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The Farmer's Journal,

AND

TRANSACTIONS

OF

THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

VOL. III, No. 1, MONTREAL, MAY, 1855.

POSTAGE FREE.

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

The Farmer's Journal.

NEW MODE OF BUILDING.

The *Utica Morning Herald*, a journal conducted, in the adjacent State of New York, with great originality and ability, contained in a recent number a description of some new buildings admirably adapted for FARM and COUNTRY houses. In looking into the subject we find that the materials used in the construction of these buildings are lime, stone, and gravel, and the structure itself a modification of the plan first used on this continent in 1850, in the State of Wisconsin by Mr. Goodrich, of Milton, and composed of coarse gravel, sand, and lime.

Mr. Goodrich in pondering on the materials which nature has provided for the building of human and other habitations, reasoned that lime stone, and gravel stones, and sand abounded almost everywhere, whereas wood in some localities as on the Wisconsin prairies was scarce, and he determined to try if it was possible to amalgamate the first into a building material. Knowing that limestone becomes disintegrated by burning, and that it afterwards forms a cement when slackened with water, mixed with materials to which it can adhere, and exposed to the atmosphere, he determined to try these materials thus treated and brought together. He built an academy, the walls of which hardened with age, and then a blacksmith's shop, and finally a range of stores and dwelling houses. His neighbours criticised the buildings as they were separately constructed, and thought that walls

constructed of materials so common and so roughly put together would never stand. He met these criticisms in a practical Yankee spirit by allowing the objectors to stand inside his building and strike with a large sledge hammer as hard as they pleased for six cents a blow. He knew that no blow from the most powerful man could burst out his walls, and calculated that the trifling sum named would repair all damages.

The Messrs. Fowler of New York, who saw this plan of building in Wisconsin, and who were about to build at Fishkill, on the River Hudson, appreciated the cheapness and excellence of Mr. Goodrich's system, and proceeded to apply it on a larger scale, and to simplify the mode of building the walls, and to suggest a new, or octagonal form for building houses, the plans of which we are allowed to give in this number of our issue together with the description and details, which will enable the reader to study the system and test its value if he thinks proper to do so.

In selecting the materials used for building it is said all that is required is stone and lime. The stone requires to be of various sizes from tolerably fine sand, to stones as large as the fist or head, but in addition to sand, oyster shells, brickbats, clinkers, slates, and any hard substances may be thrown in, all that is required being something solid for the lime to adhere to.

The Lime recommended is the coarsest and commonest kind, such as farmers put upon their lands. The usual mortar bed is made with boards twelve feet wide by sixteen long, with boards eighteen inches high all round. Six or eight wheel barrows full

of coarse lime should be thrown into the bed, and stirred up with water so as to make the composition about the consistence of milk. To eight barrows of lime should be added sixteen or eighteen barrows of sand, and the lime, sand, and water should be completely and rapidly incorporated, by hoeing the contents backward and forward. If the sand rendered the mixture so thick as to prevent the perfect admixture, two or three additional pails full of water should be added, leaving it so thin as to follow the men about as they work the material from side to side. Some fifteen or twenty minutes would suffice for this amalgamation, and when completed several men should be employed in wheeling small stones, shells, and chips of slate, to be followed, as the mixing continues, with coarse rubble and other stones, brickbats, and larger materials, dumped in by running the barrow over a board on the bed. Sixty or eighty barrow loads of these might thus be mixed with the eight barrows of lime, making with the sand about one hundred barrow loads in all, and the sand, lime, and stone, well and thoroughly mixed would be ready for use. A frame or box of boards is made by nailing two tiers of boards, inside and outside, to scantlings or standards, well braced to render the dimensions true, and left within the walls. Three scantlings to a wall of thirty two feet should suffice, and two boards of sixteen feet long suffice for the outside walls. When the frame is made the building material is thrown in with a shovel or dumped in from a barrow, or a barrel worked with a horse and tackle. To give the walls time to harden a second tier of boards are nailed on above, and

the process repeated, the nails are then drawn, the lower box boards taken off, and nailed higher up, and in a few days the upper walls may be ready for the floor timbers, but when not hurried it is well to take the matter leisurely to obviate any chance of the walls falling while green. To shew the cheapness and rapidity with which the shell of a large house may be raised, Mr. Fowler states that he began the building of the house given in the Engraving on a Friday morning, and finished on Saturday in the week following. He then summoned all hands, calculated each man's labour and time, the cost of materials, and arrived at the following result, excluding the windows, doors, flooring, and roof, which would cost as much as on a brick or stone building :-

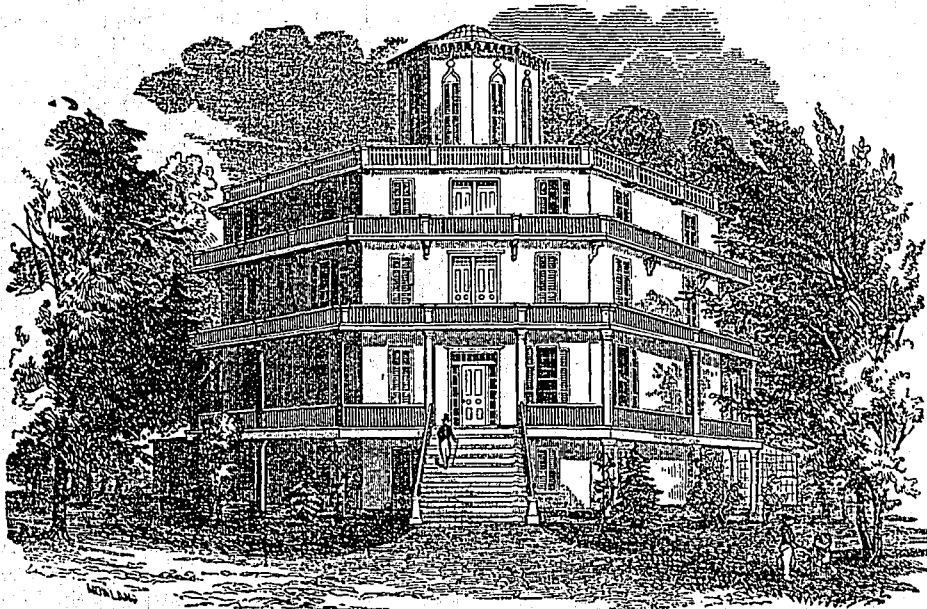
Common labor, 44 days at \$12 per month	\$20 00
Carpenter work	7 00
Mason laying window sills, arches, and levelling wall,	2 50
Lime, 250 bush., slacked, at 4 cents per bushel.	10 00
Lumber for standards and top of wall 1,000 bricks for window sills and arches.	6 00
Board for hands.	6 50
Board for hands.	12 00
Sand, quarrying stones, nails, horse to haul up, use of boards for troughs, etc.	15 00
Total.	\$79 00

Shewing \$79, or less than £20 currency, in the cost of the shell of a house 256 feet in circumference and 23 feet high.

The builder of this house of gravel and lime wall also thinks that the square form is far inferior to the octagon form in respect to the construction of a house. He suggests that nature's forms are mostly spherical, and that fruits, eggs, nuts, grains, seeds, &c. are made spherical in order that they may enclose the most material in the least compass, and as the circle encloses more space than any other form, so the octagon, which approximates to the circle, encloses more space than the square, besides being more convenient, warm and comfortable. He contends that it is more convenient because of the facility for entrance and exit, and the opportunity afforded by the shape of the rooms for making numerous cupboards, points of considerable importance in country and farm houses. He also contends that it will be warmer, no unimportant point in a climate like our own, because a room in an octagonal house necessarily presents only one side to the wind, whereas in a detached square house there are commonly two, sometimes as in a room running the whole depth of the house three sides exposed to the wind, and it would obviously be more comfortable if it were at the same time warmer and better fitted with interior conveniences.

People have hitherto built at right angles, because it costs so much to frame other angles, but in the new style of building it is just as easy to build an octagon as a right angle, and the main question to be considered is the point affirmed by Mr. Fowler, as to whether the octagon house when built does really contain more space for a given circumference of wall than the square house. To illustrate this the builder makes a diagram, representing a house thirty-two feet square. This square is necessarily 128 feet in circumference, and encloses 1024 square feet of space, but an octagon on the same scale with a circumference of 128 feet contains 1218 square feet, so that the octagon with the same extent of wall exceeds the square by 194 feet, and gives a gain of one fifth in space over the square, and you have of course the same sized wall for one fifth less money in the cost, or the shell of a house one fifth larger for the same sum, and as this difference is saved in the shell, or as it is technically called the carcass of the house, so also it is saved in the foundation, plastering, painting, white washing, &c., and appertains to materials, labor, and everything required in the construction.

The author thus describes his own residence, of which we are enabled to present the cut :



To begin with the lower, or cellar story. My house is located on an oval knoll, digging off the top of which furnished me with nearly all the stones, large and small, used in putting up its walls. All my cellar, therefore, is *above ground*, except two holes, C L and M, alongside of my ice-house.

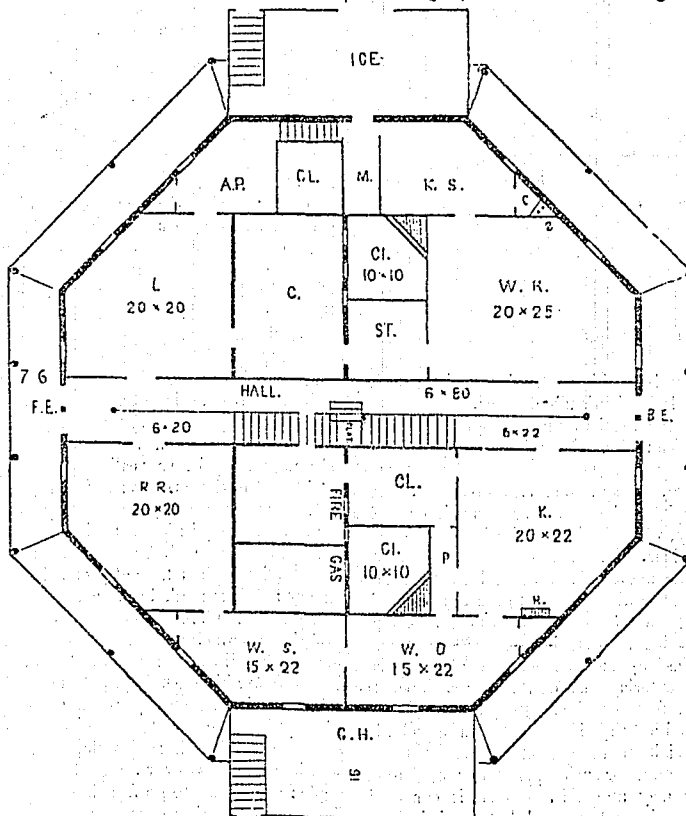
You should begin at the basement by erecting studs as for a wall. Lath and plaster *both sides*, and finish the outside as you do your house. This furnishes a place for *dead air*—the best none-conductor in the world—superior, says Prof. Silliman, to tan-bark, or even charcoal. In the plastering use a little cement. Then erect another set of studs, first having nailed on your lath before they are raised; then raise and fasten them, and plaster on the *inside*, or *between* the studs; this gives two confined air-chambers. Then lath on the *inside* of these studs, and plaster, and you have air-chambers all around to form an ice-house and a preservatory for both stories. Next lay your floor for the *bottom* of your ice-house and top of your preservatory, and make it *water-tight*, by caulking, or plastering with

cement, or in some other way; and having this floor descend a few inches from the middle each way, so as to carry off the water and resting this floor on rows of studs below, which serve both to support the ice and fasten shelves to, and to the *outside* row of studs lath plaster and cement, so that the ice drippings may run off *behind* this inner wall of the preservatory, or between it and the two rows of studs above described. Your preservatory is now perfectly dry, and of one temperature the year round. Its *bottom* should also be double, so as to be *dry* yet let water pass under it. In mine the ice water is gathered at the door, under which another set of studs, first having nailed on it runs through a lead pipe, bent upward like your lath before they are raised; then raise a new moon, which allows water to pass *out*, but prevents air from passing in. It passes into this cellar C L, and my milk closet M which also has two stories, the lower for preserves and what else we want to keep yet do not think worth the trouble of going into the preservatory, and the top for milk, having two floors, which admits the cold air up into the milk-room, yet prevents dirt from descending, by the lower one catching it.

from under the preservatory, both having shelves. A like arrangement at C L gives two large cellars, one above the other; on a like principle.

The entrance to my preservatory is with two stairways leading to it, one from the side toward the kitchen, for the cook, and the other larger, for the gardener to take down barrels of beef, fruits, and the larger articles. Thus *all* the cold of my ice is saved, and cools *five* rooms, the preservatory and the other two double-storied rooms contiguous. Even the cold which escapes in opening the preservatory door passes into these rooms, besides cooling the room marked A P, for apples, potatoes, etc., and that marked K S, for kitchen stores, both of which are fitted up with shelves. Now I submit whether here is not a plan worthy of imitation (unless it can be improved on) in any house whose owner can afford an extra \$100, the utmost it need cost. And how soon will it quit cost by buying butter, eggs, fruit, etc., when abundant and cheap, and keeping them as good as new till scarce and high, and then selling, to say nothing of the luxury of having fruit, grapes, and perfectly sweet May butter the year round, for they experience no sensible deterioration in flavour.

In the closet C one angle S carries up a stove-pipe hole, made out of that very material described for making the wall, and drawing up, as you filled up, a round stick the size of the flue desired—a cheap way of making chimneys; and as good as the very best. A wash-boiler is stationed in the adjoining room W R, having a cistern, C, I, 10 by 10—it can easily be made larger or smaller—which receives the surplus water from the cisterns above, and the roof having at one corner three straight walls, one of which extends from bottom to top of the cistern, made of this same wall material, or of brick, and cemented *both sides*, having holes at the *bottom*. The other two are a *foot* or eighteen inches high, and say a foot on each side of the other, also cemented, and the spaces between them and the high wall filled in with charcoal and coarse gravel, so that the water rising to the low wall runs down through this filtering charcoal through those holes at the bottom of the high wall then up through charcoal and coarse gravel on the other side, and thus doubly filtered, makes the very best drinking water in the world. Observe, too, that it joins on the cool milk closet M, and hence imbibes considerable coolness from the ice-water. If I had ever so good well or spring of water, I should want these cisterns, because double-filtered rain-water is preferable to *all* other water for drinking and culinary purposes. Observe, also, that this water gets a double filtration in the cisterns *above*, before entering this, or four filters in all. And how much more handy to turn a faucet and draw water direct into a pail, than to raise it from the



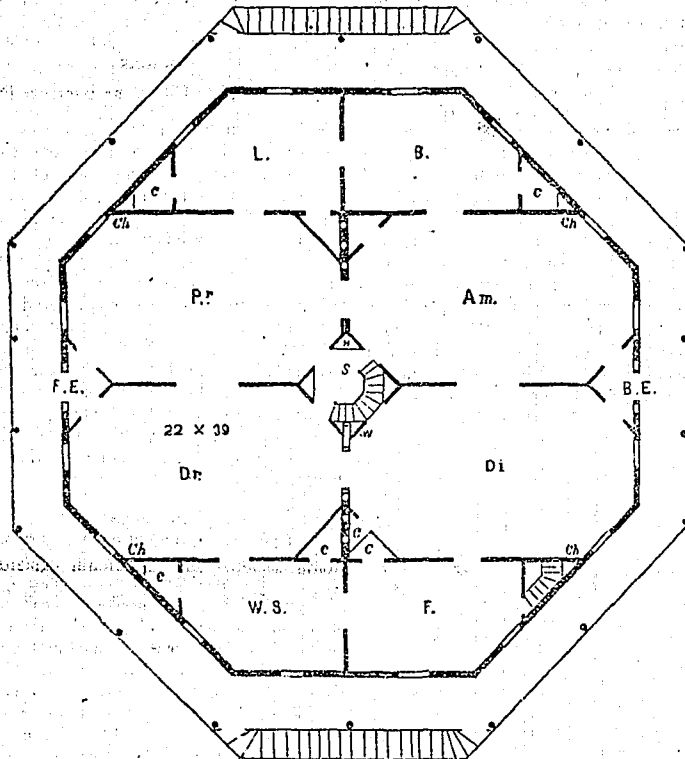
All required to make this floor is, having laid your floor timbers, nail a floor to their *under* side, leaving a space an inch or two wide at one side, and a shelf over this crack will prevent much dirt from getting down,

and then nailing another floor to the *top* of these timbers, having another opening on the *other* side of the floor.

M for milk; the cold air passing up from the bottom story, into which the water runs

well, or from a cistern *under-ground*, or usually contain, tools included, with this advantage, that it is handy, and just where you want it, whereas the garret is very bad to get to and from. Or any other use can be made of it the proprietor chooses. Perhaps the one who locks up, answers the night-bell, etc., might sleep in it.

By the side of this is another room, L, which may be used for storing bedsteads, lumber, barrels, and such rubbish as garrets



Between it and the wash-room, and at the end of the cistern, is a store-room, S T, some 7 by 10, just the place to put family stores, sugar, molasses, flour, pork, etc., also furnished with shelves and with drawers. A small closet off the apple-room, from which also starts another stack of chimneys, completes this, the north half of my house. How it would suit the reader I care little, since it suits its *planner and owner* to a charm.

Passing through this entry we enter the kitchen, K, the great stomach of the house; having a well, from which water is drawn outside, and also into the kitchen itself, and on the other side of this kitchen is watered from the cistern, by turning a faucet, and a lead pipe from this cistern connects with the range, R. Two pantries, C L and P, connect with this kitchen and one another, and one with the adjoining room, W D, a workman's dining-room

The kitchen connects with the workmen's dining-room, 15 by 22, and this, with their sitting-room, W S—no unenviable place to spend evenings, and where they can amuse

themselves without straying to the grogshop or other objectionable places.

A back stairway in the angle between the kitchen and men's dining-room, having an oven under it, leads up into a like stairway above, and up into stories still above. This completes the lower, or ground, or cellar story, which is eight and a half feet high in the clear. Those angular stairways, erected on the angles of the ice and green houses, lead from the ground to the top of the ice and green houses, and an offset, both for receiving in—there being an outside entrance to the ice-house here—and for landing from and entering the carriage, completes the main features of this story; which is submitted not to builders and men merely, but especially to *women* and PRACTICAL HOUSE-KEEPERS, for such approval or criticism as they may award it. That it cannot be bettered is not asserted, but that it is far superior to any basement arrangement before invented is maintained. And mark to what extent the octagon form contributes to this end. Building reader, is not this plan worthy general adoption?

THE MAIN OR PARLOR STORY.

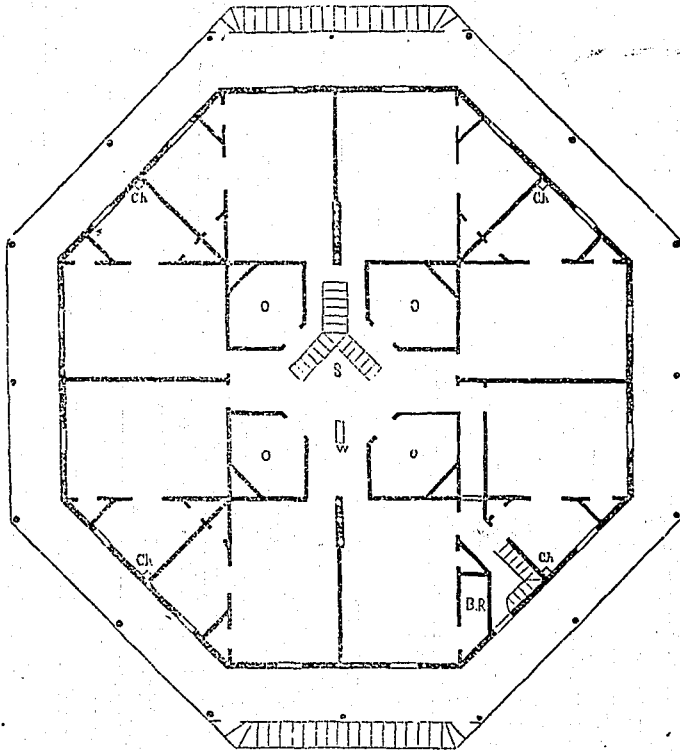
Having now described the structure and divisions of the lower or *work* story, we proceed to examine the *parlor*, or main living story, and will ascend either by those outside stairs by the ice or green house, by the inside back stairs over the oven, or through the entry from the lower front or back doors into the great central stairway, marked S, which is 12 feet square, and yet is rendered octagonal by cutting off its corners, which are used, one for a dumb waiter, marked W, the other two for ventilation, the foul air passing between the floor timbers to the walls, which cross them in the story above, up to the upper story, and out just under the eaves. Several like angles of closets about the house are also used for ventilation, so that every room in the house is ventilated perfectly.

This arrangement gives us every valuable end attained by an entry, without either taking up much room, or separating those large rooms, each 22 by 29, less those corners, C, taken off for entry, stairway, and closets. Each of these rooms is larger than one story of an entire house 25 by 28, and contains over 700 square feet, or some 75 yards of carpet.

Please observe that the doors at the inner ends of these rooms connect these four rooms—all by *folding doors*, if desired. Access is also rendered easy from each to each and all, through the stairway. Observe, also, that here are *eight* large rooms, all *adjoining* each other, and all perfectly accessible, and securing all the advantages of an entry, without any of its disadvantages, which are lost. If an entry, divided them only half as large a company could be entertained as now, for an *intervening entry* always breaks the spell of a party; yet different rooms, opening directly into each other, *preserve* this spell, or the *unity* of the assembly, whereas an *intervening entry* would make *two* companies. Those who have not thought or observed on this point, will not duly appreciate it, or realize the evils of entries. Yet these rooms *need* no entries—first, because the entry in the story below serves every requisition of a through entry or hall; and a second, because the location of the stairs renders the entry or hall unnecessary; and, second, because the location of the stairs renders the entry only an *up-and-down* entry, whereas, in most large houses, the hall runs through the house, both from *side to side*, and from *bottom to top*.

To practical housekeepers we submit one other point—the greater ease with which work can be done in rooms thus arranged, than in rooms usually arranged. For example: if you wish to go from either of these eight rooms to either story, above or below, a few steps takes you to this central stairway, by which you ascend or descend; whereas, if its entries and stories were as is usual, if you wish to go from the dining or amusement room up stairs, you must first go, say from

the centre of the room toward the back-entry door to a door into the entry, then turn a sharp angle to the left, and go clear to the foot of the stairway near the front door, and then turn square and come back again, while ascending the stairs, only, perhaps, to turn toward the front of the house to one of the front upper rooms. But by this arrangement, three or four steps bring you from either of these rooms to the foot of the stairs, ascending which, a few more steps take you to whatever door above you may wish to enter. So, also, if you wish to go from either of these rooms on this story to any other you pass straight from where you start, through this stairway, to your place of destination.



It is now submitted whether you can not go from room to room, and story to story, about this house, with less than half the steps requisite to get from room to room, and story to story in other houses as usually arranged. Observe here are a great many rooms, and all handy to each other. In short, is not centrality of the stairway incomparably superior to ordinary entries?

On the south, or lower side, are two other rooms, W S and F, the former beautifully located and perfectly adapted to a winter sitting-room and F to a winter sleeping-room. Observe, it has no outside door, so that cold can only enter through the windows, there being two doors between it and the outside doors. This will render its temperature much more uniform than if it had an outside door, and situated almost over the fire-room, it can be rendered as warm as you please.

Such is the description of a large octagon house built by Mr. Fowler, at Fishkill, but is obviously just as easy to build a small

house on the same plan. Mr. William Howland, of Williamsburg, New York, built a house of this description 100 feet in circumference, and two stories high, with a verandah all round, plastered, painted and completed inside and outside, and fit for residence for £275. And we hope to see cottages, farm-houses, or country-houses on the same plan constructed in this country to enable us practically to test its accuracy and applicability.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

The show of stud horses for the County of Terrebonne took place at St. Rose on the 12th of April, eleven horses entered for competition, and they were remarkable for very fine breeding and noble action. The following were the awards:—

Class 1.

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|---------------------|------------------|
| Aged Stud—1st prize | Antoine Payment. |
| “ “ —2nd “ | John Morris. |
| “ “ —3rd “ | S. Blendan. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| “ “ —4th “ | Thimothy Lanongan. |
| “ “ —5th “ | Cyrila Povia. |
| Class 2. | |
| Colts under 4 years—1st prize | P. Belair. |
| “ “ 4 “ —2nd “ | Narcise Labelle. |
| “ “ 4 “ —3rd “ | Jeremy Gratten. |
| “ “ 4 “ —4th “ | Magliore Hoile. |
| “ “ 4 “ —5th “ | Narcise Belanger. |

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT SHERBROOKE.

Agriculturists will see, by reference to our advertising columns, that the next Agricultural Show will take place at Sherbrooke. We are glad to be enabled to add that there is a strong determination evinced in every quarter, as we find from conversation and correspondence, to render this exhibition of superior interest and importance to the farmer. It is now generally admitted that farming in Great Britain has made more progress within the last fifty years, than it did within the previous five hundred. And the knowledge of this fact should stimulate our own farmers to redoubled exertions. It was truly remarked by Mr. Wade, at the Hamilton Farmer's Club, that twenty-five years back is as far as any successful attempt can be traced in establishing agricultural societies and agricultural exhibitions among us. And the consequence of these exhibitions and efforts has been the introduction of improved implements, better stock, and superior methods of cultivation. In Scotland, where high farming has been attended with such marked success, we learn from Sir James Macintosh's History, that a few enterprising proprietors first began by forming themselves into a Society of Improvers, and now the Scottish Agricultural Shows, present objects of interest equal in importance to any in the world. Canada is prosperous as the returns of the revenue, just published prove. Her farmers are enterprising and successful. They have the means and the opportunity of shewing what they can accomplish in their Provincial Exhibitions; but, unless they give themselves heartily to the work, the best arrangements and opportunities will fail in imparting success to the exhibition. We beg the farmers in our province to consider all this in time, and to do that for Canadian farming, which their British brethren have so well down before them, and which their American cousins are so anxiously striving to emulate. Every farmer should feel that the credit of the country depends, in a degree, upon his own exertions, and should

strive to make, as far as in him lies, the Sherbrooke Exhibition an important feature in the future agricultural history of Canada, to be quoted by some future historian as the Scottish Society of Improvers has been, by the historians of the past.

SEED SOWING MACHINE.

Mr. Robertson, of Long Point, who is the maker and inventor of a very valuable seed sowing machine, requests us to state that the machine was not sent to the Universal Exhibition at Paris, as stated in the returns, on account of a disagreement as to the price at which it should be charged. Mr. Robertson is not a mechanic, but a practical farmer, possessed of a large amount of inventive talent, which he seeks opportunities of turning to account in his pursuits in Canada. The seed sowing machine may be seen on his farm at Long Point, it will be found useful, simple, and efficacious for all soils and kinds of seeds, and is by no means high in price. The superiority of the implement consists in its not being so heavy and unwieldy as the implements manufactured in England, and its being constructed on new and improved principles. It was approved by the judges of the exhibition at Montreal, and gained a prize at the New York exhibition. We advise our farmers to go and see it, and form a judgment for themselves. It is all important in farming during our short seasons, to avail ourselves of approved labour-saving machines.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has decided upon extending and improving the operations of the Bureau of Agriculture; and with this view has appointed William Hutton, Esq., the able Secretary of the Board of Statistics, to the chief management. Mr. Hutton's excellent and elaborate reports have favorably impressed the public mind; and his long practical acquaintance with Canadian and British Agriculture, have pointed him out as the person best qualified in this great agricultural country for so important a charge. The Board of Statistics will now be incorporated with the Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. Hutton has written largely on both subjects, and his known literary capacity and industry lead us to anticipate the best results in his more extended sphere of operations.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

A meeting of the Committee of the Patriotic Concert and Fund took place at the St. Lawrence Hall on Thursday. The chairman (Dr. Litchfield) stated that the meeting

had been called by the Secretary (Mr. D. Browne), at the request of the members, to enable the Committee to decide upon the course to be taken in respect to the disposition of the funds collected in Montreal and its vicinity, and to close the labors and duties of the Committee. The Chairman read the following letter from the Secretary of the Royal Commission in England:—

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, 16 (a) St. George St., Westminster, April 3, 1853.

To J. P. Litchfield, Esq., M. D., Montreal.

Sir.—I delayed answering your letter until I could give you a satisfactory reply. Two only of the List of Soldiers' Wives in Canada, which you were good enough to forward, prove to be widows.

In reference to these and others that unhappily may become so, the Chaplain of the Forces had been written to before the arrival of your kind communication, and money forwarded.

In reference to the wives left in Canada, I have communicated with the Hon. Major Powys, and he will attend to their cases.

The Commissioners have invested £21,000 in Canada Securities, as a compliment to Canada for their liberal donations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. J. FISHBURN.

The chairman stated that in addition to the £50 voted by the Committee in Montreal for the temporary support of wives and children left in Canada by soldiers serving in the Crimea, the Committee of which the Honorable Major Powys was Secretary, had remitted £100 to the Chaplain of the Forces to continue the payments to the wives and children begun by the Montreal Committee; and as the very handsome sum of £21,000 had been invested by the Royal Commissioners in Canadian Securities for the benefit of the widows and orphans remaining in Canada, there would be little more for the committee to do than to receive and examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and decide upon the mode of remitting the amount, whether through the Receiver General of the Province, or any other channel, to the Royal Commissioners.

The Treasurer (Thos. A. Evans, Esq.) presented the accounts in full, which showed a total receipt of £905 16s. 10d., including the charges for advertising the concert in the *Herald, Gazette Transcript, Advertiser, Argus, Sun, Pilot, and Miner, Pays, and Patrie*, which the several proprietors had handsomely presented as their contributions to the fund.

Mr. Kerry moved, seconded by Mr. T. D. Hall, that the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary be instructed to forward the net balance in hand, after the settlement of all accounts against the committee, to the Receiver General of the Province for transmission to the Royal Commissioners in England; that they communicate the fact of the money

being so transmitted to the Royal Commission; that thanks be given to His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, and to the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary; and that the Committee be now dissolved,—which was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

We understand the St. George's Society forwarded as the contribution of the members, per John Jones, Esq., Montreal, on the 16th April, £206 currency, and about £20 remains to collect, which will be appropriated to the relief of the wives and children who are left in Canada.

The St. Andrew's Society have remitted to the Royal Commissioners in London, £372 0s. 1½d. currency, equal to £305 15s. 2d. sterling. The receipt of this sum has been acknowledged by the Commissioners. John Armour, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Large sums have also been sent from Montreal and its vicinity by remittance through the banks; but, as these remittance have not been publicly reported, we are not in a position to state the amounts.

The Presbyterian Churches in connection with the Church of Scotland have made the following congregational subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund. The lists will not be closed until 9th July. The collections are forwarded through Hew Ramsay, Esq., Treasurer, Montreal.

Seymour, per Rev. R. Neill.	£14	0	0	
Osnabrock, per Rev. Mr. Dobie.		11	0	0
Scarboro',		31	3	6
Mono.		2	15	0
Lachine, per Rev. Mr. Simpson.		28	3	0
S. Georgetown, per Rev. J. M. Muir.		21	0	0
Packenham, per Rev. A. Mann Nelson and Waterdown, per Rev. G. Macdonnell.		12	0	0
Esquesing, per Rev. P. Ferguson.		9	15	0
Others not by congregation.		2	5	0
L'Original, per Rev. A. Bell.		6	5	0
Renfrew, per Rev. J. Thomson.		12	14	4
Beauharnois, per Rev. Mr. Haig.		14	17	6
Valcartier, per Rev. D. Shanks.		6	0	0
Dalhousie Mills, per Mr. Cattenach.		10	15	0
Scott and L'abridge, per Rev. Mr. Cleland.		16	0	0
Saltfleet, per Rev. W. Johnson.		11	5	0
Benbrook, per do.		5	0	0
Belleville, per Rev. Mr. Walker.		9	1	9
St. Paul's, Montreal, per Dr. McGill.		15	10	9
Pickering, per Rev. P. McNaughton.		26	5	0
Ormstown, per Rev. J. Anderson.		2	0	0
Galt, per Rev. H. Gibson.		18	0	0
Queenston, Rev. Mr. Mowat.		2	0	0
Woolwich, per Rev. J. Thom.		7	0	0
Launcester, per Rev. T. McPherson.		40	0	0

BONES AND OTHER SPECIAL MANURES.

A correspondent enquires of us about bone manures. We copy the following from the "Journal of the Irish Society." There are Mills in Montreal where bones are ground or crushed.

We have inquiries as to the best and cheapest method of preparing bones as a manure for green and grass crops, to which we now propose giving some explanation.

The Society's Journal, since its establishment in June, 1852, has devoted a great deal of space to the publication of chemical and practical information as the preparation and application of bone manure, phosphate, and superphosphate of lime.

The importance of various genuine and well-made superphosphates has been strongly pressed upon the farmer; and, by the republication of the Lockerby, or Annandale Farmers' Club tables, of inspected turnip crops during the last three years, a great amount of evidence has been afforded of the efficiency and value of applying bone-superphosphate, and guano, with common farm-yard manure. Of this, no manner of doubt can be entertained. It is chemically true, and practically proved. At the March Evening Meeting of Council, for discussion of agricultural subjects, we read a paper on

"THE SEVERAL KINDS OF MANURES WHICH IT IS ADVANTAGES TO APPLY IN AGRICULTURE."

We beg now to refer inquiring friends and readers to that paper (No 10, Vol. 2nd. page 302), which condensed a great variety of experiments selected from the "English Agricultural Society's Journal," the "English Agricultural Journal," and other sources of an undoubted and very useful nature. These experiments show that, scientifically and prudently applied, especially in conjunction with farm-yard dung, they are of great value in farming and very productive both for green and white crops, and for top-dressing meadow ground. At present we confine ourselves to the latter branch of the subject—the bones and special manures beneficial to be applied to top-dressing as meadow ground.

I. BONES—DISSOLVED BY LIQUID AND SELF-FERMENTATION.

Here we have a sterling material for top-dressing meadow ground, especially when dissolved into bone earth, though not converted into superphosphate. It is twenty-five years ago since bones were self-fermented with water or liquid manure, and applied in making earth composts which grew excellent crops of potatoes, turnips, &c. We knew a Dumfriesshire farmer who regularly dissolved bones with liquid manure, and thus vastly economised the expensive ingredient of sulphuric acid. This he did ten or twelve years ago.

Latterly, Mr. Pusey, Editor of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," has brought his highly important

practice prominently forward (Vol. 8, p. 117), in an article entitled—"On a new mode of preparing bones for manure." That what Mr. Pusey calls a new mode—was an old method, not sufficiently put in general practice—signifies very little, provided the system is good and economical. We are satisfied that it is a good method of dissolving and applying bones, and we therefore recommended it long ago, more especially in our paper of March last, and again urge it for adoption. And to enable the farmer to carry it out we now give Mr. Pusey's explanation of the plan adopted to dissolve the bones:—He says

I procured three cart-loads of crushed bones, and, having wetted them, mixed one cart-load with two loads of peat ashes another with two loads of sterile white sand, dug up some depth, and quite unfit in itself to support vegetation. The three heaps were made as compactly as possible side by side. In a few days they all heated equally, becoming too hot in the middle to be borne by the naked hand; in a few more the bones had disappeared in each heap equally, being reduced in general to a blue mouldy substance. Some corroded fragments, indeed, remained in the centres; and the outsides, to the depth of five or six inches, were unchanged, because there the heat was insufficient.

The experiment having so far succeeded, the next step, of course, was to try the effects of the dissolved bones on the land, and in May, 1846, they were used upon half-acre lots of early turnips in equal proportions; the crops produced by each mixture were equally good. But as a single experiment does not, I think, justify one in putting forth the recommendation of a new practice, I waited for the result of another year's trial, which I will now lay before the Society.

It was made in July of the present year with common turnips. The object was to test the new preparation by comparing it, on the one hand, with unprepared bones, and on the other, with bones dissolved by sulphuric acid, called superphosphate.

The land is a hot stonchraash newly taken in hand and very much out of heart. Bones act upon it very strongly; for the trial lots are part of 70 acres of turnips and Swedes, a good crop produced by superphosphate notwithstanding the drought; but wherever that preparation was purposely missed, the yield was not more than four, or at most, five tons to the acre.

The trial was made on the supposition that certain quantities of each manure were likely to yield equal produce; and it was proposed to test the difference, not of produce from the same cost of manure, but of cost for nearly the same amount of produce. The mixture was made in this case by throwing together a waggon-load of crushed bones wetted, and by a mistake of the workmen, half the quantity only of sand. The heap, however, heated violently, and was in a few days fit for use. Three bushels of the

mixture are valued higher than two bushels of bones, because the heap sank during the process one foot in four, showing, as I had suspected, that, from the shrinking of the bones, there would be more than two bushels of bones in three of the mixture.

FIRST EXPERIMENT.

Bushels of manure per acre.	Cost of manure per acre.		Produce, per acre.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. 17 bones ...	4	6 9	13	5
2. 4½ sulphated bones	1	2 9	14	5
3. 8½ heated bones and sand	1	0 9	13	5

The amount of produce was nearly equal, as I had hoped it might be, and both preparations show a large saving as against unprepared bones. In another experiment a larger quantity of each manure was applied with the following result:—

Bushels of manure per acre.	Cost of manure per acre.		Produce, per acre.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
4. 25½ bones ...	3	10 0	14	5
5. 7½ sulphated bones	2	3 0	13	5
6. 12½ heated bones and sand	1	11 0	17	1

5. Nitrate of soda, &c. Make the following into a compost:—

The result of the whole seems to recommend decidedly the mode of preparing bones which I propose, and, but for the mistake of my men in mixing so small a proportion of sand, I believe the effect would have been stronger. Practically I think that the manuring virtue of bones is increased from three to four fold by this simple process, which cannot be said to cost anything. It is within reach of everyone to practice on a large scale and at a few day's notice. Though I mixed barren sand with the bones for the sake of experiment, any light loam would no doubt answer as well or better—the soil itself in fact, of any farm where bones themselves are likely to answer; and the labour is so trifling that it is not worth speaking of.

The quantity of bones applied should be between 5 bushels and 8 bushels per acre. Bones prepared in this way do not produce at first so lively an effect on the young plants as bones prepared with sulphuric acid. Thus, in this trial, lot 6 looked for many weeks worse than its neighbours, yet in solid food that lot has turned out the best of the whole.

This mode of preparation has been tried, at my suggestion, by a neighbour farmer, Mr. Edmonds, who mixed up 80 bushels of bones with sand in a single heap of a circular form, and, having applied them at the rate of eight bushels per acre, tells me that he shall henceforth use bones in no other manner. This is, no doubt, the right shape for a heap, because the exterior being coal will always remain unchanged, though this defect might be removed by a covering of earth. Some bulk of bones is necessary, I think, to produce the heat, and the bones, as well as the

material mixed with them, should be moistened if dry.

Another farmer, Mr. Davy, who tried the mixture of bones with ashes at my suggestion, informs me that 16 bushels of unprepared bones, 4 bushels of heated bones, and two bushels of sulphated bones or superphosphate, gave each the same yield of Swedes. The principal at work is evidently Putrefaction taking place in the gelatinous substance of the bone; but no disgusting smell produced, merely a strong odour of ammonia when the heap is open. Most of this ammonia is probably drilled into the land—an advantage over the process of dissolving bones in acid, which seems to drive the ammonia away.

The acre here spoken of is the statute acre.

1. Now, for an Irish acre, we would recommend 15 bushels of the bones mixed with 60 bushels of ashes, sand or dry clay so dissolved, and when put on, let the heap be well mixed with an equal bulk of good burnt ashes, made from weeds or clay. This will be a good top dressing, and costs about 2/ 10s. per Irish acre. It ought to be applied in January, February, or March.

2. Another meadow dressing which has been very successful on newly laid down grass lands, is Peruvian guano, say 4 cwt. per Irish acre. It ought to be made into a compost of weed, clay, or good cinder ashes—say, six times the quantity of ashes to the guano. If properly manipulated, fermented, and mixed, the ashes and clay should be made to absorb the whole guano, and to fix it, to be applied to the ground when quite cool. This dressing would cost about 2/ 10s. per Irish acre.

3. A third top dressing may be tried with a similar compost of good Bolivian or phosphatic guano and ashes, increasing the quantity of the guano, so as to make experiments 2 and 3 of equal cost.

4. Superphosphate top dressing. Use 6 cwt. of the best superphosphate of lime, made into a similar compost, made in a like manner, cost 2/ 8s or 10s.

Soot, 20 bushels at 6d.	£0 10 0
Gypsum, 3 cwt. a 2s.	0 6 0
Mix these up well	
1 Cwt. of nitrate of soda added	0 18 0
1 do of best superphosphate	0 16 0
	£2 10 0

5. One half in value of Peruvian guano, and the other half in superphosphate; the whole mixed up and made into compost as above—say, 12. 5s. each, or 2/ 10, per Irish acre.

Those who try these several applications, or any of them, will please report the result to us for publication. We are satisfied that such top-dressings applied at the proper time will double the ordinary produce of the ground thus paying the first year for the whole manure, and adding greatly to the future fertility and worth of the soil.

Small tenants who cannot afford to buy

guano or superphosphate would do well during winter to turn over all useless fences and mounds of earth, to prepare compost, then to lead some unslacked lime, cover it with the earth and when fallen, to mix the whole together. This will do well for top-dressing meadow ground, and increase the oat crop greatly when the ground is broken up.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are certain principles which apply to the feeding of all animals which we will shortly notice:

1. The breed is of great importance. Well bred animals not only affords less waste, but have the meat in the right places, the fibre is tender and juicy, and the fat is put on just where it is wanted. Compare the hind legs of a full blooded Durham ox, and a common one. The bone at the base of the tail extends much further in the former affording more room for flesh, and the thigh swells out of convex or circular shape; while in the common ox it falls in, dishing and hollow. Now the "round" is the most valuable cut, and is only found in perfection in high-bred stock.

The same is the case over the whole body. So well do eastern butchers understand this, that their prices are regulated by the breed, even where two animals are equally fat. They know that in a Durham or Hereford ox; not only will there be less offal in proportion to weight, but the greatest quantity of meat will be where it brings the highest price when retailed, and will be of a richer flavour and more tender fibre. The same in the case with hogs. A large hog may chance to make more meat on a given quantity of food than a small one, but the meat of the first will be coarse and tasteless compared with the other: and in the east, flavor and tenderness greatly regulate prices. Consequently moderate sized, short-legged, small headed hogs always; in the long run, beat large breeds in flavour. In preparing for market, "fashion and taste" must be as much considered by the farmer as by the tailor.

This one fact is at present revolutionizing the English breed of sheep. The aristocracy always paid well for small Welch and Scotch mutton; but the great consumers, the mechanics preferred large fat joint. The taste is now changed. In Manchester and other such cities, these large joints have become unsaleable; and all the efforts of the breeder are now turned towards small breed maturing early, with comparatively little fat. According to late writers, the large Leicester and Cotswolds are going quite out of fashion.

When we give \$3000 for a Durham bull it is not that his progeny are "intrinsically" more valuable to that amount, but the increased value and fashion together make up the difference. And it is thus, that while Durhams and Herefords are preferred for ships packing, Devons are high in repute for private families. The joints are smaller but the meat has a peculiar richness, probably

found in no other kind of stock; and the proportionate waste is said to be less than in any other breed. Thus in the London market, the Scotch Kyloes, and the Devons, (the former even smaller than the latter, bring the highest price, because preferred by the aristocracy. So in Dublin, spayed heifers are sought for. But the breed also regulates the profit. There is nothing more certain than that one kind of animal will fatten to a given point on much less food than another, and as fattening our stock is only another mode of selling our grain and gras, those animals are to be preferred which come to maturity soonest, and fatten on the least food.

The difference in hogs is very great and important. While some breeds must be fed for two or even three winters, others are full grown and fattened at ten months old; and the difference in profit is enormous. We cannot go into particulars, but the following rules may be considered as applying to all: an animal may be expected to fatten easily when it has fine bone, and fine soft elastic skin with thin or silky hair; the head and legs short, the "barrel" large but chest and lungs small, and when it is quiet, sleepy and easy in temper. An unquiet, restless, quick tempered animal is generally a bad feeder, and unprofitable.

2. Much depends in fattening on outward and mechanical management. Fat is carbon, or the coal which supplies the body with heat.

If we are exposed to cold, it is burnt up in our lungs as fast as it is deposited by the blood; but if we are kept warm, by shelter or clothing, it is deposited throughout the body, as a supply on hand when needed. Warm stables and pens are a great assistance in fattening, and should never be neglected. So, also, quiet and peacefulness are important. Every excited action consumes some part of the body which has to be supplied by the food, and detracts from the fat. In the climate of Michigan, warm stables, regular feeding at fixed hours, and kind treatment, with perfect cleanliness, save many a bushel of grain.

Animals fed at irregular times are always uneasy and fretting.

3. Ground and cooked food fatten much more profitably than raw food. Mr. Ellsworth found that hogs made as much flesh on one pound of ground and boiled to mush as two pounds raw unground; though the first did not fatten quite as rapidly, as they could not consume as much food in the 24 hours. By grinding and soaking, ten hogs will each gain 100 pounds in weight, on the same food that five would do if it were raw.

4. A change of food helps in fattening.— Thus an ox fed entirely on corn and hay will not fatten as fast, or as well, as one which has roots, pumpkins, ground oats or buckwheat, &c., fed to it at regular periods. The latter may contain intrinsically less nourishing matter than the corn, but the change produces some unknown effect on the stomach and system, that adds to the capability of de-

positing fat. The best feeders change the food very frequently, and find that they make a decided profit by so doing. Salt should be given with every meal to cattle,—say an ounce a day. It preserves the appetite and prevents torpor of the liver, to which all fattening animals are subject. This torpor, or disease, is, to a certain extent, conducive to fat; but carried too far the animal sinks under it.

5. In cattle the skin should be particularly attended to. A fat animal is in an unnatural state, and consequently easily subject to disease. Taking no exercise, it has not its usual power of throwing off poisons out of the system; and if the skin is foul, the whole labor is thrown on the kidneys. It is found by experience that oxen, regularly carried and cleaned daily, fatten better and faster than when left to themselves; and if the legs are pasted with dung, as is too often the case, it seriously injures the animal.

6. Too much rich food is injurious. The stomach can only assimilate a certain quantity at once. Thus an ox will prosper better on 30 lbs., of corn and 30 lbs., of cob ground together daily, than on 40 lbs. of ground corn. These mixtures are also valuable and saving of cost for hogs when first put up in the pen.

If an animal loses its appetite, the food should at once be changed, and if possible roots, pumpkins, or steamed hay may be given.

7. Oxen will fatten better if the hay or stalks are cut for them, but care must be taken not to cut too short. An inch in length is about the right size for oxen, half or three-quarters of an inch for horses.—*Farmer's Com. and Horticultural Gazette.*

GUANO ON GRASS LANDS.

Wishing last spring to improve my grass ground at once, without breaking up the soil and reseeded, I sowed some Peruvian Guano with a very beneficial result. One piece of grass was in my house lot,—an open space of several acres surrounding my dwelling, and too much broken and covered with scattered trees and shrubbery to be ploughed with advantage. The soil here is dry and gravelly, yet with sufficient loam, and naturally fertile. The piece had been in grass for twelve or thirteen or more years, without of late receiving any top dressing plaster. On this lot of about 6 acres, I sowed in the neighborhood of 175 lbs. Guano per acre. Fearing that I might injure the grass, if this were put on its whole strength. I used a compost of 2 parts of earth loam to one of Guano. I am now convinced that this was unnecessary, as far as injury to the grass was concerned, though it was of advantage in more uniformly distributing the Guano over the ground. When this manure is brought directly in contact with the delicate germ of a plant as it issues from the seed, it is too stimulating undoubt-

edly. Such appears to be the general experience of Cultivators of the more tender products of the garden, but the ordinary herbage of the field is not injured by contact with Guano.

The Guano was sowed in the middle of March: two spaces, one on the north and the other on the south side of my house, were left without sowing. By the middle of April, the effect was very perceptible, and the sowed and unsowed portions were easily to be distinguished even at a distance. The superior growth and thickness of the manured crop, was maintained up to the time of haying. I had no means of comparing the quantity of grass cut at the time with what had been obtained in former years, as this was my first summer on the place, but the men who mowed for me and who had worked a number of years for the former proprietor, said it was the best crop that they had ever seen on the ground. Nor was I able to discover whether the guano was efficacious in promoting the growth of the aftermath, inasmuch as the severe drouth set in just after haying, and entirely prevented the growth of any grass until fall. At that time the growth, as far as it went, was thick and luxuriant, but I should judge not to any unusual degree.

I sowed in a similar manner, about 2 acres of pasture land, putting on however in the neighborhood of 230 lbs. per acre. The vegetation here was of the richest green, and was undoubtedly improved by the application. It held out uncommonly well during the dry weather. This ground was rather of a low, wet nature, subsoil clay. When Guano can be obtained at about \$50 or \$55 per ton, and the price of hay is from \$15 to \$20, it may, in default of other manure, answer a good purpose. It is convenient and useful manure for improving lawns and grass on grounds, where, for various reasons, it is not desirable to introduce the plough. It answered my wishes in this respect, last season.

I used Guano last summer, on corn, oats and potatoes, but there was no extraordinary result visible, principally I suspect from the unwonted dryness of the season, which hardly allowed crops to grow at all. I must say that the crops did promise to excel during the first part of the summer, and no doubt they would have fulfilled expectations had they been permitted to do so. I was myself sufficiently satisfied with the application as regards grass, to determine to try it again on two other fields this coming season. H. L. YOUNG, Poughkeepsie.—*Country Gentleman.*

MANURE FOR POTATOES.

The Albany Country Gentleman recommends hog manure as the best that can be used for potatoes, and urges a trial of it in preference to all other kinds.

But many of the old farmers of Plymouth

county have long held the opinion that all the hog manure should be used for corn, and that potatoes do not succeed well with it.

Farmers can very easily decide for themselves, though a single trial might not be sufficient. We incline to think that plants, in general, are not half so critical in such matters as writers are. We hear a great deal about the adaptation of certain manures to certain species of plants, and the subject serves to amuse writers who have nothing better to fill a sheet with, but in the field we cannot distinguish the lines so well as we can those on paper.

We have found that the excrements of all animals are powerful manures—and that a mixture of them with other matter not rich in itself, is the best mode of securing the virtues of the heap. We need not fear exposure to the weather for a limited time when the heap is increased two or three fold by means of turf, loam, peat mud, or almost any substance that will absorb the liquid matter and mingle with the main ingredient.

But there is such a difference in manures as to require good judgment in the application. Horse stable manure, is warmer than that from cattle, and ought to be used on the coldest grounds. Hen manure, too, is equally warm, and should not be used on the warmest lands.

Ashes, both dry and leached, are a good manure for dry and sandy loams—also, for dry and peaty meadows. But they are not suitable for heavy and clayey loams because their mechanical operation is to render all soils more compact and more capable of retaining moisture.

But plants of all kinds will grow the better for any of these manures, and it is fortunate for the farmer that he can use them without consulting with the learned who profess to know the reason why fields are made more productive by the application of filthy matter from cow-yard and the hogpen.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

THE ARTESIAN WELL OF GRENELLE. A Paris correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives some interesting facts as to the extraordinary artesian well of Grenelle. It was begun in 1834 and finished, after several suspensions, about the year 1841. It is bored in the centre of the Court of the Abbatoir, goes 1,700 feet (one-eighth of a mile) into the bowels of the earth, and the column of water, nine inches in diameter, rises in a copper tub 112 feet above the surface. From the elevation it descends by means of another tube to the ground,—and is conducted to the reservoir at the Pantheon, whence it is distributed for the use of the inhabitants. The temperature of the water is constantly about 80 Fahrenheit. What is most interesting about this well is that the facts developed by it, being the deepest yet bored, has served to explode the old doctrine that such wells were mere examples of a jet of water

having its head on some mountain or high table land, passing under ground and springing through the outlet up to the height of its head. The force that drives a column of water up to an elevation of 1,800 feet, and with such rapidity as to supply 3,400,000 gallons in twenty-four hours; the force that shows itself to be variable, sometimes comparatively quiet, at others almost terrific in its violence, is thought to be volcanic, and to result from expansion within the inner crust of the earth—to be in fact a sort of explosive escape from an artificial valve in an immense steam boiler on whose surface we live. When the well was first opened, and before the water was carried to its present height, vast quantities of mud came over, from which the height of the column now clarifies it. It is evident that the auger has pierced through the rocky exterior into the very interior, the soft central mass of the earth.

AN EXCELLENT COW.

At our request, our neighbor, Mr. Obed Winter, has given us a statement of the produce of his fine native cow, which obtained the first premium at the Cattle Show of the Middlesex South Agricultural Society, in Sept. 1854.

It will be seen that this cow has generally had no grain, and it does not appear that her keeping has been more costly than that of many of our cows.

But Mr. W. has attended in person to her feeding and milking. This gives a most decided advantage to the owner of a cow. Kind and gentle treatment is of the utmost importance to induce a cow to yield all her milk, and regular feeding and watering aid the owner to realize a full product from a dairy cow.

The following is Mr. Winter's statement.

Framingham February 12th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—The cow I now own, I bought from a drove when she was two years old. She is now about nine. She calved on the 10th of last March. Her calf took only about one half the milk, and was sold for veal.

The first week in June she gave 12½ qts. of milk; average 18½ qts. per day. Sold and made use of one-half the milk; the other half made 8½ pounds of butter, being 16½ pounds per week. The average weight of milk was 57 pounds per day.

The first week in September she gave 91 qts.; average 13 quarts per day. One half the milk made 6½ pounds of butter, being 13 pounds per week. The milk used for butter was about the same proportion of night and morning milk. 7½ qts. of her milk on an average through the season yielded one pound of butter. She had no extra feed through the summer except the first week in June I gave her one quart of meal per day.

She gave some days in June 20 quarts. She is to calve again the 20th of next March.

The average quantity of her milk through May, was 16 quarts per day. In June, 18 quarts per day. July, 16 quarts per day. August, 14 quarts per day. September, 13 quarts per day. October, 11 quarts per day. In November, 8 quarts per day. In December, 7 quarts per day. In January 5½ quarts per day.

The whole number of quarts she has given from the 10th of March to February 10th, is 3650. I have realized from her milk 4 cents per quart. 3650 quarts of milk at 4 cents, amount to \$146. The calf was sold for \$10, making \$156.

TREES AND TREE PLANTING.

The season is approaching for the planting of shade trees and others. The subject is one of great importance. The early settlers of New England used their axes quite too freely. If they had possessed that little poem, "Woodman, spare that tree," it would have been better for them, and for their posterity.

Once the islands of Boston Harbor were covered with trees, and furnished considerable wood for the inhabitants of Boston. How much better that some of those island trees should have been left to give their grateful shade at this day. How naked those islands now look in the summer for the lack of a few trees each.

It would pay the city well, to plant a row or two of trees on each island. The land would be enhanced in value much more than enough to pay all the expense. Besides, how much pleasure would be yielded to parties visiting the islands, and to all sailing past them for several months in the year. One half of the beauty of many towns of this Commonwealth is to be ascribed to their trees.

Take the town of Northfield, or rather the village, and by uprooting the trees of that graceful and beautiful street how would its attractiveness be diminished. How were those trees secured? The gentleman is now living in Boston, and not a very old person either, who originated the planting of those hundreds of shade trees, (two rows of maples and elms on each side of the street, much of the mile or more,) and how much pleasure he must find in sitting under the shade of trees planted by his forethought. How many thousands enjoy the grateful shade and sight of those trees annually.—What pleasures are so cheap, innocent and permanently enjoyable as those derived from one of God's best gifts, trees?

What is true of Northfield is, perhaps, more true of Framingham, particularly the centre of the town. How much of the beauty of that village would be gone forever, if deprived of its maples and elms for the summer, and its various evergreens to give variety and beauty to the long and gloomy winter. The trees of New Haven, Conn., have next to its college, given celebrity to the city at home and abroad. Its graceful and intertwining elms are celebrated over the

World. Indeed, it is often styled the "City of Elms".

What has been said of the above towns, is generally true of Concord, N. H. No one who was born in that city, or who spent his early days there, will remember any thing longer, unless it may be the old homestead and its inmates, than the big and branching elms on Main street.

We would impress upon our numerous readers the importance of the planting of shade trees during the coming months. In Chelsea, East Boston and other places, there are tree-planting associations whose objects are to promote the planting of shade trees on all their streets. Why may not there be such a society in every town until the beautiful work of ornamenting the streets with those true ornaments of nature is completed! We urge the formation of societies, because an enterprise of this kind may be done by *associated effort* when it would not be done by *individuals*.

But those who feel impelled to this good work, need not wait for societies. Each may act for himself on the principal of doing good to this and to coming generations. The gentleman is at our side who has planted 2000 trees within seven years, and all of them on the land of a relative, or in the public highway. That those owning country seats should not overshadow their dwellings with noble and shadowy trees is quite astonishing, since several elms and maples, or other shade trees of good size, would make the estate worth several hundreds dollars additional to any intelligent buyer. Plant trees around your houses, and on public streets. If there is one who can do no other good, he can plant a tree.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

HINTS ON GRAFTING.

Much is written in every horticultural journal upon grafting, and each treatise of fruits gives all the information desired, numerously illustrated with cuts. Yet a lamentable ignorance exists among farmers and many fruit culturists upon the subject.

It is not our intention to give the *mode* of the operation, but to say when it should be performed, and the stocks applicable to each kind. Any work on horticulture may inform sufficiently a novice who possesses an average amount of skill and care, so that he may be able to graft successfully.

The first step to be taken is to obtain scions of those varieties which are desired; they can be cut from bearing trees, or from young plants, if genuine, between which there can be no choice, only that the shoots should be *well ripened*. They may be cut during March or April, or at any time the buds commence to swell, indicating the approach of spring. They may be kept till wanted in a moist cellar, partly imbedded in sand.

There are only two forms practiced in ordinary grafting, viz. Stock grafting, and whip or tongue grafting. The first is

adapted for large trees, where the stock is more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The latter is applicable only to seedling stocks, and small trees. The stock and scion ought to be about the same size, that the cut may unite on both sides; but it is nearly as well if the point of union be only on one side, when a stock, two or even three times the diameter of the scion, may be worked in this manner.

The season for grafting is during March and April, and in some localities it may be deferred till May. As a general rule, however, it should be done as soon as the buds begin to swell, and several days before they will expand. The cherry is one of the first trees that begin to show the approach of spring, and therefore should be grafted first—then plums pears and apples.

When scions are kept fresh and in good condition we have had considerably success resulting from grafting trees when in leaf or in bloom. This may be accomplished sometimes with such easy growing sorts as apples and pears, and often with plums, but with cherries never. The composition for grafting is about equal parts of beeswax and tallow, and double the quantity of resin, into which, when melted, dip narrow strips of cotton cloth or calico.

As a general rule scions should be grafted on their own kind, as apples upon apples, pears upon pears, except when some specific object is wished to be obtained. All experiments in grafting the pear upon apple trees on the mountain ash, on the orange quince, which grows so freely in our gardens, will fail, giving the cultivator no reward for his pains. The apricot upon the plum stock is an exception, which however, cannot be successfully grafted, unless a piece of old wood, say three-fourths of an inch, is attached to the scion.

SCRAPS FROM NORMANDY.

A correspondent writes some entertaining particulars from Etratat. The wash tubs spoken of in the last paragraphs are commended to the notice of the ladies:—Writing from Havre, he says

Not being bred to the sea, and thus having no superstitious dread of Friday before our eyes, my hostess, with her son Frank, accompanied me that day to Etratat; a fishing village, and a watering place of some local repute, about twenty miles northeast from Havre, on the French coast of the British Channel. It was an old Roman settlement; though the ancient town, as is believed is now covered by the sea. A reputable tradition is extant, of a very low tide once, during which the ruins of the former architecture were transiently unobscured by the ocean. The same low water, it is said, disclosed also ancient Roman ruins at St. Adresse. A costly Roman road led from Etratat to Lillebone, which is occasionally now hit upon by excavations; as

when a cellar, a well, or a deep cut for the iron-rail is made.

Etratat heads a narrow, but fertile and populous valley, running back inland. It occupies a gap in the high coast, otherwise unbroken for many miles; and consequently does the fishing for quite an extent of country. Indeed, the Etratat fishermen, and fisher-women, are famous in all these parts of France. The women do the harvest-home of the piscatory craft the moment it touches the gravelly beach, and assist to run it up out of reach of the breakers. Then counting, assorting, and unloading they go while their lords go to the ale-house, or to rest.—To a great extent they are salesmen likewise, which I cannot but consider quite a stroke of policy on their part; since their characteristic neatness, must help them not a little in the disposal of what they carry.

Etratat is not a harbor; though it was one of the favorite projects of Napoleon to make one of it, artificially. The plan, estimates of expense, and the like, were all completed at the time when he fell. The great warrior wished more harbors, and navel depots, *tete a tete* to those of England.

The sea-cliffs here, stretching many miles away each side of this little gap, are most remarkable and note-worthy, for height, boldness, and beauty. In height they vary from one hundred to two hundred feet; generally presenting a perpendicular front to the sea, though sometimes shelving, and sometimes rightfully overhanging the briny tide. They seem composed of alternate layers of *lime* and *flint*; those of flint being from ten to twenty inches thick, and those of lime from four to six feet. The uniformity of these consecutive layers is most striking.—They are entirely distinct, and completely horizontal. Who laid them down, or piled them up, in there, in that manner?—Who or what separated the chalk and the flint so completely from each other, and then placed them one upon the other, so in unceasing, and unconfused succession, like a vast Voltaic pile, hundreds of feet into the air? Who can read the hand-writing on the wall French coast?

The sea encroaches easily upon such materials and thus has washed in some singular caves, and washed out some as remarkable arches, of enormous height and magnitude. The sea being at ebb, I sallied forth on the slippery floor of stone, and by dint of jumping many yawning crevices, and clambering over ragged barriers of rock, I managed to crawl into one of those sea-guarded caves, which shut me up from all the outer-world, but gave me a fine view of the great far-spread molten looking-glass of the waters. What robbers, pirates, or banditti may have rendezvoused here once! How the rage of old ocean must bellow in here, when fashed by a winter's storm?

A few rods further, brought me underneath one of the gigantic arches. The height was giddy above me; and as I beheld the

masses of broken rock which had fallen from above, and some evidently at not a remote day or hour, I could not but feel a degree of insecurity, since a fragment of even a hen's-egg size, from such a distance, upon my head, would suffice to destroy me. Hurrying then my glances around this architecture of the maritime Titans, I retreated. Still further out, not to be reached but by boat, are a few instances of high and slender piles of rock, once composing parts of the main land, but now entirely detached, forming fine specimens of needles; such as are seen between the Isle of Wight and the coast of England.

The inland ascent of these cliffs is comparatively easy, and, notwithstanding the burning noon-day sun, I ascended them, to have one of the finest sea-views imaginable. I plucked there a spire of beautiful trembling-grass; which, I perceive, still trembles; at which I somewhat wonder, since its safe removal, and distant transport from those windy and dizzy heights. As to myself, I trembled no e for the cows, who grazed there; lest, greedy for the crest-crowning verdure, or ambitious among the herd of the redit of courage, or a steady brain, any one of them should go too near, and topple fatally over. Moreover, Frank was a rash and venturesome youth; and loosing sight of him at one time, amid the irregularities of the surface, my heart beat hotly at the bare thought of the possibility of his having slipped and fallen. But ere long he answered my call, alive. His mother had halted, under the shade of her parasol, far down the grassy slope. Two specimens of wild Berkelor-buttons, which she picked and gave me, I still have; though not on my coat.

The beach at Etratat, between the high and low water-marks, is a complete bed of round, large-sized, and smooth pebbles, from among which, when the sea has retired, there issues a great abundance of clear, soft fresh water, most delicious to the taste, and highly serviceable to the towns-people for washing. When the tide is about half ebbed, the gravelly wash-room is suddenly occupied by an army of women, with their bundles, or baskets, of dirty clothes. Then tubs are constructed on the spot, by the shovelling out of a hole among the pebbles, which immediately fills with clear, fresh water. Also, continually discharging the soiled water at the top, and taking in clear water at the bottom, an advantage is given to these laundresses over those, I fancy of the whole earth.—Moreover, the pebbly floor being always without faint or soil, and the skies so frequently bright, the garments are washed, spread, dried, and gathered up, long before the returning swell of the salt sea. Mrs. B—said she would be glad of such a washing establishment in her own house. But as Frank shrewdly observed that these tubs had no bottoms, we all wisely concluded that it would be unprofitable to attempt their removal from Etratat.

PROPER AGE OF SWINE FOR PORK

MESSRS. EDs.:—Many farmers in rearing and fattening swine, are in the habit of wintering over spring pigs, in order to have something to fatten the next fall. This, I think an expensive away of obtaining pork, for it is not an uncommon thing, after keeping their hogs eighteen months they get no more than two or three hundred pounds each; an amount that ought to be made on each pig at nine or ten months old. Indeed, I have seen over three hundred and twenty pounds of pork, on pigs at nine months old. By this course half the time of keeping them is saved, in which is included six months or more of cold stormy weather, requiring additional food to keep them in thriving order.

Some will answer, it costs them but a trifle to winter their pigs. This I reply, is a mistake, for though but little corn has been fed them, it is none the less true that it has been expensive, for with their snouts, they have torn up all the grass along the road, also in the yard about the house and barn, and every clover root from the pasture in which they are allowed to enter.

When the pigs are old enough to wean, let them be fed all they want of good nutritious food until they are nine or ten months old; in this way their owner gets the benefit of the warm part of the year, and if he has the right breed, and feeds them right the pigs will weigh from 250 to 300 lbs., at the above age. The sow can be almost kept on the refuse of the kitchen, if the farmer's dog is not too large, and she ought not to be kept too for I have tried it.

Wilson, N. Y., March 1, 1855.
[Wool Grower.]

APPLES FOR STOCK.—We have a mine of wealth scarcely opened in fruit and fruit growing. The cultivation of apples, particularly, will yet prove to be the strong point of American farming. What the root crop is to Great Britain, apples are to America! Our dry seasons, while they are greatly prejudicial to root husbandry, admit of a fine growth of fruit. I have seen statements which go to show that our good varieties of apples are superior to turnips in their nutritive qualities, and quite equal to potatoes and other popular roots. When I commenced raising Durham calves I fed them on about the usual allowance of milk, and added after a little, a moderate quantity of apples, which I continued through the winter. In the spring, a cattle buyer of extensive practice, declared my calves the best he had seen. They owed their excellence to apples.

Though I had, perhaps, as much orcharding as any man in my town, I have just set out 1,000 additional trees, and at my earli-

est convenience I intend to double the dose. If apples will sell, say for 25 cents per bushel, they are more profitable for market than anything I can raise, and if they won't sell for as much as that, they afford cheaper and better nutriment for man and beast than we can get in any other way. I have never found anything in the way of domestic stock, but what will eat them, and if I should find such a reprobate, I would not keep it an hour.

Some sort of succulent food is required by all animals, and apples in this country are just adapted to that necessity.

[Mr. Brooks' Address to the Wyoming Agricultural Society.]

THE BEST SORT OF FOOD.

Physiology and medicine have established the fact that it is necessary, in order to keep the human body in full vigor and health, that the food of man should be varied. Bread alone is not sufficient to give the body sufficient strength and to keep it in a perfect state of health. To understand thoroughly the importance of the change of food, it is necessary to study the nature of each kind of food and the part it acts in the support of life. Food serves two distinct purposes: 1. To produce heat; 2. To restore the losses occasioned through the activity of the vital functions. Experience has shown that the food of a laborer should contain each day 510 grammes of calorific and 130 grammes of restoring elements. When we examine into how much of these elements are furnished by the common articles of food, we find that:

100 grammes of bread furnish 8 gr. of restoring and 30 of calorific elements.

100 grammes of meat without bones, 20 gr. of restoring and 11 of calorific elements.

100 grammes of beans, 30 gr. of restoring and 40 of calorific elements.

100 grammes of rice, 7 gr. of restoring and 43 of calorific elements.

100 grammes of oat meal, 12 gr. of restoring and 41 of calorific elements.

From this we see that 4 lbs. of bread would be necessary for a man to supply the system with 130 grammes of restoring elements a day; but it would produce 555 grammes of calorific elements, consequently about 245 grammes too much. A slight change shows the advantage of varied food for instance:

1000 grammes of bread contain 80 gr. restoring and 300 calorific elements; 300 grammes of meat contain 90 gr. restoring and 33 calorific elements—together, 140 gr. restoring and 333 calorific elements.

600 grammes of bread contain 40 gr. restoring and 180 calorific elements, 300 grammes of beans contain 90 gr. restoring and 120 calorific elements—together, 130 gr. restoring and 300 gr. calorific elements.

One or the other of the above changes furnish the body with the two elements in

sufficient quantity but without excess. At the present high price of breadstuffs in France, the necessary supply of food, consisting in bread alone, would cost 93 centimes (about 18 cents) bread and meat, 85 centimes; bread and beans, 48 centimes. Thus economy is here in conformity with the rules of hygiene. The laborer will do well not to live entirely on bread, as it is kind of farinaceous food which will not supply the necessary amount of restoring elements.—*The Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

SUCCULENT FOOD FOR MILCH-COWS, ETC.

We think our farmers greatly mistake in feeding cattle, and especially milch-cows, with dry feed. We may philosophize as we will, but facts seem to warrant the conclusion, that succulent feed is more nutritious than dry feed and an extra amount of water. This we believe is the explanation (if it can be called explanation) of the fact that carrots, pumpkins, etc., are so useful as feed during the winter months. We have often referred to this subject, and now confirm the views already presented by the following experiments, taken from two or three exchanges. They strengthen us in the opinion that roots ought to be cultivated far more extensively than they are. The first is from the *Maine Farmer*.

Raising Carrots.—Mr. Editor: I have noticed in your paper, lately, several articles on raising carrots, which induce me to give you an account of what I have done in that way this season. I have gathered 220 bushels of yellow carrots from forty rods of land, that will weigh 4½ tons, or 18 tons to the acre, and making 880 bushels per acre, which I think is not a bad crop for a farmer to raise. I have sold about 2½ tons, at \$20 per ton, by carting about three miles.

Auburn, Me., Nov., 1854.
Then follows another statement from the same sheet, as below:

Value of Carrots for Milch-Cows.—Messrs. Editor: I have tried feeding carrots to milch-cows, and will give you one of my experiments. I have (April 15) seven cows in milk; one calved in June, the rest in September and October. I raised eighty bushels ruta-bagas and four hundred bushels carrots, and fed them to my cows, commencing the first of December. I gave them about 2½ bushels per day, at noon, the ruta-bagas first, and when they were all fed out, the same quantity of carrots. I found, when I had fed the latter a few days, that my cows were each giving from two to three pints of milk more per day than when fed on ruta-bagas. I was feeding my cows, meanwhile, with cut-hay, and 2 lbs. oil-cake and meal, and 2½ lbs. wheat-screenings, ground. The thought struck me that I should like to know the value of carrots for making milk; so I selected the cow that calved last for the trial. I weighed the hay, meal, and carrots, and fed perhaps 20 lbs. of hay, 4½ lbs. of

mixed meal, and 22 lbs. of carrots, and she gave 35 lbs. of milk per day. I then left off the carrots and gave the same amount of meal, and all the hay she would eat, which was 33 lbs. per day. After feeding so for week, I found she gave 23 lbs. of milk per day. I then gave her the carrots as before, and in eight or ten days she came up again to 35 lbs. of milk per day.

This shows that carrots are worth to me to feed cows, 82 cents per 100 lbs. Hay is worth \$20 per ton in the barn, and at three cents per quart, or one cent per pound, for milk, 6 lbs. less hay, and 12 lbs. more milk, gives 18 cents for 22 lbs. of carrots. Next winter I hope to have another opportunity for experiment.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

Another writer in the *Germantown Telegraph* recommends pumpkins, and for the same reason. He says:

"I cut my pumpkins into eighths, and then submit them to the operation of the 'rasper,' and a better feed for most animals than they make I do not want. The process is a summary one, and the pumpkin is presented in a condition which might well tempt the human palate. In the winter, mixed with chaffed hay, or refuse matter of any sort, and a little cob-meal, it makes a most grateful feed, and one that all animals devour with the keenest avidity. Apples rasped in the same way, are also much liked by stock. If sweet, very little other food will be required, sweet apples being very alimentary, and very salutary in their effects upon the animal system—especially upon cows in milk, causing a healthy action on the secretory glands, and consequently causing a copious and sustained flow of the richest milk.

One great reason why there is so frequent and general a failure of the lactescer product during the winter months, is the privation of succulent aliment which these animals are subjected to. In very many, perhaps in a majority of cases, the only food they receive from the time they are taken from the pasture, until they return to it again the subsequent spring, is dry hay or stalks; no roots are given them, because their owners don't think roots worth raising, and if they are allowed an occasional feed of meal or unground grain, it is given to them *dry*, without any previous preparation, not even so much as a moistening of water being allowed. Now, this is a perversion of all reason, and as directly opposed to the obvious requirements of nature as and thing well can be. Let a man be confined during a period of eight months to dry biscuit, with only an occasional flagon of spring-water, and that half of the time of poor quality, and what suppose you, Mr. Editor, would be his condition at the end of the term? Would not the privation of succulent food operate injuriously upon both the fluids and solids of his system? It appears reasonable to suppose it would. Now, what is the legitimate inference in the case of the cow or other domestic animals? Every one can answer."

The same sentiments are expressed in the following from the *New-England Farmer*:

"If you desire your cows to yield liberally to the pail, you must feed them with something better suited to the secretion of rich milk than *dry* provender. Chopped roots, or meal-slops of some kind, should be given them twice a day, at least, say morning and evening. They should also be provided with littered beds, dry lodgings—moderately warm; be regularly watered (three each day, just before being fed; be carried or combed once a day, and salt, with occasionally a little ashes or fine bone-dust mixed, two or three times a week. They also like a *variety* of food. Roots, cut or rasped, and mixed with cut-hay or straw, then stirred and left for an hour or two, make a mess which they will eat very greedily. We think that hardly attention enough is giving to the *bedding* of cows, as the more quiet and comfortable they are, the less food will be required to sustain the system, and may therefore go to produce flesh or milk. A gentleman who has constantly employed several pairs of working oxen for many years, states that oxen will travel fifteen miles a day, being well 'littered down' at night, as easy as twelve miles and lie upon the bare floor. If this statement be correct—and it seems to us consistent—it is a pretty important matter that all our cattle are well provided for in this respect."

GUANO AND PEAT ON POTATOES.

We have frequently recommended Peruvian guano as a manure for potatoes, thinking, from their comparatively high price, that its application would be found not only beneficial but profitable. Two years ago, H. C. Ives, Esq., at our recommendation, applied 600 lbs. of Peruvian guano on two acres of potatoes, and left other two acres adjoining without any thing. The guanoed two acres yielded 410 bushels, and the unguanoed two acres 238 bushels, and thus 300 lbs. of Peruvian guano per acre, costing about \$9, gave an increase of 86 bushels.

This year, Mr. Charles W. Seelye, of Rochester, applied 300 lbs. of Peruvian guano on two acres of potatoes, leaving four rows in the centre of the field without any dressing. The two acres produced about 225 bushels. The four rows without guano gave 11 bushels, and four rows the same length with received guano, gave 14 bushels. This is equal to an increase of 24 bushels per acre, and estimating them worth half a dollar per bushel, (a portion of the crop was sold on the ground at 62½ cents per bushel,) will certainly yield a handsome return for the \$1.50 invested in guano. We saw these potatoes early in the summer, and the difference between the four rows, and the guanoed portion on each side, was very perceptible, and indicated a much greater increase than was realized. This was probably owing to the great drought which shortly

afterward set in, for it is well known that guano requires a moist season to bring out its full effect. The small increase as compared with Mr. Ives' experiment, is also probably owing to the same cause. Peruvian guano has been used in England, as a manure for potatoes, to a considerable extent, for eight or ten years. We may fairly conclude, therefore, that English farmers find its application profitable; otherwise, the practice would soon be abandoned. But potatoes generally command a higher price here than in England, and if guano is a profitable manure for potatoes there, why is it not at least equally so here? Guano will give as great an increase of wheat here as there; in fact, if we may credit the statements of Virginia and Maryland farmers, it gives a somewhat greater increase; but its application here, as a general thing, will not be so profitable as in England, because wheat sells at a much lower price. With potatoes, carrots, cabbage, beets, onions, etc., the reverse holds true, and we believe a judicious application of good Peruvian guano will be found profitable. Under some circumstances, when hay is high, it will also yield a good return on meadow-land. If any of our readers have used guano, nitrate of soda, "Mapes' improved," or other super-phosphate of lime, we should be glad to hear from them.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

Peat for Potatoes.—Rev. Mr. Clift, of Stonington, Ct., relates the following experiments, made by himself the past season, to test the value of peat as a dressing for potatoes. He says:

"From the fact that potatoes have almost uniformly done well in reclaimed peat swamps, even when the rot was extensive in other places, we inferred that it would be a good dressing for potatoes. The part of the garden selected for the experiment had been trenched, and manured in the bottom of the trenches with the contents of the pig-sty. On the 24th of May, we planted three drills, about twenty feet in length, with large, sound potatoes. In drill No. 1, nothing was put. No. 2, several bushels of peat that had been thrown up for the action of the winter frosts upon it, spread over the potatoes. In No. 3, one quart of guano was carefully sprinkled.

The potatoes were dug and weighed on the 31st of August. No. 1, gave thirteen pounds; No. 2, twenty-one pounds; No. 3, nine pounds. Those in the peat were much larger and fairer than the others, and heaped a pound of equalling the weight of the other two rows. The season being exceedingly dry has been unusually favorable to the success of the peat. It has retained the moisture, so that they have suffered less from drouth than the adjoining rows. It has been quite as unfavorable for the guano, that manure requiring to be ploughed in the preceeding fall, or a wet season, to bring out all its virtues. It would not be safe to infer that peat was a better fertilizer than guano,

though the product in this case was more than twice that of guano. But the experiment justifies the conclusion, that peat decomposed by the frost is an excellent application for potatoes."—*American Agriculturist*.

COUNTY OF PERTH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Directors of the County of Perth Ayr Society met at the Albion Hotel, Stratford, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1855, being the Show Day appointed by the Directors for awarding premiums to stallions and Bulls, in terms of a resolution of the general meeting.

Present—William Smith, President; Messrs. S. Ballantine and Alex. Hamilton, Vice Presidents; Messrs. Jas. Patterson, Alex. Gourlay, W. F. McCulloch, John Kelly, and James Ballantine.

The President read a communication from Ralph Wade, Esq., Cobourg, regarding the purchase of a Bull for the Society; he likewise stated that, in conjunction with Mr. Ballantine Vice President, that they had purchased a Bull from Messrs. Balkwell and Robson, from the neighborhood of London. The Board appointed the following gentlemen as Judges of Stallions—Messrs. Kelly, Seegmiller of Goderich, and Ballantine; and as Judges of Bulls and fat cattle—Messrs. Peter Woods, Alex. Hamilton, Jas. Ballantine and George Woods, if present. The Show to be held on the street opposite the Union Hotel.

The Judges, after examination of the animals exhibited, reported as follows:—First Premium Bull, the property of J. Patterson, North Easthope; 2nd do. do. do. Donald McTavish, do; 3rd do. do. do. Jno. Vivian, Stratford. A thorough-bred Durham Bull, the property of the Society, was shown on the ground. The judges cannot omit the present opportunity to pass without alluding to this animal in terms of the highest praise, and consider that the thanks of the Society are justly due to Messrs. Smith and Ballantine for the sound judgement exercised by them in selecting and purchasing this animal for the use of the Society—being far superior to any other bull exhibited.

The Judges for Stallions report as follows: 1st Premium Stallion the property of P. MacTavish, North Easthope; 2nd do. do. do. W. Livingston, Fullarton. Mr. Gourlay having produced a certificate of the best fat ox, is thereby entitled to the first premium for fat cattle.

The owner of the 1st Premium Stallion declined accepting the terms proposed by the Board of Directors of the Mitchell Branch Society and binds himself to attend at the stations mentioned in the advertisement—every ninth day. The season to commence on the tenth of April.

The owner of the second premium to stand at Stratford, Bell's Corners, and Black

Creek, every ninth day during the season, and to end on the expiration of the first week of July.

Resolved, That a book be purchased and kept by the Secretary of the Society for the purpose of entering the pedigrees of improved stock therein.

The premiums for fat cattle and sheep actually sold, to be paid on production of a certificate from the buyer to the above effect.

Resolved, That the Bull recently purchased by the Society, stand at the farm of Robert Ballantine, sen., on Lot 16, in the third concession Downie; and that the Bull No. 2, about to be procured, stand at the Farm of Mr. Alex. Hamilton, Bell's Line, North East, hope. Cows, the property of subscribers, only—for service \$1 each for the season. Two cows for each subscriber.

Resolved, That the parties keep the Bulls receive the sum of \$90 a year, and the privilege of service for their own cows, by paying a dollar for each cow.

Resolved, That the Secretary supply a book to the keepers of Bulls to enter the number of cows served therein; and, also, the names of their owners, said books to be returned to the Secretary at the end of the season.

Resolved, That the gentlemen authorized to purchase Bulls, proceed to effect the purchase of another Bull without delay, with full powers.

Adjourned until further notice.

Red clover.—It appears to be generally admitted that clover does best sown early in the spring on the young wheat. Every farmer ought to grow his own clover seed, and sow it with an unsparing hand. At least one-fourth of the arable land on a wheat farm should be annually seeded down with clover. It does well, if the land is clean, sown with barley. We know intelligent practical farmers in Western New York, who sow clover with barley, even when they intend to sow wheat after it the same year. The barley straw, having a little clover mixed with it, is eaten more readily by cattle; while the clover roots, and what little herbage is turned under, furnish ammonia for the wheat crop. We will not say that this course will pay in all cases; but we will say that the average yield of wheat, other things being equal, will generally be in proportion to the amount of clover grown and plowed under or consumed on the farm. Red clover is well adapted to our climate. When properly cured, it makes valuable hay for horses; and like the peas and beans, though it impoverishes the soil but little, it furnishes manure rich in ammonia. We consider twelve pounds to the acre none too much seed. Be careful not to cover the seed too deeply. As a general thing we bury all small seeds too deep. The shallower the better, so that light is excluded, and sufficient moisture is obtained. One or

two bushels of plaster per acre sown with the clover, will prove of much benefit to it; and the notion that it makes the straw of the wheat too rank, or delays its ripening is, we believe, without much foundation in fact. Certain it is, that some of the best wheat-farmers in the country are in the habit of sowing plaster on their wheat-fields for the benefit of the clover. It has no effect on the wheat, but proves of great value to the young clover. There are two kinds of red clover, the small and large, or, more properly, the early and late kinds. The late kind grows large and coarse, and is well adapted for mowing purposes, and, as it ripens at the same time as timothy, it is considered preferable to the small kind for mixed hay. The small or early kind, however, is doubtless the most nutritious, and is the most popular.—*Country Gentleman*.

A VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—Permit me to call attention to a late invention by Mr. J. W. Corey, of Indiana, for which a patent will be issued next week. At this time, when the world is discussing the merits of Mimic rifles, and Colt's revolvers, and similar tools for the trade of death, it is not amiss to speak of things pertaining to agriculture, the most delightful occupation of peace.

The cultivation of corn by machinery has been the subject of countless experiments. All intelligent inventors of that class have sought to construct an implement by which to furrow and drop 3 or 4 grains of corn accurately and often as the operator pleases. This, you will perceive, beside the furrowing, accomplishes two effects—dropping the seed, & the dropping them, not at given distances, but at will. A very distinguished gentleman, yet standing at the head of the agricultural movement in Ohio, did not hesitate to say that the man who accomplished all his by machinery was worthy exaltation to the first rank of inventors.

He made the assertion it is to be supposed, under conviction that it was impossible. The multitude of failures, the study, time, and money spent, and even genius exhausted in the effort almost justified his impression. Conscious of this, and deeply interested in whatever concerns the advance of agriculture, I hasten to render unto Mr. Corey some little of the great honor that is due him, and call the attention of farmers and manufacturers that he may be more substantially rewarded.

Most machines of the kind will furrow and drop the seed, two effects of comparatively easy accomplishment; but the third effect—viz:—the dropping at the operator's will—has been the difficulty and deficiency in all machines heretofore tried has been

generally adopted. Thus, by some the seed is merely drilled in the field, so that cross-ploughing is impossible; others drop at regular distances, marked by the revolution of a wheel or cam. In this latter school, the dropping is governed, as can be readily understood, by the machine itself and not by the operator. The deficiency is palpable. For lack of something better farmers have chosen to sow after the manner of their fathers. But the perfection of Mr. Corey's invention consists in the accomplishment of that very thing, viz: the dropping at the operator's pleasure. The simplicity of his contrivance is absolutely beautiful. While a horse moves briskly on with the planter, the work-man, with his palm on the handle, deposits the grain—three or four, or any number—by a simple motion of his finger; and it makes little difference as to how level and well cleared the field is, for wherever a ploughman can make a furrow there he can use Corey's planter.

As the public will shortly have an opportunity of examining and testing the machine to their full satisfaction, it is only necessary to say, in the way of description, that it is modelled something like an ordinary shovel plough, and is neither heavier nor more unwieldy, while its cost will be but little greater. Its importance and value can be better appreciated by a statement of what it will do. One man with it can do the work commonly done by three and four he can furrow, drop, cover and roll. Nor is this all. By removing a slide box and reversing the covering shares he has a cultivator, light and beautiful as any a ploughman ever touched. Contrast corn-planting after the old style with the mode this invention will imitate. Recall to the great field, and hot sun, and interminable furrow; the dozen "hands"—some furrowing, others dropping, and a third party swinging their hoes. Think of the time it takes—the labor and the cost. Then fancy all this obviated by a single machine—one man furrowing, dropping and covering, and that, too, fast as a horse can traverse the ground. Can it fail to work a revolution? Indeed, the simple invention can only be fully estimated by those who, like myself, have planted corn under a burning sun in a "big field" in "auld lang syne."

Upon receipt of his letters, Mr. Corey will go to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, for the purpose of disposing of his implement. Manufacturers of agricultural implements will do well to look out for him. He will give them opportunity of examining and practically testing the virtue of his invention.

A FARMER.

Washington, March 3, 1855.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Journal.

SCARE CROWS.—As the time for corn planting is drawing near, I wish to contri-

bute my mite to the general fund of knowledge in the way of "Scare-crows."

The most effectual remedy I have ever tried to prevent crows from pulling corn is to sow a few quarts of the grain broad cast over the field, about the time the corn begins to appear above the ground.

I have in this way preserved my cornfield entire, where for years before I have found it utterly impossible with all my vigilance, together with a variety of "scare-crows," to keep these feathered gentry from committing depredations at a time when farmers can least afford to lose their seed grain, or the labour that is required to put it into the ground at the proper time.

I do not pretend this to be an original idea of my own, but from the numerous devices resorted to about this time to frighten away these trespassers it is presumed that the most sure and economical way is not generally known.

F. WOOD.

Granby, April 20th, 1855.

FARMER'S JOURNAL.

The greater amount of subscriptions expired with the number for April. Those who receive the present in a white envelope, will understand that, unless a remittance is forwarded during the present month, the Journal will no longer be sent to their address.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Rules at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

31st April, 1855.
Hay per 100 bundles, 13 to \$14.
Straw do 6 to \$7.
Fresh Butter, per lb., from 2s to 2s 3d.
Salt Butter, do from 1s 10d to 2s
Country Cheese, from 7½d to 9d.
Wheat from 11s to 12s.
Barley, none.
Rye, none.
Oats, from 3s 4d to 3s 6d.
Indian Corn from 7s 6d to 7s 9d.
Buckwheat, from 6s 6d to 7s.
Peas, from 5s 3d to 5s 6d.
Beef, per 100 lbs, from 6 to \$9.
Mess Pork, 14½ to \$15.
Mutton, per carcase, from 3 to \$6½.
Lamb, do from 2 to \$3.
Veal, 2½ to \$4½.
Eggs, from 1s 2d to 1s 3d.

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.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscribers have completed their STOCK of FARM and GARDEN SEEDS, which they guarantee of the very best quality, and offer at the most moderate prices. Societies supplied with wholesale priced lists on application. Merchants and Market Gardeners liberally dealt with.

COCKBURN & BROWN,
Nursery and Seedsmen, 68, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

FLUKE KIDNEY POTATOES.

I am glad to say I have secured you a few of the new kidney potatoes, known as the 'Fluke,' which will be sent out to you by one of the first spring ships. The estimation in which this variety is already held, is proved by the great demand which exists for it, and should it resist the rot in Canada as effectually as it has done in this country, it will no doubt be planted extensively by your farmers. It is a large, flat, second early kidney, producing very few small, and I have never eaten finer mealy potatoes than those of the 'Fluke' which I tasted in January last.—Extract from a letter from Mr. Wm Brown, Glasgow, March 14, 1855.

Price on application to
COCKBURN & BROWN,
Nursery and Seedsmen, 68, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Provincial Agricultural
AND
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
SHERBROOKE,
on the 12th, 13th and 14th of Sept.
next, 1855.

NOTICE.

ENTRIES of LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, &c., must be made previous to the 1st of September next, and not later, with the undersigned, at the Office of the Board of Agriculture at Montreal or at Sherbrooke, with CHARLES BROOKES, Esq., the Secretary appointed at that place for the Exhibition. Printed Forms of Entry may be had at the Office of the Board at Montreal, or from Mr. Brookes, at Sherbrooke. Prize Lists, both in English and French, have been sent to all Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada for distribution, and to the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada, Toronto.

By order,
WM. EVANS, Sec. and Treas.,
Board of Agriculture and
Agricultural Association.
Montreal, May 1st, 1855.

SEED BARLEY
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE.

JAS LOGAN.
27th April, 1855.

WANTED A DAIRYMAID.

ONE who is thoroughly experienced, to whom good wages will be given.
Apply D., Post Office, Lachine.
May 1, 1855.

1855.
THE
COUNTY OF MONTREAL
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
OFFERS the following PREMIUMS, for
the following CROPS:—

	ENGLISH CLASS.				
	Shillings				
Potatoes, 6 Premiums,	50	45	40	35	30
Carrots, 4 "	40	35	30	25	
Mangol Wurtzel, 4 Pre- miums,	40	35	30	25	
Turnips, 3 Premiums,	30	25	20		
Indian Corn, 6 "	50	45	40	35	30
Horse Beans, 3 "	30	25	20		

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

A Field of Four Arpents, at least, will be required to entitle a Farmer in this Class to compete for Potatoes.

One Arpent for Indian Corn.

One arpent for Beans.

Half an arpent for Turnips, Carrots, Mangol Wurtzel, the whole to be Field Culture.

No person allowed to compete unless a Member of the Society.

No Premium to be given unless Farm is free from noxious weeds.

The parties to whom First Premiums are awarded, shall report to the Society, the system adopted in the production of the crops.

That such Premiums shall be paid only upon interrogatories being answered, and Circulars returned filled up, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer.

This Rule will be enforced strictly.

Notice of Competition to be given to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before the 20th July next.

By Order,

JAMES SMITH,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, April 20, 1855.

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.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

OFFICE BEARERS of Mechanics Institutes, Village and other Public Libraries desirous of ordering works from the United States, Britain and the Continent of Europe, can be supplied with all needful information and ample Catalogues to assist them in their selection, by applying to

H. RAMSAY, Montreal.

Or to any of the following Booksellers—John Armour, Montreal; P. Sinclair, Quebec; A. H. Armour & Co., Toronto; A. Bryson, City of Ottawa; John Duff, Kingston; J. C. Ansley, Port Hope; A. A. Andrews, Jr., London.

Geography of Canada,

FOR THE

Use of Schools and Families;

BY

T. A. GIBSON.

First Classical Master High School Department, McGill College.

1s 3d.

HEW RAMSAY.

And for sale by

John Armour, Montreal; P. Sinclair, Quebec; A. H. Armour & Co., Toronto; A. Bryson, Ottawa; John Duff, Kingston; J. C. Ansley, Port Hope; A. A. Andrews, Jr., London.

ON THE 1ST MAY

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, for the Use of Schools and Families. Price 2s.

Already Published uniform with the above.

A HISTORY OF ROME. Price 2s.

A HISTORY OF CANADA. Price 2s.

Do IN FRENCH. Price 2s 6d.

These Text Books, from the care that has been taken to produce them and the lowness of their price, recommend themselves to general use in schools and families.

Montreal, **HEW RAMSAY.**

And for sale by

John Armour, Montreal; P. Sinclair, Quebec; A. H. Armour & Co., Toronto; A. Bryson, City of Ottawa; John Duff, Kingston; J. C. Ansley, Port Hope; A. A. Andrews, Jr., London.

Guide Books.

MAP OF CANADA, compiled from the latest authorities, by Edward Staveley, on rollers 7s 6d, in pocket form, 2s 9d. This Map shows the Railways finished, under contract, and chartered.

CANADIAN GUIDE BOOK with Map of the Province. 3s 9d.

GUIDE TO MONTREAL with Map of City. 1s 10d.

GUIDE TO QUEBEC, with Map of City. 1s 10d.

GUIDE FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO RICHMOND, thence to Sherbrooke and Portland, with a Map. 1s 10d.

THE STRANGER'S GUIDE to the Cities and Principal Towns of Canada. 2s 6d.

The trade supplied by

HEW RAMSAY.

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SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.

Foster's Pencilled Copy Books.

Complete in 12 Numbers.

A NEW PROCESS OF INSTRUCTION, whereby the Art of Writing may be more easily, more speedily and more perfectly attained than by any other system extant;—the result of thirty years study and experience.

BY B. F. FOSTER,

Author of Prize Essay "On the best method of Teaching Penmanship," &c., &c.

Price 4s per dozen.

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HEW RAMSAY.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

1855.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF THE

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

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

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

By Order,

JAMES SMITH,

Secretary.

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

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 Under-signed, at Summer Hill, (late J. McGregor's,) Guy Street, Cote des Neiges Road.

JOHN AULD.

Montreal, 2nd October, 1851.

PRIZE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber obtained Diplomas at the Provincial Exhibitions, held at Montreal and Hamilton, in 1853, "For the best collection of School Books printed and bound in Canada." In this collection were

THE NATIONAL SERIES.

General Lessons, to be hung up in Schools.

First Book of Lessons.

Second Book of Lessons.

Sequel to the Second Book.

Third Book of Lessons.

Fourth Book of Lessons.

Fifth Book of Lessons.

First Book of Arithmetic and Key.

English Grammar and Key.

Book-keeping and Key.

Treatise on Mensuration.

Appendix to Mensuration, for the use of Teachers.

Elements of Geometry.

Introduction to Geography and History, with

Plates, &c., new edition, much improved.

Large coloured Maps for School Rooms.

CURRICULUM LATINUM.

Cornelius Nepos.

Virgilius Georgien.

Cicero de Amicitia.

Cicero de Senectute.

Ovidii Fasti.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico.

Q. Curtius.

Taciti Agricola.

Horatii Carmina.

All at remarkable low rates.

HEW RAMSAY

PRIZE LIST.

Agricultural Association for Lower Canada.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION to take place at SHERBROOKE, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of SEPTEMBER, 1855.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
HON. SIR ALLAN N. McNAB, M. P. P.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

MAJOR T. E. CAMPBELL, C. B.

PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,

JOHN YULE, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,

B. POMEROY, Esq.

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

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, 12th September.—Arrangement and Inspection of Stock, &c.

THURSDAY, 13th September.—Exhibition of Stock and Implements.

FRIDAY, 14th September.—Auction.

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

The Members of Agricultural Societies of the County wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held, shall be Members of the Association for that year, provided the Agricultural Societies of the said County shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the government grant, in aid of the Association.

The payment of 5s., and upwards constitutes a person a Member of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada for one year, and two pounds ten shillings a Member for life, when given for that specific object, and not as a contribution to the Local Fund.

Members of the Association are admitted to the Show-yard without payment, provided they make application to the Secretary for tickets of admission BEFORE THE 10th of SEPTEMBER. All others to pay 1s 3d each time of entrance.—Children to pay half-price.

CLASS 1.—CATTLE.

SHORT-HORN OR DURHAM.

SECTION.	£	s.	d.
1. Best aged Bull,	10	0	0
2nd do	6	0	0
3rd do	4	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

2. Best 2 years old Bull,	7	10	0
2nd do	5	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		
3. Best 1 year old Bull,	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		
4. Best Cow,	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

5. Best 2 years old Heifer, in milk or in calf,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		
6. Best 1 year old Heifer,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

AYRSHIRE.

7. Best aged Bull,	10	0	0
2nd do	6	0	0
3rd do	4	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

8. Best 2 years old Bull,	7	10	0
2nd do	5	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

9. Best 1 year old Bull,	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

10. Best Cow,	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	2	0	0
5th do	Certificate of merit.		

11. Best 2 years old Heifer, in milk or in calf,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

12. Best 1 year old Heifer,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

GRADE CATTLE.

13. Best Cow,	5	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	2	0	0
5th do	1	15	0
6th do	1	10	0
7th do	1	5	0
8th do	1	0	0
9th do	Certificate of merit.		

14. Best 2 years old Heifer, whether in milk or in calf,	4	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	10	0
4th do	2	0	0
5th do	1	10	0
6th do	1	5	0
7th do	1	0	0
8th do	Certificate of merit.		

CANADIAN BREED.

15. Best aged Bull,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	Certificate of merit.		

16. Best 2 years old Bull,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do	Certificate of merit.		

17. Best 1 year old Bull,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do	Certificate of merit.		

18. Best Cow,	4	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	10	0
5th do	Certificate of merit.		

19. Best 2 years old Heifer, in milk or in calf,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	10	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

20. Best 1 year old Heifer,	2	0	0
2nd do	1	15	0
3rd do	1	10	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

FAT CATTLE.

21. Best Ox or Steer,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

22. Best Cow or Heifer,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do	1	0	0
4th do	Certificate of merit.		

WORKING OXEN.

23. Best Yoke Working Oxen,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	15	0
3rd do	2	10	0
4th do	2	0	0
5th do	1	15	0
6th do	1	10	0
7th do	Certificate of merit.		

24. Best Team of Oxen not less than 10 Yoke from one Township or Parish the property of any number of persons,	10	0	0
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CLASS 2.—SHEEP.

LEICESTER OR LONGWOOL.

1. Best Ram 2 shears or over,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do	Certificate of merit.		

2. Best shearing Ram,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do	Certificate of merit.		

3. Best three aged Ewes,	4	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do	Certificate of merit.		

4. Best three 1 shear Ewes,	4	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do	Certificate of merit.		

PRIZE LIST.

SOUTH-DOWN.

5. Best Ram 2 shears or over, 4 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.
 6. Best shearing Ram, 4 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.
 7. Best three aged Ewes, 3 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.
 8. Best three shearling Ewes, 3 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.

MERINO AND SAXON.

9. Best Ram 2 shears or over, 4 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.
 10. Best shearing Ram, 4 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.
 11. Best three aged Ewes, 3 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.
 12. Best three shearling Ewes, 3 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do Certificate of merit.

FAT SHEEP.

13. Best three Fat Wethers, 3 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do 1 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.
 14. Best three Fat Ewes, 3 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do 1 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

CLASS 3.—SWINE.

LARGE BREED.

1. Best Boar, 5 0 0
 2nd do 3 0 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.
 2. Best Sow, 5 0 0
 2nd do 3 0 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

SMALL BREED.

3. Best Boar, 5 0 0
 2nd do 3 0 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.
 4. Best Sow, 5 0 0
 2nd do 3 0 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

CLASS 4.—HORSES.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

1. Best Heavy Draught Stallion, 10 0 0
 2nd do 6 0 0
 3rd do 5 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.
 2. Best Light Draught Stallion, 10 0 0
 2nd do 6 0 0
 3rd do 5 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.
 3. Best Stallion, Canadian Breed, 10 0 0
 2nd do 6 0 0
 3rd do 5 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

4. Best 3 years old Stallion, of any breed, 6 0 0
 2nd do 4 0 0
 3rd do 3 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

5. Best 2 years old Stallion, 5 0 0
 2nd do 3 0 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

6. Best Brood Mare and Foal, 6 0 0
 2nd do 5 0 0
 3rd do 4 0 0
 4th do 3 0 0
 5th do 2 0 0
 6th do Certificate of merit.

7. Best 3 years old Filly 4 0 0
 2nd do 3 0 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

8. Best 2 years old Filly 3 0 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do 1 5 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

9. Best Pair Draught Horses, 4 0 0
 2nd do 2 10 0
 3rd do 1 5 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

10. Best Pair Matched Carriage Horses, 4 0 0
 2nd do 2 10 0
 3rd do 1 5 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

11. Best Saddle Horse, 2 10 0
 2nd do 1 10 0
 3rd do 1 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

THOROUGH BREED HORSES.

12. Best Stallion, 10 0 0
 2nd do 6 0 0
 3rd do 5 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

13. Best 3 years old Stallion, 6 0 0
 2nd do 4 0 0
 3rd do 3 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

14. Best Mare and Foal, 6 0 0
 2nd do 5 0 0
 3rd do 4 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

15. Best 3 years old Filly, 4 0 0
 2nd do 3 0 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do Certificate of merit.

CLASS 5.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

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

2. Best Cheese, not less than 30 lbs, 2 10 0
 2nd do 2 5 0
 3rd do 2 0 0
 4th do 1 15 0
 5th do 1 10 0
 6th do 1 5 0

- 7th do 1 0 0
 8th do 0 15 0
 9th do 0 10 0
 10th do 0 5 0

CLASS 6.—SUGAR FROM MAPLE OR BEET.

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

CLASS 7.—FIELD PRODUCTIONS.

1. Best 4 minots Winter Wheat, 2 10 0
 2nd do 1 15 0
 3rd do 1 5 0
 2. Best 4 minots Spring Wheat, 2 10 0
 2nd do 1 15 0
 3rd do 1 5 0
 3. Best 4 minots Barley, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 4. Best 4 minots Rye, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 5. Best 4 minots Oats, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 6. Best 4 minots Peas, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 7. Best 4 minots of Marrow Fat Peas, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 8. Best 4 minots Horse Beans, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 9. Best 4 minots Indian Corn, in the ear, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 10. Best 2 minots White Beans, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 11. Best 2 minots Timothy Seed, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 12. Best 2 minots Clover Seed, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 13. Best 2 minots Hemp Seed, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 14. Best 2 minots Flax Seed, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 15. Best 2 minots of Mustard Seed, 1 10 0
 2nd do 1 0 0
 3rd do 0 10 0
 16. Best Swedish Turnip Seed, not less than 28lbs, 0 15 0
 2nd do 0 10 0
 3rd do 0 5 0
 17. Best Bale of Hops, not less than 112lbs, 2 10 0
 2nd do 2 0 0
 3rd do 1 10 0

18. Best Bag of Potatoes, not less than 1½ minot, 0 15 0	7. Best Drill Harrow, 1 0 0	32. Best half dozen Scythe Snaths, 0 10 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 0 15 0	2nd do 0 5 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	33. Best Grain Cradle, 0 10 0
19. Best 12 Swedish Turnips, 0 15 0	8. Best Cultivator, 1 10 0	2nd do 0 5 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0	34. Best Ox Yoke and Bows, 0 10 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	2nd do 0 5 0
20. Best 12 white Globe Turnips, 0 15 0	9. Best Fanning Mill, 1 10 0	35. Best dozen of Grain Shovels of Wood, 0 15 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0	2nd do 0 10 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	3rd do 0 5 0
21. Best 12 yellow Aberdeen Turnips, 0 15 0	10. Best Horse-power Trasher and Separator, 5 0 0	36. Best half dozen Iron Spades, 0 15 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 2 0 0	2nd do 0 10 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 1 0 0	3rd do 0 5 0
21. Best 12 orange Carrots, 0 15 0	11. Best Grain Drill, 3 0 0	37. Best half dozen Iron Shovels, 0 15 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 2 0 0	2nd do 0 10 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 1 0 0	3rd do 0 5 0
23. Best 12 white Belgian Carrots, 0 15 0	12. Best Bean Drill or Barrow, 2 0 0	38. Best half dozen Narrow Axes, 0 15 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 5 0	2nd do 0 10 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 15 0	3rd do 0 5 0
24. Best 12 Mangold Wurtzel, (long red) 0 15 0	13. Best Turnip Drill, 2 0 0	39. Best Agricultural Implement not enumerated in the foregoing list, 1 10 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 5 0	2nd do 1 0 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 15 0	40. Best Horse Hoe, 1 10 0
25. Best 12 yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel, 0 15 0	14. Best Oil Cake Crusher, 2 0 0	2nd do 1 0 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 5 0	2nd do 1 0 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 15 0	41. Best Cheese Press, 1 10 0
26. Best 12 Sugar Beet, 0 15 0	15. Best Straw Cutter, 1 0 0	2nd do 1 0 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 0 15 0	42. Best Hand Churn, 1 10 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0
27. Best 12 Roots of Kohl Rabi, 0 10 0	16. Best Root Slicer for stock, 1 10 0	43. Best set of Dairy Utensils, 2 10 0
2nd do 0 5 0	2nd do 0 15 0	44. Best Potatoe Harrow for harrowing down Drills, 1 0 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	2nd do 0 15 0
28. Best 12 Parsnips, 0 15 0	17. Best Clover Machine, 2 0 0	3rd do 0 10 0
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 5 0	45. Best collection of Agricultural Implements exhibited by manufacturer, 5 0 0
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	
29. Best large Squash for cattle, 0 15 0	18. Best Horse-Cart, 1 10 0	
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0	
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	
30. Best Broom Corn Brush, 28lbs. 1 0 0	19. Best Hay Cart, 1 10 0	
2nd do 0 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0	
3rd do 0 5 0	3rd do 0 10 0	
31. Best sample of Dressed Flax, not less than 28lbs., 3 0 0	20. Best Metal Roller, 2 0 0	
2nd do 2 0 0	2nd do 1 0 0	
3rd do 1 0 0	2nd do 1 0 0	
32. Best sample of Hemp, 28lbs., 3 0 0	21. Best Wooden Roller, 2 0 0	
2nd do 2 0 0	2nd do 1 0 0	
3rd do 1 0 0	2nd do 1 10 0	
	3rd do 1 0 0	
	22. Best Horse Rake, 1 10 0	
	2nd do 1 0 0	
	3rd do 0 10 0	
	23. Best Hand Rake, 1 0 0	
	2nd do 0 10 0	
	3rd do 0 10 0	
	24. Best Reaping Machine, 5 0 0	
	2nd do 3 0 0	
	3rd do 2 0 0	
	25. Best Mowing Machine, 5 0 0	
	2nd do 3 0 0	
	3rd do 2 0 0	
	26. Best Stump Extractor, 2 10 0	
	2nd do 1 10 0	
	3rd do 1 0 0	
	27. Best Potatoe Digger, 1 0 0	
	2nd do 0 15 0	
	3rd do 0 10 0	
	28. Best Farm Gate, 0 15 0	
	2nd do 0 10 0	
	29. Best Machine for making Drain Tiles, 2 10 0	
	2nd do 1 10 0	
	30. Best half dozen Hay Forks, 0 15 0	
	2nd do 0 10 0	
	3rd do 0 5 0	
	31½. Best half dozen Manure Forks, 0 15 0	
	2nd do 0 10 0	
	3rd do 0 5 0	
	31. Best half dozen Hay Rakes, 0 15 0	
	2nd do 0 10 0	
	3rd do 0 5 0	

CLASS 8.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Open to all Countries.

1. Best Wooden Plough, 2 0 0	2nd do 1 10 0	3rd do 1 0 0
2. Best Iron Plough, 2 0 0	2nd do 1 10 0	3rd do 1 0 0
3. Best Subsoil Plough, 2 0 0	2nd do 1 10 0	3rd do 1 0 0
4. Best double Mould Board Plough, 2 0 0	2nd do 1 10 0	3rd do 1 0 0
5. Best pair of Harrows, 1 0 0	2nd do 0 15 0	3rd do 0 10 0
6. Best pair of Grass Seed Harrows, 1 0 0	2nd do 0 15 0	3rd do 0 10 0

CLASS 9.—FOREIGN STOCK.

1. Best Durham Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and 2 10 0	2nd do 2 0 0
2. Best Durham Cow, Certificate and 1 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0
3. Best Ayrshire Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and 2 10 0	2nd do 2 0 0
4. Best Ayrshire Cow, Certificate and 1 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0
5. Best Hereford Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and 2 10 0	2nd do 2 0 0
6. Best Devon Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and 2 10 0	2nd do 2 0 0
7. Best Devon Cow, Certificate and 1 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0
8. Best Stallion for Agricultural Purposes, Certificate and 3 0 0	2nd do 2 10 0
9. Best Thorough Bred Stallion, Certificate and 3 0 0	2nd do 2 10 0
10. Best Leicester Ram, Certificate and 1 10 0	2nd do 1 0 0

PRIZE LIST.

11. Best 3 Leicester Ewes, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
12. Best Southdown Ram, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
13. Best 3 Southdown Ewes, Certificate and,	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
14. Best Merino or Saxon Ram, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
15. Best 3 Merino or Saxon Ewes, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
16. Best Boar, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
17. Best Breeding Sow, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0

SPECIAL PRIZES.

British American Land Company's Prizes for 1855.

- For the best Bull not over 4 years old, owned in Lower Canada, and to be kept there on the condition that the Exhibitor shall be obliged to let out, for the service of Cows, in the season 1856, on the payment of five shillings for each cow, 7 10 0
- For the best Cow, 5 0 0
- For the best 12 minots of Wheat, grown in Lower Canada, 12 0 0
- For the best 10 minots of Peas, grown in Lower Canada, 7 10 0
- For the best 10 minots of Oats, grown in Lower Canada, 5 0 0
- The last three prizes to be awarded only to the actual growers of the Wheat, Peas, and Oats. The grain to be given up, to, and become the property of the Association, for distribution.
- Entries to be specially made for the above prizes, in the same manner as for prizes offered by the Association.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

- Members of the Association may exhibit free of entry-money two lots, under any section.
- Members shall pay on each lot exceeding two in one section, and non-members on all lots 1s. 3d.
- Stock must be the property and in possession of the Exhibitor from the date of the Certificate, (as to which see below.) No entry of thorough bred Cattle or Horses will be received unless the pedigree be stated in the Certificate.
- Cows must have produced in 1855, or be in calf at the time of the Show.
- Evidence may be required that Stallions and Bulls have had produce.
- Aged Ewes must rear lambs in 1855.
- The Premiums awarded will be paid on and after the 10th October. Premiums not applied for by 31st December will be forfeited.

- Any deception on the part of a Competitor will disqualify him.
- An animal which has already gained a First Premium at a Provincial Exhibition, cannot again receive one in the same class, but it may be awarded a Certificate, if it be deemed worthy of the First Prize, but not otherwise.
- No person can take two prizes in one Section in Classes 5, 6, 7, and 8.
- Stock which cannot be shown in any competing class may be exhibited as extra Stock, and the Judges may, if they think them worthy, recommend them for prizes.
- In all cases where any difficulty may arise in regard to Competition, Awarding Premiums, or upon any other subject connected with the Exhibition, the Council and Officers of the Association shall decide, and their decision shall be final. The Judges will meet at the Secretary's Office, on the Ground, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering upon their duties at once. Judges are expected to report themselves on arrival, at the Secretary's Office, on the ground.

CERTIFICATES OF ENTRY.

- Each lot must be intimated by a Certificate of Entry, printed forms of which may be had on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Association, in Montreal, and from the Agent of the Provincial Association at Sherbrooke.
- All Entries must be completed and lodged with the Secretary not later than the 1st of September.
- No Certificate of Entry will be received without the entrance money.
- Admission Orders to the Show-Yard will be given when the Certificates of Entry are lodged.

PLACING AND JUDGING IMPLEMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

- The Show-Ground will be open for the reception of Implements on Tuesday, the 11th of September, and all articles must be placed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th. No article will be admitted without an Admission Order, and the different articles must be placed in their respective Sections, according to the classification in the Prize List.
- A separate space will be reserved for Exhibitors who are desirous of showing a general collection. A moderate charge will be made according to the ground required, the extent of which must be intimated to the Secretary before the 1st of September. No Exhibitor will be entitled to this privilege who is not a Competitor.
- The necessary means to test Machines must be provided by Exhibitors.
- The Judges will commence their inspection at 12 o'clock, on the 12th of September, (Wednesday).
- A trial of Implements will take place during the afternoon of Wednesday the 12th.

- All articles entered must remain on the ground until the evening of Thursday the 13th.

PLACING AND JUDGING STOCK.

- Stock must be brought to the Show-Ground between 6 and 10 o'clock, on Wednesday (12th) morning. No lot will be admitted without an Admission Order. At 10 o'clock the gates will be closed and the ground cleared of all persons except the Judges.
- One servant will be admitted with each lot, and must remain strictly in charge of it during the Show.
- No Neat Cattle will be allowed to enter the Show Ground unless secured in a proper manner by either chain, strap, or cord.
- Bulls must be secured by a ring or screw in the nose with a chain or rope attached.
- The competing Stock will be distinguished by numbers, and the owners' name must not be mentioned till the Premiums are awarded.
- The Judges will commence their inspection at 12 o'clock. They will decide without inquiry as to names of parties or places, and with reference merely to the numbers which distinguish the animals. They will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, purity of blood size, and general qualities, characteristic of the different breeds.
- In no case shall a Premium be awarded unless the Judges deem the animal to possess sufficient merit, more especially if there be only one lot in the section.
- A Superintendent will attend each Section of the Judges. It will be his duty to see that no obstruction is offered to them, to communicate between them and the Secretary, to complete their Reports, and to ticket the Prize Animals. None of the Tickets so placed shall be removed. The Ground will be open to the public at 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, 13th. No prize stock to be removed from the Ground till one o'clock, Friday 14th.

PART II.

Industrial Department.

CLASS I.

Raw Materials employed in Manufactures or the Arts, (exclusive of any such substance included in the Agricultural Division.)

SECTION.

- Best collection of Specimens of Stone, Slate, or other mineral Substances, used in Building, 2 0 0
2nd do. 1 0 0
- Best Specimens of Stone, suitable for Sculpture, or other Ornamental purposes, 1 5 0
2nd do. 0 10 0
- Best Specimen of Lithographic Stone, 0 10 0
2nd do. 0 5 0

- 4. Best Specimen of any Mineral Substance available for use in Manufactures, the Arts &c., (not being Specified above.) 1 5 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 3rd do. 0 5 0

N.B. Each specimen must be properly designated, described, and *localized*, without which it will not be admitted.

Animal Substances used in the Arts or Manufactures.

- 5. Best collection of Native Furs, (not manufactured,) 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 6. Best specimen of Sole Leather 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 7. Best specimen of Upper Leather, 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 8. Best six Calf Skins dressed, 0 10 0
- 9. Best six Sheep or Lamb Skins, dressed, 0 10 0
- 10. Best specimen of Patent Leather, 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 11. Best specimen of Harness Leather, 0 10 0
- 12. Best do. Carriage top do. 0 10 0
- 13. Best do. Deer Skin, dressed, 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 14. Best Specimen of Porpoise Leather, 0 10 0

CLASS II.

Machinery, Implements and Tools for Manufacturing, Artistic, or other Industrial purposes (exclusive of Agricultural or Horticultural Implements) Labour saving Machinery and Engines, Engine-tools and Implements, designed for manufacturing purposes.

SECTION.

- 1. Best Sewing Machine, 1 5 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 2. Best Hand Loom, 1 0 0
- 3. Best Spinning Wheel, 0 10 0
- 4. Best Portable Forge and Furnace, 1 0 0
- 5. Best Blacksmiths Bellows, 0 10 0
- 6. Best Turning Lathe (1st. as to improved construction, and 2nd., as to Workmanship), 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 7. Best Slide Rest, 0 10 0
- Best Universal Chuck, 0 10 0

Edge Tools, and Mechanic's Tools, and Furniture.

- 8. Best collection of Edge Tools, 1 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 15 0
- 3rd do. 0 10 0
- 9. Best Single set of Tools for Carpenters, Coopers, Cabinet Makers, Turners, or other distinct trade (for each set), 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 10. Best collection of Planes, 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 11. Best set of Augers, 0 5 0

- 12. Best twelve sheets Emery, Sand and Glass paper, 0 5 0
- 13. Best Stock and Dies, with Taps, for cutting Metal Screws, 0 10 0
- 14. Best set of Boxes and Taps, for cutting Wood Screws, 0 10 0

- 13. Best sample of Bricks (for building) 1 5 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 14. Best 12 samples Roofing Slate, 1 0 0

Machines and Contrivances, or Models thereof, for direct use.

- 15. Best 4 Wheeled Carriage for 2 horses 1 10 0
- 2nd do. 1 0 0
- 16. Best do do, one horse 1 5 0
- 2nd do. 0 15 0
- 17. Best 2 Wheeled do 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 18. Best Platform Scales, for heavy weight. 1 5 0
- 19. Best Counter do 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 20. Best Washing Machine 0 10 0

Manufactures in Metal and General Hardware.

- 21. Best Parlour or other Box Stove or Model of Original Design 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 22. Best Cooking Stove with Utensils 1 5 0
- 2nd do. 0 15 0
- 23. Best collection of Molden Casting in Iron 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 24. Best Coal Grate 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 25. Best Iron Bedstead 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0

CLASS III.

Various Industrial Products and Manufactures, Chemically or otherwise Compounded or Prepared Substances or Materials employed in Manufactures or the Arts.

- 1. Best Collection of Animal or other Oils, or Extracts suitable for Manufacturing or other Industrial purposes 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 15 0
- 2. Best single specimen of do 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 3. Best sample Hard Soap 0 5 0
- 4. Best sample Fancy Soap 0 5 0
- 5. Best sample Composition Candles 0 5 0
- 6. Best sample Tallow Candles 0 5 0
- 7. Best sample of Starch 0 5 0
- 8. Best specimen Isinglass, Glue, &c., (each kind) 0 5 0

Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances and Appliances, including Models, Plans, Designs and Descriptions of the same.

- 1. Best model of Apparatus for moving Buildings 1 5 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 2. Best Plan of a Country Residence 1 0 0
- 3. Best specimens of Machine Made Doors or Blinds 1 5 0
- 2nd do (not by the same manufacturer) 0 15 0
- 4. Best specimen of Hand Made Doors, Windows or Blinds 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 5. Best bundle of Shingles, sawed or split, 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 6. Best specimen of Ornamental Wrought Metal for Architectural purposes 1 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 15 0
- 7. Best specimen of Ornamental Metal Casting for Architectural purposes 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 8. Best assortment of Window Glass 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 9. Best specimen of Ornamental Earthenware (or Terra Cotta) for Architectural purposes 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 10. Best samples of Drain or Water Pipes 1 5 0
- 11. Best samples of Drain Tiles or Bricks 0 15 0
- 12. Best samples of Flooring Tiles or Bricks 1 5 0

- 26. Best specimen of Iron Furniture of any other description 1 0 0
- 27. Best specimen of Ornamental Casting 1 0 0
- 28. Best specimen of Ornamental Wrought Metal 1 5 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 29. Best specimen of Whitesmith work, 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 30. Best specimen of Copper or Tinsmith work 1 0 0
- 31. Best Specimen of Cut Nails 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 32. Best collection of Spades or Shovels 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 33. Best Iron Safe 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 34. Best specimen of Wire Work 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 10 0
- 35. Best specimen of Marbleized Iron 1 0 0

Manufactures in Glass and Earthenware.

- 36. Best specimen of Glass Manufacture (not yet specified) 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0
- 37. Best collection of Pottery 1 0 0
- 2nd do. 0 15 0
- 38. Best single article of Ornamental Pottery, 0 10 0
- 2nd do. 0 5 0

39. Best single article Stoneware	0 10 0	59. Best piece of Broad Cloth	1 5 0	84. Best specimen of any single	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0	from Canadian Wool	0 15 0	kind of paper,	0 5 0
		60. Best piece of Woolen of any		2nd do	0 5 0
		description Factory made,			
		from do	1 0 0	<i>Embroidering, and other Fancy Needle-</i>	
		2nd do	0 10 0	<i>work, &c.</i>	
		61. Best do do Hand Loom do	0 15 0	85. Best specimen of Embroider-	1 0 0
		2nd do	0 5 0	ing in worsted	0 10 0
		62. Best piece Woolen Flannel,		2nd do	0 5 0
		Factory made do	1 0 0	3rd do	0 5 0
		2nd do	0 10 0	86. Best specimen of Embroider-	0 15 0
		63. Best piece do do not Factory		ing in Silk,	0 5 0
		made do	0 15 0	2nd do	0 5 0
		2nd do	0 10 0	87. Best specimen of Embroidery	0 10 0
		64. Best pair Woolen Blankets,		in Muslin	0 5 0
		Factory made, do.	1 5 0	2nd do	0 5 0
		2nd do	0 15 0	88. Best specimen of Embroidery	0 15 0
		65. Best do do not Factory made,		in Porcupine Quills, or	
		do	0 10 0	other substances (not speci-	
		2nd do	0 5 0	fied)	0 15 0
		66. Best specimen of Machine		2nd do	0 10 0
		Knitted Goods, do	1 0 0	3rd do	0 5 0
		2nd do	0 10 0	89. Best specimen of Crochet	0 15 0
		67. Best specimen of Hand Knit-		Work	0 10 0
		ted Woolen Goods do	0 15 0	2nd do	0 5 0
		2nd do	0 5 0	3rd do	0 5 0
		68. Best specimen of Linen Cloth	1 0 0	90. Best specimen of Knitting	0 15 0
		2nd do	0 10 0	2nd do	0 10 0
		3rd do	0 5 0	3rd do	0 5 0
		69. Best single specimen of Man-		91. Best specimen of Fancy Net-	0 15 0
		ufactured Hemp or Flax	0 10 0	ting	0 10 0
		2nd do	0 5 0	2nd do	0 10 0
		N.B.—The foregoing to be of Hemp or		3rd do	0 5 0
		Flax of Canadian growth only.		92. Best specimen of Fancy Bark	0 10 0
		70. Best specimen of mixed Fab-		Work	0 5 0
		ric of any description	1 0 0	2nd do	0 10 0
		2nd do	0 10 0	93. Best specimen of Bead Work	0 5 0
		3rd do	0 5 0	2nd do	0 5 0
		<i>Manufactures in Leather, Furs, Hairs</i>			
		<i>Feathers, or other Animal Substances</i>			
		<i>not otherwise specified.</i>			
49. Best display of Straw or	1 0 0	71. Best set Double Harness,	1 5 0	95. Best specimen of Way Work	1 0 0
Hay Hats	0 15 0	2nd do. do.	0 15 0	2nd do	0 10 0
2nd do	0 15 0	72. Best set Single do.	1 0 0	3rd do	0 5 0
50. Best single article of Hay or	0 10 0	2nd do. do.	0 10 0	96. Best display of Artificial Flow-	0 10 0
Straw Manufacture	0 5 0	73. Best Saddle and Bridle,	1 0 0	ers, (in Cambric, Paper &c)	0 5 0
2nd do	0 5 0	2nd do.	0 10 0	2nd do	0 5 0
51. Best dozen Corn Brooms	0 5 0	74. Best Side Saddle,	0 15 0	97. Best specimen of Ornamental	0 10 0
52. Best display of India-Rubber	0 10 0	75. Best collection of Whips or		Leather Work	0 5 0
Shoes	0 5 0	Whip Thongs,	0 15 0	2nd do	0 5 0
2nd do	0 5 0	2nd do	0 5 0	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
53. Best specimen of India Rub-	1 0 0	76. Best Travelling Trunk,	1 0 0	98. Best pair of Snow Shoes	0 10 0
ber Cloth or other fabric	0 10 0	77. Best Display of Boots and		2nd do	0 5 0
2nd do	0 10 0	Shoes	1 10 0	99. Best collection of Stuffed Qua-	1 10 0
54. Best specimen of Manufact-	0 15 0	2nd do. do.	0 15 0	drupeds natives of Canada	1 5 0
ure from any other Vege-	0 10 0	78. Best single specimen, (or pair)	0 10 0	100. Best collection of Stuffed	1 5 0
table Substance, not other-	0 5 0	Boot-maker's Work,	0 10 0	Birds natives of Canada	1 0 0
wise specified	0 15 0	79. Best pair of Indian made	0 10 0	101. Best collection of Preserved	1 0 0
2nd do	0 10 0	Moccasins, (plain)	0 10 0	Insects natives of Canada	1 0 0
3rd do	0 5 0	80. Best collection of Manufact-	1 5 0	102. Best collection of Fishing	1 0 0
		ured Furs,	0 15 0	Tackle	0 10 0
		2nd do.	0 10 0	2nd do	0 5 0
		81. Best single specimen do. do.	0 5 0	103. Best single specimen of do	0 10 0
		2nd do do. do.	0 5 0	2nd do	0 5 0
		82. Best Beaver or Imitation Bea-		104. Best collection of Daguerro-	1 5 0
		ver Hat,	0 10 0	types	0 15 0
		2nd do. do. do.	0 5 0	2nd do	0 10 0
		<i>Paper, Stationery, Types, Typography</i>			
		<i>Book-Binding &c.</i>			
55. Best specimen of Factory	1 0 0	83. Best assortment of paper for	1 5 0	105. Best Photograph of Paper	1 0 0
made Cotton Cloth	0 10 0	various purposes,	0 15 0	2nd do	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0	2nd do	0 15 0	2nd do	0 10 0
56. Best specimen of House-	0 10 0				
Made Cloth	0 5 0				
2nd do	0 5 0				
57. Best specimen of Machine-	1 0 0				
Knitted Cotton Goods	0 10 0				
2nd do	0 10 0				
58. Best specimen of Hand-Knit-	1 0 0				
ting in Cotton (plain)	0 10 0				
2nd do	0 10 0				

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS IV.

Fine Arts.

1 Best Original and Historical Painting in Oil—Canadian subject,	2	10	0
2nd do	1	5	0
2 Best Landscape in Oil, (from nature) Canadian subject	2	0	0
2nd do do	1	0	0
3 Best Original Oil Painting of Animals, grouped or single	1	10	0
2nd do	0	15	0
4 Best Portrait in Oil, (from Life)	2	0	0
5 Best Original Painting in Oil of Fruit or Flowers	1	10	0
2nd do	0	15	0
6 Best Landscape in Water Colors, Canadian subject	1	5	0
2nd do	0	15	0
7 Best Miniature or other Portrait, (from Life) in Water Colors	1	0	0
2nd do	0	10	0
8 Best Water Color Piece of any other subject, (original or from nature)	1	0	0
2nd do	0	10	0
3rd do	0	5	0

CLASS V.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Bouquets, Wreaths, &c.

SECTION.			
1. For the two best large rase Bouquets,	1	0	0
2nd do -	0	15	0
3rd do -	0	10	0
2. For the best pair side table or fan Bouquets,	1	0	0
2nd do -	0	7	6
3. Floral Design—1st premium,	1	0	0
2nd do -	0	15	0
3rd do -	0	7	6
4. Wreaths—1st premium,	0	10	0
2nd do -	0	5	0
5. Best garland of 30 feet,	1	0	0
2nd do -	0	10	0
6. Stone plants—Best collection,	1	10	0
2nd best -	1	0	0
7. Green-Houseplants,	2	10	0
Best collection -	2	10	0
2nd best -	1	15	0
3rd do -	1	0	0
8. For the best two plants not grown in green-house,	0	10	0
9. For the best Herbarium containing dried specimens of indigenous plants,	2	10	0

Flowers

10. Annuals—For the greatest variety,	1	10	0
2nd do -	1	0	0
3rd do -	0	15	0
11. Biennials—For the greatest variety,	1	0	0
2nd do -	0	15	0

12. Cockscombs—For the best six,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	10	0
13. Stocks—For the best collection,	1st premium, -	0	10	0
	2nd do -	0	2	6
14. Salpiglossis—For the best collection,	1st premium, -	0	5	0
	2nd do -	0	2	6
15. Hollyhocks—For the best dozen sorts, with stalks,	1st premium, -	1	0	0
	2nd do -	0	15	0
	3rd do -	0	10	0
16. Petunias—For the best collection,	1st premium, -	0	7	6
	2nd do -	0	5	0
	3rd do -	0	2	6
17. Pansies—For the best dozen distinct blooms, 1 of each,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	10	6
	3rd do -	0	7	6
18. For the best collection of Pansis,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	10	0
19. Asters—For the best 30 distinct sorts, one of each,	1st premium, -	1	0	0
	2nd do -	0	15	0
	3rd do -	0	10	0
20. For the best collection,	2nd do -	0	2	6
21. Phlox Perennial—For the best collection named,	1st premium, -	0	10	0
	2nd do -	0	5	0
22. Phlox Annual—For the best collection named,	1st premium, -	0	7	6
	2nd do -	0	5	0
23. Balsams—For the best collection,	1st premium, -	0	10	0
	2nd do -	0	7	6
24. Verbenas—For the greatest and best variety,	1st premium, -	1	0	0
	2nd do -	0	15	0
	3rd do -	0	7	6
25. For the best dozen named, one bloom of each,	1st premium, -	0	7	6
	2nd do -	0	5	0
26. Dahlias—For the best 18 dissimilar blooms named, 1 of each,	1st premium, -	1	0	0
	2nd do -	0	15	0
	3rd do -	0	10	0
	4th do -	0	5	0
27. For the best 12 dissimilar blooms named, 1 of each,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	10	0
28. For the best 6 dissimilar blooms named, 1 of each,	1st premium, -	0	7	6
	2nd do -	0	5	0
29. Perpetual Roses—For the best collection of cut roses, named,	1st premium, -	1	0	0

2nd do -	0	15	0	
3rd do -	0	7	6	
30. Herbaceous Plants—For the best collection named,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	7	6

Fruit.

31. Plums—For the largest collection of best flavored,	1st premium, -	1	0	0
	2nd do -	0	15	0
	3rd do -	0	10	0
32. For the best Basket Damson Plums -		0	10	0
33. Peaches—Best collection raised under glass,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	7	6
34. Best named collection of open Culture,	1st premium, -	0	10	0
	2nd do -	0	7	6
	3rd do -	0	5	0
35. Apples—For the best collection, not less than 20 varieties and 6 of each,	1st premium, -	4	0	0
	2nd do -	2	10	0
	3rd do -	1	5	0
36. For the best collection, not less than 12 sorts and six of each,	2nd do -	0	15	0
36½. For the best Basket of Table Apples -		0	10	0
37. Pears—For the best collection,	1st premium, -	1	0	0
	2nd do -	0	10	0
	3rd do -	0	5	0
38. Nectarines—Best collection,	1st premium, -	0	7	6
39. Grapes—For the best display raised under glass,	1st premium, -	2	10	0
	2nd do -	1	5	0
40. For the 2 heaviest ripe bunches grown in open culture,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	10	0
41. For the best heaviest ripe bunches of Black Grapes, grown under glass,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	7	6
42. For the 2 heaviest and best ripe bunches White Grapes, grown under glass,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	7	6
43. Fruit—For the best basket of various sorts,	1st premium, -	1	0	0
	2nd do -	0	10	0
44. Melons—For the 2 best and richest flavored,	1st premium, -	0	15	0
	2nd do -	0	7	6
	3rd do -	0	5	0
45. For the best Water Melons,	1st premium, -	0	10	0
	2nd do -	0	5	0

Vegetables.		
46. Cabbage—For the 2 best winter varieties,		
1st premium,	0 15 0	
2nd do -	0 10 0	
47. Summer Cabbages,		
1st premium,	0 15 0	
2nd do -	0 10 0	
48. Cauliflower—For the 4 best heads,		
1st premium,	0 10 0	
2nd do -	0 7 6	
3rd do -	0 5 0	
49. Brocoli—For the 3 best heads,		
1st premium,	0 10 0	
2nd do -	0 5 0	
50. Celery—For the best solid blanched, not less than 6 heads,		
1st premium,	0 7 6	
2nd do -	0 5 0	
51. Beets—For the best 6 roots, with the leaves entire,		
1st premium,	0 15 0	
2nd do -	0 7 6	
52. Tomatoes—For the best 12,		
1st premium,	1 00 0	
2nd do -	0 5 0	
53. Carrots—For the best 12 for table,		
1st premium,	0 10 0	
2nd do -	0 7 6	
54. Parsnips—For the best 12 for table,		
1st premium,	0 7 6	
2nd do -	0 5 0	
55. Onions—For the best collection of different sorts, not less than 12 of each,		
1st premium,	0 15 0	
2nd do -	0 10 0	
3rd do -	0 7 6	
56. Egg Plants—For the best collection,		
1st premium,	0 5 0	
57. Salsify—For the best 12 roots,		
1st premium,	0 5 0	
58. Squashes—For the 2 best Canada,		
1st premium,	0 15 0	
2nd do -	0 10 6	
59. Pumpkins—For the 2 heaviest,		
1st premium,	0 15 0	
2nd do -	0 10 0	
60. Vegetable Marrow—For the two best specimens,		
1st premium,	0 7 6	
2nd do -	0 5 0	
61. Vegetables—For the best display and greatest variety, not more than 2 specimens of each, 1st premium,	1 0 0	
2nd do -	0 10 0	
2rd do -	0 7 6	
62. For the best kept Cottage Garden and Grounds within three miles of Sherbrooke, Competitors to send notice before 1st June of intention to compete for this prize,	2 10 0	

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Horticultural Department.

1 All Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables, placed in competition for premiums, are to be the growth of competitors, and are to be arranged in as tasteful a manner as possible.

2 All articles to be exhibited for premiums must be placed in the stands by ten o'clock, A.M., on the

first day of the Exhibition. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

3 All articles exhibited shall remain in the Hall until the close of the Exhibition, when they will be delivered to the contributors, unless otherwise directed.

4 The Judges shall have the discretionary power of withholding premiums, if, in their opinion, the articles exhibited do not merit them.

5 In awarding premiums on plants in pots, special reference will be had to the beauty of the specimens, profusion of bloom, and evidence of superior cultivation. Inferior specimens will be excluded by the Judges from competition.

6 Gratuities will be awarded by the Judges for any new or rare Fruit, Flowers, Plants, or other object of particular interest, and for which no special premium has been offered.

7 Parties will not be allowed to take more than one prize in the same class.

8 It is also required that Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables, should be accompanied by brief observations on the mode of cultivation, if peculiar, together with any other remarks of utility.

9 No individual, except the Judges, will be allowed to touch or handle any Fruit, Flower, or other articles exhibited.

10 The decision of the Judges, as regards the premiums, must be considered final.

11 The Judges shall not be competitors in that class for which they are to award premiums.

12 No person allowed to be present while the Judges are awarding premiums.

13 Any deviation, more or less, from the exact quantities or numbers specified in the schedule will disqualify a competitor.

CLASS VI.

Poultry and Singing Birds.

1 The best Trio of Asiatic Poultry	2 10 0	
2nd do	1 5 0	
3rd do	0 10 0	
4th do	Certificate of merit	
2 The best Trio of Black Spanish	1 5 0	
2nd do	0 10 0	
3rd do	0 5 0	
4th do	Certificate of merit	
3 The best Trio of Dorkings	1 5 0	
2nd do	0 10 0	
3rd do	0 5 0	
4th do	Certificate of merit	
4 The best Trio of Golden Poults	0 15 0	
2nd do	0 5 0	
3rd do	Certificate of merit	
5 The best Trio of Silver Poults	0 15 0	
2nd do	0 5 0	
3rd do	Certificate of merit	
6 The best Trio of Black or White Polands	0 15 0	
2nd do	0 5 0	
3rd do	Certificate of merit	
7 The best pair of Muscovy Ducks	0 15 0	
2nd do	0 10 0	
3rd do	0 5 0	
4th do	Certificate of merit	
8 The best Pair of Ducks	0 15 0	
2nd do	0 10 0	
3rd do	0 5 0	
4th do	Certificate of merit	
9 The best pair of Bremen Geese	0 15 0	
2nd do	0 10 0	
3rd do	0 5 0	
4th do	Certificate of merit	
10 The best pair of Chinese Geese	0 15 0	
2nd do	0 10 0	
3rd do	0 5 0	
4th do	Certificate of merit	

Turkeys.

11 The best pair of Turkeys	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
4th do	Certificate of merit

Pigeons.

12 The best pair of Pouters	0 5 0
13 The best pair of Carriers	0 5 0
14 The best pair of Fantails	0 5 0
15 The best pair of Tumblers	0 5 0
16 The best collection of Fancy Pigeons	0 5 0
2nd do	Certificate of merit
17 The best collection of Lop-eared Rabbits	0 5 0
2nd do	Certificate of merit
18 The best Parrot	0 5 0
2nd do	Certificate of merit

Singing-Birds.

19 The best pair of Long Breed Canaries	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
3rd do	Certificate of merit
20 The best Cock Canary	0 5 0
2nd do	0 2 6
3rd do	Certificate of merit
21 The best pair of Green Canaries	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
3rd do	Certificate of merit
22 The best collection of Canaries	0 5 0
2nd do	0 2 6
3rd do	Certificate of merit
22 The best English Bluebird,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do	Certificate of merit
24 The best Linnet,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do	Certificate of merit
25 The best Thrush,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do	Certificate of merit
26 The best Goldfinch,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do	Certificate of merit
27 The best Skylark,	0 10 0
2nd do.	0 5 0
3rd do	Certificate of merit
28 The best mule Goldfinch,	0 5 0
29 The best mule Linnet,	0 5 0
30 The best collection of Canadian Birds,	0 5 0
2nd do	Certificate of merit

AUCTION.

An Auction Sale of Stock and Implements will take place on the 14th at one o'clock. Exhibitors should state with their entries whether Stock is to be exposed to sale, and furnish particulars of pedigree to enable the Secretary to give the Auctioneer the information requisite for his Catalogue of Sale.

N.B.—Attention is particularly called to the Regulation in regard to the time of making entries.

Under no circumstances will an entry be received after the 1st of September.

These Regulations will be strictly attended to.

By order of the Board.

W.M. EVANS,
Sec. & Treas. Board of Agriculture.