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The Farmer's Journal

And

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOL. II, No. 12, MONTREAL, APRIL, 1855.

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PRICE 2s 6d. PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer's Journal.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.—With the present number we conclude the second volume. Parties desirous of continuing their subscriptions will please remit the amount to us during the current month. As formerly noticed the price for the ensuing year is 2s 6d per copy. We hope that the Presidents and Secretaries of the different Local Agricultural Societies will exert themselves to obtain a liberal increase to our subscription list.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT QUEBEC.

At a meeting of the Local Committee, held at the Exhibition Office, on the 23rd February, 1855, pursuant to notice.

Present :

- James Gibb, Esq., Chairman.
- W. H. Anderson, Esq.
- Hon. N. H. Belleau.
- Capt. Rhodes, M.P.F.
- Joseph Hamel, Esq.
- John Musson, Esq.
- Isaac R. Eckart, Secretary.

The Secretary reported, that the letter, of which a copy follows, had been transmitted to him by a member of the Local Committee, to be read at this meeting, which being done, it was proposed by Mr. Belleau, seconded by Mr. Anderson, and resolved unanimously,

That the letter just read, addressed to the Board of Agriculture, in answer to the Report of the said Board, as published in the *Farmer's Journal* of February, 1855, relative to the Provincial Exhibition, held at Quebec, in September, 1854—is approved by this Committee—and the President is requested to sign the same for the Committee, and

send a copy thereof in the name of the said Committee to the President of the Board of Agriculture, with a request that the same be published in the *Farmer's Journal*.

Copy of a Letter read at the Meeting of the Local Committee (of the Provincial Exhibition, held at Quebec in September, 1854,) on the 23rd Feby., 1855 :

The attention of the Local Committee of the Provincial Exhibition, held at Quebec in 1854—having been called to the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture of the 31st January, 1855, as published in the *Farmer's Journal* of 1st February, 1855—they deem it a duty they owe to the public as well as to themselves, to express their surprise and astonishment at the very unfair manner in which the Board of Agriculture are acting towards them, in circulating a Document whose object is to censure their Committee, more particularly, as no opportunity has been offered to the President or Secretary of the Local Committee to attend the above Meeting of the Board of Agriculture, when explanations could have been asked and given, which would have been alike satisfactory to the Board and to the public, who have been so unnecessarily called in to witness their proceedings.

It has not escaped the observation of the Local Committee, that the language of the published report of the proceedings in question, partakes fully of its intemperate character, and the Local Committee protest against this attempt of bringing private gentlemen by name into disrepute, for acts done by them in the fulfilment of an onerous and patriotic duty, because those acts do not suit the humour of the Board of Agriculture, arising from their own defective arrangements, or from a misapprehension of the relations Local Committees bear to the Board. The Local Committee particularly refer to the unusual introduction of the President's and Secretary's surname on all

possible and unnecessary occasions through the report, and to the appellation of "Mr. Secretary Eckart" being used when the terms, the President and the Secretary would have sufficed, and would have been considered usual and courteous. The Committee, therefore, regret the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada should have so far forgot its own dignity, as to descend to such means of shewing its ill humour, especially when referring to a body of gentlemen, at least as respectable as themselves, and whose services in the cause of agriculture have been as arduous and as persevering. The Local Committee, in Quebec, in undertaking the duties (which the Board of Agriculture are now anxious to show would have been so much better performed by themselves) depended in some degree upon the correctness of an estimate furnished to them by the Board of the probable revenue and the probable expenditure. An estimate of such a nature, made in the month of February, of so eventsful a year as the past, could not be expected to prove very correct, especially as the Local Committee were not allowed to make any arrangements until the month of May, and then only on their informing the Minister of Agriculture of their intention to resign if they were not allowed to proceed; the cholera, the general elections, and the unusual price of labour and materials were sufficient causes to justify a breakdown, but the Local Committee determined to proceed though they received little or no assistance from the members of the Board of Agriculture, either previous to the show, or in contributions to the show.

The Local Committee however, depended upon such portion of the probable revenue, as alone appeared to be susceptible of certainty, viz. :—

Ten per cent allowed by law from Agricultural Societies £750 0 0

The remainder of the revenue being uncertain, could not be depended upon, without great care was taken in the local arrangements, viz. :
 Quebec County Agricultural Society current year's income..... 250 0 0
 Québec Corporation..... 300 0 0
 Collection at the door and sale of tickets, &c., &c.. 750 0 0
 To be collected at Quebec from different sources... 600 0 0

of this sum £750 only was to be provided by the Board of Agriculture—the remainder, viz., £1,900—had to be raised by and through the influence of the Local Committee, even the £250, Quebec County Agricultural Society's income would not have been obtained, if some of the members of the Local Committee had not subscribed liberally to its funds. The estimated expenditure was
 Prize List and expenses... £1,500 0 0
 Buildings and fences..... 800 0 0
 Expenses of Local Committee for contingencies, Secretary, Messenger..... 250 0 0
 Refreshments for Judges, &c.. 50 0 0

The amount actually received has been
 Quebec Corporation (office and ground for the Exhibition free of charge)... £300 0 0
 Collected at the door for entries, &c., 1841, and at Quebec from different sources, £464..... 1,305 0 0
 Quebec County Agricultural Society's income..... 325 0 0

Ten per cent allowed by law from Agricultural Societies..... 750 0 0
 £1,930 0 0
 From which deduct probable Revenue as per original estimate..... 2,650 0 0

£ 30 0 0
 Balance in favor of the exertions of the Local Committee in Quebec.

The above calculation shows the injustice of the complaint by the Board of Agriculture that the Local Committee fell short in furnishing the amount which it was required to collect by £218 3 0.

The Local Committee have taken credit for the whole amount of entries, as the Exhibition was not supported by other Districts, in the manner Quebec supported the Exhibition at Montreal in 1853. Members

of both Houses of Parliament were admitted free, as well as firemen, and all others in uniform.

The amount actually expended has been for all purposes £2,663, leaving a balance of £17, to be handed over to the Board of Agriculture in favor of total results of the visit to Quebec.

The Board of Agriculture having undertaken to provide towards the revenue.

Ten per cent allowed by law from the Agricultural Societies..... £750 0 0

And having received from the Quebec County Society £75 in cash and £250 Government grant..... 325 0 0

£1075 0 0
 Have remitted to Quebec only a portion of this sum 722 0 0

£353 0 0

And it is this balance which is refused to be paid, on the plea of a want of formality in the proceedings of the Local Committee. The Board must remember in a joint action of this kind, whilst the Agricultural Section fell to their lot, the Industrial, Horticultural, Ploughing and general management had to be arranged by the Local Committee, and the contributors of £1,900, could never be expected to submit all their small items of expenditure (except for the purposes of information and advice) to a body who only undertook to find £750, and who put themselves to little trouble or inconvenience about the matter.

The Local Committee of Quebec are quite prepared to have a their accounts audited, they have been so in Quebec and found correct, and they court the fullest inquiry into all their proceedings, and if the Board of Agriculture, or any other party can detect vice or extravagance they are willing to suffer censure, but the Board of Agriculture will gain nothing by assuming a position of superiority, which no body of independent men (holding the purse strings) will submit to, and the interests of agriculture will not be benefited by captious proceedings or repudiating tendencies on the part of the Board or any other body.

The Local Committee recommend the Board of Agriculture to pay over the balance due the Committee, so that the contractors for the buildings may be finally settled with, they also draw the attention of the Board to the fact, that the management of the Exhibition at Montreal in 1853 has never been made public, though it had all the advantage of the superintendance of the Board and their own Secretary which is unfair to the Exhibition of Quebec, as it is supposed the comparison would be in favour of the good management of the latter place. The attention of the Board is also drawn to the following resolutions passed at

the annual meeting of the Quebec County Agricultural Society, held at the City Hall in Quebec, on the 15th day of February, 1855.

Present :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| J. W. Duncomb, Pt. | Capt. Rhodes. |
| James Dinning. | J. R. Eckart. |
| Math. Davidson. | Rev. Mr. Horan. |
| W. H. Anderson. | John Lane. |
| Dan. McCallum. | M. Scullion. |
| Thomas Hamel. | Leon Belleau. |
| Capt. Serecord. | H. S. Anderson. |
| M. Hopper. | |

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Quebec County Agricultural Society, be given to the Local Committee, for the able and successful manner, in which they carried out the Lower Canada Provincial, Agricultural, and Industrial Exhibition of 1854.

Resolved also,—That the Board of Agriculture be requested to pay over the income of the Quebec County Agricultural Society, for 1854, to the Local Committee of the Provincial Exhibition, held at Quebec in 1854, so that the claims against the said Exhibition may be finally settled.

By order of the Local Committee.

JAS. GIBB, Chairman,
 Local Committee.

Quebec, 14th March, 1855.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Shows of the Agricultural Societies of England, have unquestionably done more during the last ten years for the advancement of Agricultural interests in that country, than anything attempted in all former time, the object of every experiment is, to do with more certainty and cheapness that which had hitherto been done with difficulty by the ruder implements of former ages. In manufactures, it is the superiority of the spinning jenny over the distaff in the economy of time and expense which constitutes its value, and hence the great importance of the Industrial Exhibition in giving to the world, whatever has been discovered as valuable in art, in science, or in nature.

We stated in our last monthly issue, the means which had been adopted by the Committees of the Industrial Exhibition to procure a fitting representation of the Industry and Products of Canada for the World's Fair at Paris. The attendance of His Excellency the Governor General at the inauguration, and the enthusiasm excited among all classes of the population, to impart a national character to this great Exhibition of the industrial resources of the country,

have been crowned with complete success, and Lower Canada has acquitted herself nobly of the important duty of showing France and Europe how great are her resources, and how fast she is advancing in the path of prosperity and future greatness.

The practise of husbandry besides being the most ancient, is unquestionably the most important of all occupations, especially to the inhabitants of comparatively new countries. If the owner of a farm in the preparation of his land is enabled, by improved implements, to accomplish its cultivation with a less expenditure of labor, and can by better methods of treating the soil, obtain without exhausting it, larger quantities of produce, if during harvest he can replace the labor of many men by a mechanical reaping machine, if in preparing corn for human food, the steam thrashing machine, will save two thirds of the former expence, if in preparing food for stock the turnip cutter adds in one season materially to the value of a sheep, it is clear that in all these efforts, agricultural machinists have been so far successful as to effect a saving on out-goings, or an increase of in-comings of a very important character.

If the saving of expense by the use of improved agricultural machines and implements is less than that effected in the weaving of calico or cloth, it should still be borne in mind, that the cost of that which produces the saving is comparatively small. When the distaff and hand loom were changed for the power loom and spinning jenny, the intricate machinery required large factories for its employment, and cost thousands of pounds. In agriculture a few portable implements and machines suffice, and thus the introduction of new agricultural machines, with reference to the amount of saving produced, possesses the merit of great cheapness.

There is another advantage of machinery in agriculture which is apt to be overlooked, it imparts more certainty to the operations upon any land which may suffer during an unusually wet season, but if in sowing wheat the presser is used, it settles it in its bed, and the manure distributor with a cheap sprinkling brings it out at the right time in a vigorous growth. In sowing barley earliness may save the crop, and the improved cultivator will do the work of the old fashioned plough in a fourth of the time, and enable the farmer to profit by a short but auspicious season. With

the turnip the dry drill supplying it with superphosphate saves it in a great measure from the fly. Or the water drill, anticipating the rain, makes its seed time to some extent independant of the weather. Machinery will also guard against the inconvenient arrival of rain, by making hay and reaping corn rapidly, and while the sun shines, thus giving to farming what it most wanted, not of course absolute, but, at least, comparative certainty in its operation.

We have dwelt upon these subjects in connexion with the recent Industrial Exhibition, because we find that the use of machinery in this country has by no means advanced as rapidly as it has done in other lands, or as its improvement merits. Many of the best and most approved machines have not been adopted in general use, and this fact may be readily accounted for. The farmer, whose life is secluded has little opportunity of seeing them, and of becoming acquainted with their labor saving qualities. The farmer who thrashes 13 quarters a day, does not know that in other countries there are machines with which 40 quarters is the proper work of a day, and this, if he is of an observant and enquiring mind, is precisely the knowledge which the Industrial Exhibition will bring him.

We give below the list of the articles selected at the Lower Canada Exhibition, and which have been sent to Paris. Upper Canada has also forwarded her contributions, and no doubt the entire civilized world will be represented, and will in turn profit by the inventions and the experience there made public.

LIST OF ARTICLES SELECTED FROM THE LOCAL EXHIBITION IN MONTREAL, TO BE SENT TO PARIS.

- A large collection of medicinal plants in crude and pulverized state; also dye woods in powder, samples of linseed oil, meal and cake, illustrative of their manufacture by improved steam process; also bees-wax, potash, pearlash, aerated salt and castorium—W. Lyman & Co., Montreal.
- Samples of cameline oil and neats foot oil—J. Fisher, Riviere des Prairies.
- Drugs and Dyes—W. E. Bowman, Montreal.
- Yellow Wax and Canadian Isinglass—S. J. Lyman & Co., Montreal.
- Superior Glue from common starch—A. McFarlane, Montreal.
- Sample of Spring Wheat—John Cowan, Lachute.
- Do do Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, Montreal.

- Do do R. Kimpton, St. Therese.
- Do do A. Coffin, Gaspé Bay.
- Do do Agricultural Society, Saguenay.
- Do do F. Peltier, Isle Jesus.
- Do Flint Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, Montreal.
- Samples of Barley—J. Fisher, Riviere des Prairies.
- Do do Mr. Graham, Chateauguay.
- Do do John Oswald, St. Therese.
- Do do James Logan, Montreal.
- Do Oats David Laurent, Varennes.
- Do do Mr. Budham, Drummondville.
- Do Peas Mr. Robertson, Longue Pointe.
- Do do Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, Montreal.
- Do Garden Peas—G. Shepherd, do
- Do do John Dillon, Longue Pointe.
- Do do Walter Millar, St. Rose.
- Do do H. Derrick, Lacolle.
- Do Brown Beans—G. Shepherd, Montreal.
- Do White do A. Kimpton, St. Therese.
- Do Mottled do G. Shepherd, Montreal
- Do Timothy Seed—S. Stephens, St. Martins.
- Do do William Evans, Montreal.
- Do Red Clover Seed—W. Lyman & Co., Montreal.
- Do Superfine Flour (canal mills) Mr. McDougal, Montreal.
- Do Buckwheat Flour—Richard Thomas, Montreal.
- Do Oatmeal—James Dagg, Montreal.
- 62 lbs Hops—Thos Daves & Sons, Lachine
- Samples Maple Sugar—Mr. Taylor, Hatley.
- Do do W. Parker, Hatley.
- Do do N. Valois, Montreal.
- Do Maple Syrup—N. Valois, Montreal.
- Do Oil Cake—Corse & May, do
- Do do W. Lyman & Co., do
- Samples Mixed Pickles—J. Ashton, St. Laurent.
- Do Ground Oil Cake—W. Lyman & Co., Montreal.
- Do Lentels—W. Lyman & Co., Montreal.
- Do Preserved Potatoes—W. B. Southwick, St. Hilaire.
- Do do Beef W. B. Southwick, St. Hilaire.
- Do do Meat Biscuit, do do
- Do do Apples, do do
- Do do Meat and Flour Biscuit—G. Mochrie, Montreal.
- 2 Do do Biscuits—John Robb, Montreal.
- 6 Do do do Clark Fitts, do
- 1 Cheese—G. Cross, Chateauguay.
- Sample of Cameline Seed—J. Fisher, Riviere des Prairies.
- Do Indian Corn—G. Sheppard, Montreal
- Do Potatoe Flour—Madame Lacombe, Quebec.

Do Corn Starch—J. Hutchinson, Montreal.	1 Do Table Cover—Madam Langevin, Montreal.	Two Mosaic Work Boxes—Mr. Duclou, do
Do Flax Seed—W. Lyman & Co., do	1 Do do Mrs. Vanelow, do	Samples Wooden Chairs—O. McGarvey, do
Do Ground do do do	Sample Spun Thread—Grey Nuns, do	Do Doors & Windows—J. Ostell, do
Do Maple Sugar (brown)—J. Redpath & Co., Montreal.	Do Flax and Flax Straw—W. Knox, Lachine.	Two packages Sugar Boxes do do
Do do (white) do do	Do Wood—John Robinson, Lacolle.	One nest Packing Cases— do do
Do do refined do do do	Sett of Double Harness—Mr. Courvette, Montreal.	1 Bonnet Box do do
Do do do do do do	Sett of Single do Mr. Morris, do	Model of Court House, Montreal, do
Do do do do do do	Sett of do light do Mr. Barrington, do	Samples of Grain Shovels—M. Lamouche, do
Do do do do do do	Sett of Common Canadian Harness—N. Valois, do.	Do Axe, Pick and Hammer Handles —J. & D. Smith, Montreal.
Do do do do do do	Samples of different Leathers, do	Do Wheel Spokes—J. & D. Smith, do
Do do do do do do	Do of Dressed Skins, do	Do Staves—W. Manning, do
Do Hams, Sausages, &c.—E. Idler, do	2 Bottles Harness Varnish—C. Lafreniere, Montreal.	Do Flour Barsels do do
Samples of Horse, Cow, and Curled Hair, and Canada Bristles—Thomas Jenking, Montreal.	1 Trunk—W. Morris, Montreal.	Do of Hoops—W. McGibbon, do
Do do Feathers and Down—J & W Hilton, Montreal.	1 Do R. Dean, do	Do Staves and Keys—W. McGibb, do
Do Fancy Soaps, Candles, Oils, Lard, &c.—J. Mathewson & Son, Montreal.	1 Valise, do do	Do Ash Oars and Hickory Handspikes —A. Cantin, Montreal.
Do Fancy and scented Soaps—J. G. Hearle, Osnabruck.	1 Portable Forge and Bellows—R. Dean, Montreal.	Samples of Brooms—Nelson & Butters, do
Planing and Thickening Machine—W. Rodden, Montreal.	1 Do do C. Linley, do	Staves and Nail kegs—Grant, Hall & Co., Montreal.
Ship Carpenter's Trunnel Machine do do	Branch Pipe Shore—W. Ferguson, do	One Black Walnut Board—W. Kennedy, do
Chair and Broom Makers' Turning Machine, do do	Light Carriage—C. Ledue, do	One Sounding Board—T. D. Hood, do
Moulding Machine, Circular Saw, Tenanting Machine, Cabinet Makers' Portable Sawing Machine, and Borers, with Circular and Vertical Saws, Bits, Stocks, &c., all on one table—W. Rodden, Montreal.	Samples of Book-Binding—R. & A. Miller, Montreal.	Two Pine Planks—J. H. Dorwin, Rawden.
Nail Machine—Mr. Dunn, Montreal.	Do do W. Young, Montreal.	Collection of sixty-four varieties of Woods M. Dickson, Kingston.
Morticing Machine—McLennan & Co., do	Canada Directory—Mrs. Mackay, do	Do of thirty-six do of do—J. H. Sharples, Quebec.
Screw Cutting Lathe—C. P. Ladd, do	Ornamental Printing—Starke & Co., do	Collection of thirty-five do of do—Mr. Farmer, Woodstock.
One Planing Machine—D. Munro, do	Do do J. & M. Rose, do	Collection of Fish—Hooks and Flies—J. Peacock, Montreal.
Sewing Machine—Taylor & Dockrill, do	Do do Salter & Ross, do	Do Fishing-Line—M. Moody, do
Fire Engine—G. Perry, do	St. John's News on Satin—W. W. Smith, St. John's.	Do of Wax-Work—Sisters of La Providence, Montreal.
Large Platform Scale—C. P. Ladd, do	Samples of Everlasting Paper—Mr. Andres, Chambly.	Complete Collection of Drawings of the Fruits and Vegetables of the Country —Miss Sheppard, Montreal.
Small do do W. Rodden, do	Specimen Book of Printing Types—C. T. Palsgrave, Montreal.	Plan of a Farm in the Seigniories, L. C.—W. Evans, Montreal.
Counter Scales, do	Samples Oil Cloth—Mr. Laflamme, do	Large Map of the Canadas and Western States—T. C. Keefer, Montreal.
Steam Plough—R. Romaine, do	Straw Hats and Bonnets—Madame Ranger, L'Acadie.	Stained Glass Window—J. C. Spence, Montreal.
1 Plough—James Paterson, do	Specimen of Needle Work—Dem Eleniore Parthmais, L'Industrie.	Enamelled Plate-Glass Drawing-Room Table—J. C. Spence, Montreal.
1 Do James Jeffries, do	Do do Mrs. Walton, Montreal.	A Large Valuable Collection of Stuffed Birds and Animals of the Country—Mrs. McCulloch, Montreal.
Improved Harrow, do	Do do Mrs. Coroner Jones, do	This is independant of the articles to be sent from Toronto and Quebec; some of the articles from the latter city were exhibited here, and we shall endeavour to give a complete list of the contributions from thence in a future number, as also a list of the articles sent from Brockville, which have unfortunately been delayed on the way, and have not yet arrived.
Common do do do	Lint of Etoffe du Pays—Gauthier, do	Mr. Logan's list of mineral productions has already been published.
Improved Grubber—J. Jeffries, Montreal.	Samples of 50 varieties of Boots and Shoes —W. Synthe & Co., Montreal.	
Common do do do	Sett of Planes—Dawson, Montreal.	
Root Slicer, do	Do do Wallace, do	
Fanning Machine—Mr. Rice, do	One Patent Smoothing-iron—W. Rodden, Montreal.	
Samples of Shovels—W. Parkyn, do	Samples of Edge Tools—R. Scott, do	
Reaping Machine—Matthew Moody, Terrebonne.	Do of Axes—J. J. Higgins & Co., do	
Clover Separating Machine, do do	Metallic Air-Tight Collin—C. P. Ladd, do	
Crud Crusher for Making Cheese, do do	Sample of Electro-Plated Ware—Boile & Hendry, Montreal.	
Horse Rake, do do	Do of Nails and Railroad Spike—T. Peck, do	
Thrashing Machine—B. P. Paige, Montreal.	Do Fancy Castings—W. Rodden, do	
Seed Sowing Machine—Mr. Robertson, Longue Pointe.	Cooking Stove— do do	
1 Pair Blankets—Simon Bean, Hatley.	Parlor Stove— do do	
6 dozen Knitted Hose, do do	Refrigerator—G. F. Prowse, do	
1 Piece Flannel, do do	Samples of Wire cloth and Sieves.—Rice, Montreal.	
1 Shawl—Mrs. Laura Colby, do	Do Ship Blocks—Mr. Clarke, do	
1 Piece Worsted Plaid, do do	Drawing-Room Furniture—J. & W. Hilton, do	
1 Do Flannel, do do	Grand Square Piano-forte, T. D. Hood, do	
1 Do Etoffe du Pays—N. Valois, Montreal.		
		We give below the reports of the Judges appointed to decide upon the merits of the various articles exhibited in the Bonsecours Hall last week.
		REPORT OF THE JURORS UPON CLASSES. I AND 2.
		The Jurors beg to report in the first place

upon the collection of the economic minerals of the Province, contributed by Mr. Logan, the Director of the Geological Survey, as being the most extensive, complete and valuable contribution in the whole exhibition. The principal independent contributors to this collection are Dr. Wilson of Perth, Mr. A. Dickson of Kingston, John Porter & Co. of St. Maurice, Larne & Co. of the Radnor Forges, Mr. Sleeper of Quebec, and Mr. James Logan of Montreal. Apart from the specimens sent by these gentlemen, by far the greater portion of the collection was made at the localities by the officers of the Geological Survey. In preparing the marbles for exhibition, Mr. Logan engaged the services of Mr. Hammond, by whom the greater part of the specimens were polished.

The Jurors would unhesitatingly recommend that the whole of the collection, or such parts of it as Mr. Logan deems proper, be sent to the Exhibition at Paris.

In the Second Class, they would mention a large collection of medicinal plants, both native and imported, exhibited by Messrs. Lyman & Co., and a collection of pulverized drugs and dye woods, from their mills, which appear to have been prepared with great care and neatness.—Messrs. L & Co. also send specimens of raw and boiled linseed oil, with oil-cake, from the manufactory, as well as neats-foot and cod-liver oil, which the Jurors conceive to be of superior quality. Specimens of dyer's saffron (*Carthamus tinctoria*), which is cultivated to a considerable extent in Canada, and of the rare and costly during *Castoreum*, are also among their contributions. They have besides a fine specimen of yellow wax, which is becoming an important article of export from Canada, and specimens of potash, pearl-ash, and saleratus. The jurors cannot but express their surprise that no other specimens of these great staple productions were to be found in the exhibition.

Mr. J. Giroux, of Quebec, sends some fine specimens of Canada balsam, oil of white spruce, and cod-liver oil, besides vegetable extracts and some native drugs. While Mr. T. C. Keefer contributes small specimens of the white porpoise (or Bleuga) and the black porpoise of the Gulf, it is to be regretted that no large specimens of these excellent fat oils, whose extraction constitutes such an important branch of industry in the District of Quebec, should be found in the Exhibition.

Mr. G. Fisher sends a bottle, named "Cameline Oil," said to be extracted from seeds which appear to belong to a plant of the mustard family; and Mr. Fox a small bottle of a beautifully refined neats-foot oil.

Mr. W. Bowman, of McGill Street, sends some drugs, among which is a specimen of dyer's saffron, and another of castorium; while S. J. Lyman contributes yellow wax, and a beautiful sample of Canadian isinglass; the air-bladder of the Sturgeon of our waters. The world has hitherto been al-

most entirely dependent upon Russia for this valuable material, but Canadian fisheries might furnish a large supply. Mr. Arch Macfarlane, of Montreal, also sends a box of glue, of an excellent quality. Mr. Earle, of Osnaburgh sends a large case containing a great variety of fancy soaps, prepared with a great deal of skill and taste; and J. Mathewson & Son, of Montreal, sends common soaps, refined oils of different kinds, and specimens of their excellent Belmont sperm, patent wax, and tallow candles.

The sugars sent by Mr. Redpath deserve the highest praise, and show that he has already carried the process of sugar-refining to a high degree of excellence. Besides the beautiful white sugars obtained from molasses, and from coarse Manilla sugar, there were various specimens of refined maple sugar, which possess particular interest, as being among our native productions. J. Quebec also contributed a large loaf of common maple sugar, and a box of the same refined and beautifully white.

The jurors would recommend that boxes, or small casks of about fifty-six pounds each, of Mr. Lyman's potash, pearl ash, and saleratus be obtained for the Paris Exhibition, to be accompanied by smaller specimens in strong, well closed white glass jars. They would also recommend from fifteen to twenty pounds of the best yellow wax, from W. Lyman & Co., and the same amount from S. J. Lyman; from whom two pounds of his isinglass should be procured. Specimens of W. Lyman & Co.'s, cod liver, neats-foot, and raw and boiled linseed oils, should also be procured in white glass jars of about half a gallon and of the last two, 5 or 6 gallons each, additional in tin cans or small cask. From Mr. Lyman also should be obtained a bale of 6 or 8 lb of Dyer's saffron, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of castoreum, from Mr. Bowman.

They would recommend also Mr. Giroux's specimens of Canada balsam, oil of spruce and cod liver oil to be sent, and suggest the propriety of obtaining large specimens of the Porpoise oils if Quebec has not already furnished them. A gallon of the refined neatsfoot oil from Mr. Fox, should also be procured in a suitable glass jar, and the oils and candles as sent by Mr. Mathewson, should be selected, as well as the case of soaps from Mr. Hearle, as objects worthy to be sent to Paris, together with a box of grain from Mr. A. McFarlane.

They would besides recommend the case of specimens of Maple Sugar, and the two casks of the same refined sugar, from Mr. Redpath, as well the two specimens from Quebec, as articles to be purchased for the same end.

WM. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman of the Committee.

R. TRUDEAU,
T. SPERRY HUNT,
J. P. LITCHFIELD M. D.

THE JUDGES ON CLASS 5 HAVE THE HONOR TO REPORT.

They have examined the Sewing Machine belonging to Taylor and Docrill and they approve of it being the best of the two in workmanship, and pattern.

They have examined the Bench and Moulding Planes belonging to Joseph Dawson, and they approve of them, as being much superior in workmanship, with better material than the others.

They have examined the case of Edge Tools belonging to Robert Scott, and found them well worthy of notice, considering the price of them very moderate.

They have examined a Vice belonging to J. Johnston, and found it improved in its principles, and considered it a very good article.

They have examined a Portable Forge, belonging, to Robert Dean, and found it on a good principle.

They have examined a Smiths Bellows, belonging to Charles Linley, and found it well got up, and highly recommend it.

They have examined a Round Action Bellows, belonging to Charles Lindley, and found it a good article.

They have examined a Cooking Stove with Copper vessels, belonging to Mr. Wm. Rodden, and approve of it, and recommend it as being on a good principle.

WILLIAM PARRIN,
A. CANTIN,
P. LEBLANC,
OLIVIER FRANCHER.

Montreal, 10th March, 1855.

P. S.—They have examined a case of Augers and Bits, belonging to Robert Scott, and found them recommendable tools.

W. P.
A. C.
P. L.
O. F.

REPORT OF THE JURORS ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS IX.—Agricultural Implements.

JURY—Jas. Somerville, Esq., Lachine, Chairman; John Drummond, Esq., Petite Cote; Jos. Lanouette Esq, River St. Pierre; Jas. Allen, Esq., Longue Pointe; John Penner, Esq., Montreal, Reporter.

The Jury find it utterly impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion on the merits of the various implements before them, from not having seen them in operation. At the same time, they have much pleasure in stating that the ingenuity and beauty of finish displayed is highly creditable.

ROMAINE'S STEAM FARMER.—The most prominent feature in this department, and indeed in the Exhibition, is Romaine's Steam Farmer. It is generally known that an implement of this description, by the same inventor, was exhibited last year at the annual meeting at Tiptree Farm, and Mr. Meech then expressed great confidence

in the ultimate success of an implement.—The chief difficulty was in maintaining sufficient steam power, as the oscillation caused the water to prime. This seems obviated in the present machine, which is entirely novel. We cannot, however, enter into a detailed description of it, nor are we able to express any opinion how it will work. Without doubt, however, it can only be available in land free of stones and inequalities. There are minor objections we could point out, but if the *principle* is established, they will easily be remedied. The engine would be available for many purposes on a farm, such as driving thrashing mill, grist mill, saw mill, &c. A seed drill is attached, whereby the seed may be dropped during the operation of ploughing, or we should say *pulverizing*, as this is the effect produced by the machine. It was manufactured by Messrs. Kimmond Bros., of Montreal, and reflects great credit on their establishment.

Mr. Matthew Moody, of Terrebonne, exhibits:

1. A Reaping Machine,
2. A Revolving Horse Rake,
3. A Clover Thrasher.

The Reaping Machine is propelled by two horses, and the grain when cut is carried and dropped, ready for binding, on one side of the machine, by a revolving sheet. Without seeing it in operation it is impossible to decide how it will act, it looks equal to its work, and is remarkably well constructed and highly finished. It is much lighter than we have seen, and we have much confidence and pleasure in recommending it.

The Rake is not novel, but is very well made and finished.

The Clover Mill is simple and appears very efficient.

Mr. Jas. Patterson, of Montreal, exhibits a Swing Plough, which for beauty of design, excellent construction, and superb finish, defies competition, and we have the greatest pleasure in highly commending it as a first-rate implement.

Mr. Jas. Jeffrey, of Petite Cote, exhibits:

1. A Swing Plough, apparently well adapted for making good work.
2. A Drill Cultivator, well modelled and finished.
3. A Cultivator for subsoil or general use, well made and combining all the late improvements.
4. Double and Single Harrows, remarkably well constructed.
5. Double and treble whipple trees, of good workmanship.
6. Root Cutter, not novel, but very well made.

Mr. John Robertson, of Longue Point, exhibits a Seed Drill and a Mowing Machine. The Drill is of an exceedingly simple, cheap and efficient make. It is of novel construction and accommodates itself to any surface, and will sow any kind of seed in either ridge or drill. We are unable to

express any opinion on the Mowing Machine; it however costs but a trifle and can be attached to any ordinary cart.

These implements are invented and manufactured by a farmer without the aid of a mechanic—and apart from their utility are exceedingly well constructed and finished.

Mr. Rice, of Montreal, exhibits a great variety of wire cloth, riddles, sieves, fanners, &c., which we have the greatest pleasure and confidence in very highly commending as superior to anything of the kind imported, and which, we believe, will bear competition with the world.—We have wire cloth for sieves and riddles, for dressing flour, 120 meshes to the inch; for flax seed; for removing chass; for timothy & clover; for smut; for thrashing mills; for locomotives; for fire-proof cisterns, &c. Fanners, combining powerful separating qualities with great expedition. Sieves and Riddles in every variety and of unexceptionable make. Excellent Surveyor's Chain. Drum Sieves.

We believe Mr. Rice is the only manufacturer of these articles in the Province, and from their general utility and excellent make, we trust the Committee may extend some special encouragement to him.

Messrs. B. P. Paige & Co., exhibit a two horsepower threshing machine of great strength and beauty. The frame is of white oak, casing black walnut, the pulleys mahogany, the whole being highly varnished; the cylinder is turned and the wheels, gudgeons, &c., polished. It is a very beautiful implement, and we have no doubt would do its work most efficiently.

Messrs. J. & D. Smith also exhibit a threshing machine with wood sawyer attached. It is not so highly finished as Paige's, but it is remarkably well built and combines all the improvements, and is cheap, being only £55. We much regret not being able to see the respective merits of these two mills tasted by actual experiment.

Mr. William Parkyn has a collection of very beautiful cast steel shovels for Railway and farming purposes, two black and three bright. For strength, excellence of design, and beauty of finish, it would be impossible to excel them. We need no longer go from home for such tools.

Mr. J. W. McLennan exhibits a corn crusher, which is remarkably well made, being entirely of cast metal. It can be driven by a horse-power.

Mr. C. P. Ladd exhibits a portable grist mill, which will prove a most desirable implement to a farmer with horse-power. The frame is iron, and the stones the best French burr. It will grind all kinds of grain, and is a very compact beautiful and highly finished implement.

JAMES SOMMERVILLE,
JOHN DRUMOND,
JOSEPH LANOUETTE,
JAMES ALLEN,
JOHN PENNER, Reporter.

The Jurors appointed to examine articles exhibited in classes 11, 12, 13 14, 15, 28 and 29, beg to report as under—*only those articles deemed worthy are named* :—

Madame Boucland of St. Valliere, Quebec, exhibited samples of dressed flax, both bleached and unbleached, and specimens made from the same; also a bundle of fine Woollen Yarn for Hosiery—both wool and spinning very creditable.

Madame Lacombe, St. Michel, Quebec, exhibited a bundle of *Single* Woollen Yarn—the wool not fine but the spinning very superior.

Henderson & Co., of Quebec, exhibited a very fine Beaver Skin Overcoat, the fur of which was very beautiful indeed.

Specimens of knitted Woollen Hosiery from Simon Bean and Laurence Colby, both of Hatley, Canada East. The *fashioning* appeared imperfect but the spinning and knitting worthy of commendation.

The variety of Fancy and Wool Embroidery exhibited was very extensive, and the Jurors found it difficult to make distinctions. They cannot but mention, however, two framed pieces exhibited by Mrs. Dighy Campbell, and a Bird of Paradise by Miss Elenore Partenais, of Industry, C. E., as specially worthy of notice.

The Jurors notice with satisfaction a complete Suit of Winter Clothing for a Prasant, conveying as it does a correct idea of the *habits* of Lower Canada.

The Jurors also notice a case of Artificial Flies and Fishing Tackle, superior finish, exhibited by John Fearock, Montreal.

Under Class 14 was a sample of dressed Hemp, exhibited by Mr. Fell Ossaye; also a specimen of the same hemp in the stalk,—both very fine and worthy of notice as shewing what might be one of the most important productions of the Province.

The same observations will apply to a very fine sample of dressed, and also some in the stalk, raised from Russian seed, and exhibited by Mr. William Knox.

There was also a sample of Wool, fine quality, sent by Simon Bean of Hatley C. E.

Under Class 28, the Jurors noticed, with much pleasure, specimens of Doors and Windows, exhibited by John Estell, remarkable alike for their superior appearance and the cheapness at which they can be furnished—the work being done by machinery. Also, by the same exhibitor, samples of Packing Cases, put up in sets or nests, so as to be fit for exportation. These from their superior finish and cheapness, the Jurors consider specially worthy of notice, as showing what can be done with our cheap timber and improved machinery.

Under Class 29, the Jurors notice as worthy of special commendation, a case of Fancy Soaps, in great variety, exhibited by J. G. Hearle, of Osnabrock, C. W.

They also notice under the same class, specimens of Plain Soap, Oils of various qualities, Wax, Sperin, and Tallow Candles,

all of very superior appearance, from the manufactory of John Mathewson & Son, whose enterprise and success in these several branches are already so well known in the Province.

The whole respectfully submitted by

THOS. W. THOMSON.
SAMUEL BENJAMIN.
D. H. GALARNEAU.

MONTREAL, 9th March, 1855.

To the Executive Committee of the Paris Exhibition, Montreal :

WE, Leonard Eglauich, George D. Ferrer, and Theod. Doucet, the Committee appointed to value the Musical Instruments (Class 10) intended for the Paris Exhibition, beg leave to Report :—

That, after having minutely examined the Piano-Forte made by Mr. T. D. Hood, they pronounce this Instrument, as to power, action, quality and brilliancy of tone and beauty of finish, a very superior instrument.

As an article of Furniture, it would be highly ornamental to any Drawing-Room.

The intrinsic value of the Instrument, the Sub-Committee conceive cannot be less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The Committee would, therefore, certainly recommend the Instrument to be sent to Paris.

The Sub-Committee have also examined carefully the Harmonium and Melodeon exhibited by Mr. S. R. Warren.

They are both excellent Instruments of their kind, and both most creditable to the maker; but bearing in mind that the Harmonium is a French instrument in its origin, and that it has been there carried to nearly a point of perfection, they would only recommend the Melodeon, (which is the largest instrument of the two) to be forwarded to Paris.

The value of this Instrument, the Sub-Committee consider to be about seventy-five pounds.

With regard to the Organ, also exhibited by Mr. Warren, the Sub-Committee have most minutely examined the Instrument, and tried all the stops, both separately and in different ways combined together.

They find this Organ a most excellent Instrument with regard to its size and compass, power, quality and variety of tone; and taking into consideration the much larger Organs built by Mr. Warren, and especially the Organ now in St. James' Church, Toronto, (which Organ the Members of the Sub-Committee had the pleasure of examining and hearing at the time of its being tried,) have no hesitation in pronouncing Mr. Warren, a First-Class Organ Builder.

G. D. FERRIER,
THEODORE DOUCET,
LEONARD EGLAUCH.

FINE ARTS—(Also Class 17.)

A considerable number of the pictures exhibited have been sent by parties resident in Montreal, for the purpose of improving the appearance of the room. Many of these are of great beauty, and attracted much attention from visitors. The owners are justly entitled to the thanks of the community for their liberality in allowing the public so favourable an opportunity for studying them. The pictures by native artists are not so numerous as the Jurors expected to find, nor is their any great variety presented for selection, from subjects illustrative of the scenery and history of the province and the manners and customs of the people. The Jurors were, however, much pleased with two scenes in crayons by Mr. Lock—one a view on the St. Lawrence near Brockville the other a spirited sketch of Niagara from the Canadian side. The same artist exhibits another view of Brockville in coloured crayons, and a "Studio" in the same style—the latter a remarkably skilful and finely executed composition. Mr. A. Morris has several pictures of different degrees of merit—the Chaudiere Falls is the principal, and gives an excellent impression of that magnificent chute, seen under the influence of moon-light. Mr. Kriekhoff's "Scene in the Backwoods," "Thousand Isles," and "Winter Piece," are good specimens of that artist's happy style of handling his favourite subject—Canadian Scenery. He also shows a highly finished and excellent picture, "The Alchemist." The view of Quebec by Mr. Duncan affords a good specimen of his powers, and being taken from a point that we do not remember to have seen adopted before by any other artist, he is enabled to present the noble and richly diversified landscape in a new and attractive light. The Market Scene [Montreal], and a sketch of a Canadian Cottage, also by Mr. Duncan are deserving of special notice. Miss Shepherd's Fruit and Vegetables, in water colors are beautifully executed, and so natural they might be sent to Paris instead of the articles themselves. Mr. Somerville's Forest Scene is entitled to some commendation, as are Mr. Sharpnell's Groups of Birds, [they are full size:] and also "Fish," by an amateur. The Jurors were much pleased with the drawing of the Tubular Bridge, which is shortly destined to span the St. Lawrence; and Mr. Lawford, architect, shows some very superior plans for colleges, churches, &c. Messrs. Hopkins and Nelson, architects likewise exhibit a variety of plans of considerable merit. Mr. Keefe's large Map of the Province is one of the most interesting and instructive features in the exhibition. The Jurors would recommend that when sent to Paris it should be accompanied by a sketch, in French and English, of the topography, population, revenue, &c., of Canada. The Agricultural plans, prepared under Mr. Evans's superintendence, engaged a good

deal of the attention of the jurors. They are full of interest here, and cannot fail to prove even more so at a distance. They should be followed by an abridgement of the description already in print, in the two languages. Mr. McArthur exhibits an excellent painting, after Boddington—A Rainy Day on the Thames—but little inferior to the original, which is also in the room.

Mr. J. C. Spence exhibits several very creditable specimens of stained glass. One of these in particular (a window) is most elaborately ornamented. A design, by the same artist, for the large window over the altar in the French Parish Church is possessed of much merit, as is a piece of fine tracery.

Mr. Doane's Photographs afford ample evidence of the high state to which he has brought that art. His specimens may fairly be placed alongside of those of any other artist in the same walk.

The attention of the jurors was called to a remarkably fine collection of Artificial Flowers, Fruit, &c.; the largest portion was contributed by the Ladies of the "L'Asile de la Providence," and reflects much credit on the taste and skill in which they have represented some of the fairest of Nature's productions. Mrs. Scott also exhibits some Flowers, executed in the same agreeable and faithful style. Miss Shepherd contributes a handsome Vase, filled with an artificial bouquet, most artistically executed. In this connection the jurors refer with pleasure to a somewhat novel piece which is exhibited. It consists of a collection of Autumnal Leaves of Canadian Trees, tastefully arranged and set in a frame; the frame itself is composed of acorns, and the seed vessel of various plants. It is the work of Mrs. Cushing.

Two figure heads intended for ships, the workmanship of Mr. Tohier, of Montreal, are creditable specimens of workmanship.

CLASS 17.

The same Jurors examined the few articles exhibited under this head. The book-binding of Messrs. R. & A. Miller is of superior quality; the same remark applies to the volumes exhibited by Mr. A. Young. In justice to the latter, it ought to be stated that he represents that part of the books shewn by Messrs. Miller, were bound by himself when in their employment, previously to his commencing on his own account. The Jurors, however, feel that they have no right to reject the volumes so bound from Messrs. Miller's list; as they are entitled, according to the usual custom, to all the credit resulting from labours of those in their service.— Their collection is the larger of the two shown, and one or two of the volumes, the Jurors think, excel any in that of Mr. Young's. The books selected for binding are not the most appropriate for the purpose, and the Jurors recommend, if there be yet

time, that the Central Committee should employ Messrs. Miller and Mr. Young in binding in their best style, a collection of books of Canadian origin, respecting the history, topography, literature &c., of the Province. By this means, not only will additional interest be excited in our section of the Paris Exhibition, but an opportunity afforded to the competing binders to show their skill. Mrs. R. W. S. Mackay's excellent and well bound Canadian guide books, directories, &c., ought to form part of this collection. Messrs. Beauchemaine & Payette exhibited an ingenious machine for cutting with rapidity the edges of books. It works with apparent ease, and must save a good deal of labour.

Messrs. Starke & Co's. specimens of printing are characterized by the taste and neatness for which that firm has been long distinguished. Messrs. G. & M. Ross show also a variety of coloured, bronzed and other fancy printing, which does them much credit. Messrs. Salter & Ross show two specimens which are so good that the Jurors regret no more were exhibited.

In paper there is no competition—Mr. S. L. Andres alone exhibiting some sheets manufactured from the "everlasting" plant. The specimens shewn by him evince a progressive improvement of a marked character. Much yet, however, remains to be done in bleaching the fabric to a whiter colour. This paper cannot fail to be very interesting in France, where, as in England, owing to the scarcity of rags, many experiments have lately been made with other materials (wood among others) for the manufacture of this important article. If Mr. Andres can demonstrate that the paper made from the *Gnaphalium*, or Everlasting Plant, can be rendered whiter than the present samples, and that the cost of the raw material is lower than that of rags, it is not to be doubted but this discovery will lead to most beneficial consequences.

HEW RAMSAY, Chairman of Committee.
J. P. LITCHFIELD, M. D.
SARREVOIS DE BLEURY.
T. R. S. HUNT.
G. D. FERNER.
W. A. TOWNSEND.
Montreal, 10th March, 1855.

We would recommend that the following articles be sent to Paris:—1st, Mr. Lock's View on the St. Lawrence, near Brockville, and Falls of Niagara—crayons; 2nd, Mr. A. Morris's Chaudiere Falls 3rd, Kreikhoff's Scene in the Backwoods, Thousand Islands, and Winter Scene; 4th, Duncan's Quebec Market at Montreal, and Canadian Cottage; 5th, Tubular Bridge; 6th, Mr. Keefer's Map of the Province; 7th, Mr. Evans's Agricultural Plans, 8th, Doane's Photographs; 9th, Autumnal Leaves; 10th, Binding by Miller and Young; 11th, Everlasting Paper. A few more Canadian Landscapes might be added. 12th, Stained Glass—

Arms of England, France, &c., and Piece of Tracery Window; and 13th, the Three Specimens of Printing J. P. L., J. B., H. R., T. S. H., W. A. T., G. D. F.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds exhibited by George Shepherd.

- 14 varieties Peas,
- 19 do Kidney Beans,
- 5 do Carrot,
- 4 do Radish,
- 3 do Lettuce,
- 24 sorts of other Vegetables,
- 22 sorts of Flower seeds.

The 14 varieties of Peas:—Prince Albert, Spanish Dwarf, Fairbeard's Surprise, Matchless Marrow, Bishop's Dwarf, Queen of Belgium, Double Blossom, Woodford's Marrow, Burbridge's Eclipse Black-eyed Marrow, Emperor, Blue Scimitar, Dwarf Sugar, British Queen.

The 19 varieties Kidney Beans:—Small White Lima, Runners, Case Knife, Scarlet Cranberry, White Dutch, Half-Dwarf White, Dwarfs Late, Round Negro, Light Speckled, China, Solid Podded, White Canary, Canadian, Mohawk, Small Podder, Long Dutch White, Speckled, Negro, Brown.

The 5 varieties Carrot:—Altringham, Large Orange, Early Horn, White Belgian, Long Red.

The 4 varieties Radish:—Red Turnip, White Turnip, Olive-Shaped, Red Turnip, Salmon.

The 4 varieties Onion:—Spanish White, American Yellow, Red.

The 3 varieties Lettuce:—White Cabbage, Tennis Ball, Hardy Green.

24 sorts other Vegetables:—Large Red Tomato, Small Grape Tomato, Long Prickly Cucumber, Short do do, Cayenne Pepper, Water Melon, Citron Water Melon, Green Flesh Melon, Cantelupe Melon, American Land Cress, Aniseed, Rhubarb, Carroway, Parsley, Salsify, Nasturtiums, Summer Savoy, Sage, Leek, Russian Hemp, Canadian Hemp, Cress, Celery, Parsnips, Spinach.

22 sorts Flower Seeds:—Ageratum Mexicanum, Emilia Schonchifolia, Sweet Pea, Dianthus Sincensis, China Aster, Hibiscus Africanus, Balsom, Gypsophila Elegans, Malope Triida, Lupin, Dolichos Labotus, White Candytuft, African Marigold, French do, Galardia Picta, Larkspur, Ricinus Major, Mignonette, Convolvulus Major, Althea Rosea, Amaranthus Speciosus.

Vegetable Seeds exhibited by Mr. Thayer.
Mammoth Tooth Indian Corn, White Pop do do, Red do do do, Black do do do, Sweet Indian Corn Yellow do do, Starch do do, Long Red Carrot.

Exhibited by Mr. Logan.

Box Mangold Wurtzel Seed, box Carrot Seed.

Exhibited by Mr. Benton.

Box of Small Drop Podder Kidney Beans.

Mr. Sprigings recommends the two boxes of Seeds exhibited by Mr. Logan, as worthy of accompanying the following to the Paris Exhibition:—

As Mr. Shepherd certifies the whole of the Seeds exhibited by himself to be Canadian growth, Mr. Sprigings recommends the whole collection, as worthy of being sent to the Paris Exhibition.

Mr. Sprigings also recommends that a collection of Mr. Thayer's Indian Corn be sent with Mr. Shepherd's Seeds.

RICHARD SPRIGINGS.

CLASS 16.

The undersigned Jurors, appointed by the Central Local Committee of the Industrial Exhibition, now holding at the City Hall, Montreal, beg to report as follows:—

LEATHER.

That the harness leather, sole leather and green cow-hide, offered by Mr. N. Valois, are not fair specimens of what this Province can produce. His waxed cow-hide split-leather are better samples.

HARNESSES.

The set of single-sleigh harness, offered by Mr. Robt. Morris, is a true specimen of Lower Canada winter harness, and in point of workmanship is worthy of a place in any public exhibition, and entitled to the first prize on the present occasion. His worsted rosettes are very tasteful, and merit a prize.

The set of double-harness, offered by Mr. Courvette, is expensively got up, but without effect; the workmanship is good. The fact of the whole of the silver-plated mountings being of Canadian manufacture, merits particular notice, and upon the whole is worthy of a prize.

The set of light single harness, offered by Mr. Irwin, is well proportioned, and of good workmanship.

George Barrington's fancy harness, for the quantity of fine stitching deserves particular notice.

The set of Canadian cart harness, offered by Mr. N. Valois, is a good substantial article, with improvement in the back band, well adapted to heavy work, and entitled to the first prize for cart harness. His Canadian collar is well made, very fanciful and light, deserving a place at any public exhibition, and is entitled to a prize.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

The solid leather trunk, with steel spring top offered by Mr. R. Morris, is well contrived for convenience, durability, and in point of workmanship entitled to the first prize for trunks.

Mr. Robert Dean's trunks, of American style, are ingeniously planned and tastefully made.—His No. 1 trunk merits a prize for that class of trunk. His patent leather stretched valise is very well and tastefully ornamented, and is entitled to a prize.

Mr. R. Dean's large pair of ornamented bellows is tastefully finished and of strong blast, well calculated for heavy forging, and

claims the first prize. His portable forge is an admirable invention, well adapted to out-door work; the clapper or valve being metallic, secures that part against the effects of damp, to which all apparatus for out-door work is exposed, and claims a first prize.

HOSE.

2 lengths of copper-riveted hose, and fireman's smoke cap, are well made, and deserve a prize.

FURS AND SKINS.

Messrs. Greene & Sons bear-skin ornamented sleigh robe is very tastefully arranged, and worthy of notice for its variety of skins, and merits a prize. Their North-west mink victorine and culls, Jenny Lind and mitts, bonnet and gentleman's box, and their muskrat furs in imitation of mink, are also worthy of a prize.

Messrs McDowall & Atkinson's otter cap and gauntlets are of first quality of skins and well manufactured, and are entitled to a prize; as is also their water-proof silk hats, and bear skin sleigh robe.

Mr. Earnest Steinberg's railroad or bedroom mat is worthy of notice for its intermixture of skins, consisting of 1000 pieces, and is entitled to a prize.

CLASS 20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. Wm. Smythe & Co.'s case of boots and shoes claim particular notice, not only for its great variety, but its good style of workmanship, and merits the first prize. Mr. John Aitken's samples of goods in his line are worthy of honorable mention.

The Montreal manufacturing Company's rubber shoes are of good finish, great variety of shapes, and equal in quality to any heretofore imported.

Mr. N. Valois's beaver-skins and white lamb-skins are of first quality, of seasoned skins, and well dressed, and are worthy of notice.

- PETER WARREN DEASE,
Chairman;
W. G. STETHEM;
G. L. LOLLAND;
J. B. JULIEN;
D. PELTIERE;
JOHN THORNTON,
Secretary.

CULTURE OF NORMAL SCHOOL GROUND.

In the last number of the *Journal of Education*, we find an interesting account of the results obtained from the cultivation of the farm and grounds attached to the Normal and Model Schools. During the year 1854, considerable progress appears to have been made in the planting of trees, and of shrubs and roots, and due attention seems to have been paid to what was new or rare, among either foreign or native growths. In the vegetable and fruit garden

the result appears also to have been very successful. We append the report in the agricultural department, only regretting in reference to the various crops, that the quantities sown should have been so small. No experiments can be quite satisfactory when the produce is raised from the sixteenth part of an acre of land, and we trust that the Superintendent in future seasons, will be enabled to cultivate larger pieces of land.

Fall Wheat, White Flint:— $\frac{1}{2}$ acre sown after peas without manuring, produced $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, weighing 60 lbs., or at the rate of 44 bushels per acre.

Spring Wheat, Cape root:—sixteenth acre sown after Indian corn, without manuring, produced eighteen bushel, weighing 55 lbs., or at the rate of 18 bushels per acre.

Spring Wheat, Fife sort:—sixteenth acre sown after Indian corn, without manuring, produced $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, or at the rate of 36 bushels per acre, and weighing 58 lbs per bushel.

NOTE.—Thus, under the same treatment, the last named sort of spring wheat produced exactly double what was obtained from the first. The growth of both sorts was about the same, and both looked equally well on the ground before reaping.

Barley, Common:— $\frac{1}{2}$ acre sown after potatoes, without manuring, produced 6 bushels, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, weighing $45\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel, or at the rate of 51 bushels per acre.

Barley, Common:— $\frac{1}{4}$ acre sown after turnips, with slight dressing of street-scrapings, produced 7 bushels, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, weighing 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per bushel, or at the rate of 57 bushels per acre.

NOTE.—Thus, from the small amount of ammonia returned to the land from the street-scrapings, we have a difference to its credit of 6 bushels measure, and each bushel of the whole, 5 lbs. heavier: or 2320 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from the one, against 2878 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from the other, leaving a balance of 558 lbs. per acre, to the credit of the dressing of scrapings. Yet the heaviest of these lots scarcely comes up to the last year's rate, when the land was new, and full of stored ammonia.

Indian Corn, White and Yellow:— $\frac{1}{2}$ acre planted in hills about 3 feet square, apart, produced 15 cwt., or at the rate of 6 tons per acre, being a deterioration from last year's rate of 4 tons per acre.

Cabbage, Quintal:—sixteenth acre produce about $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons, being about 2 tons per acre heavier than any rated last year.

Cabbage, St. Denis:—Some very large heads were produced, but being attacked by maggots or root-disease before coming to maturity in general no calculation could be made.

Cabbage, Savoy:—Rated somewhat under last year's, when the average per acre was 29 tons.

Cabbage, Red Dutch:—Some heads lar-

ger than any last year, but the rate per acre was 2 tons under that rate, which was 23 tons.

NOTE.—The Quintal, and next to that, the St. Denis, cabbage is the most profitable for field culture, but for the standard crops the Quintal. For although the St. Denis brings a very large heavy crop in rich land, yet, being more liable to root-diseases, it cannot be pronounced so safe for a general crop. The Drumhead Cabbages partake somewhat of the nature of the Quintal, and are generally hardy and luxuriant growers, yet they do not cabbage so well nor so equally.

Swedish Turnip.—Produced a crop which would average about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

Potatoes, Early Ash Leaved:—Below last year's average per acre.

Do Early Juices:—Below last year's average per acre by 10 bushels, it being 184 bushels.

Do Mechanics:—Below last year's average, by 15 bushels, it being 260 bushels.

Do Pink Eyes:—Below last year's average by 18 bushels it being 380 bushels.

Do Irish Cups:—Below last year's average by 6 bushels, it being 410 bushels.

NOTE.—These were all planted in one square, where potatoes never grew before, following a crop of oats, were moderately manured, with a mixture of horse and cow manure, and yet all fall short of last year's average; but especially the more dry and farinaceous sorts, as the *ash-leaved*, the *pink-eyes* and *mechanics*; while the late and more juicy and waxy sorts came nearer the last year's rate, which, compared with the defect in Indian corn and other grains, would seem to show, that the past season has been unfavourable to the perfecting of farinaceous matter in grains and roots. In this matter, the experience of those who may have been operating on a larger scale, or of those who may have been making observations or enquiries in the country generally, would be very interesting.

Carrot, Dutch Horn:—Below last year's rate per acre by $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, which was 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Do Altringham:—do do by $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons which was 36 tons.

Do White Field:—Above last year's rate per acre by 3 tons, which was 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Blood Beet:—Below last year's rate per acre by 8 tons, which was 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Mangel Wurzel:—Above last year's rate per acre by 2 tons, which was 55 tons.

Sugar Beet:—Above last year's rate per acre by 6 tons, which was 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Dutch Parsnip: by $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, which was 20 tons.

NOTE.—Regarding these roots the same observations noticed of potatoes and other grains are also applicable; inasmuch as all the more solid, and those coming the nearest to farinaceous fall below the last year's rate of produce, while those of a more watery and luxuriant nature considerably exceed the rate of last year.

Grass, Varieties:—One acre produced 2½ tons from the first cutting, 1½ tons from the second cutting, and one ton from the third cutting; in all 4½ tons of dry hay, which I consider a large yield; taking into account that the first cutting was composed of more than half clover, and the two last cuttings were nearly entirely clover,

In the sub-divisions of the grass, that sown with a portion of ryegrass, (*solum perenne*), and red and white clover, produced the best and greatest weight of hay. That sown with Lucerne, Timothy, and White and Red Clover came next. While on that sown with Clover and Timothy only, the hay was entirely Clover. This of course was in consequence of the Timothy never rising much the first year after being sown. While it is not certain how the Rye-Grass and Lucerne may do another year, or whether they may resist the effects of another winter and spring, yet even if they should not altogether prove so permanent as Timothy, form an important and valuable addition to the first year's crop of hay for overbalancing the expenses and trouble of seed and sowing.

The proceeds of the sales of the produce of the grounds in 1854, amounted to the very fair sum of about \$168.

I have the honor to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed) Wm. MUNDIE,
Superintendent of Grounds.

To the Rev. Dr. RYERS, S.,
Chief Superintendent of Schools.

FARMERS' CLUB AT GUELPH.

A meeting of the Club took place yesterday week, at the British Hotel, Guelph.—In the absence of Col. Saunders, who was obliged to leave just as the proceedings commenced, the Chair was occupied by John McCrea, Esq. The following Address was delivered by Mr. Thomas Kench:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I rise agreeable to request, to introduce for discussion this evening, "The subject of Drainage." A subject of such vast importance, not only to the Agriculturist, but to the human family generally, that I may well wish it had fallen into abler hands than mine; but if the small amount of information which I may be able to impart to you on the subject should be the means of drawing knowledge from more experienced persons, I shall not regret having made this attempt.

I cannot better introduce the subject than by calling your attention to an idea that has often struck me, and I dare say many of you present, that is—the similarity of the circulation of the blood through the animal system, and the distribution of water over the surface of the earth. The Heart in the animal being the reservoir to supply the vital

fluid to the extreme part of the frame; the Ocean its counterpart in the world, distributing the necessary fluid, water, over the face of the earth. "The rain cometh down, and the snow from Heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater." Or

in other words, rain, dew, snow and hail are the agents used by Providence for supplying the necessary fluid for the support of animal and vegetable life, the springs, rivulets, brooks, and rivers, the veins which carry it back to the great heart, the Ocean. Now we know that if the free circulation of blood be stopped in the animal system, disease and sometimes death is the consequence; much the same result takes place in the vegetable world, for any man having a piece of wet land, may very properly term that piece diseased, the remedy for which must be a drain. Although I do not consider myself well posted up in the science of draining, yet I am a great advocate for it, having experienced its benefits, and in order to induce others who may be troubled with wet fields, to give it a trial, I shall now state a few of the advantages to be derived from it; but first I will mention to you I cannot exactly recommend you to try the system of thorough draining now so generally practised in the old country. I am perfectly convinced of its very great advantages, but taking into consideration the circumstances of this country, it is true we are getting at the present time great prices for our produce, but we, at the same time find that labour has increased in the same ratio, and draining is an undertaking in which labour forms the principal item. I have heard of a Joint Stock Company for draining being about to be established in this country: when they get into operation we may be able to count the cost with greater exactness, and see whether it would be prudent to follow the practice of our agriculturists at home, but at present I think it would not be so.

A few of the advantages to be derived from draining are, the removing of superfluous and stagnant water which is the fruitful source of Fever and Ague, and many other diseases from our farms, converting a putrid pool into a limpid stream, serviceable alike to man and beast, and allowing useful crops to grow on the ground it occupied, a saving of time in the operation of ploughing, should the water-hole happen to be in the middle of your field—causing you to take two turns when one would do, allowing you to commence your springs work in that field some ten days or more earlier than if it were not drained, the removal of an eye sore, (which to a tidy farmer who never can like to see waste spots about his farm is an object of no small importance) and helping in a very great degree to ameliorate the climate of this his adopted country. Such gentlemen are a few of the advantages to be derived from draining only those portions of you,

farms, which without it you would not be able to put the plough in, advantages I should think sufficient to cause any reasonable man who may be troubled with swails or frogs ponds to try and remove, which he may do by a drain.

With respect to the various kinds of drain in use, long continued experience in Britain has shown that the pipe drain having a bore of about one inch and a half diameter, is the most durable and efficient of all the various modes practised for draining the soil.—I may here mention that a machine has been invented in the old country for placing these pipes in the ground, a full description of which may be found in the Canadian Agriculturist of September, 1851, or the Illustrated London News about the same date. The expense of laying the pipe with this machine is, about 4d per chain, it lays 90 chains per day, at a cost of 30s.—Could we work so, cheap, I should be of a different opinion with respect to thorough draining in this country—Road metal or pebble drains come next in efficiency but are not so durable. In the United States, brush, that is, tree tops has been used for the same purpose. In a strong clay subsoil a drain may be constructed by cutting a trench two feet deep, fifteen inches in breadth at the top, twelve inches at the bottom, then by using a narrow spade made for the purpose, sink your drain about ten inches deep, three to four inches in breadth, leaving a shoulder on each side on which you may rest slabs to form the covering of your drain; fill in then first with the clay, and firmly stamp it, then fill the remainder with the soil. A drain of this kind will in a strong clay soil answer very well; round poles placed longitudinally, I have used in a short drain from my cellar, the water passing through the interstices between the poles; it has been in use about nine years and never failed; but the kind I have most used is the stones gathered off the land placed edgeways, nearly perpendicular and covered well on the top with small stones; when much water is expected I then make what I call a pipe, that is a stone placed on each side of the drain to form as it were the side walls, then cover with large stones, no matter what shape so that they are firmly placed, which forms the pipe. Then cover with small round stones on the top.

Mr. Hind, one of the Masters of the Normal School, Toronto, who has written a great deal on Agriculture, recommends for trial a drain made in the following manner; dig a trench to the depth of three feet, fifteen inches in breadth at the top, and gradually sloping downwards, until at the depth of 32 inches it is no more than 4 inches in breadth, the remaining 4 inches are to be cut in such a manner as to leave a base of two inches at the bottom, 3 planks being one or two inches in thickness, 4 or 5 inches in breadth, and of any convenient length, are then to be placed at the bottom of the open

ditch so as to form a triangular box, resting said creek, which had now become my main upon a plank 2 inches in breadth.—Mr. H. drain.

is of opinion that a drain so constructed I began with a cut through a black ash would last longer than the road metal or swail (at that time not chopped) continued it pebble drain; he recommends it to be made through a bank of dry soil that intervened of cedar plank. I have never seen a drain between it and a frog pond, which in the of this kind in operation, but think it might driest time in summer a person would scar- answer. In low moist ground where a fall rely venture to walk through, a small drain cannot be obtained to let off the water 18 inches wide at the top, 12 at the bottom. without considerable labour, very beneficial and varying in depth so as to get the level results have been obtained by cutting a and depth sufficient in the pond to cover the drain in the usual way, only here and there stones and allow the plough to pass has laid in your drain sinking holes $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet deep, the whole so dry, that I can not only plough and filling with small stones to the depth of but drive a load of grain through it without one foot; this supposes that the holes would the least danger of sticking. I have since cut through a stratum of clay or other com- run another at about right angles from this pact soil which held the water and allowed into another hole with the same result, in fact it to escape into a more porous soil; some- not to trouble you with a repetition of the times there may be a sand or gravel hill number of drains I have made, I will merely convenient to such a place where the drain state that I have now about 120 rods of could be run into a hole cut much in the open, and about 110 of covered drain, all in the same manner, and would most likely carry effective operation; the result of which is off all the superfluous water. from having one of the wettest farms in the neighborhood, I have now a dry one, can

I now come gentlemen to my own experience or what I have done myself; should commence ploughing in spring as soon as any my description not happen to be thoroughly of my neighbours, beside changing a consider- understood, I shall most willingly give all able piece of waste land into productive, got the information in my power to any one rid of all my swails, frog-ponds, &c., can now requiring it. plough right through them, and caused their

It was my misfortune to locate on a wet lot when I first settled in this country, the person who showed me over the land pointed out the bed of a creek which at that time was quite dry, (it was in the month of August, 1832,) and added that a creek running through your lot was a very great advantage; that promised advantage turned out a positive loss, for when I wanted water most for my cattle, &c., that creek was dry, but it kept wet long enough to prevent me getting in my crops as soon as my neighbors and caused me to lose the product of a great portion of land by spreading into all the low places in its course; my first object was to confine this creek into as small bounds as possible, which I did by cutting a trench sufficiently large to carry all the water and as straight as possible, choosing the lowest ground for my line of drain; thus, my first step in draining changed a considerable part of what had been wet land into dry, and enabled me to perform the operations of ploughing and dragging, in somewhat like a tidy manner, not having to follow the tortuous course of my serpentine creek; it likewise kept the water from spreading over the low places of my field, which not getting its accustomed supply soon became as dry as the rest of the field.

Having found such beneficial results from my first attempt, I now began to think that I could recover some of the swails and frog ponds which were the sources or spring head of the creek, (I should tell you I had not a field without one or more of these nuisances,) I found that I had plenty of fall to carry off the water from all the holes by cutting rather deep in some places through a bank here and there, and leading them into the afore-

stoned up immediately, — which mine were not—they might have been narrower at the top, this was the size of those that I call pipe drains, but those for the stones placed edgewise were considerably less, of course the smaller your drain the less it will cost you in labour, provided it be large enough to carry the water; open drains should be cut with a good slope to the bank to prevent falling in. Begin to cut at the lower end and cut upwards; should there be any water, you will have a very good guide for your fall, which need not be very much, an inclination of 1 ft. in 300 being quite sufficient. Commence to stone at the upper end of your drain, keeping the bottom perfectly free from all debris, so that there will be no stoppage to free passage of the water. For the pipe drain look out the best stones, to place on the side, edgewise if they will suit, or two placed one on the other, to form the support of your covering stones, leaving a space between them of 3 or 4 inches and about 4 or 5 in depth, but be sure to place them perfectly solid, then put on your covering stones, which I have said before, may be any shape, so long as they rest firmly on the side ones; then fill in the interstices that may be left between the coverers with other suitable stones, taking care that by no possibility they may pass through, so as to stop your drain, then fill in with small stones sufficient depth to prevent all dirt from working into the drain, cover with a coat of straw or thin sod, pared from the side of the drain, after which, fill in your soil. The only difference in constructing the other drain which I have, is to place a flat stone perpendicular with the bank, then place an other on the other side, leaning against the first, so as to form a triangular space for the water to pass through, and wedge the last with stones between it and the bank, then cover with small stones and straw as before.

Some persons prefer this last mode of drain in preference to the other,—considering it not so liable to choke. I have had both in operation for 4 or 5 years; no stoppage has ever taken place with either. I have found great benefit in moist ground by ploughing into narrow ridges, leaving a good deep furrow between them to empty into an open drain: this has kept the surface water in Spring, from lying too long on the wheat, and prevented a great deal from being hove out. I have now nearly exhausted my stock of information on the subject of draining, and I conclude by mentioning a circumstance which may tempt others who may be troubled with stagnant water as I have been, to try and remove it. For four or five years previous to getting my drains in operation, I was suffering from a complaint, called by some the Dumb Ague; the late Dr. Alling, to whom I applied for relief, termed it intermittent fever; be what it may, it was a troublesome complaint; the Dr. termed it very obstinate—he did me but little good

With respect to any instructions that I may be able to give to persons about to commence draining, they will of course be but general, the limits of this short address not allowing me to go into lengthened particulars, which would have to be governed by local circumstances. Most writers on the subject consider draining an art in itself, requiring an acquaintance with the characteristics of springs, soil and climate, besides a practical knowledge of levelling, in fact, according to their theory, a man, to attain excellence in this useful art, must be a scientific man.—Now in my little experience, I have found no difficulty. Of course I never attempted to make water run up hill, and most of the persons present know that we "Backwoodsmen" are in the habit of doing many things that at home would require the assistance of a "Professor."

To persons who may be troubled with too much water on their farms, I should say look for the lowest track you can find, it is sure to be indicated by some appearances not to be mistaken, the herbage will look greener in that part; or at the breaking up of the winter mark the course the greatest stream of water takes, let that be the line of your drain, you need not follow all its windings, but keep as straight as possible, so as to take in its course the lowest spots. The size of your drains must be governed by the quantity of water that will have to pass through them, I have generally cut mine that I have covered about 2 feet wide at the top, 3 feet deep on an average 1 foot wide at the bottom, but had they been

as regards curing it, but since I have got rid of the stagnant water from my farm, I have never been troubled with the same complaint. This may or may not be owing to the drains but we all know stagnant water and decomposed vegetable matter some of the principal causes of fever and ague and as it should be the wish of every right minded man to try and leave the world better than he found it, I cannot do better than strongly recommend draining wherever it may be needed.

Some discussion followed the reading of the Address; but what had been advanced by Mr Kench was unanimously approved.—Mr Wright spoke in favour of stone Drains, where Drains were required, and stone could be had; and stated that he had drained a swale on his farm by such means, and the first crop afterwards more than paid for all the trouble.

Mr Davidson remarked that different sorts of soil required different sorts of drains. He described several sorts of drains which he had seen constructed, and remarked that in every case the sort of drain must depend upon the position of the land to be drained, the nature of the soil, the material to be had and the judgment of the person doing the work.

Mr Harland, with some remarks complimentary to Mr Kench, moved that the thanks of the Club be given to him for his very able essay: which was unanimously carried.

It was then agreed that the subject for consideration at the next meeting of the Club, should be, "The nature and property of Manures, and the best method of applying them." The subject to be introduced by Mr C. Davidson. Club to meet again on last Friday in March.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

From the following article, by Professor Lindley, in the "Gardeners' Chronicle" of 20th January, 1855, it seems probable that Europe is likely to be benefitted by the introduction, from China, of what is termed "Holeus Saccharatus," which, besides yielding a large proportion of crystallisable sugar, affords a large quantity, not crystallisable, but of value to the purposes of the distillers. The plant, it seems, is fitted to thrive where there is, doubtless, plenty of rich deep land capable of raising this new sugar cane. Altogether, the matter seems so interesting and useful that we consider it proper to lay the article referred to before our readers.

The nature and proportions of the substances that the plant contains will, however, be best understood from an analyses which has recently been made, the results of which are as follows:—

Water	Per cent.	63.88
Sugar, crystallisable and not crystallisable		18.64

Nitrogenous substances	1.06
Resinous, fatty and colouring matters	0.50
Woody fibre	15.41
Salts soluble in water (sulphates and chlorides)	0.27
Insoluble salts (of lime and oxide of iron)	0.23
Silica	0.01
	100.00

The above analyses was made from the middle portion of a stem but, in consequence of the plants having been injured by carriage, it was found impossible to separate the crystallisable part of the sugar from the uncrystallisable. At all events, it appears that the richness of the plant in sugar is very remarkable.

The juice of the Holeus furnishes, M. Vilmorin observes, three important products:—Sugar, alcohol, and a fermented liquor analogous to cider. When the juice is obtained from peeled canes it is almost colourless, and may be said to consist of merely sugar and water. Its density varies from 1.050 to 1.075, and the proportion of its sugar from 10 to 16 per cent. Sometimes, however, as much as a third of the total amount of sugar is not crystallisable, and to this circumstance is attributed the facility with which the juice enters into fermentation, and the large amount of alcohol it affords compared with the quantity of sugar directly indicated by the saccharometer. From this it appears that the saccharine matter of the plant cannot be rendered wholly available in the sugar manufactory; for about one-third of it is lost. On the other hand, the state in which that one-third exists is considered the most favourable for the driller, and for preparing a fermented liquor resembling cider. It is not expected that the Holeus can compete with Beet as regards marketable sugar produce in the north and middle of France: but in the south of France and Algeria, or indeed in any region between where the Sugar Cane ceases to thrive and the 44th degree of latitude, the Holeus may be profitably cultivated for sugar. Elsewhere M. Vilmorin concludes, from the results of his experiments, that it will be most advantageously cultivated for its alcoholic products. Its value in this respect may be estimated by the result of some experiments which he has made

He obtained from stems, from which the peel had been stripped, at the rate of from 55 to 60 per cent. of juice. The upper joints and mores were only cut off; but by cutting off more, and subjecting the stems to a better process of crushing, he thinks that 70 per cent. of juice could be obtained. The quantity of stems employed, large and small together, was 553 lbs., which gave 23 gallons of juice, of the density of 1.052; and as the pressing was done in a common cider press, he estimated that upwards of 3 gallons were lost in moistening the large surfaces of the apparatus. The proportion of sugar

which the juice contained, as indicated by the saccharometer, was as follows, from plants grown at Verrieres, and taken at different periods:—

	SUGAR.
October 22, 1853	10.04 per cent. of juice
Nov. 18, 1853	13.08 " "
2nd trial.....	14.06 " "
October 13, 1854	10.14 " "
Nov. 14, 1854	16 " "

which 11½ were crystallisable and 4½ not crystallisable. The quantity of pure alcohol was determined by the direct mode of fermentation, and the amounts are given in the order in which they were ascertained.

Juice from plants grown at Verrieres:—
Sept. 28, 1854 4.1 per cent. of pure alcohol.
Oct. 4, 1854 5.4 ditto.

Juice from plants grown in Algeria:—
FIRST FERMENTATION, OCT. 17TH, 1854.
7.0 } by SALDERON'S apparatus.
Second trial 7.4 }

7.0 to 7.2 by distillation.
Juice of plants grown at Verrieres:—
Oct. 20 7.251 by distillation.
Nov. 16 6.236 panicles cut.
Nov. 17 6.467 panicles not cut.

Omitting the results of the trial made on the 28 of September when the plants were evidently too young, and those with plants grown in Algeria, it appears that the average quantity of alcohol for the climate of Paris is about 6.3 per cent., or at the rate of 6 3-10 gallons of pure alcohol from 100 gallons of juice.

This per centage is considered very satisfactory, especially M. Vilmorin observes, when the excellent quality of the spirit is taken into account. The best idea of the value of the plant will, however, be obtained by calculating from the results of the experiments the produce per acre, according to which the yield is as follows:—

Stems and leaves	68,938 lbs., or upwards of 30 tons.
Stems only ..	43,984 ,, ,, 19 tons.
Juice, at 55 per cent. of weight of stems ..	24.15 gallons.
Sugar calculated at 8 per cent. of juice ..	1935 lbs.
Pure alcohol, at 63 per cent. of juice ..	182 gallons.
For comparison with the above, the average produce of Beetroots per acre:—	
Roots ..	40,147 lbs., or nearly 18 tons.
Juice, at 80 per cent. of weight of roots ..	32,118 lbs., or upwards of 14 tons.
Sugar at 6 per cent. of juice ..	1927 lbs.
Pure alcohol, at 3 per cent. of Beet ..	120 gallons.

It will be observed, that the quantity of sugar from the Holeus is estimated higher than that from the Beet-root; but the small difference would not compensate for the extra

labour required for preparing the canes, and for the greater difficulty in extracting. The quantity of spirit, however, far exceeds that derived from Beet-root, the difference upwards of 60 gallons on the produce of an acre.

A liquor resembling cider can also be made from the Holsus, and said to be very good when properly prepared. The quantity of juice, according to the above figures, would be 1207 gallons from the produce of an acre. For making this liquor, the canes require to be either exposed to the sun for several days, in order to concentrate the juices by evaporation, or to be placed in a slow oven; or the juice after being pressed out must be boiled down to the required density, along with about 7 oz. of fresh Oak chips for every 22 gallons of juice. The juice readily ferments with the addition of a little yeast, or with a bunch of Grapes squeezed into it.

These statements, which are entirely taken from M. Louis Vilmorin's ample reports, appear to show that the Holsus may be profitably grown in this country for distillation, provided the Excise makes no objection. But we learn from Mr. John Henderson, that the refuse, which has not been at all considered in France, consists to a very great extent of excellent fibre easily extracted and easily bleached. We have ourselves ascertained that such a fibre is worth at least £10 a ton to the paper makers, and probably half as much more. This very important fact seems to remove all doubt as to the value of the Holsus to cultivators.

It may, indeed, be an exhausting plant, like Maize and other white crops; but deep cultivation will meet this difficulty, if it be one, and at all events the value of its sugar and its fibre, taken together, ought to leave a handsome profit, even although an unusual quantity of manure should be necessary to replace what it may take out of the ground, supposing always, that the refuse left after distillation and the extraction of its fibre should not of its self represent as much as the crop has taken off.

For further information upon this interesting subject, the reader is referred to M. Louis Vilmorin's report in the new volume of the "Bon Jardinier," and to a detailed account of the Holsus cultivation which we understand Mr. Henderson is about to publish.

ON THE GROWTH OF MANGOLD WURZEL.

By Professor J. Buckman.

When mangold wurzel was first introduced into farm cultivation, its great recommendation seems to have been that while its roots contained a large quantity of succulent and nutritive matter, suitable for all kinds of stock, its leaves were no less valuable for feeding purposes, so that its growth was advocated much upon the supposed grounds of a capacity for simultaneously producing two crops. Experience has however, long

since taught us that though the mangold be a plant yielding a large amount of produce when properly cultivated, yet that, by endeavouring to obtain too much, we in reality get less, and this is confirmed by direct experiment. Hence the author of "Practical Agriculture," fifty years since, made the following remarks:—

"It is probable that, upon the whole, the root has neither been found to be equal in quality, as a cattle food, or to afford the quantity of produce that was supposed on its first introduction." Now this becomes perfectly intelligible when, as we learn from the "Annals of Agriculture" for the same period.

"The plants seem to have afforded a large produce of leaves when gathered every two or three days, from July till late in September, the whole produce in leaves and roots is not equal to that of the large Cabbage." Such is the experience of 50 years since, and yet after a lapse of half a century we find mangold wurzel extensively cultivated, and its root is demonstrated alike by practical experience and scientific investigation to afford a highly valuable, because eminently nutritious, crop. The reason, therefore, of this discrepancy of opinion, and its resulting increases of growth in modern times, must be sought for in the fact of an improvement in management, the most important change being that of non-mutilation. We now care not for the leaves, and as will be shown in the sequel, we therefore obtain, not only a larger quantity of the root, but this is improved in its nutritive capabilities. That the root is injured in its growth by depriving the plants of their leaves will be at once gathered from the following experiments, which were instituted on purpose to obtain evidence on this very point.

In May of the past year were sown five sorts of mangold wurzel; two rows of each were ridged, and cultivated in exactly the same manner as those in the farm, and the ground for the whole prepared alike. When, however, the roots had attained the size of about 1½ inches in diameter, a single row of each sort was closely stripped of all the outward leaves by carefully cutting them away with a sharp knife so as not to produce injury by tearing, a process which was from time to time repeated as often as the outer leaves had again attained to a size to be used as a feeding matter. The result of this treatment was as under, weighed in November, 1854:—

Sorts of mangold wurzel.	Leaves intact.	Leaves cut.
1. Red Globe.....	31.0	23.5
2. Yellow Globe....	45.0	18.5
3. Long Red.....	49.0	81.0
4. Long Yellow.....	35.5	18.0
5. Long White.....	32.5	19.5
Total for the five sorts	193.0	97.5

* Quoted from the "Complete Farmer." 1807.

Here it may be noticed that the resulting produce of the meat when compared with the cut plants, in an average of five sorts, is within a fraction of two to one, of nearly double, and it will be seen that while the Yellow Globe and the Long Red when uninjured have produced the largest crops yet that they suffered proportionably more from mutilation; in each case less than half the amount of root resulting from the injured when compared with the uninjured. These experiments, therefore, while they show the effects as far as the roots are concerned of destroying the leaves, fully justify the favour in which the Long Red and Yellow Globe Mangold are held, at the same time making it appear that those kinds which yield the largest return, if rightly cultivated, are just the ones that suffer most from an opposite method. Having now shown a diminution of the crop to result from injury to the leaves, I go on to furnish evidence to prove that even this smaller amount is at the same time deteriorated in quality. Upon this head it would be sufficient to notice that the practical farmer was dissatisfied with the cultivation of mangold wurzel while the vicious system prevailed, the reasons for which, however, have been amply proved by experiment and chemical investigation. In a report of "experiments made by Dr. Wolff, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural College of Hohenheim, in Wurtemberg," published at Leipzig during the preceding war, we learn that two sorts of mangold wurzel were grown—namely, the Globe and Long Red varieties, from which the leaves were taken off for feeding purposes in September and again in October, and the result of twice stripping the plants of their leaves was a diminution in produce amounting to one-fifth; it is therefore no wonder that four or five times stripping off the leaves should diminish the produce of the root one-half, as in my own experiment, still less that the gathering of the leaves every two or three days, from July until late in September, have caused this useful plant to be slightly spoken of 50 years since.

As in my own experiments, those of Dr. Wolff show that the amount of root suffers greatly when the leaves are removed, but this is not all; for chemical analyses of the root where the leaves were intact, when compared with those in which the leaves were taken off, make it evident that not only is there a diminution in quantity but a deterioration in quality of the latter—facts which will be explained by the following table of the composition of two varieties of mangold wurzel in two methods of growth in the fresh state:

	1. Globe variety.		1. Long variety.	
	Leaves taken off.	Leaves intact.	Leaves taken off.	Leaves intact.
Woody fibre,	0.869	0.813	0.926	1.004
Ash	1.010	1.059	0.943	1.125
Sugar	5.076	6.183	4.594	5.365
Pectin Gum, &c.	2.605	1.690	3.201	4.024

Protein Com-	.937	1.019	0.772	1.000
pond . . .	89.491	89.815	89.554	87.472
Water . . .				

100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
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Now, in this table we cannot help remarking upon the great increase in the most important feeding elements, sugar and protein or nitrogenous substances, matters, may be presumed, which would be still farther lessened by a greater denudation of such important plant organs as the leaves.

However, in estimating the good or injury which finally results from the plan of growth commented upon, it may be a matter of consideration as to whether, the leaves in their value counterbalance the injury to the roots, as it is quite evident we cannot get the leaves into the bargain of a good crop of roots; and here I would remark, that I think the value of the leaves as a feeding stuff has been much over-rated, and this is confirmed by D. Wolff's experiments, who also adds that the leaves are very apt to produce diarrhoea in cattle. The following table from this author gives the result of experiment to test the qualities of milk as obtained from cows fed with aftermath, as compared with feeding from mangold leaves.

Composition of milk in these cows.—

A. PRINCIPAL FOOD AFTERMATH.

	1.	2.	3.
Dry substance	12.47	12.49	11.39
Water	87.53	87.51	88.62
Butter in Milk	3.13	3.39	2.53

B. PRINCIPAL FOOD MANGOLD LEAVES.

Dry substance	11.30	12.08	11.04
Water	88.79	87.42	88.36
Butter in milk	2.60	2.83	2.20

These results show a large decrease of an important constituent of milk—namely, butter, from which we may conclude that the plan of using mangold wurzel leaves is by no means satisfactory in dairies, where it has been specially recommended.

Here, then, to sum up our conclusions upon what we may term the economies of mangold wurzel growing, and leave out all reference to the physiology of the question, the case will stand as follows:—1st. The leaves of mangold wurzel cannot be systematically taken from the growing plant without lessening the quantity of roots in proportion to the closeness with which the operation is performed. 2. The decreased quantity of roots does not yield so large a percentage of nutritive matter as are contained in those that are uninjured; and 3rd. This injury to the roots is by no means counterbalanced in quantity or quality by any value that we might attach to the leaves.

DOES FREEZING DESTROY VEGETABLES?

MR. EDITOR,—It is the prevailing idea that freezing destroys or renders almost useless, potatoes; apples, the various kinds of garden vegetables, house plants and roots.

For the benefit of all who may regard it,

I send you the result of my experiments in this department of useful knowledge.

In the month of November, before the ground froze, I dug a trench in my garden about twenty feet long, varying in depth in two, four, six, eight ten and twelve inches. I placed potatoes, apples, beets, carrots, onions, and turnips, and carefully covered them with the earth therefrom.

In the spring I opened the trench and found that those covered only two inches were mostly decayed—and all those of four inches and upwards in a perfect state of preservation.

I also put eight or ten barrels of apples in a cold chamber, carefully surrounding and covering as the weather became cold, I examined and found them frozen. I took a quantity in a box surrounded by saw-dust placed them in the cellar; in a few days when the frost was out, they were as perfect as before freezing—also those in the barrels in the cold chamber, so far as they were covered from the effect of air and light.

I also left the head out of one barrel in the cold chamber; the apples being covered three or four inches with saw-dust. When the frost was out, those nearest the top were not so perfect as those which had been covered in the tight box above mentioned without sawdust. From a variety of experiments on the same subject there exists little doubt that light, air, and electricity are important agents in the destruction of vegetable life in certain conditions, as well as aids in the mysterious process of vegetation and fructification.

The manner of thawing and not of freezing destroys vegetables, plants, vines, &c. Sand is preferable to saw-dust, being less porous. Garden vegetables, left out by accident, will be safe if covered with earth.

Upon the subject of vines and plants, it may be sufficient to state that I had in my garden, a very tender white grape vine, which had been killed by frost for several years in succession from neglect of the former occupant.

I left it uncovered until the first cold weather came, and with it six or eight inches of snow. The vine was so thoroughly frozen that with difficulty it could be removed from the frame. I bared the ground, coiled it in a small space, and covered it with straw, chips, and earth about six inches deep. My neighbors who knew the vine, shook their heads, adding, "Your next year's crop will be all leaves." The vine was uninjured, and the next year bore grapes abundantly.

M. R. FLETCHER.

Portland, Dec. 7, 1854. State of Maine.

ON THE USE OF LIME.

Lime may be said to have six important uses in its application by the agriculturist. 1. In being a constituent of the plant; 2. In hastening the decomposition of vegetable matter; 3. In neutralising acids which may collect in the soil; 4. In decomposing

various aluminous compounds, bone manure, &c., also injurious salts of iron, forming an inert oxide of that metal; 6. Frequently it acts the part of "farmers' friend," when a grub has been destroying a portion of his crop, or if applied previously in preventing such an untoward disaster; and lastly, though by no means least in importance, it acts mechanically upon "clay" lands by materially assisting to diminish their tenacity. To effect the whole of these objects the lime must be burnt; thus driving off its carbonic acid; then it is "slacked," when it immediately enters into combination with the water forming a "hydrate." Having examined my soil and found a small percentage of lime, I calculated what proportion ought to be applied per acre; this quantity is put on the land in the shape of quicklime, and spread over the Clover brush for two reasons; 1. Because I wish to decompose the Clover roots, that they may have a beneficial effect upon the Wheat crop which follows; and 2dly, to destroy any slugs a Clover field is likely to harbour. One other point connected with lime;—Should lime be applied in small quantities, and at long intervals? I am an advocate for the former, and why?

1. Because (reasoning from analogy between plants and animals) we do not find, in most cases, that the larger the dose a patient takes the better he is after it, or that a man who (supposing such a thing could happen), having eaten two dinners at the same hour, is quite as free from dyspepsia as one who has taken a moderate meal. 2. Every practical man knows that lime has a tendency to descend in the soil, and get out of the reach of the plough, therefore it follows that if you get a large layer of lime upon the soil, say once in twelve years, it is not likely to afford such an even supply to the plants as if the amount you then applied had been divided into three portions, and one of these laid on every four years.—*Science with Practice.*

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq., have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in Oct., and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. The practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the tree to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I have dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers,

with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielding by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; and even the ends of the stems look as if just separated from the twig."

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

A friend of mine purchased 12 months back a number of Welch mountain ewes, the average price being about 13s each. They were immediately put to a strong Southdown ram, and produced in due season some very strong and fine lambs. These being kept well, were soon fit for market; and when slaughtered weighed from 7 to 10 lbs. a quarter, and sold at an average price of 20s each. Some of the ewes have been killed off this autumn, and realised about the same amount. This I think is not a bad speculation, and one which may be copied with advantage, especially by those who have hilly poor land to manage. To see the lambs, especially the single ones, after they were six weeks or two months old was quite laughable, for some of them were larger than the dam, and as is too frequently the case with overgrown children of the genus *homo*, looked like sucking the parent in good earnest. That the breed of small sheep should be much improved in size by crossing with larger rams is quite in the same nature of things, for we see the same effect from similar cases throughout the animal kingdom. An increase of size is certain, and I should imagine a cross of the Southdown and Welch mountain breeds could not be bad in quality—at least of the lamb I can speak from a "knife and fork" experiment, and it was excellent; and perhaps in the spring of next year I may be able to give a similar opinion upon the mutton.—*W. P. Ayes, South Wales.*

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The *Mark Lane Express* proposes that there be held a dead-meat exhibition, comprising carcases of cattle and sheep of different breeds, the object being to ascertain the relative quality of the meat from each, and their relative value according to their weight. It is proposed to take five Devons, five Herefords and five Short-horns, together with the same number of sheep and pigs from each class, have the carcases weighed and then cut them up according to market rules, and the divisions weighed in lots according to the prices they bring, so that the proportion of the best parts to coarser and offal may be known. This is all very well, but we would carry out the comparison still further, by

having specimen pieces from one animal or more of each breed cooked and served to good judges, so that they could speak as to the quality from the best evidence.

Drainage.—I may be asked why I attach so much importance to drainage. Why, you might as well ask me why I attach so much importance to circulation, vital or monetary. Stagnant water, or stagnated air, are as ruinous to the plants as they would be to our own vitality. Fix a cork in the drainage hole of your flower pot, and you will soon have a practical illustration of my meaning. The sallow and bilious plant (like many turnip crops I know upon undrained land) will show by their expression what is denied to them in speech. This is not the occasion to enter into subterranean examination of gravity, capillary attraction, aeration, or filtration, much less of all those affectionate or repulsive interchanges, that turn air, water, and earth, into food for man and beast; but be assured, circulation is vitality—stagnation death and ruin.—*Mechi.*

PREPARATION OF SKINS.—John Taylor, of London, has taken out a patent for the use of the brains of animals in the preparation of fine skins, as a substitute for the yolk of eggs which is now used. The brains are dissolved in warm water, and the solution is then strained, after which it is used either alone or mixed with flour until it assumes a pasty appearance like the yolk of eggs. The quality of inferior kinds of skins are improved to render them fit for glove-making by placing them in a close vessel and forcing in a solution of animal brains with a pump, so as to force it through the pores of the skins.

We believe our American Indians use the brains of the animals which they kill in the chase, for the purpose of preserving their skins and rendering them fit for moccasins, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Journal.

The President of the Board of Agriculture presents his compliments to the Publisher of the *Farmer's Journal*, and understanding that a letter, lately received by him, addressed to the Board by the Chairman of the Local Committee at Quebec, is to appear in the next number, begs to express his great regret that any proceedings of the Board should have called forth such an ebullition of angry feeling as is therein exhibited. To point out the errors and omissions of this document would be a very easy matter, but he refrains from doing so, in the first place because the letter has not yet been submitted to the Board, and in the second place, because in his opinion such a course would only tend to increase irritation in a quarter, where it is his wish, as it is his duty, to endeavour to allay it.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

FRIDAY, 30th March, 1855.

Hay per 100 bundles, 13 to \$14.
Straw do 6 to \$7.
Fresh Butter, per lb., from 1s 3d to 1s 6d.
Salt Butter, do from 1s 2d to 1s 3d.
Country Cheese, from 7d to 9d.
Wheat from 11s to 12s.
Barley, from 4s 9d to 5s.
Rye, 5s.
Oats, from 2s 9d to 3s.
Indian Corn from 5s 9d to 6s.
Buckwheat, from 5s to 6s.
Peas, from 5s 3d to 5s 6d.
Beef, per 100 lbs, from 6 to \$9.
Mess Pork, 16 \$16½.
Mutton, per carcase, from 3 to \$6½.
Lamb, do from 2 to \$3.
Veal, 2½ to \$4½.
Eggs, from 1s 2d to 1s 3d.

NEW PRINTS.

() RONSTADT with a Key.	£0 6 3
() Delby's Sketches in the Baltic, each.	0 5 0
Bird's-Eye View of the City of Varna, with Key.	0 6 3
Les Deseigneurs du Droit et de la Liberte de l'Europe.	0 6 3
H. M. S. Driver and Yachts, Gondola and Esmeralda off Cronstadt.	0 9 0
English Fleet entering the Great Belt, March 24th, 1851.	0 9 0
The "Arrogant" and "Heck" Destroying the Batteries at Eckens, May 20th, 1851.	

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**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
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THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW OF HORSES will be held at the HAY MARKET, in the City of Montreal, on **TUESDAY, 1st May**, next, at **ELEVEN, A.M.**

It is desirable, not only that Stallions should be brought to the Show, but that other Male Animals should be exhibited—particularly Bulls.

The Competition for the following Premiums, to be awarded at the Annual County Cattle Show, to be held in the Fall, will be restricted to Horses brought to the Show to be held on the 1st May next, and upon condition, also, that such Horses have been kept in the County for the use of Mares during the Season. That the places where they have stood, has been publicly advertised, and that the use of such Horses has been afforded to a reasonable number of applicants, Members of the Society, at a reasonable charge.

- For the best Draught Stallion, . . . £5 0 0
- Do 2nd do 4 0 0
- Do 3rd do 3 0 0
- For the Stallion best adapted to propagate a good class of Carriage Horses, 3 0 0
- Do 2nd do 2 0 0
- For the best Saddle Stallion, 3 0 0
- Do 2nd do 2 0 0

The Society invite all who are willing to aid them in making the Show attractive, to contribute specimens of all kinds of Seeds, and improved Agricultural Implements.

Owners of Stallions who are not inclined to compete for the Premiums offered by the Society, (if any) are respectfully requested to attend the Show, and afford breeders an opportunity of selection.

By Order,

JAMES SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 12th March, 1855.

1855.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF THE
COUNTY OF MONTREAL.**

THE Subscribers to the Funds of this Society generally, are notified, that **TWO THOROUGH BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS** have been imported, one is kept at the Stables of Leon Laporte, Esq., in the Parish of Longue Pointe;—the other, at the Stables of James Powley Daves, 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 two Cows, but must pay a fee of 2s 6d for every other Cow sent.

Members are requested to send their tickets of Membership, and money with every third or other Cow, if more than two be sent, as all payments must be made strictly in advance, otherwise no service will be rendered. And Farmers generally are requested to take notice that until subscriptions for current year be paid they will not be entitled to use Bulls.

By Order,

JAMES SMITH,
Secretary.

N.B.—Another Bull is expected in the Spring, and forthwith, after its arrival, will be placed at St. Laurent, for the use of Farmers in that locality.

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A JUNIOR CLERK in a Wholesale Book and Stationery Store, Montreal. He must be able to speak and write in French and English—his education must have been liberal, and certificates of character and intelligence will be required—age not to exceed 17.
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- Frs. Quenneville, " St. Laurent.
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P. L. LE TOURNEUX,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

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