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The Farmer's Journal

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOL. II, No. 5, MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

POSTAGE FREE.

PRICE 2s. PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer's Journal.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT QUEBEC.

We are glad to learn that the Local Committee at Quebec have done all in their power to carry out the arrangements proposed by the Board of Agriculture. The ground upon which the buildings for the Show are placed, comprises a superficies of about 20 acres, situated on the St. Louis Road, overlooking the River St. Lawrence, and within view of the Plains of Abraham. Ample accommodation with good shelter is provided for Horses and Cattle, &c., and perfectly secure buildings for the Industrial portion of the Exhibition. The arrangements it is believed will meet the wants of exhibitors, and prove attractive to visitors. A better situation for such a purpose could not be desired. And nothing is now wanting but a zealous co-operation of all classes to render the Exhibition in every way successful. Articles or Stock designed for the Show will be transported by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal free of charge, and thence to Quebec at half the usual freight.

THE EXHIBITION.—Preparations are every where making for the coming Provincial Exhibition. The City Council last evening made an appropriation of £160 to the Fire Department towards the celebration of the Quebec Fire Brigade, to be held on Thursday, the 14th September, when their brethren of the Montreal, St. John's and Portland fire companies will visit this city. Beyond a doubt the City Fathers will be sustained in their vote, by the citizens at large, and as we hear the members of the

gallant corps will themselves add double the amount, these is prospect of a grand *fete a head*.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The Board of Agriculture have issued during the past month the following Circular to the Presidents of the different Agricultural Societies throughout the Province. We earnestly hope that these gentlemen will faithfully respond to the call thus made upon them. We have always been of opinion that this Province from the great number of its Local Societies is better adapted than most other countries for the rapid and correct ascertainment of its Agricultural Statistics.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

MONTREAL, August 15th, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the Board of Agriculture, to request that you will, in conformity with the Act 16 Vic., Chap. 18, Sec. 7 report to this Board the general state of the crops this year, within the limits of the operation of the Agricultural Society of which you are President, accompanying the same with any other interesting information relating to agriculture, which you may deem proper to offer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. EVANS,
Secy-Treas. B. of A., L. C.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.—The judges appointed to examine the crops of 1854, have given the premiums to the undermentioned parties.

ENGLISH CLASS.

Potatoes.

William Dow, Cote St. Paul,	1st prize, \$8
James Logan, Petite Cote,	2nd do 7
John Drummond, do	3rd do 6

Carrots.

Johnston Thomson, St. Laurent,	1st do	8
James Logan, Petite Cote,	2nd do	7
William Boa, St. Laurent,	3rd do	6

Mangle Wurtzel.

James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles,	1st do	8
James P. Dawes, Lachine,	2nd do	6
James Somerville, do	3rd do	5

Turneps.

William Boa, St. Laurent,	1st do	6
David Lochhead, Current St. Mary,	2nd do	5
James P. Dawes, Lachine,	3rd do	4

Indian Corn.

Johnston Thomson, St. Laurent,	1st do	8
Alexander Ogilvie, St. Michel,	2nd do	6
James Logan,	3rd do	4

Horse Beans.

James Logan, Petite Cote,	1st do	6
William Boa, St. Laurent,	2nd do	5
William Dow, Cote St. Paul,	3rd do	4

FRENCH CANADIAN CLASS.

Potatoes.

Edouard P. Rochon, Cote St. Luc,	1st prize	\$8
Joseph Dagenais, St. Laurent,	2nd do	7
Etienne Ladouceur, do	3rd do	6

Carrots.

Léon Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,	1st do	8
Joseph Laporte, do	2nd do	7
Edouard P. Rochon, Cote St. Luc,	3rd do	6

Mangle Wurtzel.

Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,	1st do	8
Léon Laporte, do	2nd do	7
André Langlois, do	2nd do	6

Turnips.

No Competition.

Indian Corn.

Joseph Dagenais, St. Laurent, 1st do 8
 Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux
 Trembles, 2nd do 6
 Léon Laporte, do 3rd do 4

Horse Beans.

Jean Bte. Lecour.

No further Competition.

We direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Mr. William Brown's, which appears in another column. He purposes spending a considerable time in Europe on the business of the Firm with which he is connected, and while there, he offers his services on reasonable terms to Agricultural Societies, Farmers, and others desirous of importing Stock, Seeds, Implements, &c. So favourable an opportunity for procuring the services of an experienced and faithful Agent, will doubtless be taken advantage of by many persons in both sections of the Province.

Agreeably to the promise made in our last we lay Mr. Boa's pamphlet before our readers. The copy from which we have printed was one of a large edition published at Fredericton, New Brunswick. In the passage relative to the culture of Turnips a paragraph was inserted by the Editor which the Author, it will be observed, disclaims. Whatever may be the case in the Sister Province it is certain that Mr. Boa is quite right in stating that "no amount of seed or preparation of the ground" will, in the District of Montreal, make the Turnip a certain crop.

As the *Farmer's Journal* is extensively used by Teachers in schools we have thought it would be more convenient if the Essay was put up in a less ephemeral form. It may be had in either language in pamphlet form. Price 2d.

A History of the late Province of Lower Canada, Parliamentary and Political, from the commencement to the close of its existence as a separate Province—1791 to 1841. By Robert Christie. 5 Vols. Quebec; John Lovell. Montreal; H. Ramsay. 1854.

We congratulate Mr. Christie on his having brought his useful and important work to a close. It forms a perfect store-house of facts, and every important statement of the author, is usually verified by official documents. The student of Canadian history

could not obtain the information here spread before him without consulting an uncounted number of books in public and private libraries. The sale of this work is, we are glad to hear, not limited to the Province. In England, where an anxiety has lately sprung up for the most detailed information respecting the American Provinces, a demand for it has taken place. Mr. Christie has spared neither expense nor labour in carrying his patriotic undertaking to a conclusion. And we trust the Canadian public will show how highly they appreciate his exertions by speedily purchasing up the whole edition.

The question of the cultivation of Flax and of Hemp is daily becoming more and more important. As respects the latter article, it is being forced upon us by the interruption, by war, of the cultivation of the great valleys of the North of Europe. That of flax has also been forced on us by the high price of wheat, which has caused a more extended cultivation of that grain.

There cannot be a doubt that the extended cultivation of both would be in the highest degree beneficial to Canada, for both the soil and climate are eminently suited to them. Our austere winters have no influence upon annuals, and our warm summers rapidly ripen crops of this kind. The price of labour is very low, and there is every kind of soil, from the deep alluviums of the rivers, for hemp, to the lighter loams, in the uplands, for the flax. It must, however, be observed, that the successful cultivation of either the one or the other, is incompatible with bad or slovenly farming. It must be connected with the regular rotation of crops on the cardinal principle, that no more is to be taken out of the land than is put into it, and that stock must be fed in proportion to tillage.

One very great advantage which this kind of cultivation has is that it neutralizes bad roads, and geographical distances. The produce is so valuable that it will bear transit where scarcely any other produce would. This is not a very material consideration here, as respects hemp, because it could only be grown to advantage on the deep soils which form the banks of our great rivers. This, however, gives us an enormous advantage over the Russians, who have in general to cart their produce several hundred miles to a port. At the present

moment the Russians have to cart their Hemp into Prussia, whence they ship for the Russian ports on the Baltic.

These obstructions may not—will not—always exist, but under any circumstances, no country is more favourably situated for competition than we are. In flax there may be some little doubt, from the relative value of labour. But still we do not see why we should not set the low price of land against the high price of labour. The fee simple of an acre of land here costs no more, usually less, than one fourth the annual rent of an acre of equivalent quality in Ulster, while the means of transport are scarcely more costly. With respect to hemp it might be grown solely on alluvial soils, close to the great rivers, and the cost of transport would be the lightest possible. It is quite evident, in every point of view, that, not merely our cultivation would be varied, but that we should have other exports to relieve us from the great fluctuations in the price of timber and flour, on which we have now become almost totally dependant. It is a remark verified by much observation, that flax and hemp almost always go up when flour falls, and *vice versa*.

The latest accounts from England, and when we quote those we quote those of all Europe, represent the price of wheat as very steady. That price is still very high the average being 74s. 8d. against 49s. 4d. for the corresponding week of last year. The *Mark Lane Express* of August 7th, says:—

An opinion as to the probable result of the harvest cannot be safely ventured on, and all we can say on the subject at present is, that, in point of quantity, we think there is a full average of wheat, as well as of spring corn; wet weather for any length of time might, however, detract from the produce by waste and damage. The crops have been lodged and twisted about, but an interval of dry, settled weather might yet set matters right. We certainly considered the late panic uncalled for, and endeavoured to prove that such was the case; the disposition appears now to be to run to the other extreme, which may be equally dangerous. Every thing must depend on the weather; should it prove tolerably auspicious we might yet have a good average crop, in which case the range of prices would undoubtedly be much lower during the next twelve months than it has been since the autumn of 1853. Of the provincial markets prices have risen 4s. to 5s. per qr. within the week, and buyers have shown much anxiety to pur-

chase as sellers did last week to realize. Fluctuations about this period are not unusual, but all parties are this season rendered more sensitive than in ordinary times, in consequence of the acknowledged shortness of stocks. A fall from the high rates current the last twelve months was to be expected, and present quotations may be too high if the crops should be moderately well secured; but we are inclined to think that the most total exhaustion of stocks consequent on the exceedingly deficient harvest of 1853 cannot be all at once remedied; hence we do not expect the value of wheat to recede to what may be considered the free-trade level.

NEW WHEAT.—E. Perry & Co. have commenced buying wheat. Samples this year are generally good, and the crop is by no means a short one, the assertion of the *Star* that it is "a total failure," to the contrary notwithstanding. The Messrs. Perry offer 5s 9d per bushel for wheat.—*Cobourg Sun.*

THE TREATY OF RECIPROCIETY RATIFIED.

There is no class of the community whose interests will be more affected by the provisions of this Treaty than the Agricultural, and we deem it right therefore to communicate as full details of this important measure as we can procure. It may be necessary to premise that the Treaty having received the sanction of the Congress of the United States, only now awaits the confirmation of the Imperial Parliament, of our own Parliament and that of the Sister Provinces, before it goes into operation. This will doubtless be done on the very earliest opportunity.

The first article of the Treaty gives permission to the Americans to take any kind of fish (except shell fish) along the coasts of British North America, without restrictions, but excluding fishing for shad and salmon in rivers or at their mouths. The same right is given to British fishermen along the American coast from Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina—the 36th degree of north latitude. This limiting of the coast south of that latitude is to prevent the free Negroes and others in Bermuda from entering the bays of the Southern States.

The articles of both countries exempted from all restrictions by the Treaty, being the growth or produce of the British Colonies or the United States, are:—

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or

marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures; ores and metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed or sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wools; fish oil; rice, broom-corn, and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, manufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

A western paper remarks:—

"The extent of the advantages to be conferred by the Treaty, may be estimated from the fact, that for the year ending 30th June, 1853, the total imports of British North America from the U. S. were \$13,140,642, and the exports from these colonies to the U. S. were \$7,550,718—giving the Americans a balance in their favor for one year under the restrictive system, of \$5,589,924. Besides the removal of all Custom House restrictions with respect to the articles enumerated in the Treaty, and all restrictions upon the ordinary Fisheries along the coast of both countries, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, Lake Michigan, and the Canada Canals is to be free to both nations; and the Federal Government of the U. S. promise to employ their influence with the Government of the separate States, bordering on the B. N. A. Colonies, to secure for them the free navigation of the States Canals.

We have shown, as above, by the returns of 1853, that the balance of trade has been in favor of the U. S., under our restrictive policy, but it is impossible now to estimate with any approach to accuracy what will be the results under the new arrangements. This, however, is evident, that all parties rejoice at the consummation of the long pending desire for reciprocity, and that the removal of so much of the restrictions as have heretofore embarrassed our intercourse will open up new channels for trade, and give a healthful impetus to the commerce of both countries."

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

QUEBEC, August 17, 1854.

Patents of Invention.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Inventions for a period of fourteen years, from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz:

Levi Kowell, of the Township of Ancaster, in the County of Wentworth, Yeoman, for "New and useful improvements in the construction of the Cider Mill and Press." (Dated 2nd February, 1854.)

Benjamin Wait, of Willoughby, in the County of Welland, for "A combination of Machinery for the making of Barrels, Kegs, Tubs, and other Bilge Works." (Dated 6th June, 1854.)

Dally Sellick, of the Town of Prescott, in the County of Grenville, for "A new and useful improvement in the Construction of Churns." (Dated 14th June, 1854.)

Ralph Hoyt, of the City of Hamilton, Machinist, for "An improved Obstetrical Supporter." (Dated 29th June, 1854.)

Joseph Scobell, of the City of Montreal, for "A new and improved method of manufacturing Peat Bog." (Dated 7th June, 1854.)

Richard Dover Chatterton, of the Town of Cobourg, for "A floating Gangway, Boat, Launch and Life Raft." (Dated, 19th June, 1854.)

THE ROT IN THE POTATO.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,—I have seen a communication in a late number of the *Mark Lane Express*, headed, "How to stop the potatoe Disease," that I think worthy of some notice. The writer recommends early planting by all means—a practice which may be advantageously adopted in Canada as in England. He then says:—"That all early potatoes should be taken up in July, and the late sorts in August, while the tops are quite green, and before the potatoes have arrived at their full growth; that the potatoes, when taken up, should be laid in rows about a hamper, or bushel thick, upon the open ground, and pretty well covered with straw, or other dry material, (not potatoe tops,) and they will generally be found to keep well." He says the potatoes should be left in this state for about two months before they are stored, and that this plan has succeeded with him for seven consecutive years.

I have very little doubt that this plan might succeed, when early planting was adopted. The tubers are never diseased, until the tops first exhibit blight; and I believe it is necessary to separate entirely the tops from the tubers, before the disease commences, or the crop will not be safe. I know by experience that sun drying potatoes, after taking them up, will prevent disease. We cannot expect, of course, that the yield of the crop will be so abundant when taken up before it is at maturity, as it would if allowed to mature; but it is better to secure the fourth of a crop, than to incur the risk of losing the whole.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

WM. EVANS.

Cote, St. Paul, August 21, 1854.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The following table which we find in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, is from the minutes kept at the office of the Van Rensselaer Manor, at Albany, where large amounts of rent are payable in wheat, or a cash equivalent, on the 1st of January each year; and as two parties are deeply interested in the price, it is probably the most

reliably correct of any record that can be obtained. There is quite a lesson in these figures—look at them:—

Price of wheat per bushel at Albany, Jan. 1st, for sixty-one years, viz.:

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1793.....	1 75	1824.....	1 25
1794.....	1 00	1825.....	1 00
1795.....	1 37½	1826.....	87½
1796.....	2 00	1827.....	1 00
1797.....	1 50	1828.....	1 00
1798.....	1 25	1829.....	1 75
1799.....	1 81¾	1830.....	1 00
1800.....	1 56½	1831.....	1 25
1801.....	1 15½	1732.....	1 25
1802.....	1 00	1833.....	1 25
1803.....	1 12½	1834.....	1 00
1804.....	1 25	1835.....	1 00
1805.....	2 00	1836.....	1 50
1806.....	1 43¾	1837.....	2 25
1807.....	1 37½	1838.....	1 62½
1808.....	1 12½	1839.....	1 75
1809.....	1 00	1840.....	1 12½
1810.....	1 56½	1841.....	1 00
1811.....	1 75	1842.....	1 25
1812.....	1 87½	1843.....	1 87½
1813.....	2 25	1844.....	2 00
1814.....	1 87½	1845.....	0 93¾
1815.....	1 62½	1846.....	1 18¾
1816.....	1 75	1847.....	1 12½
1817.....	2 25	1848.....	1 31½
1818.....	1 87½	1849.....	1 18¾
1819.....	1 75	1850.....	1 18¾
1820.....	1 00	1851.....	1 12½
1821.....	0 77	1852.....	1 00
1822.....	1 12½	1853.....	1 18¾
1823.....	1 25	1854.....	1 75

You will notice that only five times in all these years wheat has been \$2 or upwards per bushel, while it has been *seventeen* times at \$1 or under—twice at near 75 cts. Only once since 1817 (37 years), to wit, in 1837, has it reached, \$2. The average price for the whole period is \$1.38. For the last thirty years, it is \$1.25, and we give it as a prophecy, which we think may be relied upon, that that will be the price next Jan. Those who are interested may as well make a note of that. The crop of wheat is too good, too widely extended, and the demand for export to Europe or California too limited, and flour speculators too hard-up, too maintain present prices.—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE CURRENCY.

It may be of interest to farmers to be reminded that the Currency Act passed last Session, came into operation on the first of August. The Act makes no actual change in the value of any of our current money. It merely makes the denominations: dollars, cents, and mills, equally legal with those of pounds, shillings, and pence. The following, on the subject, is from the *Montreal Herald*:—

The Act, it will be remembered, was passed after a refusal on the part of the Im-

perial Government to sanction some acts on the currency, which were previously passed at Quebec. All former currency acts are repealed, and it is enacted that the denomination of money in the currency of this Province shall hereafter be pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents, and mills; the pound, shilling, and penny, shall have, respectively, the same proportionate values as they now have. In any agreement or statement as to money, either denomination may be lawfully used. The pound currency is to be of 101 321-1000 grains, Troy of gold, the standard of the United Kingdom; the dollar to be one-fourth of the value. The pound sterling to be £1 4s. 4d., or \$4 and 56½ cents currency, and to be a legal tender for that amount. Less British gold coins to be also a legal tender for proportionate rates.

Public accounts to be kept in the denominations of coin prescribed by Her Majesty. Accounts may be kept or stated, or agreements made, however, to be legally binding, in either class.

Such silver coins as may be struck at the Royal Mint, of the fineness now fixed by law for the coins of the United Kingdom, and of weights bearing respectively the same proportion to the value to be assigned to such coins in this Province, which the weights of silver coins of the United Kingdom, shall by such names as shall be assigned to them by Her Majesty in her proclamation, declaring them lawful money of this Province, be a legal tender at the rates assigned in such proclamation.

Until otherwise ordered by Royal proclamation, the silver coins of the United Kingdom shall pass current for sums in currency according to the proportion hereinbefore fixed to the sums in sterling, for which they pass current in the United Kingdom, and no other silver coin than those declared so by this act shall be a legal tender for more than £2 10s. currency.

The copper money of the United Kingdom to pass current and be a legal tender to the amount of 1s. currency, and no more, that is to say, the copper penny, two cents; half-penny, one cent; and other subdivisions proportionably. Provided that any copper coins of like weights which Her Majesty may direct to be struck for the purpose shall be a legal tender, at the like rates, to the above-mentioned amount; and Her Majesty may declare by proclamation that the copper coins of the United Kingdom shall not be lawful current money of the Province.

The American Eagle coined before the 1st of July, 1834, is to be a legal tender, and to pass current for \$10 35¾ cents or £2 13s. 4d. currency; coined after that day, but while the same standard of fineness is retained in the United States mint, and weighing 10 dwts. 18 grs. Troy, shall pass current for \$10. or £2 10s. cy.; and Gold coins the multiples or halves of the above of the respective dates, to be current for proportionate sums.

Other gold coins may be made current by Her Majesty's proclamation, at rates to be assigned in such proclamation; such rates being proportionate to the quantity of pure gold in such coins, reckoning ninety-two and eight hundred and seventy-seven thousandth parts of grains to one pound currency.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH, AND STUCCO WHITE-WASH.

The following preparation has been recommended as of great value, in several of our exchanges, but appeared originally, we believe, in the *Railroad Journal*. We give it to our readers as we find it. Some of our acquaintances have used it, and value it highly.

The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggion, and covered, to keep in the steam; it then should be passed, in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime. It must be put on with a painter's brush; two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make the fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coating for brick-tile, stone-work, and rough-cast, to render them impervious to water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance. The proportions in each receipt are five gallons. Slack your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock-salt for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean; then add to the five gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of coppers, three-fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard-wood ashes must also be added; any coloring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing, render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant stucco white-wash for the buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well-burnt stone-lime; slack the same as before; add one-fourth of a pound of whitening or burnt alum, pulverized, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice-flour, made in a very thin and well-boiled paste, starch, or jelly, and one pound clean glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet-makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say from fifty to one hundred. It is superior; nothing equals it. The east end of the President's House, in Washington, is washed with it.

MILK FOR THE PARISIANS.—A most rigid surveillance is being now kept up not only in Paris and the Banlieue, but in all parts of the country from whence the capita-

is supplied, over the milk which is forwarded on-Tweed this year, preparations were made for the consumption of its inhabitants. Thirteen farmers have just been condemned to fines of 100*l.* and under, and one to eight days' imprisonment, for sending milk mixed with water. The milk undergoes a rigorous examination at the railway stations, and also at the shops of the retail dealers.

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

Berwick-on-Tweed, Aug. 2.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland is now in its 70th year. It was instituted in 1784, and received a Royal charter in 1787, its objects being comparatively few and of a purely local character. But the exertions of the society, instead of being restricted to the Highlands, were early extended to the lowlands of Scotland, and directed to the promotion of the science and practice of agriculture in all its various branches. In 1834 it received another Royal charter in accordance with its enlarged sphere of operation, and was so successful in its management and results as to become the parent of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

Premiums amounting to upwards of 2,000*l.* are awarded for reports on every subject connected with the improvement and cultivation of the soil and the rearing and feeding of stock. Encouragement is offered for the management of the dairy, the growth of timber, and useful inventions in agricultural machinery, while the comforts and convenience of the labouring classes are promoted by stimulating proprietors to improve the construction and increase the accommodation of their cottage dwellings.

Besides the great annual and biennial exhibitions of stock and implements held in different parts of Scotland, and open to competitors from all parts of the kingdom, the society has established a system of district shows, opened a college in Edinburgh for the instruction of students in agriculture, appointed a chemical department for analysing soils, manures, &c., and erected a museum for the reception of model implements, vegetable and mineral specimens, and paintings of prize animals.

In the literary department of the society there are periodical publications of its transactions, monthly lectures and meetings, reports of which are given in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. To this department of the society's operations Government committed a local inquiry into the agricultural statistics of Roxburgh, Haddington, and Sutherland last year, which has been attended with results of so important a character as to encourage its extension, on a permanent basis, to every other county in Scotland.

The directors of the society having resolved to hold their great show at Berwick-

for giving to it a more than ordinary character; and so much interest was excited in the prospect of the show on the border, that at the last monthly meeting 152 new members were enrolled. Deputations from the English and Irish societies were appointed, and six members composing the Imperial Commission of Agriculture in France, intimated their intention of being present. In prospect of a great gathering, Berwick put itself into readiness in the way of providing accommodation for the strangers, and the town is now so full that as much as two guineas for the week is being paid for a bedroom of very moderate pretensions. The Duke of Hamilton, President of the society, and the directors, occupy the principal hotels, and a large assemblage of the aristocracy are in private apartments. In addition to the attractions of the showyard, balls, bazaars, and dinners are announced, while the railways are pouring in thousands of visitors from both sides of the Tweed.

The showyard has been set off in the Magdalene-fields, an extensive green terrace stretching from the old fortifications eastward to the seaside, and contains 15 acres. It is closely railled in and divided into two compartments—the one for the implements, the other for the stock. The dairy produce, roots, seeds, &c. are under cover, but the cattle and implements are quite exposed. The show of implements was fixed for to-day, the stock is to be exhibited to-morrow. The weather yesterday was very unfavourable, but this morning it improved. At 7 o'clock there was a spirited trial of implements at Castlehill Farm, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, and at noon the showyard was thrown open to the public, at the charge of 1*s.* The exhibition was a very successful affair. Formerly, the show of implements by this society was nowise remarkable, the competition lying chiefly in the department of stock; but to-day the largest number of implements ever entered was exhibited, the following being the progress of the increase:—

Berwick show in	1841	60	implements.
Edinburgh ditto	1848	310	"
Perth ditto	1851	330	"
Berwick	1854	355	"

Among those shown to-day there were 22 two-horse ploughs for general purposes; four French, or deep-furrow ploughs; four subsoil ploughs, for two horses; three for more, or stony land; three for three or four horses, five double mouldboard ploughs, two drill paring ploughs, four improvement and substitute for the common plough in lifting potatoes—a number which shows how earnestly the competition runs in the department of field labour. Among the other implements there were 29 grubbers, and almost an endless variety of harrows, sowing machines, and manuring apparatus. England supplied most of the machinery, but Scotland exhibited well; there were six reaping ma-

chines entered, and there seems likely to be a very close competition for this prize. Bell appears with Crosskill's patented improvements, and challenges again both the English and American inventions; but the state of the crops does not seem to be such as to afford a favourable opportunity for testing their respective merits.

In the department of extra implements there were 132 entries. Here the inventive faculty in original designs comes most fully into exercise; but the competition in this respect presents few features of a novel or striking description. Improvements on old inventions may be said to be the general characteristic of the show, and these, as was the case at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, are chiefly by those manufacturers who have made implements of husbandry their study and their business rather than by agricultural mechanics or farmers themselves.

THE CROPS.

Complaints are very general of the shortness of most crops, owing to the long continued drought. In the vicinity of Montreal hay for the most part has been light, and unfortunately for want of rain there will be but little assistance derived by the farmer from the after grass. Oats in many places have turned out well, and we have seen in this neighbourhood several good fields of wheat and barley, but, as a general rule, these crops are light, and the early sown wheat has had its old enemy, the fly, to contend with as well as the drought. Peas generally look well. Potatoes will be a light crop, and there has been less sown than usual. We present our readers with a selection of extracts showing the state of crops over an extended area of this continent.

A CROP THAT IS A CROP.—A gentleman in town has handed us the following extract from a letter from a friend at Bowmanville, C. W.:

Our crops are pretty good, an average, and nor much more; that is the wheat. Spring crops generally very good. I have over 40 bushels spring wheat per acre. My barns are all full—and I have enough out doors to half fill them again, I think I have

Wheat.....	1300	bushs.
Peas.....	200	do
Oats.....	250	do
Barley.....	300	do
Potatoes.....	1000	do
Carrots.....	3000	do
Turnips.....	2500	do

From 63 acres..... 8550 do besides other small matters.

DROUGHT.—Perhaps there has not been a time for twenty years, when so large a por-

tion of the country was suffering to the degree it is at present, from drought. Through a large part of Ohio, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, we have accounts representing the grass as dried up, and the corn and other late crops severely injured. In Western New York there has been but little rain since June. A narrow belt of country from New Jersey to Boston, nearly parallel with the seaboard, was pretty well supplied with rain till the beginning of August, but even this section is now becoming parched, and vegetation is withering before an unclouded sun.—*Boston Cultivator.*

For the last six weeks we had very warm and dry weather, with occasional heavy showers, accompanied by much thunder and lightning. The weather within the last few days has grown much more temperate; the nights are also quite cool and pleasant. The town, notwithstanding some unaccountable and groundless rumors of the prevalence of Cholera, was never more healthy at this season of the year.

The inhabitants of Bytown are specially favored by the pure and healthy breezes almost constantly blowing from the bosom of the majestic Ottawa. Few emigrants have passed this way: consequently our town is free from disease.

The Crops all through the Townships have a promising appearance.—The Hay Crop has been nearly all saved in excellent order, and Fall Wheat cutting is vigorously going on. Grain and root crops of every kind look well and promise an abundant yield.—*Bytown Paper.*

The Drought in Vermont and New Hampshire is represented to be very destructive to the crops and especially to potatoes and oats. In the Ammonoosuc valley the potatoes were fast drying up, there having been no rain for five or six weeks, in some fields the tops were already black and dried to a crisp, and the oats were being cut up for fodder. In Montpelier, the grain, grass, and early potatoes were suffering severely. There were scarcely any potatoes in the hills, and there were also indications of rot. In St. Albans potatoes were held at a dollar a bushel.

In the Eastern townships the drought is still very severe, but not so bad as represented in Vermont. Potatoes and late oats will be very light. We have heard of no signs of potato rot as yet.

The drought continues, and the damage which has been done in many localities is incalculable. Fields of corn have prematurely ripened and withered—potatoes have stopped growing, and are sprouting in the hills—the leaves of trees in many cases have curled and dried—and in some varieties, such as the birch, are turning yellow and falling off. The atmosphere is full of dust, and all nature seems to droop for the want of those precious drops which to the farmer are priceless. The prevailing drought is experienced over a wide extent of territory, and the consequent loss must be

reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is said that at Newcastle, the island town at the eastward of Portsmouth, N. H., upon which Fort Constitution stands, the people are entirely destitute of water, and have to resort to the main land for their supplies.

Our files of papers from all sections of the country, including Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, all the New England States, and many of the Southern States, complain of the severity of the drought. In Indiana and Illinois particularly, the corn crop is very much cut short, fruit is withered on the trees, and garden vegetables turning to dust. The farmers of Madison county, Ia., have held a public meeting to consult on the best manner of economizing their corn so as to prevent a scarcity in that county, which is one of the greatest corn regions in the state.

In Pennsylvania the farmers cannot procure sufficient quantity of water upon their land for their cattle, and often are obliged to drive them great distances to obtain a supply. The Shenango and Neshanock rivers are so nearly dried up that the fish are gathered into close quarters in the puddles.

In Maryland and Virginia it is said that as a general thing the crop of corn will be a failure.—*Boston Journal.*

St. Louis, Aug. 16.—The drought in this state is past all belief. Drovers say that they can neither get grass nor water on the road, and the dust is killing. Corn has risen one-third, and Illinois farmers are here buying corn for their own use—and those, too, who usually make thousands of bushels to sell.

Alleghany Co., (N. Y.) Aug. 16.—This county is ready for the fire it is dried up. I doubt if there is hay enough in this town (Independence) to winter one cow to each family. In Willing it is nearly as bad. Potatoes are hardly worth digging, and corn-fields are dry as after a frost. Oats are very short. Pastures none. What shall we do?

From all sections of the country we continue to hear complaints of dry weather. The drought seems to be local, as in some parts the earth is nearly "dried up," while in others immediately adjacent, sufficient rain seems to have fallen. The fact is that we have had no general rains. What has fallen has come down in showers, and where they have descended, crops have not suffered. We found in passing through Courtland county some towns in which abundance of rain has filled some barns with plenty, while in others the grass-hoppers and dry weather have almost completely blasted the hope of the farmer. In Chautauque county the case is similar; hay, butter and cheese in consequence are coming in light. Scarcely a ton of hay can be bought in any section at a reasonable price: ten dollars a ton is the lowest mark we have been able to hear of in the country, and the

buyer must take it in the field at that. Farmers must of necessity decrease their stock. We see at present no prospect of rain.—*Albany Register.*

HOW MAY WE ESCAPE DROUGHT.
To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

The points on which the farmer needs, and may easily obtain, instructions are very numerous. It is not too bold an assertion to say that *no good, practical farmer will allow his crops to suffer largely from drought.* The remedy is simple and natural. Subsoil plowing accompanied by under-draining on wet lands, and even without it on those which are sufficiently dry, is a sure protection against the famine, producing scourge.

A few moments' reflection will convince any man that this must prove an infallible remedy—because we know that there is always the same amount of water in and about the surface of the earth. In winter there is more in the soil than in summer, while in summer that which has been dried out of the soil exists in the atmosphere, being maintained in a vapory condition by the heat resident among its particles. Without this heat, it must immediately contract and become liquid water; and for this reason a cold pitcher robs heat from the vapor of a summer atmosphere and causes it to be deposited in a liquid form. The cold earth, at night, is thus supplied with dew.

On the same principle subsoiling prevents drought. It opens the *subsoil* for a circulation of air. This subsoil, from its shaded position, is always cool, and hence it takes heat from the moisture of the air permeating it. It acts the part of the cold pitcher. This is the simple, natural reason for the whole action, and any farmer may understand it. But this may be called *book-farming*, so I will give an example of its *practical* character.

I yesterday visited the farm of Prof. Mapes.—The whole country about Newark wears a peculiarly burnt-up appearance, and the dust on the roads was deep, even for New Jersey. I had previously asserted that I knew Mapes's farm to be exempt from the ravages of drought, and truly I found my prediction fully realized. Not a single plant seemed suffering for want of moisture.

One crop of Corn deserves especial notice from its absolute magnificence. Notwithstanding the fact that it is growing on the north-western slope of hill, and has not been visited by rain for weeks, yet it stands, apparently regardless of all untoward circumstances; and although, from its location and unfavorable season, one would think forty bushels per acre a large yield, it will without doubt, be near one hundred bushels per acre.

If this is not *practical farming*, I would ask some follower of the grandfather system to tell us what is.

GEORGE E. WARRING, JR.
New York, Aug. 24, 1854.

From every direction, North, South, East and West, come to us mournful stories of the diminution of crops by the drought, and in too many instances of their total destruction from the running of fires in the woods. We began cutting our extracts from our exchanges descriptive of these evils, but we found we should soon fill our paper, and desisted. Our private advices tell of a tremendous fire in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon, another in the vicinity of St. Timothee, and a third in rear of Cornwall, destroying trees and fences, crops, and in some cases barns and outhouses with their contents. There is every reason to apprehend a famine, or something like it. Crops of every kind will not be over a third to a half of an average, and there is nothing for cattle to feed on, either to give milk or fatten for the butchers.—*Montreal Paper.*

The *N. Y. Tribune* takes a gloomy view of the harvest prospects of the New England States and New York. The great drought appears to extend over them all.

We have heard experienced farmers observe, that though they have often heard of dry seasons towards harvest, they never knew such seasons to turn out badly on the whole. For the superior quality of the hay made up for deficiency in the quality of the straw, and a superiority of grain from its loss of bulk.

In this climate, however, it is altogether deficient. From the shortness of the seasons, and, in a great measure, from the want of deep tillage, and loosening of the soil, the roots of the plants are very superficial, and they are easily withered, and from the great power of the sun, the grain does not fill, but shrivels—and, of course, gives a light yield, and more bran than flour.

The potatoes are, so far, turning out very well, and should rain come on, of which there is every prospect, an abundant crop may be expected. The early varieties, which are all that has yet come into market, are of a very superior quality.—*Montreal Paper.*

We understand that the drought is very severe in Northern Massachusetts. At Fitchburg and vicinity every thing is parched and great damage done to the crops. The river is very low and the want of water causes the greatest inconvenience. In some parts of the town there have been destructive fires, and the farmers have had to work very hard in beating off the flames. At Ashburnham Junction, the fire got into a pile of wood belonging to the railway company, and several hundred cords were destroyed.—*Boston Traveller.*

SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL—Daniel Halliday, a mechanic in an obscure country village, Ellington, Connecticut, has done what the world of mechanics has sought for in vain for centuries. He has invented and put in successful operation a windmill with self-furling sails. The mill built by him has five feet wings, that is, the diameter of the

wind-wheel is ten feet, and has been in operation for six months without a hand being touched to it to regulate the sails. It runs fifteen days at one time without stopping day or night, and it has stood through some hard gales; the beauty of the improvement is, that it does stand still when the wind rages, hardest, with the edge of the wings to the wind, and as it lulls they gradually resume their position for a gentle breeze. It is so contrived that nothing but a squall of great severity falling upon it without a moment's warning can produce damage.

The mill mentioned has drawn water from a well twenty-eight feet deep, one hundred feet distant, and forced it into a small reservoir in the upper part of the barn, sufficient for all farm purposes, garden irrigation, and "lots to spare." The cost of such mill will be \$50; and the pumps and pipes about \$25. It is elevated on a single oak post a foot square, the turn circle being supported by iron braces. The wings are made of one longitudinal iron bar, through which run small rods: upon these rods, narrow boards half an inch thick are fitted, holes being bored through from edge to edge, and screwed by nuts on the ends of the rods. This makes strong light sails, but as will be seen are fixtures not to be furled or clewed up; but they are thrown up edge to the wind by a very ingenious and simple arrangement of the machinery, which obviates the great objection to windmills for farm use; the necessity of constant supervision of the sails to suit the wind.—*Ham. Gazette.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

During the last six weeks we have had the opportunity of observing the crops in the greater part of England, that is, from Liverpool through the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, Gloucester, Somerset and Devon, to Plymouth; from Exeter, through Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Suffolk, and Kent, to the Straits of Dover; all up the Valley of the Thames, through Middlesex, Surrey, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and back again to Liverpool, through Essex, Cambridge, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. Our impression is that the hay crop is everywhere very light, and that the spring corn was very backward, although it has generally improved since the recent rains, and that wheat is very fair in all parts of the kingdom, and more than usually good in Cambridgeshire, and two or three other districts. With the exception of the Isle of Ely, where the wheat crop was so heavy as to be in danger from any great of fall rain, we believe that the recent rains will have done much more good than harm, for the straw, of the wheat is not rank in any part of the kingdom that we have seen, and the grain is not sufficiently advanced to be easily knocked down. Supposing the weather of the present month to be moderately favora-

ble, we believe that there will be a good average crop of wheat, if not of all kinds of grains, through the several counties mentioned above. The potatoes everywhere look well, and the late rains have been extremely favourable to the newly-sown turnips, and the after-grass of the meadows.—*Liverpool Times.*

Among the items of knowledge which the past season has either taught for the first time, or confirmed by additional evidence, we would name this—that ammonia can very certainly be prevented from escaping from heaps of horse or other manure by sprinkling thereon some gypsum, and a solution of sulphuric acid. Having no convenient way of protecting the manure from the horse stable, and confident that all the ammonia which our nostrils informed us was making its escape from the manure heap near the stable, was so much dead loss to us, we put a small keg of plaster into the stable so as to be convenient whenever the smell or any other circumstance should remind us of our duty to our fertilizing treasures. Two or three times a week, or when the escaping ammonia assailed our nostrils, we sprinkled a handful or two of plaster over the manure heap, and generally in the course of the same day we scattered over it about a pailful of water having mixed with it about a fourth part of a teacupful of sulphuric acid or vitriol. After these applications we could detect no such smell as before, and concluded, therefore, that the ammonia had in some way been fixed so that it could no longer make its escape. Agricultural chemists would call this, I suppose, changing the carbonate of ammonia into the sulphate. Whatever it may be called in chemical phraseology, we are satisfied that it is an effectual mode of preventing evaporation and loss, which affect equally the farmer's crops and pockets. If some of our readers would try the experiment of applying plaster and water slightly acidulated with oil of vitriol, we should probably hear from them, some year or two hence, such favorable reports of the practice as would persuade all, save the laziest, to adopt it.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE CULTURE OF ONIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—My success in raising onions, has led many to ask "how is it done." They say the maggot and the large brown worm have been so destructive that they have done trying to raise that valuable vegetable. In answer to such inquiries permit me to reply.

There are at least six kinds of onions. But they are of the same species. The leek, the garlick, the hill-onion, the top-onion, the red and the silver onions. From the fact, that whenever onions have been found growing wild, they are always found most plentifully and most flourishing in muck soil, I have taken the hint to prepare my

onion bed with a plentiful supply of muck beyond the reach of danger from insects, all first put into the hog-yard, and then well mixed with common soil. If I plow the ground, I take care not to have the ground too light. As the roots of onions do not go down deep, they will not stand drought so well in light as in more compact soil. Be sides onions bottom better where the ground has been rotted or hard trodden.

I cultivate the "top-onion" for several reasons. All black seed onions are slow to come up. The weeds get the start of them and then you are obliged to get down on your hands and knees and weed with your fingers. Then warm weather has come and the maggot fly commences with the young and destroys it. And the black onion is so late that the black worm is just in season to bite off the tender stalk, and so devours the onion.

But plant the "top onion" seed, which is already a little onion, you may get them well growing in April. They come up immediately, so that you may hoe them twice or more before weeds appears. And before maggot or worm time, the onion has got the ground by possession. When the weeds appear, you may march right along with your hoe and go over with a bed large enough for twenty bushel, before breakfast.

The reason why maggots have ever destroyed the top onion is, that they were planted too late. They should be planted as soon as the snow and frost disappears. Some put out in the fall and do well. I have never tried it. The top onions on good ground are large as any. They are sweeter and more juicy than other varieties, and can be raised as easy as potatoes.

I have given away and sold seed for several years; and when the experiment has been fair, all have been satisfied. I intend to give away and sell before April, twelve bushels of seed. S. MORGAN.
Bristol, Vt., Jan. 13, 1854.

Middlebury Register.

HOW TO PLANT, CUCUMBERS, MELONS AND SQUASHES,

To avoid destruction by Bugs.

As the cost of seed is trifling, we have for the past few years always succeeded in getting good vines by the following process. Instead of planting a few seeds in hills at distance they would ultimately be required to grow, we have put in a large quantity over the whole ground; so that at first we had a hundred plants where only one was needed. Sometimes we have had a plant come up on every two inches over the whole bed.

As fast as the expanding leaves of the vine interfered with each other we cut off the weaker ones with a pair of shears, so as not to disturb the roots of those remaining. The "bugs" have always materially assisted in the thinning process, but we have never failed to find twice or thrice the number of plants entirely untouched. When

beyond the reach of danger from insects, all the weaker plants are removed; and the solitary vine left here and there has been enough to cover the ground.

The same ground will yield much better, by having the vines at equal distances from each other, than if two or three are left together in the same hill, since the roots have more room to grow, and they find a greater amount of nourishment when thus isolated. The fruit will also be more solid and of better quality.

It should also be remembered that air and light are essential to the growth and maturity of the fruit; and it is better to occasionally cut out a thrifty plant, than that the ground be too densely covered. Just vines enough to thinly cover the ground, will produce better than double this number.—*American Agriculturist.*

YELLOW BUTTER.

From the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.

So much has been written of late upon the mode of making 'yellow butter.' I am induced to submit my opinion, founded on ten years experience in the business, to the readers of the *Newspaper*, hoping that it may not be uninteresting. It has been suggested by some, that in order to have nice yellow butter in winter, it is necessary to mix the yolk of eggs with the cream before churning. In order to satisfy my curiosity on this subject, I tried this receipt, and need scarcely add, that it proved a perfect

mode of imparting the yellow tint, by artificial means, without injuring the taste, would prove equally unsuccessful. I am satisfied by experience, that, with proper management, yellow butter can be made in winter without the application of any foreign substance. My plan is as follows: The milk is kept in a room where it will not freeze, and should not be allowed to set longer than forty eight hours before skimming. After it is skimmed, the cream is kept from the cold in order to have it sour, though care should be taken that it does not set too warm. After it is soured sufficiently, it must be churned vigorously until the butter appears, which will require from fifteen to thirty minutes, if the cream is at the proper temperature.—No warm water must be applied. The application of hot water to the cream, while churning, is the main cause of the white butter in winter. I have followed the above plan for some years, and seldom fail to make as nice, yellow butter in winter as

in summer.

PRESENT VALUE OF HORSES.—We are indebted to a correspondent for the result of the great Sale of Horses, &c. which took place in Galt, on the 17th inst. The stock belonged to J. Carter, Esq., Contractor, and who having finished his present contract, needed disposed of it by auction. A grey horse, 6 years old, was sold to Thomas Roland, Esq.,

for \$185, and a mare about the same age, was purchased by Mr. Todd, Fairchild's Creek for \$180; four other teams were bought in, after \$40 per team had been offered for them. We will be able to estimate the value of horses shortly.—*Speculator*, Hamilton.

BREWING WITHOUT MALT.—The *Bury Post*

says that in consequence of the high price of malt many families have dispensed with it altogether, and adopted the following economical system of brewing, from which very good and wholesome beer can be obtained at between fourpence and sixpence per gallon. Take half a pound of hops and boil them well in fourteen gallons of water for about an hour and a half, to which add 7lbs. of sugar, previously boiled, or simmered in a pint of water, over a slow fire for twenty minutes, when it will become a thin fluid, care and copper room being allowed, as it will readily boil over; then mix it with the boiling hop liquor, and boil it for twenty minutes longer; then strain it off, and when sufficiently cool, set it to work with yeast in the same way as you do beer from malt. Any quantity or quality may be brewed by the above method, at half a pound or more of sugar per gallon of water. This beer, at two or three months old, is excellent, and at six or eight months becomes very strong, and assimilates to that of malt liquor both in taste and colour.

GUANO DISCOVERIES.—A Washington

correspondent of the *New York Daily Times* says:—News has reached here from Mr. J. Vanhulst, of immense deposits of guano on the Gallapagos Island off the coast of Ecuador, situated half way between San Francisco and Cape Horn.

THE SUPPLY OF PERUVIAN GUANO.—

Rear-Admiral Morsby, the commander-in-chief of the squadron on the Pacific station, has forwarded to the admiralty despatches containing an estimate made by Mr. McIntosh, naval instructor on board Her Majesty's ship Portland, of the quantity of guano now remaining on the Chinela islands. The following is Mr. McIntosh's estimate:—

Quantity remaining on northern island, 5,500,000 tons; ditto on centre island, 1,500,000 tons; ditto on southern island, 1,600,000 tons; total, 8,600,000 tons.

Rear-Admiral Morsby expresses his confidence in Mr. McIntosh's estimate, and observes:—From the plans and elevations of Mr. McIntosh's from my personal examination and information gathered from those on the islands conversant with the workings, I am of opinion that, at the present average rate of exportation, the islands would be exhausted of the guano that would pay freight, or be saleable in the English market, in eight or nine years."

ON THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF A FARM IN LOWER CANADA;

Showing how an exhausted soil may be rendered perfectly fertile without the aid of capital. By a Farmer in the District of Montreal.

The habitants of Lower Canada are in general thrifty and industrious: their farms lay well, although they are, for the most part, worn out. All that they want is a good system, and such a system, to be available, ought to possess the following qualities, viz:—

1st. It ought to be economical, and not require more capital than the actual system, or rather than the present absence of system, requires. It is undoubtedly of great advantage to apply capital to the land, but this advantage is in general beyond the reach of our farmers, as their means are not sufficient.

2d. It ought to restore fertility to the soil, and maintain it by the products of the land itself. Manures got from other quarters than the farm itself are always expensive, and, at a distance from town, are often not to be had at all.

3rd. It ought to be simple and of easy application.

4th. Finally, it ought to have experience clearly in its favor.

The author of this Essay, having for a long time made the practical application of a system which unites all these advantages in a high degree, believes that it is his duty and privilege to submit it to his fellow Colonists, and he feels certain, that if this plan is adopted, it will render the country more productive, and consequently more prosperous; it will in the space of six years, convert worn out, worthless, weedy land into smiling, rich and fertile farms, and the small miserable animals of Lower Canada into valuable stock, and all that without a greater expenditure of labor and money than is incurred by the system actually in use.

Before explaining his system, however, the author will take the liberty of relating his own experience, and for greater clearness, he will speak in the first person.

I came to the country thirty years ago, and burdened with a debt of £10; I leased a worn-out farm in Lower Canada of eighty-four acres, in the midst of a French population, and at an annual rent of £45. Well in the space of twenty-one years, I have paid my original debt, and saved enough to enable me to purchase in the same neighborhood a much better farm than the one I rented. The owner of the farm which I bought, was going on every year from bad to worse, until he was forced to sell it, whilst I, the tenant of a less productive farm, and paying rent all the while, was enabled to buy him out, as just said. What was the reason of this anomaly? The Canadian was stronger than me, had equally good health, and had no rent to pay. The

reason was, that he had no system; he let his land become exhausted, and full of weeds; he let his stock starve; he wasted his manure, the gold of the farmer, and let every thing go to ruin for want of method; but when I had got hold of this same farm, and had applied the system which I am about to describe, the whole was brought gradually, field by field, into good condition by the end of six years; since then, the condition of the land has steadily improved, and that by resources drawn wholly from within itself.

The system to which I allude, is known to all good farmers everywhere as the basis of all improvement, I mean that of

A Rotation of Crops.

There are two sorts of reasons in favor of this plan of rotation of crops.

1st. Because different plants draw from the soil different sorts of food, so that one plant will grow freely in a soil which is worn out as regards another.

2d. Because the crops being various, the occasional failure of one is not so much felt, seeing that the others furnish subsistence sufficiently without it.

The cultivation of a fair proportion of all the varieties of crops which Providence permits to grow readily, ought therefore to be considered as the best means of averting a famine, and what intelligent farmer, with the ease of Canada and Ireland before him, would wish to be limited to the culture of wheat and potatoes only.

I shall now explain the system of rotation, which, during thirty years experience, I have found best suited to the climate, the soil and the actual condition of Lower Canada, and which I believe to be generally applicable to the lands held by the French Canadians, and herein I shall speak of nothing that I have not done myself and practised with success.

Plan of the Rotation.

Divide the arable portion of the farm, whatever may be its size, into six parts, as equal as possible, with a direct communication from the barn yard to each field, and from one field to the other, so that the cattle may pass from one to the other when required. This division into six fields, may require on most farms new fencing, and it will be proper, beforehand, to see how this can be done with the least possible expense. I shall now suppose the farm prepared to receive the application of this system, and that is the one which I have found the best for even the poorest settler.

1st. Root crop, such as potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, &c., [turnips and also flax.] and in cases where the land is not sufficiently open for a crop of this kind, the field must be left in fallow.

2d. Crop of Wheat or Barley.

3d. Crop of Hay.

4th. Pasture.

5th. Pasture.

6th. Crop of Oats or Peas.

In beginning the application of this system, that field of the series which is in best condition for a Root crop, should be called Field - - - A
The best for Wheat or Barley - - - B
That which is actually in Hay - - - C
The Pasture fields - - - D & E
That which is best for Oats or Peas - - - F
Each field for the first year ought to be appropriated to the crops above mentioned, and after the fashion now in use among the farmers of Lower Canada, except in the case of field A. By this plan they will at all events still get as much from their five fields as they get at present.

The culture of field A and of crop No. 1 come up together for the first year, and ought to be the object of special attention, as this is, in fact, the key to the whole system; for the good culture of this field has for object, and ought to have for its effect, not only a good crop the first year, but also to improve the land for the five other years of this Rotation of Crops.

In the following year the cultivation of the different crops will be according to the following order:

Crop No. 2	in the field A
Do. " 3	" B
Do. " 4	" C
Do. " 5	" D
Do. " 6	" E
Do. " 1	" F

and so on, changing each year until the seventh, when crop No. 1 comes back to field A, and the whole will then be in a good state of fertility, and free from weeds. The above system has been proved to be capable of restoring old land, and extirpating all weeds.

In order to render the thing more simple and easy of comprehension, I shall suppose myself to be again obliged to take a worn-out farm in the autumn of 1849. The first thing that I should do would be to divide the land into six fields, by proper fences, to prevent the cattle going from one field to the other; and I would then take for field A, that which appeared best for green crops or root crops; I would collect all the manure which I could find in or out of the barns, I would take up the flooring of the cow-house, stable and piggery, and I would take out as much of the soil underneath as I could get, for this soil is the essence of manure, one load of it being as good as four or five loads of common dung. The portion thus removed ought to be replaced by an equal quantity of ordinary soil, or, if it be possible, of bag earth, which might be removed when necessary afterwards.

The dung and other manure thus collected should be placed on the field A in September, or the beginning of October, spread with care [as far as it will go], and covered up in a shallow furrow. Manure aids the decomposition of straw and the weeds of the soil, and frees it from these plants, which thus help to keep the soluble portion of the

manure until its juices become necessary for the crops of the succeeding years. The greater variety there is in the crops of this field, the better it will be, provided the soil is suitable for them. Thus, this field ought, as nearly as possible, to look like a kitchen garden.

Under the actual circumstances of the country, I would particularly call the attention of farmers to the cultivation of the Carrot as being one well adapted to our soil and climate. The Carrot has fewer enemies than any other plant that I know: the best sorts for field culture are the Red Altringham and Large White Belgian. The latter kind has been introduced into the District of Montreal since the first edition of this pamphlet was written. As food for cattle it may prove better than the Altringham—the seed germinates quicker, grows faster, and produces a heavier crop. It will do better on a thin soil, as the root rises considerably above the ground. I have raised a heavy crop of them on wet mossy soil, many of the roots rising ten or twelve inches above the surface. They also keep better during the winter. The method of cultivating the carrot is as follows:—

Culture of the Carrot.

The land which has been manured in the fall, as above described, ought to be ploughed at least twice in the spring, the one furrow across the other, and both as deep as possible. It is then to be harrowed until it is properly mellow. You then make with the plough two furrows, distant two feet, or two feet three inches from each other, taking care to raise the soil as much as possible between each. You pass the roller over this ploughed portion, and then with the corner of a hoe, make a small furrow or drill along the top of the rows: drop the seed into this furrow, and pass the roller over it again: this last operation will cover the seed sufficiently.

If you can get a seed-sower, that will simplify matters considerably. A roller is essential in the culture of root crops which spring from small seeds, but it can be readily got by all farmers. A log of twenty inches diameter, and five feet long, with a pole fixed at each end, will do the business admirably.

Carrot seeds (and you may say the same of other seeds) ought to be soaked in rain, or soft water, until they are about to sprout, and then rolled in quick lime until the grains are dry enough not to stick to each other. When there is no lime wood ashes will do as well. A pound of seed, if it be good (and you ought always to try it before sowing), will be sufficient for one acre of land. By the above plan, the young plant will come up before the weeds, so that it will be easy to distinguish the rows of carrots before the weeds appear: this renders the cleaning comparatively easy, since it may be done (except the thinning) by means of a cultivator. This cultivator is an instrument which every settler ought to have, and which,

like those already mentioned, is extremely simple in its construction. It is made of three bars of wood joined in front and separated behind according to the width of the furrows which you wish to clean. The instrument, called the Horse-hoe, or Drill harrow, or Cultivator, is drawn by one horse and has handles to it like a plough, only lighter. A man or a boy may guide it so as not to touch the rows of Carrots or other crops, but only to raise the soil to a greater or less depth, at pleasure. As soon as the weeds appear, you draw this harrow between the rows, so as to stir the soil as close as possible to the young carrots, but without touching or covering them. This process will keep the plants sufficiently clean until the time for thinning them and leaving them four or five inches apart from one another; soon afterwards you may plough between the rows thus harrowed and raised. These operations do good to the plant by permitting air and moisture to have access, and by facilitating evaporation. My plan for gathering the carrots in autumn is to pass the plough along the right side of the plants as close as possible, without injuring them: this frees them on one side, and the stem is strong enough to allow us to haul up the roots by it afterwards.

This method of culture requires a good deal of labour, but the return is more than enough to recompense the farmer.

When we consider the large amount of nutritive matter contained in this root, and its general application to all the living things on a farm, its culture cannot be too strongly recommended, besides it is relished by all animals, especially by working horses, to whom it may be given instead of Oats.

I have dwelt particularly upon the culture of the Carrot, because the same method applies to the culture of all the root crops, which can be advantageously grown in this climate, such as Parsnips, Beets, Mangolds, and Turnips.

Parsnips will grow in a close soil, almost in clay, and do not require cellars since they will remain uninjured all winter in the ground. In this case, you will have them in the spring affording a new and succulent food, at a time when it is most necessary. Every animal will eat parsnips with relish, and cows fed upon them yield a very rich milk.

Beets and Mangolds have the same value as a crop, and as food for milk cattle; but I do not consider them to be so good for fattening cattle.

[In spring, all the manure made during the past winter should be carted to the field, placed in a heap, and twice turned. All bones should be gathered and broken up with a hammer, all coal and wood ashes, scrapings of sewers, the dung of the fowl-house, and the contents of the privy, should be collected and made into a compost, with dry loam or bog earth.

The above manure may be used for that portion of the field devoted to cabbages,

potatoes, and turnips. It should be put in the bottom of the drill on which the above are to be planted or sown.

When the ground is properly ploughed and harrowed, and a sufficient quantity of sound seed sown, say at least four pounds to the acre, the Turnip crop is as certain as any other.*

The sowing of Turnip seed should be commenced early in June, and may be continued up to 20th July. If the fly takes the first sowing, a second will be likely to succeed.

The Turnips, when well up, and getting strong, should be thinned out to a foot apart, and the hoe and cultivator passed through them, at least twice before they meet in the drills.]

Horse-Beans and Peas.

If the land is too heavy for root crops, horse-beans or peas will suit for No. 1, taking care to sow them in drills, and to prepare the land as above described for root crops.

Ploughing.

If it be thought absolutely necessary to summer-fallow, that is to plough without sowing, which only happens when the soil is so hard and heavy that it cannot be pulverized in any other way, you ought not to spread the manure on the land in the preceding fall, but plough the land and ridge and furrow it with as much care as for a crop. You need not touch it again before the month of June, when you must plough it again and harrow it so as to render it even, and destroy the roots of the weeds. You may then draw the furrows in a straight line, giving them a uniform breadth, and so as to facilitate drainage. About the middle of July you must plough it again, and sow it with plenty buckwheat. At the end of September, plough it again, having previously spread it with dung. In this case the buckwheat is ploughed under with the manure, and serves greatly to increase the latter. The land thus prepared ought to be sown with wheat in the ensuing spring, and you may add a little timothy and clover. A bushel of timothy will suffice for four or five acres, and three or four pounds of clover to each acre.

By following the method above described, you will have, in the year 1851, quadrupled, or more than quadrupled the fertility of the soil.

I have now done all that I can for field A. I have weeded and manured it as well as I can; and after having taken the crop of

* That four pounds of sound seed to the acre on ground properly prepared will render the Turnip crop as certain as any other, is not in the original, but has been inserted by the Publishers of the New Brunswick Edition of this Pamphlet, and for which the Author is not responsible. It may be the case in the Sister Province, but it is not so with us here, in the District of Montreal. No amount of seed or preparation of the ground has made the turnip a certain crop. These may be helps, but that is all.

roots and the crop of wheat or barley next year, I leave this field to rest until the other fields have been improved in the same way, and according to the method above described. When this shall have been effected, that is to say in the space of six years, or in the year 1856, the worst will be over, and the battle may be considered as gained. The fields will then be in a clean and fertile condition, and their value will consequently be greatly increased. The Farm of 70 or 80 acres, which in 1849 only sustained three or four miserable cows, and perhaps no more than an equal number of sickly sheep, will be capable in less than ten years of furnishing an abundant subsistence for ten or twelve cattle and other stock in the same proportion.

One of the great advantages of this system of rotation of crops is, that the pastures, which in summer furnish summer-feed for the stock, are in due proportion to the quantity of roots and hay destined to winter-feed them, and in due proportion to the straw which the grain-crops yield for their bedding. I will observe here that farmers—except those who live near towns, where they can easily procure manures—ought never to sell a single load of their hay, straw, or roots, since the whole ought to be consumed on the farm, with the view of procuring a sufficiency of manure therefrom, whereby the fertility of the soil is to be sustained. But if the farmer is not to sell hay, or straw, or roots, what is he to sell? I answer, the third of the land being under this system appropriated to grain crops, he will always be able to sell a large part of them. The half of the farm being in hay and pasture, will allow it to produce a large quantity of butter, cheese, butchers' meat and wool, and to sell a considerable part of these after having supplied the wants of the family. It may be said, that six years is a long time to wait for the renovation of the whole farm; but I will reply, that I know no other means by which it may be done in less time, from its own resources; and it is worthy of observation that the land is improving every year. The produce is larger, even for the first year, under this system than it is under the present method of culture, and from year to year, the land is improving, field by field, and is producing more and more, so as to pay the farmer better than it does at present, and to recompense him doubly afterwards when the whole shall have been improved under a system of rotation.

Another advantage of this system is, that it enables the farmer to give his cattle a succession of changes of pasture from May to December. There being always two fields devoted to pasture, one old, and the other new, the old pasture will supply the earliest grass, the heavy cattle should be turned into this field first, the land being firmer from the former years pasturage, and the sward closer, it will receive less injury from the feet of the cattle, while the land is soft. Ewes and lambs may be put on the

new pasture and should remain there all summer. Where a dairy is attended to on a small arable farm the number of sheep should not exceed that of the cows. The sheep will consume only a small part of the grass on their pasture, and when too rank the cows should be turned in with them. By the time they have eaten the excess of grass on this field, the old pasture will have grown enough to supply a sufficiency, until the after grass on the hay-field is ready for them. Then follows the oat and pea stubbles, the new sowed down grass field may also be pastured when the land is dry, and when all grass fails the tops of a few acres of carrots, mangolds or turnips will prove an excellent substitute for grass, until the hard winter sets in. The roots must be protected from the frost, and served out to the cattle during winter and early spring.

It may be objected that two years of pasture is a long time of rest for the land; but you will observe that the land does not remain unproductive during this period of repose. This plan not only contributes to re-establish the almost exhausted fertility of the soil (and it will be admitted, that this is the only one now practised by the Canadian *habitans*), but it is also the best means of furnishing the farmer with the first necessities of life, and the articles which, so to speak, will most readily find an outlet in our markets, such as beef, lard, mutton, butter, cheese, wool, and other products already named.

Manures.

Manures are of the first importance to the farmer, and he must do everything in his power to increase their amount. The system here proposed is calculated so as to increase the quantity of manure in proportion as the soil becomes improved. As already said, the farmer ought not to sell a particle of his hay, or straw, because these are the principal materials for the manure, and consequently it is infinitely worse to sell the manure itself. The manure thus economized will suffice each year for the field which is to receive the root crop (No. 1).

After the crop of Oats (No. 6), the land is not yet exhausted, and might even yield another grain crop. It is better, however, to preserve this fertility then to be obliged to bring it back continually.

In this short treatise, it is impossible for me to mention one hundredth part of the means which we have of increasing our stock of manure. I shall content myself with alluding to the rich deposits of bog-mould which we possess, and the lime-stone which can be had every where. The very weeds even, which are the curse of our fields, may be converted into good manure.

Draining.

Although Drainage is a profitable improvement of the land, it is so expensive that I will say nothing more about it than what the Canadian farmers know already, that is, that the land ought to be so ditched

that water cannot lodge and render the soil unproductive.

[There are always spare days, however, such as a damp day in harvest, or when the frost stops the ploughing in the fall, when under-draining might be done to a considerable extent. All drains in this climate should be at least 3½ feet deep, cut as narrow as possible, and filled with eighteen inches of broken stones, or laid with draining tiles. Whenever the land is springy, or the subsoil heavy and retentive, draining will do good. The drains should be cut parallel, from 20 to 30 feet apart, and should run in the direction of the lowest level.]

Stock.

As for the sort of Stock which ought to be kept, I would advise a regular proportion of all the animals which prosper with us, because one sort may be fed on the food which another will not touch. For instance, Sheep eat greedily and get fat upon French beans, which no other creature but man can use.

Horses.

The Canadian Horses are, everything considered, the best breed for the country, but we ought to take care to raise only the best sorts: the system of leaving entire all the small miserable stallions, is sure to deteriorate the breed: Colts ought to be fed abundantly, particularly during the first winter after weaning. Nothing can be more absurd than the idea of starving a young Colt, for the purpose of making it hardy: still the idea is rather commonly entertained. Colts, like children, require ample liberty and ample nourishment.

Cattle.

The Canadian breed is perhaps the best for the country, and the best to yield milk, butter, &c., provided care be taken to select the best bulls and cows to breed from. Too much care cannot be given to this point, and the calves must be supplied with good and abundant food. If it be desirable to cross the breed, so as to increase the quantity and quality of the milk, this can only be done with the Ayrshire breed, seeing that the larger breeds do not do so well for the country, at least in the present condition of its pastures.

[By keeping a thorough-bred Bull, and changing every three or four years, and rearing only the best heifers, the stock would gradually be brought up nearly approaching to the breed of the sire.]

A good Canadian Cow will, in my opinion, give more milk for the same allowance of food, than any other breed which I know.

[The profits of the dairy depend almost entirely on the care taken of the cattle during winter. Cows, warmly housed and well fed through the winter, and put on good pasture in summer, will yield much more than sufficient to pay for the difference of keep. In the Province of New-Brunswick, cows are generally fed on dry hay in winter, kept in cold stables, and are pastured in the woods, or on fields which have been impro-

verished by excessive cropping. The consequence is, that, as reported by the Farmers themselves to Professor Johnson, the average yield, per cow, for the season, is only 89 lbs. Butter, or 140 lbs. Cheese. In Ayrshire, as reported by Mr. Colman, Commissioner from the United States, the yield is, per cow, 300 lbs. Butter, or 500 Cheese. To ensure a similar yield, the following treatment is requisite:

Select good, well shaped, healthy cows. In winter, provide for them a warm stable on the south side of the barn. Water them in their stalls. Boil regularly for them a mixture composed of turnips, mangolds, or carrots, with chaff or cut hay, and a small allowance of barley, oats, or linseed: of this let them have two pailsful each, daily—and as much oat-straw or hay as they require. In summer, turn them into fields where they can have as much grass as they can consume. The cows should calve in April; the calves to get the milk for a month, and afterwards to be weaned off with skimmed milk and boiled linseed.

Sheep.

The Leicester breed is the best to give large and fat sheep, but it is not so advantageous as regards wool, which is perhaps the principal object for which sheep are kept. That breed which would possess a combination of the two qualities of fat meat and fine wool, and a vigorous constitution withal, would be the best for Lower Canada. To attain this object, you might cross the common sheep of the country, first with a Leicester Ram, so as to get a large breed, and then mix the product of the first cross with a Cheviot Ram, so as to get a finer wool, or first with a Cheviot and then with a Leicester Ram. In this way I have procured hardy sheep, any one of which will yield six or eight pounds of fine wool, and from twenty-two to twenty-five lbs of mutton per quarter. In breeding, the greatest care must be taken always to choose the finest Rams, and to preserve the finest lambs; and on no pretext ought the finer individuals to be disposed of.

On Keeping Sheep.

As this is of the greatest importance, and but little known, I will add a few remarks, which will be excused, since this has been the business of almost my whole life.

Sheep ought not to be allowed to run from field to field, as this gives them wandering habits, which injures them the whole summer through. When sheep are well fed and well treated, they will follow the person who has charge of them wherever he pleases; and if they are taken and enclosed in good pasture, they will give less trouble in looking after them than any other sort of stock. It is also of the greatest importance to shear sheep about the middle of November: for which purpose I have made use of the following mixture, which succeeded wonderfully well. The quantities here indicated will suffice for twenty sheep.

Rosin, - - - 4 lbs.
Common Oil, - - - 3 pints.
Butter, - - - 8 lbs.

The oil ought to be heated to the melting point of the rosin, and the butter then added after the oil has ceased to boil, which is a point requiring attention. The whole ought to be stirred until they become thoroughly mixed; and should the composition prove to be too thick to be used, buttermilk or cream may be added, taking care to mix well. This ointment is to be smeared on the skin of the sheep in parallel lines, distant one inch from each other, and for the whole length of the creature. This application destroys vermin, invigorates the growth of the wool, and protects the animal against cold. This precaution is absolutely necessary if we wish to secure a good flock of sheep.

Another thing of great importance is, never to shut up sheep in a close ill ventilated place. It would be better to pen them up in some corner of the barn rather than to treat them so. The sheep can naturally endure a considerable degree of cold, but it cannot do without fresh air; consequently the fold ought always to be well ventilated.

It is a very bad practice to let the rams walk with the sheep in autumn, because that is the reason why the ewes drop their lambs too early in the spring. The ram (and a single one will be enough for five farmers,) ought to be kept apart from the 15th of September till the 22d of November, and if, at this latter period, he be allowed to go to the sheep, the lambs will appear about the 17th of April, and the ewes will not have had time to get worn out with suckling before going out again to the pasture.

Pigs.

The best breed for the country is that called the Berkshire, or Chinese, and as many as possible ought to be kept upon every farm, (that is as many as will consume all the milk and other remains of the dairy,) and which may be fattened in the fall. That lean, hungry, long-legged, long-nosed animal, styled the Canadian Pig, ought to be forever banished. A good breed will produce double the lard with half of the food. The Chinese or Berkshire Boar, crossed with the breed of the country, for three or four years, will effect the necessary change.

Agricultural Implements.

Those which are generally made use of, with the addition of the two mentioned above, viz., the Roller and Cultivator, may suffice until new improvements require the use of new implements.

Dairy.

The Canadian women are industrious and cleanly, consequently they are well fitted to make good butter and cheese, as soon as they know how, but this does not come within the limits of the present little treatise; besides the cattle ought to be well fed before we can hope to get milk sufficiently rich for the purposes of the dairy. I limit myself, therefore, to indicating these preliminaries.

Conclusion.

It may be said, that the Agricultural Societies are intended to bring about the improvements required by the country; but if these societies content themselves with offering prizes for the finest animals and the heaviest crops, without teaching the way to produce fine animals and fine crops, they will be acting like a person who shows another a fine bunch of fruit on the top of a wall, without offering him a ladder whereby he might reach it. He would be reduced to the necessity of looking at it, and wishing for it, without the hope of reaching it. The publication and circulation of practical advice like the foregoing, is that which would become to this individual the ladder of which he is in want.

THE GROWTH AND PREPARATION OF FLAX IN YORKSHIRE.—A meeting of parties interested in the growth and preparation of flax, was held at the Leeds Court House, on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the best mode of promoting the culture of this article of great importance to the trade of Leeds. Some influential parties in Leeds having determined to raise and appropriate the annual sum of £100 and upwards to promoting the object in view, the meeting was held to determine upon the mode in which the money could be best applied. It was determined that three prizes should be offered for exhibitions at the next annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, which will be held at Ripon in August, 1854, first for the best specimens of flax grown within ten miles of Leeds; secondly, for the best specimen of flax straw grown in Yorkshire; and thirdly, for the best specimen of scutched flax produced in Yorkshire. It is probable that the money for the prizes will be forthcoming for a number of years. We understand that a similar project is on foot as regards the growth of wool.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LIQUID MANURE FARMS.—Mr. Littledale, of Liverpool, some time since introduced irrigation by liquid manure hose and steam-forcing pump, at his well-known dairy farm at Seacombe, from plans devised by Mr. Torr, of Lincolnshire. The arrangements are much better than those at Tiptree; but if they had to be done over again we have heard that a pump, on the plan of Mr. Appold's, as shown at the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, would be used. At Mr. Smith's farm of Emmett's Grange, on Exmoor, liquid manure is conveyed without pumps or hose down the sides of a slope by the open water-courses of waste meadows, and by this means more than 100 acres of land, not worth £2, has been made worth a rent of £4 an acre. The last system has been described in the transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society.—*The Field.*

THE SEED BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

By J. J. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

This good old city of horticultural reputation has long been the seat of a thriving and lucrative business in seeds. The venerable and excellent Bartram, and his neighbor, Marshall, in the infancy of our colonies supplied Europe with our native seeds, and their pleasant correspondence shows, a little bearing tree was till lately a source of mill-ions of tortoisés and snakes! The letters to and from their English friends and employers, as collected by Darlington, forms one of the most pleasant books of this or any age, especially ally to those interested in botanical subjects. I can not but wish the work accessible to every gardener, for whom Bartram was a model of industry, perseverance, and success. His beautiful old garden has fallen into the hands of Colonel Eastwick, long the employment of the Emperor of Russia in the locomotive and railroad business, and he has carefully preserved the specimens of the old mansion built by Bartram's hands, and now a picturesque object with ivy coeval with the botanist himself. No stranger who travels to our borders should omit to visit these now superb grounds, where he will find the finest specimen trees and shrubs in America. The garden of Colonel Eastwick, still supplies seeds from Canada to Florida. Meehan & Saunders, of Germantown, who advertise in the June number of the *Horticulturist*, are liberally permitted to collect from this garden whatever will be valuable to horticulture. It is something to have one's seeds from "Bartram's garden."

Successing Bartram and Marshall, our neighborhood was fortunate in possessing two intelligent and most worthy gardeners of England. David Landreth, who had been educated as nurseryman, settled at Philadelphia in 1784; he was shortly joined by his brother Cuthbert. The two, with slender means as they could command, mutually established themselves in business, uniting for a time to their own pursuit (as a resource to meet present wants) the culture of ornamental trees and shrubbery, and to their early efforts in that way may be traced the reputation which the Philadelphia market now sustains—unrivalled by any city in the Union. Gradually following the bent of their excellent taste and cultivated minds, they added commercial green-houses, were the delight of the writer's youthful days. Rare plants—then how rare!—found their way, by their enterprise, to our borders and a business in these articles was commenced which has grown to be one of the most important, and is so especially here. These honorable dealers may well be proud to can-ecollected when all the intelligence of Philadelphia resorted there to improve their collections. A most fortunate location in every respect presented, and in a high state of cultivation, it was immediately turned to successful account. The fine old family fences were removed, the mansion greatly enlarged and made every-thing that a country gentleman could desire, with a lawn planted with all the new and old to which the most valuable trees, each with space sufficient to develop its beauties, and the position commensurate with its value and importance. Orders from the most interior parts of India where the Englishman penetrates from South America, from the West Indies and our own possessions on the shores of the Pacific, poured in with a celerity which gave no cause for regret at the costly step taken. The huge barns and granaries were soon filled and emptied; the iron warehouse at Philadelphia, with its nine floors stored with this novel merchandise, more valuable to our growing country than all the silks and haberdashery imported from the east of millions of dollars for the seed-ment of our extravagant belles, gowned with the products of the farm, and with the agricultural implements made under Mr. L's own supervision, to suit all climates, all fancies, and all pockets. Agents multiplied everywhere, till no town in America but was able to procure in its own borders the invaluable blessings of seeds true to name, and warranted sound. The little beginning soon exceeded the supply, and with ten acres was crowned with success; the produce of two hundred and fifty acres met a welcome and healthy demand; but this too has become insufficient, and one hundred and twenty-five more adjoining acres have been added this season; and these at once to be converted to a similar purpose. The little seed has grown to three hundred and seventy-five acres—the acorn has produced a great oak, overshadowing the country, beneath whose boughs thousands find shelter, health, and nutriment. You may now order this most important portion of your farm and garden supplies with a certainty of obtaining what you desire. You, Mr. Editor, must take the train through Trenton, and you may ride on the rails through this paradise for more than a mile, and see nothing—not a fence—but vegetation going profitably to seed. No thistles are gathered on this princely domain. We would rather be the useful proprietor of it, than of any "gable-ended" country villa. The seeds ripened in our climate are greatly preferred in these countries to any produced in England.

in the land, however backed with railroad or bank stock. The noble Delaware spreads its broad waters in front; the canal to the coal regions skirts it on the rear, affording access for the manure from the city, of which thousands of cart-loads are distributed on the land annually. An hundred men, boys, and girls, are employed on the premises and in the city warehouse; some actively engaged in plowing, and cultivating, and threshing, and preparing the various products; and others engaged in the constant occupation of filling little and big paper bags with the invaluable products. The very making of these paper envelopes is a large and separate business, employing many hands. Mr. Landreth and his agents supply gratuitously to their customers, an almanac, with a description of the mode of cultivating each seed, and a calendar of operations for the garden and greenhouse, which no young gardener or inexperienced amateur should be without.

I have said enough to indicate the importance and value of this apparently simple business; it is one, however, requiring the greatest intelligence, and largest commercial experience, united with the strictest integrity. It has fallen into good hands—no better, we venture to say, will ever wield an engine so fraught with good to the human species; integrity indeed must be the first element of success in such a commerce. America is full of elements of similar success; for it is evident that in so large, so intelligent, and such an increasing population, whoever chooses, by industry, integrity, and the application of the highest intelligence, to interest a liberal public in his particular line of business, if he carry it on with the same untiring diligence as Mr. Landreth has done, will insure the same result. We will not stop to discriminate between the usefulness, the nobility, of such a pursuit as we have been endeavoring to describe, and that of the vender of *quackery*, under whatever guise. Other gentlemen have also an enviable reputation in the same line of business, but we must be allowed to state that none other has laid the foundation for success so broad and deep.

The writer is indebted for these reminiscences to his own recollections and observations. He was one of a fortunate few who lately had the pleasure to pass a day on the Landreth domain in company with the "Agricultural Club," an association of twelve gentlemen who meet at each other's farms alternately, to see improvements and converse on subjects connected with husbandry,—a plan highly useful, and to be commended for imitation in every neighborhood for its manifest advantages. The day was one of the most genial and agreeable of the season, and of unmingled enjoyment; of enjoyment, too, to the host, far surpassing any which the most successful conqueror can boast, who turns the land into fields of blood instead of fields of plenty.

The first fruits of the Japan Expedition have lately been received by Mr. Landreth, consisting of a box of seeds sent him by Commodore Perry in return for a similar present forwarded by Mr. L. to the Japanese. From this box what "value received" may we not hope for?

Mr. L. is surrounded by a most amiable family; and it is not beyond the sphere of this brief chronicle to congratulate the public that worthy successors to his business are provided for the future.

Bloomdale offers a feature of great interest to the lover of his own species. The farm lands are accommodated with pleasant cottages on the premises, and form among themselves a social circle for improvement in reading and for proper amusement. The proprietor uses every means in his power to promote their welfare, and the little community, bound together by the ties of mutual interest, may challenge competition with any "model" attempted by so-called "reformers." Duties cheerfully performed, make happy faces; and we were quite disposed to designate Bloomdale as the "happy valley."—*Horticulturist*.

TIPTREE FARM.

Mr. Mechi's annual gathering at Tiptree is certainly one of the most agreeable events of the agricultural year. Though the circumstances which first gave a special interest to these meetings have happily passed away, they still continue highly attractive. In endeavouring to stimulate improvements in husbandry the enterprising tradesman of Leadenhall-street has created an occasion which every one who partakes of it enjoys. To his visitors from town a reasonable excuse for escaping out of London during the dog-day heats is of course exceedingly welcome. To those engaged in country pursuits there is the feeling of curiosity to gratify as to a system of farm management much talked about, and departing in many respects from the routine of agricultural practice. To all there is the pleasure of inspecting excellent crops, and observing how the oldest and most delightful of human occupations is progressing. Man, however much he may be modified by circumstances, never loses entirely his natural tastes with reference to the cultivation of the soil. He may know nothing or next to nothing about it, but the treatment of mother earth, so that in due season she may yield her increase, always retains some interest for him. It is therefore little short of the supply of a public want at which Mr. Mechi now aims in his annual gathering. He began by inviting inspection in order by the force of example to give an impulse to improved cultivation. He still perseveres, and not without effect, in the same direction; but these meetings have acquired gradually an established character, looked forward to by numbers of people belonging to different spheres of life, coming

from remote parts of the country, and attracted even from abroad. Yesterday the 300 or 350 guests who visited Tiptree included peers and members of the House of Commons, civic dignitaries, men of science, heads of Government departments, engineers, writers on the science and practice of agriculture, a sprinkling of the clergy, implement-makers, commissioners from foreign States, and a large number of farmers. The Earl of Waldegrave, Lord Rawleigh, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Sir James Duke, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Fitzstephen French, and others, represented the Legislature on the occasion. The Lord Mayor of London, the Mayors of Lincoln and Oxford, Alderman Copeland, Finnis, and Wire manifested by their presence the interest with which the cause of agricultural progress must always be regarded by municipal bodies throughout the country. Among the men of science were Sir John Herschel, Professor Owen, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and Dr. Forbes Royle; of the heads of Government departments, Mr. Cole, Mr. Rowland Hill, and Mr. Harry Chester; of engineers, Mr. White-worth and Mr. Crampton. There were present among the writers on the science and practice of agriculture, Mr. Caird, Professor Wilson, Professor Simonds, Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, and others. Mr. Alan Ransome, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Dray not only came themselves, but exhibited some of their newest and best implements. Among foreign commissioners now visiting this country there were the Hon. H. Barnard, from the United States; M. Alexandre Adam, Mayor of Boulogne; M. Achille Adam, M. Léon de Rosay, M. Albert Chomel, M. Manuel de Arana, M. R. Alhier, M. Wiencinski, and M. Mille. The Ven. Archdeacon Burney and the Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Hervey, with other clergymen, represented the connexion between the church and agriculture. There were also included in the company Mr. Commissioner Fane, Mr. Leoni Levi, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. T. Grissell, Mr. Bird, Mr. Winkworth, Mr. Blood, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. F. O. Ward, Mr. Coppuck, Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Manchester, Mr. Telfer, a successful Scotch agriculturist, and a number of the most enterprising farmers in Suffolk and Essex. It will thus be seen that this year's meeting surpassed in the variety of interests and intelligence composing it that of any former one, and Mr. Mechi may very fairly be congratulated on the usefulness of his career which, after having exposed him to much ignorant ridicule, is at length applauded and honoured by such an assemblage. He has made failures, as what bold adventurous man does not occasionally? He has gone to work rather expensively sometimes; nor is it difficult to point out defects even now in his farming. Take for example the old-fashioned plan of laying out the land in beds with furrow drains, thus rendering the application of machinery

to its surface unnecessarily difficult. Still one is pretty sure to find all the novelties in agricultural improvement prominently displayed at Tiptree, and, if the experience of succeeding years sometimes detracts from the value of these as gauged by their sanguine promoter, he at least keeps moving in the right direction. Everybody now acknowledges that, whatever be the state of his balance-sheet, he has done an immense deal of good. As far as the public are concerned that is the main point; for if a man's mistakes or pecuniary sacrifices benefit them they are only the more bound to feel obliged to him.

But, turning from these general considerations to the details of yesterday's visit, let us endeavour to sketch the proceedings and the results which they present. According to his usual plan on these occasions, Mr. Mechi took his guests, after a slight repast, into his fields, and here, passing rapidly from point to point, he explained with a volubility and happiness of illustration peculiar to him everything that possessed interest, or upon which information was desired. Now on the confines of his farm he complacently contrasted his neighbour's wheat with a piece of his own adjoining it, stating why the one was better than the other, and the probable value of the advantage gained. Next he was standing before a fine field of oats, dilating upon the importance of thin sowing, answering vivaciously a sustained fusillade of questions, and promising himself a return of from 11 to 13 quarters per acre upon the crop. Then came the liquid manure distributor, with its hose scattering around it showers of refreshing aliment for plants. In five minutes Mr. Mechi had told his visitors all about it—how quickly the fertilizing products of his feeding sheds were on the land—in what quantity he could apply them—how digestible and direct the form in which they were presented—how wonderful the results in vegetation which they yielded; the mechanical and chemical details of the process were dashed off in a few sentences, the folly of not utilizing town manure in the same manner inculcated, and immediately afterwards visitors and host were before one of Garrett's best portable thrashing machines, which the manufacturer proceeded to explain. Mr. Mechi had, some time ago, tested at Tiptree an American invention of this kind, and, nothing daunted by the present excellence of Garrett's described its superior merits in some respects, urging the implement-makers to get rid as much as possible of the reciprocating action in their machines, to produce them lighter and cheaper, to work out the problem of steam cultivation, and generally to go a-head. In this manner he took his guests from field to field, stopping at one point to show the spring running 40,000 gallons a-day, with which he liquifies his manure, at another to show his mode of folding and feeding sheep; again, he read a letter from Mr. Kennedy, the Scotch

agriculturist, recording what a surprising increase of food for stock he had obtained by the use of liquid manure. His corn and mangold crops excited general admiration, and on no former occasion has he shown anything like them. The wheats especially are magnificent, up-standing, even in growth, large-eared, and so high that some adventurers who started to explore a field sown with "Payne's Defiance" were at once shut out of view by the waving and luxuriant mass of vegetation. In the management of his Italian rye grass Mr. Mechi's farming shows to the least advantage, but for this, as Mr. Caird very properly observed after dinner, the dry climate of the Eastern Counties is somewhat responsible. In making the round of his farm Mr. Mechi delivered a succession of short but very amusing and vigorous peripatetic lectures on almost every important point connected with agriculture. His visitors were delighted with the freshness, the good humour, the volubility, and, in the main, the soundness of these expositions. They certainly have a stamp about them which nobody but Mechi could give, and his field preachings on agriculture are alone worth travelling a long distance to listen to. There was not time left before dinner to examine the feeding sheds, the stock, and the general arrangements of the homestead, but enough had been seen to satisfy the keenest appetite for improved cultivation. Smart exercise in the fresh air had now brought a large proportion of the guests into a frame of body and mind thoroughly calculated to do justice to the ample provision which their host had prepared for them. In a spacious tent erected for that purpose, they sat down to the number of nearly 300, and there the evening was most agreeably terminated in that round of toast and speechmaking which seems an indispensable condition of festive meetings in the country.—*London Times*.

In consequence of the war with Russia, from which the principal portion of our supply of hemp and flax is drawn, the energetic people of the United States are turning their attention to the growth of hemp. That of flax, will, without doubt, be taken up with equal alacrity, both there and in British America.

With our usual deliberate and conservative mode of proceeding, and our veneration for things as they are, we shall probably follow, in this matter, the same course of action which has characterised the education question, the sanctuary question, and the agricultural application of the refuse of towns. We shall discuss it for the next twenty years, shall proclaim the attempt to be visionary, theoretical, hopeless; and shall only set ourselves at work in earnest to grow a larger breadth of flax by the time peace shall be proclaimed, and the Americans shall be in possession of the void which Russia has left in our market.

Even before the war commenced, there was a desire on the part both of the agricultural interest and those engaged in the linen manufacture, that the supply of home-grown flax should be increased, but there the matter has hitherto ended. In the meantime, our flax-spinning machines have continued, year by year, to devour more foreign fibre. Our importation of flax, for the ten years ending 1851, amounted to 70,000 tons annually. In the three years 1840, 1841, 1842, the average annual importation was 62,500 tons. For the three years 1848, 1849, 1850, it had increased to 83,800 tons. The difference may be considered equal to the produce of 84,000 acres. The number of spindles employed in the United Kingdom in spinning flax amounted, in 1851, to 1,068,000; of which Ireland had 500,000, Scotland 303,000, and England 265,000.

The greatest number of spindles out of Britain is in France, which has 350,000; but on the continent, in general a vast amount of flax continues to be spun by hand. Belgium has 110,000 spindles, Holland only 6,000, Russia 50,000, Austria 30,000, the States of the Zollverein 80,000, Switzerland 12,000, and the United States of America 15,000.

America is our best customer for linen. Thirty-nine millions of people in the States consume annually more than two yards each to the value of 1s. 3½d. sterling, Canada takes to the value of 1s. 6½d. per head; while Europe, with a population of 228 millions, takes only 1-38th of a yard each. The difference between the demand from the New World and the Old arises from two causes—the first is the pertinacity with which high duties on imported linen are maintained in most of the countries of Europe; the second is the preference for cotton garments which prevails in Asia and Africa. Besides the extensive and continually increasing quantities of flax fibre which we receive from other countries, we import annually 650,000 quarters of linseed and 70,000 tons of oilcake. As one of the first commercial effects of the war, our flax mills are running short time for want of flax; and in addition to the loss which our farmers will sustain from a diminished supply and an increased price of guano, they will soon suffer from a deficiency of oilcake. These difficulties must be overcome by an increased growth of flax, and the consumption by cattle on the land of the linseed grown upon it.

The flax culture, as practised before the revolution which spinning and machinery effected in the linen trade, was a domestic manufacture. The grower prepared the fibre for market. In many cases he spun it and wove it at home. In Ireland, the linen trade combined with other causes to produce that excessive subdivision of land which has been the bane of that country. The Irish farmer, in the most flourishing districts, was merely a weaver, holding land enough to raise his own food and raw mater-

ial. The linen trade, thus conducted, has deserted those districts, and left them burthened with the subdivided farms and a pauper tenantry, till the potato rot, and the emigration which has followed in its train, produced another social revolution.

The great obstacle to the growth of flax in England is the want of an intermediate interest to buy the straw from the grower, and to prepare the fibre for the spinner. Conducted on the old system, it is only adapted to small occupations, like those of Belgium and Ireland. Even in Ireland, the want of this immediate interest is strongly felt, and strenuous exertions are being made to supply it. New processes of preparing the fibre are moreover being introduced, which cannot be carried on upon the farm, but require separate establishments, and which appear likely to supersede the old method of steeping, just as the steam-driven spindles and power-looms have superseded the spinning wheel and handloom.

Two years ago the most promising of these new processes appeared to be that of Schenck, which consisted in steeping the flax in hot water, and thus effected in from 72 to 96 hours what under the old system occupied from two to three weeks. In 1852, 20 retteries on this system were established in Ireland, besides several in England.

Since then two other processes have been patented, which as far as trials on a small scale have gone, appear to be superior to Schenck's, both as regards the saving of time and expense. One of these is by Watts. It consists in steaming the straw, instead of steeping. The other method is Buchanan's, who operates by means of repeated immersions (about 10) in hot water, by a very ingenious contrivance from exceeding a certain temperature. The process is conducted by means of cheap and simple machinery, by which labour is saved, the risk of loss from carelessness avoided, and the time required for the preparation of the fibre is reduced to 12 hours. The system is now being tested on a commercial scale in Scotland.

It has been well observed that the chief impediment to the growth of flax consists in the question "Who is to begin?" The farmer does not grow flax for want of the rettery, and the rettery is not established for want of the flax. Another difficulty arises out of the continued improvements which are going on in the processes for preparing the fibre, and the perplexity which this occasions among those who are disposed to embark in the undertaking, as to which they shall adopt. The scarcity of flax, however, which the war is producing, will probably lead to a cutting of the knot. The manufacturers, in their eagerness to obtain a supply, will be inclined to make a little dash in establishing retteries.

They will commence with Schenck's, as that which has been the most tested; and if they find that either of the new processes

proves better, they will, with the usual manufacturing enterprise, remodel their establishments and adopt the new processes without delay and regardless of cost.

The manufacturers are the parties who should make the first move, by establishing retteries and offering a liberal price to the farmers for their straw. The districts best suited to the experiment are those in which the cultivation of flax formerly flourished, and in which the agricultural population are not wholly strangers to its management.—*Mark Lane Express.*

POTATO CROP.—We are happy to state that up to this time, July 22nd, after nine years' unsuccessful cultivation of the potato, we have no reason to pronounce a recurrence of disease in the tenth crop of 1854. About a fortnight ago, during the time of a remarkable humid, lurid, and sunless atmosphere, we heard of the actual presence of spotted leaves, and here and there a diseased tuber, and some unmistakable infected leaves have been sent us in letters from distant parts, for ocular demonstration. By this time we hope and trust that this fungus on such specimens is now starving, or absorbing, and is overcome by the present and welcome hot sunny weather, and that the tubers are mostly thus preserved. In short, in this district (Essex), where most people have availed themselves, by our advice, of the opportunity of procuring early dwarf kinds, they are now fast ripening with a healthy yellow hue, and bidding defiance to the disease; and none are in danger here, except late varieties.

which we are not so mad now either to venture or recommend. We have no doubt that by future adherence to dwarf early varieties and early planting we shall then be able, as we are now, to say, "Good bye to potato disease." Of about ten selected early varieties we cultivate, all are at this time (July 22) fast maturing, and are free from tainture. We are also equally successful this season in raising sound lillywhite, and fresh early varieties from our selected seed (not tubers), which have hitherto baffled our imaginations, by sharing the same fate as others. It is a most remarkable fact that this year such crops as are most susceptible of blight, mildew, louse, and numerous other insects, are, with exception of the beans, and hop, and a few others, comparatively free from those pests, which are now so prevalent. Instance the ill-fated potato, the pea, and the cabbage, and some others.—*Abraham Harby & Sons, seed-growers, Maldon, Essex.*

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties; the small farms in the north.

There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five labourers each; 16,501 have ten or more, and employ together 311,707 labourers; 170 farmers have above 60 labourers each, and together employ 17,000.—*Census Report.*

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.—AUG 23.

Market Beef—Extra, (including nothing but the best large Oxen, well stall fed at least one year,) \$8.50 per cwt.—1st quality, (consisting of large fat Oxen, stall fed at least seven months.) \$8.—2nd quality, (consisting of the best grass fed Oxen, the best stall fed Cows, and the best three old Steers, \$6½ a \$7.—3rd quality, £5½ a \$6—ordinary, \$4 a \$5. Hides—\$6 a \$6½ per cwt. Tallow, \$8 a \$8½ Pelts—37 a 62c. Calf Skins, 14 a 15c per lb. Veal Calves—\$5, 6, 7 a \$8; but few at market. Stores—Working Oxen—\$62, 68, 71, 74, 75, 76, 82, 84, 97, 105, 112, 115 a \$120. Cows and Calves—\$18, 22, 28, 31, 36, 42, 44, 48, 50 a \$68. Yearlings—\$7, 8 a \$9. Two years old—\$14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 26 a \$30. Three year old—\$25, 28, 32, 34, 37, 41, 43, 44 a \$48. Sheep and Lambs \$368 at market. Prices—Extra, \$1, 4½, 5, 6 a \$7. By lot—\$1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½. Swine—Wholesale, stall fat hogs 1½c, and corn fed 5c per lb.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES.

Rules at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

Hay per 100 bundles, old, none offering.
Do. do new, from 12 to \$13
Straw do 7 to \$8½
Eggs, per dozen, from 7½ to 8d.
Fresh Butter, per lb, from 1s 1d to 1s 3d.
Salt Butter, do from 10d to 11d.
Country Cheese, do 6d to 7½d.
Wheat, per minot, from 8s 3d to 8s 6d.
Barley, do none in market.
Rye, do do do
Oats, do from 3s to 3s 3d.
Indian Corn, do from 4s 3d to 4s 6d.
Buckwheat, none.
Peas, from 5s to 5s 6d.
There is no new grain coming in as yet.
Beef, per 100 lbs, from 4 to \$7.
Mess Pork, do from 19 to \$19½.
Mutton, per carcass, from 2½ to \$6.
Lamb, do from 1½ to \$2½.
Veal, do from 1½ to \$6.

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HEW RAMSAY,
St. Francis Xavier St.

Montreal, April 28, 1854.

CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1, will hold their ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH, on the 11th and 12th Days of OCTOBER next. The PLOUGHING MATCH at Mr. JOHN ROSS'S Farm, and the CATTLE SHOW at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Township of Leeds.
 By Order,
JOHN HUTCHISON,
Sec'y.-Treas.
 Leeds, 28th Aug., 1854.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1,

FOR THE

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at the Village of LACHUTE, near the residence of John Meikle, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. When the following PREMIUMS will be awarded :—

	Premiums.
Stud Horses,	3
Brood Mares and Foals,	5
Draught Horses, exhibited at Ploughing Match,	3
Stud Colt, 3 years old,	3
Stud Colt, 2 years old,	3
Filly, 2 years old,	3
Yearling Colts,	2
Old Bulls,	2
Bulls, 2 years old,	3
Yearling Bull,	2
Milk Cows,	1
Pair 2 year old Heifers,	2
Pair 1 year old Heifers,	2
Rams, 2 Shear,	4
Rams, 1 Shear,	3
Ewes, 3 in number,	3
Yearling Ewes, 3 in number,	3
Young Boar, under 9 months,	3
Aged Sow, over 9 months,	3
Young Sow, under 9 months,	3
<i>Manufactures.</i>	
Tinette of Butter, 30 lbs. or upwards,	4
Three new Cheeses, 15 lbs. or upwards each,	4
Etoffe du Pays, piece of 16 yards, or upwards, home manufactured, within the limits of this Society,	4
Dressed Cloth, piece of 16 yards or upwards, manufactured within the limits of this Society,	4
Piece of Flannel, 16 yards or upwards, manufactured within limits of this Society,	4

On Best Managed Farms of 60 acres or upwards, 8 Premiums,

Grain and Green Crops.

	Quantity.	Premiums.
Wheat,	3 acres,	4
Barley,	2 do	3
Oats,	3 do	4
Peas,	2 do	3
Mashin,	3 do	4
Rye,	3 do	3
Hay,	3 do	4
Potatoes,	2 do	4
Corn,	2 do	4
Carrots,	4 do	4
Rutabaga,	4 do	4
Mangel Wurzel,	4 do	3

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Notice whereof will be given on day of Exhibition.
 Premiums.
 Men's Class, 4
 Boys' under 21 years, 6

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS.

Every competitor must be a member of the Society, and all articles and animals (wrecks excepted) must be the property of the competitor.
 No Stud Horse or Bull shall be entitled to a prize that has not been kept in this division of the County, during the season of service, previous to day of Exhibition.
 Rams to be kept by the successful competitors thereon till the first January after this Show, and members of this Society will be entitled to service of same during the required season at 2s. 6d. each Sheep.
 Boars to be kept by the successful competitors till the first of February following. Members will be entitled to service of same during the season at 2s. 6d. each Sow. These premiums will remain in the hands of the Treasurer until the expiration of the terms above mentioned and on production of a certificate by the competitor confirming the same, the premiums will be paid as awarded.
 All animals and articles entered for competition by members must be on the ground by TEN o'clock, A.M., of the day of the Exhibition, and for which each competitor must pay the Secretary 1s 3d. towards the funds of the Society. All Cattle must be tied to the rings prepared for that purpose.
 All competitors at the Ploughing Match must be members, members' sons residing with the father, or servants in the employ of members for a period of not less than one month immediately preceding. The first successful competitors in Boy's Class last year, to compete in Men's Class.
 Draught Horses must plough on day of Ploughing Match.
 Premiums will be awarded on any Improved Agricultural Implement, or any manufactured articles of a superior description, and all Ploughs entered for competition are to be tried at Ploughing Match.
 No Cloth made in a Factory to be entitled to a Premium and no Manufactures but those of the present year to be entered.
 Animals or Articles of an inferior description will receive no Premium though they be alone in competing Class.
 Competitors on Grain and Green Crops are to give all such information as may be required, to the crop viewes under pain of forfeiture of Premium; so as to enable them to make a correct report.
 Parties wishing to compete on Grain and Green Crops must give in their names to the Secretary before the 1st August.
 Parties receiving first Prize on best Managed Farms, (last year included,) are not to compete for the three subsequent years.
 All disputes arising respecting the award of Premiums to be finally settled by the Board.
 By Order,
H. HOWARD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
 St. Andrews, 21st July, 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 **FROSTVILLE**, on the **SECOND TUESDAY** of **JANUARY**, 1855.

By order,
CHARLES ALLEN,
Secy.-Treas.

Waterloo, July 24, 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.	Shillings.
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.	Shillings.
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.	Shillings.
Boars	4	25 20 15 10
Breeding Sows	4	25 20 15 10

BUTTER.

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

CHEESE.

	No. of Premiums.	Shillings.
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.

By order,
THOS. GORDON,
Secy.-Treas.

Lacolle, 7th July, 1854.



NOTICE

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

A. N. MORIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office, 6m
Quebec, 29th May, 1854. } 1 July

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 imparted, 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 Dawes, 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.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

THE undersigned executes with neatness and dispatch, 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.

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.

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. 3

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

COMPLETE in two volumes **Royal 8vo.**, The **FARMER'S GUIDE to SCIENTIFIC and PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.** Alias 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.

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

"MESSRS. 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 fullness 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 farm-steading, &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.

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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:—

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- Frs. Quenneville, " St. Laurent.
- Joseph Laporte, " Pointe-aux-Trembles.

P. L. LE TOURNEUX,
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.

NOTICE.

THE MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 3, will hold their ANNUAL SHOW on the Farm of IRA HALL, Esq., on the Gosford Road, in the Township of Ireland, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next. It is intended to have a Sale for Cattle and Horses at the close of the Show.

By order of the Board,
JOHN HOUGH, Sec'y-Treas.
Ireland, Aug. 17th, 1854. 1

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EXHIBITION of the OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 3, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1854, in the Township of Wakefield, at the Mouth of the RIVER LA PESCHE.

By order,
JOSHUA BREADNER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Wakefield, Aug. 15th, 1854. 1

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN, of the Firm of COCKBURN & BROWN, Nurserymen, Seeds-men, and Florists, Montreal, being about to make a prolonged visit to Europe, offers his services to Agricultural Societies, Farmers and others, for the purchase and shipment of Seed, Grain, Implements, Stock, &c. Terms and particulars can be obtained, by addressing Messrs. Cockburn & Brown, at 40, Great St. James Street; or orders (in all cases accompanied by a Bill of Exchange, for the probable amount of the purchase), may be sent direct to Mr. Wm. Brown, 1, Cumberland Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
Montreal, 15th August, 1854. 3 m

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

BULLS.

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

MILCH COWS.

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

SHEEP.

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

SWINE.

Best Boar, (not over 3 years old), 2 pems.	4 3
Best Boar, 6 to 12 months old, 3 pems.	4 3 2

Best Sow, (having young this season), 3 pems.	4 3 2
Best piece of Etoffe, all Wool, (not less than 15 yards), 3 pems.	4 3 2
Best piece of Flannel, do do 3 pems.	3 2 1
Best piece of Linen, do do 3 pems.	3 2 1
Butter, (not less than 30lbs), 4 pems.	4 3 2 2
Cheese, (not less than 20lbs), 3 do	4 3 2

MANUFACTURES.

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.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER, next, a CATTLE SHOW will be held at the Village of HEMMINGFORD, SCRIVER'S CORNERS, and the following Premiums awarded, viz:—

For Horses.

Class 1. Brood Mares for Draft, 3 premiums.	50	40	30
2. 2 years old Horse Colt, for Draft, 3 do	30	25	20
3. Do. Gelding or Filly, for Draft, 3 do	30	25	20
4. Pair of Horses, for Draft, 3 do	50	40	30
5. Brood Mare, for the Saddle, 3 do	50	40	30
6. 2 year old Horse Colt, for the Saddle, 3 do	30	25	20
7. Do. Gelding or Filly, for the Saddle, 3 do	30	25	20

For Cattle.

Class 8. Bull of 1 year old, 3 do	30	25	20
9. Pair of 1 year old Steers, 3 do	25	20	15
10. Do. 2 years old Steers, 3 do	25	20	15
11. Do. 1 do. Heifers, 3 do	25	20	15
12. Do. 2 do. do, 3 do	25	20	15
13. Milch Cow, having had a Calf, before 1st June last, 3 do	30	25	20
14. Pair of Working Oxen, 3 do	30	25	20

For Sheep.

Class 15. Ram, 3 do	30	25	20
16. Ram of one shear, 3 do	25	20	15
17. 3 Ewes, having had Lambs this year, 3 do	30	25	20
18. 3 Ewes, 1 shear, 3 do	25	20	15
19. 3 Ewe Lambs, 3 do	25	20	15

For Swine.

Class 20. Boar, 3 do	30	25	20
21. Boar, under 1 year old, 3 do	25	20	15
22. Brood Sow, 3 do	30	25	20
23. Pair of Pigs not over 6 months old, 3 do	25	20	15

For Dairy Produce.

Class 21. 2 Cheeses, not less than 10 lbs. each made in 1854, 3 do	25	20	15
25. Firkin of Butter, not less than 20lbs., 3 do	25	20	15
26. Do. do., not less than 50 lbs. cured, and packed for exportation by a Farmer, 3 do	30	25	20

For Domestic Manufactures.

Class 27. Piece of Etoffe, (fulled but not shorn), measuring not less than 15 yards, 3 do	25	20	15
28. Piece of Flannel, not less than 15 yds. 3 do	25	20	15
29. Sample of Worsted, not less than 2lb., 3 do	12 6	10 0	7 6
30. Sample of Woollen Yarn, not less than 2lb., 3 do	12 6	10 0	7 6
31. Pair of Knitted Worsted Socks, 3 do	12 6	10 0	7 6
32. Pair of Knitted Worsted Stockings, 3 do	12 6	10 0	7 6
33. Shawl, 3 do	12 6	10 0	7 6
34. Counterpane, 3 do	12 6	10 0	7 6

For Agricultural Implements.

Class 35. Reaping Machine, owned by a resident, and to be kept in the County for the next 12 months,	1 prize.
36. Cheese Press,	1 do.
37. Churn,	1 do.
38. Improved Agricultural Machines and Implements, such as Mowing Machines, Horse-Rakes, Horse-Hoes, Grubbers, Ploughs, Harrows, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Dairy Utensils, &c. manufactured in the County, each,	1 do.

For Fruit.

Class 39. Bushel of Table Apples, 3 do	25	20	15
40. Bushel of Baking do, 3 do	25	20	15

Every Competitor shall be a Member of the Society, and have paid his subscription, at least, ten days before the Show.

No Competitor shall be allowed to obtain more than one Premium in the same Class.

All Animals, (imported Male Animals excepted), must have been the property of the Competitor at least three months previous to the Show.

Etoffe and Flannel, Shawls and Counterpanes, must have been made during the present year, and Worsted and Woollen Yarn spun, and Socks and Stockings knitted in the house of the Competitor, by a member of his family, also during the present year. The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any Premium, if they consider the Animal or Article entered, not deserving thereof.

All Competitors will be required to enter their Stock, &c., in the Secretary's Books, at Scrivers' Hotel, by ten o'clock on the morning of the Show, and to conform to the Society's Rules and Regulations.

No Competitor to have his name or initials on any Firkin, Bag, &c., containing articles to be exhibited. The Officers, Directors, Judges and Members of the Society, will dine at Scrivers', after the proceedings of the day. Dinner at 4 o'clock. All Competitors who have obtained FIRST PRIZES will be required to attend it.

A Fair for the sale of Fat Cattle, Stock, &c., will be held the following day.

By order,
R. H. NORVAL, Secy.-Treas.
Beauharnois, 9th Aug., 1854. 1

47 10 to be left to the Judges for distribution.

NOTICE.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, of the County of LEINSTER, will hold its ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STOCK, GRAIN, MANUFACTURES, &c., at the Village of RAWDON, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th OCTOBER next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By Order,
J. MORAN, Secy.
Rawdon, 10th August, 1854.

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 at once to which each may be entitled, applied for. By order,
WM. EVANS,
Secy-Treas. Board of Agriculture
Montreal, 29th July, 1854.

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW

MISSISQUOI COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the County of Missisquoi Agricultural Society, No. 2, holden at Bedford, on Saturday the 11th day of March, 1854, it was resolved to offer the following premiums for competition for the present year, viz:—

Premiums:—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
For the best cultivated Farm, not less than 50 acres	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
For the best acre of Winter Wheat.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
For the best acre of Spring Wheat.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
For the best acre of Indian Corn.	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
For the best acre of Oats, For the best acre of Potatoes.	5	4	3	2	1				
For the best acre of Rye, For the best acre of Potatoes.	5	4	3	2	1				
For two acres of the best Grass, first crop after seeding.	4	3	2	1					
For the best acre of Beans, For the best Kitchen Garden.	6	5	4	3	2	1			

ON STOCK.

For the best Stud Horse.	7	6	5
For the best Brood Mares, 3 years and under 9 years old.	7	6	5
For the best 3 years old Gelding, over 4 years and under 9 years old.	4	3	2
For the best 3 years old Stud Colt.	3	2	1
For the best 3 years old Mare or Gelding.	3	2	1
For the best 2 years old Colt.	3	2	1
For the best yearling Colt.	3	2	1
For the best 2 years old Bull.	5	4	3
For the best yearling Bull.	5	4	3
For the best Milch Cow.	6	5	4
For the best 2 years old Heifer.	4	3	2
For the best yearling Heifer.	3	2	1
For the best pair of Working Oxen.	7	6	5
For the best pair of 3 years old Steers.	4	3	2
For the best pair of 2 years old Steers.	4	3	2
For the best pair of yearling Steers.	3	2	1
For the best Wool Ram.	3	2	1
For the best three Wool Ewes.	3	2	1
For the best Mutton Ram.	3	2	1

For the best three Mutton Ewes.	3	2	1
For the best Boar.	4	3	2
For the best Brood Sow, accompanied with Pigs.	4	3	2

WINTER SHOW.

Premiums:—	1	2	3	4	5
For two bushels of the best Timothy seed.	3	2	1		
For the best Tub of Butter, not less than 20lbs.	5	4	3	2	1
For the two best Cheeses, weighing not less than 15lbs.	4	3	2	1	
For the best Fattened Ox.	4	3	2	1	
For the best Fattened Cow.	4	3	2	1	
For the best Fattened Hog.	5	4	3	2	1
For the two best Fattened Sheep.	4	3	2	1	
For the best sample of Maple Sugar, not less than 20lbs.	3	2	1		

BY-LAWS.

The Crops of Winter Wheat, Rye and Grass, will be examined by the Judges on MONDAY, the 3rd day of JULY next, and following days. That the Farms, Gardens and all Spring Crops will be examined by the Judges on the first MONDAY of AUGUST next, and the following days.

The CATTLE SHOW will be held at the Past Village in STANBRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1854, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons contributing Fifteen Shillings or more annually, to the Funds of the Society, may enter all animals or articles for competition free and those contributing less than Fifteen Shillings annually to the Funds of the Society, shall pay the sum of sevenpence half penny on each and every animal or article entered for competition.

That no person shall be allowed to compete on Farms, who shall not pay Fifteen Shillings or more annually to the Funds of the Society, and that no person who has taken the First Premium last year shall be allowed to compete on Farms for the next five years.

That no person shall be allowed to compete on any animal unless he shall have been the real owner thereof six months before the Exhibition, except Stud Horses or Bulls, which may be allowed to compete for Premiums, if they have been kept for use within the limits of this Society, four months previous to the time of Exhibition.

That all the members of the Society pay to the Secretary-Treasurer, the amount of their subscription, on or before the 1st day of July next, and those intending to compete on Winter Wheat, Rye or Grass, must enter them to the Secretary on or before the 3rd day of July next at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons intending to compete on Farms, Gardens, and all Spring Crops, must enter them to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of August next.

That no animal shall be allowed to draw the same or a less premium, in the class in which they were entered last year.

That no animal, article, or crop, shall be allowed to have any Premium awarded to them, if the Judges consider them unworthy.

All persons competing on Stock of any kind, must enter them to the Secretary, and cause them to be numbered and ticketed before ten o'clock in the morning of the day of Exhibition.

The Winter Show will be holden at Stanbridge East Village, on the first Monday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All persons intending to compete on any animal or article, must enter them to the Secretary, and have them numbered and ticketed before that hour.

No person will be allowed to compete on any animal or article at the Winter Show, unless such animal was fattened by the competitor, or such article being the produce of his own farm and made or manufactured by himself or his family or servants. The By-Laws must be strictly complied with.

C. R. VAUGHAN,
Secy-Treas. C. M. A. S., No. 2.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ORMSTOWN.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th OCTOBER, next, a CATTLE SHOW will be held at the Village of DURHAM, ORMSTOWN, and the following Premiums awarded, viz:—

FOR HORSES.

Class.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1. Best Brood Mares for draft, 3 premiums	25	0	20	0	15	0
2. Best 3 years old Gelding or Filly for draft, 3 do.	15	0	10	0	7	6
FOR CATTLE.						
3. Best Milch Cow, having had a Calf before 1st June last, 3 do.	20	0	12	6	7	6
4. Best 2 year old Heifer, 3 do	10	0	7	6	5	0
5. Best 1 do do, 3 do	10	0	7	6	5	0
FOR SHEEP.						
6. Best 3 Ewes, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
7. Best Ram, 3 do	12	6	20	0	7	6
8. Best Ram one shear, 3 do	10	0	7	6	5	0
9. Best 3 Ewe Lambs, 3 do	10	0	7	6	5	0

FOR SWINE.

10. Best Boar, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
11. Best Brood Sow, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
12. Best Pair of Pigs not over 6 months old, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6

FOR DAIRY PRODUCE.

13. Best 2 Cheeses not less than 10lbs each, made in 1854, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
14. Best Tinned of Butter, not less than 30lbs, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6

FOR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

15. Best Piece of F-tollic, (fulled but not shorn), measuring not less than 15 yards, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6
16. Best Piece of Flannel, not less than 15 yards, 3 do	12	6	10	0	7	6

Every Competitor shall be a member of the Society, and reside within the limits, Ormstown, James-town, North and South Georgetown, and have paid his subscription at least ten days previous to the show.

No Competitor shall be allowed to obtain more than one Premium in the same Class.

All Animals, (imported & sale Animals excepted), must have been the property of the Competitor at least three months previous to the Show.

Etollic and Flannel must have been made during the present year.

The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any Premium if they consider the Animal or Article entered not deserving thereof.

No Competitor to have his name or initials on any Tinned, Bag, &c., containing articles to be exhibited.

All Competitors will be required to enter their Stock, &c. in the Secretary's Books, at Fee's Hotel, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the show, and to conform to the Society's Rules and Regulations.

The Officers, Directors, Judges and Members of the Society will dine at Fee's after the proceedings of the day. Dinner at 4 o'clock.

The Annual Fair for the Sale of Fat Cattle, Stock, &c., will be held the same day.

By order,

ROBERT WILKS,
Secretary-Treasurer

Ormstown, 19th Aug., 1854.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

PAPER, SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, MAPS, ATLASSES, GLOBES, &c., in great variety, for sale, (Wholesale,) on the most reasonable terms,
H. RAMSAY.