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The Farmer's Journal

And

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Vol. II, No. 6, MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1854.

POSTAGE FREE.

PRICE 2s. PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer's Journal.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The great event of the year for the agriculturists of Lower Canada—their second Annual Exhibition took place on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of the last month, near Quebec, on the Plains of Abraham, already famed in history as having been before used by our ancestors as a field for competition, of a very different kind, nearly 100 years ago.

A more beautiful site could not have been selected. The ground sloping gently towards the St. Lawrence, commanded a full view of the busy scene enacting on its majestic waters, with Point Levi in the distance. About 20 acres were enclosed for the purposes of the Show—yet the ground was literally crowded for several hours, together on Thursday the principal day. The excellent arrangements and good order, supported by most beautiful weather, seemed to put every body in good humour with their holiday, and with pleasure do we add, that we did not hear of a single instance of intoxication on the ground during the whole time of the Exhibition.

HORSES.—The show of horses was the best that has ever been collected in Lower Canada. The Clydesdale pure and crossed with Canadian mares; noble animals for heavy draught were also well represented. Some small active Canadians had their admirers, but we must confess, that with all their merits, and they are many, they are not entitled to rank as the most remunerating class for our farmers to raise for market.

They want height for carriage and saddle, and weight for heavy draught. There are exceptions to this observation, nevertheless it applies to the very great majority of the breed. A score or so of their ancestral stock from Normandy might be imported with advantage to the Province. Blood and carriage horses were few, but those few were good.

CATTLE.—*Ayrshires* of a superior quality mustered strong. They are a beautiful class of cattle and deservedly great favorites amongst us. Several of the cows and bulls had been imported from Great Britain and could not be surpassed.

SHORT-HORNS DEVONS AND HEREFORDS.—None like the noble short-horns which appeared at the Montreal exhibition were forthcoming, and the Devons and Herefords were absent altogether.

CANADIAN OR ALDERNEY.—Under this class were entered a number of ugly cross-bred beasts and premiums were awarded to them—we have not heard whether the Judges accompanied their awards with any observations to justify the conclusions they came to. But it was so papable that they were neither Canadian nor Alderney cattle, that the judges ought to have disposed of the whole posse with a couple of words—"none exhibited."

SWINE AND SHEEP.—There were only a few pens of each. Some good animals amongst them but nothing to excite particular attention.

POULTRY.—Cocks and hens of many weights colours and breeds from the 12lbs. Shangae to the 12 oz. Bantam attracted

general attention. Several of the finest came from the neighbourhood of Boston and were disposed of at long prices to Canadian amateurs.

IMPLEMENTS.—Implements were very few—we endeavoured to see some of them tried but did not succeed—our disappointment was in common with several practical men who suggested that our future premium lists should mention the hour that the different implements are to be proved.

The mechanical and industrial branch had many things of interest which not being exactly in our line we have taken a description of from a contemporary.

We observed in attendance Major Campbell, Messrs. Watts, Dodds, Thompson and Deblois of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, and Messrs. Thompson and Marks, Ex-Presidents of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, besides several leading agriculturists from different parts of the Province. The Governor General visited the ground on Thursday by invitation. An address was presented to His Excellency on the part of the Association, to which he answered in his usual happy style.

As all things are judged of by comparison we will say of this exhibition, as compared with that held last year in Montreal, that the arrangements in every respect were a decided improvement. We consider them so perfect as to be a model for future shows. The advantage of reporting to the Secretary the stock to be entered beforehand was most conspicuous, as well as of having different gates of admittance for the different classes of stock. The instant an animal appeared

at the gate his ticket of entry was required and he was sent to a stall already ticketed to receive him. Every thing went off with the regularity of clock work. Horses, Ayrshire cattle and poultry were also a step in the right way. Some good grain was shown, but nothing else could be considered a fair sample of what Lower Canada can produce. The weather was favorable, and the place not difficult of access. The public countenanced the undertaking most cordially with their presence. Why then was there such a falling off in the number of exhibitors as compared with the year before? The answer probably may be that several of them then came to Montreal from a distance and found it too expensive a business for repetition, expenses while there that seemed unnecessarily multiplied upon them as compared with their neighbours of Upper Canada and the United States. Parties having hereafter the management of our shows must endeavour to obtain from the steamboat and railway proprietors the same liberality of conveyance to property intended for exhibition, as is granted by the Americans and Upper Canadians. Such arrangements should be made at an early period, and published along with the premium lists, that parties at a distance may be aware of them in due time to get their stock into good condition against the time of Show. A farmer is willing to incur the risk (which is great) of moving his stock from one place to another, as well as to suffer the depreciation in their condition, which invariably happens on such occasions, but he is seldom able to bear the heavy cost of transport by rail or boat from distant points, and every exertion ought to be made to render it as little onerous as possible to the class for whose encouragement the institution has been established.

The *Quebec Chronicle*, the *Montreal Pilot* and the *Gazette*, and some other papers, are entitled to the thanks of the agricultural community for the frequent notice which they kindly gave of the exhibition.

We understand that the next annual meeting of the Association will be held at Sherbrooke. A few gentlemen on behalf of that locality guaranteed in a most liberal manner a contribution towards the expenses of not less than £600.

The fact of a little town in the Back Woods having come forward with an offer of a sum exceeding that contributed by the City of Montreal and double that contribut-

ed by the Corporation of Quebec is most creditable to our friends, and we anticipate from its central position and the energy of the population of the townships that every success will attend it. We highly approve of the principle of holding the annual meetings in different parts of the Province and still more so of selecting those places which are liberal enough to compete for the preference in the handsome manner which Sherbrooke has done. It is an example which we hope to see repeated on future occasions by others of the rising towns within reach by rail or steam.

PLOUGHING MATCH.— In our advertising columns it will be observed that the County of Montreal Agricultural Society in addition to their ordinary prizes, offer a Purse of Forty Dollars to be competed for by Ploughmen residing in the Province of Canada. We hope this liberal offer will bring out such a number as will produce a spirited competition.

It will be seen, from an advertisement which appears in another column, that Mr. Dods, of Petite Côte, purposes to dispose of a part of his valuable stock by public auction on Thursday next, the 5th of October. So favourable an opportunity for procuring pure bred animals is of rare occurrence in this Province, and we trust our friends will be on the *qui vive*.

The most interesting topic of discussion at present is the result of the grain crop. The returns are very contradictory, and leave room for the inference that the distribution of fertility is, this year, very irregular.

The apprehensions of a short crop in the United States, seems very much diminished, and though the wheat may be deficient, the deficiency will be probably compensated by increased productions in other articles of food.

In Western Canada, so far as we can learn, the grains are generally productive, and the potatoes good in quality, though scant in quantity. The great deficiency is in the grass crops, which were burnt up by the summer heats. A good deal of rain has fallen within the last few weeks, but it is too late for the aftergrass, materially, to recover itself. This would have been a very favorable season for parsnips and carrots, but unfortunately, they are not grown to any extent. Turnips we have not many

they would have suffered from the drought of summer more than any other crop. Hay and straw must be very light, and we apprehend considerable difficulties will be experienced by the farmer in carrying his stock over to the next spring, unless the winter be unusually late in beginning, and early in ending. It is the general fault in this part of Canada, to keep far too short stocks of fodder. This produces what we may almost call a gambling system. When a certain price is offered to the farmer, he does not always act upon the rational principle of invariably providing for his own stock first, but calculates the chances, and often calculates them very ill, of what may be called betting against time. He runs down his fodder to the lowest practical limit, and if he falls within that, his stock perishes, or is sacrificed for the most miserable trifle; and that does not benefit the public, because it is not in a state fit for consumption, and is monopolised by a few persons who have means of carrying it over to another year. But, still, more often it is exposed in the market, in a state of leanness, in which it can only be eaten by persons as ill fed as itself.

In no market that ever we were in, is there such an enormous discrepancy between the prices of fat and lean meat, as there is here. This arises partly from the want of capital and foresight, but still more so, from the want of agricultural skill. There ought always to be on every farm, where stock is fattened, enough food to carry on the stock meant for the butcher, beyond all contingencies, and to leave an overplus one year to meet any possible deficiency for the next.

In one respect Lower Canada, for we cannot speak with such confidence of the Upper Province, is very unfavorably situated. Our winters are long; our season of labour short; and the range of our crops very much limited.

It seems now perfectly settled that the European harvest, so far from being deficient, is a very abundant one. Prices have descended with a very great rapidity; but, we would warn our readers against being misled.

The very extravagant speculations for a fall, in which many people now indulge, it is very possible, may be verified. It is possible that wheat may be twenty or thirty shillings lower than was lately, and every other grain in proportion; but we do not think that any rational speculation will extend over a wide

Provincial Exhibition.

Prizes awarded by the Agricultural Association for Lower Canada, at the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Quebec, in September, 1854.

CATTLE.

Short Horn or Durham.

- Best aged Bull, B. Greene, Leeds.
- 2nd do Chas. Allen, do.
- Best 2 years old Bull, Capt. Rhodes, Quebec.
- Best 1 year old Bull, Mr. Scullion, do.
- Best Cow, Capt. Rhodes, do.
- Best 2 years old Heifer, Quebec Lunatic Asylum, Quebec.

The Judges regret to be obliged to state that the show in the class of which they have been called upon to judge is very poorly represented; there is great room for improvement in this valuable breed of cattle. Only two pedigrees were produced to the Judges, and those very deficient. The appearance of cattle does not warrant the assumption that they are pure.

Judges on Durham Cattle.—Messrs. T. W. Thomson, M. A. Deniston, J. Marks.

Ayrshire Cattle.

- Best aged Bull, Montreal Agricultural Society.
- 2nd do John Oswald, St. Thérèse.
- Best 3 year old Bull, Hugh Campbell, Montreal.
- 2nd do J. Eglington, Quebec.
- 3rd do J. Oswald, St. Thérèse.
- Best 2 years old Bull, Montreal Agricultural Society.

- 2nd do Thomas Gibb, St. Foy.
- 3rd do James Fisher, Rivière des Prairies.

- Best 1 year old Bull, J. Dimming, Quebec.
- 2nd do Quebec Lunatic Asylum.
- 3rd do W. Anderson, Quebec.
- 4th do J. W. Dunscomb, do.
- Best Cow, J. Gilmour, do.
- 2nd do J. Gibb, do.
- 3rd do Col. A. Gagy, do.
- 4th do Quebec Lunatic Asylum.
- Best 3 years old Cow, H. Pemberton, St. Rochs.
- Best 2 years old Heifer, J. Hughes, Montreal.
- Best 1 year old Heifer, Thomas Gibb, Quebec.

- 2nd do J. W. Dunscomb, Quebec.
 - 3rd do John Dods, Montreal.
- Judges on Ayrshire Cattle.—Messrs. A. Anderson, C. Allen and J. Arkley.

Grade Cattle.

- Best Cow, Capt. Serecoid, Quebec.
- 3rd do M. D. Ross, St. Foy.
- 4th do M. J. West, Quebec.
- 5th do W. Scullion, do.
- 6th do Col. A. Gagy, do.
- 7th do M. J. Lee, do.

Best 2 years old Heifer, John Dods, Montreal.

- 2nd do J. Gibb, Quebec.
- 3rd do Thomas Hamel, St. Foy.
- 4th do M. Scullion, do.
- 5th do W. Welsh, Cap Rouge.
- 6th do R. Kempton, Stanstead.
- 7th do J. West, Quebec.

Judges on Grade Cattle.—Messrs R. W. Patton, A. Knoulton and D. Thomas.

Canadian Cattle.

- Best 2 years old Bull, 2nd prize, M. Leon Belleau, St. Foy.
- Best Cow, M. Hector Routier, Quebec.
- 2nd do M. Léon Routier, do.
- 3rd do M. Scullion, do.
- 5th do David Gilmour, do.
- 6th do J. Finley, do.
- 7th do P. A. Dorion, fils, do.

Best 2 years old Heifer, Thomas Hamel, St. Foy.

- 2nd do do W. Welsh, Cap Rouge.
- 3rd do do Pierre Dorion, fils, Quebec.
- Best 1 year old Heifer, J. B. Bédard, do.
- 2nd do do J. Finley, Quebec.
- 3rd do do A. West, do.
- 4th do do J. West, do.
- 5th do do Capt Dorion, do.

Judges on Canadian Cattle—Messrs. J. Lanouette, J. Laporte, and Edward Jones, Jun.

Fat Cattle.

- Best Ox, Samuel Tozer, Little River, Quebec.
 - Best Cow, Thomas Hamel, St. Foy.
- Judges—Col. Hanson, Messrs. Ronald, and W. Denison.

Working Oxen.

- Best yoke Working Oxen, J. Bte. Bédard, Charlesbourg.
- Judges—Messrs. H. W. Patton, D. Thomas, and A. Knoulton.

SHEEP.

Leicester or Longwool.

- Best Ram, 2 shears, John Dods, Montreal.
 - 2nd do do John Oswald, St. Thérèse.
 - 3rd do do R. Rudd, St. Henri.
 - 4th do do J. Gilmour, Quebec.
 - Best 1 shear Ram, John Dods, Montreal.
 - Best 3 aged Ewes, John Dods, Montreal.
 - 2nd do do J. Gilmour, Quebec.
 - Best 1 shear Ewes, John Dods, Montreal.
 - 2nd do do John Oswald, St. Thérèse.
- Judges on Leicester Sheep—Messrs. A. Sommerville, G. Eglington, and Edward Lagueux.

Southdown or Short Wool.

- Best Ram, 2 shears, J. W. Dunscomb, Quebec.
- 2nd do do Thomas Hamel, St. Foy.

Judges on South down Sheep—Messrs. A. Sommerville, G. Eglington, and Edward Lagueux.

Fat Sheep.

- Best 3 fat Ewes, 2nd prize, M. J. Crighton, Godmanchester.
- Judges on Fat Sheep—Messrs. Ranson, D. N. Davidson, and J. Renald.

Swine.

- Best Boar, Quebec Lunatic Asylum.
- 2nd do, James West, Quebec.
- Best Sow, Thomas Hamel, St. Foy.
- 2nd do, Charles Hughes, Three Rivers.
- 3rd do, M. Robitaille, Charlesbourg.
- 4th do, Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

Small Breed.

- Best Boar, H. H. Moss, Quebec.
- 2nd do, J. West, do.
- 3rd do, Samuel Tozer, do.
- Best Sow, Capt. Serecoid, Quebec.
- 2nd do Thomas Hamel, St. Foy.
- 3rd do M. A. West, Quebec.
- 4th do Samuel Tozer, do.

Judges on Swine—Messrs. Q. Pomeroy, H. Campbell, and John Allen.

HORSES.

Draught Horses.

- Best Stallion, Alex. Anderson, Godmanchester.
- 2nd do E. Quinn, Long Point.
- 3rd do J. Hughes, Montreal.
- 4th do A. Roy, St. Anselme.
- Best Stallion Canadian Breed, George Al-sopp, Quebec.
- 2nd do J. Hughes, Montreal.
- 3rd do G. Brousseau, Quebec.
- 4th do J. Gilmour, do.
- 5th do Geo. Swinburn, Montreal.
- Best 3 years old Stallion, John Dods, Montreal.
- 2nd do M. Wm. Cole, Montreal.
- 3rd do R. Mahappy, Sherbrooke.
- Best 2 years old Stallion, Chas. Holsworth, Montreal.
- 3rd do Thomas Hamel, St. Foy.
- Best Brood Mare and Foal, John Dods, Montreal.
- 3rd do Col. A. Gagy, Quebec.
- 4th do J. W. Dunscomb, do.
- 5th do J. Bte. Bédard, Charlesbourg.
- Best 3 years old Filly, P. Connolly, Quebec.
- Best 2 years old do, John Dods, Montreal.
- 2nd do M. B. Greene, Quebec.
- 3rd do M. J. Plain, do.
- Best Span Draught Horses, W. Quinn, Quebec.
- 2nd do Capt. Dorion, Quebec.
- Best Span Matched Carriage Horses, Thos. Gibb, Quebec.
- 2nd do J. H. Parke, Quebec.
- 4th do S. Anderson, do.
- Best Saddle Horse, James Gibb, do.
- 2nd do J. H. Parke, do.

Judges on Draught Horses, considered a horse belonging to Mr. Ross, which was too late for entry, was deserving of special notice.

Judges—Messrs. Jos. Whitman, T. Marcotte, S. H. Schuyler.

BLOOD HORSES.

Best Thorough Bred Stallion, G. Swinburn, Montreal.

2nd do J. Plain, Quebec.

3rd do Col. A. Gagy, do

Thorough Brood Mare and Foal, 4th prize, certificate of merit, Col. A. Gagy, Quebec.

Judges on Blood Horses—Messrs. B. Pomroy, Chas. Pennoyer and H. Burstall.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best Firkin of Butter 56lbs, Capt. Bouchard, Quebec.

2nd do J. Bte. Bédard, Charlesbourg.

3rd do Capt. Dorion, do

4th do Jean Plomondon, Ancient Lorette.

5th do T. Lloyd, Quebec.

6th do J. West, do

Best Cheese, 30lbs, James Allen, Pointe aux Trembles.

2nd do David Laurent, Varennes.

3rd do Esberd West, St Foy.

SUGAR FROM MAPLE OR BEET.

Best sample of Maple Sugar 14lbs, Jos. Jobin, Charlesbourg.

Judges on Dairy produce remark that No. 306, entered in the name of J. W. Dunsecomb, Esq, though very good, being deficient of weight, is deprived of a premium.

Judges on Dairy Produce and on Sugar from Maple or Beet—Messrs. H. S. Anderson, Dr. McNaughton and A. E. Montmarquet.

FIELD PRODUCTIONS.

Best 2 minots Spring Wheat, M. J. Brouseau, Quebec.

2nd do J. West, Beauport.

3rd do Wm. Taylor, Quebec.

Best 2 minots of Barley, John Oswald, St. Thérèse.

2nd do Wm. Taylor, Quebec.

3rd do J. West, Beauport.

Best 2 minots Rye, Florent Turgeon, Quebec.

2nd do Etienne Plante, Quebec.

Best 2 minots Oats, David Laurent, Varennes.

2nd do Wm. Taylor, Quebec.

3rd do J. West, do

Best 2 minots of Peas, J. West, do

2nd do A. West, do

3rd do W. Scullion, do

Best 2 minots White Beans, Hugh Brown, St. Joachim.

Best 2 minots Indian Corn, in the ear, Thos. Hamel, St. Foye.

Best minot Timothy Seed, Edouard Turgeon, St. Charles.

2nd do Felix Fournier, St. Charles.

3rd do Beloni Paré, St. Francois.

Best minot of Flax Seed, T. Turgeon, St. Charles.

2nd do Jos. Jobin, Charlebois.

3rd do J. Guillemette, St. Francois.

Best minot Potatoes, M. A. West, Quebec.

2nd do J. Wright, do

3rd do Wm. Taylor, do

Best minot Swedish Turnips, W. B. Greene, St. Francois.

2nd do J. Gilmour, Quebec.

3rd do W. Scullion, Quebec.

Best minot White Globe Turnips, James West, Quebec.

2nd do M. Scullion, Quebec.

Best minot Yellow Globe Aberdeen Turnips, B. Greene, St. Francois.

2nd do Hugh Brown, St. Joachim.

3rd do W. H. Moss, Quebec.

Best minot Orange Carrots, M. Scullion, Quebec.

2nd do Wm. Faris, Sorel.

3rd do J. West, Quebec.

Best minot White Belgium Carrots, J. Gilmour, Quebec.

2nd do Wm. Faris, Sorel.

Best minot of Mangel Wurtzel, (long-red) 2nd do J. Gilmour, Quebec.

3rd do Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

Best minot Yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel, Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

2nd do Wm. Faris, Sorel.

Best minot Parnips, Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

Best 4 large Squashes for Cattle, Capt. Serecold, Quebec.

Best 20 lbs Manufactured Tobacco, growth of Canada East, A. Gillemette, St. Francois.

Best sample of Dressed Flax, 112 lbs, Jos. Jobin, Charlesbourg.

N.B.—1st prize on Mangold Wurtzel (long red) withheld for want of proper quantity exhibited.

Judges on field productions regret to say that the exhibition of articles under this department was very small. The Judges have much pleasure in saying that the arrangements, as far as the Committee of Arrangement go, were excellent. They remark that four lots of potatoes and three of oats shown by T. C. Sullivan too late for entry, are well worthy of prize.

Judges on Field Productions.—Messrs. W. R. Croil, E. A. Henderson, and W. Scott.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A Wooden Plough, a 3rd prize, Pierre Dorion, Charlebois.

Best Iron Plough, J. Jeffrey, Montreal

2nd do M. Scullion, Quebec.

3rd do J. Hamel, St. Foy.

Best pair of Harrows, J. Jeffrey, Montreal.

2nd do J. West, Quebec.

Best pair of Harrows, a 2nd prize, J. West, Quebec.

Best Cultivator, J. Jeffrey, Montreal.

Best Farming Mill, L. T. Chesley.

Best horse-power Thrasher and Separator, H. Moody, Terrebonne.

Best Root Slicer for Stock, J. Jeffrey, Montreal.

2nd do M. Moody, Terrebonne.

A Clover Machine, a 3rd prize, M. Moody, Terrebonne.

A Horse Cart, a 3rd prize, J. West, Quebec.

A Hay and Grain Cart, a 3rd prize, E. West, Quebec.

A Stump Extractor, 3rd prize, Raphael Groux, St. Roch.

A Cheese Press, James West, St. Foy.

Judges on Agricultural Implements, see two Churns exhibited, no cards of entry thereon. They consider the double Dash Churn as entitled to a gratuity of 25s. and the Horizontal Churn exhibited by S. J. Shaw, entitled to a gratuity of 15s. The Judges considered a patent Augur exhibited by A. St. Jacques of St. Antoine, under Section 43 and No. 484, entitled to 20s. as a second prize. A Fruit Gatherer belonging to W. A. Hallowell, Esq. Quebec, as entitled to a gratuity of 10s. The Judges also observed a number of foreign implements exhibited by H. S. Scott, Esq., as a gratuity they would award him 10 dollars, if not inconsistent with the rules or regulations of the Exhibition. The Judges see a number of Horse-Shoes exhibited by Mr. W. Howard, they consider them entitled to the 1st prize under Sect. 44, £1 10s 0d, if not provided for by other Sections, as wrought not manufactured.

Judges on Implements.—Messrs. H. Brown, John Sheehy and G. Wakeham.

BRITISH LAND COMPANY'S PRIZES.

Best 12 minots Wheat, J. B. Lindsay, Quebec.

Best 10 minots Oats, David Laurent, Varennes.

Judges.—Messrs. W. Scott, E. Henderson and W. R. Croil.

WM. EVANS,

Sec'y.—Treas. Board of Agriculture. Montreal, Sept. 27th, 1854.

Industrial Department.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS I—RAW MATERIALS.

Cap. I—Mineral Substances.

Judges—Messrs. LeComte de Rotterdam, A. Kirkwood, and J. S. Sleeper.

Sections.

1. First Prize to St. Lawrence Mining Co, for collection of Geological Specimens,* 2 10 0

2. First Prize to E. B. Lindsay of Quebec, for Anticosti Marbles, 2 0 0

3. First Prize to Q. Pomroy of Stanstead, for Marble and Soap Stone, 1 5 0

5. First Prize to—Caron, of St. Anne, for collection of Mineral Pigments, 1 5 0

6. First Prize to John Allen, of Leeds, for Iron Ore, 1 5 0

“ Second Prize to E. Simard, of St. Anne, for Mineral Pigments, 0 10 0

“ Third Prize to Shipton Slate Company, for Slate, 0 5 0

“ Discretionary Prize to Methot, Clinic & Co, for Plaster for building and manure, 1 0 0

*(N.B.—This collection contained specimens of Gold and Platina, which, although precluded by the regulations from receiving a separate Prize, are well worthy of honorable mention.)

Cap. II—Vegetable Substances.

Judges—Messrs. Wm. Drum &—

9. First Prize to P. Vallée, for Single Specimen of Pine Timber (Flag Staff), 0 10 0

Cap. III—Animal Substances.

Judges—LeComte DeRotterdam &—

23. First Prize to C. N. Têtu, of Rivière Ouelle, for Porpoise Leather, 0 10 0

CLASS II—MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, &c.

Cap. II—Labour-Saving Machinery, &c.

Judges—Messrs. Geo. Bissett & Wm. Eadon.

14. First Prize to C. Lanley, of Montreal, for a Portable Forge, † 1 0 0

15. First Prize to do, do, for a Patent Smith's Bellows, 0 10 0

“ Discretionary Prize to L. Lemoine, for a large do do, 0 5 0

16. First Prize to Robt. Sampson, Master Armourer, Ordnance Dept., Quebec, for a Turning Lathe of novel construction and of excellent workmanship, 1 0 0

† A very superior portable Forge and Furnace were also exhibited by Mr. Shaw, of St. John street, Quebec; but being of American manufacture it could not be entered for competition.

Cap. III—Edge Tools, &c.

Judges—Messrs. H. S. Scott & Wm. Eadon.

27. Second Prize to Jos. Moisan, of St. Henri, for a collection of Axes, 0 15 0

CLASS III—VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Cap. I—Chemically or otherwise Prepared Substances.

Judges—LeComte DeRotterdam & Mr. Jos. Bowles.

1. First Prize to C. H. Têtu, of Rivière Ouelle, Porpoise and other Oils, 1 0 0

2. First Prize to Théophile Hamel of St. Rochs, Quebec, for Champagne Vinegar, 0 10 0

“ Second Prize to Methot, Simard & Co, of Quebec, Raw Linseed Oil, 0 5 0

3. First Prize to Mrs. Campeau, of St. Gervais, for Hard Soap, 0 5 0

“ Discretionary Prize to Jean Roy, of St. Gervais, for Hard Soap, (certificate of merit.)

6. First Prize to do, for Potato Starch, 0 5 0

Cap. II—Engineering, Architectural & Building Contrivances, &c.

Judges—LeComte DeRotterdam & Mr. A. Kirkwood.

For Naval Architecture.

Judges—Messrs. John Jameson & Jas. Jellery.

8. First Prize to Wm. Antrobus Holwell, of Quebec, for System of Warming and Ventilation, 2 10 0

9. First Prize to do, do, for Warming Apparatus, 1 5 0

10. First Prize to T. C. Lee, of Quebec, for Model of Sea-going Steamer, 1 5 0

11. First Prize to do, do, for do of River Steamer, 1 5 0

12. First Prize to do, do, for Merchant Sailing Vessel, † 1 5 0

13. Discretionary Prize to Master W. Shaw, of Quebec, (44 years old), for a full rigged Schooner, 0 5 0

18. Fifth Prize to Simon Bédard, of Quebec, for an Original Weather-cock, 0 5 0

25. First Prize to M. Murray, of Quebec, for Cast-iron Railing, 1 0 0

28. First Prize to Ramsay and McArthur, of Montreal, for Stained and enamelled Glass, ‡ 1 0 0

29. First Prize to the Ottawa Glass Company, for excellent Window Glass, 1 0 0

34. Second Prize to Mr. Chas. Shepherd, of St. Ours, for Building Bricks, 0 10 0

‡(N.B.—The 2nd and 3rd prizes in this section were also awarded by the Judges to

models by the same exhibitor; as well as the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes of section 13 for models “of Naval Architecture of any description”: but the regulations do not admit of such awards being confirmed.)

§(Several other very beautiful specimens of glass staining were exhibited by the same manufacturers, though no second prize could be awarded to them.)

Cap. III—Machines (or Models thereof) for direct use.

Judges—Capt. Serecoid (66th regt.) and Mr. George Bissett.

40. First Prize to Clovis Leduc, of Montreal, for 4-wheeled Carriage, for 2 horses, 1 10 0

“ Second to Edouard Gingras, of Quebec, for do, do, do, 1 0 0

41. First Prize to Clovis Leduc, of Montreal, for 4-wheeled Carriage, one horse, 1 5 0

Cap. IV—Manufactures in Metal and General Hardware.

Judges—H. S. Scott and Wm. Eadon.

51. Second Prize to Jean Gosse- lin, of St. Gervais, for a Triple Box Stove, 0 10 0

55. First Prize to St. Maurice Iron Foundry, for Iron Bedsteads (2), 1 0 0

56. Second Prize to M. Murray, of Quebec, for a cast-iron Swing Cot, 0 10 0

58. First Prize to Michel Huot, of Quebec, for Patent Axles, 1 5 0

“ Second Prize to W. Howard, of Quebec, for Horse-shoes, 0 10 0

“ Discretionary Prize to Louis Lemoine, of Quebec, for a large polished Anvil, 0 10 0

63. First Prize to Methot, Clinic & Co., of Quebec, for Cut-Nails, 0 10 0

The following articles, excluded from competition as not being of Canadian manufacture, are favorably noticed by the Judges:—

A Cooking Stove and various other articles of American manufacture exhibited by Mr. J. Shaw, of St. John street, Quebec.

A Card Printing Press of excellent construction and superior finish, American manufacture, exhibited by Messrs. Brousseau, Quebec.

Several interesting specimens of Submarine Telegraph Wire of English manufacture, exhibited by Mr. Wm. Eadon, Quebec.

Cap. VIII—Manufactures in Wood, &c.

Judges—Messrs. S. Derbishire & Wm. Black.

82. First Prize to Thos. Craig, of Quebec, for drawing-room Furniture (black walnut), 2 10 0

" Second Prize to Wm Drun, of Quebec, for do do (various)	1 5 0	111. First Prize to Mad. Bouchard, of St Valier, for Shawls,	0 15 0	130. First Prize to J. Hickman, of Quebec, for wigs, &c.	0 10 0
" Discretionary Prize to John A Diez, of Quebec, for a Spring Mattress,	0 5 0	" Second Prize to Judith Martel, of Lorette, for knitted Woollen Goods,	0 5 0	132. First Prize to Mrs. T. Casey, of Quebec, for a feather tippet,	0 10 0
86. First Prize to Wm Drum, of Quebec, for carved Chair Back (curled maple),	1 0 0	112. First Prize to Mad. Bouchard, of St. Valier, for Linen Cloth,	1 0 0	" Second Prize to Wm. Mackenzie, of Quebec, for a bird skin Vest,	0 5 0
87. First Prize to J. Smith, of Quebec, for collection of Picture-frames,	1 0 0	" Second Prize to Mad. Lecompte, of St Michel, for Linen Cloth,	0 10 0	<i>Cap: XIII—Paper, Stationery, Typography, Bookbinding, &c.</i>	
88. First Prize to Thomas Fournier, of Quebec, for a single Picture-frame (best exhibited),	0 10 0	" Third Prize to Mad. Bédard, Charlesbourg, for do,	0 5 0	Judges.—Messrs. J. P. Brousseau & P. Sinclair.	
89. Second Prize to L Duheau, for an oval Milk Pail and hooped Bottle,	0 10 0	114. First Prize to Jos Tétu, of Quebec, for sewing Thread,	0 10 0	142. First Prize to Bureau & Marcotte, of Quebec, for plain letter-press printing,	0 10 0
<i>Cap. IX—Manufactures in Hay, Straw, India-Rubber, &c.</i>		" Second Prize to Mad. Bouchard, St. Valier, for Thread Yarn,	0 5 0	143. First Prize to G. Matthews, of Montreal, for copper-plate printing,	0 10 0
Judges—Messrs. H Benjamin and T Casey.		115. First Prize to Ed Lacombe, of St Michel, for Mixed Stuff,	1 0 0	144. First Prize to Bureau & Marcotte, of Quebec, for ornamental letter-press printing,	0 10 0
91. First Prize to Mad. Couture, of St. Ambroise, for straw and hay Hats,	1 0 0	" Second Prize Vitalline Tétu, of St Thomas, for do	0 10 0	145. First Prize to G. Matthews, of Montreal, for Lithographic Printing,	0 10 0
92. First Prize to Al Paris, of Sorel, for a straw Hat,	0 10 0	" Third Prize to P Dorion, of Charlesbourg, for Drugget,	0 5 0	146. First Prize to T. Lemieux, of Quebec, for ornamental bookbinding	1 0 0
94. First Prize to Canada Rubber Company, Montreal, for India-Rubber Shoes,	0 10 0	<i>Cap. XII—Manufactures in Leather, Furs, Hair, Feathers, &c.</i>		" First do to F. H. Wyse, of Quebec, for plain do	0 15 0
95. First Prize to Clovis Caron, of— for India-rubber Cloth,	1 0 0	Judges—Capt. Serecold, 66th regt., & Lieut. Col. Hanson, H. P.		<i>Cap. XIV—Embroidery and other Fancy Needle Work.</i>	
<i>Cap. X—Manufactures of Silk, Cotton Wool, Flax, Hemp, &c.</i>		116. First Prize to M. Couvrette, of Montreal, for Double Harness, (valued at \$400)	1 5 0	Judges.—Messdames Jas. Gibb, Rhodes and Oliver.	
Judges—Messrs. T Casey and H Benjamin.		" Second Prize to Jos. Auld, of Quebec, for do	0 15 0	147. First Prize to Miss Gibb, of Quebec, for embroidery in worsted,	1 0 0
105. First Prize to Jean Roy, of St. Gervais, for blue Canadian Cloth,	0 15 0	117. First Prize to M. Couvrette, of Montreal, for single harness,	1 0 0	" Second Prize to Miss Bailharge, of Quebec, for do,	0 10 0
" Second Prize to Mad. Campeau, of St. Gervais, for blue Canadian Cloth,	0 5 0	" Second Prize to Jos. Auld, of Quebec, for do	0 10 0	" Third Prize to Mrs. Geo. Desbarats, of Quebec, for do, do,	0 5 0
" Discretionary Prize to Jean Plamondon, of Ancienne Lorette, for Woollen Cloth,	0 5 0	118. Second Prize to Jos. Auld, of Quebec, for gentleman's saddle,	0 10 0	149. Second Prize to Miss Fuller, of Quebec, for embroidered robe-de-nuit,	0 5 0
" Dis. Prize to Mad. Bouchard, of St. Valière, for "Petite Etolle,"	0 5 0	" Discretionary Prize to W. Antrobus Holwell, of Quebec, for "patent duplex safety rein,"	1 0 0	151. First Prize to do, do, for crochet work,	0 15 0
107. First Prize to Mad. Lecompte, of St. Michel, for Home-made Flannel,	0 15 0	119. First Prize to Jos. Auld, of Quebec, for a lady's saddle,	0 15 0	" Second Prize to Miss Launier, of St. Michel, for do.	0 10 0
" Second J B Bédard, of Charlesbourg, for Home-made Flannel,	0 5 0	121. (An excellent travelling Trunk of solid leather was exhibited by Mr. Jos. Auld, of Quebec, but being of American manufacture, could not be entered for competition.)		" Third Prize to Miss McGrath, of Quebec, for do, do,	0 5 0
109. First Prize to Frs. Audet, of St. Anselme, for home-made Blankets,	0 10 0	127. First Prize to Jno Henderson & Co. of Quebec, for a splendid collection of manufactured Furs,	1 5 0	" Discretionary Prize to Mrs. J. Lane, of St. Roch, for do,	0 5 0
" Second Prize to J B Bouchard, of Charlesbourg, for do do	0 5 0	128. (A Second Prize was awarded to the same exhibitors, for a Lady's Cardinal, but the regulations preclude their receiving it.)		152. First Prize to Mrs. T. Casey, of Quebec, for a knitted quilt,	0 15 0
110. Second Prize to Frs Audet, of St Anselme, for a Woollen Shawl,	0 10 0			" Second Prize to Mad. Bouchard, of St. Valiere, for thread caps and collars,	0 10 0

" Second Prize to Mrs. T. Casey, of Quebec, for fancy netting, 0 10 0
 " Third Prize to Mad. Bedard, of Charlesbourg, for netted curtains, 0 5 0
 156. First Prize to Mrs. T. Casey, of Quebec, for patch-work quilt, 0 15 0
 " Second Prize to Miss Fuller, of Quebec, for a card basket, 0 10 0
 " Third Prize to Miss Hamel, of Quebec, for a flagree work, 0 5 0
 157. First Prize to Mrs. T. Casey, of Quebec, for wax fruit, &c. 1 0 0
 " Discretionary Prize to Miss Shepherd, of Montreal, for wax flowers, 0 15 0
 " Second Prize to Miss Hamel, of Quebec, for do, 0 10 0
 " Discretionary Prize to Miss G. Shepherd, of Montreal, for do, 0 10 0
 " Third Prize to Miss Peto, of St. Rochs, for wax fruit, &c., 0 5 0
 159. First Prize, Mrs. T. Casey, of Quebec, for leather work, 0 10 0

Cap. XV—Miscellaneous.

Judges.—Messrs. Stewart Derbishire and

167. First Prize to G S Smith, of Quebec, for collection of Daguerreotypes, 1 5 0
 " Second Prize to W A Holwell, of Quebec, for do, 0 15 0
 " First Prize to V. Lavigneur, of Quebec, for single Daguerreotype, 0 10 0
 " Second Prize to W D Campbell, of Quebec, for do, 0 5 0
 " Discretionary Prize to Miss Carey, of Quebec, for a beautiful collection of Canadian sea-weed. 0 10 0
 " Discretionary do to of for a work-box ornamented with Pine Cones, 0 5 0
 " Discretionary Prize to McKay & Carey, of Quebec, for painted Wire Cloth, 0 10 0
 " Discretionary Prize to H Scott, of Quebec, for painting on a Work Box, 0 5 0

Cap. 4—Fine Arts.

Judges.—Messrs. Hon. W. Shepherd and S. Derbishire.

1. First Prize to Jos. Legaré, of Quebec, for historical painting in oil, 2 10 0
 2. First Prize to C. Kreighoff, of Quebec, for Landscape

in oil, (Canadian winter scene,) 2 0 0
 3. First Prize to do, do, for oil painting, "Study of a Cart Horse," 1 10 0
 5. First Prize to Jos Legaré, of Quebec, for oil painting, "Fruit and Flowers," 1 10 0
 " Discretionary Prize to Houston Scott, of Quebec, for heraldic painting, 0 5 0
 W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL,
 Chairman of Committee,
 Industrial Department.
 Quebec, 20th Sept., 1854.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED IN HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Flowers.
 Vase Bouquets, 1st Prize, Wm Faris, 0 15 0
 2nd do, James Gibb, 0 7 6
 Fan Bouquets, 1st Prize Wm Faris, 0 7 6
 Floral Design, 1st Prize, Jas Gibb, 1 0 0
 Garlands, 1st Prize, Wm Faris, 0 7 6
 Greenhouse Plants, 1st Prize, Jas Gibb, 2 10 0
 Herbarium, 1st Prize, Pine Grove Farm, 1 0 0
 Cockscombs, 1st Prize, Wm Davidson, 0 5 0
 2nd do John Gilmour, 0 2 6
 Stocks, 1st Prize, John Gilmour, 0 5 0
 2nd do, Jas Gibb, 0 2 6
 Pansies, 1st Prize, Thos Gibb, 0 7 6
 2nd do, Jas Cooper, 0 5 0
 3rd do, John Thompson, 0 2 6
 China Asters, 1st Prize, John Gilmour, 0 7 6
 2nd do, Thos Gibb, 0 5 0
 3rd do, Wm Hamilton, 0 2 6
 Phlox Perennial, 1st Prize, Wm Faris, 0 5 0
 Phlox Annual, 1st do Wm Faris, 0 5 0
 2nd do, Wm Davidson, 0 2 6
 Holyocks, 1st Prize, Thos Gibb, 0 7 6
 2nd do, Wm Faris, 0 5 0
 12 Dahlias, 1st Prize, Wm Faris, 0 15 0
 6 " 1st do do 0 7 6
 18 " 4th do Wm Hamilton, 0 5 0
 Perpetual Roses, 1st Prize, Jas Gibb, 0 10 0

Fruits.
 Fruits, 1st Prize, W Lunn, 1 0 0
 " 2nd do Rev Mr. Villeneuve, 0 10 0
 Apples, 1st Prize, Wm Lunn, 1 5 0
 " 2nd do Rev Mr Villeneuve, 0 15 0
 Plums, 1st do, do, 0 15 0
 Peaches, 1st Prize, Hon J. Young, 0 7 6
 " 2nd do, Wm Lunn, 0 5 0
 " 3rd do, Rev Mr Villeneuve, 0 2 6
 Pears, 1st do, do, 1 0 0
 " 2nd do, Hon J Young, 0 10 0

Grapes over ground, 1st Prize, W Lunn, 1 0 0
 White Grapes, do, W Lunn, 0 15 0
 Grapes: largest bunches, do do, 0 15 0
 General display of grapes, do Dr Douglas, 1 0 0
 Melons, 1st Prize, Q. L. A. 0 15 6
 " 2nd do Wm Lunn, 0 7 6
 " 3rd do Rev Mr Villeneuve, 0 5 0
 Cabbage (early), 1st Prize, Jas Cooper, 0 10 0
 " " 2nd do Jas Gibb, 0 5 0
 " (late), 1st do J Gilmour, 0 10 0
 " " 2nd do Jas Cooper, 0 5 0
 Cauliflowers, 1st Prize, H Moss, 0 10 0
 " 2nd do M Scullion, 0 7 6
 " 3rd do Wm Davidson, 0 5 0
 General Collection of vegetables, 1st Prize, D M F, 0 5 0
 Pumpkins, 1st Prize, John Gilmour, 0 7 6
 " 2nd do D M F, 0 5 0
 Water Melons, 1st Prize, Rev Mr. Villeneuve, 0 10 0
 " 2nd do Hon J Young, 0 5 0
 Vegetable Marrow, 1st Prize, Jas Gibb, 0 5 0
 " 2nd do J Gilmour, 0 2 6
 Carrots, 1st Prize, Wm Faris, 0 7 6
 " 2nd do John Gilmour, 0 5 0
 Parsnips, 1st do Jas Cooper, 0 5 0
 " 2nd do Wm Davidson, 0 2 6
 Beet 1st do Wm Faris, 0 7 6
 " 2nd do Jas Gibb, 0 5 0
 Celery, 1st do Wm Davidson, 0 7 6
 " 2nd do Jno Gilmour, 0 5 0
 Tomatoes, 1st do Rev Mr Villeneuve, 0 7 6
 " 2nd do John Gilmour, 0 5 0
 Onions, 1st do Jas Cooper, 0 10 0
 " 2nd do John Gilmour, 0 5 0
 " 3rd do Wm Lunn, 0 2 6
 Egg Plants, 1st do Rev Mr Villeneuve, 0 5 0
 Salsify, 1st do Wm Davidson, 0 5 0
 The Exhibition was greatly aided by the collection of Apples from the Montreal Horticultural Society; large collections of Plums and Apples from Messrs. Cockburn and Brown; two hundred varieties of Apples and fifty of Plums—all named.
 Mr. Scobell exhibited his patent pressed Peat.

POULTRY PRIZE LIST.

Judges—Messrs Ed Burstall, Rev Mr Horan and J W Platt, N Y.
 The best trio of Cochín-China or Shanghai of any color.
 1st Prize, J A Panet, Quebec, 2 10 0
 2nd do, do, do, 1 5 0
 3rd do, John Ashworth, Quebec, 0 10 0
 Best Trio of Bramahs.
 No competition—Diploma—W Ashworth.
 Best Trio Buff Shanghai.
 1st Prize, I R Eckart, jr, Quebec, 1 5 0

- 2nd do, J Ashworth, Quebec, 0 16 0
 3rd do, Jas Gibb, do, 0 5 0
Best Trio of White Shanghaes.
 No competition—Diplo...a—J Ashworth,
 Quebec.
Best Trio Black Shanghaes.
 1st Prize, J Ashworth, Quebec, 1 5 0
 2nd do, Jas Gibb, do, 0 10 0
Best Trio Black Spanish.
 1st Prize, J Gilmour, Quebec, 1 5 0
 2nd do, H Pemberton, jr, do, 0 10 0
Best Trio Darkings.
 1st Prize, J W Dunscomb, Quebec, 1 5 0
Best Trio Golden Polands.
 1st Prize, J A Panet, Quebec, 0 15 0
Best Trio Black Polands.
 No Competition—Diploma—H Hartney.
Best Trio Seabright Bantams.
 3rd Prize, J Gilmour, Quebec—Diploma.
Best Pair Muscovy Ducks.
 1st Prize, Major Temple, Quebec, 0 10 0
 2nd do, H N Patton, do, 0 5 0
 3rd do, H Gowen, jr, certificate of merit.
Best Pair Common Ducks.
 1st Prize, Capt Rhodes, Quebec, 0 5 0
 2nd do, Mr Crawford, do, 0 2 6
Best pair Bremen Geese.
 No competition, Capt Rhodes, Diploma,
Best pair Guinea Fowls.
 1st Prize, H N Patton, Quebec, 0 5 0
 2nd do, H Benjamin, do
 certificate of merit,
Best Parrot.
 2nd Prize, Mr Casey, Quebec, diploma.
DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.
Shanghai Chickens.
 Diploma, Mr Coit.
Silken Bantams.
 Diploma, Mr Crawford, Quebec.
 Do J Gilmour, do
Topknot Ducks.
 Diploma, Mr Crawford, Quebec.
Fantail Pigeons.
 Diploma, J Bte Amand.
SINGING BIRDS.
Best Collection of Canaries.
 1st Prize, J Hill, Quebec, 0 5 0
 2nd do, J Bedard, 0 2 6
 3rd do, J Bte Amand, do, certifi-
 cate of merit.
Best Blackbird.
 Diploma, Major Temple, Quebec.
Skylark.
 Diploma, Major Temple, Quebec.
Goldfinch.
 Diploma, Mr Meredith.
Puroquet.
 Diploma, Mr Meredith.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF LOWER
 CANADA.
 QUEBEC, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.
 Pursuant to advertisement in both the
 English and French newspapers, the Agri-

cultural Association of Lower Canada, as-
 sembled at the Committee Room of the
 Board of Agriculture, upon the Exhibition
 Grounds, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 Gentlemen present:—Major Campbell,
 President of the Board of Agriculture,
 James Gibb, Esq., President of the Agri-
 cultural Association, John Dods, James
 Thompson, R. N. Watts, John Yule, Esqrs.
 Captain Rhodes, M. P. P., J. S. Sanborn,
 Esq., M. P. P., W. L. Felton, Esq., M. P. P.,
 J. E. DesBlois, Adams Sommes, and Ed-
 ward Quinn, Esqrs.
 Mr. Gibb, President of the Association,
 was called to the Chair.
 Major Campbell, President of the Board
 of Agriculture, stated the object of the
 meeting to be the election of President and
 Vice-President of the Association for the
 ensuing year, and to fix the place for hold-
 ing the Provincial Exhibition for the next
 year.
 Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by
 Mr. Felton, and passed unanimously, that
 John Yule, Esq., of Chambly, be appointed
 President of the Agricultural Association
 for the ensuing year.
 Moved by Mr. Watts, seconded by Mr.
 Sanborn, that Benjamin Pomroy, Esq., of
 Compton, be Vice-President—passed unani-
 mously.
 Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by
 Captain Rhodes, and passed unanimously,
 that the town of Sherbrooke be the place
 for holding the Provincial Exhibition
 for the ensuing year—Provided the Agri-
 cultural Societies of the Counties of Sher-
 brooke and Stanstead merge their funds for
 the ensuing year, to the general support of
 the Provincial Exhibition.
 Proposed by Major Campbell, seconded
 by E. Quin, Esq., and Resolved unani-
 mously, that the days of Exhibition be
 Wednesday the 14th, Thursday the 15th,
 and Friday the 16th of September, 1855.
 The meeting then separated.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
 QUEBEC, Sept. 15, 1854.
 At 12 o'clock, on this day, the Board of
 Agriculture met at the Committee Room,
 upon the Exhibition Ground.
 Gentlemen present:—Major Campbell,
 President, J. Gibb, R. N. Watts, E. J.
 DesBlois, James Thomson, and John Dods,
 Esqrs.
 Major Campbell in the chair.
 The meeting proceeded to adjudicate on
 several protests, submitted against adju-
 dications of Premiums, made at the Exhibition,
 and decided on the same:
 Referring to the several protests, the Se-
 cretary was instructed to address letters to
 each of the applicants, signifying to them
 the decision of the Board in each particular
 case.

Resolved, that the Premiums awarded
 on Blood Horses, and Durham Cattle, shall
 be withheld until the pedigrees required by

the Third General Regulation have been
 produced, and found satisfactory.
 Resolved, that the thanks of the Board
 of Agriculture be tendered to the President
 and the Local Committee, and especially to
 the Secretary, for their zealous co-ope-
 ration in carrying out the details of the busi-
 ness connected with local arrangements.
 Resolved, that the thanks of the Associa-
 tion be tendered to the gentlemen who have
 acted as Judges at the Exhibition.
 The meeting was then closed.
 By order,
 WM. EVANS,
 Sec'y-Treas., Board of Agriculture.
 Quebec, Sept. 16th, 1854.

MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
 On the 7th September, the annual exhibi-
 tion of this society was held in Montreal.
 The day was a lovely one, and the atten-
 dance of visitors numerous, including most
 of our leading agriculturists. The show of
 cattle was highly creditable to the county,
 though the horses were not so numerous as
 was expected, nor was there sufficient com-
 petition in dairy products, such as butter and
 cheese. When the show was over, the
 members and their friends sat down to an ex-
 cellent and substantial dinner at Irish's hotel.
 The secretary, Mr. Smith, has kindly
 handed us the following list of premiums
 with the names of the successful competitors;
 as well as the report of the farm inspectors
 upon their annual visitation. The list of
 prizes for crops was given in the last number
 of the *Farmer's Journal*.

General Competition.

Prizes.	£	s.	d.
1st Draught Stallion, Ed. Quinn, Long Point,	5	0	0
2nd do William Cole, Petite Cote,	4	0	0
3rd do Pierre Groulx, St. Lau- rent,	3	0	0
4th do Bazile Groulx, St. Lau- rent,	2	0	0
1st Saddle Stallion, George Swin- burn, Montreal City,	3	0	0
No other competitors.			
1st Brood Mare, Edward Glen- denning, Petite Cote,	3	0	0
2nd do James Logan, Petite Cote,	2	10	0
3rd do Jas. Somerville, La- chine,	2	0	0
4th do Alex. Ogilvie, Petite Cote,	1	10	0
1st 2 years Horse Colt, Chas. Holdsworth, Petite Cote,	2	0	0
2nd do Jas. Logan, Petite Cote,	1	10	0
3rd do Charles Valois, Lachine,	1	0	0
1st 2 years Filly, John Dods, Pe- tite Cote,	2	0	0

2nd do Jas. Somerville, Lachine,	1 10 0	No other competitors.		<i>Competed for by French Canadians.</i>
3rd do J. Drummond, Petite Cote,	1 0 0	1st Canadian Cloth, R. Boa, St. Laurent,	1 10 0	1st Cows, Paschal Gagnon, Petite Cote,
1st aged Bull, Hugh Campbell, Petite Cote,	2 10 0	2nd do Casimer Tenant, Pointe aux Trembles,	1 0 0	2nd do Andre St. Denis, Lachine,
2nd do John Drummond, Petite Cote,	2 0 0	3rd do J. Dagenais, Pointe Claire,	0 10 0	3rd do Joseph Lanouette, Riviere St. Pierre,
3rd do James Somerville, Lachine,	1 10 0	1st Flannel, Wm. Flannel, St. Laurent,	1 10 0	4th do Frs. Xr. Bro, Riviere St. Pierre,
4th do Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Tremble,	1 5 0	2nd do A. Langlois, Pointe aux Trembles,	1 0 0	1st 2 year Heifers, Andre St. Denis, Lachine,
5th do Francois Groulx, St. Laurent,	1 0 0	3rd do Francois Groulx, St. Laurent,	0 10 0	2nd do J. B. St. Aubain, St. Laurent,
No other competitors.		1st Linen, Jos. Deroches, Pointe aux Trembles,	1 10 0	3rd do Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
1st 2 year Bull, Jas. Fisher, Riviere des Prairie,	2 0 0	2nd do Leon Desloriers, Pointe Claire,	1 0 0	1st 1 year Heifer, And. St. Denis, Lachine,
2nd do Archibald Ogilvie, Riviere St. Pierre,	1 10 0	3rd do J. Bt. Groulx, St. Laurent,	0 10 0	2nd do J. B. St. Aubain, St. Laurent,
3rd do James Logan, Petite Cote,	1 0 0			3rd do Jos. Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
4th do Daniel Hadley, Riviere St. Pierre,	0 10 0	<i>English Class.</i>		1st aged Ewes, Andre Langlois, Pointe aux Trembles,
1st 1 year Bull, Edward Glendenning Petite Cote,	1 10 0	1st Cows, James Logan, Petite Cote,	2 10 0	2nd do Frs. Xr. Bro. Riviere St. Pierre,
2nd do Dan'l Drummond, Petite Cote,	1 0 0	2nd do Archd. Ogilvie, Riviere St. Pierre,	2 0 0	3rd do Leon Deslorier, Pointe Claire,
3rd do Alex. Ogilvie, Petite Cote,	0 10 0	3rd do William Dow, Cote St. Paul,	1 10 0	1st shearing Ewes, Leon Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
4th do Quinten Muir, St. Laurent,	0 5 0	4th do Peter Ring, St. Laurent,	1 0 0	No other competitors.
1st aged Rams, James Somerville, Lachine,	2 0 0	1st 2 year Heifers, James Logan, Petite Cote,	2 0 0	1st Sow, with litter of Pigs, Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
2nd do Jas. Hutchins, St. Laurent,	1 10 0	2nd do J. Somerville, Lachine,	1 10 0	No other competitors.
3rd do William Bon, St. Laurent,	1 5 0	3rd do Archd. Ogilvie, Riviere St. Pierre,	1 0 0	1st Couple of Pigs, under 6 months, J. Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
4th do J. B. Groulx, St. Laurent,	1 0 0	1st 1 year Heifers, William Dow, Cote St. Paul,	1 10 0	2nd do J. Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
5th do Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,	0 15 0	2nd do James Logan, Petite Cote,	1 0 0	Cheese, no competition.
1st shearing Ram, Edward Glendenning, Petite Cote,	1 10 0	3rd do Alexander Ogilvie, St. Michel,	0 10 0	1st Butter, Frs. Churriture, Pointe aux Trembles,
2nd do J. Deroches, St. Laurent,	1 5 0	1st aged Ewes, James Somerville, Lachine,	2 0 0	2nd do Leon Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
3rd do B. Groulx (fils), St. Laurent,	1 0 0	2nd do James Muir, St. Laurent,	1 10 0	3rd do Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,
4th do William Boa, St. Laurent,	0 15 0	3rd do Edward Quinn, Long Point,	1 0 0	4th do Jos. Desroches, Pointe aux Trembles,
5th do L. Deloriers, Pointe Claire,	0 10 0	1st shearing Ewes, James Somerville, Lachine,	1 10 0	
No other competitors.		No other competitors.		<i>Mr. James Smith, Secretary Treasurer to the County of Montreal Agricultural Society.</i>
1st aged Boar, J. Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,	2 0 0	1st Sow, with litter of Pigs, Hugh Campbell, Petite Cote,	2 0 0	Sir,—In concluding our tour of inspection as judges on crops for the society for the current year, and in compliance with your desire we send you a brief account of our observations.
2nd do James Logan, Petite Cote,	1 10 0	2nd do Thos. Mountain, Montreal City,	1 10 0	To begin, we regret to inform you that through the whole course of our inspection we found the crops very light, much below an average crop; the cause, a hot, dry season. We visited several fine fields of bald wheat, and particularly admired the wheat fields of James Somerville, of Lachine; Robert Brodie, of Coteau Ste. Pierre, Walter Brunny, of Coteau St. Pierre, and Thomas Smith of Pointe Claire. The Black Sea wheat is in general very light, and struck with the rust, and in some districts
3rd do J. Teese, Parish of Montreal,	1 5 0	3rd do Jas. Hughes, Petite Cote,	1 10 0	
4th do Thos. Mountain, Montreal City,	1 0 0	1st Couple of Pigs, under 6 months, J. Stenson, Petite Cote,	1 10 0	
5th do Michael Durand, Long Pointe,	0 15 0	2nd do P. Fisher, Long Pointe,	1 0 0	
No other competitors.		1st Cheese, Jas. Allan, Pointe aux Trembles,	2 0 0	
1st Boar under 6 months, Hugh Campbell, Petite Cote,	1 5 0	2nd do Jno. Drummond, Petite Cote,	1 10 0	
2nd do Peter Fisher, Long Pointe,	1 0 0	3rd do D'l. Drummond, Petite Cote,	1 0 0	
3rd do Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles,	0 15 0	3rd Butter, D'l. Drummond, Petite Cote,	1 0 0	
		4th do Edward Glendenning,	0 10 0	

also damaged with the fly. Grass-hoppers have made sad havoc among the crops also.

Mr. J. B. Leroux, a Canadian, residing at St. Laurent, deserves especial mention. His farm is divided so as to undergo a complete rotation, and his management and method of culture is the same as adopted by the most successful of old country farmers.

We are happy to say that an improved system of culture is perceptible throughout the country we visited. Very many neat, clean and well-managed farms cut for models of neatness and good management, we must make particular mention of those of William Dow, John Drummond, James Logan and William Boa. The clear and rich appearance also of the potatoe fields of James Hughes, James Somerville, Robert Brodie and Michael Hyand were worthy of honorable mention.

Before concluding our remarks it is but right to inform you that we think that the society might with propriety continue to offer premiums for summer fallow, the experience of the present season should convince us all of the utility of it.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
FRANCIS HADLEY.

The usual annual exhibition of the Terrebonne County Agricultural Society took place at St. Thérèse, on the 7th September. The weather was very fine, and a large concourse of people were assembled. The show of cattle and farming produce fully exceeded that of any former year. The following is a list of the awards:—

WELL MANAGED FARMS.

French Canadian Class.—1. Felix Lavoie; 2. Charles Therrien; 3. Frs. Dubois; 4. L. Bélair; 5. G. Legris.
British Canadian Class.—1. W. Miller; 2. R. Candlish; 3. J. Oswald.
Wheat.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. W. Miller; 3. C. Therrien; 4. G. Legris; 5. F. Lavoie.
Barley.—1. J. Oswald; 2. D. Limoges; 3. Dr. Lachaine; 4. F. Dubois; 5. R. Goldie.
Oats.—1. W. Miller; 2. P. Bastien; 3. J. Oswald; 4. A. Kimpton; 5. J. O. A. Turgeon.
Pease.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. W. Miller; 3. J. Lanagan; 4. L. Bélair; 5. T. Lanagan.
Rye.—1. Octave Ouimet; 2. P. E. Marier; 3. Frs. Forget.
Flax.—1. J. A. Charbonneau; 2. G. Gravel; 3. J. R. Delorier; 4. O. A. Desjardins; 5. Joseph Ouimet.
Indian Corn.—1. Léon Bélair; 2. W. Woodwark; 3. W. Miller.
Potatoes.—1. R. Candlish; 2. J. Morris; 3. W. Miller; 4. A. Kimpton; 5. Mrs. Hettrick.

New Meadows.—1. J. Candlish; 2. A. Kimpton; 3. W. Woods; 4. J. Lanagan; 5. L. Bélair.

Carrots.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. J. Morris; 3. J. Oswald.

Turnips.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. J. Oswald.
Mangel Wurtzel.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. Dr. Lachaine; 3. J. Oswald.

HORSES.

Aged Stud.—1. Ant. Payment; 2. J. Morris; 3. G. Blondan; 4. J. B. Deloria, père.

Mares with Foal.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. J. Morris; 3. P. E. Marier; 4. A. Chartrand; 5. O. Ouimet.

Colts under 4 years.—1. N. Lobelu; 2. J. Grattan; 3. N. Bélanger; 4. F. Desjardins; 5. A. Desjardins.

Colts under 3 years.—1. W. Holte; 2. P. E. Marier; 3. J. Orr.

HORNED CATTLE.—CANADIAN CLASS.

Aged Bulls.—1. A. Leclaire; 2. E. Ethier; 3. O. Leclaire; 4. G. Legris; 5. J. O. A. Turgeon.

Bulls under 3 years.—1. C. Therrien; 2. P. Ouimet; 3. T. Limoges; 4. M. Bastien; 5. J. B. Deloria, fils.

Bulls under 2 years.—1. Rev. J. Duquet; 2. P. E. Marier; 3. L. Leclaire; 4. J. Vesina.

Cows.—1. F. Desjardins; 4. G. Legris; 3. A. Leclaire; 4. P. E. Marier; 5. O. Leclaire.

Heifers under 3 years.—1. J. B. Deloria; 2. L. Leclaire; 3. J. O. A. Turgeon; 4. A. Payment; 5. G. Legris.

Heifers under 2 years.—1. J. O. A. Turgeon; 2. J. Vesina; 3. O. Ouimet; 4. L. Leclaire.

BRITISH CLASS.

Aged Bulls.—1. J. Oswald; 2. A. Kimpton; 3. T. Lanagan; 4. Mrs. Hettrick; 5. T. Lanagan.

Bulls under 3 years.—1. Rev. J. Duquet; 2. R. Candlish; 3. O. Leclaire; 4. F. Kimpton.

Bulls under 2 years.—1. W. Miller; 2. J. Lanagan; 3. T. Lanagan; 4. W. Chalmers; 5. J. Orr.

Cows.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. J. Lanagan; 3. J. Oswald; 4. R. Candlish; 5. Mrs. Hettrick.

Heifers under 3 years.—1. F. Kimpton; 2. J. Oswald; 3. A. Kimpton; 4. J. Lanagan; 5. J. Morris.

Heifers under 2 years.—1. A. Kimpton; 2. J. Lanagan; 3. P. E. Marier; 4. W. Chalmers; 5. R. Candlish.

SHEEP.—CANADIAN CLASS.

Aged Rams.—1. F. Desjardins; 2. G. Blondeau; 3. P. E. Marier; 4. L. Mathieu; 5. J. B. Deloria.

Young Rams.—1. O. Ouimet; 2. L. Mathieu; 3. D. Lobelu; 4. M. Holte; 5. F. X. Limoges.

Aged Ewes.—1. C. Therrien; 2. J. Mathieu; 3. G. Blondeau; 4. D. Lobelu; 5. J. Gravel.

Young Ewes.—1. J. Gravel; 2. P. Ouimet.

BRITISH CLASS.

Aged Rams.—1. J. Oswald; 2. R. Marshall; 3. J. Taylor; 4. R. Woodwark; 5. J. Morris.

Young Rams.—1. W. Miller; 2. F. Kimpton; 3. J. Oswald; 4. O. A. Desjardins; 5. J. Oswald.

Aged Ewes.—1. J. Oswald; 2. R. Woodwark; 3. J. Lanagan; 4. J. Morris; 5. F. Kimpton.

Young Ewes.—1. J. Oswald; 2. F. Kimpton; 3. A. Kimpton; 4. J. Lanagan; 5. W. Miller.

SWISE.

Aged Boars.—1. Rev. J. Duquet; 2. T. Lanagan; 3. A. Kimpton.

Young Boars.—1. F. Dubois; 2. J. Taylor.

Sows.—1. Rev. J. Duquet; 2. T. Lanagan; 3. C. Therrien; 4. J. Lanagan; 5. A. Hortic.

BUTTER.—CANADIAN CLASS.

1. E. Rochon; 2. S. Ouimet; 3. A. Payment; 4. O. Ouimet; 5. A. Brazeau.
Cheese.—1. J. Filiatrault; 2. J. Hardy.

BUTTER.—BRITISH CLASS.

1. Filiatrault; 2. A. Kimpton; 3. J. Hardy; 4. T. Lanagan; 5. W. Miller.

Cheese.—1. W. Miller; 2. Mrs. Hettrick; 3. R. Candlish.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ettoffe.—1. L. Lapointe; 2. J. Despatis; 3. ; 4. J. Hardy; 5. O. Leclair.

Flannel.—1. A. Leclair; 2. S. Ouimet; 3. E. Filion; 4. F. Desjardins; 5. A. Payment.

Linen.—1. J. Despatis; 2. ; 3. L. Lapointe; 4. J. Hardy; 5. O. Leclair.

Maple Sugar.—1. J. Forget; 2. J. Limoges; 3. J. Hardy; 4. A. Leclair; 5. O. Leclair.

Several prizes were also distributed for fancy work and horticultural productions.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION OF FRANCE.

Notwithstanding that energy, enterprise and go-aheadiveness are usually claimed and conceded as characteristics of the people of the United States, we sometimes think that even in these qualities they are excelled, in some departments, by the inhabitants of other countries. In England and Scotland private enterprise is doing considerable in the matter of establishing agricultural schools, of various grades; and in France there are now in operation three schools of the highest grade and about fifty of a lower grade under a combination of private and governmental patronage. In Germany also there are of agricultural schools not a few. As the

greater zeal of our brethren in these countries for the 'interest of agriculture,' may serve to provoke our latent energy into life and activity; and as the methods employed in these schools may furnish hints to such individuals as may establish agricultural schools on their own responsibility and resources, or to such as may be officially charged by a State with the conduct of such a school, we shall give, from time to time, some items of information in regard to the success of these schools, the methods of instruction adopted, and whatever else may promise to be of interest or utility here.

One of the Regional schools—as those of the highest grade are called—in France is located at Grignon, about 20 miles from Paris. At this, the period of education extends to three years of 48 weeks each. During the year there are lectures daily by five professors, and at the end of each fortnight an examination of pupils by an assistant to each professor. The time for study is from 6 to 11 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. The remainder of the time is devoted to the inspection of the fields and for attending to the cattle. Attached to the school is a farm of 1162 acres. There are about 100 students usually in attendance.—*Country Gentleman.*

PRESERVATION OF MANURE.

Several articles have been published in this paper during the current year in relation to the preservation of manure from the wasting effects of winds and rain and sun by means of some kind of covering or shelter. The N. B. Agriculturist has been lately urging the importance of the same mode of management. Among other reasons why farmers should bestow more care than they usually do upon the production and preservation of all substances capable of being employed as manures, some especial stress is laid upon the fact that more than usual difficulties are now being felt in obtaining guanos and other portable manures in sufficient quantities, and at reasonable rates, and we may add, in a condition sufficiently free from the possibility and probability of being fraudulently deteriorated or adulterated. As regards the production of manures, every vegetable or animal product is calculated to swell the manure heap. Animal products are, from their containing a larger percentage of nitrogen more valuable than vegetable products. Hence, while no vegetable matter should be allowed to run to waste, all animal matter connected with the farm, and all that can be cheaply obtained, should be carefully collected and added to the manure heap. Carcases of animals that die, blood, slaughter-house cleanings, refuse of fisheries, and anything of like nature should be added as there may be opportunity. Where such animal matters can be obtained, some dry peaty matter from ditches, or sawdust or sand or clay, should be mixed up with it to

absorb the liquid, and also to retain the ammonia which exhales from it.

But neglect in the preservation of farm-yard manure is more common or at least more palpable than neglect in collecting substances to form a large manure heap. The yards are generally so arranged as to permit, not only rain, but also the drippings from the roofs of adjacent buildings, to fall upon the manure and wash out of it much that is valuable. Who so very fortunate as not to have seen, either in his own barn-yard or in those of his neighbors, brown streams issuing forth, carrying with them the gold of the farmer, only in a way somewhat different from the usual form. Where this cannot be prevented by making the barn-yard concave, or deepening it in the centre, it may be done by laying down dry peat earth or dry mould to absorb it. It should never be forgotten, says N. B. Agriculturist, that the urine of animals is the most valuable part of their excrete, and where not absorbed by the litter, should, in some way, be prevented from escape and waste.

But fertilizing matter escapes in other ways than in the liquid form. "Loss also accrues from the escape of matter in a gaseous form." Ammonia or hartshorn, which is now generally known as one of the most valuable, as well as one of the most volatile of elements entering into the composition of fertilizing matters, readily passes from the exposed manure in the farm-yard. "When fermentation rises to a certain height, this escape is constant. To keep fermentation in check and to fix the ammonia for retention should be the study of the farmer. Here dry peat becomes a valuable auxiliary, and also dry mould. Some have advocated the adding of gypsum; it is, however, found in practice not to answer the expectations which were at one time formed of it. No better substance has yet been recommended," says the N. B. Agriculturist, "than dry peat or dry mould. Sawdust, where it can be obtained in sufficient quantities, makes an excellent additional covering for the manure heap. As a rule, all farm-yard manure should be applied to, and mixed with the soil as speedily as possible; but during summer, at least, this becomes all but impracticable." Under such circumstances there must be loss and waste, a leaking away of what might be converted into golden treasure, if the manure does not get some kind of covering, and be mixed with some matters which will absorb the liquids and the exhalations.—*Country Gentleman.*

RUSSIAN FLAX AND HEMP.

The great moderation with which the restrictions of war have as yet been applied to those commercial relations which affect not only the interests of Russia, but of all other countries habitually trading with her, may have had the effect of mitigating the pressure of war upon the mercantile inter-

ests of the enemy; but henceforth the severity of the blockade will be felt more keenly, and its effects will probably not be confined to the period of its application. The stoppage of our intercourse with Russia will turn into other channels the capital and enterprise which have so long contributed to enrich her. Many of her chief exports—such as hemp, flax, and tallow—can be obtained from India or South America, and we have no doubt that, if the war should continue, we shall draw from our own possessions abroad, or from other countries, all that Russia has hitherto supplied us with. In Hungary, for example, the cultivation of hemp and flax may be carried on with advantage to an unlimited extent. In causing the trade of Russia with this country to be diverted from its ancient channels and destroyed, the Emperor Nicholas is inflicting a greater hardship on his people than he, perhaps, imagines, for it will extend beyond the war which has given rise to these obstructions, and will impoverish his subjects even more than the sacrifices they are now called upon to make to satisfy the demands of absolute power and military ambition.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

The following is an extract of a recent interesting debate in this society:—

Recently some very spirited efforts have been made by Mr. Pettit to manufacture an artificial guano from the refuse or neglected fish, which abound on some of the shores of the United Kingdom. This seems a research in a very hopeful direction; it is certainly endeavouring to follow in the same field as those very sea-birds who manufactured the Peruvian guano for us; their food being almost entirely fish—their excrete, constituted of the remains of fish, formed those guano beds, in a rainless climate, from whence our mariners are shipping the guano of Peru. The process of Mr. Pettit was stated, at a recent discussion by the members of the Royal Dublin Society, to consist chiefly in treating refuse fishy matter with sulphuric acid, by which a pulp is produced, that needs only drying to form a manure, 100 parts of which, when analysed by Professor Way, gave the following general results:—

Moisture.....	4.93
Organic matter.....	88.36
Sand, &c.....	1.35
Earthy phosphates.....	4.06
Alkaline salts.....	1.30
	100.00
Ammonia.....	16.78

Here, then, we have a manure closely resembling guano in the amount of its nitrogenous substances: its cost must then be the next consideration, and here I fear, the great difficulty will occur. It is true that fish are, on some of the shores of our islands,

to be obtained, at certain seasons, at a very low rate; but then we must remember that in fish we have to deal with an article which is of an exceedingly watery nature; even the muscle of animals has been shown by Berzelius to contain more than 77 per cent. of water; it would not therefore, probably be far from the truth if we estimate that to produce a ton of guano (as by Mr. Petit's plan), about nine or ten tons of fish would be required. The Essex farmers, who use fish as a manure pretty extensively, deem a dressing of 50 or 60 bushels of sprats to be a fair dressing for oats, and that these produce a powerful effect, especially in moist seasons, equal to a dressing of 3 or 4 cwt. per acre of guano; allowing a bushel of fish to weigh 56 lbs., this would be equal to a dressing of 1½ tons per acre; and allowing nine-tenths of this to be water, we have an application of about 3 cwt. of solid animal matter per acre.

It remains, then, to be seen, if refuse fish can be obtained in sufficient quantities to enable our chemical friends to produce a supply of the British guano.

ECONOMY OF MANURES.

From the Mark Lane Express.

Last Christmas we showed how large an area might be covered in, and the internal arrangements made portable and moveable, so as to be easily adapted to the changing fashions of farming practice, whether the loose box, the shed, or the stall-feeding system were adopted; and that almost any change might be made, if a four-sided piece of sloping ground were fenced in. With all our knowledge, the liquid manure is the real difficulty of the farmer; he knows not yet what to do with it. To save it, and cart it away, is manifestly a costly mode of disposing of it; to make compost heaps near it is very costly, and terribly expensive of horse and human labour. Few can irrigate with it; nor will those, who can, be at the expense of making the pipes and hose necessary to spread the water-refuse. Box-feeding will preserve a little; but the open yards, the manure cleaned out of the pigsties, the stables, and the various out-offices of the farm, will be found exposed in most places for a very long period to the effects of the atmosphere.

We must not, however, forget locality. In some places hardly too much rain falls; in others almost all the soluble parts of the manure are regularly washed out. Still water is far easier let out upon the manure if it run any risk of being too dry, than to stop an overflow of liquid if it exists in excess.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Lincolnshire Farming.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Lincoln led to a challenge, by some men of Norfolk, to show, half a dozen of farms in that county against the same num-

ber on the Heath and wolds of Lincoln. It is to be hoped that the challenge will not end in mere talk; because, although wagers could do little towards deciding on the respective merits of the two counties, the report of the judges—which would, or should, be a detailed report—would show the modes of farming in the two first counties of England. In an agricultural point of view, Lincoln and Norfolk are in a totally different position. Norfolk was one of the earliest counties in England in which the important agricultural improvements, which we owe to the Dutch and Flemings were introduced. From Flanders the turnip—on the cultivation of which all good farming rests—first found its way into Norfolk. Norfolk differs from Lincolnshire, too, in being more amply supplied with labourers; and in having had, before the era of railroads, a manufacturing market close at hand.

The name best known in connection with the agriculture of Norfolk is that of Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who, during a long life, devoted himself with energy and success to the improvement of a naturally poor soil by good farming and good stock, and long leases. He was one of the great landed proprietors who, following in the footsteps of Lord Somerville, and availing themselves of the experience and example of Francis Duke of Bedford, set the fashion of agricultural-minded landlords—a fashion which has been of such enormous advantage to the country, by spreading through its length and breadth the stock brought to so high a degree of perfection, by Bakewell in Sheep, and by the Collingeses in Short-horns. The sheep-shearing of Woburn, and afterwards of Holkham, became famous wherever agricultural improvement was appreciated. At the present time Norfolk has several improving landowners, and some farmers of the first class, whose names have an European celebrity.

Coke, of Holkham—for that is his agricultural name—left his mark on Norfolk more in the shape of improved live stock than in improved processes of tillage. He introduced the Devon, superseding an inferior local breed; and he did good service by assisting to render fashionable the new Leicester sheep, by which all the improvements in our Long-wools have been effected. But, although Norfolk may, perhaps, boast one of the first, and certainly the largest cultivated farm in the world, the county has had to struggle against the disadvantage of traditions which the improvements of the age have put out of date. For instance, the turnip sown broadcast was a wonderful step in advance, as a root crop, a hundred years ago, when grown by Lord Somerville; but the turnip sowed broadcast, as it may still be seen in Norfolk and at the famous farm of Tiptree, is terribly bad farming.

Lincolnshire has not had to contend against old customs and a prejudiced tenantry. The districts which attract most atten-

tion have been colonised and reclaimed within the last eighty years. The labouring population of the Heath and wolds has always been in number rather under than over the demand, and the supply of tenant-farmers has depended to a considerable extent on migration from the other counties. Now it is a well-ascertained fact that in agriculture, as in manufactures, improvements are carried on more vigorously by emigrants unshackled by ancient prejudices.

In 1770 Arthur Young made his first agricultural tour through Lincolnshire; and at that period, with the exception of a few favoured spots in the vicinity of ancient Church domains, the sea-bordered lowlands were a succession of lakes, where, in winter, the ague-smitten inhabitants carried on their decoys, and, in summer, with the help of stilts and boats, gathered crops of rich rank hay; while on the high ground, the heaths, and wolds—gorse covered—gave sustenance to a few miserable sheep. The lowlands first benefited from the great drainage works, which were vigorously pushed early in the present century. Since that period, the introduction of the steam-engine has dried hundreds of thousand of acres, and substituted heavy crops of cole or rape and corn for uncertain catches of pike, eels, and wild duck. The hissing of the steam-engine has driven away

The bittern booming in the marsh, and substituted the partridge and corn-crake. On the wolds—a back-bone of sloping hills of light land that run through the country from north to south—a transformation into thriving farms has been effected by "turnips grown with bones, fed off with sheep;" the farmers finding courage to spend the money needful for reclamation, under the shelter of a tenant-right custom, established by the great landlords of the country, with the Yarborough family at their head.

In 1790, when, as Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Arthur Young made his second tour of inspection, he found that more than 150,000 acres had been reclaimed by embankments and levelled cuts. The first drainage improvements were effected by taking advantage of the natural fall of the ground to get rid of superfluous water. Windmills, for pumping from a low to a high level, were introduced by, and copied from, the Dutch; but, useful as they were, it not unfrequently happened that the rain fell in summer, and that the wind failed in autumn, just when most needed, and the corn, fit for cutting, required reapers in boats, or, if cut, floated away here and there with the floods. The steam-engine has done much toward protecting the fen farmer from these uncertainties. Near Boston, Algar-kirk, Kirton, Billingborough, and Hackenby, there are wide tracts of grazing land, formerly covered with water, which carry a bullock or three sheep to an acre. To drain the lowlands of Lincolnshire, artificial out-

falls have been constructed, upwards of 400 miles in extent, at a cost of little less than one million and a half sterling. At the Pote-hole Drain, near Spalding, in September and October, 1848, two engines of 50 and 60 horse-power consumed 500 tons of coal in pumping from 25,000 acres of land.

It is on these lowlands that the warping process is carried on, by which the alluvial soil held in solution in the Trent and Ouse is, by successive floodings and drainings, made to settle on poor land, until a "warp soil" of great depth has been obtained. On this warp soil, crop after crop, even of the most exhausting kinds, may be grown without manure. Those interested in the history of the reclamation of the Fens will find a very good account in a little work recently published by Mr. Clarke, of Wisbeach. But it is on the heaths and wolds which, within the lives of the fathers of this generation, have been changed from wild gorse to first-class turnip farms, that the agricultural reputation of Lincolnshire chiefly rests.

On Arthur Young's second visit to Lincolnshire the improvements were so great that he thought little remained to do, and he then observed, that, "forty years previously, it was all warren for Spilsby beyond Caistor. At that time there was scarcely a turnip to be seen where thousands of acres now flourish; and the few grown were unhoed, except by gentlemen." At that period Mr. Chaplin, of Temple Bruer, let 3000 to 4000 acres at 2s. an acre, chiefly as rabbit warrens. At present one may ride with foxhounds from Lincoln to Barton on the Hamber, and scarcely see such a thing as a rabbit warren. As for this Temple Bruer estate, Mr. Pusey, in his celebrated tour in 1842, found it converted into a first-rate farm, with a tenant occupying 1000 acres, where, with 125 acres of turnips, he wintered from 1200 to 1500 sheep, and fed in fold-yards 110 beasts, for which he purchased eighty-five tons of oil-cake. And he observes, "In passing over Lincoln heath, condemned by intelligent Arthur Young to barrenness, farm succeeded farm, each appearing to be cultivated by the owner, for example, and not as really the case by a tenant for profit; and so for miles through fields of turnips, without a blank or weed, on which thousands of long-wooled sheep were feeding in netted folds; every stubble-field clean and bright, all the hedges kept low and neatly trimmed, every farm-house well built with spacious courts, and surrounded by such rows of saddle-backed ricks that showed that the land did not forget to return in August what it had received from the fold in December."

Now, the question raised in 1854, in friendly chat among the farmers of many counties, was not as to the correctness of this often-quoted passage at the time it was written, but whether the Lincolnshire farmers have continued to go ahead, and keep up the distinguished position they held

twelve years ago. We think they have. We believe, that with few fancy farmers—such as those who are to be found amusing themselves by experiments made regardless of expense—the general average of tenant-farming is higher in Lincolnshire than in any other county; that more good stock is well housed and fed during the winter; that better implements are used; and that improvements of any kind are more readily introduced into the tenant-farms of Lincolnshire than any other county, although there is no one man who stands in so preeminent a position as Mr. Hudson, of Castle-acre, in Norfolk.

After Lincoln-heath come the Wolds, which were left to rabbits when Lincoln-heath, with a near market, grew barley and oats, although not wheat. Lincoln-heath now grows six quarters of barley where, 1799, it only grew three; and four or five quarters of wheat where it was thought the land was too poor to grow any. While, as to the intermediate belt between the sea and the Wolds, Mr. Sidney, in his "Ride through North Lincolnshire, in 1848" says—"The neatness of the general cultivation was as remarkable as the great size of the farm-buildings. The gates, always a sign of good farming, were universally in good order, the fields square, and the corners evenly worked up, the drill system for wheat-sowing all but universal, and the crops consequently well harrowed and clean. On most of the farms the best modern implements were in use; that most useful implement the 'scarifier' was as common as the harrow; Crosskill's clod-crusher passed everywhere; and the wheelwrights' shops had quite a scientific appearance from the number of patent tools there for repair. Every farmer feeds some good beasts, which are to be found with plenty of straw under their feet, not wandering over liquid mud of ill-paved yards."

On a recent visit to the same district, we found no signs of contented agricultural conservatism. Draining had been vigorously pushed in the clay lands in the autumn, and fixed and portable steam-engines were spreading everywhere. On a farm of 1300 acres, of which half was in tillage, the tenant—farming with an agreement for compensation for unexhausted improvements—had laid out nearly £3 an acre for the first two years, on guano, bones, and other tillages, and was then spending upwards of 30s. an acre in the same way. This farm carried 1000 sheep, 100 fat beasts, wheat to pay the rent, beside some breeding stock. This was not a fancy, but a tenant's farm.

The Wold farms on the Brocklesby estate are, on an average, above 300 acres, having been laid out in the rough by the grandfather and father of the present Earl. Many fields are from 40 to 70 acres; and on one of these we saw magnificent crops of turnips, sown with the liquid manure drill, as a medium for distributing super-phosphate.

Now, this new implement was introduced on the Wolds, not by a fancy advertising farmer, but by one who has farmed the same farm more than thirty years, under the Yarborough family, and made turnips succeed gorse, and driven out rabbits with improved Lincoln sheep. It has been remarked by a leading journal that the Lincoln sheep are inferior to the Cotswold. There is no doubt of the fact. The breeders have not, until lately, been under the influence of comparison and competition. The Lincoln Royal Agricultural Show will no doubt have its effect. But fifteen years of repeated trials have shown that the fine qualities of the Cotswold cannot be transplanted. They appear to depend on something peculiar to the Cotswold-hills, and to the style of feeding adopted by a few successful breeders.

There are, unquestionably, three points in which Lincolnshire takes a high agricultural position. The customs and traditions of the county make the landlords what is commonly called liberal, but what is in reality wise. They provide the machinery in fit farm-buildings, and secure the expenditure of the tenant by compensation for unexhausted improvements. The tenants are enterprising, and are not afraid of new implements or new tillages. The labourers are well paid and well fed. The single men and boys live with the foreman. Here is a bill of fare of a Lincolnshire farmer, for the benefit of the "Sheep's-head and Pluck" counties:—"Breakfast—Bread, milk, and bacon. Dinner—Beef or mutton, or bacon, alternately, with vegetables, bread, and cheese. Supper—Bread and cheese. A pint of beer daily." On the Brocklesby estates, it has been Lord Yarborough's endeavour that every labourer should have enough land to keep a cow.

It is safe to assert that, with room for improvement—where is there not?—the three classes of landlords, tenants, and labourers, are better placed, and live in better mutual relation, on the heaths and wolds colonised within the last sixty years; and that the practice of agriculture is, on an average, more steadily progressing than in any other county. The great want is, an intelligent, practically-useful education for the peasantry.—*The Illustrated London News.*

FLAX IN THE WEST.—The American Agriculturist states that large fields in Southern Ohio are devoted to the raising of flax for seed. For want of proper machinery, the stalks are thrown away. One to two bushels of seed are sown per acre, which gives 12 to 14 bushels of seed, more than if a larger quantity were sown, but less lint where the latter is an object. The cultivation consists simply of one ploughing, a harrowing, then sowing and brushing in the seed. The crop is mowed or cradled. The oil mills pay \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel for the seed.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT QUEBEC.
(From the Quebec Mercury.)

Yesterday at one o'clock, the entrance to the Grand Provincial Exhibition was thrown open. The day being as beautiful as the most earnest supporter of the undertaking could have desired, and everything propitious, crowds of citizens were densely thronging from all directions to view the fair.

Usually on such occasions there is a great deal of unnecessary and disagreeable formality adopted by those entrusted to receive the tickets, but this department, thanks to Captain Rhodes, M.P.P., was conducted in a manner calculated to please all and prevent disagreeable crowding at the entry.

The site is without doubt the very best in the vicinity of Quebec that could have been selected for so large a show. Spacious and level, at a pleasant distance from town, and commanding as it does one of the finest views on the St. Lawrence, it offers all those advantages and attractions, which a place designed for such a display, should possess. The managers have not, that we could see, omitted anything calculated to make the fair pass off with eclat, and the arrangements generally reflect honor on those who designed and are carrying them out.

The first exclamation that escapes one on entering is "which way shall we go?" for on all sides, and in all corners: crowds are seen pushing eagerly about, desirous that nothing may escape their observation. Yesterday the splendid band of Her Majesty's 71st regiment was on the ground, and ever and anon discoursed sweet music to the excited hundreds. The fountains which have been erected in the immense square are very beautiful, and they play occasionally to the delight of those who never before have had the opportunity of witnessing jets of such magnitude. We have not space nor time in this number to particularize each article or each collection of articles, but we may mention that the collection of cattle and fowls are well worthy of the attention of the most uninterested spectator. The vegetables and fruit for beauty and size, we have never seen surpassed.

The cursory glance which we have been able to bestow upon the varied marvels contained within the Building, inclines us to the belief that the anticipations we have entertained of the result will be realised, and that the Exhibition will receive a measure of recognition and support seldom equalled in this part of the country. We will endeavour to give a brief *catalogue raisonné* of the most striking and interesting objects.

The building is acknowledged by visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada to be the best arranged structure of the kind ever seen. It extends over twenty-four acres of ground, and cannot but meet with the admiration of all who view it. The sheds composing the building form three sides of a square, the entrance to which is from St. Lewis Road.

On entering the grounds and turning to the left, after passing the offices of the Com-mittees, &c., we came to the first department of the fine arts; on surveying this section we perceived that though there were several contributions of oil and water color paintings, engravings, &c., of merit, there were no specimens of the highest order of artistic genius—sculpture. Embroidery, crochet, and ladies' fancy work, occupied nearly the whole of the centre table in this department.

Miscellaneous articles too numerous to describe in our limits, occupied the spare room.

We were much struck by a splendid set of Furs from the well known establishment of J. Henderson & Co., of this city. For beauty and comfort they cannot be excelled anywhere.

The division of woollen manufacture shows examples from the coarsest productions of *classe du pays*, up to the finest example which the present state of the trade in Lower Canada permits it to produce.

Under manufactures we saw Saddlery of the best description from Montreal, and Mr. Auld's warehouse, Fabrique Street, which is worthy of notice.

Mr. Clovis Leduc of Montreal has brought down a very splendid barouche and wagon, and Mr. Gingras, Ursule Street, exhibits several well finished carriages. Leduc's carriages both took 1st prizes: they are highly ornamented with ivory and silver, mounted on improved single elliptic springs, and are valued at £75 and £125.

Mr. Craig, St. Paul Street, exhibits a set of gorgeous Drawing Room furniture in black walnut (native wood) also a centre and two side tables, with marble tops, the marble cut out of the solid block and finished in Quebec. Mr. Drum exhibited some magnificently finished chairs.

In the department of manufacture we may mention the carriages and Chinese furniture, and among the fine arts, the daguerreotype likenesses of Mr. Smith, of St. John street, attract universal attention and admiration.

The show of iron ware was very scant, there was a small show of stoves; an improved axletree by M. Huot, St. John Suburbs; specimens of horse-shoes by Mr. Howard, blacksmith, St. John Street, and a sample of nails from Messrs. Clinie, Simard & Co's Factory.

Mr. Moodie, of Montreal, and Mr. H. S. Scott, were the principal exhibitors of agricultural implements. The models of Agricultural utensils were innumerable.

Mr. Radon exhibits 10 specimens of Submarine Telegraph wire cable.

A variety of the Porpoise leather which obtained a prize at the World's Fair in 1851, was shown by Mr. Tétu.

The visitors must not fail to look at the beautiful Stained Glass windows from Messrs Ramsay and McArthur's, Montreal, painted by Spence. The subjects are "The Burial

of Christ," "The Virgin and Child," the Arms of Great Britain, and a Medieval design.

The Ottawa Glass Company has contributed its usual show of window and plate glass.

The class of naval architecture includes models of vessels, and plans, &c., of the same. The models are exceedingly numerous, and the display is calculated to prove that Quebec is decidedly "going ahead" in ship building. A yacht schooner built by a young aspirant for nautical fame commands much admiration.

Every variety of articles of Cooperage and Turned Ware are shewn. A turning lathe, the invention of a workman in the Ordnance Department, draws especial attention.

Though the specimens of Minerals are not numerous, they are very select, and the iron and copper ores are of superior quality. The St. Lawrence Mining Company display specimens of Gold in great variety. Anticosti marble, Stanstead granite, and Shipton slate, are good samples of Lower Canada building materials.

The Singing Bird Show, in the east wing, was not so large as we expected; there were, however, many choice birds on view.

The display of Poultry surpassed our most sanguine expectations, and 150 coops were filled with specimens. Here Mr. J. W. Platt, of New York, and Mr. Peacock, of Montreal, were exhibitors on a large scale. The display of Cattle is decidedly the best part of the Exhibition, and the sheds which are erected on the most approved principles occupy a space of 800 feet.

Notwithstanding appearance of rain, the attendance this afternoon was immense, being over 8,000 persons. The fine band of 26th was present this afternoon, and that of the St. Jean Baptist Society in the forenoon.

The trial of Engines occupied the whole day. The winning Engine of the first class was, we believe the Voltigeur Company's "*Cumulative*," built by Lemoine.

His Excellency the Governor General and suite arrived on the grounds soon after 2 o'clock, and were received with all the honours.

In the centre of the square is a fountain, to supply which, water has been brought from Lake St. Charles. A Reservoir has also been erected to supply the Fire Engines on the occasion of the "Great Trial," to-day. Tents in which flowers, fruit and garden productions are exhibited; confectionary and refreshments are sold; and "the skeleton brothers," and numerous phenomena shewn, fill up the area.

The menagerie belong to Mr. Guilbault, of Montreal, is on exhibition opposite the grounds, and immediately alongside," Mr. Bilin, a well made French giant, has taken up his temporary abode, and willingly receives visits from any who have curiosity

enough to see one of their own species nearly eight feet in height.

Any one who could see the crowds returning, and the hearty satisfaction depicted on their countenances, their tongues the while glibly chattering in plain testimony of the enjoyment they had experienced, and the interest the scene excited, would not lose the opportunity of witnessing our Provincial Exhibition.

THE PRICE OF GRAIN.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

The news brought by the steamer St. Louis, from Europe, announces a liberal harvest of grain and lower prices, with a sluggish market. The effect of these tidings will naturally be to produce a decline in the prices of breadstuffs here. When we connect this cause with several other circumstances which we are about to state, the decline, whenever it arrives, will in all probability be very considerable.

A state of things now exists which is favorable to a general decline of prices. Speculation has been checked, losses have been suffered by the fall of stocks and the abandonment of enterprises which a little time since seemed full of promise; incomes have been diminished; employment is not easily found.

The harvests of Europe, it seems, are large, and so we think our own will prove to be. Our wheat crop is certainly much larger than it was last year. In the western states, particularly in the northern part of them, it is estimated that never were so many acres sown with wheat, and never were such abundant harvests gathered in. The high prices of the year 1853 had their natural effect of stimulating production; the farmer who raised the most wheat in that year was the most prosperous; he was encouraged to try the same crop another year, and his neighbors followed his example. In the southern states, as we mentioned the other day, the cultivation of wheat has been much more general this season than usual; fields which last year were covered with the cotton plant have this year yielded wheat of the best quality produced in the United States. This wheat is not yet sent to market, on account of the yellow fever in the southern ports; but we know that it is ready for exportation, and the effect of such a supply in prospect will sooner or later have its effect on the grain market.

Meantime California, which took so largely from us last year, takes no more. The prices in the market of San Francisco give no encouragement to the importation of wheat, and the grain trade there is as effectually cut off as if an embargo had been laid on the port.

The deficiency of the crop of maize has been by many thought likely to have the effect of keeping up the price of grain generally. It begins now to be generally ad-

mitted that this deficiency is exaggerated. The drought by which Indian corn has suffered has, it is true, been remarkably general throughout the country, but it requires a season of extreme dryness to do it essential injury, and in many places it has not been severe enough to affect the crop to any very great degree. In the northern part of some of the western states the maize crop is large, and even here in our own neighbourhood (there are districts in which the drought was either not felt early enough, or was sufficiently mitigated by occasional showers to allow the ears of Indian corn to fill to the average extent. When we consider that, owing to the high price of this grain, more land was planted with it than usual last spring, we shall be led to believe that no such deficiency in the crop as is now probable will be able to prevent the expected decline in the prices of breadstuffs.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 22d Sept., 1854.
Patents of Invention.

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

Michael Egan, of the Town of Niagara, in the County of Lincoln, Brass Founder, for "A new and improved mode of making and preparing moulds for Copper, Brass and Composition Castings." (Dated August 26, 1854.)

John H. Gatiss, of the Township of Barton, in the County of Wentworth, Mineralogist, for "A new and useful improvement in the apparatus for cleaning and scouring Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat." (Dated 28th August, 1854.)

Joel Babcock Hayden, of the Town of Brantford, in the County of Brant, Gentleman, for "An improved Hub, for waggon and carriage wheels." (Dated 4th September, 1854.)

William Nixon, of the Township of Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, Yeoman, for "A Potatoe and Seed Drill." (Dated 4th September, 1854.)

CLOTTED CREAM.

Fillingham says, "I think I can supply your readers with a far more simple and practicable mode of making Devonshire, or clotted cream, than that mentioned in the Cottage Gardener. Keep the milk in block tin pans, which are far more cleanly and sweet than earthenware or wood. Place yesterday's milk over the top of a kitchen boiler, removing the iron opening; when the pan sounds dead by striking it with your finger take it off, and skim the cream the next morning. The heat will naturally force all the rich and creamy qualities of the milk to the surface."

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Rules at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

Hay per 100 bundles, 10 to \$12½.
Straw do 6 to \$7½.
Beef, per 100 lbs, from 4 to \$7.
Pork, do from 7 to \$9.
Mutton, per carcase, from 3 to \$7.
Veal, do from 3 to \$7.
Wheat, none coming to market.
Barley, per bushel, from 3s 9d to 4s.
Oats, do from 2s 3d to 2s 6d.
Peas, from 4s 6d to 4s 7½d.
Salt Butter, per lb, 10½d.
Fresh Butter, do from 1s 3d to 1s 6d.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

PLOUGHING MATCH

THE ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH, under the direction of the COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will take place on the FARM of Mrs. JAMES MILLS, Coteau St. Pierre, Upper Lachine Road, 4 miles from the City, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of OCTOBER, instant,—when apart from the Premiums to be awarded from the funds of the Society, a Purse of FORTY DOLLARS will be given, to be competed for by Ploughmen residing in the Province of Canada: provided more than one Ploughman residing out of the limits of the County of Montreal, shall compete for such prize, but not otherwise. If more than one Ploughman residing out of the limits of the County shall enter as competitors, and that a county Ploughman be awarded the Purse, such successful Ploughman will also be entitled to the first Prize in his own class.

The Premiums to be awarded from the funds of the Society will be published forthwith after the first monthly meeting.

The Ploughs to be on the ground at Nine o'clock in the morning.

JAMES SMITH,
Secy. County of Montreal Agricultural Society,
Montreal, 1st October, 1854.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of the various kinds best adapted to this climate, for sale at GEO. McKERRACHER'S, Parthenais Street, Quebec Suburbs, and of the Undersigned, at:ummer Hill, (late J. McGregor's,) Guy Street, Cote des Neiges Road.

JOHN AULD.
Montreal, 2nd October, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A full blooded SOUTHDOWN RAM—and an AYRSHIRE BULL, both imported last year. Further information may be had upon application to Mr. DUNSCOMB, President of the Quebec Agricultural Society.

Quebec, 21st Sept, 1854.
N.B.—Prizes were taken by both animals at the late Provincial Exhibition. J P

NOTICE.

THE MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, will hold their FALL SHOW on the 11th day of OCTOBER, on the Farm of R. LAYFIELD, in the Township of INVERNESS.

A. McRILL, OP.
Secy. Treas.

Important to Agriculturists!

VALUABLE
PURE BRED STOCK.

AT the residence of JOHN DODS, Esq., Petite Cote, on THURSDAY, the 5th October next, will be sold by Auction, offering a rare opportunity to intending purchasers:

- 8 Superior Milch Cows, in Calf by the Imported Ayrshire Bull.
- 1 Two-Year-Old Ayrshire Bull [took Prize as a Yearling at the Provincial Exhibition, 1853.]
- 2 One-Year Old Ayrshire Heifers.
- 1 Bull Calf [Ayrshire.]
- Pure Leicester Sheep [Best ever offered in this Country.]
- 1 Aged Ram [Imported, got by "Champion" the First Prize Leicester Ram at the Royal Exhibition held at Exeter in '50.]
- 25 Shearling Rams [Pure Leicester Breed.]

—AND—
1 Litter Berkshire Pigs.

—ALSO—

Will be offered:

The well-known imported draught horse Clyde, 8 years old.
One 3 year old entire Colt, got by Clyde, [took the first prize at the last District Exhibition.]

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. precisely. BY BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers

PAPER, STATIONERY, &c.
WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber has now received his FALL SUPPLIES of WRITING, WRAPPING, and DRAWING PAPERS of all kinds, ACCOUNT BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY including Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Quills, Slates, Slate Pencils, Colors, Drawing Pencils, Knives, Ink, &c., &c.

— ALSO —

The TEXT BOOKS used in the principal Colleges and Schools in the Province.

— AND —

Ample Supplies of the NATIONAL SERIES of School Books from new Stereotype Plates, on clear paper, and printed page for page with other editions.

HEW RAMSAY.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

- A History of Rome for the use of Schools, 2s.
- History of Canada for do, new edition, 2s.
- Histoire du Canada—a French edition of the same, 2s. 6d.
- Ramsay's Quarter Dollar Atlas (10 Maps colored). Do. Scripture Atlas (6 Maps colored). 4d.
- Map of Canada, colored, showing the Lines of Railway, 3s. 9d.

IN THE PRESS.

- A Geography of Canada for the use of Schools.
- A History of England for do.

HEW RAMSAY.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

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

HEW RAMSAY.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

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



NOTICE

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

A. N. MORIN,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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

NOTICE.

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

Montreal, 15th August, 1854.

3 m

1854.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES SMITH, Sec.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

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

H. RAMSAY.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

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

LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.

"REDDBRÉ COTTAGE, EDINBURGH, }
Sept. 30, 1851. }

"MESSRS. LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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

"I am, Sirs, your obedient Servant,

HENRY STEPHENS.

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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No. 51 Gold St., Cor. of Fulton St., New York.

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H. RAMSAY, Montreal.

Farmer's Journal Office.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

P. L. LE TOURNEUX,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.

PRINTING IN BOTH LANGUAGES

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

H. RAMSAY.

Farmer's Journal Office.