three year old Gelding	
Colt . . . . . 3	15 10 5
Two year ditto ditto . . . . . 3	15 10 5
Pairs matched Horses in Harness . . . . . 3	30 25 20

**ON NEAT CATTLE.**

No. of Premiums.	
Bulls aged . . . . . 4	30 25 20 15
Two year old Bulls . . . . . 4	30 25 20 15
One year ditto ditto . . . . . 3	20 15 10
Cows . . . . . 7	35 30 25 20 15 10 5
Two year old Heifers . . . . . 4	20 15 10 5
One year ditto ditto . . . . . 4	20 15 10 5
Yoke of Oxen in the Yoke, three years old and over 3	20 15 10
Best lot of Fat Neat Stock, two animals or more, not less than three years old . . . . . 3	25 20 15

**ON SHEEP.**

No. of Premiums.	
Rams aged . . . . . 4	25 20 15 10
One Shear Rams . . . . . 4	25 20 15 10
Ewes, pen of 3 . . . . . 5	25 20 15 10 5
One Shear Ewes, pen of 3 . . . . . 5	25 20 15 10 5

**ON SWINE.**

No. of Premiums.	
Boars . . . . . 4	25 20 15 10
Breeding Sows . . . . . 4	25 20 15 10

**BUTTER.**

No. of Premiums.	
30 Pounds and upwards . . . . . 5	25 20 15 10 5

**CHEESE.**

No. of Premiums.	
50 Pounds in one or more 5	25 20 15 10 5

The CATTLE SHOW will be held at the Village of LACOLLE, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next; Competitors to be on the Show Ground at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. GORDON,  
Sec.-Treas.

Lacolle, 7th July, 1854.

**PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.**

THE undersigned executes with neatness and despatch, and at moderate prices, all kinds of PRINTING, such as, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, PRIZE LISTS, CARDS for CATTLE SHOWS, &c. —ALSO— BOOKBINDING, either Printed Books, or Merchants Ledgers, Journals, &c.

H. RAMSAY.

THE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE



**NOTICE**

Whereby given to the Owners of the said Seigniorial Inheritance of the Seigneurie of St. Charles de la Pointe St. Louis, in the County of Quebec, the Province of Lower Canada, that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, desiring to facilitate the change of the said Inheritance, and to give effect to the wishes of the said Owners, who within one month from the date of his purchase, shall make application to the said Administrator, for the purchase of the said Inheritance, in conformity with the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made, and to the effect that the said Administrator, should pay the cash value of the said property, or at least twenty-five per cent of the purchase price, provided he pays cash, the remainder to be paid by law, or at least twenty-five per cent of the purchase price, and twelve pounds ten shillings, if out of these localities, when such indemnity exceeds these respective sums.

A. N. MORIN, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, Quebec, 20th August 1854.

**SCHOOL REQUISITES:**

PAPER, SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, MAPS, ATTACHES, GLOBES, &c., in great variety, for sale, (wholesale,) on the most reasonable terms, by

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE

**PREMIUMS** offered by the TERREBONNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be awarded at a general show of CATTLE, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c. &c., of the said County, which will take place at the Village of St. THERESA DE BLAINVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 7th of SEPTEMBER, 1854, at 11 A. M.

Open to all Competitors.

- 14. For Canadian Stags aged 5 Premiums 50
  - 15. For Mares with their Foals, 5 Premiums 50
  - 16. For Entire Cows, under 4 years, 10 Premiums.
  - 17. For Entire Cows under 3 years, 3 Premiums.
- HORNED CATTLE.**  
Open to French Canadians only.
- 18. For Aged Bulls, 5 Premiums.
  - 19. For Bulls under 3 years, 5 Premiums.
  - 20. For Bulls under 2 years, 5 Premiums.
  - 21. For Milch Cows, 5 Premiums.
  - 22. For Heifers under 3 years, 5 Premiums.
  - 23. For Heifers under 2 years, 5 Premiums.

Open to British Canadians, with liberty to compete in the French Class.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

27. For Milch Cows, 5 Premiums.

28. For Heifers, under 3 years old, 5 Premiums.

29. For Heifers under 2 years, 5 Premiums.

30. For Aged Rams, 5 Premiums.

31. For one year Old Rams, 5 Premiums.

32. For three Eyes aged 5, Premiums.

33. For three Eyes 1 year old, 5 Premiums.

Open to British, Canadians, with liberty to compete in the French Class.

34. For Aged Bulls, 5 Premiums.

35. For 1 year old Rams, 5 Premiums.

36. For three Eyes aged 5, Premiums.

37. For three Eyes 1 year old, 5 Premiums.

Open to all Competitors.

38. For aged Boars, 3 Premiums.

39. For Boars under 1 month, 3 Premiums.

40. For Cows, 5 Premiums.

Open to French Canadians only.

41. For Tinnetts of Butter, weighing not less than 30 lbs. 5 Premiums.

42. For three Cheeses, weighing not less than 12 lbs. each, 3 Premiums.

Open to British, Canadians, with liberty to compete in the French Class.

43. For Tinnetts of Butter, weighing not less than 30 lbs. 5 Premiums.

44. For three Cheeses, weighing not less than 12 lbs. each, 3 Premiums.

**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:**

Open to French Competitors.

45. For pieces of Flannel, made in this County, and ready for use, not less than 12 yards, 5 Premiums.

46. For pieces of Flannel, made in this County, not less than 12 yards, 5 Premiums.

47. For pieces of Linen, made in this County, not less than 12 yards, 5 Premiums.

48. For pieces of Manufactured Cloth, made in this County, of not less than 2 yards, 5 Premiums.

49. For 12 lbs. of Maple Sugar, made in this County, 5 Premiums.

**PROUGHING MATCHES:** with ENGLISH HORNO PLUGGING will take place on the Farm of St. Hubert, on THURSDAY, the 7th of SEPTEMBER, 1854, at 11 A. M., when the following Premiums will be awarded:

SECOND CLASS

Open to British Canadians, with liberty to French Competitors in Complete.

**Five-Premiums.**

All persons having obtained the first Premium in this Class for two years, are no longer allowed to compete.

Open to all French Men under Twenty years of age.

Young Men who have obtained the first Premium in this Class are no longer allowed to compete, but must enter with the adult class.

**GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

No Subscriber can compete, except his Subscription be paid before the 1st September.

No person can receive a Premium in the French Class, except the owners of Stock in the same Class.

All Female Animals competing to have been kept in the County at least six months before the show, and all aged Stallions and Bulls receive Premiums, to remain in the County until held during the month of August.

For the purpose of receiving Premiums in the French Class, the amount of the Prize Premium has been obtained.

Classes are made for well managed Farms, Horned Cattle, Butter and Cheese, and Adult Ploughing Matches.

One of the said Classes to be open to French Canadians only; the other to be open to British Canadians, with a provision that French Canadians may compete in any of the said Classes with the British.

The British Canadian Classes will be distinguished by the French Canadian by the letters B.C. and the British by the letters B.

For the purpose of more accurately determining the merit of the animal as a Brood Mare, special attention will be given to the Foal by the Judges.

A cow to be entitled to a premium unless the Judges are satisfied that she has produced a calf, or that she is in calf at the time of the show.

A similar rule will also apply to sows and Ewes.

All persons receiving Premiums for Male animals shall not refuse to subscribers the use of the said animals to a reasonable number of applications.

Not to exceed the following prices for the season to members: Stallions, 10s.; Bulls, 2s.; Sows, 10s.; Rams, 10s.; Boars, 10s.

All Female animals having once obtained the first prize, will not be allowed to compete for the future; with the exception of Brood Mares.

All animals of the same Class to be kept together on the same grounds; that the Judges may better determine their comparative merits.

All Ploughmen to compete with their own Ploughs, or Servants; but no exceptions of substitutes, or servants hired for the purpose, unless the same be settled either by the Plough, or the report of the Ploughman, as the Ploughman's, or his other assistant, whatever will be allowed; each subscriber not allowed more than one Ploughman.

All disputed points to be decided by a majority of the Committee.

All disputed points to be decided by a majority of the Committee.

Who shall offer the Prize tickets on the animal on receipt of tickets; and successful Competitors are requested to report immediately to the Secretary.

All Horses, Cattle, Poultry &c. &c. to be entered with the Secretary before 10 o'clock, at least, on the day of the show; and not entered by that time they shall not be entitled to compete, and this rule will be strictly enforced.

SARREY & DUBREUIL, President.

CHS. SMALLWOOD, Secy. & Treas.

St. Hubert, 7th Sept. 1854.