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The Farmer's Journal

2nd

Wm. L. ...
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TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOL. II, No. 2, MONTREAL, JUNE, 1854.

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The Farmer's Journal.

We publish in our present number the Prize List of the Agricultural Association for Lower Canada, and the Rules and Regulations for the management of the Provincial Exhibition, which is to take place at Quebec in September.

The season is well chosen, agricultural operations, except fall ploughing, being then over and the navigation open.

It will be seen that the list of prizes is most extensive and universal, and compiled with the greatest care. It gives to every one who has any thing to offer worthy of it the post of honour.

From the multitude of prizes, the Judges will certainly have a most laborious office.

Those labours will be increased when the Prize List of the Industrial Exhibition is announced, and though last not least, that of Poultry and Horticulture.

We commend the Rules and Programme to the attentive consideration of our readers. On the exactness with which these are acted on much of the success of the Exhibition will depend.

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Montreal, Tuesday, May 9th, 1854.

At a Meeting of the Board held this day, the following gentlemen were present MAJOR T. E. CAMPBELL, ALFRED PINSONNEAULT, JOHN DODS, R. N. WATTS, E. J. DEBLOIS and JAMES THOMSON, Esquires, and JAMES GIBB, Esq., of Quebec. President of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada.

Major Campbell having been requested to take the Chair, explained to the Board that in consequence of the receipt of a Telegraphic message from the Minister of Agriculture, stating that the Members, Messrs. Pinsonneault, Tache, Dumoulin and Thomson, who retired by lot, had been re-elected,—he had taken upon himself to call a meeting of the Board, in order that no more time should be lost in making arrangements for holding the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec.

A letter from Mr. Dumoulin, was read stating that it was not in his power to attend, as his professional duties required his presence at Three Rivers.

The Board proceeded to elect a President and Vice-President, when Major Campbell and Alfred Pinsonneault, Esq., were re-elected.

The Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture, with the statement of Funds for the past year, was laid on the table by the Secretary. Also the following documents:

1st. Annual Reports from the County and Sectional Agricultural Societies for the past year.—51 in number.

2nd. A letter from the Minister of Agriculture, in reply to a communication from the President of the Board, with minutes of the proceedings of the Honble. Executive Council signifying the willingness of the Government to grant pecuniary aid to have the raw produce of Canada efficiently represented in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London, provided the Agricultural Societies would co-operate in collecting suitable specimens of such products.

3rd. A Circular from the President of the Board addressed to the Presidents of Agricultural Societies, and others, in relation to the foregoing subject.

4th. A letter from the Town-Clerk of the City of Quebec, in reply to a communication from the Secretary of the Board, stating that the Corporation had granted £300 towards the expenses of the Exhibition to be held at Quebec in September next.

5th. A letter from the Secretary of the County of Quebec Agricultural Society, stating that the Directors had agreed to merge their Funds for this year into the General Fund for the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec, on the conditions proposed.

6th. Several Petitions from sections of counties to be allowed to organize Agricultural Societies—the consideration of which was fixed for the next day.

7th. A list of the Life Members of the late Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

It was unanimously Resolved, that the Life Members of the late Lower Canada Agricultural Society be Life Members of the Agricultural Association for Lower Canada, and the Secretary was instructed to write to these gentlemen and apprise them of this Resolution.

The following gentlemen were appointed to act as a Local Committee for the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec:—

- Hon. J. Belleau.
- Dr. James Douglas.
- Joseph Cauchon, M.P.P.
- J. W. Dunsomb.
- Joseph Legaré.
- Angus Macdonald.
- G. H. Simard.

E. J. Dalkin.
G. H. Parke.
Charles Robertsor, St. Henri.
George Desbarats.
Matthew Davidson.
Charles Cathing.
Rev. Mr. Parent.
Rev. Mr. Horan.
James Dinning.
Capt. Rhodes.
W. H. Anderson.
J. E. Lee.
Capt. Keeves.
J. B. Carrier, St. Henri.
Dr. Joseph Morrin.
Laurent Tetu.
John Mussen.
W. A. Holwell.
J. R. Eckart.

And Messrs. Gibb and DeBlois were appointed a Committee to represent the Board of Agriculture at Quebec.

Rules and Regulations for the Exhibition were then adopted and ordered to be printed with the List of Premiums. It was also decided that the Exhibition should take place at Quebec on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of September next. The meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock to the following morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1854.

The Board assembled this morning. Members present, the same as yesterday.

The Board proceeded to consider several Petitions, for the establishment of Sectional Agricultural Societies, in Counties where one or more Societies have been already organized, and, after careful consideration, came to the following decision—

1. Naperville asking for another Agricultural Society in the County of Huntingdon.—Approved. Nos. 1 and 2 being already organized, and in operation, this Society must be No. 3.

2. Yanichiche, for another Society in the County of St. Maurice. Approved—to be Society No. 2.

3. St. Jude, for another Society in the County of Richelieu, two Societies having been already organized and in operation in that County. Approved—to be Society No. 3.

4. Melbourne giving notice, that the Society authorized by the Board last year as No. 2, in the County of Sherbrooke, proposed to go into operation this year.—Approved.

5. Clarenceville—for another Society in the County of Rouville. The published Regulations of the Board not having been

complied with, the Board declined to sanction the formation of a third Society for this year.

6. Milton, for another Society in the County of Shefford—refused upon the same grounds as Clarenceville.

7. North Georgetown, County of Beauharnois, ditto ditto.

8. Lachute, County of Two Mountains, ditto ditto.

9. Shipton, County of Sherbrooke, ditto ditto.

The Board decided to increase the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer to £125 per annum, to commence the 1st of January last, 1854, and to appoint an assistant for the French language at £50 per annum. The sum of £25, was voted for the services of a Clerk during the late Exhibition at Montreal.

The Board discussed the Prize List for the Agricultural Sections, to a late hour, and then adjourned to the next morning at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 11, 1854.

The Board met this day, the same Members present as yesterday, and decided upon the Premiums to be offered in "Part First" or the Agricultural Sections of the Prize List. It was then decided, that the "Second Part" of the Prize List comprising, the Horticultural, Poultry, and Industrial Sections, should be left to the arrangement of the Local Committee at Quebec, under the control of the President of the Agricultural Association, James Gibb, Esq., and E. J. DeBlois, Esq., appointed a Committee to represent this Board at Quebec, and that the said Committee should be authorized to offer Prizes in the above Sections to the extent of three hundred pounds currency, but not to exceed that amount, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate to Mr. Gibb, the decision of the Board, in regard to the "Second Part" of the Prize List, and to request that as soon as the Local Committee had decided upon the Prizes to be offered, the list might be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board, in order to have it published with the "First Part" or the Agricultural Sections.

The "First Part of the Prize List" was then finally approved and the Board adjourned.

By order,

WM. EVANS,

Secretary & Treasurer Board of Agriculture.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Board, a letter was received from Dr. Taché, M.P.P., Rimouski, a member of the Board, expressing his regret that he was unable to attend in consequence of the notice not reaching him in time, although written and mailed on the 29th April.

The attention of parties wishing to form Sectional Societies in those Counties in which Agricultural Societies are already in operation is particularly asked to the following resolution, which was adopted by the Board in December last, and published in the number of the *Farmer's Journal* for that month? No application will be entertained by the Board unless it be made in conformity to this Resolution.

Resolved.—That any applications for the confirmation of a new Agricultural Society in a County, must be made previously to the 1st March in each year, and in all cases proof must be adduced to the satisfaction of the Board that due notice has been given to the Society or Societies existing in the County, of the intention to make such application.

WM. EVANS,

Secretary & Treasurer, Board of Agriculture.

We are very sorry to say, that we cannot publish a letter from a Correspondent, who gives us his name, relative to some awards of prizes for wheat.

It is not the business of the *Farmer's Journal* to mix in controversy. We neither attack nor answer.

In this case, the proper appellate jurisdiction is the Agricultural Society, that is, if there is any wrong to complain of.

Our business is simply to give information, and not to mix in local disputes.

We observe in the Irish papers a confident announcement that the potatoe disease has ceased, that the crop is broad and the produce promising.

We shall be very glad to know that this is the case, but we have great doubts.

The potatoe disease appeared in Lower Canada along with ourself, in the year in which we first knew it, 1843. That was a year before it appeared in Europe, over which it spread from the Shannon to the Neva and the Rhine.

Nobody regretted the matter more than we did, on grounds purely selfish, for there is no article of food we are so fond of as a

good potatoe, and we very much admire the American custom of eating them to breakfast.

Last year we bought the very best potatoes, delivered in the city, for two shillings a bag, of eighty pounds. This year very inferior are nine shillings. At this price they are not a mere necessary of life, but a luxury, which few can afford. The farmers will be very indifferently remunerated by the high price of the limited stock they have to spare.

The potatoe disease is about the most incomprehensible thing of modern times. Speculation has been exhausted on it. All kinds of theories have been started. It is not our business to enter into them, the more as we have never seen one that was satisfactory.

The disease, whatever it be, seems to us to be very much in the nature of a cholera or endemic fever. We remember one very striking instance. Some seven years ago we were the guest of our good friend R. H. Norval, Esq., of Beauharnois. There had been no taint of the potatoes, which were excellent. But in the morning, the girl who had been sent to gather them for breakfast said she could scarcely find a sound potatoe. It was the day of the County Agricultural Meeting held at St. Jerome; and when the farmers came from Durham, Russelltown, Hemmingford, and the extreme parts of the county, they all stated the same thing, that that morning they had found their potatoes blighted.

We copy the following from an English paper. It has always been our opinion that the tap rooted plants ought to be grown in Lower Canada to a much larger extent than they are, the more especially that since the failure of the potatoes and the wheat we are thrown principally for productive export on store farming.

It may be a question whether the carrot or the parsnip is the most productive. They both have this most excellent quality in our exhausted soils, that they strike down their roots much lower than the exhaustion, and, as the Chemists phrase it, decompose the silicates.

So far as our own opinion goes we should prefer the parsnips to the carrot. It is not so bulky but it is a much more nutritious root, containing a larger portion of sugar. Both are in reality subsoil ploughs, for the roots descend from twelve to fifteen inches

below the exhausted surface. There is no doubt that with deep ploughing they would be much more productive than they are. The principal objection we have heard against them is to pulling them, though that need not be serious here, where the cost of agricultural labour is comparatively low, and the value of animal food very high.

Both these roots have this advantage that they supply, if duly economized, a large quantity of farm-yard manure. They ought not to be sold off the farm, excepting at high prices, and to be replaced like potatoes, hay, and straw by imported manure.

In the North of England and the South of Scotland, where the field culture of carrots and beets is extensive, they are taken out of the ground the same way as potatoes. That is they are planted in ridges not broadcast, and the plough is past along the ridge so as to turn them up, and there is nothing for the Farmer to do but to throw them into the waggon. In this process there is a little necessary waste, but there is a great saving in labour. And if pigs are turned into the field afterwards, we do not know that anything is lost.

There is one singular difference between the parsnip and the carrot. The latter though naturally a biennial, invariably perishes here in the winter. We never saw one survive. But the parsnip, though of the same umbiliferous family, survives the winter, and what is more, sows itself in the spring. We are perhaps intruding on the profession of our medical readers, but we often had a very strong suspicion that in the second year its roots become poisonous, like those of its near relative, the *cicuta viçiosa*. So strong is our opinion to that effect, having heard of so many deaths, that we can account for it no other way, that we have never ventured to taste it.

The mode of storing recommended in this paper, is one totally unsuitable for this country. The frosts here are so intense that they would utterly destroy any roots stored in the manner described. The severest frost ever known in England could not give the faintest idea of ours. The frost in Britain rarely penetrates in its soil as many inches as it does feet in ours. There is no protection here for roots except in well protected root-houses or cellars. But still we are afraid the necessity for ventilation is very much neglected. It should never be forgotten that roots are living things, and

throw off elements highly poisonous to themselves and to those who breathe them.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE FIELD CARROT.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

There are numerous varieties and sub-varieties in the carrot tribe. Like all other plants designed for field culture, it has, as usual through many gradations, and under the fostering care of scientific growers it has been wonderfully improved in its nature and the abundance of its produce. Such is the productiveness of the carrot crop under the best culture, that few others can equal it. The potato crop cannot yield so large a return per acre, nor will the food of the potato bear a comparison in its fattening qualities with the carrot, besides its freedom from disease. It will also bear comparison with either the mangold wurtzel or turnip crop; it is a far more valuable crop than either of them, and will yield pretty near as much weight of food per acre. The carrot crop has been known to produce 40 tons per acre, and frequently 30 tons are obtained. The average yield, however, on good soils and fair crops is from 12 to 25 tons per acre.

Variety.—The varieties generally grown in field culture are the Long Orange field carrot, the Improved Altringham carrot, and the White Belgian carrot. I have grown these varieties, but am quite at a loss as to their respective merits: I believe them to be of equal value. I certainly had most profit from the White Belgian, but it was more owing to the soil and season than to the variety; moreover, the red varieties appear to retain most favor with the public, and, of course, meet with a more ready sale at fuller prices: for farm service this is immaterial.

Soil.—The soils best suited to the profitable culture of carrots are deep rich loams of moderate consistency, and rich reclaimed bogs: good sandy loams are well adapted for their culture: light sands and gravels, if well manured and pulverized to a considerable depth, will produce good crops; indeed, any soil of sufficient richness, and that can be cultivated to the depth of 8 to 12 inches, will bring admirable crops.

Preparation of Soil.—To insure a crop of carrots the land must be thoroughly worked and well pulverized to a considerable depth (not less than ten inches will suffice by any means); it must be cleaned as much as possible from all root weeds, and the annuals must, if practicable, be made to vegetate, and then be destroyed before the carrot seed is sown, otherwise much difficulty ensues. The manuring should consist of old well-fermented dung; and if applied early in the spring, and then ploughed in and well incorporated with the soil, all the better: it will tend much to prevent the growth of "fangs," instead of the long roots. Should this be inconvenient, the common ordinary manuring may take place immediately before sowing, to be well and deeply ploughed in and rolled down with a rather light field roll-

ler. It is not desirable to plant carrots on ridges, but on the flat they are less fangy, and, of course, more valuable.

Preparation of Seed.—This is of more importance than is generally given to it. The seed should be mixed with earth, coal ashes, sand, or like material. Bone-dust, rape-cake, or some of the new manufactured manures might with advantage be substituted, the object being to separate the seeds for drilling, while at the same time by a slight moistening they may be made to vegetate. This mixture, with a few grains of barley or white mustard thrown in, to mark the rows by its early growth, may be made, and regulated according to the quantity which the drill is known best to deposit: it is of no consequence as to the quantity of the mixture, providing the whole is evenly mixed: it is merely drilling in so much manure with the seed to promote its more rapid growth. From three to five pounds of seed are requisite for an acre.

Drilling.—This may be very satisfactorily done by any good manure-drill capable of drilling-in mangold wurzel seeds, or turnips; or, if only a small mixture, say two or three bushels, is made, the common corn drill will do very well. The distance between the rows should be about twelve to fourteen inches, and the depth about one inch. If the land is dry and season unpropitious, it is best to roll or slightly harrow in; but if rain is likely to fall, it is best to leave the drills open. The months of April and May are best for sowing.

After-culture.—This mainly consists of weeding, hoeing, and singling. These should all be done by hand and as often as required. The first hoeing should be between the rows, and to take place as soon as the rows are discoverable; the next should be when the plants are sufficiently high to allow the hoe to be struck across the rows, so as to leave the healthy plants about six inches apart along the rows, sooner a little wider than less, as it is proved that a reasonable width apart gives the greater yield and finer roots. The weeding and singling should soon follow, and when probably, if the land has been nicely managed, another hoeing in the month of June or early in July may complete the culture. Wide drilling and horse-hoeing are not applicable to the carrot crop. The young plant is of too tender growth, and requires careful nursing and continuous attention.

Storing.—This is an expensive process, and is the great objection to carrot cultivation. It begins in October, and it can only be properly done by digging up the roots either with a three-pronged fork or other tool: they must then be gathered into carts, and led to the grave, and piled up as described for mangold wurzel or potatoes. Carrots are more subject to take heat than most other roots, and will require greater care in storing: the heaps or graves must not be too large, or raised too high, nor

covered down too thickly. They should have ventilating holes in the grave as long as the season will allow. The tops should be carefully cut off above the crown before digging, and taken to stock for immediate consumption. Burrows, in his communications to the Board of Agriculture, says—“The carrots keep best in the ground, nor can the severest frosts do them any material injury.” He prefers to let them remain in the ground till March, when they are taken up in dry weather, and stored as above.

Application.—The carrot abounds in nutritive matter, and does not require any process beyond cleaning to prepare it for food for cattle, horses, &c.; no steaming, no boiling. It is the most valuable of all roots for horses, and is proved to fatten cattle faster, and even cheaper, than turnips. The proper allowance of carrots for a horse is from 50 to 70 lbs. per day. All stock thrive well upon them. Cattle, sheep, and pigs fatten faster upon them than any other roots. If grown for sale, it is very valuable, making from £3 10s to £4 per ton in the London market.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

We learn from our contemporary *La Minerve*, with much satisfaction, that the Government, within the last few days, on the requisition of T. Boutillier, Esq., the Inspector of the Agencies of the Lands and Woods of the Crown, has issued a warrant for the sum of £10,000, to be employed in the opening of roads in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Morin is determined to neglect no means of favouring the colonization of the Townships. He caused last year several explorations to be made; and we are informed that this year that work will be continued. Thanks to the vigilance of the Hon. Mr. Morin, and the active and intelligent co-operation which he has recently obtained, important information respecting the quality of the land in various parts of the Townships, has been acquired. In the course of June these labours will be renewed, and in full activity.

This will be a favourable moment for Canadians to visit the lands contiguous to the different lines of road which it is proposed to open. It is to be hoped that the Rev. *Cures* will induce any of their parishioners disposed to emigrate to other lands, to turn their steps in the direction of these new lands. If due attention be paid to the rapid rise of fixed property in the Province, in consequence of the immense public works which are now in progress, it will be seen that the lands which colonists may now acquire from the Government for one shilling and sixpence per acre, will be worth, in a few years, as many dollars as they are now worth *sous*. It is for those who are able to comprehend and judge of the future, to counsel others less enlightened. We may fairly count on the services of the clergy on this subject as in other

cases. It will be remembered that in the district of Quebec, it is the clergy who have placed themselves at the head of the colonization; and it is they who have offered to direct gratuitously the works which the Government desires to have commenced in the Townships. Both in our own district and in the district of Three Rivers, members of the clergy have set on foot the movement in favor of emigration into the Townships. The organization of the Department of the Lands and Woods of the Crown is now on an excellent footing; and the most exacting cannot fail to be satisfied with the works now about to be undertaken to open the Townships to cultivation.—*Montreal Pilot*.

THE TOMATO.

To many persons there is something unpleasant, not to say disgusting, in the flavor of this excellent fruit. It has, however, long been used for culinary purposes in various countries of Europe, and has of late years, been extensively cultivated and become a general favorite in this country. Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers it an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medical properties. He declares:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the *Materia Medica*, and that in all those affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known in the profession.
2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.
3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhoea with this article.
4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.
5. That persons removing from the East or North to the South or West, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.
6. That citizens in ordinary life should make use of it either raw, cooked or in the form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most faithful article in the *Materia Alimentaria*.

Professor Rasnesque, of France, says:—“It is everywhere deemed a very healthful vegetable, and an invaluable article of food.”

Dunglison says: “It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom.”

A writer in the *Farmer's Register* says: “It has been tried by several persons with decided success. They were afflicted

with chronic cough, the primary cause of which in one case was supposed to be diseased liver, in another diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually checks a fit of coughing."

The method most commonly adopted in preparing this fruit for daily use, is to cut them in slices and serve them with salt, pepper and vinegar, as you do cucumbers.

To stew them remove them ripe from the vines, slice up and put them in a pot over the stove or fire without water. Stew them slowly, and when done put in a small piece of good butter and eat them as you do apple sauce.—Some add a little flour bread, finely crumbed, or a couple of crackers pulverized.

The tomato is a fruit very easily raised. If the seed be sown in May, in good, rich soil of warm nature, with a sufficiency of old, well rotted manure, there will rarely be any danger of failure. When the vines begin to leave, they should be provided with a trellis, or tied to stakes fixed in the soil; to keep the fruit from being injured by coming in contact with the dirt.

REQUISITE POINTS IN FOWLS FOR BREEDING.

Much judgment is required in propagating all kinds of stock with a view to improvement; still, accident sometimes favors our designs and a hap hazard course may occasionally result more favorably than well conceived judgment, though generally proving a hodge-podge affair.

There are certain points in all animals that must be fully developed in their conformation to constitute them perfect in form, strong in constitution and well adapted for the object to which the particular species are appropriated;—hence, the most perfect form of each respective kind to breed from, should be selected, which, too should be sound and healthy, and to insure a certain description of offspring it is necessary to breed from those of a positive character—all of which is quite as applicable to poultry as any of the domestic animals.

The breeder should first endeavor to inform himself fully, that he may select his stock with judgment as to their real merits.

In calling attention to the requirements of stock fowls (those to breed from) I will state the points I consider of so much importance as to be strictly adhered to in all my selections to breed from, and absolutely necessary to obtain first class birds of every breed.

The Asiatic varieties are inclined to too much length of legs, increased by injudicious breeding; great height has been too much the object with many breeders and I am surprised to see at this day when proper selections can be made, so much importance attached to that point. The birds, best proportioned and most perfect in form should always be preferred to those of great size when inferior in the most essential points.

I have now in my yards those varieties whose rear feathers trail marks when walking in the snow an inch deep. The cocks with no longer legs than a due proportion to size of body.

If imperfection must unavoidably exist in either parent, my experience has proved it should be in the hens. They have the greater influence in imparting the size, to the progeny but stamp them with the characteristics of the male.

It is requisite a breeding cock should be long from his eyes to point of bill, and that strong and heavy which is evident at an early age—the eye large and full. A short, round headed cock is a dull inanimate bird, like the owl, his prototype in that feature. His neck should be thick and stiff—broad, deep, full and projecting. Thighs should be somewhat long but heavily muscled, a point which should not be overlooked—the legs of good size, but very important they should be short and standing perpendicular, and by all means wide apart. The particular form and position of the legs I consider among the most important points to be observed; without that proper formation a bird is generally deficient in others. I have never seen one with good legs but what his general form corresponded. When of proper dimensions the sustain they body erect, give symmetry, with loftiness and activity. A long shanked fowl is generally knock-kneed—awkward gaited and of frail constitution—a clumsy treader—horribly mangling the hens backs. He should be broad and flat across butts of wings, back short, and somewhat depressed, by the tail being high set up. A long hump back is frequently found in connection with a long shanked "critter," possessing a hunk chest and badly feathered, destitute of all worth except to make Homœopathic Broth, having scarcely vitality sufficient to keep him alive and the sooner that fails him, the better for his owner, unless no better could be procured, or his Harem is composed of the most perfectly formed hens. His crow should be long and shrill, which gives evidence of full developed lungs, a sure test of strong vitality. Without a full capacious chest, neither man, beast or bird possesses a strong constitution, nor will they take on fat readily. Color is a mere matter of fancy, though the dark hues are considered the most hardy; however, the plumage should be decided and brilliant. The hens should possess the same peculiarities of conformation as the cocks, and if breeders will attend to the above requisites and to making crosses yearly, they may depend on having choice birds, possessing length, breadth and depth of carcass, good constitution, full meat, firm, stately step, will fatten readily and of the most productive qualities.—*Farmer's Companion.*

THE SECRET OF BREEDING FINE STOCK.

Form a correct idea in your mind of the sort of animal you wish for, studying it in

detail. Then procure a young, healthy, but immature female approaching as nearly to its ideal picture as possible. Carefully examine in what respects she is deficient, and find a male of the same breed, proportionally smaller than herself, with her good qualities, but most especially excelling where the female is faulty. This is of the utmost importance. Let the male be somewhat the eldest, but not very much so. While the female is pregnant, feed her well with food rich in albumen, gluten, and the phosphates, but prevent her from becoming fat. When the young is born, increase the mother's food, and add more carbonaceous (starchy or oily) matter to it. When the young can eat, and particularly during the first winter, give abundance of green nourishing food, and ground oats or buckwheat, in preference to corn; and unless some accident happens, you are morally certain of having a very superior animal. The only chance of failure is where the parents are mongrels or grades; or where the female has before (especially for her first offspring,) bred to an inferior male, or one of markedly different blood from herself. In mixed, or grade blood in the female, you never can be certain that she may not breed back to some very worthless ancestor, generations before; but even in such a case your chances are in favor of success. If you go to much expense to procure a valuable male, never depend on a female with whose previous history you are not acquainted. Much better use one that has never given birth before; even if she is not quite as perfect as the other. This, practically, is a very important rule. To these directions the whole secret of successful breeding among established races seems to depend. If you are ambitious to form a new breed, like Collins or Bakewell, you must study the matter out for yourself; for these gentlemen never gave any account of their management; and they probably owed as much to "luck" as to intention. In crossing two very distinct breeds, as the Merino and Leicester sheep, or the cart-horse and Race-horse, much more experience, and knowledge are requisite, if any good can come of such direct crosses.—*Farmer's Companion.*

FEEDING AND REARING OF CATTLE.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

Let the keeper of live stock remember that the food of cattle requires a certain bulk—the stomach requires a certain mechanical stimulus, which the bulk of the food naturally imparts to it. Occasional over feeding produces derangement of the digestive organs, hoven, and diarrhoea; habitual overfeeding produces an enlarged liver, puerpel fever, black-quarter, and other diseases. Deficient food; animals, even before birth, are affected by insufficient food; insufficient food during pregnancy, besides rendering the young at the time of birth small and weakly, has also the injurious effect of curtailing the provision necessary for its future

sustenance; the milk secreted is small in quantity, or if it be considerable in bulk is poor in quality, nor will the most liberal aliment given after the birth of the young one always remedy the evil. Surely, then, it is false economy to put pregnant cows on over restricted diet. Remember, too, that there is no period in the life of an animal in which the effects of insufficient food are more prejudicial than in early years; this is far too often the case with regard to calves. The calf, after a week or ten days, should be liberally supplied with milk, and for six or eight weeks should receive only new milk, from eight to ten pints per day, divided into at least three meals; then skimmed milk may be gradually substituted for a part of the new milk—milk should, during three or four months, form its principal food; then the calf may be gradually accustomed to other sorts of diet, such as oat or corn ground. Calves should be housed at night before the weather becomes cold, after their first summer's grass. Young cattle are generally placed in sheds or courts, but their feeding often receives too little attention; the result is unthrifty coats, lank limbs, and pot bellies—these, again, when they are suddenly put upon a more liberal diet, become liable to various casualties, such as purgative, congestive fever, abortion, epilepsy, and various cerebral affections. When the bulk of the food is insufficient, and the quality poor, the digestion is impaired; thus straw is apt when used exclusively for some time, to cause distention, constipation, and fardel-bowels, and afterwards dysentery. When cattle are put up to fatten about their second or third year the evil effects of early bad feeding are apparent by the length of time required for fattening. In milk cows, more than in any other kind of cattle, an unusually large supply of food is requisite, not only to support the condition of the body, but also an overplus from which the milk may be formed. In sheep, insufficient food, produces thinness and tightness of the fleece; coarseness and brittleness of fibre; general debility, emaciation; excessive liability to the attacks of the fly; purgative dropsical swelling; hydradids in the brain; typhoid fevers; and scabs. *Change of food*; on the advantages of this we need not dilate, or its preparation, or the regularity which should be observed in feeding. *Exposure to wet*: its most uniform effects are a tendency to diarrhoea and muscular relaxation; there is a marked tendency to dropsy and bloating observed among men and animals living in moist localities. Wet weather is apt to induce rheumatic enlargements of the joints, foul in the feet, and quarter-ill. In sheep, the ill effects of exposure to rainy weather are still more decided than in neat cattle; in them it produces diarrhoea, affections of the feet, enlargements of the joints, rot, and such like maladies. *Cold*: Exposure to a moderate amount of cold, and for a limited time, increases the vital energies and invigorates the organic

functions. In excess, it has an exactly opposite effect. It then exercises a sedative or depressing influence, inducing slowness of the circulation, feebleness of the respiratory organs, diminished power of generating heat, stupidity, and death. These are the symptoms which manifest themselves in severe winters, and are seen in all their stages by shepherds, whose pasture grounds are unsheltered, and exposed to piercing cold and scourging winds. *Shelter*: want of shelter exposes animals to sudden and excessive changes of temperature, and to the heat-abstracting influence of cold currents. It necessitates the consumption of a very large allowance of food; and when, as is usually the case with animals badly sheltered, exposure to cold is conjoined with exposure to rain and all kinds of weather, the necessity for an increased supply of food will be still greater. In such circumstances, an unusually large quantity of material is expended in the maintenance of the animal heat: and if this extra expenditure be not compensated for by an increased quantity of food, the animal necessarily loses weight. Amongst the other diseases produced by exposure to cold, are rheumatism, pulmonary consumption, serofulous tumors, increased loss of ewes and lambs in the lambing season.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

CABBAGES.

There is no vegetable from which so bountiful a return may be expected as the cabbage. I have so often told the story of 18,000 heads raised by Mr. Mason of Beverly, on 2½ acres and seen such an expression of incredulity awakened thereby, that I hesitated about mentioning it again, until I heard Mr. Mapes state that he had raised on his own farm the last season, 73,000 head of cabbages on 6 acres, being more than 12,000 to the acre. The only difference between Mason's and Mapes' cabbages, as the story was told was, one sold them at 6½ cents and the other for 3½ cents ahead. I admit I was astonished by the number raised by Mr. Mapes. I remember to have heard the late E. H. Derby say, there was no crop that could be so advantageously grown for the feeding of stock as cabbage. This he said after many years experience on his extensive farm at Salem, Massachusetts. The best approved method, as far as I know, of raising cabbages, is that practised by Mr. Mason. He turns over the sward to the depth of 8 or 9 inches; applies a liberal coating of well fined compost, made in his barn-yard, from material collected on the beach, intermingled with the other materials there gathered; harrows the land until the manure is completely imbedded in the soil; furrows at such a distance as will admit a cultivator to pass between the rows; plants the seed in hills almost one foot apart; when the plants are fairly started, thins them out leaving only the most vigorous one in the hill; and subsequently keeps the ground

well stirred and free of weeds; always resists the first beginnings of the worms. In this way he secures a crop with heads as uniform as so many peas. Such culture I have repeatedly witnessed and know there is no fiction about it. The fertilizing properties disengaged by the decomposition of the verdure, overlaid by the inverted furrows, keeps the plants in healthy condition through the droughts of August and September, and the rich coating of manure applied gives vigor and health to the whole plant. I have never seen a more handsome growth of vegetables than Mason's fields of cabbage.—(*John W. Proctor, in the Trans. of the Agricul. Societies of Mass. 1853.*)

FLAX AND BARLEY.

The seed of the Flax plant, or *Linseed*, generally sells for a dollar a bushel and upwards; and were it not for the comparatively small yield—8 to 15 bushels per acre—it would be worth our growing without any regard to the fibre. It is out of the question our attempting to make a profit from the fibre unless we are located near a flax mill; and is of essential usefulness to the Farmer if he is fattening either hogs or cattle. Two pounds a day, boiled and mixed with other food, have a most marked effect upon a fattening animal. Barley, too, is an excellent feed for both hogs, horses, and cattle; and in Michigan, when the oat succeeds but moderately, we wonder that barley is not grown extensively in its place. Properly put in, on good corn land, it will yield from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and perhaps more. Now, if we can grow both these crops together, without injuring either, we cannot fail to make a handsome profit. This has been done in New York; and why should not we in the West, with far better land, do it also? At least, it is worth our trying the experiment, and finding out what we can do. Who will make the attempt this spring and let us know the results!

Col. Stubbins, of Earlville, N. Y., prepared an acre of ground for barley. After sowing 2 bushels, he then sowed a bushel of flax seed on the top of the other; dragged well, and rolled. He harvested both together with the cradle; thrashed with a machine; cleaned with different sized screens, in the fanning mill, so as to separate the two kinds of seed; and the crop stood thus:—

30 bushels of Barley at 50 cents,	\$15.00
15 " " Flax seed \$1,	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$30.00
Straw, Barley, \$4.00.	
Flax, 2.00	6.00

Thus, the Linseed was a clear net profit. The Barley crop appeared to be as good as if no flax had been sown; for Col. S. had sowed barley on a few acres adjoining of equally good land, and this produced only 30 bushels per acre. Our rich western black loams, of a sandy character, would, we believe, pay well with such a crop. Of course,

It ought not to be repeated on the same field in succession, for no land can continue to bear the same crop, year after year, without injury. The flax straw will serve well for bedding, and be a rich addition to the dung heap. The refuse of the seed-pods is nearly as good for feeding as the seed itself. In Ireland, the seed, when used for this purpose, is estimated to be worth \$20 per acre. For the mode of growing Barley, see the *Companion*, vol. 1, p. 69. In the *Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society*, for 1848, we find a premium crop of this grain of 130 bushels per acre, grown at Martinsburgh, Lewis co., as follows:

1 day ploughing at	\$1.50
1½ days harrowing and rolling,	2.25
2 " harvesting,	2.00
1 day hauling,	2.00
½ day haying manure,	0.75
6½ bushels seed at 62½ cents and sowing,	3.69
6 days thrashing and cleaning (by hand),	4.50
Interest on land at \$50,	7.54
	<hr/>
	\$24.23
	<hr/>
Net profit per acre,	\$44.77

—*Farmer's Companion.*

FAT CATTLE.

We have frequently shown the intimate connection between the production of fat animals and the growth of corn. It seems, as far as our present knowledge is available, that this connexion is so intimate that either the relation of stock and corn must be kept up, or the difference will have to be made out of the staminal energy of the soil itself. In other words, when a considerable quantity of stock is not fattened on a farm, the soil will have to suffer in fertility, unless the loss is made up by the purchase of artificial manure. Nor are we sure that for any great or even considerable length of time, the purchase of any one artificial manure will entirely supply the place of keeping stock. We know an instance where this was attempted. Some land near a town was annually denuded of its straw, when artificial and purchased manures were very liberally applied; but the result showed a falling off in fertility, which was soon restored by the renewal of applications of farmyard manure.

We again are cognizant of an instance where the most important evidence of the connexion between stock and corn—between cattle fed and crops produced—is afforded; and this is the estate of Mr. John Hutton, of Sowber Hill, near Northallerton, who has been taking into hand for some years poor, wild, worn-out farms, as his tenants dropped, until he has about fifteen hundred acres or more—a large quantity for the district—and has followed out the system of steam-boiling linseed and meal, combining this with chaff, and so feeding a large num-

ber of cattle. He has thus renovated the poor, worn-out soils and reduced the whole to a state of garden cultivation, combined with the successful feeding of prime short-horn steers.

His habit is to make no secret of his proceedings; but, year after year, invites large parties of his neighbourhood, and of the most spirited farmers from different localities, who inspect the whole of his proceedings, and are invited to offer remarks on his plans, and to whom he gives every information. A party of some 29 agriculturists of this class lately inspected his farming operations, and the clean, healthy, and happy condition of fifty well-fed short-horn steers ready for market, the sleek and almost fat condition of the straw-fold or store cattle in his yards—many worse are sold for fat—the healthy condition of his draught horses, are a vivid recollection of the value of the linseed compound on which they are fed—the fat cattle to the utmost limit, and the store stock and horses once a day. To suit the expenses of the times the following is the formula of his feed, and, as will be seen, the cost of feeding is at this dear season not more than six shillings per week. We think the fact is well worth communicating; and as he has no objection to his plans being widely known, he will not object, we are sure, to us giving it to our readers.

Cost of keeping a Fat Beast for one week.

April 18, 1854.	s.	d.
26 lbs. of meal at 1d. per lb.	2	2
13 lbs. of linseed at 1½d. per lb.	1	7½
Turnips (from 70 lbs to 80 lbs per day)	1	6
Coals.	0	1½
Labour on each beast.	0	7
	<hr/>	
	6	0

The food given to the draught horses is 1 lb. of linseed and 3 lbs of meal, at noon, at a cost of 4½d. per day.

The value perhaps of this in promoting the digestion of nourishing food at a time of day when it is important to get the work as rapidly done as possible is incalculable, and the healthy coats of the horses showed that it was suited to their animal economy.

We cannot help thinking that this mode of economizing root crops, and so getting the largest amount of fed animals from the smallest quantity of green crops, using up all the straw most carefully and most favourably for its conversion into manure, is a vast desideratum to the cold-chy farmer. How the risks, can he get good manure with his small quantity of roots, or how keep stock in any quantity so as to have his manure made by those who are fattening? This plan seems to be a solution, and ever since its introduction by Mr. Marshall, has Mr. Hutton followed it out, feeding or keeping, we believe, something like a hundred beasts per annum. The small quantity of roots per day—taking the minimum of 70 lbs.—would in twenty weeks amount to some four-and-a-

half tons only, thus finding all the roots necessary for feeding four cattle on one acre of a twenty-ton-per-acre crop.

We have taken the extreme as to time, for few farmers would feed them perhaps so long, and we cannot help also observing that when a stone of beef, or nearly so, at 7s 9d. per stone of 14 lbs., can be laid on per week, there is a very ample profit. There is a profit, however, if a considerably less weight than this is added, which is perhaps more frequently the case in cattle feeding; but even if the whole of the expense of feeding were not reimbursed in the fattening of the animals, it doubtless would be in the addition of valuable manure to the land.

Another hint at cattle feeding may be had from Mr. Hutton's plans. While you invariably find all the animals quickly laid down until their known times of feeding, you find them all most scrupulously clean. Not a single spot of dirt can be found on the whole, from one end to the other; and this is partly occasioned by the uniform consistency of their dung with this mode of feeding, which occurs perhaps in no other; but also by the great care in removing every particle, and keeping them all well and uniformly littered. Their comfort and quietness also contribute in no small degree to their cleanliness; and though they are not curried as a rule, the skin is kept in healthy action by the friction of a whisp of straw occasionally applied. Mr. H., has adopted this plan, if we rightly remember, for some six or eight years.—*Mark Lane Express.*

IMMENSE LOSSES ON THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

The year 1853 has proved very unfortunate to a number individuals on this side of the Atlantic, who have been led by a laudable and enterprising spirit to import the improved breeds of farm stock from Great Britain. A number of fine animals have perished, from one cause or other during the voyage, and our own Province has largely shared these disasters.

Mr. W. B. Crew, of this city, has, we regret to say, been a great sufferer. Mr. Crew reached home a short time since, with less than one half of the animals which he purchased at great trouble and cost in England! He lost on the passage a valuable Stallion, a splendid young Durham Bull and Heifer, thirteen out of twenty-one improved Leicester sheep, several of them among the finest that the flockmasters of England could supply, and out of 120 head of carefully selected Poultry, consisting of no less than thirteen of the most approved sorts, only 36 head reached their destination! Several dogs of different breeds, we understand, likewise shared the same fate. The Pigs alone reached Toronto unimpaired in condition and number. Mr. Crew has one very superior Agricultural Stallion left, (which cannot but prove highly advantageous to the country, however otherwise this very disas-

trous result may be to himself); a fine Durham Heifer, and a few excellent sheep and poultry. The chief causes of these disasters may be traced to the constant rolling of the ship, and the very boisterous state of the weather. We regret to learn that the stock were not insured.

A short time previously, Messrs. Stone & Iles, of Guelph, lost at sea a fine Durham Bull and seven cows, in calf, Heifers of the same breed, carefully selected from the herd of Mr. Langton, M.P. for the County of Oxford, and brother-in-law to the late Earl Ducie; also fifteen of the finest Cotswold Sheep, from those celebrated breeders, Mr. Banner, of Gloucestershire, and the Messrs. Gillet, of Oxfordshire. During a frightful gale, the sea swept the entire deck, carrying the cattle at one sweep into the ocean. Messrs. Stones and Iles we are glad to learn were moderately insured.

A few months ago, the Messrs. Wade of Coburg, who are so favourably known for their enterprise in this direction, lost at sea some very superior Durham cattle, as have also several others, both in the British Provinces and the United States.

We likewise learn from an esteemed correspondent in New Brunswick, that Mr. Cumming, Veterinary Surgeon, was deputed to go to England to procure a number of the best Stallions of different breeds, to be distributed over the Province. Mr. Cumming selected eight animals, which are described as possessing first rate qualities; three of them however perished in a severe hurricane when the vessel had been only eight days out. The average cost of the animals was about £300 each.

These melancholy facts sufficiently indicate the necessity for some great improvements being effected in the modes of transporting live stock across the rough Atlantic. The system as commonly pursued by individuals is fraught with infinite anxiety and risk, and as the above facts indisputably show, is but too frequently attended by heavy pecuniary loss. We trust that something practically beneficial will arise out of a late application of the Board of Agriculture to the Government, urging the great importance of making arrangements with the proprietors of the line of Canadian Steamers for the carrying of improved Stock at moderate rates, and with better, and safer accommodation than are usually obtainable.

In conclusion we have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an article on the importation of cattle, in another column of this journal. The subject deserves to be fully investigated, and must not be allowed to drop without some practical results.—*Upper Canada Paper.*

HINTS ON BREEDING GRAZING CATTLE.

We commend the following suggestions, which we take from the *New York Spirit of the Times*:

Some breeds of cattle are disposed to carry fat internally, and others externally, while in others it is deposited between the layers of muscles, forming what is called "marbled meat." In the races of cattle disposed to carry fat externally, are the once-famed "Whisley breed," with large fatty rumps, and the African ox, with his immense humps of fat on his shoulders. These animals have little or no internal fat. The Herefords are distinguished for this peculiarity of carrying much external fat, making these exceeding good "handlers." The "improved Durham" are highly prized for their "marbled beef."

The animals, which reach the greatest weight of muscle and fat, with the least consumption of food, are the Herefords and Durhams; the former breed will fatten, at the age of two and a half years, to one thousand pounds; while nearly all other breeds require at least one year longer to attain this weight—an important fact that should not be lost sight of by breeders of grazing cattle.

In calling attention to the "principles" of breeding, we cannot perhaps do better than examine the "rules" followed by the most successful English breeders.

The following are the means by which Bakewell established the permanent character of his cattle:

He first selected the best animals of their respective kinds, and coupling these, endeavored to develop in the highest degree those characters which he deemed good, looking mainly to those peculiarities of conformation which indicate a disposition to fatten. He arrived at producing a large cylindrical body, and a smallness of the neck, head, and extremities, or what is called fineness of bone. A saying of his, often quoted, is, that "all was useless that that was not beef." Hence, the principles which guided him, were the most meat from the least food, the least ossil, and the size of the best joints: smallness of the bones, aptness to fatten, and arrive at early maturity, he kept constantly in view. He always bred from the best animals, making the very best selections of both male and female. He thought the production of a large quantity of milk was inconsistent with the property of yielding much meat.

Charles and Robert Colling made many improvements in the Durhams. They, like Bakewell, seem to have regarded size in their animals as a quality secondary and subordinate to those which they wished to produce, and to have directed almost exclusive attention to beauty and utility of form, and development of the properties of early fattening. Having, by skillful selections, become possessed of animals with the properties sought for, they continued to breed in and in.

C. Colling's first great improvement was made on a young bull, which he obtained by a kind of chance of a poor man, from a cow led by the roadside. His sagacity led him

to see the value of the young animal. He likewise afterwards obtained a cow, which, however, on being removed to superior pasture, became so fat, that she did not again breed. The calf inherited the same property, and as he grew up, became so fat as to be useless as a bull. This bull was termed Hubback: he was the sire of the celebrated Bollingbroke.

Colling, by continually breeding from his own stock, seems to have pushed refinement in breeding to its limits, having produced that delicacy and impairment of constitution which never fails to accompany a continued intermixture of blood in a limited number of animals. He now attempted various crosses with cows of various other breeds; but his most fortunate cross was with a most beautiful polled Galloway cow, of a red color; and his "short-horn" Bollingbroke. The produce, being a male calf, was in due time conjoined with Johanna, a fine short-horn cow; the produce being another male calf, was put to "Lady," a true-bred short-horn. This cow, with her descendants, at his sale in 1810, forty-eight lots, brought £7,115, or about \$716 each.

Michael Dobson, one of the earliest improvers of Durhams, visited Holland, for the purpose of selecting bulls of the Dutch breed. His stock were of great size, coarse, great consumers of food, did not fatten very early, produced much internal fat, and were well adapted to the uses of the dairy. This district, Holderness, was distinguished beyond any other part of England for its dairy stock, and many cows of this variety are yet to be found more or less mixed with the Durham blood. The effect has been to improve their form, but to impair their milking properties; nevertheless, the modern Holderness still stand in the first rank of dairy cows, and the great London dairies are chiefly supplied by them.

The following are the principal characters found in animals possessing the faculty of fattening readily:

The head small, face long from the eyes to the point of the nose, front broad, muzzle fine, nostrils capacious, neck short, light, nearly straight, and small from the back of the head to the middle; full, clear, and prominent eye; the back straight from the top of the shoulders to the tail, which should fall perpendicularly from the line of the back; the chest wide and deep; the ribs deep and circular—this depth of "barrel" is most advantageous in proportion as it is found behind the elbow; hips wide apart; loins and back well filled up with muscle; quarters full and large; flank deep and well filled out; bones small and flat, but not so fine as to indicate too great delicacy of constitution; the hide, a very important part rather thin, expansive, and mellow, well covered with fine and soft hair.

These are the principal characters which indicate the property of secreting the fatty tissue, and they may be said to be universal,

extending to all domesticated animals, the horse, the sheep, the hog, the dog, and the rabbit.

In breeding, always observe the following rules:

1. Breed from sound and healthy animals.

2. Breed from the most perfect in form, and take a special care that a tendency to the same defect does not exist in both parents.

3. Breed animals of a distinct and positive character, to insure a certain description of offspring.

4. Select the very best males; for the produce inherit much more of the qualities of the male, whether good or bad, than they do from the female.

5. In crossing, the true system is to take one cross, and then return and adhere to the original breed.

It is a common practice, in the rearing of blood-stock intended for exhibition, to place the young animals, shortly after they are weaned, in a narrow stall, or box and to feed them with milk and meal—sometimes sugar and molasses are added—and afterwards with grass, hay, carrots, &c.; the animals look fat and plump, and their owner is satisfied. Now, the effect of this is without doubt to lessen the size of the lungs and other organs concerned in nutrition, and produce a breed that will carry an immense mass of fat, come quickly to maturity, and also, when they breed, produce the same qualities in their offspring.

By breeding from animals having a great tendency to fatten, or from those kept constantly fat, function must react on organization, and at last these qualities become not only increased, but fixed, in the race. By functions reacting on organization, is meant, when an organ—the lungs for instance—becomes diseased in consequence of not performing their natural functions, the diminished structure is likely to be reproduced in the progeny of an animal so affected; hence the reaction. The great secret of rearing animals for profit, is to obtain the fat kind, and supply them with all the food they desire, from their birth to maturity.

But, however, desirable these qualities may be in animals intended for the butcher, others of an opposite character must be attended to; these are, weight of muscle, constitution, and capabilities of propagating their species; to produce all which, quite a different system must be adopted. The proper development and growth of muscles depend in a great measure upon the use that is made of them; as a set of muscles in active exercise increase in size and vigor, while those that are but little used, lose their firmness and diminish in bulk. Cattle require not such exercise as would harden the muscular fibre, but just so much as would tend to keep them in health, and prevent their getting too fat.

By merely feeding an adult animal, we have not the power of increasing its muscular substance, but we have great power over

the increase of fatty matter, which, along with the fleshy fibre, forms food.

Daily experience fully proves the folly and impolicy of neglecting young stock of any kind; but especially is such neglect injurious in the case of those animals whose value depends on their size, symmetry, and constitution, which are mainly promoted by a careful provision shelter, and a liberal supply of food during the first two years; as nearly the whole of the fleshy parts (muscle) of an animal, which afford most profit, are assimilated during the period of its growth.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Amherst, March 18, 1854.

From what I have said, it will appear that there are difficulties in the way of Agricultural Education in Great Britain which do not exist among us. A school there must be either for the higher, the middle, or the lower class. With existing notions, it cannot be for all. The college at Cirencester, I believe, has become essentially a school for the rich. There are in England and Scotland other schools, some more adapted to the wants of the middle class; others to those of the poor. Some are supported almost wholly by charity. Model farms are connected with some of these, in order to illustrate practically the labors of the field, of the stall, and of the dairy. Connected with the University at Edinburgh is an agricultural professorship, filled by a very distinguished man, Mr. Low, who has done much for the cause of agriculture in Scotland, and who enjoys in a high degree the confidence of Scottish farmers. Professor Low has established, in rooms devoted to that purpose in the university buildings, an extensive museum of agriculture, made up of numerous specimens of agricultural productions, together with models of improved implements, and a large collection of paintings of fine animals, as horses, neat cattle, sheep, and swine, so arranged as to exhibit the peculiar qualities of each breed and the points of excellence in each individual. For the kindness of Prof. Low in exhibiting to me his modes and means of instruction, as well as for other acts of politeness and hospitality, I cannot but here record my grateful recollections. With the exception of the great museum of the Highland Agricultural Society at Edinburgh, I found nothing in Scotland better worth visiting, and studying intently, than this museum of his.

Of the Highland Agricultural Museum, at Edinburgh, I will only say, that it would seem as if wealth industry and good taste had there brought together and arranged in the best possible manner, every thing that could throw light on the farmer's path. The Museum of Economic Geology at London, is well worth visiting. One could hardly spend a few hours there without coming away the wiser for it. So of the Botanic Gardens and the vast collections of things amusing and useful on the old palace grounds and

Kew, near London, the birthplace, if I am not mistaken, of our last king, George III.

It would be impossible for any farmer to spend a day in these gardens, without bringing away some practically useful knowledge pertaining to his profession. Such collections of plants, implements, shrubs, trees, various species of wood, polished and rough, of insects hurtful to vegetation, of almost every thing, which the farmer would like to understand, as exhibited here and in other parts of the kingdom, cannot have failed to contribute to the present advanced state of British agriculture. But of all the means which have brought about so desirable a result, none I believe, have been so efficient, in proportion to the expense involved, as the lectures of such men as JOHNSTON, LOW, BRANDE and others. These men have popularized science—have brought it to the farmer's home—made it available to practical men. Their lectures have been adapted to the wants of sound, sensible, but not technically educated men. In the same plain, unostentatious dress, they have in several instances been printed; and have found a place by the farmer's fireside. Home education for the farm has been the consequence. The farmer and his wife, his sons and his daughters, have been aided in their efforts at self-education, amid the practical applications of what they learn, to the daily employments of the farm, the garden and the dairy. I am in favour of agricultural schools. I believe that the principles of agriculture ought to be taught in our common schools even; and I could wish that every college in our country had its agricultural department; it is desirable that the sons of farmers should have opportunity for receiving instruction in those sciences, which throw light on their employment, without going very far from home, or being absent, from the duties of the farm too long at one time; but after all I have no doubt that lectures, carried to the homes of the people, adapted to aid home education, not on the details of farming alone, which, the farmer would be likely to understand quite as well as the lecturer, but on the various sciences connected with farming, to be illustrated by suitable experiments and diagrams, might be made a most economical and efficient means of diffusing agricultural education, beneficial alike to the present and the rising generation of farmers.

It is a singular fact; that Ireland, so degenerated as a portion of her population is, and so poorly educated, should be doing more to advance agricultural education in that country promises well for unhappy Ireland. Provisions for agricultural instruction exist under three forms:—1st, that of professorships connected with the colleges; as at Cork and at Belfast, at the former of which is a model and experimental farm of nearly 200 acres; 2nd, in connection with the national schools; 3rd, agricultural schools supported by private associations. I shall speak here only of those connected with the national

schools. These are of two kinds, "model agricultural schools," and "ordinary agricultural schools." The pupils of the latter are mostly young. Such of them as excel are usually advanced to the higher class of schools, where many of them are fitted to become teachers. One of these higher schools—"the model agricultural schools"—is at Glasnevin, two or three miles from Dublin. Through the politeness of the Right Hon. ALEXANDER McDONALD, Superintendent of the national schools for Ireland, I was introduced to the gentlemen in charge of the Glasnevin school—Dr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Inspector of Agricultural Education, and Mr. DONAGHY, head teacher and farmer. A more hearty reception than they gave me could hardly be imagined. I was shown the farm, the stock, the crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rye, grass, clover &c.; and was taken through the buildings: had every thing explained to me; saw the young men at their work in the fields. Such crops I have seldom seen. What is more than great crops, I learn that they were obtained without extravagant expense, that here was farming with a profit, such as might safely be imitated by all. The young men, nearly one hundred, were engaged at that hour on various parts of the farm, and in various employments. On speaking of their neat, cleanly and even gentlemanly appearance, although at their work, and of course dressed for that purpose, I was told that they should be called in, that I might see them in their school room and hear them examined. Not consenting that the work of the fields should be interrupted for my sake, I was told that if I would come and dine at Dr. KIRKPATRICK'S the next day at 5 o'clock, they would then be at their studies, and that in the evening they should be examined. I did so. The examination took place at 7 o'clock and lasted till nine. The young men I should think were from 18 to 22 years of age. They were examined in Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar and the Elements of Agriculture. In the general branches of a school education they acquitted themselves respectably. In every thing pertaining to agriculture, involving a great many important, practical and not a few scientific questions, their answers were exceedingly prompt and accurate. On being requested to make some remarks upon the exercises, I found no difficulty, as one sometimes does, on such occasions, in saying what I thought might please and yet be true. That Institution, I am persuaded is doing much, and at no extravagant expense, for the elevation of Ireland. When I think that it is but one of many agricultural schools in that Island, and that nearly five thousand national schools are now in operation there, some of which I visited and found them well conducted, I cannot but hope well for Ireland. On leaving Glasnevin, I could not but think, that, if the kindness I had there experienced was a fair sample of Irish hos-

pitality, as I subsequently learned it was, then I liked *Irish hospitality*.

I cannot close without mentioning a somewhat common mode of giving young men a knowledge of practical agriculture. It is that of putting a young man with some distinguished farmer, to be trained practically to the business. Mr. A., for instance, may have the reputation of being a thorough-going, substantial farmer, of excellent moral character. Mr. B., a London merchant, it may be, or a head Manchester manufacturer, or perhaps a titled nobleman, or a rich commoner, who will not have the trouble to cultivate his own land, says to Mr. A., take my son into your family; give him a good horse for his own use; let him take care of the horse himself; let him work as much as he pleases; tell him all about horses, beasts, sheep and swine; about the various crops, how to grow them, their use &c., whatever pertains to practical farming; and I will pay your price. Agricultural knowledge is considered so important in England, rather I might say, it is so much in fashion, that a young gentleman is hardly considered as well educated without it. The more common price paid in such cases as the above is £100 (400 dollars) a year. I became acquainted with several farmers, who have young gentlemen at that price; and one farmer in Oxfordshire told me that he could have any number at the same price, all the time, if he chose, but that he did not care to have the trouble of them. J. A. NASA.

CORN-CULTURE.

The following mode of cultivating corn, by a correspondent of the *Dollar Newspaper*, will afford some good suggestions to our readers, and is more particularly applicable to ground which is encumbered with grass or perennial weeds. For clean, meadow, well cultivated ground, kept clean by a good system of rotation, a good cultivator and a flat surface to the soil, is decidedly best; but will not apply to *foul land*:—

Some time last summer, I wrote a reply to a correspondent from Virginia, informing him how wire grass (alias quack grass) might be killed by summer fallowing. I also stated that I would, at some future time, tell him how to kill it, and at the same time raise a crop of corn on the land.

Plough your ground just before you want to plant, and harrow well. Mark out with stakes and a sled with three runners. The driver standing directly over some object selected before starting, and thus strike "bee lines." The distance of the runners apart must be regulated by the latitude and the strength of the land. The ground being laid out in perfectly straight rows, plant immediately. When the corn is up, so that the rows can be distinctly seen, take in the field a common sized plough and a good tractable horse. The plough must not be one of

those things called, in modern phraseology, "*corn ploughs*," but a good, substantial plough which will turn a furrow well, and which is also pretty wide on the bottom. Plough from the hill, and plough close. Some farmers who plough from the hill, are contented to plough a little furrow eight or ten inches from the row, and going back plough so near the centre as to turn part of this furrow back again. This will not do; the plough must run close, close as possible, without ploughing up the corn; it does the corn much good, letting the sun in around the roots and warming the ground. If there is danger of undermining the hill too much, the land-side may be turned up a little, so as to make the furrow a little shallow on that side, but be sure that your shire is sharp, so that it slips over nothing, and your plough bright so that it turns the furrow well. Plough in this way, and then in a few days cross it just the same. If it is well done there will not be more than from six to eight inches square left in the hill; all the rest of the land is fresh. It may now be hoed, but it must be hoed from the hill. With a light shaving cut of the hoe, and a little dexterity, the hill may be clean of everything, except the corn. Then plough to the hills as is usually done the two last times, being sure to have the furrows not only meet, but lap a little, and by that time the corn will be large enough to shade the ground. By ploughing these four times, (twice in a row each time,) allowing proper intervals for the quack to just get a start, then meeting it and turning it under again, it will, at the end of the season, be almost as effectually killed as by summer fallowing. The only difference is, there will sometimes be a little left in the hill; but I have seen the grass quite subdued by pursuing this course two or three years.

This is the cheapest and only good way to tend corn. A few years ago, a brother of the writer had been using the cultivator in a piece of corn which was quite foul with wild morning-glory. He had cultivated a number of rows when my father came on a visit to him, and of course, went to see his corn. He strongly protested against the use of the cultivator, and urged my brother to introduce the plough, for the purpose of showing him the difference of the efficacy of the two implements. The trial was made, and the result was very decidedly for the plough. The next day a little rain fell, and soon the cultivated rows were hardly to be distinguished from those which had nothing done to them, while the ploughed rows were clear and fresh for a long time. This is not all. I did not place reliance on a single isolated fact, but having had frequent opportunities of comparing, I have uniformly found the result the same.

FEEDING COWS IN ENGLAND.

The *London Agricultural Gazette* gives the following interesting particulars of the mode of feeding dairy cows at a great establishment in Camden Town. The cattle are fed at half past five in the morning with half a bushel of brewer's grains each; after six, they have 4 lbs. of hay; at 9 they get 3 lbs. of oil cake; after that another half bushel of grains; and they are then let out, two at a time, for a few minutes to water. They then come into a clean fresh bed, and lie down till the afternoon; they then receive 30 lbs. of Mangol Wurtzel a piece; and at night, 4 or 5 lbs. more hay. Some of the cows yield, on this food 16 to 20 quarts of milk a day, though the average of the herd and of the year does not much exceed 10 quarts each day, and good milkers are bare of flesh on the very food which is making Christmas beef of dry cows beside them. If we are to breed such cattle as they have in England, or to own such milkers, we must also feed as they do in England.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Hay, from 12 to \$16 per 100 bundles.
 Straw, 9 to \$10 do
 Beef, 7 to \$9 per 100 lbs.
 Pork, 7s 6d to 9s.
 Mutton, 3 to \$12 per carcase, according to quality.
 Veal, 2 to \$10 do do
 Wheat, 8s to 9s 6d.
 Indian Corn, 4s 3d.
 Rye, none.
 Barley, 3s 6d to 4s.
 Oats, 3s to 3s 4d.
 Peas, 6s 3d to 6s 6d.
 Buckwheat, none.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER,

IMPORTED SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.
 HE property of Mr. Ralph Wade, Jr., near Coburg, C. W., will serve Cows this season, 1854; through bred Cows at Ten Pounds, others at Two Pounds Ten Shillings each P. P.
 Calved March, 1853, bred by J. M. Hopper, Esq., Middlebrook-on-Cees, Yorkshire, England: got by Belleville, (6778), d. Polly, by Belleville (6778), g. d. Madeleine, by Newham (4503), g. g. d. Ganymede, by Uptaker (5334), g. g. d. Ga land, by Matchem (2281), g. g. g. d. by Fitz Remus (3025), g. g. g. g. d. by Cato (119), g. g. g. g. d. by Whitworth, (885), g. g. g. g. g. g. d. bought of Mr. Masen, of Chilton.
 1st June, 1851.

FARMER'S JOURNAL.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS & ADVERTISERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be paid and Advertisements handed to the following Agents:—
 Quebec, Mr. J. T. Brousseau, Bookseller.
 Three Rivers, Mr. George Stobbs, d.
 Sherbrooke, Mr. Wm. Brooks, Merchant.
 Bytown, Mr. Alex. Bryson, Bookseller.
 Kingston, Mr. John Duff, do.
 Toronto, Messrs. A. H. Armour & Co., Booksellers.
 And all remittances or orders of all kinds sent direct to the Office in Montreal, will be promptly attended to.

H. RAMSAY,
 St. Francis Xavier St., Montreal.

PRINTING IN BOTH LANGUAGES

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

Farmer's Journal Office.

H. RAMSAY.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
 Quebec, 8th May, 1854.

THE following Gentlemen are re-appointed Members of the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, for the current year, viz:—

- ALFRED PINSONNEAULT, of Montreal.
- JAMES THOMSON, of Bedford.
- JOSEPH C. TACHE, of Rimouski.
- PIERRE B. DUMOULIN, of Three Rivers.
- JOHN ROLPH,
 Minister of Agriculture.

PURE BRED SUFFOLK PIGS FOR SALE.

FROM IMPORTED STOCK.

4 SOW PIGS, 6 months old, price \$12 each.
 8 YOUNG PIGS from Suffolk Sow and the Yorkshire Boar that took the 2nd Prize at the Exhibition, \$8 each.
 IMPORTED SUFFOLK BOAR, \$25.
 Will be delivered at the Richmond Railroad Station.
 W. AYLMER.

Melbourne, 1st June, 1854.

COLUMBUS.

THIS SUPERB STALLION will stand for the service of MARES, at the Stables of the Subscriber, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and at the FERRY HOTEL, Longueuil, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, each week of the season.
 He is four years old, of a beautiful Jet Black Colour, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs thirteen hundred and fifty pounds.
 He took the FIRST PRIZE at the MONTREAL COUNTY SHOW in 1852, and again at the DISTRICT SHOW same year, also the FIRST PRIZE in the class of three year Colts at the GREAT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION at MONTREAL, in September last, beating several Colts from Upper Canada.

TERMS—\$5 FOR THE SEASON.

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

EDWARD QUIN.

Long Point, 1st June, 1854.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Copies of the following:—

- Magistrate's Acts of Lower Canada.
- Canada's Custom's Acts, Tariff and Regulations.
- Free Banking Acts.
- Acts to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies.
- An Act to make more ample provision for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe.
- Railway Clauses, Consolidation Acts, and Acts relating to the Grand Trunk Railway.
- Acts, &c., relating to the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.
- An Act to Consolidate and Regulate the General Clauses relating to Railways.
- Trial of Joseph Bérubé and Cézarée Thériault, his wife.
- The Revised Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada.
- Idem, ditto, in French.
- Statutes of Canada, 2 vols. Svo. 1852-3.
- Ditto, ditto, from 1841 to 1851, 4to, half-bound calf.
- The Magistrate's Manual, by Hugh Taylor.

H. RAMSAY.

Montreal, 1st May, 1854.



NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
 Quebec, 3rd May, 1854.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.
 No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is transcribed.—Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY.

Clerk Assembly.

This Notice to be published in the *Canada Gazette* and other Newspapers of the Province, until the opening of Parliament.
 Quebec, 10th May, 1854.

IMPORTANT TO
 DAIRYMEN AND BREEDERS

OF
 SHORT HORNS!

IN consequence of the ill state of health of Mrs. Parsons, and she being recommended by her Physician to visit the Old Country, together with other family arrangements, the subscriber has resolved upon discontinuing his Dairy altogether; and there will consequently be offered FOR SALE BY AUCTION on Tuesday, 27th JUNE next, at his residence, Cuddeffe Farm, near Guelph, C. W., the WHOLE of his VALUABLE HERD, comprising, Thorough-bred Short Horn Cows, Heifers, and Heifer Calves; a two year's old, and yearling Bull and Bull Calves, with a number of choice Grade Urban Cows, Heifers with Calves, and two year's old Heifers, all nearly thorough-bred, and selected with skill and care for years past for his own intended use. From the deepest milkers in his Herd

The Farmers of Canada, the referee will now have an opportunity, seldom offered, to supply themselves with a quantity of a well bred milking Herd.

The Subscriber thinks it desirable to state that he at first anticipated selling only a part of his Herd, but has decided otherwise, that it may not be said he had reserved the choicest of his Herd for his own use hereafter, all therefore, will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. A credit of nine months will be given.

To make the Sale more attractive, the Subscriber has concluded on offering some of his thorough-bred Leicester sheep—chiefly young, and part of them by Mr. John Wilson's imported best ram. A number of his improved small breed of pigs (Lord Rutherford's and Lord Ducie's blood) not to be equalled for symmetry and quality.

Also a powerful Yoke of good Working Oxen.

H. PARSONS,

Cuddeffe Farm, near Guelph, C. W.

April 20th, 1854.

N.B.—The far-famed Bates' Duchess blood is infused more or less throughout this Herd, from the celebrated Stock of George Vail, Esq. of Troy, N. Y., and likewise the blood of the Herds of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, and of John Howitt, Esq. of Guelph. Any comment upon the Stock of either gentlemen would be superfluous here, Catalogues, with further particulars and Pedigrees, will be shortly out.

PRIZE SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

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

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

CHEAP CANADIAN EDITIONS.
Walker's Dictionary, Mavor's, Carpenter's, Webster's, and Catholic Spelling Books; Murray's large and small Grammars; Lennie's do.; Walkinghame's Arithmetic, &c. &c.

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

Ramsay's Scripture Atlas, price 4d.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

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

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

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

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

REWARD BOOKS, 50 Gross - various prices.
DRAWING BOOKS, 10 Gross, 1s. to 6s. per dozen.

JUST PUBLISHED

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

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

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

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

BULWER'S NOVELS.

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

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

GLOBES, MAPS, &c.

A FARTHER supply just to hand.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

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

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

1854.

THE COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

OFFER the following Premiums, for the following Crops -

	ENGLISH CLASS.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Potatoes, three premiums,	2	0	0	1	15	0
Carrots, three premiums,	2	0	0	1	15	0
Mangol Wurtzel, three premiums,	2	0	0	1	10	0
Turnips, three premiums,	1	10	0	1	5	0
Indian Corn, three premiums,	2	0	0	1	10	0
Horse Beans, three premiums,	1	10	0	1	5	0

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

A Field of five arpents, at least, will be required to entitle a Farmer in this Class to compete for Potatoes.
One arpent for Indian Corn.
One arpent for Beans.
Half an arpent for Turnips, Carrots, Mangol Wurtzel, the whole to be field culture.
No person allowed to compete unless a member of the Society.
No premium to be given unless farm is free from noxious weeds.
That parties to whom premiums are awarded, shall report to the Society, the system adopted in the production of the crops.
That such premiums shall be paid only upon interrogatories being answered, and Circular returned filled up, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer. This rule will be enforced strictly.
Notice of competition to be given to Secretary-Treasurer on or before 10th July next.
By Order,
JAMES SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

No. 2,

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON,

OFFER the following PREMIUMS for STANDING and GREEN CROPS, open to all Members of this Society.

- Best Wheat, not less than 4 arpents, 6 prizes, 30s. 25s. 20s. 15s. 10s. 5s.
- Best Barley, not less than 4 arpents, 4 prizes, 20s. 15s. 10s. 5s.
- Best Oats, not less than 4 arpents, 8 prizes, 25s. 22s. 6d. 20s. 17s. 6d. 15s. 12s. 6d. 10s. 5s.
- Best Peas, not less than 4 arpents, 8 prizes, 25s. 22s. 6d. 20s. 17s. 6d. 15s. 12s. 6d. 10s. 5s.
- Best Clover and Timothy Hay, not less than 4 arpents, 8 prizes, 25s. 22s. 6d. 20s. 17s. 6d. 15s. 12s. 6d. 10s. 5s.
- Best Flax seed, not less than 1 arpent, 4 prizes, 20s. 15s. 10s. 5s.
- Best Indian Corn, not less than 1 arpent, 3 prizes, 20s. 15s. 10s.
- Best Potatoes, not less than 1 arpent, 7 prizes, 25s. 20s. 15s. 12s. 6d. 10s. 7s. 6d. 5s.
- Best Carrots, not less than 1 arpent, 4 prizes, 20s. 15s. 10s. 5s.
- Best Mangols, not less than 1 arpent, 4 prizes, 20s. 15s. 10s. 5s.

For the best managed Farms, 9 prizes, 30s. 25s. 20s. 17s. 6d. 15s. 12s. 6d. 10s. 7s. 6d. 5s.
Competitors on Farms and Growing Crops must notify the Secretary on or before Saturday, the Eighth day of July, 1854, and pay 13d. on entering Growing Crops, and on both 2s 6d.
The Judges will commence on Monday, 10th of July, to view and judge the above.

By Order, JOHN DUNN.
Secretary-Treasurer.
Laprairie, 10th March, 1854.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Society will hold their general SHOW of LIVE STOCK for the distribution of PREMIUMS, at DRUMMONDVILLE, on the second TUESDAY, in SEPTEMBER, 1854. And their WINTER SHOW of GRAIN, &c., at the same place on the second TUESDAY, in JANUARY 1855.

HORSES.

	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Stallions, 4 Prizes,	55	45	40	35	20
Mares with Foal by her side, 5 do.,	35	30	27	6	25
Colts or Fillies, 3 years old, 5 do.,	25	20	15	10	5
Colts or Fillies, 2 years old, 5 do.,	25	20	15	10	5
Colts or Fillies, 1 year old, 4 do.,	20	15	10	5	

CATTLE.

Bulls short horned, 3 do.,	30	25	20
Bulls 2 years old short horned, 3 do.,	20	15	10
Bulls 1 year old short horned, 3 do.,	15	10	5
Bulls any other breed 2 years old, 3 do.,	20	15	10
Bulls any other breed 1 year old, 3 do.,	15	10	5
Cows short horned, 3 do.,	25	20	15
Cows half breed, 3 do.,	25	20	15
Cows any other breed, 5 do.,	25	20	15
Heifers short horned, 2 years old, 3 do.,	20	15	10

Heifers short horned 1 year old, 3 do.	15	10	5
Heifers half breed 2 years old, 5 do.	20	15	10
Heifers half breed 1 year old, 4 do.	15	10	7
Heifers any other breed, 2 years old, 5 do.	20	15	10
Heifers any other breed 1 year old, 4 do.	15	10	7
Steers 3 years old, 5 do.	20	15	10
Steers 2 years old, 4 do, 1.	15	10	7
Oxen, 5 do.	30	25	20

SHEEP.

Rams, 4 prizes, Rams 1 year old, 3 do.	25	20	15
Ewes, (3), 4 do.	25	20	15
Ewe Lambs, (3), 4 do.	20	15	10

SWINE.

Bears, 4 do.	30	25	20
Sows with 2 young pigs 1 sow 1 bear 5 do.	25	20	15
Domestic Fowls, 5 do.	10	7	6

OXEN AND 3 YEARS OLD STEERS TO BE SHOWN YOKED.
Cows, Bulls, Heifers, Horses, and Colls, must be shown tied up. Cows to have calved this year. Competitors in the class of Short Horns to annex their pedigrees to the entry. All entries to be made 3 days previous to the Show. The above rules as well as the printed By-Laws of the Society, will be strictly enforced.

THE WINTER SHOW.

Wheat Black- Sea 2 Bus- hels, 4 prizes	20	15	10
Wheat any other sort, 2 bushels, 4 do.	20	15	10
Oats large, 2 bush, 4 do.	15	12	6
Oats small, 2 bush, 4 do.	15	12	6
Corn 2 bush, 4 do.	15	12	6
Pens small, 2 bush, 3 do.	15	10	5
Pens large, 2 bush, 3 do.	10	7	6
Beans, 1 bus- hel, 4 do.	10	7	6
Timothy, 1 bush, 3 do.	15	10	5
Butter, timet of not less than 30 lbs 6 do.	25	20	15
Cheese, not less than 20 lbs., 3 do.	10	6	3
Sugar maple not less than 30 lbs 4 do.	10	6	3
Potatoes, 2 bush, 3 do.	8	4	3
Onions 1/2 bus- hel, 3 do.	5	3	2
Carrots 1 bus- hel, 3 do.	6	3	5
Turnips s-wede 2 bush, 3 do.	5	3	2

Turnips white 2 bush, 3 do.	5	3	2
Cabbage (6), 4 do.	6	3	3
Knitting Socks, 3 do.	3	6	2
Do. Stockings, 3 do.	3	6	2
Fancy knitting work, 3 do.	5	3	2
Straw work, hats or bon- nets plain, 3 do.	7	6	5
Hams smoked (2) 3 do.	10	7	6
Cloth woolen, 10 yds, 3 do.	8	7	5

PRIX OFFERT

Par la Société d'Agricultura du Comté de Drummond, aux Membres d'Origine Française, qui sera tenu au village de Drummondville, le Second Mardi de Septembre, 1854.

BESTIAUX.

Vache, 7 prix, 12	10	8	7
Taure, 2 ans, 4 do.	7	6	5
Taure, 1 an, 4 do.	7	6	5

CHEVAUX.

Jument, 4 do.	12	10	6
Poulliche ou Pou- lin, 3 ans, 4 do.	7	6	5
Do. 2 ans, 4 do.	7	6	5
Do. 1 an, 4 do.	7	6	5

MOUTONS.

Bellier, 4 do.	7	6	5
Agneau, 4 do.	7	6	5
Brebis, 5 do.	10	7	6
Agnelles (2), 4 do.	7	6	5

COCHONS.

Truie, 5 do.	10	7	6
Les Vaches devront avoir vélées cette année. Bestiaux et Chevaux devront être attachés. Toutes entrées devront être faites trois Jours avant l'Ex- hibition.			

R. J. MILLAR.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Drummondville, 1st June, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR LOWER CANADA.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION to take place at QUEBEC on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1854.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
THE HON. DR. ROLPH, M. P. P.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
MAJOR T. E. CAMPBELL.

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,
J. GIBB, Esq.
Chairman of the Local Committee, Quebec.
J. GIBB, Esq.

WM. EVANS, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer of Board of Agriculture and of Agricultural Association.

J. R. ECKART, Esq., Secretary of Local Committee, Quebec.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
TUESDAY, 12th September. Inspection of Imple-
ments and Industrial Productions.

WEDNESDAY, 13th September.—Trial of Imple-
ments and Exhibition of Industrial Productions.
Arrangement and Inspection of Stock.

THURSDAY, 14th September.—Exhibition of Stock,
Implements, &c.

FRIDAY, 15th September.—Exhibition of Prize
Stock, Implements, &c. Auction of Stock, &c.

The Competition is open to Exhibitors from all
parts of the Province. No Certificate of Entry can
be received AFTER 10TH AUGUST.

The Members of Agricultural Societies of the
County wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held
shall also be Members of the Association for that
year, provided the Agricultural Society of the said
County shall devote its whole funds for the year, in-
cluding the Government Grant, in aid of the Asso-
ciation.

The payment of 5s., and upwards constitutes a
person a Member of the Agricultural Association of
Lower Canada for one year, and Two Pounds
Ten Shillings for Life, when given for that specific
object, and not as a contribution to the Local Fund.

Members of the Association are admitted to the
Show-Yard without payment, provided they make
application to the Secretary for Tickets of Admis-
sion BEFORE THE 8TH SEPTEMBER. All others
to pay 1s 3d each time of entrance.—Children to
pay half-price.

CLASS 1.—CATTLE.

SHORT-HORN OR DURHAM.

SECTION.	£	s.	d.
1. Best aged Bull,	6	10	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
2. Best 3 years old Bull,	5	0	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
3. Best 2 years old Bull,	4	0	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
4. Best 1 year old Bull,	3	10	0
2nd do,	2	5	0
3rd do,	1	5	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
5. Best Cow,	4	0	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
6. Best 3 years old Cow,	4	0	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
7. Best 2 years old Heifer, in Milk or in Calf,	3	0	0
2nd do,	2	0	0
3rd do,	1	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
8. Best 1 year old Heifer,	2	10	0
2nd do,	2	0	0
3rd do,	1	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
AYRSHIRE.			
9. Best aged Bull,	6	10	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
10. Best 3 years old Bull,	5	0	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
11. Best 2 years old Bull,	4	0	0
2nd do,	3	0	0
3rd do,	2	0	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			
12. Best 1 year old Bull,	3	10	0
2nd do,	2	5	0
3rd do,	1	5	0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,			

13. Best Cow,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do,	2 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
14. Best 3 years old Cow,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do,	2 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
15. Best 2 years old Heifer, in milk or in Calf,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
16. Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

DEVON.

17. Best aged Bull,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
18. Best 2 year old Bull,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
19. Best 1 year old Bull,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
20. Best Cow,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
21. Best 2 year old Heifer, in Milk or in Calf,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 10 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
22. Best 1 year old Heifer,	1 5 0
2nd do,	1 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	

GRADE CATTLE.

23. Best Cow,	3 15 0
2nd do,	3 10 0
3rd do,	3 0 0
4th do,	2 0 0
5th do,	1 15 0
6th do,	1 10 0
7th do,	1 5 0
8th do,	1 0 0
9th do, Certificate of Merit,	
24. Best 2 year old Heifer whether in milk or in Calf,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 15 0
3rd do,	2 10 0
4th do,	2 0 0
5th do,	1 10 0
6th do,	1 5 0
7th do,	1 0 0
8th do, Certificate of Merit,	

CANADIAN BREED.

25. Best aged Bull,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
26. Best 3 year old Bull,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
27. Best 2 year old Bull,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 10 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
28. Best 1 year old Bull,	1 5 0
2nd do,	1 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
29. Best Cow,	3 15 0
2nd do,	3 10 0
3rd do,	3 5 0
4th do,	3 0 0
5th do,	2 10 0
6th do,	2 0 0
7th do,	1 5 0
8th do, Certificate of Merit,	
30. Best 2 year old Heifer, in Milk or in Calf,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 10 0
3rd do,	2 0 0
4th do,	1 15 0
5th do,	1 10 0
6th do,	1 5 0
7th do, Certificate of Merit,	

31. Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 15 0
3rd do,	1 10 0
4th do,	1 5 0
5th do,	1 0 0
6th do, Certificate of Merit,	

FAT CATTLE.

32. Best Ox or Steer,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
33. Best Cow or Heifer,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

WORKING OXEN.

34. Best Yoke Working Oxen,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 15 0
3rd do,	2 10 0
4th do,	2 0 0
5th do,	1 15 0
6th do,	1 10 0
7th do,	1 5 0
8th do,	1 0 0
9th do, Certificate of Merit,	

CLASS 2.—SHEEP.

LEICESTER OR LONG-WOOL.

SECTION.	
1. Best Ram 2 shears or over,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do,	2 0 0
4th do,	1 0 0
5th do, Certificate of Merit,	
2. Best 1 shear Ram,	3 10 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 10 0
4th do,	1 0 0
5th do, Certificate of Merit,	
3. Best 3 aged Ewes,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do,	2 0 0
4th do,	1 0 0
5th do, Certificate of Merit,	
4. Best 1 shear Ewes,	3 10 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 10 0
4th do,	1 0 0
5th do, Certificate of Merit,	

SOUTHDOWN OR SHORT-WOOL.

5. Best Ram 2 shears and over,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
6. Best Shearling Ram,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
7. Best 3 Ewes 2 shears and over,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
8. Best 3 Shearling Ewes,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	

MERINO AND SAXON.

9. Best Ram 2 shears and over,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
10. Best Shearling Ram,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
11. Best 3 Ewes 2 shear and over,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	
12. Best 3 Shearling Ewes,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 0 0
3rd do, Certificate of Merit,	

FAT SHEEP.

13. Best 3 Fat Wethers,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

14. Best 3 Fat Ewes,	3 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

CLASS 3.—SWINE.

SECTION.	
1. Best Boar of any age or breed,	4 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
2. Best Sow of any age or breed,	4 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

SMALL BREED.

3. Best Boar,	4 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
4. Best Sow,	4 0 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

CLASS 4.—HORSES.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

SECTION.	
1. Best Stallion,	7 10 0
2nd do,	6 0 0
3rd do,	5 0 0
4th do,	4 0 0
5th do, Certificate of Merit,	
2. Best Stallion Canadian breed,	7 10 0
2nd do,	6 0 0
3rd do,	5 0 0
4th do,	4 0 0
5th do, Certificate of Merit,	
3. Best 3 year old Stallion,	5 0 0
2nd do,	4 0 0
3rd do,	3 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
4. Best 2 year old Stallion,	2 10 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 10 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
5. Best Brood Mare and Foal,	6 0 0
2nd do,	5 0 0
3rd do,	4 0 0
4th do,	3 0 0
5th do,	2 0 0
6th do,	1 0 0
7th do, Certificate of Merit,	
6. Best 3 year old Filly,	4 0 0
2nd do,	3 0 0
3rd do,	2 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
7. Best 2 year old Filly,	2 10 0
2nd do,	2 0 0
3rd do,	1 5 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
8. Best Span Draught Horses,	4 0 0
2nd do,	2 10 0
3rd do,	1 5 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
9. Best Span Watched CARRIAGE HORSES,	4 0 0
2nd do,	2 10 0
3rd do,	1 5 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
10. Best Saddle Horse,	2 0 0
2nd do,	1 10 0
3rd do,	1 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

BLOOD HORSES.

11. Best Thorough Bred Stallion,	7 10 0
2nd do,	5 0 0
3rd do,	3 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	
12. Best 3 year old do,	5 0 0
2nd do,	4 0 0
3rd do,	3 0 0
4th do, Certificate of Merit,	

13. Best Thorough Bred Mare and Foal,	6 0 0
2nd do.	5 0 0
3rd do.	4 0 0
4th do. Certificate of Merit,	
14. Best 3 years' old Filly,	4 0 0
2nd do.	3 0 0
3rd do.	2 0 0
4th do. Certificate of Merit,	

CLASS 5.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

SECTION.

1. Best Firkin of Butter not less than 56 lbs.	2 10 0
2nd do.	2 5 0
3rd do.	2 0 0
4th do.	1 15 0
5th do.	1 10 0
6th do.	1 5 0
7th do.	1 0 0
8th do.	0 15 0
9th do.	0 10 0
10th do.	0 5 0
2. Best Cheese not less than 30 lbs.,	2 10 0
2nd do.	2 5 0
3rd do.	2 0 0
4th do.	1 15 0
5th do.	1 10 0
6th do.	1 5 0
7th do.	1 0 0
8th do.	0 15 0
9th do.	0 10 0
10th do.	0 5 0

CLASS 6.—SUGAR FROM THE MAPLE OR BEET.

SECTION.

1. Best Sample of Maple Sugar not less than 14 lbs.,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
2. Best Sample of Sugar made from the Beet, not less than 14 lbs.,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0

CLASS 7.—FIELD PRODUCTIONS.

SECTION.

1. Best 2 Minots Winter Wheat,	2 10 0
2nd do.	1 15 0
3rd do.	1 5 0
2. Best 2 Minots Spring Wheat,	2 10 0
2nd do.	1 15 0
3rd do.	1 5 0
3. Best 2 Minots Barley,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
4. Best 2 Minots Rye,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
5. Best 2 Minots Oats,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
6. Best 2 Minots Peas,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
7. Best 2 Minots Marrow fat Peas,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
8. Best 2 Minots Horse Beans,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
9. Best 2 Minots White Beans,	1 5 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
10. Best 2 Minots Indian Corn in the Ear,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
11. Best Minot of Timothy Seed,	1 5 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0

12. Best Minot of Clover Seed,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
13. Best Minot Hemp Seed,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
14. Best Minot Flax Seed,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
15. Best Minot Mustard Seed,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
16. Best Swedish Turnip seed not less than 28 lbs.,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
17. Best Gale of Hops not less than 112 lbs.,	2 10 0
2nd do.	2 0 0
3rd do.	1 10 0
18. Best Minot of Potatoes,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
19. Best Minot Swedish Turnips,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
20. Best Minot White Globe Turnips,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
21. Best Minot Yellow Aberdeen Turnips,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
22. Best Minot Orange Carrots,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
23. Best Minot White Belgium Carrots,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
24. Best Minot Mangold Wurzel (long red),	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
25. Best Minot Yellow Globe Mangold Wurzel,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
26. Best Minot Sugar Beet,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
27. Best 12 Roots of Khol Rabi,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
28. Best Minot Parsnips,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
29. Best 4 large squash for Cattle,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
30. Best 20 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco growth of Canada East,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
31. Best 20 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, the growth of Canada West,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
32. Best Broom Corn Brush, 28 lbs.,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0
33. Best Sample of Dressed Flax, not less than 112 lbs.,	3 0 0
2nd do.	2 0 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
34. Best Sample of Hemp, 112 lbs.,	3 0 0
2nd do.	2 0 0
3rd do.	1 0 0

CLASS 8.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SECTION.

1. Best Wooden Plough,	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 10 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
2. Best Iron Plough,	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 10 0
3rd do.	1 0 0

3. Best Subsoil Plough,	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 10 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
4. Best Pair of Harrows,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
5. Best Pair Light Harrows,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
6. Best Drill Harrow,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
7. Best Cultivator,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
8. Best Fanning Mill,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
9. Best Horse Power Thrasher and Separator,	5 0 0
2nd do.	2 0 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
10. Best Grain Drill,	3 0 0
2nd do.	2 0 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
11. Best 2nd Drill or Barrow,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
12. Best Straw Cutter,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
13. Best Smit Machine,	1 10 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
14. Best Portable Grist Mill,	3 0 0
2nd do.	2 0 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
15. Best Grain Crusher,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
16. Best Corn and Cob Crusher,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
17. Best Root Slicer for Stock,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
18. Best Clover Machine,	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 5 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
19. Best Horse Cart,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
20. Best Hay and Grain Cart,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
21. Best Metal Roller,	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
22. Best Wooden Roller,	2 0 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
23. Best Horse Rake,	1 10 0
2nd do.	1 0 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
24. Best Hand Rake,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
25. Best Reaping Machine,	5 0 0
2nd do.	3 0 0
3rd do.	2 0 0
26. Best Mowing Machine,	5 0 0
2nd do.	3 0 0
3rd do.	2 0 0
27. Best Stump Extractor,	2 10 0
2nd do.	1 10 0
3rd do.	1 0 0
28. Best Potato Digger,	1 0 0
2nd do.	0 15 0
3rd do.	0 10 0
29. Best Thistle or Weed Extractor,	0 15 0
2nd do.	0 10 0
3rd do.	0 5 0

30. Best Farm Gate, 2nd do.	0 15 0	0 10 0
31. Best Machine for making Drain Tiles, 2nd do.	2 10 0	1 10 0
32. Best Brick Making Machine, 2nd do.	2 10 0	1 10 0
33. Best Set of Horse Shoes, 2nd do., 3rd do.	0 15 0	0 10 0
34. Best half dozen Hay Forks, 2nd do., 3rd do.	0 15 0	0 5 0
34. Best half dozen Manure Forks, 2nd do., 3rd do.	0 15 0	0 10 0
35. Best half dozen Hay Rakes, 2nd do., 3rd do.	0 10 0	0 5 0
36. Best half dozen Seythe Smiths, 2nd do.	0 10 0	0 5 0
37. Best Grain Cradle, 2nd do.	0 10 0	0 5 0
38. Best Ox Yoke and Cows, 2nd do.	0 10 0	0 5 0
39. Best dozen Grain Shovels of Wood, 2nd do., 3rd do.	0 15 0	0 10 0
40. Best half dozen Iron Shovels, 2nd do., 3rd do.	0 15 0	0 5 0
41. Best half dozen Narrow Axes, 2nd do., 3rd do.	0 15 0	0 10 0
42. Best Machine for forming Drills for sowing Grain, 2nd do.	1 10 0	1 0 0
43. Best Agricultural Implements not enumerated in the foregoing list, 2nd do.	1 10 0	1 0 0
44. Best Horse Ho., 2nd do.	1 10 0	1 0 0
45. Best Cheese Press, 2nd do.	1 10 0	1 0 0
46. Best Set of Dairy Utensils,	2 10 0	

FOREIGN STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.
 Premiums for Stock and Implements be-
 (o) ring to parties residing out of Can-
 ada. Exhibitors in Classes 9 and 10
 are admitted free of charge.

CLASS 9.—FOREIGN STOCK.

Section		
1. Best Durham Bull not over 5 years old, Certificate and	2 10 0	2 10 0
2. Best Durham Cow, Certificate, and	2 10 0	1 10 0
3. Best Ayrshire Bull not over 5 years old, Certificate, and	2 10 0	2 10 0
4. Best Ayrshire Cow, Certificate and	2 10 0	1 10 0
5. Best Hereford Bull not over 5 years old, Certificate and	2 10 0	2 10 0
6. Best Devon Bull not over 5 years old, Certificate and	2 10 0	2 10 0
7. Best Devon Cow, Certificate and	2 10 0	1 10 0
8. Best Stallion for Agricultural Purposes, Certificate and	3 0 0	3 0 0
9. Best Blood Stallion, Certificate and	3 0 0	3 0 0
10. Best Leicester Ram, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0
11. Best 3 Leicester Ewes, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0
12. Best Southdown Ram, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0
13. Best 3 Southdown Ewes, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0

14. Best Merino and Saxon Ram, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0
15. Best 3 Merino or Saxon Ewes, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0
16. Best Boar, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0
17. Best Breeding Sow, Certificate and	1 10 0	1 10 0

CLASS 10.—FOREIGN IMPLEMENTS.

Section		
1. Best Plough, Certificate, and	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Best Sub-Soil Plough, Certificate, and	1 0 0	1 0 0
3. Best pair of Harrows,	1 0 0	1 0 0
4. Best Fanning Mill, Certificate, and	1 0 0	1 0 0
5. Best Horse-Power Tresher, Certificate, and	1 0 0	1 0 0
6. Best Separator, Certificate, and	2 10 0	2 10 0
7. Best Drill or Barrow, Certificate, and	1 0 0	1 0 0
8. Best Straw Cutter,	1 0 0	1 0 0
9. Best Snut Machine,	1 0 0	1 0 0
10. Best Portable Grist Mill, Certificate, and	2 10 0	1 10 0
11. Best Grain Crusher,	1 0 0	1 0 0
12. Best Machine for Licking for Stock,	1 0 0	1 0 0
13. Best Corn and Cob Crusher,	1 0 0	2 0 0
14. Best Clover Machine, Certificate, and	2 10 0	2 10 0
15. Best Reaping Machine, Certificate, and	2 10 0	1 5 0
16. Best Cultivator, Certificate, and	1 5 0	1 5 0
17. Best Assortment of Agricultural Implements and Edged Tools, Certificate, and	5 0 0	

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

- Members of the Association may exhibit free of entry-money two lots, under any section.
- Members shall pay, on each lot, exceeding two, in one Section, and non-Members on all lots, 1s 3d.
- Stock must be the property and in possession of the Exhibitor from the date of the Certificate. In all cases the pedigree of thorough-bred Cattle or Horses must be stated in the Certificate.
- Cows must have produced in 1854, and be in milk at the time of the Show.
- Evidence may be required that Stallions and Bulls have had produce.
- Aged Ewes must rear Lambs in 1854.
- The Premiums awarded will be paid on and after the 1st October. Premiums not applied for by 31st December will be forfeited.
- Any deception on the part of a Competitor will disqualify him.
- An animal which has already gained a first Premium at a Provincial Exhibition, cannot again compete in the same class. No competitor can take more than one Prize in each Section.
- In all cases where, any difficulty may arise in regard to Competition, Awarding Premiums, or upon any other subject connected with the Exhibition the Council and Officers of the Association shall decide, and their decision shall be final.
- The Judges to meet at the Secretary's Office, on the ground, on Tuesday morning to breakfast, at 9 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering upon their duties.
- Judges are expected to report themselves on arrival, at the Secretary's Office on the ground.

CERTIFICATES OF ENTRY.

- Each lot must be intimated by a Certificate of Entry, printed forms of which may be had on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, in Montreal, and to J. R. Eckart, Esq., Secretary Local Committee, Quebec.
- All Entries must be completed and lodged with the Secretary not later than Thursday, 10th August.
- No Certificate of Entry will be received without the entrance money.
- Admission Orders to the Show-Yard will be given when the Certificates of Entry are lodged.

PLACING AND JUDGING IMPLEMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

- The Show Ground will be open for the reception of Implements on Monday the 11th September, and all articles must be placed by 12 o'clock on Tuesday 12th. No article will be admitted without an Admission Order, and the different articles must be placed in their respective sections, according to the Classification in the Premium List.
- A separate space will be reserved for Exhibitors who are desirous of shewing a general collection. A moderate charge will be made according to the ground required, the extent of which must be intimated to the Secretary on or before 10th August. No Exhibitor will be entitled to this privilege who is not a competitor.
- The necessary articles for trying machines must be provided by Exhibitors.
- The Judges will commence their inspection at 12 o'clock on the 12th of September, (Tuesday) and they will resume it at 7 A.M. on the following morning.
- A trial of Implements will take place during the forenoon of Wednesday the 13th, and at one o'clock the yard will be open to the public.
- All articles entered must remain on the ground till Friday, 15th.

PLACING AND JUDGING STOCK.

- Stock must be brought to the Show Ground between 6 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday (14th) morning. No lot will be admitted without an admission order. At 10 o'clock the ground will be cleared of all persons except the Judges.
- One Servant will be admitted with each lot and he must remain strictly in charge of it during the Show.
- No Neat Cattle will be allowed to enter the Show Ground without being secured in a proper manner by either chain, strap or cord.
- Bulls must be secured by a ring or screw in the nose with a chain or rope attached.
- The competing Stock will be distinguished by numbers, and the owner's name must not be mentioned till the Premiums are awarded.
- The Judges will commence their inspection at 12 o'clock. They will decide without inquiry as to names of parties or places, and with reference merely to the numbers which distinguish the animals. They will have regard to the Symmetry, Early maturity, Purity, Size and General Qualities; characteristic of the different breeds.
- In no case shall a Premium be awarded unless the Judges deem the animal to have sufficient merit, more especially if there be only one lot in the section.
- A Member of the Committee will attend each Section of the Judges. It will be his duty to see that no obstruction is offered to them, to communicate between them and the Secretary, to complete their reports and to ticket the Prize Animals. None of the Tickets so placed shall be removed. The ground will be open to the public at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning 14th.
- No Stock to be removed from the Ground till 6 o'clock on the evening of Thursday 14th.

EXHIBITION OF PRIZE STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

Prize Stock and Implements must be on the Ground by 9 o'clock on Friday 15th under penalty of forfeiting Premiums.

AUCTION.

An Auction of Stocks and Implements will take place on the 15th at one o'clock. Exhibitors should state with their entries whether Stock is to be exposed to sale and furnish particulars of Pedigree to enable the Secretary to give the Auctioneer the information requisite for his Catalogue of sale.

N.B.—These Regulations will be strictly adhered to, By Order of the Board.
 WM EVANS, Secretary.

Montreal, 24th May, 1854.
 N.B.—Part II. will be published shortly.