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The Farmer's Journal

And

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Vol. II, No. 11, MONTREAL, MARCH, 1855.

POSTAGE FREE.

PRICE 2s. PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer's Journal.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st May, 1855, the price of this Journal will be two shilling and sixpence per annum. We make no alteration in the form of the Journal, but shall make great exertions to increase its efficiency, and shall occasionally give illustrations upon any subjects calculated to add to the value of the work, which will bind, as heretofore, into a volume of quarto size, forming a library of agricultural knowledge and reference at a price unusually low. We anticipate a large addition to our already large list of subscribers, and beg our friends in the country, and the officers of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, will bestir themselves and furnish us with the new lists of subscribers in their various districts at the earliest possible moment, so that our arrangements in reference to the issue for the new volume may be complete, and that new subscribers may be supplied with the Journal in compliance with their orders.

A large number of subscriptions expired on the 1st January. We have not yet discontinued sending the copies, but shall do so if we do not hear with remittances during the present month. To such subscribers are addressed copies of the present number in white envelopes.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR LOWER CANADA.

The Governor General, at the request of the Local Committee, has undertaken to inaugurate the Industrial Exhibition for Lower Canada, on Tuesday next, the 6th March. We trust the Farmers of Lower Canada will show what they can accomplish in agricultural and other produce. An honorable rivalry should influence the people of both nations

in sending to Paris the products of the country. France wants our cereals, our woods, and our timber, we in return need her wools, her silks, and her wine. Our noble river, traversing the whole extent of Lower Canada, affords, with its tributaries, cheap and easy means for transporting the products of the two nations; from Montreal to Paris, is a journey that may be accomplished, when our navigation is open, but in addition to commerce with the capital, the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, Havre, Bourdeaux and Marseilles, invite commercial communication with us. To enjoy a profitable commerce it is necessary that our productions should be known and appreciated, and hence the importance of furnishing to the *Exposition Universelle* in Paris such samples of our productions as are specially suited to the French market. We have no doubt our agriculturists are fully alive to the importance of the trade which may be opened to them, and with the Franco-Canadian population, ancient custom, usage, and language should induce a desire to encourage communication, and bring back old feelings of interest and affection.

We give below the list of articles to be sent from Toronto, but those to be seen next week at Montreal, will far transcend in interest and importance the collection to be sent from Canada West, this is creditable to the feeling and progress of Lower Canada, and we are pleased to be enabled to record the fact.

The following is the Address from the Committee to the Governor General:—

To His Excellency SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Governor General and Commander in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.
The undersigned, on behalf of the Central

Local Committee of Montreal for the Paris Exhibition, approach your Excellency with sentiments of respect for yourself personally, and of loyalty and attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose representative you are in this colony.

This Committee, acting under the authority of the Executive Committee of Commissioners appointed by your Excellency's predecessor, for the purpose of securing a creditable representation at Paris of the natural and industrial products of this country, having charge of the Local Exhibition at Montreal, earnestly pray that your Excellency will honor the opening of that Exhibition, on the 6th proximo, with your presence.

In preferring this request, they venture to suggest, in support of their application, that it will afford to your Excellency an opportunity of enlarging your acquaintance with the resources of the country, and, consequently, that it may prove gratifying to yourself, while, at the same time, it will increase the interest felt by all classes of the community in the approaching Exposition of Industry at Paris, in May next.

The Central Local Committee are happy to be able to state, that having communicated to the City Council of Montreal their opinion of the desirableness of your presence and assistance upon the occasion of the opening of the Local Exhibition, and their intention to invite your Excellency to participate in that ceremonial, the Council cordially concurring in the views of the Central Local Committee, have resolved to join them in this request, and have deputed members of their body to wait upon you in person, in conjunction with the undersigned, and it is their earnest hope that your Excellency will kindly accede to their request.

(Signed)

A. A. DORION,
HENRY LYMAN,
J. P. LITCHFIELD.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1855.

The address from the Corporation was as follows:—

To His excellency SIR EDMUND HEAD &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned deputation from the City of Montreal, appointed to unite with the

delegation named by the Central Local Committee of the Paris Exhibition, with sentiments of high respect for yourself, and of warm attachment to Her Majesty our Gracious Queen, would approach your Excellency.

Representing the Corporation of the City of Montreal, the deputation desire to express feelings of the highest satisfaction at the opportunity afforded the Corporation to unite with the Central Local Committee, in inviting your Excellency to visit Montreal at the opening of the Exhibition, and would assure your Excellency, if you should be pleased to respond favorably to the present invitation; they, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Montreal, pledge themselves that your excellency's reception shall be of the most cordial nature, and befitting the exalted position of Her Majesty's Representative.

The deputation embrace the present occasion to express their entire concurrence in the views of the Central Local Committee, in view of the speciality of the occasion, and the excellent relations subsisting between the two governments of Great Britain and France.

(Signed JOHN J. DAY,
LOUIS RICARD.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor General replied, by saying, that he felt much flattered by the invitation, he required no special inducement to visit the City of Montreal, but should be very happy to avail himself of the present interesting occasion to do so. He would convey the invitation to Lady Head, and hoped her Ladyship would be able to accompany him. He expected to be enabled to arrive in Montreal by Monday, 5th March.

LIST OF ARTICLES ACCEPTED AT TORONTO FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Iron Plough—J. Bingham, Oxford.
Wood Plough—M. Switzer, Palermo.
Collection of Whips—J. Threlkeld, Toronto.
Centre Table—Mr. Bevis, Hamilton.
Model Steamboat—Captain Hudson, Toronto.
Model of Schooner—Captain Hudson Toronto.
Collection of Axe-Handles, &c.—Thomas Moore, Mimico.
Pair of Boots—Merrifield & Shanahan, Toronto.
Calf Walking Boots—Merrifield & Shanahan, Toronto.
One dozen Gloves—Ebenezer Society.
One dozen Women's Gloves—Ebenezer Society.
Specimen of Slating—W. W. Fox, Toronto.
Hunting Saddle—W. & R. Edwards, Toronto.
Collection of Biscuits—J. N. Nasmith, Toronto.
Model of Perry's Fire Engine—W. C. Morrison, Toronto.
Gold Watch—P. T. Ware & Co., Hamilton.
Feather Tippet—T. Wheeler, Toronto.
Railway Lamp—Piper, Brothers & Co., Toronto.
Portable Water Closet—Cumming & Wells, Toronto.
Marble Slab with Silver Cup and Tap—Cumming & Wells, Toronto.
Post-Hole Boring Machine—Helm & Wade, Port Hope.

Surveyor's Level—Hearn & Potter, Toronto.
Collection of Biscuits—Lawson, Toronto.
Brick Machine—Mr. Parsons, Toronto.
Collection of Spades and Shovels—Mr. Jones Gananocue.
Collection of Cardage, Halters, Twine, &c.—A. & D. McGregor, Toronto.
Case of Pharmaceutical Preparations—Professor Croft, Toronto.
Case of Glue—Mr. Carr, Toronto.
Specimens of Curled Hair Rope—Mr. Carr, Toronto.
Collection of Seeds—James Fleming, Toronto.
Barley—James Fleming, Toronto.
Field Peas—do do.
Timothy Seed—do do.
Marrow-fat Peas, do do.
Tobacco—D. Walker, Yorkville.
Barrel of Flour—S. Platt, Blenheim.
Canada Coffee—W. March, Toronto.
Spring Wheat—Alex. Shaw, Toronto.
Indian Corn, two varieties—Alex. Shaw, Toronto.

Chicory—Alex. Shaw, Toronto.
Wheat, growth 1853 } Canada Company's
Do do 1854 } prize samples.
Oats—R. L. Denison, Toronto.
Chicory—G. & L. Pears, Yorkville.
Pease—R. Wade, jr., Cobourg.
Club Spring Wheat—R. Wade, jr., Cobourg.
Imperial Peas—do do.
Stilton Gheese—do do.
Marrow-fat Peas—do do.
Timothy Seed—do do.
Seven varieties of Dried Fruit—R. Wade, jr., Cobourg.
Collection of Biscuits—Mr. Lawson, Toronto.
Barrel of Flour—do do.
Case of Tools—H. H. Date, Galt.
Model of Brock's Monument.
Fancy Chair—Miss Widder, Toronto.
Flax Seed—J. Simpson, Niagara.
Hops—Wm. Jarvis, Toronto.
Views of Toronto and Hamilton—M. Whitefield.
Four Drawings of Public Buildings—Mr. Thomas, Toronto.
Three do do—Knivas Tully, Toronto.
Canadian Sketches—Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto.
Ice-Boating—do do.
Collection Canadian Birds—D. Kennedy, Toronto.
Case Canadian Birds—J. Booth, Niagara Falls.
Case of Foxes, &c.—do do.
Knight Templar's Ring—Thos. Wheeler, Toronto.
Collection of Daguerreotypes—E. J. Palmer, Toronto.
Four Oil Paintings—Paul Kane, Toronto.
Specimens of Graining and Marbling—Jno. Murphy, Toronto.
Several specimens of Cloth, Grain, and other articles are not yet decided upon.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

It will be seen from the announcement we publish of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada, that the next Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, will take place at Sherbrooke, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, 1855, and we think this an-

ouncement affords us a fitting and suitable occasion to address to our agricultural friends a few remarks on the value and importance of such Fairs and Exhibitions in the furtherance of the interests and the prosperity of the Province.

The benefit conferred by Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions and Meetings, is by no means limited to a single object. It has been well remarked that in all moral agencies there are various effects produced, some direct and others indirect, but all alike tending to a good result. Men are gregarious animals, and the very act of bringing them together, to see and admire better things than they have been accustomed to see and admire at home, is an incentive to them to possess the improvement brought under their notice. The stimulus to exertion and competition is excited, and the next Fair may see the farmer a successful competitor for that which he admired at the last Exhibition, as the production of others.

Such meetings are useful too, in extending our personal acquaintance which, in its turn, promotes good citizenship, and the amalgamation of races. Free discussion and interchange of communication, calls forth thoughts buried in the mind, and imparts to them a practical bearing, the result of comparison with the thoughts and opinions of others, and after such interchange of communication a man returns to his home wiser and more thoughtful than when he left it. If the gain at each anniversary be but small, the ball gathers as it goes. The scattered thoughts become matured into a well digested system. The supposed bookless, thoughtless, thriftless farmer becomes an expounder of important truths, a practical writer in agricultural journals, ready to submit his views to the judgment of others, and prepared to defend them by well considered arguments. From the practice of agriculture he advances to its theory and principles, the improved farmer, is an improved citizen. He better understands the bearing of politics and the effect of legislation on all Industrial pursuits. He forms a higher estimate of skilled labor, and discovers how much the combination of head labor with hand labor can effect. As the Editor of the *Plough, Loom and Anvil* rightly remarks, the union of the head and the hand, with scientific truth, has devised, created, and adapted, to every form of severe labor, not only modern horsepower, but the steam-engine and the water-

fall, and, to some extent, other agencies, as electricity and magnetism. Into this system of mind and progress, the mere laborer of the past has been introduced, and his progress naturally is onward, though with various success. The movement, however, is a forward one—there is no counter current, and but for public exhibitions, subscribers to our agricultural journals would have been far less numerous, and the contributors to them would have been almost confined to the occupant of the editorial chair. He who has read agricultural science, has acquired a taste for other science, and for reading, and ere long he is comparatively an educated man.

One point in which the value of the farming interest has been wonderfully enhanced in many sections of the country, chiefly by the agency of agricultural societies, is the improvement of farm-yard stock. The importation of foreign animals has been principally accomplished by individuals. But this movement was in many cases prompted by associated action, and it has been by the management of these societies that the benefits of the introduction of these animals have been so widely distributed over the country. The actual value of this one movement to the farmer is immense.

We trust all these considerations will weigh with the agricultural classes, in making preparation for the great gathering we anticipate at Sherbrooke. No one knows better than the farmer, that to reap well, we must sow well. Sherbrooke is the centre of a rich farming district, let the farmers apply themselves early and heartily to the work before them, and the success of the Exhibition will be as great as its most enthusiastic friends could desire.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, was held in the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the sixteenth day of February, 1855.

The President, John Dods, Esquire, being unavoidably absent, the meeting was called to order by Edward Quinn, Esquire. The Secretary then read the Report:—

Whereupon it was moved by John Penner, Esq., seconded by Patrick Fallon, Esq., that the report now read be received and adopted. Carried.

The parties present having paid their subscription for the ensuing year, the meet-

ing proceeded to the Election of Office Bearers.

Moved by Joseph Laporte, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Joseph Lanouette, Esq., that John Dods, Esq. be re-elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. Carried by acclamation.

Moved by Hugh Campbell, seconded by Alexander Somerville, that Joseph Lanouette be appointed Vice-President. Carried by acclamation.

Moved by John Penner, seconded by Hugh Brodie, that James Smith be re-elected Secretary Treasurer. Carried by acclamation.

Joseph Laporte, Esq., M. P. P., and Hugh Brodie were then appointed Scrutineers, and the meeting proceeded to the election of Directors.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz:—

- Joseph Laporte, M. P. P., } unani-
- H. Campbell, Esq., Petite Cote, } mously.
- Joseph Deschamps, Esq., Hochelaga.
- Peter King, Esq., St Laurent.
- Leon Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
- Patrick Fallon, Esq., Lachine.
- Andre Langlois, Esq., Pointe-aux-Trembles.

It was then moved by Edward Quinn, seconded by John Penner, that Thos. E. Campbell, Esq., A. Lemaire, Esq., Sorel, R. N. Watts, Esq., of Drummondville, and John Dods, Esq., Petite Cote, be named for the Bureau of Agriculture. Carried.

The Directors of the County of Montreal Agricultural Society respectfully report—

The period for a new election of officers to administer the affairs of the Society having arrived, it becomes our duty to submit to a statement for the year now expiring for your consideration and approval; in discharging this duty we will first state the different subjects of Finance with as much brevity as possible, referring you to the accompanying detailed lists of premises, &c.

The income of the Society for the year was composed as follows, viz:—

Balance from the year 1853.	£ 17 7 6
Subscribers for the year, 312—	
giving a sum total of...	152 18 9
Amount of Government Grant	225 0 0
Premiums awarded to Bulls belonging to the Society, at the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec	10 0 0
Interests on deposits for the year.	3 3 11
	408 10 2

EXPENDITURE.

Amount of Premiums awarded at the County Cattle Show, General Class.	£ 81 10 0
Ditto English Class.	33 10 0
Ditto French Canadian Class.	30 0 0
Ditto Crops, English Class.	27 5 0
Ditto do. French do.	22 10 0

Ditto awarded at Ploughing Match, English class.	10 0 0
Ditto French Canadian Class.	7 15 0
Ditto Young Men's Class.	3 15 0
To paid John Penner, Esq., cost of Pens at County Exhibition, still useful.	10 0 0
To paid Hew Ramsy, Esq., Proprietor Agricultural Journal.	13 17 6
To paid Mr. James Drummond's expenses to and from Quebec, to Ploughing Match.	5 0 0
To paid Mr. Hugh Campbell's disbursements for Bulls to and from Quebec.	4 7 9
To paid Commercial Advertiser.	0 15 0
Transcript.	3 4 6
Minerve.	4 4 9
Gazette.	0 5 10
To paid Freight of Bull by the "Home."	17 3 9½
To paid Freight of ditto to Lachine, &c.	0 12 6
Paid cost of Freight of Pig, lost at sea.	16 5 6
Paid to Judges on Crops, and at exhibition.	12 17 6
Postage throughout the year.	0 15 0
Secretary-Treasurer's Commission.	21 8 0
Balance.	81 7 7½
	£408 10 2

From the above, it will be seen that the Financial Department is in a flourishing state, the Treasurer having a balance in his hands, amounting to the sum of Eight-one Pounds Seven Shillings and Seven-pence, after all claims against the Secretary have been liquidated.

That an improved system of Farming has, within a few years, been introduced into the County; that unproductive and worn out lands are being rescued from that condition, and are becoming valuable and fruitful, are facts that cannot be denied; but we have yet much to accomplish, and can only hope for general success by a united effort to diffuse knowledge on farming subjects. The majority of Farmers in Canada are, perhaps, more remarkable for their deference to the maxims and methods of olden times, than the farmers of any other country; and until within a very short period, our Canadian brethren could not be persuaded to adopt, or test any other system than that which had been handed down to them by their predecessors. A spirit of emulation and enquiry is, however, now perceptible, and they now enter into honorable competition with their more successful neighbours, and are not slow to copy any method ensuring better results. We are proud to promulgate the fact, that not only is a change perceptible,

but that the subscribers to our Association are becoming more numerous than formerly. Let us hope that our farmers, generally, will contribute to our funds, the annual subscription of five shillings is a good investment, from which, if they will only compete for the premiums offered by the Society, they will derive a profit, indeed will be singularly unfortunate, if not remunerated fourfold; let none, then, from the fear of losing a day, a dollar, or from more unworthy motives, stand aloof. All the success that has been accomplished, may justly be attributed to the Agricultural Society, in dispensing premiums for crops, the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, agricultural implements, and the like; it does more; it promotes that intercourse which is necessary to bring Farmers acquainted with each other's improvements, and make them emulous of excelling each other in their cattle and crops.

The Society, through the kindness of Mr. Morris, have added another thorough-bred two year old Ayrshire Bull to the stock, and have placed the animal in the care of James Powley Dawes, Esq., of Laclaire, for the use of the farmers in that direction. The bull imported by the Directors for the year 1853, has been given in charge of Leon Laporte, Esq., of Points aux Trembles, for the improvement of stock in that locality and your directors have, through their President John Dods, Esq., remitted an order to Scotland for another bull, which they purpose placing at St. Laurent. This arrangement they trust will be carried out by their successors.

The bulls imported by the Society were both sent to the Provincial Exhibition, held in Quebec, and each received a first premium in its class, adding, thereby, ten pounds to the funds of the Society, less the cost of their voyage to and from Quebec. While upon the subject of the importation of stock, your directors regret to inform you that a boar purchased for the Society, was lost at sea; the vessel in which it was shipped was dismantled in a storm, and, in clearing the wreck the pig was found dead. This is the second loss the Society has sustained in attempting to import improved breeds of pigs. This should not discourage us however, and we think it right and fitting, that the directors for the ensuing year should make a third attempt, which would, no doubt, be successful.

The annual Show of stud horses was not as numerous attended as formerly. Your directors deem it right to suggest, that the spring show be held at a time to ensure a good attendance—say the latter end of April or beginning of May.

The annual cattle show was not as numerous attended as upon former occasions; but your directors conceive that the falling off, in this respect, was to be attributed to causes over which the farmer had no control—a long continued drought and intense heat, had rendered pasturage so poor that

the generality of farmers were averse to exhibiting their cattle in bad condition. The show of cattle was pronounced on all hands however, to have been very good, and evidenced a marked improvement in breeding.

By referring to the list of premiums, it will be observed that your directors confined the competition of male animals, linen, flannel and cloth, to one class; this, they sincerely trust, will be continued by their successors in office. It was thought expedient to offer distinct classes of premiums, to be competed for in other animals and things, because a sufficient time had not elapsed to afford the French Canadian farmers a chance of competing, successfully, with the British Canadian. It would be well, perhaps, to continue this plan yet another year or two, but not longer as every man who desires to improve his stock has now an opportunity of so doing; a farmer needs only to become a member of the Society, to have the gratuitous use of the male animals imported by the Society.

The ploughing match, under the direction of the Society, was the most successful meeting of the kind ever, perhaps, witnessed in Canada. A club purse of £10, offered for general competition, was honorably won by a County ploughman.

Your directors have endeavoured to apply the funds of the Society in such a manner as to accomplish the greatest possible benefit, in awarding premiums, as stimulants to industry; and congratulate the Society upon having a very handsome balance to open the account for the ensuing year. The flourishing state of the funds is to be attributed, principally, to the continued liberality of the city of Montreal, and your directors take this public manner of expressing their thanks to the citizens of Montreal, for their countenance and support.

The crops are reported as being generally below average but the prices for produce, being high throughout the year, has compensated the farmers as well, perhaps, as more abundant crops at lower prices. Your directors deem it right to remind you that it is more than probable agricultural products will command high and remunerating prices the coming year, hence an inducement for energetic preparations for the ensuing season; and, while the countries of our fathers are unfortunately engaged in war, and are vast fields of preparations for battle, our Canada should be a field of agriculture, teeming with crops, a granary for other lands. We cannot want a market. No possible limits can be assigned to the probable demands upon us; and as we before remarked, the prices will be remunerating. Let us study the economy of labour, and patronize improved implements. Labour, however, is not likely to be scarce next season. Farmers generally suffered serious damage from not being able to obtain sufficient help during the past season.

Your directors deem it their duty to direct

your attention to the necessity that exists for all farmers of the County of Montreal being members of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association. This Association is re-organized yearly, and the subscribers meet for the purpose one of the days on which the Provincial Exhibition is held.

It may not be out of place for us to express a hope, as our predecessors have done, that the Bureau of Agriculture will establish the Agricultural Museum, and Agricultural and Horticultural Library, for which the law provides. This matter we look upon as being within the roll of duty of our County Members of Parliament; and we believe, that, if attended to by them, would be accomplished, as the public funds cannot be better (if as well) employed in any manner whatever.

In conclusion, your directors would advert to the fact, that, before another General Meeting takes place, a law will be perfected whereby the old land-marks of the County will be swept away, and, as now for municipal, will become two distinct Counties for agricultural purposes. We advert to this matter for the purpose of giving the farmers of the Island an opportunity of considering, before the time arrives for division, whether it would not be expedient to continue to work together as one Society, and whether the funds of both, economically laid out, would not accomplish more real good than a small amount separately expended.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

The County Cattle Show was held at Montreal, the 7th September, 1854. The following comprise the premiums awarded:—

GENERAL CLASS.

Draught Stallions.

1st prize—Edward Quinn	£5 0 0
2d do William Cole	4 0 0
3d do Pierre Groulx	3 0 0
4th do Bazile Groulx	2 0 0

Saddle Stallion.

1st prize—George Swinburn	3 0 0
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Broad Mares.

1st prize—Edward Glendinning	3 0 0
2d do James Logan	2 10 0
3d do James Somerville	2 0 0
4th do Alexander Ogilvie	1 10 0

2 year Horse Colt.

1st prize—Charles Holdsworth	2 0 0
2d do James Logan	1 10 0
3d do Charles Valois	1 0 0

Fillies or Giddings.

1st Prize—John Dods	£2 0 0
2d do James Somerville	1 10 0
3d do John Drummond	1 0 0

Aged Bulls.

1st Prize—Hugh Campbell	2 10 0
2d do John Drummond	2 0 0
3d do James Somerville	1 10 0
4th do Joseph Laporte	1 5 0
5th do Francois Groulx	1 0 0

2 years bulls.

1st Prize—James Fisher	2 0 0
2d do Archibald Ogilvie, jr	1 10 0
3d do James Logan	1 0 0
4th do Daniel Hadley	0 10 0

1 Year Bulls.

1st Prize—Edward Glendinning	1 10 0
2d do Daniel Drummond	1 0 0
3d do Alexander Ogilvie	0 10 0
4th do Quintin Muir	0 5 0

Aged Rams.

1st Prize—James Somerville	1 0 0
2d do James Hutchinson	1 10 0
3d do William Boa	1 5 0
4th do J. Bte. Groulx	1 0 0
5th do Joseph Laporte	0 15 0

Rams 1 Shear.

1st Prize—Edward Glendinning	1 10 0
2d do Joseph Desrochers	1 5 0
3d do Barthelemi Groulx, fils	1 0 0
4th do William Boa	0 15 0
5th do Leon Desloriers	0 10 0

Aged Boars.

1st Prize—Joseph Laporte	£2 0 0
2nd do James Logan	1 10 0
3rd do John Tees	1 5 0
4th do Thomas Mountain	1 0 0
5th do Michel Durand	0 15 0

Boars 6 months.

1st Prize—Hugh Campbell	1 5 0
2nd do Peter Fisher	1 0 0
3rd do Joseph Laporte	0 15 0

Canadian Cloth.

1st Prize—Robert Boa	1 10 0
2nd do Casimir Tenant	1 0 0
3rd do Joseph Dagenais	0 10 0

Flannel.

1st Prize—William Boa	1 10 0
2nd do Andre Langlois	1 0 0
3rd do Francois Groulx	0 10 0

Linon.

1st Prize—Joseph Desrochers	1 10 0
2nd do Leon Desloriers	1 0 0
3rd do J. Bte. Groulx	0 10 0

Cows, English Class.

1st Prize—James Logan	2 10 0
2nd do Archibald Ogilvie, Jr.	2 0 0
3rd do William Dow	1 10 0
4th do Peter King	1 0 0

Two Year Heifers.

1st Prize—James Logan	2 0 0
2nd do James Somerville	1 10 0
3rd do Archibald Ogilvie, Jr	1 0 0

1 Year Heifers.

1st Prize—William Dow	1 10 0
2d do James Logan	1 0 0
3d do Alex Ogilvie	0 10 0

Aged Ewes.

1st Prize—James Somerville	2 0 0
2d do James Muir	1 10 0
3d do Edward Quin	1 0 0

Ewes, 1 Shear.

1st Prize—James Somerville	1 10 0
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Sows and Pigs.

1st Prize—Hugh Campbell	2 0 0
2d do Thomas Mountain	1 10 0
3d do James Hughes	1 0 0

Pigs 6 Months.

1st Prize—John Stenson	1 10 0
2d do Peter Fisher	1 0 0

Cheese.

1st Prize—James Allen	2 0 0
2d do John Drummond	1 10 0
3d do Daniel Drummond	1 0 0

Butter.

3d Prize—Daniel Drummond	1 0 0
4th do Edward Glendinning	0 10 0

PREMIUMS.—FRENCH CANADIANS.

Cows.

1st Prize—Pachal Gagnon	£2 10 0
2d do Andre St. Denis	2 0 0
3d do Joseph Lanouette	1 10 0
4th do Francois Xr. Bro	1 0 0

2 Year Heifers.

1st prize—Andre St. Denis	2 0 0
2d do J. Bte. St. Aubain	1 10 0
3d do Joseph Laporte	1 0 0

1 Year Heifers.

1st prize—Andre St. Denis	1 10 0
2d do J. Bte. St. Aubain	1 0 0
3d do Joseph Laporte	0 10 0

Aged Ewes

1st prize—Andre Langlois	2 0 0
2d do Francois Xavier Bro	1 10 0
3d do Leon Desloriers	1 0 0

Ewes, 1 Shear

1st prize—Leon Laporte	1 10 0
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Sows and Pigs.

1st prize—Joseph Laporte	2 0 0
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Pigs, 7 Months.

1st prize—Leon Laporte	1 10 0
2d do Joseph Laporte	1 0 0

Butter.

1st prize—Francois Charretier	2 0 0
2d do Leon Laporte	1 10 0
3d do Joseph Laporte	1 0 0
4th do Joseph Desrocher	0 10 0

CROPS.—ENGLISH CLASS.

Potatoes

1st prize—William Dow	2 0 0
2d do James Logan	1 15 0
3d do John Drummond	1 10 0

Carrots.

1st prize—Johnston Thompson	2 0 0
2d do James Logan	1 15 0
3d do William Boa	1 10 0

Mangel Wurtzel

1st Prize—James Allen	2 0 0
2d do James P. Darvis	1 10 0
3d do James Sommerville	1 5 0

Turnips.

1st prize—William Boa	1 10 0
2d do David Lochhead	1 5 0
3d do James P. Davis	1 0 0

Indian Corn.

1st Prize—Johnson Thompson	2 0 0
2d do Alexander Ogilvie	1 10 0
3d do James Logan	1 0 0

Horse Beans.

1st Prize—James Logan	1 10 0
2d do William Boa	1 5 0
3d do William Dow	1 0 0

CROPS.—FRENCH CANADIAN CLASS.

Potatoes.

1st Prize—Edouard P. Rochon	2 0 0
2d do Joseph Dagenais	1 15 0
3d do Etienna Ladouceur	1 10 0

Carrots.

1st Prize—Leon Laporte	2 0 0
2d do Joseph Laporte	1 15 0
3d do Edouard P. Rochon	1 10 0

Mangel Wurtzel.

1st prize—Joseph Laporte	2 0 0
2nd do Leon Laporte	1 10 0
3rd do Aude Langlois	1 5 0

Indian Corn.

1st prize—Joseph Dagenais	2 0 0
2nd do Joseph Laporte	1 10 0
3rd do Leon Laporte	1 0 0

Horse Beans.

1st prize—J. Bte Lecour	1 10 0
2nd do Joseph Lanouette	1 5 0

PLOUGHING.—ENGLISH CLASS.

1st prize—James Fletcher	2 10 0
2nd do James Drummond	2 0 0
3rd do Thomas Irvine	1 15 0
4th do Alexander Chambers	1 10 0
5th do William Watt	1 5 0
6th do Thomas Hodge	1 0 0

CANADIAN CLASS.

1st prize—Alexander Desmarchais	2 10 0
2nd do Pierre Lemieux	2 0 0
3rd do Seraphin Cloutier	1 15 0
4th do Francois Xr. Martin	1 10 0

YOUNG MEN'S CLASS.

1st prize—Andrew Bryson	1 10 0
2nd do William Russell	1 5 0
3rd do Joseph Holdsworth	1 0 0

Names of the Members of the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, for the year 1851:

Edwin Atwater, Montreal, 20s; George Anderson, Montreal, 5s; James Allen, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; William Angel, Pointe Claire, 5s; J. Ankl, 5s; Francois Armand, Riviere des Prairies, 5s; James Armstrong, River St. Pierre, 5s; John Allan, Longue Pointe, 5s.

Francois Beaudry, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Hugh Brodie, Village St. Henry, 5s; William Boa, St. Laurent, 10s; C. E. Belle, Montreal, 5s; Robert Bro lie, Coteau St. Pierre, 5s; F. M. Bellinge, Montreal, 5s; J. M. Beaudry, Montreal, 5s; James Buchanan, St. Michel, 5s; Patgley and Abbott, Montreal, 20s; Thacren Bouthillier, Montreal, 20s; John C. Becket, Montreal, 20s; Samuel Browning, Montreal 25s; John Boston, Montreal, 20s; C. Bryson, Montreal, 5s; D. D. Brown, 10s; James Benning, Montreal, 10s; Peter Benning, Montreal, 5s; Walter Benny, Montreal, 5s; J. Belle, N. P., Montreal, 5s; Benjamin Brewster, Montreal, 5s; M. James Bryson, C. E., Montreal, 10s; Alexander Bissett, Montreal, 5s; J. D. Bernard, 20s; Francois Xavier Bro, River St. Pierre, 5s; Antoine Brousseau, Sault aux Recoillets, 5s; Robert Boa, St. Laurent, 5s; David Brown, Contractor, Montreal, 5s; Louis Boyer, Montreal, 20s; J. L. Bower, Montreal, 5s.

Francois Charretier, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Joseph Charretier, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Robert Crawford, Lachine, 5s; Hugh Campbell, Petite Cote, 5s; John Cullens, St. Michel, 5s; Walter Charles, Montreal, 5s; John Crawford, River St. Pierre, 50s; Robert Cole, Petite Cote, 5s; Archibald Connolly, Montreal, 20s; J. R. Chamberlain, Montreal, 20s; Charles J. Conrsol, Montreal, 20s; Cash, Montreal, 5s; Cash, J. R., Montreal, 5s; M. Cuvillier, Montreal 5s; William Chishohn, Montreal, 5s; P. Charlebois, Montreal, 10s; Allan Carmichael, Montreal, 10;

William Cole, Petite Cote, 5s; Henry Chap-

man, Montreal, 20s; Thomas Cassidy, Longue Pointe, 5s; Antoine Charlebois, Pointe Claire, 5s; Francois Crevier, St. Laurent, 5s; Olivier Crevier, St. Laurent, 5s; John Clarke, Longue Pointe, 5s; Seraphin Cloutier, Coteau St. Pierre, 5s; George Clayton, St. Laurent, 5s; Robert Campbell, 10s.

Michel Durand, Cote St. Martin, 5s; J. R. Marcel Decary, Cote St. Martin, 5s; James Dawes, Lachine, 5s; A. Dull, Lachine, 5s; Joseph Desroches, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Joseph Deschamps, Current St. Mary, 5s; D. Drummond, Petite Cote, 10s; John Dods, Petite Cote, 25; A. C. Denouvin, Petite Cote, 10s; T. Doucet, Montreal, 20s; M. J. David, Montreal, 20s; William Dow, Montreal, 25s; Thomas and J. Dawes, Lachine, 20s; Stanice David, Sault aux Recoillets, 5s; Louis Dagenais, Pointe Claire, 5s; Joseph Dagenais St. Francois, St. Laurent, 5s; William Douglas, Montreal, 10s; Etienne Dubois, Montreal, 5s; Leon Desloriers, Pointe Claire, 5s; N. B. Desmarreau, Current St. Mary, 5s; John Drummond, Petite Cote, 20s; J. J. Day, Montreal, 20s; James Davidson, Tanneries des Rollands, 5s; Deer, 5s; Alexis Desmarchois, Cote des Neiges, 5s.

Thomas A. Evans, Montreal, 25s; J. Henry Evans, Montreal, 20s; John Esdale, Montreal, 5s.

Patrick Fallen, Lachine, 20s; Alexander Fraser, Lachine, 20s; Peter Fisher, Longue Pointe, 5s; J. M. Ferrus, Montreal, 5s; William Fraser, Petite Cote, 5s; George Fraser, Petite Cote, 5s; James Fisher, Riviere des Prairies, 10s; John Farrow, Montreal, 5s; John Fraser, Lachine, 5s; William Flaherty, Petite Cote, 5s; Clarke Pitts, Montreal, 10s; J. Forrier, Jr., 25s; Frothingham & Workman, 25s; E. R. Fabre, 20s; George Fulum, 5s.

Joseph Grenier, Montreal, 5s; Barthelémy Groux, fils, St. Laurent, 5s; Paschal Gagnon, St. Michel, 5s; F. C. Greece, Longue Pointe; J. Bte. Guy, Longue Pointe, 5s; Edward Glendinning, Petite Cote, 5s; Gauthier, Petite Cote, 5s; Maurice Gougeon, Coteau St. Pierre, 5s; Charles Giddes, Montreal, 11s 3d; James Gilnour, do, 20s; J. M. Gilbert, Montreal, 20s; I. Gould, Montreal, 20s; Benajah Gibb, Montreal, 10s; J. J. Gibb, Montreal, 5s; Galarneau & Roy, Montreal, 5s; Alexis Gallet, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; J. B. Green-shields, Montreal, 20s; John Greenshields, 25s; J. C. Griffin, Montreal, 5s; J. Bte. Groulx, St. Laurent, 5s; Pierre Groulx, St. Laurent, 5s; Bazile Groulx, St. Laurent, 5s; Francois Groulx, St. Laurent, 5s; Samuel Gerard, Montreal, 25s; E. Guy, do, 10s.

James Hughes, Petite Cote, 5s; Michael Hyland, Petite Cote, 5s; George Hastings, Petite Cote, 5s; Thomas Harland, St. Laurent, 5s; Charles Holdsworth, Petite Cote, 5s; Matthew Hutchison, Montreal, 5s; William Haldimand, Montreal, 20s; Robert Hislop, St. Laurent, 5s; William Harrington, Montreal, 10s; Benjamin Holmes, 20s; H. Hopper, 7s 6d; Buchanan Harris, Montreal, 20s; Theodora Hart, 5s; Francois Hadley, Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; Robert Hadley, do, 5s; Daniel Hadley, do, 5s; James Hutchison, St. Laurent, 5s; Hogan & Penn, 25s; L. Holton, 25s.

R. P. Isaacson, Montreal, 5s; Henry Irish, do, 10s.

Antoine Janotte, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Joseph Janotte, do, 5s; James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, 5s; John Jonea, Montreal, 10s; Sidney Jones, do, 5s.

Peter King, St. Laurent, 5s; James Ker-

nan, Petite Cote, 5s; George Kyd, do, 5s; Thos. Kay, Montreal, 5s; Thos. C. Keefer, do, 25s.

Andre Langlois, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; J. Bte. Lacombe, do, 5s; Joseph Lanouette, Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; Hypolite Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Leon Laporte, do, 5s; Louis Langlois, do, 5s; Joseph Laporte, do, 10s; Medard Laporte, do, 5s; J. Bte. Lecour, St. Laurent, 5s; Frs. Loranger, Montreal, 5s; C. A. Leblanc, do, 5s; N. LeCavalier, St. Laurent, 5s; James Logan, Montreal, 60s; Benjamin H. Lenoire, do, 5s; David Loehle, do, 5s; Henry Lyman, do, 20s; Wm. Lunn, do, 20s; John Leeming, do, 20s; Jacques Leonard, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Etienne Ladouceur, St. Laurent, 5s; Andre Legault dit Desloriers, Lachine, 5s; Lemieux, 5s; Alfred K. Lavicourt, 20; J. Bte. Lapicere, St. Michel, 5s; H. L. Larkin, 5s; Reini LeCavalier, St. Laurent, 5s.

Francois Monette, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Hugh M'Donald, Lachine, 5s; Peter McGregor, do, 5s; Peter McMartin, do, 5s; Thomas McGinn, Montreal, 5s; John Mcintosh, St. Michel, 5s; F. McColloch, Montreal, 10s; Quentin Muir, Petite Cote, 5s; John McDonald, do, 5s; Alexander McGibbon, Montreal, 5s; John Monk, do, 5s; Thomas Mountain, do, 5s; Hon. Peter McGill, do, 25s; Hon. George Mollatt, do, 25s; G. McCaul, do, 5s; Wm. McBean, do, 5s; W. A. Merry, do, 5s; Thomas Mussen, do, 10s; J. B. M., do, 10s; N. R. M., do, 10s; D. Masson, do, 5s; James Muir, Sault aux Recoillets, 5s; Angus McDonald, St. Laurent, 5s; J. W. A. Masson, Montreal, 20s; Thomas F. Miller, do, 25s; Isidore Mallon, 20s; Alexis Mounier, Current St. Mary, 5s; George McGibbon, 5s; Francois X. Martin, 5s; Frs. Metzler, 5s.

Dr. Wolfram Nelson, Montreal, 20s; Noad & Brothes, do, 20s.

Alexander O'Gilvie, Petite Cote, 5s; Archibald O'Gilvie, Sr., Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; Archibald O'Gilvie, Jr., do, 5s; Do, do, 5s; William W. O'Gilvie, Montreal, 5s; M. J. Ossaye, Petite Cote, 10s; Alexander O'Gilvie, Montreal, 5s; John O'Gilvie, do, 5s; J. O'Meara, do, 5s; John Ostell, do, 20s; Archibald O'Gilvie, Jr., Riviere St. Pierre, 5s.

Samuel Penniston, Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; John Penner, Lachine, 5s; Prudhomme, Jr., Coteau St. Pierre, 5s; J. F. Pelletier, Montreal, 5s; John Penner, do, 20s; D. Pelletier, do, 5s; John Pratt, do, 5s; Bazile Piche, Sault aux Recoillets, 10s; Thomas Peel, Montreal, 5s; Dr. Parrault, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; Poirier, Cure, do, 5s; Noel Poirier, Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; John Popham, Montreal, 5s; C. F. Papineau, N.P., do, 20s.

Edward Quin, Longue Pointe, 20s; Francois Quennoville, St. Laurent, 5s.

R. Robertson, Lachine, 5s; Peter Rutherford, Mile End, 5s; M. Raymond, Montreal, 5s; Thomas Ryan, do, 10s; Wm. Russell, Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; John Redpath, Montreal, 20s; Edward P. Rochon, Cote des Neiges, 5s; H. L. Routh, Montreal, 20s; Rose & Monk, do, 20s; Louis Renaud, do, 25s; M. Ramsay, do, 10s.

Thomas Senior, Long Point, 5s; Alexander Somerville, Lachine, 5s; James Somerville, Jr., do, 5s; John Stenson, St. Michel, 5s; James Smith, Montreal, 10s; John Smith, do, 25s; Wm. Smith, Petite Cote, 5s; Senecal, Montreal, 5s; J. G. Shipway, do, 20s; J. B. Smith, do, 25s; Alfred Savage, do, 20s; D. & A. Smith, do, 10s; J. Sadler, do, 5s; W.

G. Stutlern, do, 5s; Madame St. Julien, do, 25s; Thomas Smith, Pointe Claire, 5s; Jas. Smith, do, 5s; Leslie, Starnes & Co., Montreal, 25s; James Shuter, Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; Andre St. Denis, Lachine, 5s; John Swinburn, Montreal, 5s; J. Bte. St. Aubain, St. Laurent, 5s; James Somerville, Montreal, 5s; Jasper G. Sims, Montreal, 20s; Gilbert Scott, 20s.

Casimire Tenant, Pointe aux Trembles, 5s; John Tees, Riviere St. Pierre, 5s; John Thompson, Rivieres des Prairies, 5s; James Thompson, Montreal, 10s; Clark Thompson, do, 20s; Johnson Thompson, do, 20s; Joseph Thompson, do, 10s; Wm. Thompson, Long Point, 5s; David Torrance, Montreal, 20s; Joseph Tesky, St. Michel, 10s.

Doctor Valois, M. P. P., Pointe Claire, 10s; Eusebe Vian, St. Laurent, 5s; Charles Valois, Lachine, 5s; Revd. Mr. Vinet, Sault aux Recoillets, 10s.

William Watson, Montreal, 5s; John Wiseman, do, 5s; Robert Work, Petite Cote, 5s; William Watson, Montreal, 20s; Benjamin Workman, do, 10s; J. Whitlaw, do, 5s; Weir & Dunn, do, 10s; John Wynn, 5s; George Weekes, do, 10s; Hon. Charles Wilson, 20s; Joseph White, Current St. Mary, 5s; Wm. Watt, Cote St. Luc, 5s.

Hon. John Young, Montreal, 25s.

PROPER TREATMENT AND FEEDING FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A few recently and carefully collected facts upon the feeding of horses and cattle, it is verily desirable should attract the farmer's attention. He can hardly spend a winter's evening more profitably than by referring to some of these, for they all tend to the great object of rendering stock keeping more advantageous—a branch of rural economy which we are very anxious to see improved; for it is, farm produce which, in spite of occasional checks, will long continue to be the most steadily remunerative.

A valuable prize essay, on the diseases caused by the improper feeding of farm horses, by Mr. J. McGillivray, has recently been published (*Trans-High, Soc.*, 1854, p. 357). This gentleman, who is an esteemed veterinary surgeon in Aberdeenshire, when treating upon the diseases carelessly caused by the improper treatment of the horse, alludes also to the functional derangements of cattle. He remarks very truly, that much of the diseases occurring amongst aninals is the result of improper negligent treatment, and might be avoided by a proper attention to feeding, housing, &c. "To professional men," he continues, "it is well known that the present system of fattening cattle, although well calculated to accomplish the object in view, is decidedly inimical to good health and a sound constitution. Scarcely a single high-fed ox can be found perfectly free from disease of the liver or other viscera, either organic or functional. And although between the system of feeding cattle profitably for the butcher and bringing horses into good condition for work there must be a wide and well-marked difference, yet I meet with many cases in which by far

too great a resemblance exists. Doubtless the word 'condition,' as applicable to horses in general, admits of various interpretations, and may refer to different states according to particular breeds, and the nature of the work they may be destined to perform. Condition in the heavy draught, the dray, or farm horse, will imply, with other things, a round, plump, heavy figure, as a ponderous carcass will materially assist in moving heavy loads at a slow rate, especially on streets or common roads. Condition, again, in the race horse or hunter, implies well developed, fine, and firm muscle, fitting the animal for quick and agile movements: and this cannot be accomplished by rotundity of figure or fatness of carcass." Mr. McGillivray then refers to the causes of acute indigestion, an affection induced most commonly by an animal having eaten too freely of green succulent food, such as grass in the early part of the season, or green tares, &c.; or it will occur at any time, if such food be consumed in too great quantities; large quantities of potatoes, boiled or raw, will have the same effect. A horse suffering from an attack of acute indigestion, induced by any of the above causes will present the following symptoms:—Paroxysms of intense pain, with heaving at the flanks; at an early stage he lies down, and immediately gets up again; if at liberty to do so, he turns round and round, frequently voids small quantities of dung, makes repeated attempts to urinate, often puts the nose to the side, distention commences, when down he attempts to roll; sometimes a twitching of the subcutaneous muscles is seen, the animal has an agonised look, apoplectic or phrenetic symptoms appear, vulgarly called staggers; this is followed by great debility, and the membranes of the eyes are inflamed. All these symptoms increase in intensity, and if not speedily removed, the animal sinks to rise no more. In the absence of a veterinary surgeon, the chief remedies applied by Mr. McGillivray appear to be a drench of tincture of opium and sweet spirit of nitre in a bottle of tepid water.

Another cause of derangement and disease in the digestive system, is the practice of putting horses to hard work immediately after they have been freely fed. It is well known to professional men, that severe exercise retards, if it does not altogether stop, digestion. It is no easy matter to experiment on the horse, so as to have proof positive of this doctrine; however, we have proof by direct experiment made on the dog. The practice of allowing horses to drink largely immediately before going to work, is a very dangerous one, even independently of the food. The quantity of water given, and the manner in which horses are allowed to take it is another important question in stable management well enforced by Mr. McGillivray. Horses, he well contends, should be regularly and frequently supplied with water of good quality. A gentleman

who keeps horses constantly on the road, observed to us, in speaking of a servant—"That was the best keeper of horses I ever had; none ever had my horses in such good order, and it was with water and regularity he did it; he was always giving them a little water. There could be no other difference, as my loads are always exactly the same and my allowance of food is the same." It should be remembered that the stomach of the horse is comparatively small: We believe that of the largest horse would not contain four gallons; and if he is allowed to drink largely soon after feeding, the food will be washed out of the stomach in an undigested state, and will ferment in the large intestines. Colic, or gripes, is a disease, in our opinion, very often the consequence of the state in which the food is supplied to the animal. Fully two-thirds, it seems, which occur annually in the practice of Mr. McGillivray, are between the middle of October and the end of the following December. Moreover, these cases of colic are mostly confined to horses fed upon new straw and new corn. He thinks that if horses were supplied with well-seasoned hay and oats during autumn, two-thirds of the cases of colic would disappear. Mr. Cowie, of Halberton, who has tried many experiments on the cooking of food for horses, thus sums up the result of his valuable experience:—"I never cook any food for my horses; they are all fed with bruised oats, and straw or hay occasionally in spring. It is a great mistake not to bruise the grain for old horses or greedy feeders, as they eat so much of it without being masticated. The veterinary surgeon to Barclay and Perkins' brewery horses told me that he tested the result of giving horses unbruised oats, by making some of them swallow them in a ball, when he found that nearly half of the grain was voided quite sound, and even vegetated on being put under ground.

The remark of Mr. McGillivray, as to the often diseased state of the livers of high-fed cattle, is one which has often engaged our attention. That diseased livers rather tend to make sheep fatten faster in some cases, was an observation perhaps first made by the celebrated Bakewell. It is a well known fact that overgrown livers of geese, so highly prized by the Strasburg gourmards, are produced by high feeding the animal whilst it is kept in a warm temperature. It is pretty certain, however, that the animals whose livers are diseased do not possess all those properties most essential to the farmer's profit. And as it is known that certain mineral substances, when taken in small doses, materially promote the fattening of animals, it might be well if some careful experiments were made as to the action of these and other chemical substances in preserving the liver from disease. If the circumstances in which a fattening animal is placed has so material an influence upon its health as to render it worthy of the stock-

owner's careful attention, equally important to him are the hereditary tendencies and predisposing cause of disease which may be commonly so safely calculated upon by the considerate purchaser. On the hereditary diseases of cattle, a recently published and valuable prize essay, by Mr. Finlay Dun will repay the farmer's perusal (*Jour. R. A. S.*, xv., p. 76). He names, as the more important hereditary diseases of cattle, diarrhoea, rheumatism, scrofula, consumption, dysentery, malignant tumours, and the affections depending on a plethoric state of body. He enumerates the characters which it is desirable for cattle to possess, that they may perpetuate in their offspring a healthy and vigorous constitution. The head small, muzzle fine and tapering, nostrils large and open, the eyes full and lustrous, ears small, and not too thick, the head well set on the neck, the distance between the ears and the angle of the jaw short, but the width behind the ears considerable (no dairy cow should have a short thick neck), the chest wide and deep; the girth, taken immediately behind the shoulder, should closely correspond with the length from behind the ears to the rise of the tail; the carcass of a barrel shape, for a thin, flat-ribbed animal eats largely, thrives badly, and is unusually liable to diarrhoea, there should be little space between the prominence of the hip and the last rib, the quarter large, the measurement from the prominence of the haunch backwards to the rise of the tail, and downwards to the hock, as great as possible; the lower part of the haunch thick and broad, the hide thick and pliant; smallness of bone is a sure indication of early maturity and aptitude for fattening. These, amongst other characters and qualities enumerated by Mr. Dun, indicate the possession of a vigorous and healthy constitution, and freedom from all inherent disease.—*Mark Lane Express.*

STILTON CHEESE.

MR. EDITOR,—Most of your readers have no doubt eaten the famous Stilton cheese. This cheese was first made, we are told, by a near relative of the landlord of the old Bell Inn near Melton, Leicestershire, England, where its reputation was such that it sold for a long time for half a crown per pound. I am not aware that any attempts have as yet been made to produce Stilton Cheese in the United States; but Mr. Henry Parsons, of Guelph, Canada, has manufactured it of a quality said by good judges to be equal to that made in the mother land. There appears to be nothing very peculiar in the process as detailed by those who understand it, and considering the cheese really possesses the high superiority justly claimed for it, the only thing surprising at all to me is, that its manufacture has not become, not only common, but universal.

As some of your readers may have a curiosity to know the process, I will give a recapitulation recently given me by a dairyman

from the "old country," who is perfectly familiar with the details, having lived many years on a farm where Stilton Cheese, of the first quality, was the principal dairy product. By way of premisses, allow me to say that I am assured that the excellencies of that cheese have by no means been exaggerated. The entire product of the very extensive dairy of which he was honored with the general supervision, sold ordinarily for about double the price of other cheese, and the demand for it was such that the regular customers often bid upon each other, and not unfrequently took it in its immature state, or before it had become sufficiently ripe to cut. I will now proceed to give his directions in the fewest possible words:—

The night's cream, without any portion of the skimmed milk, is put to the milk, of the next morning, and if cheese of a superior description and richness is desired, an additional allowance of cream is afforded, mixed with a little sweet butter. The rennet, without any coloring, is then put in, and when the curd has come, it is immediately removed without being broken, and put whole into a sieve or drainer where it is pressed by means of weights until the whey is completely expelled. It is then put with a clean cloth into a hooped chessart, (mould,) and pressed, the outer coat being first salted. When sufficiently hard, it is removed, and placed on a clean, dry board, bound closely in a cloth (which is changed daily) to prevent its cracking.—When the cheese is dried tolerably well, the cloth is removed, and no farther care is required, except turning it daily and occasionally brushing the surface.

The cheese is never large, seldom weighing more than ten or twelve pounds, yet it requires two years to perfect its excellencies, and bring it to complete maturity, for there are not supposed to be fit for use till they have begun to decay. To accelerate the process of ripening, and prepare them more speedily for the market and the table of the fastidious epicure, they are often placed in warm, damp cellars, where the putrefactive process is often quite rapid, or they are even wrapped in strong paper and sunk in hot beds which prepares them much quicker than they can be by the former process. The shape of these cheeses bears little resemblance to that of the common kinds, pressed in wide hoops—being that of a sugar loaf, though somewhat less lengthy and of a larger diameter.

Duchess Co., N. Y.

Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

Note.—Some admirable samples of Stilton Cheese, manufactured at Gnelphi, by Mr. Parsons, have been sent to Toronto for exhibition, and were pronounced by the Judges excellent, and endorsed with a "recommendation," that they should be sent to the World's Fair. We had the pleasure of inspecting, and the gratification of tasting these samples, and heartily joined in the vote of approval.—*Ed. Farmer's Journal.*

THE RAPE PLANT.

The rape plant in its green state is well known for its feeding properties; it is rich in albumen and in oil. It will be obvious that the maintenance and increase of the fibre or flesh is due to the albumen, and its fattening property mainly to the oil of the rape plant. In oil, or fatty matter, it is probably richer than any other green food. Rape seed has the same properties more concentrated; it is about equal to linseed in albuminous matter, and richer in oil. Rape oil being more valuable than linseed-oil, its seed obtains a higher price. I am not aware of any experiment having been tried with it for feeding; if, however, the price allowed, I should not hesitate to purchase it for this purpose, and should look for a result at all events equal to that from linseed.

Linseed is much used for fattening, as far as my recollection serves; it bears a higher price than any other material used for feeding. It ranges from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per ton, or nearly 50 per cent. higher than linseed-cake. As, however, the cake is richer in albumen and nitrogen, and also in phosphoric acid and phosphates, this superiority in price can be ascribed solely to its greater proportion of oil, which is valuable for fattening but not for manure.

From various analyses which have been published, it appears that rape-cake is somewhat richer in albumen than linseed-cake. The per centage of oil depends on the skill of the manufacturer, whose interest it is to press out of it as much as he can. The published analyses show a very similar per centage in each, and this agrees with the opinion of the manufacturer from whom I purchased. I am not aware of any analysis defining what are termed the heat-supplying elements, gum, sugar, &c., of rape-cake. There appears, however, a very like proportion in each, 41 per cent, which includes the husk or fibre. There is a difference in the quality of the oil; rape-oil is of the unctuous or fluid class, while linseed belongs to the drying or stiffening oils. It has occurred to me that linseed-oil, having more of the stearine property, might conduce more to the increase of solid fat, or tallow, but my experience has tended to remove this impression. There is a great difference in the taste or flavour, that of rape cake being acrid and somewhat unpleasant, that of linseed sweet and palatable. This is imparted by the essential or volatile oil, which has no influence on the fattening property.

I have sought to trace the grounds on which it is concluded that rape-cake is equal to linseed for feeding, a conclusion which is insisted upon by chemistry. If we look at the market price we shall find that in practice, by which this is regulated, there is a marked distinction. That of rape-cake rules lower than that of linseed by 4*l.* to 5*l.* per ton. This is attributable to the serving a double purpose, that of food and manure. We thus find that practice allows 4*l.* or 5*l.*

per ton for the attribute of food only, as the fertilizing value of the two is very similar, rape-cake rather having the advantage.

It is a remarkable feature in the animal economy, and one to which attention has been scarcely sufficiently called, that the elements of food which serve the purpose of nutrition, together with the phosphates and minerals, and which are alone held of value as manure, are accounted for either in the gain of flesh and bone, or are otherwise found in the excrements which are deposited in soil to serve as manure, whilst the elements of respiration a great proportion is dissipated, and seeks the atmosphere—the source from which it is supplied to vegetation. Liebig states that the excrements from plants used as food are of the very highest value for those plants from which they are derived. May it not be assumed that plants have the twofold attribute of food for the maintenance of animals, and in their excrement, the means, or otherwise food, for producing those very plants in their full integrity. It will then appear that in the case of rape-cake, admitting the conclusions of chemistry to be sound, it is equal to 4*l.* or 5*l.* per ton.

When at the Lincoln meeting, amongst other topics of inquiry, I made a point of introducing the use of rape-cake as food. I held conversation with some of the prominent agriculturists of the day, from Norfolk, from near the Tweed, Kent, Lincolnshire, and other counties. Nearly all had tried it, but had given it up, in consequence of their cattle refusing to eat it; one or two from not perceiving advantage from it. As my practice has led me to different conclusions, I beg to describe it for the consideration of your readers. It is now several years, say four to five, since my attention was called to the use of rape-cake as food. The price of beef was low, the practice of stall feeding, and the use of artificial food in this district, which is chiefly in permanent grass, was much on the decrease. Graziers who formerly tied up their 50 to 80 for winter feeding have reduced their number to 6 or 8, or have wholly relinquished the practice, preferring to sell off their half fed animals to other turnip growing districts. My first attempts were a mixture of linseed and rape-cake. After numerous comparative trials, which I will not occupy your pages with recounting, I discontinued the use of linseed-cake altogether in favour of rape-cake. I have found from experience that it is important to procure rape-cake of good quality. The manufacturer with whom I deal requires notice of my wants, in order to insure its being made from proper seed. The cake he supplies me with is of a rich green colour, and appears free from a mixture of extraneous materials. It is of great advantage to keep it some time before using it. I have frequently found that cake readily when quite fresh has been eaten readily by the same cattle when a few months old.

It becomes milder, and somewhat softer, and from cows will average 24Z. each; and in more easy to masticate by keeping. To London where the price is 4d. per quart, prevent the too great access of the atmosphere and its moisture, I cover the cake with saw dust, and chopped straw, or other similar material. This preserves it sweet and free from mould.

For several years I used it when crushed, mixed with shell of oats, chopped straw, and a sprinkling of bean-meal. The mess was moistened with cold water, well-blended, and though the cattle did not take it at first, yet, by beginning with a little at a time, and persevering, I found that I could accustom them to eat any quantity I thought it desirable to give them. I limit them to 4 or 5lbs. of cake, and 1lb. since meal each per day. More recently, been 1853, I have had recourse to steaming, and now use a portion of bean straw, rough seed, and chopped straw, together with 4lbs. of rape-cake and 2lbs. of bran. The whole is previously mixed and then steamed together. The bean straw and bran give a relish to the mess, and the cattle devour it greedily. There is an advantage in this method, as they do not require time to accustom them to eat the requisite quantity. I now call attention to the components of my fattening food. Up to 1852 it consisted of—

Chopped oat straw, and shell of oats.....	16lbs.
Swede turnip per day, for use.....	60
4lbs rape cake, and 2 lbs. bean meal; or 5lbs. cake, and 1 lb bean meal.....	6
—	82lbs. per day
My food at present consists of steamed—	lbs.
Chopped oat straw, shells of oats, and bean straw, 16 lbs.; 4lbs. rape-cake, and 2 lbs. bran, blended together before steaming.....	22 per day
60 lbs, Swede turnips, or 50 lbs. Mangold, given in a raw or natural state.....	60
—	82
Of dry chopped straw in addition.....	2
—	84

On this fare my cattle makes satisfactory progress. On light heifers, say, from 7 to 9 cwt. each, I look for an average gain, through a lengthened course, of not less than 14 lbs. per week each, and on cattle of a larger size, say from 10 to 12 cwt. each, a gain of from 14 lbs. to 18 lbs. per week each. When brought in fresh condition it requires 16 weeks, or, when lean, 20 to 24 weeks to make them fit for the market.

The economy of feeding milch cows varies with the circumstances of the locality. In the neighbourhood of towns, where milk is sold at 2d. per quart, the gross receipts

the yearly receipts will be 48Z. from each cow on an average yield of 8 quarts per day. Food is consequently dear; hay is much used at the cost of from 4Z. to 5Z. per ton; turnips sparingly at 16s. to 20s., and manure gold wurzel as high as 1Z. 10s per ton. The dairy keepers in such localities buy their cows at the fairs brought thither from a distance. It is of importance to look into the condition of the cow, and other things being equal, they will give a higher price in proportion for a cow well stored with flesh and fat. It is a common saying, that condition in a milch cow of equal milk is so much stronger to lay on flesh or fat, that not only is the ailment of the food diverted to this purpose, but to all appearance the accumulated stores of fibrine or flesh, also of fat, are drawn upon and converted into components of milk, casein, or butter; with the disadvantage of dear food, it may probably be consistent with economy in such localities to afford their milch cows such supplies of food as tend to the yield of milk without giving due attention to the maintenance of their condition. When the yield of milk is reduced, the condition of the cow is almost invariably reduced likewise, and they are then disposed of to some purchaser in a farming district for fattening or for breeding. Being, however, differently circumstanced, in a farming district, I not only fatten my own dairy cows, but purchase, in addition, such as are sold off by dairy keepers. I, therefore, find it of great advantage to supply my milch cows with food to maintain and improve their condition. With this view I pay great regard to the composition of the produce milk, which is rich in casein and also in phosphate of lime. Experience tells me that inattention to the supply of albuminous matter in the food will be attended with a marked diminution in the condition of the animal, a lessening in the store of flesh and fat; and I see no reason to doubt that a result will follow as to the supply of phosphates in the effect on the bones. It is also certain that if a due proportion of these elements be not supplied in the food, the milk will be deficient in properties so essential for the purpose for which it is intended, that of building up the muscles and bones of young animals. With these preparatory remarks, I now invite attention to my treatment of milch cows.

For extra food, and during winter, I gave them the same materials and quantity as to my fattening stock with a more limited supply of roots, say 30 lbs. of kohlrabi up to February, and after then a like quantity of mangold wurzel, with an addition of 12 lbs. of meadow hay each per day. It will be observed that rape-cake and bran are rich in phosphate of lime, and also in phosphoric acid; and it admits of computation, that these elements the quantity in the extra food is amply sufficient to supply the requi-

site proportion to a full yield of milk. I now proceed to describe the result of this treatment on my milch cows of which I maintain about 15. In March, 1854, I first began the practice of weighing such of my milch cows as are not in calf, a practice which has given me a far more accurate idea of the doings of my cattle than I could previously have pretended to. I find that those in full milk giving from 6 to 9 quarts per meal, or 12 to 18 quarts per day, are fully maintaining their weights. There is a variation, some having slightly increased, others slightly decreased, the balance on the whole being rather to gain. I particularly noted the one which has given the greatest quantity of milk. Soon after calving, her yield was near 10 quarts per meal, or 19 quarts per day. After milking 16 weeks, the quantity is reduced to 15 quarts per day. She is in full condition, and has weighed at each of the times exactly 11½ cwt. As likewise one which has been longest under observation. She was bought in November, 1853, a week after calving. The first few days she gave but 5 quarts per meal; with better keep she increased to 6 quarts, and when at the height gave nearly 8 quarts a meal, or 15 quarts per day, which quantity she continued up to July. From that time till September her yield averaged about 6 quarts per meal, or 12 quarts per day. My weighing did not commence till February, up to which time she fully maintained her condition. Her weight was in—

	Cwt	qr	lb
February.....	9	2	0
March.....	9	1	0
April.....	9	1	14
May.....	9	2	0
June.....	6	2	0
July.....	9	2	0
August.....	9	2	12
September.....	9	3	2

It will observed that in the March weighing a diminution of 28 lbs. occurred. A supply of grains was furnished for trial, which were brought once a week from a brewery at some little distance; the whole of the cattle in this feeder's care being similarly affected, showing a loss of weight, it was ascertained that the quantity assigned to him had been given too freely in the first two days, instead of being apportioned over the week. This had the effect of hastening the evacuations. On the practice being regulated the animals recovered their weight. I may here remark that a change to more relaxing food is always attended with an apparent loss in weight, whilst a change to more binding or costive food shows an increase will effect the quantity of material in process of evacuation, but may not influence the condition of the animal. From the early part of May to October my cattle both in milk and for fattening, are turned out into pasture during the day, and housed during the night; they are supplied each evening and morning with the steamed mixture.

From June to October they are supplied with mown grass each morning and evening, having a less quantity of the steamed mixture during June, July, and the early part of August, when the grasses are richer. From thence to October they have their full quantity.

I now proceed to examine the produce of the cows from the treatment described. Milk varies in quantity. If you give cows highly succulent food which supplies water in greater quantity than is requisite for their wants, the milk will be weak, having a greater proportion of water. Turnips given freely with straw, and more especially brewers' grains, are known to give poor milk. Men of experience in town in dairy practice tell me that no food has such an effect in reducing the condition of an animal as brewers' grains, if given freely. They are deficient in gluten, a property essential for milk, and it is fair to infer that the stores of flesh are drawn upon to supply in some degree this deficiency. If you give proper food containing less of water than is needed, the animals will take water in addition to the extent they require. The milk from cows so treated will be of good quality; an analysis of such milk shows the following composition:—

Water.....	873.00
Butter.....	30.00
Casein.....	48.20
Milk sugar.....	43.90
Phosphate of lime.....	2.31
" magnesia.....	.42
" iron.....	.07
Chloride of potassium.....	1.44
" sodium.....	.24
Soda in combination with casein.....	.42

1000.00

From what has been said, the importance of noticing the weight of a cow in milk, with a view to trace the results of food, will be obvious; the cow under observation showed a remarkable steadiness, having maintained her weight from November to July—33 weeks—with an average yield of 14 quarts per day. From July to September, with 12 quarts per day, she increased in weight 56lbs., being at the rate of 7lbs. per week for the eight weeks. From the above analysis, it appears that 3½ gallons, equal to 35lbs. per day, contain of casein 1.69, to supply which the albumen of 5.70lbs. of rape-cake will be required; it will thus appear that the bulky food which I have described has been fully adequate to maintain the condition of the cow, whilst the casein of the milk is almost wholly represented by the albumen of the rape-cake of which 4lbs., and of the bran, of which 2lbs. were given per day. I may be allowed the remark that, in my reading on such subjects, I do not recollect to have observed an instance in which the relation of cause and effect of food and its results was so clearly defined and accounted for. The doing of this cow may

be regarded as a fair average of those under similar treatment, being singular only in holding to its yield of milk.

My cows, giving 6 quarts to 3 per meal, or 12 to 6 per day, and of which I keep nine to ten on the average, are not so long under treatment; many of them are bought as "strippers," giving about three quarts at a meal. With this yield of milk, which will average about seven quarts per day, they, without exception, when free from ailment, gain in weight from 7 to 8, and some even as much as 12 and 24lbs. I now think it proper to notice what may occur as an objection to the use of rape-cake on dairy produce—its flavor. Being in a district where wholesome sweet milk, which in the summer months is wholly from grass, is produced, and having amongst my purchasers those who attach importance to the flavor and quality of their milk and butter, my attention has been particularly directed to insure these qualities. With this view, I give roots but sparingly (koh!) during the early part of winter, till the close of February, from thence till May. Mangold wurzel, not more than 30lbs. per day to each cow. On commencing with rape-cake, I was careful to observe its effects on the flavor; it was tested at my own table, and has under gone a like test by my purchasers. After years of experience I have no hesitation in saying that any objection of this sort is groundless. My dairy produce, milk and butter, maintain the repute of being good in quality and flavor. I feel particularly called upon to notice this, from observing is stated in the report of a Leipzig agricultural society, that the feeding with rape-cake had an unpleasant effect on the taste of the produce.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Weekly Council.—Colonel Challoer, in the chair.

Early Tares.—The Rev. A. Huxtable transmitted a specimen of his early tares grown upon his Hill Farm in Dorsetshire, at an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea. The seeds furnished to him by Mr. W. H. Davis, of Marnhall, near Blandford, were sown at the end of the first week in Oct., and the plants were at least one month in advance of other "early" Vetches sown several days before them. The maturity of these tares in growth and podding was in Mr. Huxtable's experience unrivalled; for, notwithstanding the severe frosts of the past April, they were in full bloom in the first week of May; and he thought it necessary to point out the importance of a crop which would be available for sheep feeding in the early spring. Professor Way remarked that great quantities of rain fell upon the high lands in Mr. Huxtable's district, and the atmosphere there was mild but damp. Mr. Baskerville Glegg stated that in Cheshire the farmers had

generally their crop of tares by the middle of May.

April Wheat.—Mr. Iltid Thomas, of Hill House, Swansea, favored the Council with his experience of the cultivation of April wheat in South Wales. He preferred it to all other varieties. He had sown it this year on the 3rd of May, and in 28 days it had grown to the height of six or seven inches. The land was a miserable, bottomless gravel in the coal-basin, very much exposed to every wind, at an elevation of some 500 feet above the level of the sea, where the vegetation was severely tried by the action of the copper and patent fuel smoke of that locality. The grain was strongly retained by the straw, and the wheat, therefore, stood wind well. It was sown last year on the 25th April, and on account of the unfavorable nature of the season, he had a very light crop of it, otherwise it would have yielded from 32 to 35 bushels per acre. He sold the produce at 9s per bushel, and for seed at 10s. He had found clover to succeed very well with it. He did not think it more exhausting than barley; it was sown at the same time as barley, with a similar yield of crop, and fetched double the price in the market. The bread made from it was brown, but very sweet and agreeable. This April wheat was a bearded one, and he highly recommended it for soils not good enough for other higher-bred varieties. Sir Matthew Ridley referred to the objection offered by the millers in the north of England against the April wheat, on account of its coarseness and thick skin. It was sown in April and yielded well, but it did not obtain a good price in the market. Colonel Challoer stated his successful cultivation of the Tavera wheat, which he sowed very early in the year, and found it escape the ordinary ravages to which the wheat crop was liable. Mr. Dent, M. P., alluded to the excellent crops of April wheat grown by Mr. Thompson, of Moat Hall, in Yorkshire. His was a bearded wheat, and was sown at the latter end of April.

Manures.—Mr. Andrews, of Cornwall, transmitted a statement and sample connected with his preparation of a manure which he considered highly fertilising, and at the same time very cheap. Mr. Martin, of Elgin, communicated suggestions for the collection of manure from marine animals, to be obtained at fishing villages, by dredging, and by the employment of woman and children in collecting the refuse of fishing-boats.

Rick-Machine.—Mr. Lawes submitted the model of a machine he had found very useful in raising hay and corn to the tops of stacks, and for feeding the threshing-machines with sheaves. It was similar in its form and mounting to the common fire-escape; but having attached, at intervals, to an endless revolving web, the rake-work which carried up aloft the hay or corn required to be stacked. Colonel Challoer explained to the Council the very complete

arrangement for effecting similar objects he had recently been invited to inspect at Prince Albert's Farm at Osborne.

Steam Cultivation.—Mr. Murphy, of Cork, communicated to the Council a statement of peculiarities in the construction of his single and double-action spade-cylinder machine for cutting, turning up, and pulverising the soil ten inches deep by the draught of a single horse.

Glass Milk-Pans.—Professor H. von Blucher, of Wasdow, near Rostock (on application to him through the intervention of M. Kreept, the Mecklenburg Consul General, in London, and at the suggestion of Mr. George Raymond Barker), favored the Council with the following information connected with the original black-glass milk-pans of the Pine Forests of North Germany, recommended to the Society by its late distinguished foreign member, Captain Stanley Carr, whose recent loss the members have deeply to regret:—

"There are only few manufactories of glass in Mecklenburg; in regard to the black-glass milk-pans, the best are fabricated by Mr. Cleve at Karow, by Frau in Mecklenburg, and the surest and cheapest way to procure them would be to apply to the merchant, Joh Christopher Voigt at Rostock, who deals in that article has at present about 3,000 in store, and will send them direct from Rostock to London. The price for 100 pieces (extra embellage) is 27 Prussian dollars; the weight of each is 6-7 lbs., (Hamburg), and the diameter about 17 inches (English)."

Colonel Challoner referred to the great improvement he had effected in his dairy by raising it, as Captain Stanley Carr had recommended, for the purpose of promoting ventilation. This alteration of from four to six feet greater height had proved of incalculable value; it had cost him £25 to effect it; but he would not for four times that sum restore his dairy to its former proportions.

Improvements in Horse Breeding.—Mr. Spooner, of Southampton, recommended the Council to take measures with the Government, as well as with the local societies of the country, for improving the breed of horses for cavalry and artillery purposes, with the view of obtaining animals possessing a combination of activity and strength in the highest degree. He thought this object would be obtained by encouraging the breeding of good saddle horses from the best brood mares capable of carrying sixteen stones, by the best stallions, well but not thorough-bred, capable of carrying a similar weight. He thought that such mares abounded throughout the country, although they were at present employed for draught and other laborious purposes; he considered that the class of male horses to be used was the one now too frequently castrated—

namely, a three part bred hunter, capable of carrying a heavy weight up to the fleetest hounds; such an animal readily commands

£200 or £300, when his excellencies are known, and it may in fact be regarded as the most noble and valuable of the horse tribe.

Mr. Spooner had little doubt that the system would, in a few years, result in degeneration of the English breed of saddle horses. Sir Matthew Ridley referred to the Government establishment in foreign countries of *haras*, for the express purpose of effecting improvements in the breed of horses. In the north of England good size, and absence of white color, were points to which much attention was paid. Reference was made to the extensive agency at work in this country for the purchase of the best English horses for exportation to the continent, and to the constant advocacy, by that distinguished veteran, Sir Harry Smith, of improvements in our breed of horses for military purposes, by a restoration of the best qualities of the old English hunter.

Deodara Pine.—Sir Matthew Ridley referred to the secure manner in which Deodara Pine seeds had reached him from India, and had retained all their freshness and vitality by being enclosed in thin oiled canvas; and to the success with which trees of that Pine, ten years old, had been transplanted from Northumberland to Warwickshire, where they were at that time growing most luxuriantly.

Hamster.—Dr. Calvert stated that rat-like animals of a large size, supposed to bear some affinity to the hamster, were effecting much damage in Yorkshire and also in Hertfordshire.

Mr. Chadwick, C. B., presented the last report of the Board of Health on sanitary measures connected with agricultural operations.

MANAGEMENT OF MANURES.

"I should like to have you tell me what is the advantage of hauling a great lot of common soil into a barn cellar, and then hauling it out again into the field; Why is it not just as well to plow in the green manure and let it mix in the ground?"

This question, proposed by a working man, desirous of a rational reply, suggested to me the idea of saying something on the subject of Composting.

By supplying our yards and cellars with common soil in proper quantities, we retain the liquid portion of the manure, which must otherwise be mostly lost, and we prevent evaporation of the volatile elements which exist in all manure. In the case of stable manure we also prevent loss by heating, and fire-fangling. Now, it does not require a vast addition of soil to effect all these objects, and as carting this material is very expensive, true economy tells us to reflect upon the objects in view, and stop when we have attained.

If you carry out at ten loads, the same elements of fertility that you have heretofore carried out at twenty, you have gained by saving it, three or four dollars worth of

labor, which in the spring of the year is worth minding. *Quantity* is not always *value*. More than eighty pounds of every hundred of barnyard manure, hauled into the field, are nothing more nor less than *water*, just such as the clouds will give us in abundance, about planting time. Let the farmer keep this in mind as one guiding principle, that manure is valuable not for its bulk, or *weight*, but for its fertilizing properties, which make but a small part of either.

Again, we frequently see farmers in a bright windy April day, expending much labour in composting in their fields, shovelling over and over again their manure heaps, often mixing *nothing* with them, and often road-side sand or worthless soil. We will speak of the *gain* presently. The *loss* by the operation is manifest to more senses than one. It was stated in a public lecture, by a learned chemist, that about one-fifth of the value of a heap of stable manure would escape by evaporation in such a day as I have named, by a single shovelling over and shaking up in the usual way.

Let the learner bear in mind, as another guiding principle, that one of the most valuable constituents of the manure heap—*ammonia*, is also one of the most volatile. It has little more than half the weight of common air. It is the same compound that is used by the ladies as *smelling salts*, and the same which always suffocates you as it does also your horse, in the stall of your stables. Whenever your sense of smelling gives warning, then you may know that the air is carrying off your manure heap, though invincibly, often as rapidly as an Irishman could do it with a wheel barrow.

For hoed crops, the old way of plowing in the manure as it comes from the yard, is often the true economy. Nothing is then lost by evaporation, and no labor is expended in repeatedly handling it over.

But for gardens, for top-dressing for grass, and for harrowing in for any purpose, coarse manure cannot well be used. Spread upon the surface, its whole value is almost lost, and the harrow will not cover it. It must be composted for convenience and economy. This is best done in the cellar, and if done elsewhere a still, moist day should be chosen for the work.

Thus far I have spoken only of composting with common earth. Few farms are so poor as not to afford something better. If the compost is for sandy land *clay loam* or clay pulverized by frost, may often be used to advantage. It is desirable to save ammonia, which has been said is a very hard creature to keep. A good cork is necessary to confine it in a bottle.—Now it happens that *clay* has the power to attract and retain ammonia, greater than any other kind of soil, so that a double advantage may be gained in some cases by its use, in large quantities. To fine sandy lands I have applied twenty cart loads of clay to the acre at once, with advantage. Composting is

with stable manure renders it less compact and more friable.

On the other hand, upon *clayey soil sand* is of great use, especially when applied to the surface in laying it to grass. And to black swamp meadows, sand is frequently indispensable to the growth of a crop of grass. For such uses then it may be the very best economy, to use in compost, large quantities of sandy loam, or even of pure sand, if nothing better offers.

Clay and sand, are, however, but mere amendments of the soil, operating for the most part mechanically, the *clay* rendering the *sandy* soil more compact and retentive of water and manure, the *sand* rendering *clay* soil more open, and permeable to the air, and the roots of plants. In addition to this, as has been already hinted, sand supplies to bog meadows a substance known by the name of *silex*, not usually found in such soil, which enters largely into the formation of the stalks of all plants, appearing as pure flint on the stalks of rye and other grains.

There exists, however, within reach of almost every farmer, another class of material of vastly greater value than any that have been named, in the form of *swamp mud* and *peat*. These deposits differ very widely, some having very little value, and others having almost precisely the same constituent elements as barn manure. Usually they contain the same elements which constitute barn and stable manure, except ammonia. This ammonia, we have seen, exists, in cow and horse manure in larger quantities than they can alone retain. By using them in our barn cellars, or compost heaps, swamp mud or peat, we actually add to the mass most of the valuable constituents of manure, and at the same time retain the volatile part, which would otherwise escape, and which alone is needed to make the muck itself, a valuable fertilizer. Very few deposits of swamp mud have been found, which have not proved valuable, when composted with barn or stable manure. Occasionally a deposit is found which is valuable applied to the land directly from the bed whence it is dug. Usually an exposure of one or two years to the action of frost and the atmosphere, or the application of caustic lime, or of lime slacked with a solution of salt, will neutralize the acids which exists in most swamps.

—H. F. French, in N. E. Farmer.

HOME-MADE MANURES.

There have lately appeared in this paper some rather urgent appeals to farmers on the subject of saving and manufacturing their own manures, instead of sending off money to Peru; or giving it to some boasting, though perhaps dishonest, manufacturer of this or the other chemical fertilizer. One of the considerations by which such appeals may be or are usually enforced is this, that farmers in saving their own manures would not only be practicing economy or saving money, but also preserving themselves from the loss and

annoyance arising from purchasing adulterated articles. Such fraudulent articles are getting to be very abundant. Even respectable dealers, who mean to keep and sell only good articles, occasionally get imposed upon. These important truths, which it is so much for the interest of all farmers duly to consider, have been impressed upon our minds with fresh force, in consequence of the knowledge of a fraud in fertilizers, on a most extensive scale, having been lately brought to our knowledge. From the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, we learn that a Mr. G. W. Hay of Roxburghshire, being desirous of trying experiments with various manures, put himself in communication with a dealer or dealers in "agricultural manures." Among the substances to be employ by Mr. Hay were superphosphate of lime, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, phosphate of magnesia, sulphate of ammonia, and muriate of ammonia. When the parcels of chemicals furnished by the respectable people of whom they were bought, came to be examined, the nitrate of soda was found to contain only 56 lbs. of that substance in every 100 lbs; the phosphate of soda only 6 lbs. in the 100 lbs; the sulphate of potash 60 lbs; the sulphate of ammonia not quite 9½ lbs; the nitrate of potash (saltpetre of commerce) about 11½ lbs; the phosphate of magnesia 2½ lbs.(!); and the muriate of ammonia 54 lbs. only. As to the superphosphate of lime, as it was called, it contained only 4 percent of soluble phosphate of lime; the other 96 lbs. consisting of water, gypsum, siliceous matter, some kind of free acid, and insoluble phosphate of lime, a perfectly useless substance.

When Mr. Hay ventured to complain of the fraud thus practiced upon he was coolly informed by the dealers that they could not think of taking their rubbish back. They stated that what he had bought of them was "the usual quality for agricultural purposes" and contained "the quantities suitable for plants." That is to say, in the opinion of the dealers the quantity which is *suitable for plants* is 2½ lbs. in every hundred of phosphate of magnesia, 9½ lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, 4 lbs. of superphosphate of lime, and 6 lbs. of phosphate of soda. This insolent answer is pretty good proof that some, perhaps most, dealers in "agricultural manures" take it for granted that the agricultural community are easily imposed upon, and may be cheated and fleeced to almost any extent.

By every case of detection and exposure of such frauds, farmers will be more and more persuaded of the expediency of manufacturing their fertilizing substances, as much as possible, at home. They will turn their attention more and more to saving, and putting into available or useable forms, all the urine and excrements upon their premises; to saving their barnyard manure from the wasting influences of exposure to winds and rains and sun; to composting; and to the manufacture

of chemical manures under their own eye. That this latter can be done to some extent is evident from the directions given in the last volume of *The Country Gentleman* in regard to the composition and domestic manufacture of what is known in Great Britain by the name of 'Economic Manure.' By every case of exposure of such frauds, the number will be diminished of those who purchase annually various quantities of guano, superphosphate of lime, poudrette, &c., while the guano of their own hens and all the animal excretions on the premises are allowed to go entirely to waste.

ON THE BREEDING OF HORSES.

Let any one turn buyer for once—let him prepare his mind (if he wants choice beasts,) with the best ideal models—and start out in search. Unless his experience differs from the writer's, he will by and by come to the conclusion that *good* horses are scarce. True, he may go into certain small districts—as in some parts of Kentucky—where thorough bred stallions have been some time in use, and suit himself, but his purse must show no signs of drouth or barrenness—he sure of that. The high price of blood animals is remarkable.

Now, there is no good reason for this scarcity of good farm horses and roadsters. We can boast of very good shows of stallions in these classes at our agricultural fairs; but our young horses are not what they should be, or what the good qualities of the stallions promise. Their defects, it must be, are mainly derived from their dams, which are put to breeding because they are "fit for nothing else"—mares that are too old to work, or have by some accident become incapacitated for labor at the plow. The owner thinks he cannot afford to loose them entirely—they must bring him two or three colts. It would be a miracle, indeed, if these colts did not inherit the feeble constitution, the ailments, or unsoundness of the dams. Unskillful or careless breeders pay no attention to this important matter; and hence the country is filled with these malformed brutes, which a man of any spirit, or taste, would dread to draw a whip over.—Youatt, decisively settles this matter of hereditary transmission. He says, "there has been proof upon proof, that blindness, roaring, thick-wind, broken-wind, spavins, curbs, ring-bones and founder, have been bequeathed to their offspring, both by sire and dam.—Though not appearing in the immediate progeny, they will in the next, or even more distant generation." The peculiarity of form and construction will also be inherited by the offspring.

Feeling sure that a far greater profit would accrue to the individual and to the nation, by the breeding of horses of a superior description, and hoping to afford some encouragement to this branch of production, we offer the following hints on the choices of *brood mares* :—

Select well-bred mares, if that is possible, that is, mares whose progenitors have been well selected, and whose families are uniformly good stock-getters. (It is useless for us here in the West to talk about *thorough-bred* mares,—they are seldom to be met with.) A breeding mare should have size and weight; she should come off with not less than 1,100 lbs, and 1,200 would be better. This weight is sufficient if the muscular system is well developed. Flesh and bones, it will be remembered do not alone constitute strength, or power. Look well to the shoulder and to the setting of the fore-legs. A fine shoulder is one of the most essential qualities. We should never breed from a mare with a bad shoulder. A fine shoulder projects out, giving ample room for the collar—is round and full, and standing backward, gives shortness to the back of the animal. You may take a beast wanting in almost every other excellency, and it is of some value, but if she has a decidedly bad shoulder, she never can be worth the rearing, much less be bred from with any safety. The fore-legs should be well forward, so as to give support to the animal. If these are well put on, and the shoulder is right, you may be quite sure of good action, which is equally important in a horse as in an orator. The head and nose should be fine, not too long or thin—nostrils large. The eyes must be clear, lively and lustrous, and stick out so that you may hang your hat on them. The ear rather small, and pointing forward. The neck should rise well from the withers, tapering fine to the setting on of the head. The carcass should be long so as to give room for the growing fetus, with as much compactness of form as may be needed for good appearance, though a little looseness of structure is quite allowable in a breeding mare. There is much said about being "well ribbed up," and you will always see quick judges measuring with outstretched hand the space between the ribs and hips, as though this was a point of the *first* consequence. Much limit may be tolerated here in brood mares. A farmer should never lose sight of *power* in breeding horses for agricultural purposes. As before hinted, bone and flesh do not give strength to a horse—there must be muscle well laid on especially about the fore-arm, thighs and posterior. Thin, lank thighs, are a serious objection. She should have width across the hips, or haunches,—even if so much so as to subject her to the charge of being *ragged-hipped*, it is no serious detriment. Some horses noted for their speed and strength were ragged-hipped.

There is a beautiful principle (whether observed or not) lying at the very fountain of all breeding, *good or bad, thus simply expressed: "like produces like."* What a simple principle! and how readily its correctness is acknowledge by the common sense of every man. But how little is it regarded by most farmers, who breed from

any old broken down, spavined, ring-boned, or broken-winded mare they may happen to possess, and employ any itinerant stallion which seeks their patronage, because it saves them the trouble of looking about, and a few dollars expense? How can they expect superior colts by such a lottery game as this? Could you get a sporting man to trust to such a course? No, no! horses for the turf are bred with the *niciest* regard to every point. If a mare is deficient in a single point, a stallion is sought which is particularly excellent in this respect, so that the progeny shall possess the exact conformation. Expense and trouble are not considered. The same intelligent course should be adopted by farmers in breeding horses for the farm or road. The same care in matching or pairing would secure the same satisfactory results, and we should soon boast a better class of working-horses.

But the subject of improving our breeds of horses, is one which requires much careful reflection, and a long time must elapse, with well directed efforts, to achieve what those proud of good horses much desire to see.—B.—*Michigan Farmer.*

WINTERING MILCH COWS.—The subject of wintering milch cows is one in which a large majority of our readers are interested, for probably most farming people who own but a single animal keep a cow, and those who are not thus limited generally more or less of these faithful creatures among their stock. And the milch cow is worthy of this distinction. She produces one of the most wholesome and nutritious articles of food which we possess—one always in demand, and which their is no other means of supplying. Good cows always command high prices, for they pay a good profit. But this profit depends largely on the attention they receive from their owners—whether they are so fed and cared for that they are thrifty, healthy, and yield largely of milk at all seasons of the year.

It is poor economy to winter cows upon dry food alone. They need something more succulent and nutritious. A full flow of milk requires a generous supply of the right kind of fodder. Carrots, beets, parsnips, or turnips in addition to hay and an occasional feed of meal or shorts,—a judicious use of hay, roots, and meal,—will keep the animals healthy and in good flow of milk even in winter. In England milch cows are fed principally on turnips and coarse fodder, and are stabled through the winter. They have a slight feed of straw or hay in the morning, and sliced turnips, morning, noon, and evening, with an occasional supply of good straw to their mangers. Their stables are kept clean but well littered, and are also well ventilated, avoiding as far as may be, currents of air, from which cattle will take cold as well as human beings. The proper ventilation of stables, both for horses and cows, is too often neglected.

But all have not and cannot procure the proper supply of roots. The drought of the past season injured materially or entirely cut off the root crop in many parts of the country. In this case hay and the coarser grains must be used, and these properly prepared answer very well the desired purpose. Good well-cured hay is far from being despised, even by the most aristocratic of the Filly Pail breed, though if first passed through a good cutting machine, it will be more economically consumed. Give cows what hay they will fully dispose of, and a peck or so per day of consistent food, well seasoned with a little salt, and they will continue in milk almost as long and give nearly as much as when supplied with roots. Oats and barley, or oats and corn, ground together, form a good mixture or provender for this purpose. If corn meal alone is used, it should be mixed with cut straw or hay, and slightly moistened—but a large quantity of this grain has a tendency to dry off the milk. It is better adapted to fattening than milk-making purposes. Both potatoes and apples are excellent food for cows, but do not produce as rich milk as either beets or carrots. These roots are probably among the best foods which can be provided—to be used in connection with other kinds of fodder. No single food will succeed as well as a proper variety.

The thrift and health of all kinds of stock requires a supply of water, either frequently and steadily, or always within their reach. It should be brought into the barn-yard, that cattle need not be compelled to wander off to a distant stream or pond through the storm and cold. Such a journey they will not under take unless quite thirsty, whereas, were the water within their reach, they would drink much more frequently, but less at a time, not injuring themselves by abstinence at one time, or an over supply at another. Their comfort in this respect as well as in shelter and cleanliness is the best economy, as an animal well cared for and kept warm and clean, requires less food to keep it in good condition. The best management is generally the cheapest in the end, and is always the most satisfactory to the thorough going farmer.—*Wool Grower and Stock Register.*

IRISH FLAX AND RUSSIAN FLAX.—just now—like a "bold peasantry"—is a very important article—being the raw materials of linen and paper, as the other is of soldiers and sailors; for both are much used by the Russian war, and both are prime necessities of national life. Sebastopol cannot be taken without the "bold peasantry," and cleanliness and literature cannot flourish without flax. But then cries the Royal Flax Society (when did a weed ever grow under the glass case of these royal societies?) "we shall have no flax imported when we shut up the port of Riga, and don't any longer allow the Prussians to smuggle into Ireland the

property of the Museovites." So much the better. Ireland can grow its own flax which will grow *where nothing else will grow*. It is thus in Russia. It grows with scarcely any care. It grows on waste lands—on bare moors—on exhausted fields. In Ireland it may grow to almost any extent. Only begin the work earnestly. Begin with a determination to succeed, to supersede Russia as a flax-growing country. Already Ireland exports flax; and it has only grown it for a few years. Ireland may supply all Europe. Nor is flax ever likely to become again the worthless thing it has been. Hitherto, with difficulty was to grow the finer kinds; the coarser sort, which grows of itself, and multiplies like an evil weed, being fit for nothing. Now it is of use. It can be made into paper. A new patent has been taken out for this discovery, the *Times* has been printed on this flax-paper. It is cheap and beautiful—bright to the eye, without being glaring, and throws up common type as if it was silver. *That trade will doubtless grow; and in it the opening of a brighter prospect for the Irish flax-grower is visible to all eyes.* *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.*

THE BEST METHOD OF STORING AND PRESERVING POTATOES DURING THE WINTER.—At the Withby Farmers' Club, Charles Hudson, Esq., in the Chair, the following most valuable remarks were made in the course of a short discussion on the above subject:

W. Frankland, Esq., said he considered that very much depends on the state the potatoes are in when taken up. As regards his own, this year, they had been partially attacked with the disease, and he thought at one time they were going to be very bad; but they have turned much better than he expected. Those diseased he sorts out as he takes them up. He then thinly spreads the good in his out-house; when they are taken up wet; but this year they are so dry and clear that he has laid them much thicker.—He lets them lie ten days or a fortnight to sweat, and then sorts them into three sorts—marketable, for sets, and the bad and small for pigs, &c., In about another fortnight he stores them in with piles in the field, as by keeping them in the house all winter they are apt to shrivel, and do not look so blooming in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Welburn, of Fylingdales, said that he sorts his in the same way as Mr. Frankland, and spreads them accordingly; he has an out-house on purpose for storing them for winter, and therefore never makes piles in the field. As soon as he thinks they are fit to put by he stores them in his potato house, and covers them with straw and dry sods. He takes particular care of his sods from year to year, always preserving them from wet. By these means, living as he does near the fishing town of Robin Hood's

Bay, which he supplies all the winter, he can get easily at them at all times, whether frost or snow, which he could not get were they in piles in the fields.

Mr. T. Ward, of Bannial Flat, said he does the same as Mr. Frankland as far as he has room in his out-house; but as he grows a large quantity he cannot take, perhaps, such minute pains and care of them. He causes them all to be sorted as they take them up, and leaves all the diseased and bad ones on the land, and then turns his pigs in to consume them. He first puts the good in straw, and lets them lie in this way about a fortnight to sweat; he then has them properly sorted, and stores them in piles in the fields for the winter. He thinks Mr. Welburn's plan good one, where there is a proper storing house.

Mr. E. Ormeston, of Straggleton, said that he puts all his potatoes in the house the same as Mr. Welburn. He is very particular in sorting them, as he believes that the diseased potatoes infect the good; but in a few weeks after they have been taken up and sweated, he having houses for the purpose, sorts them and covers with straw.

All the other members present concurred in the opinion that potatoes must be allowed time to sweat before they are stored away for the winter, and the diseased regularly sorted from the good, as there is no doubt of the disease being contagious. *London Farmer's Magazine.*

BUTTER MAKING.

For the Boston Cultivator.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—If your correspondent E. D. P. will adopt the Devonshire mode of management, I will promise, that he shall never again be annoyed by two day's churning, while the butter shall be superior in quality and greater in quantity than can be obtained by any other process, and, what is equal in importance, bring a higher price in the market; of a richer color and finer flavor; not so hard in winter or soft in summer.—Is he satisfied with this promise? if so, let him follow the Devonshire method, which is this:—

As the milk is brought in from the cows, strain it into a brass kettle, that may be large enough to contain the milk of several cows, and set it on the broad shelf of the *milk-house*—not spring-house—where everything is kept clean and sweet, there to remain unmolested for twelve hours. At the end of that time, bring forward the kettle, placing it over a hot plate—made so by a charcoal fire—with an opening in the top nearly as large as the bottom of said kettle, allowing it to remain, until small bubbles arise on the milk around the edge of the kettle, indicating a near approach to the boiling point; then remove it, and at the end of twelve hours more, the cream—the real

"clouted cream," for which Devonshire is so famed—may be removed in a mass, thick, yellow and butyrous, leaving not a particle either on or in the milk. This cream may then be kept for any reasonable length of time before churning without fear of spoiling, or may be churned immediately, the process being, merely to place the cream in a wide earthen pan and stir it with the hand or spatula for a few minutes, when it will be found to be almost all butter; very little butter-milk, but what there is, as delicious as custard, and if eaten with sugar, an excellent substitute for that luxury. This butter must not be washed or covered with wet cloths, as that would destroy both the color and the fine fragrance, arising from the article when made according to the above directions. And these are not all the advantages to be derived from this mode of management, for the butter needs not to be salted more than for fresh summer-butter at any season of the year, to cause it to keep any length of time, *it having been cooked.*

This is my first attempt at pen-womanship for publication; my husband has, as he says, "straightened the furrows a little, and cleared up the last;" and if it be found to pass the ordeal, I may be tempted to "try again." My husband is your subscriber, and I am

HIS WIFE.

Milk cows should have warm stabling, plenty of litter, be generally slop, and receive at least 21 lbs. of good hay or fodder per day, be watered before each meal, and receive the salt mixture thrice a week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of Mr. David Lefebvre, of St. Ursule, shall receive attention.

A "Young Farmer," who is about to establish a Farmer's Library, wishes some of our correspondents would give in our Journal a list of suitable books for a Lower Canadian Farmer's Library.

The letter of "A Member of the County of Quebec Agricultural Society," and a "Practical Farmer," must stand over for want of space."

The Annual Meeting of the County of Ottawa Agricultural Society, No. 2, was held at Mr. James Campbell's Temperance House, in Lochaber, on the 5th instant, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

George W. Cameron, President.

Asa Cooke, Vice-President.

Duncan McCallum, Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Directors.

J. B. A. Papineau, Edward Cole, Florace

Cole, John O. Smith, John M. Dole, James McKinzie, and Robert McLaughlin.

The following gentlemen were also elected to fill the Board of Agriculture, C. E.

Major Campbell, C. B., Dods, Esq., Montreal, McNaughton, Esq., St. Andrews, and Win. Dole, Esq., Petite Nation.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A bachelor farmer of thirty three years Being tired of pulling alone in the gears— Though well fitted some damsel to please it would seem,

And happily mated would make a good team—

Wants a competent lady as partner for life, To become a devoted, affectionate wife.

The daughter of some honest farmer preferred;

For such makes the best farmer's wife, I have heard.

Industrious, frugal, neat, tidy and plain; Must be good looking, without being vain; With a cheerful, gay, mirthful and musical brain.

Her complexion ungarnished with whitening or red—

Some "vessel sail under false colors," 'tis said—

With a good set of natural teeth in her head, And a small, rosy mouth, so delicious to sight, It might well tempt from duty a sworn Anchorite?

She is not to be one of those pert little witches,

Who would not condescend to mend stockings and breeches,

And 'twould be quite convenient, sometimes, to know how,

Should occasion require, to milk the old brindle cow.

She should sing well, and if she could play, 'tis no sin,

But of choice 'tis preferr'd she should know how to spin!

If she has not the "tin," though much he would crave it,

He can manage to earn, if she knows how to save it!

And her age, which is not yet named, it appears,

Should be somewhere from sixteen to twenty-four years!

Please be candid, fair reader all jesting aside, I am sadly in want of a suitable bride!

And some where, exists such an one to a fraction—

When found, I could love her, almost to distraction?

Should she deign to respond, it is rather essential,

That letters be private, and quite confidential,

And before she decides to adhere to another, By all means, obtain the consent of her mother!

Bos'on Cultivator.

JEDEDIAH

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1855.

Hay per 100 bundles, 11½ to \$12.
Straw do 5 to \$6.
Fresh Butter, per lb., from 1s 6d to 1s 8d.
Salt Butter, do from 10½d to 1s.
Country Cheese, from 7½d to 9d.
Wheat from 10s 6d to 11s.
Barley, 4s 6d.
Rye, none.
Oats, 2s 9d.
Indian Corn from 5s 9d to 6s.
Buckwheat, none.
Peas, from 5s 3d to 5s 7½d.
Beef, per 100 lbs, from 4 to \$7.
Mess Pork, \$16.
Mutton, per carcass, from 2½ to \$6.
Lamb, do from 1½ to \$2½.
Veal, 2 to \$4.
Eggs, from 10d to 1s.

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JOHN AULD.

Montreal, 2nd October, 1854.

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