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AND

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OF

LOWER CANADA.

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(General.)

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HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.—(*Editorial Matter*;) Entomology, Meteorology; Ladies Department; Markets.
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N. B.—Communications received before the 15th of each month will appear in the ensuing Number.

** O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolos! quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,
Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus.*
Vinc. Geo.

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THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION 1858.

This year the Provincial Exhibition was held on the ground selected by the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada; and if there was no very marked improvement in the different departments, the entries were more numerous in some of these, and there were instances of excellence, in the opinion of some, unprecedented.

On Wednesday the grounds at Point St. Charles were opened to privileged parties. The area contained ample space, and the buildings, so kindly lent by the Grand-Trunk Company, are well suited for the purpose of an Arts Exhibition, affording perfect security against the accidents of weather. We shall not enter into the question of eligibility of site, or the advisability of the erection of permanent buildings. But we have especial pleasure in reading the unvarying acknowledgements of all parties, bearing ample testimony to the courteous attention of the managers. Especially on the 30th, the second day, the grounds were crowded,—a large proportion having come from the Country Districts, and the numbers steadily increased throughout the day. The building appropriated to the Industrial Exhibition was so crowded, that examining the objects of interest was out of the question. The Horticultural tent was densely crowded, and along the whole circumference of the live stock pens, a dense mass of spectators pressed without intermission. In the two days between 15,000 and 16,000 tickets were sold, and upwards of 20,000 persons visited the ground; and we feel assured that all who take an interest in the agricultural progress and industrial advancement of our country, and who were amongst the visitors, did not leave the exhibition of this year without feeling gratified with the abounding evidences he meet with, of the skill, the intelligence and the industry of the Agriculturists, Manufacturers and Mechanics of Lower Canada. This notice will be necessarily brief and general, and suited to the limits of the Journal. The detailed report will be found in the transactions of the Board of Agriculture.

HORSES.

In this department there were the following entries: 74 Stallions; 31 Mares and Foals; 16 Fillies; 14 Draft Horses; 10 Carriage Horses; 12 Saddle Horses. The splendid show of draught horses were thought to equal, if not excel that of any previous year. The show of carriage and saddle horses was rather deficient, though the specimens exhibited by Jesse Joseph Esq. and Dr. Woodward, Mr. Maurice of St. Lambert, and M. Ogilvie of Lachine, Hon. P. H. Moore, Col. Gagy's *Rob Logic* and Mr. Enclide Roy's four year old mare *Coquette, of Rob Logic*, were well deserving of commendation. The draft stallions were of course that of Canadian or the Clydesdale breeds. The first either pure, or having a large admixture of Canadian blood. It is well known that our neighbours across the lines buy up all our best, especially hunting, carriage and saddle horses.

CATTLE.

The display of cattle was held to surpass any previous year. The entries were as follows: 54 Bulls; 63 Cows; 64 Heifers; 6 Oxen; 10 Steers and 17 Calves. The Ayrshire breed, which appears to be best adapted to many districts, was the most prominent. The Durham seems most highly praised in the Townships. The Ayrshire breed are chiefly esteemed for their milking properties, and has been sedulously cultivated on our own farm of Hilton for 35 years. The most common colour is red and white in patches, but never pure white; and ever yellow or dun are suspicious, unless found in the oldest and purest stocks.

The recognised points are, a broad short head, horns spreading from the side, a little in front, and turning upwards, shoulder top sharp, back rather narrow, and rounded over the ribs, ribs rather flat, hocks confined, hams thin, tail head somewhat drooping, belly enlarged, and legs very short. Now these are all points opposed to a good short horn; and the points on which they agree are a straight back, loose mellow skin, large eye, sharp muzzle and small horn. There were also some good Devons, besides Herefords. For symmetry the steers of the latter breeds are very similar, in a perfect state, to the short horns; and much rivalry at one time existed between these breeds as feeders; but the short horns it is believed have established their title to superiority. The short horn cow is a much better milker, giving milk for a much longer period. A bright white face is very common in the Hereford breed, white horns with brownish-red points. The body either dark or light red and white, or a dark chestnut brown, which is becoming fashionable. Hide of medium thickness, handle firm and mellow, hair soft and pleasant to the feel, skin on the nose and round the eye of a fine flesh colour, countenance rather lively than placid, and gait stately. The Devons are a smaller and very beautiful breed, remarkable for the rich quality of their milk, though it be not very plentiful—Quality of beef excellent. Some beautiful specimens of the latter were shown; and on the whole the impression seemed to be that a rapid improvement was evident in this department.

SHEEP.

The show of sheep was large, and the improvement in this description was said to be obvious.

SWINE.

The show of Swine was likewise large, and excellent, and generally less remarkable for size than fatness. An improvement in this description of stock was also noticeable.

POULTRY.

Although the show of poultry was not large, some fine specimens of the domestic breeds were exhibited, and it is to be hoped that another season may witness more numerous contributions in this department.

The assemblage of the agricultural productions of field and dairy was not remarkable for abundance; though some good specimens of linseed, grass—seed peas, beans, oats, and fair wheat were exhibited. Indian corn also fair. The Dairy produce was not superexcellent.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Although this feature of the Exhibition was thought by some to be not so successful as on some past occasions, still the garden produce in fruits and flowers was rich in fine specimens. The grapes were admirable, out door peaches excellent, apples very good, some fine specimens of pears, with valuable plums, and water and musk mellons. The Island of Montreal is well known to excel almost every other locality, in its growth of apples. The collection of Exotics was very beautifully arranged, and contained many rare and beautiful specimens. The season was rather late for flowers; nevertheless the show of Dahlias, Cockscombs, Marygolds, China Asters, Pansies, &c., was choice, in many respects, and beautiful.

The show of vegetables—though excelled on previous occasions in many instances—yet contained many fine specimens of Onions, carrots, beets, cauliflowers, broccoli, &c. &c. &c., and on the whole was highly creditable.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Of Butter little offered fit for winter cure. There was but a limited supply of cheese.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Of Agricultural Implements we remarked a very good assortment, many valuable improvements, and ingenious labour saving machines. On a future occasion we hope to be enabled to chronicle renewed ardour, and an extended spirit of generous rivalry in this department. I believe we are right in preparing the Canadian public to anticipate many valuable inventions, and improvements against another season.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This department, although nominally under the control of the Agricultural Association was, on this occasion, more directly under the control of the Mechanical Institute.

The Exhibition was highly respectable and creditable, and showed very considerable advance in many of the Mechanical Arts. It would be unfair to particularize; as it would be impossible to do anything like justice to the multitude of deserving exhibitors within our limits. But full justice will be done to all parties, no doubt, in the detailed reports to appear in the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture. It would have given us great pleasure to have meted out, with dispassionate liberality, honour to whom honour is so justly due; but the details must be reserved for the present, and shall appear elsewhere.

On Wednesday, the Regatta being novel, created much excitement. It came off with great *éclat*, with six and four oared gigs, four oared ships jolly boats, skiffs with one and two pairs of sculls, bark canoes paddled by white men and Indians; and we hope it may be repeated on a yet larger scale next September. Then the interesting military ceremony of trooping. Her Majesty's colours took place on the Champ de Mars, and was witnessed by a large number of adjoining spectators. All the movements were executed with becoming precision, as might have been confidently expected.

The Review of the Volunteer force on the field to the east of the Exhibition ground was exceedingly creditable, and speaks highly for the training and discipline of this fine body of men, of which the Province may be justly proud. We had our concert in the evening to wind up the day of enjoyment; and we feel assured our visitors bade adieu to the city highly gratified with the judicious arrangements made for their reception and entertainment.

In conclusion we solicit the special attention of the Agriculturists of Lower Canada to the following simple practical suggestions.

While on this subject of exhibitions, we would venture to suggest, that a very beneficial reform might be wrought, by providing, as nearly as may be, that the premium should be offered and awarded to the individual who will best illustrate the *means* by which we can raise *maximum crops* at the *least expense*, and the *principles* of producing beef *economically*. The mere fact that Mr. so and so has received the first premium for the best bull,—that Mr. so and so has received the first premium for the best wheat,—and that Mr. so and so has received the first premium for the best model farm, and that Mr. so and so has received the first premium for the best crop of any kind, is all very well, so far as it goes. But would it not be of more importance to the Agriculturist to be informed at sametime, of the best method of realizing his wishes—of the exact means adopted by the successful competitors in each class, to raise and produce such superior specimens. Would it not be a real gain to him to have explained the few secrets of practice—the secrets of skill which are so apparent around him. At

present he returns home as ignorant of all this as ever—he returns home as much in the dark as ever—without the acquisition of a single new principle or new approved method to guide him in any department of practical husbandry.

Now we ask should not these Exhibitions become practical schools—superior schools of Agriculture? The statements of the Exhibitors—the awards of the Judges—and the public addresses should be the vehicles for conveying to the Agricultural community such invaluable practical information so greatly desiderated. At present, the golden opportunity is lost to the Agricultural community; whereas, if such statements were carefully prepared on the ground, by a competent individual or individuals going round with the judges in confidential communication—if too troublesome for the judges themselves—by an individual or individuals capable of arranging in systematic order the more valuable details, and at the same time thoroughly versed in practice—such a contribution to the science and practice of Agriculture, so prepared, would be of such inestimable value, as to justify fully a thorough reform in the conditions and arrangement of the Premium Lists, and would be hailed as a boon by the practical Farmer—ensure an immense attendance of the agricultural body—and teach them to estimate these exhibitions at their true value—regarding them as the best public educators in the practical details of improved Agriculture. *Let Lower Canada be the first to introduce and perfect this improved system so very easy of practical adoption,*

J. A.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

On referring to the Census of Lower Canada, we find 78,264 set down as farmers, and 63,365 as labourers. But are not all mainly dependent on the success of the agriculturist and lumberer.

Is it not clear, then, that the dissemination of sound Agricultural knowledge amongst a population so dependent on Agricultural pursuits must, especially in the present state of Society in this Country, be held to be, by every thinking man, of the highest importance.

We have elsewhere remarked, that under proper management, Provincial and Local Exhibitions are powerful and healthful stimulants—and we have ventured to make a few suggestions which may be useful in rendering these Agencies more efficient and productive of benefit. And although the period has not yet arrived, when the renovation of exhausted soils becomes a necessity—though that period may be very distant, when the boundless extent of woodland and waste is taken into view—yet it is too true that many have been, and are proceeding on a reckless and profligate system,—tending to the permanent exhaustion of large areas, and necessitating hereafter a prodigious outlay for systematic renovation of their over taxed powers of production. No doubt we have vast tracts of forests to dispose of, and annual swarms of emigrants to fill them. But would it not be well that a period should be put to the exhaustion of soils so admirably situated as to markets and the facilities of transport, and that a system of well ordered rotations should be adopted, ensuring an abundant and permanent produce—preserving at the sametime the average fertility of the whole area of the farm.

It will not do to lose heart, and condemn the country because of its inhospitable climate, and of the blights, diseases and insect pests which periodically affect the crops. It would be unwise to urge such an excuse—to sell out and

move to the West, without giving the land in our possession a fair trial under improved management. Is it not full time that our farmers at least should begin to regard their location as their permanent home—that they should begin to be inspired by love of country;—is it not full time they should become possessed with the idea that they labour not for themselves alone but for their descendants, that the trees which they plant and their spreading branches, are intended not only to shelter their grey hairs, and to provide them with fruit in its season, but to descend from father to son in a long line of industrious successors—each emulating his predecessor in activity and worth.

If our winters are somewhat longer than in Upper Canada, the difference consists chiefly in the extension of open weather in the fall. But this is in great part neutralized by heavy rains at this season, which materially retards field operations. The average time of wheat in the ground in this Country is from 100 to 110 or 115 days. In Scotland about 153 to 154. We have then about three months and a half to mature our crops—upwards of three months for labour in spring time and fall:—and at present our crops are retarded, and much time is lost from injurious wetness of the soil from want of thorough draining—delaying the period of field operations and the progress of harvesting:—so that thorough drainage would very materially extend our available period for labour in this Country. If then the Western farmer has, 20 days longer wherein to work than the Eastern—the latter loses much time at present by the injurious wetness of the soil, which precludes the possibility of his making the best of the short working season of which he is accustomed to complain so loudly.

It would be besides, especially necessary, so as to make the best of their opportunities, to provide comfortable, however inexpensive, housing for their stock, (the consequent warmth resulting in a less consumption of food;—to encourage the more extended cultivation of green crops, and hardy descriptions of corn for winter feeding, making the most of these products by the sedulously use of the straw cutter and steaming apparatus and providing thereby a more plentiful supply of manure with which to raise green crops; and bestowing besides greater attention on collecting and saving manure, and increasing its value and quantity by hauling muck and burning waste sod for ashes at all spare times. Of course if extraneous supplies and artificial manures can be afforded—good and well. But there is much to be done by making the best of what is so easily within reach. He who is unwilling to bestow due attention on the business in which he has engaged, does not deserve, and cannot reasonably expect to thrive as he might. And surely there are many who have to blame their own want of providence, frugality, and care for much of the unsuccess they so loudly complain of.

Many are aware of the faultiness of their whole system, but reconcile themselves with the reflection that it is inevitable. That the attempt at any change for the better in their situation, would be absurd—and would only make matters worse. They are overwhelmed with the fancied gigantic impossibility of attempting a reform; and so fold their arms in listless apathy and abandonment. Although fastening up the clinks in the boards and logs of their cattle houses could be easily and simply accomplished—although cutting their straw and steaming a few roots, would enable them to turn out their stock plump and vigorous in spring—although a few well placed drains would ensure them earlier seed time and harvest—although care in collecting and saving manure would increase their crops in quantity and improve them in quality,—they are contented to drag along without the slightest attempt at these simple improvements,—and are contented to hug the welcome delusion, that any attempt to improve their situation, would be utterly impracticable and useless.

They forget that *well begun is half finished*. They seem not to beware that

judicious improvement—followed by certain profit—needs but a beginning. That by going on slowly, it may be, but persistently and steadily—in a short time they find everything practicable and commendable accomplished. They would thus bring order out of confusion—they would have remunerating profits in exchange for a bare and beggarly living—and they would sigh no longer for the luxuriant plains and flesh pots of the West—with the bitter seasonings of Malaria and ague, and a thousand discomforts and drawbacks to which they are fortunately strangers.

And some would have it that there is a difficulty in finding profitable employment for themselves as hired men in winter. Have they not their threshing—their transportation of produce and marketing—the collecting of materials for manure and compost heaps,—clearing land—removing stones and obstructions,—cutting and hauling firewood, and fence and building timber—repairing implements, fences, buildings, &c. &c. &c., besides feeding and tending stock of all kinds—cutting straw and steaming roots, with regular attention to their cleanliness and comfort. These, besides many specialties we could name—if carefully attended to,—will fully occupy themselves and their dependants during the months of winter. But system is necessary. If the farmer knows how to arrange a system suitable to the farm and locality,—every day of the year will have its unfailling duty assigned it. There will be no time for noisome and depraving idleness. Let ignorance and carelessness no longer seek shelter under the plea of an inhospitable climate, and let such exhibitions of criminal negligence cease to exist—causing our youthful aspirants as they do, to faint and fail under the malignant discouragement, and causing them to flee across the border, or to the West,—expecting to find a better climate and a better soil—deserting the land of their birth for the land of the stranger—and unnecessarily braving the thousand and one discouragements, drawbacks, accidents, and misadventurs, to which they never would have been subjected, had they been educated, under a proper system, to render themselves independent and comfortable in the land of their birth.

It shall be our endeavour, by degrees, to enable the industrious farmer of Lower Canada to develop the agricultural resources of the country in which providence has placed him; and to show him, that, by adopting an improved system with all convenient speed, he may have good cause, everything considered, to be thankful and contented with his lot.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Where it can be safely raised, wheat is a crop of the greatest importance in this country. But many things must be kept in view—the texture of the soil—its richness or poverty—the species most suitable for cultivation—the cleanness and due preparation of the seed—the time and method for sowing—and the due preparation of the soil. We refer our readers, to Vol. XI. No. 2. page 28 of this Journal for the analysis of a good wheat soil. A moist cool climate is not unfavorable to wheat growing, provided the roots are kept free from stagnant water, and the soil mellowed and enriched by judicious manuring and efficient drainage; but in no country will it succeed perfectly without the obtainment of these last conditions. The wheat plant is provided with two sorts of roots—the first feeding nearer the surface—the latter penetrating deeper in search of nourishment, which would indicate the necessity for deep ploughing.

Like the other *cerealiv* wheat is injured by the application of too fresh manure—the straw becoming too luxuriant, and the grain usually light and imperfect; but the soil can scarcely be too rich in *pabulum*, provided decomposition has reached a certain point. When the growth is forced too rapidly, whether from climatic causes, or the rankness of the nourishment supplied by the soil, the straw is deficient in *silex*, the ingredient which communicates to it strength, stiffness, and sustaining power—it is unable to support its own weight—lodges, or falls to the ground—and from the thinness or weakness of the skin or cuticle, is liable to rust and mildew. But nevertheless fresh manure may be safely applied to the soil by adopting the system of rotations. It is not injurious to corn and other crops which may be included in approved rotation. Corn and clovers, as well as hoed green crops would be an excellent preparation for wheat, could the former be removed in time, so as to permit of getting in the wheat timeously. The delusive system of taking wheat crop after wheat crop from the soil without cessation, so long as it will produce it, cannot be too severely reprehended. But, under generous management, soil need never deteriorate in quality. The making, washing, or pickling of the seed, preparatory to sowing ought never to be omitted. It is sometimes simply washed with water. *Common salt* is found to exert a marked influence, and when associated with *lime* or *sulphate of copper* the results are better when employed singly. But in order to avoid any chance of injury from the use of poisonous ingredients, *sulphate of soda* and *lime*, combined, have been found -ufficiently efficacious. We would therefore recommend the use of *sulphate of soda*—1lb., dissolved in two quarts of water, would go over two bushels of wheat, and the grain should be then dried with powdered quicklime. We would also recommend that the portions to be used as seed wheat should, on no account, be allowed to become dead ripe in the field, but should be cut and saved early. The variety should be chosen with reference to soil and locality, and great care should be exercised to procure the seed pure and unmixed, as by ripening unequally, great loss might be incurred by the farmer. Some varieties may stand longer in the field with little loss. In others certain and very considerable loss would be ensured by shelling. We would strongly recommend to farmers, whenever they discover in the field ears of remarkable value, to gather them by hand early—and sow the seed carefully under every advantage, watch it perfecting the following year, and if the produce should be still satisfactory, resow it; for by such means they may become possessed of new and valuable varieties. Changing the seed occasionally is of great importance from soil to soil and climate to climate, the cultivator on a high flat district, obtaining his seed corn from a low, mild climate and a dry light soil; and he from the latter bringing his seed corn from a higher and colder climate, with good productive soil; beech and maple lands will supply oak lands and reversely. In this way you will preserve a more vigorous growth. When wheat is liable to winter killing or blight, early sowing is preferable. Where the fly is prevalent, late sowing should be the rule. Heavy soils are more subject to winter killing, and the only efficient remedy is thorough drainage. In a rich wet soil, a crop or two would repay the outlay—if judicious. At all events, in the meantime, the most perfect surface drainage should on no occasion be neglected. The use of the drill for sowing wheat will rapidly gain favour on all drained and well prepared soils, and will never fail to give satisfaction. The deep sowing of the drill is a great advantage where there is any disposition to winter killing; and the practice of ploughing in the seed, in order to give it depth, is only a practical acknowledgement of the advantage of drilling. In many cases wheat growing has been discontinued unnecessarily,—under the pretence of inadaptability of climate, ravages of the fly &c. &c., when in truth all that is wanting, to supply a good and a paying return, could be supplied by thorough drainage—abundant manuring, and more perfect cultivation. How

can it be expected that wet soils, exhausted soils, or imperfect laboured soils can possibly produce abundant or remunerative crops of wheat one year with another? The indolent and negligent farmer finds that, with less trouble, he can obtain better crops of indian corn, rye or oats, and the more valuable crop of wheat is incontinently superseded. We do not hesitate to affirm in the face of all this slovenly practice, that by proper manuring and draining and thorough cultivation, many neglected districts of Lower Canada could be made to produce richer and more remunerative crops of wheat than they have ever yet borne in the memory of man.

AGRICULTURE IN ITS RELATION TO BOTANY.

It were well, could the agricultural student become acquainted with Systematic Botany, and Botanical Physiology. The former will enable him to recognise at sight any plant he may meet with in the field, and the latter will make him acquainted with the internal structure and functions of the plants of Agriculture.

But especially we ought to know something of the structure of the plants we cultivate—their organs, and the function these organs are called upon to discharge. Now these are of two classes—those essential to the vegetation and growth of the plant, and those essential to its reproduction and propagation. The first are necessary for the assimilative process—for the conversion of the crude sap into the living vegetable organism, and is analogous to the digestive, circulatory, and respiratory organs in the animal kingdom. The root absorbs in a state of solution, the mineral substances congenial to the plant, and acts as a reservoir of nourishment for the plant the following spring—especially in the case of biennial plants, the stem conveys juice, and serves as a support to the leaf; and the leaf under the influences of the solar rays, changes the crude juice into the very nature of the plant; while, at the same time, it acts as a most powerful exhalant and absorbent. Now, every root has three parts—the spongy or rootlets, or small fibres; the middle or fleshy part; and the collar or neck. These, by the power of capillary attraction, absorb the substances congenial to the plant, convey the substances, in a state of solution, to the vascular tissue, and thence to the leaf, by means of the attraction of the solar influences. Now these rootlets would appear to be endowed with a power, in some sense, akin to instinct. They are deputed to select or reject what is congenial to the plant, and act somewhat in the same way as chemical elective affinity. In all this, the agriculturist must surely take a deep interest. And who shall say that he cannot turn such knowledge—the knowledge offered by vegetable Physiology—to his advantage.

Systematic Botany is acquired by two methods, the artificial or Linnean, and the Natural or Jussien. It has become usual to decry the Linnean or more ancient method, and praise the other. But we think the better plan for the student, would be to study first the Linnean method so as to become acquainted with the individual plants, and their component parts, and thereafter, if he should be so inclined, the Jussien,—viewing them in groups, as distinguished by aspect, form and habits—properties and uses.

The geographical distribution of plants is also very interesting and instructive. Every country, and if extensive, its different sections or divisions possesses a vegetation, each peculiar to itself. This distribution is influenced by

various conditions of soil and climate, and the predominance of certain families of plants in particular districts produces the most important effects on the social condition of a people—their habit of living, and the progress of the economical arts.

Temperature would appear to be the chief controlling influence—determining this distribution; and the globe has been divided into eight divisions—called Isothermal Zones—each distinguished by its peculiar distinguishing vegetation. If we should see fit to carry out our intention of giving in successive articles, in this Journal a connected exposition at greater length of the application of the sciences to agriculture, we shall go into detail, and endeavour to give such an epitome of each as to make ourselves both interesting and instructive. Our present object is to awaken a spirit of inquiry, as we have already said, and to induce such of our readers as have the opportunity to pursue the study of select authors at leisure hours—affording both instruction and amusement.

But we may remark generally, that as the physiognomy of the vegetable kingdom is characterised by distinctive plants in the latitudinal zones, from the equator to the poles—so also in a perpendicular direction in mountainous regions, such on great altitudes present themselves for our observation, and are found in ascending and descending lines, to correspond with the horizontal lines in the latitudinal zone. So that elevation of the soil above the level of the sea is found to affect the distribution of plants in the same manner as distance from the poles in level countries. By the benevolent distribution of nature, the important part of the *gramineæ* are equally distributed over the whole earth, increasing in a small degree towards the poles: between the tropics the gains form $1/11$, in the temperature zone $1/12$, and in the frigid zone $1/10$ of all the *phanerogamae*. They also increase in the number of species from the equator to the poles. The *Leguminosæ* form, under the tropics, $1/18$ —in the temperate zone $1/18$, and in the frigid zone $1/35$ of all *phanerogamae*. J. A.

FATTENING STOCK.—STEAMING APPARATUS.

We hold this to be a subject of great importance,—not only as applicable to the feeding of Swine, but in economising winter feed for all descriptions of Stock. We are in communication with a practical man at present, and hope to be able to submit to our readers a Steaming Apparatus, so efficient and moderate in price, as to put it within the reach of all farmers in this Country. In the meantime we give them the following seasonable notice. J. A.

” Where there are many swine to fatten, or grain is to be fed, a steaming apparatus is at all times an economical appendage to the farm. It has been shown from several experiments, that cattle and sheep will generally thrive as well on raw as on cooked roots; but horses do better on the latter, and swine will not fatten on any other. For all animals excepting store sheep, and perhaps even they may be excepted, grain or meal is better when cooked. Food must be broken up before the various animal organs can appropriate it to nutrition; and whatever is done towards effecting this object before it enters the stomach, diminishes the necessity for the expenditure of vital force in accomplishing it, and thereby enables the animal to thrive more rapidly and do more labor, on a given amount. For this reason we apprehend there may have been some errors undetected in the experiments of feeding sheep and cattle with raw and cooked roots,

which results in placing them apparently on a par as to their value for this purpose. The crushing or grinding of the grain insures more perfect mastication, and is performed by machinery at much less expense, than by the animals consuming it. The steaming or boiling is the final step towards its easy and profitable assimilation in the animal economy. With a capacious steaming-box for the reception of the food, the roots and meal, and even cut hay, straw and stalks may be thrown in together, and all will thus be most effectually prepared for nourishment. There is another advantage derivable from this practice. The food might at all times be given at the temperature of the animal system, about 93 degrees of Fahrenheit, and the animal heat expended in warming the cold and sometimes frozen food, would be avoided.

"The steaming apparatus is variously constructed. We have used one consisting of a circular boiler five and a half foot long by twenty inches diameter, made of boiler iron and laid length way on a brick arch. The fire is placed underneath and passes through the whole length and over the end, then returns in contact with the boiler through side flues or pockets, where it entered the chimney. This gives an exposure to the flame and heated air of about 10 feet. The upper part is coated with brick and mortar to retain the heat, and three small test cocks are applied at the bottom, middle and upper edge of the exposed end, to show the quantity of water in it; and two large stop cocks on the upper side for receiving the water and delivering the steam, complete the boiler. The steaming-box is oblong, seven or eight feet in length, by about four in depth and width, capable of holding 60 or 70 bushels, made of plank grooved together, and clamped and keyed with four sets of oak joist. We also used a large circular tub, strongly bound by wagon tire and keyed, and holding about 25 bushels. The covering of both must be fastened securely; but a safety valve is allowed for the escape of steam, which is simply a one and a half inch auger hole. Into these, the steam is conveyed from the boiler, by a copper tube, attached to the steam delivery cock for a short distance, when it is continued to the bottom of the box and tub by a lead pipe, on account of its flexibility, and to avoid injury to the food from the corrosion of the copper. It is necessary to have the end of the pipe in the steam-box, properly guarded by a metal strainer, to prevent its clogging from the contents of the box. We find no difficulty in cooking 45 bushels, of unground Indian corn in the tub, in the course of three or four hours, and with small expense of fuel. Fifty bushels of roots could be perfectly cooked in the box, in the same time. For swine, fattening cattle and sheep, milch cows and working horses, and perhaps oxen we do not doubt a large amount of food may be saved by the use of such or a similar cooking apparatus. The box may be enlarged to treble the capacity of the foregoing without prejudicing the operation, and even with a boiler of the same dimensions, but it would take a longer time to effect the object. If the boiler were increased in proportion to the box, the cooking process would of course be accomplished in the same time.

SEASONABLE HINT ON THE PIG.—Look well to the pigs and pens this month. Pigs need particular care and protection from the extreme heat of the season at this time to do well. See that they have shade shelter, and clean, comfortable pens, for pigs, like bipeds, do best in comfortable quarters. Many build their hog-pens over a running stream, to avoid the nuisance of the ammonia which arises from the manure, and therefore annually suffer the loss of the fattening properties of their whole rye, corn and buckwheat crops, by permitting the voidings to run down the stream. Of course no farmer can ever prosper who permits the waste of so much valuable fertilising matter as this, and when it can be prevented, as well as the health of his pigs, and the atmosphere of the neighborhood purified by simply feeding a few handfuls of charcoal to the pigs daily, it is a mat-

ter of great surprise that so simple a precaution as these should be neglected, and a most abominable nuisance kept up to the annoyance of the whole neighborhood. The strong odor of the hog-stye is frequently the first salute of the stranger in approaching an otherwise neat and tidy farmer's residence, whereas, the offensive effluvia may be altogether arrested and concentrated by keeping on hand a barrel of charcoal and feeding a few handfuls occasionally to the hogs, who will eat it more greedily than corn. Charcoal not only acts as a disinfectant, but also greatly promotes the health and growth of swine, and any farmer who undertakes to make nice pork without using charcoal to promote the fattening of it, and particularly to feed it at killing time, to purify and prevent the fetid odor which arises from the cleaning of the intestines, deserves to be made to feed and keep company with the grunTERS whom his stupid ignorance or laziness compels to live and die in stith. If ever any neighborhood is afflicted with the "hog cholera," put it down to the disgusting practice of herding them too closely together, and compelling them to live in the midst of their own offal. Whenever any regard is paid to the feeding of charcoal and other cleanly arrangements, pigs may be kept in the midst of large towns without any person apparently being the wiser of it. Thus much we have felt called upon to say in behalf of the unhappy porker herded in confined pens.

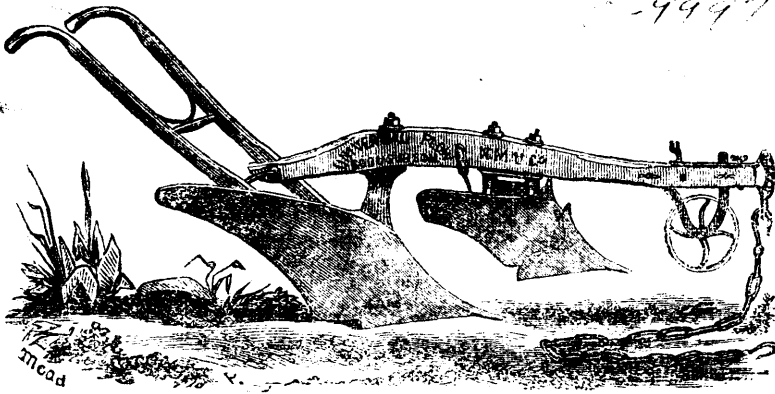
SHOATS may be made to obtain a fine growth if during the two preceding months, a little ground corn, rye and oats be mixed with their milk or slop, so that by the time the corn is ripe in the corn-fields they will have already arrived at a hog's estate,—and then, if they are only "crowded a little" with a mash of potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, and meal, they will have made such progress by the first of October and November, that at the end of the warm days of Indian Summer, if the hogs be of the right breed, they will scarcely be able to eat half the ration of a lean hog, and will soon become so fat, as to be unable to get up. Pork fattened and grown upon any other system will cost the owner twice as much for an inferior article. One reason why Western pork is, and always will be, inferior in quality to the "Jersey fatted," is because the Western farmers do not take sufficient pains in raising and fattening it.—*New-Jersey Farmer.*

THE HOG CHOLERA.—This disease has made its appearance in Catoctin Valley, Frederick Co., Md., in its most virulent form. The Register states that M. Peter Culler has lost 30 heads, M. Philip Coblentz 3, and M. Henry W. Summers 8. It also hears of other farmers whose porkers have fallen victims to the epidemic. The Register adds:

"Mr. Culler thinks he arrested the disease and saved the remainder of his hogs, by using the following remedy, which we append for the information of those whose hogs may have contracted the disease: 1lb. of sulphur, 1lb. of rosin and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. saltpetre beaten into a powder and given in the proportion of a large spoonful to seven hogs every other day."

TOMATO CATSUP.—One quart best vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. mace, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. black pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Jamaica pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. long pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mustard seed, twenty-five capsicums, fifty tomatoes, one stick of horse-radish. On the fifty tomatoes throw $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of salt, and let them stand three days. Boil the above ingredients (except the tomatoes) half an hour, then peel the tomatoes, and add them to it, boil them together half an hour, strain them through a seive, and when cold bottle it.

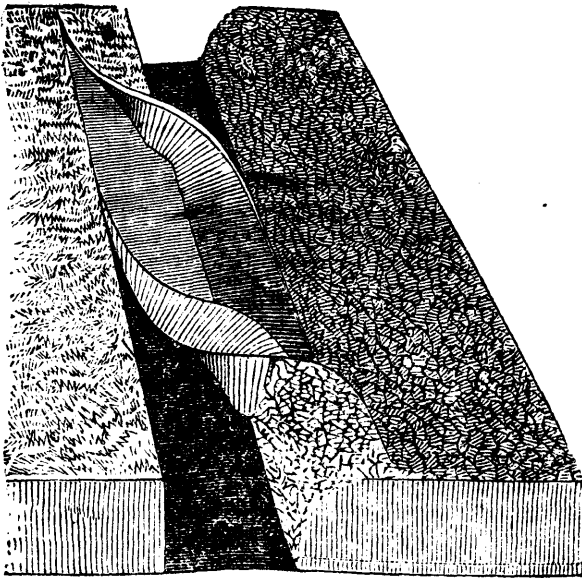
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NOURSE, MASON & CO'S UNIVERSAL PLOUGH.

Above we give a side view of this powerful and ingenious implement, rigged with one of the stubble boards and the skin plow forward, for double, or sod and subsoil ploughing. This plough is sold by the Proprietors, with one mould board only, or with any number of mould boards, as the purchaser may elect. It is a desirable implement if but one mould board is wanted because the one will do thorough and finished work, and when worn away considerably, or if by accident broken, - a contingency to which the mould board of any plough is liable; its place can be cheaply supplied with a new one. Again, the purchaser, after obtaining one mould board, and the standard share and frame work, to go with it, can at any time procure such other mould boards of the series as he would like, at slight expense as compared with buying a new plough entire; and thus he may be induced to employ a larger and better assortment of ploughs, suited to his various soils and modes of culture, than he would otherwise use.

The *Universal Plough* in turning over the soil, acts in the manner represented in the beneath illustration.



C-99977

N. B. The UNIVERSAL PLOUGH embraces the following kinds and sizes of mould boards, viz :—

1. For ploughing intervals and smooth grass lands, five sizes of mould board of long and gentle spiral or twist : Flat furrows from 7 to 10 inches deep, and from 14 to 16 wide, to 3 to 6 inches deep, and 10 to 12 inches wide.

2. For ploughing upland, stony ground, old pastures and other grass lands of uneven or rough surface, four sizes of mould boards of short and powerful twist : Flat furrows, from 5 to 9 inches deep, and 13 to 15 wide, to 3 to 6 inches deep, and 10 to 12 inches wide.

3. For ploughing clay and other stiff soil sod, lapping the furrow slices one upon another, at an inclination of 45° 5 to 7 inches deep, and 9 to 11 inches wide.

4. For ploughing stubble, or old ground, two sizes of mould board, throwing the soil over abruptly, and breaking it fine,—from 6 to 12 inches deep and 12 to 16 wide, to 4 to 9 inches deep and 10 to 14 inches wide.

We shall continue, from time to time, to present to our readers selected specimens of useful agricultural implements, with brief descriptions as above.

The above implement may be had of Mr. Evans, of St. Ann's Market, at the cost of \$14,00.

J. A.

CANADIAN FERTILIZER.

We may safely state that British America will be very soon prepared to supply to the world a Fertilizer, of her own—composed exclusively of native products—which will vie with Guano, or any other Fertilizer of which we have any knowledge. In the meantime we are willing to welcome all men who come to us in the guise of public benefactors, and should not feel justified in withholding from our readers the following communication.

J. A.

THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FERTILIZER.

" Dr. Charles F. Spieker, a pupil of Liebig, himself an eminent chemist, is the inventor, and has spent six years in perfecting his chemical combinations.

" The basis is the green sand of the upper cretaceous formation—or the so called Marl of New-Jersey. In itself the marl is one of the best Fertilizers, and has been amply used as such by the New-Jersey farmers ; but, in consequence of the large quantity which is required to an acre, its bulkiness and specific gravity, it is only available in its immediate neighborhood. But through the perseverance of Dr. Spieker, this marl is now made the basis of a powerful and valuable Fertilizer—available and transferable any where. In 1857 he succeeded in his experimental process, and obtained his patent. The Examiners at the Patent Office, Washington, pronounced it a matter of national importance ; for it will be readily seen, the enormous amount paid annually for freight, and as a royalty to foreign governments, shows the great necessity for a home-manufactured article to be produced at a less cost.

" The Hon. Henry Meigs, in his speech at the opening of the Crystal Palace, pertinently remarks :

" We believe that chemistry has not only made millions for the farmer, but that it will ere long give all the fertilism wanted, superior to any known.

Guano may be exhausted, but the chemical power to produce a *better* one never will be."

"The scientific principle upon which the composition of this Fertilizer is founded, is, to form a compound which is not only a stimulant for an *increased* growth of the plant—as is Guano, by containing *principally only ammonia*—but to be an article of *nourishment* to plants, and permanent in power to the *soil*, by containing the elements which plants require, and which are found in them by subjecting the same to a chemical analysis.

"The efficacy of this Fertilizer has been submitted to the practical test by farmers of Monmouth county, New-Jersey, who pronounce it superior to Peruvian Guano; while the State of New-Jersey, in consideration of the importance of the article, has granted a special charter to the National Fertilizing Company. Letters Patent have been taken out for England, Ireland, Scotland; France and Belgium. From England, offers are already before the Company for the English Patent.

Dr. Spieker has associated with himself Dr. Louis Harper, LL.D., formerly Professor of Geology, Analytical Chemistry, and Agriculture, in the State University of Mississippi, as well as State Geologist, and the well known author of the "Geology of Mississippi." Dr. Harper was induced to resign his lucrative and honorable offices after a careful chemical examination and a visit to all the fields where the Fertilizer had been applied, and now devotes his whole time to the manufacture of the article at the Highlands of Nevesink, N. J. The manufacturing process is, therefore, under the direct supervision of a scientific agricultural chemist."

INSTRUCTIONS.

"FOR CORN.—The Fertilizer is best applied when it is about a foot high or even higher; two handfuls on two different sides of the row, or hill, placing it in a hole about six inches from the stalk, and three or four inches deep. No other manure is necessary.

"FOR CEREAL GRAINS.—When sown broadcast, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice and buckwheat, sprinkle the Fertilizer, after plowing; harrowing in at the rate of 300 or 600 lbs., to the acre; as required.

"FOR TURNIPS.—Put the Fertilizer *below* the seed, covering it one or two inches, and sow the seeds above. For all other garden vegetables use as the corn method—as also for potatoes.

"FOR TOBACCO.—The Fertilizer is preferable to Guano in containing a larger quantity of the fixed alkalis, which are especially necessary for this vegetable. When required for this plant in particular, notice should be given in the orders.

"FOR COTTON AND SUGAR CANE.—The Fertilizer is peculiarly adapted by the soluble silica and alkalis it contains, also the ammonia and phosphoric acid, rendering it, for Cotton, superior to all other manures.

"The Horticulturist will find this article indispensable after a trial, by applying it in the same way as upon corn or turnips.

"From the above instructions, we hardly think it necessary to enlarge our directions. In all things, sound judgment is necessary; and it is supposable a successful farmer has all discretion, otherwise, he is not *appropriately* termed *successful*.

Horticultural Journal.

The season has now arrived when we must prepare for winter. Transplanting of *hardy Trees, Shrubs and Plants* may be continued, so long as the weather is mild. But, in exposed situations, the better plan would be laying in the trees and the roots, in a slanting, nearly horizontal position, in a dry and sheltered situation, and planting them out as early in spring as practicable. They would thus escape the danger of winter killing. Fall planted trees should be secured against the action of winds, by throwing up a mound round the base, and by tying them up to stakes. A six inch covering of manure is useful around the roots in winter, and it will of course be spaded and forked in about the roots in spring to aid the summer growth. Clear away all superfluous grass under which they may lodge, and cover up trees a foot high with mould to save them from being girdled by mice.

Plant out all *Hardy Bulbous Roots*, such as *Hyacinths, Lillies, Tulips, Crocus, Crown Imperials*, etc., etc., covering the beds with 6 inches of leaves or straw. These roots should be renewed by fresh supplies, as they soon degenerate. Carnations should be transplanted into a frame, throwing manure around it outside, and covering it over with mats or boarding, uncovering in mild weather, during the middle of the day.

Monthly Roses are better in such a frame than the house or greenhouse.

Foreign Grape Vines should now be taken down from the wall or trellis, and covered with straw or earth. Thick old vines should be well covered round with straw or ever green branches.

Tie up *Raspberries* to a stake, covering them round with straw.

Strauberry Beds ought to be protected with a few inches deep of leaves or straw,—manure is apt to rot them.

Cover up *Asparagus Beds* in the same manner, but with rich manure, to be spaded in at spring time.

All *Half-Hardy or Tender Shrubs* should receive protection. Take down *Climbing Plants*, covering with leaves or straw, and *Upright Plants* should be staked and thatched round with straw.

Cut away the flower stems from *Herbaceous Plants*, and place an inverted eod over them.

Do not neglect to secure in time *Winter Cabbages, Celery, Squashes, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots* and other Culinaries. Prepare the soil for early spring crops. This is the time for laying out *New Gardens and Grounds* to anticipate spring time. If you wish to transplant any large *Forest Trees, and Evergreens* select them now, and dig a deep trench around the extremity of the roots, so that you may be able to take them up with a large ball about their roots after the ground freezes.

HOW TO EXTERMINATE THE WEEVIL.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

J. L. Booth, now of this city, says the *New York Evening Post* who has made some valuable improvements in grain cleaning machinery for flour mills, sends us the result of some experiments with his machine for scouring grain. He obtained from a farmer thirty bushels of wheat from a bin of two hundred bushels, and after passing it through the machine, placed in glass jars samples of the

cleaned and uncleaned grain. Upon examination some time after, he found the latter alive with weevil and badly eaten, while that which had been scoured was perfectly free from any appearance of the insect. This led him to a microscopic examination of the berry of the wheat, which resulted in convincing him that any grain infested with weevil can be entirely cured and preserved by the simple process of cleaning. In proof of which he states that a large portion of the grain seemed to have a single blister or slight prominence upon the germinating end of the berry, which was readily moved by the point of a knife, and the egg of the weevil discovered.

Mr. Booth is satisfied that this thorough scouring and agitation of the grain removes the glutinous covering of the cell containing the egg, and that its exposure to the air destroys its generating properties. And if the wheat is taken in any condition, after this insect has passed into the larve or perfect state, and treated as above mentioned with any effective smutter, this pest will be completely eradicated. There are other species of the same destroyer—one in which the egg is deposited in the berry while in a soft state before harvest, and the depository being capped over to exclude the air, the egg remains thus protected until the grain is again sown, and does not change until decomposition commences from the action of the earth and process of the germination. It will be seen by the extracts which follow, that many ineffectual attempts to find a remedy have been made. As Mr. Booth's process is within the reach of all, it is worth the while of those whose grain is infested by the weevil to try it.

The following extracts from the fifth volume of Natural History of New York, written by Professor Emmons, give some interesting information respecting the several species of weevil, and the means hitherto taken to destroy them.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

CALANDRA GRANARIA.

This insect is a European species, but has been introduced here in samples of wheat received from France. Many bottles of wheat were entirely destroyed, although perfectly closed, so that nothing could get in from without. It is called the Corn Weevil.

I suppose this introduction of the insect, which was accompanied with another, the *Silvanus Surinamensis*, is only a single instance of its occurrence in this way. When it was observed that the specimen grain was destroyed by these insects, Mr. J. E. Gavit, volunteered to describe and illustrate the insects for publication in the transactions of the Agricultural Society of this state. I am permitted to re-publish this valuable account, furnished by the gentleman referred to, as too much publicity cannot be given to a matter so interesting to the wheat-growers of this country.

Mr. Gavit, in his communications to the Secretary of the society, states that in the specimens of wheat furnished me, I find two beetles—one is the true weevil of Europe, *Calandra Granaria* (Clairville;) the other, *Silvanus Surinamensis*, the weevil most commonly found infesting the granaries of this State.

No insect is more formidable to man than this little pest, since it attacks the principal basis of his food; and they are sometimes so numerous in a heap of grain that they destroy it altogether, leaving nothing but the chaff. After the sexes have paired, the female makes a hole in a grain of wheat with her rostrum and deposits an egg. These holes are not perpendicular to the surface of the grains, but oblique, or even parallel, and are stopped with a species of gluten of the same color as the corn. Oliver says there is but one to each grain. I have, however, repeatedly found two, one in each lobe, and these larvæ as plump and

well-conditioned as those who had the good fortune of a kernel to themselves. From the egg is hatched, in due time, a small footless grub, which, during its growth, eats out the entire contents of the grain, and when lodged in the grain, is perfectly sheltered from all injuries from the air, because its excrements serve to close the aperture; so there is no use in stirring the grain, as nothing can incommode it. It is very white, has the form of an elongated soft worm, and the body is composed of nine prominent rounded rings; it is nearly a line in length, with a yellow rounded head provided with organs proper for gnawing the grain.

When the larvæ has eaten all the flour, and is arrived at its full growth, it remains in the envelope of the grain, where it is metamorphosed into a nymph, of a clear white, and transparent; the proboscis and antennæ can readily be distinguished, but it gives no sign of life, except when disturbed, and then but a slight movement of the abdomen. Eight or ten days after, the perfect insect eats its way out. In general, that which serves as nutriment to insects in their larvæ state is unsuited to the perfect form. To this the calandra is an exception; for scarcely has it issued from its nymph state than it proceeds to pierce the envelope of the grain to establish itself anew therein. I have frequently watched the perfect insect feeding upon the farina of the grain, having pierced the skin and buried its proboscis to the base. It is often found, however lodged in the interior of the grain, and its black color does not announce its recent issuing from its state of nymph, since it is of a straw color at the time when it has just left its sheath; nevertheless, we must doubtless believe that it occasions much less injury in this state than in that of the larvæ. * * *

Mr. Gaylord, however, in his prize essay published in the Society's transactions for the year 1843, says of some specimens of wheat that he had received from the Patent Office, in which he found weevils, that "selecting some pure flint wheat kernels, all perfectly sound, we enclosed a dozen of these weevils with the wheat in a large phial to prevent their escape. The phial was wrapped in paper and placed where it would not be disturbed, except for examination. Opening it occasionally for more than a year and a half, I found my weevils, with the exception of one or two, all living, and appearing to enjoy themselves much on the wheat, a large portion of the kernels of which they had hollowed out." This would imply that they survive two seasons at least, and those I have in my possession sustain this assumption. Many and various modes of exterminating this foe to man have been tried. We first hear of fumigations with herbs of strong and disagreeable odor; but this seems useless, as it does not incommode the insect, while the grain receives a fetid and disgusting scent. The fumes of sulphur are pronounced equally inefficient. All these fumigations are still less adapted to the destruction of the larvæ, as the smoke cannot penetrate among the grain, and their perfectly closed envelopes secure them from all such annoyances.

Oliver recommends the following as one of the most effectual and least expensive modes of destroying them: "At the return of Spring, when the calandra are observed to spread in the heaps of winter-stored grain, it will be necessary to form small heaps of five and six measures, and place them at a suitable distance from the large heap; this stir with a shovel. The insects, who are singularly fond of tranquillity, seek to escape, and, seeing another heap of grain alongside, they take refuge therein. When all are thus collected, boiling water is brought and poured over them, stirring it from time to time with the shovel to secure its penetration through the grain while hot. All these insects then die, being burned or suffocated at the moment. The grain is then spread for the purpose of drying, and afterwards sifted to separate the dead insects.

"It is necessary to perform this operation early in the Spring, before the deposition of eggs, the generation existing being only dangerous in giving birth to

its successors. This method may be performed on a large scale as well as a small one, without occasioning any considerable expense.

Other experiments have proved that a sudden heat of 75 degrees Fahr. is sufficient to destroy these insects, without burning them; and a simple, efficacious method is mentioned in the *Tennessee Agriculturist* quoted by Mr. Gaylord in his essay; "If a hoghead, with one head removed, be inverted over a fire until thoroughly heated, and then immediately filled with wheat and re-headed, all weevils in the grain will be killed, and the grain may be kept in safety, till wanted for use.

"A gentleman in Madeira has established a heated room, with hot water pipes, in which he receives as many as eight hundred bags of grain at a time: these become heated through at about 135 degrees Fahr: and the wheat, when re-sifted, is perfectly cleaned, making quite as good bread as before, the seed also losing nothing of its vitality by this process."

"The French 'lay upon the grain fleeces of wool which have not been scoured; the oily matter attracts the insects among the wool, when they soon die, from what cause is not exactly known.'"

CECIDIUM CULMICOLA.

The *C. Culmicola* is a provisional species, whose habits have been investigated by Miss Margaretta H. Morris, by whom also it was discovered. Its habits are quite different from those of either of the foregoing species. The fly lays its eggs upon the grain, in or over the germ, where they remain unhatched until the grain germinates; but when the plant is three or four inches high, the worm may be seen, by the aid of a glass, feeding above the top of the joint in the centre of the culm, until it is ready to become a perfect insect. It is said that the *pupa* resembles that of the *C. Destructor*.

As the fly deposits its eggs early in June, it is difficult to understand why they should remain unhatched so long, or until the future germination of the same ripened grain after it is sown, and then to feed upon the culm; for it is the usual habit of flies to deposit their eggs near or upon the magazine of food on which the larvæ are to subsist.

RUST IN OATS, WHAT IS IT?—Throughout the whole South Western portion of the Union the oat crop has suffered from a terrible blight, which, from its resemblance to the fungus substance that sometimes attacks wheat by that name, has been called *rust*. So far as we are informed, rust in oats has hitherto been unknown. We have never heard or read of anything of the kind, in any section of the country. The fact that it is thus unusual opens a wide and interesting field to the naturalist, and, in this case, to the entomologist, as it invites investigation in a channel, so far as we can ascertain, heretofore unexplored.

While in West Tennessee, a short time since, we took occasion to examine the blade of the oat under a microscope (kindly furnished us by the Bailey Troupe) and were greatly surprised with the phenomenon which the glass revealed. Since then we have followed up those examinations, by the aid of more powerful instruments, at the Medical College in this city, in company with several scientific gentlemen, among whom were Drs. Briggs and Buchanan, of the medical faculty.

The cause of all this destruction of the oat crop is a living worm, too small to be plainly seen with the naked eye. A single blade or leaf of the oat sometimes contains hundreds of them. They lie encased in the tissues of the leaf or

1 Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, vol. 1.

2 London Lit. Gazette, July 1, 1825.

blade where they have been germinated, beneath the epidermis or thin pellicle over the exterior portion of the blade, and, as they progress in development, the skin of the leaf is raised into curious puffy blisters. The growth of the worm subsequently ruptures these, and it escapes to feed on the plant. When first released from their covering, they are of a beautiful, clear, red colour, almost transparent, but soon begin to change color and form, getting more opaque and dark in appearance until, in the course of transformation, they become a black bug, with legs and wings, when they attack the head or grain of the oats.

Under the microscope, the dust which remains on the leaf closely resembles that on the wings of butterflies.

How this innumerable army of infinitesimal worms originated is yet a mystery. It is a singular fact, however, that wherever the greatest quantity of rain has fallen, there the oat crop has fared the worst. In our recent trip through West Tennessee, we saw but a single field of oats, between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers which was not a failure, or into which it would not be folly to put a sythe-blade. That field was near Denmark, in Madison county, and was sown very early. It is well known that more rain has fallen in West Tennessee, this season, than in any other part of the State; hence the extreme wet weather must have had some agency in the production of this animalcule. It is also well known that moisture and heat will produce and multiply animal life, millions per hour, and therein we judge is the secret of this destruction of the oat crop. It is one of those cases of natural phenomena which occur only at a certain stage in the growth of plants, and under peculiar states of temperature and weather. It may happen next season, or it may not occur again for many years. [Southern Homestead.

Ladies Department.

CURING OF MEAT.

The cutting up and salting of meat is attended to in most farm-houses by the men, but sometimes it falls to the lot of the settlers' wives, and it is necessary that they should possess some knowledge of the process, as circumstances may oblige them to take an active part in the business or give directions to their servants, as the case may be.

The meat should be hung in a cool place till it is stiff: it may then be cut up for salting. The usual way of dividing the hog is to take off the head: cut out the hams, and fore legs, ham shape; and divide the rest of the carcass in pieces, which are cut clean through, chine fashion. These are rubbed and packed in clean salt, as tight as the barrel can be packed, and the barrel is then filled up with strong brine. A barrel of pork, containing nothing but the side pieces, should contain two cwt. of *pork*. This sells at the highest market price and goes by the name of "MESS PORK." "Prime mess" contains the hams and shoulders, as well as sides, and sells for less. And "Prime," which is the whole hog cut up indiscriminately, is the lowest in market value; but a barrel of either must weigh two cwt. of meat. Hams are sold sometimes separately at 6d. or 7d. per lb., dried or smoked. Pigs are often sent to market, or to the stores in a frozen state and sold by the cwt. In purchasing a barrel of pork, it is necessary to ascertain the sort of meat you are buying, and not to pay for "Prime" or "Prime Mess" the same as for "Mess." As the emigrant, 77

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL.

first commencing housekeeping, is obliged to provide stores of this sort, it is well that he should be on his guard against imposition. And when the store-keeper sees that his customer is not ignorant of these matters, he will be less disposed to take unfair advantage of him. Always endeavour to make your dealings with persons of respectability of character. And now to return to the curing of the meat for household use.

PICKLE FOR HAMS, CHIEFS AND SHOULDERS.

* Fourteen pounds of good salt, half a pound of saltpetre, two quarts of molasses or four pounds of coarse brown sugar; with water enough to dissolve the salt, and a pint of good beer or vinegar, if you can command either. Bring this liquor to a boil, and scum off all the impurities that may rise to the surface. When cold, pour this over your hams, which should be cold, but not frozen. The addition of pepper, allspice, and cloves is made by some who like a high flavour to the hams. The hams should remain in this pickle six or eight weeks: being turned and basted every two or three days, and then hung in the smoke-house. The best woods for smoking are: sugar-maple chips, hickory, birch; corn-cobs, white ash and beech. When removed from the smoke-house, sew each ham in any old linen or cotton cloth, and if you give this covering a coating of whitewash; with a whitewash brush, it will preserve it from the flies. There is a small dusky beetle, with two dull red or orange bars across its body, which injures meat more than the flies: it deposits its eggs in the skin and joints. These eggs turn to a hairy worm, which destroys the meat; and unless some precautions are taken, will render it unfit for use. If you find by examining the hams, that the enemy has been at work, I would recommend a large boiler or kettle of water to be put on the fire, and when it boils, immerse each ham in it for five or even ten minutes. Take them out, and when dry, rub them over with bran or saw dust, and pack them in a box of wood ashes, or of oats, as the Yorkshire farmers do; you will have no trouble with the weevil again. To preserve pork free from taint, or to restore it if it be injured, pack charcoal in the barrels. The use of charcoal as a preserver of meat is very great; I have restored meat that was much injured, by first putting off the bad brine—scraping the meat—and washing it in cold water—burning some cedar-bark in the barrel, and repacking the meat, laying lumps of charcoal between the layers of meat, a strong brine being again poured on to cover it.

A pint of the drippings from the stove-pipe joints added to the brine will also restore meat, and give it the flavour of smoke,—or a small quantity of pyroligneous acid. Where the brine has been allowed to stand in barrels too long, the burning of cedar-bark in them will purify them for use. A bad cellar may be purified by the same means, care being taken to secure the building from danger of fire. Where the roots have been kept in a cellar for any time, such purification is very essential in the spring of the year.

PRIZE HAM.

Rub your ham, which should be of fine-grained, well-fed pork, when quite cold, with fine salt, to which add a little red pepper, and half a pint of molasses. Let it remain in the pickle, basting and turning it for six weeks. Then hang it up, and smoke for six weeks. About the first week in April take it down; wash it in cold water, and rub it over with unleached ashes. If you have any number of hams, let them lie for a week, heaped together; then hang

* This quantity will be sufficient for two cwt. of meat. In salting down the meat, it is better to have one to rub the meat, and another strong hand to pack into the barrel. Some prefer meat dry-salted to pickling it.

them in a cool room, having sewed them in canvass or old cotton. (Hamilton prize ham.)

TO BOIL HAM.

Soak it over night in soft water; wrap a lock of sweet hay about it, and boil in plenty of water, three, or if very large, four hours: let the ham remain in the water to cool gradually. Next day remove the skin, and trim all unsightly parts away: the ham will retain its flavour and juice much better than if skinned hot: this of course can only be adopted when you do not require to serve the joint up hot to table; in that case skin it: grate crumbs of bread over the surface, and let it stand a few minutes in the oven to crisp the bread crumbs.

BACON—TO PREPARE FOR SMOKING OR DRYING.

Having taken off the hams from a side of pork, chop the rib-bones close to the back, so as to remove the back-bone the entire length of the side. With a sharp knife, raise all the small long bones from the meat, and trim all rugged portions carefully away. Then mix a pound of coarse sugar to 2 oz. of saltpetre, and 4 lb. of salt. Rub this well over the meat on all sides: two sides of bacon will not be too much for the above quantity. Cut them in two pieces, and lay each piece above the other, the rind downward, and strew the remainder of the salt mixture over the last piece. A shallow wooden trough or tray, with a hole and peg at the bottom, is the best to salt your bacon in: it should be placed a little sloping forward. Every second day, draw off the liquor that runs from the meat, into a vessel and carefully pour it over the meat again, having shifted the bottom pieces to the top. In six weeks time, take them out; rub with bran, and lay on the rack to dry, or smoke them; this process makes excellent meat.

Much of the goodness of pork, ham, and bacon depends upon the meat itself—the breed of hogs—and their treatment in fattening.

A great deal of the barrels of pork sold in the stores, is coarse, loose, flabby pork—distillery-fed, or else nut-fed: the swine having nearly fattened themselves in the woods on beech mast, acorns, and such food. This pork is known by its soft, oily fat; the meat running away to oil, in the act of frying. Of course, meat like this is not profitable to the buyer. Such meat is better dried or smoked, than eaten fresh from the pickle. It is better to purchase your meat fresh of some respectable farmer, or salt it yourself, or buy well dried meat, though you must, of course, give a higher price for it. By referring to the market-table, you may ascertain the prices of meat, both salt and fresh.

Here is an excellent recipe, furnished by a gentleman, who considers it the best in use: I have eaten excellent meat at his table thus treated.

PICKLE FOR BEEF OR PORK.

To three gallons of pickle, strong enough to float an egg, add $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of alum, 1 qt. of treacle, 1 oz. of potash; mix them well together; pack the beef or pork, and pour the pickle on it; cover it close; in about three weeks it will be fit for use. *The meat must not be salted, but packed as it comes from the butcher, and the pickle poured over it.*

BROWN FRICASSEE OF VENISON.

Fry your steaks quite brown, in hot dripping; put them in a stew pan with a very little water, a bunch of sweet herbs, a small onion, a clove or two, and pepper and salt. When it has boiled for a few minutes, roll a bit of butter in flour, with a table-spoonful of catsup or tomato-sauce, and a tea-spoonful of vinegar; stir this into the fricassée, and dish it quite hot.—*Mrs. Trail.*

EXPERIENCE IN RAISING MELONS. — We gave ample directions for growing melons, in the *Agriculturist* for May; but we wish now simply to make record of our experience the present Summer. In accordance with the directions in this paper, we told our gardener to dig out holes in the ground, eighteen inches deep and two feet square, to put a little fresh manure in the bottom of the pit, and then to fill up with a mixture of rotted turf, leaves, sand, common soil and old manure, in about equal proportions. We used this recipe, because the corner of the garden which we wished to devote to a melon patch, was a cold stiff clay soil, and needed a good deal of amelioration.

The melon seeds of four choice varieties were planted, and came up finely. They grew well, too, for a week or ten days, and the gardener received all due praise for his skill in preparing melon soils. But alas! After a heavy rain, our vigorous plants began to die, as if smitten by a sudden plague. A little examination showed that they were eaten off below ground by worms. We now asked the gardener how he had prepared the soil for the melons. What was our surprise to learn that he had forgotten most of our directions, and had filled up the holes with fresh horse manure nearly to the top, and covered it with only two inches of good soil and sand! The plants prospered until their roots struck down into the fresh manure, where in rainy weather the worms abounded. The case was a desperate one, but we resolved to try and save the remainder of our plants. So, having thoroughly soaked the hills with water from a sprinkling pot, we took up the young melons with balls of earth attached and laid them in the shade. The mass of half-decomposed manure was then mostly thrown out of the holes, and its place supplied with the ingredients mentioned at the head of this article. The young plants were then carefully reset and covered to keep off the sun. By uncovering them every night and shading them for several days, they at length became re-established and began to grow again. The vines are now loaded with handsome fruit and promise soon to reward all our labor.

We give this detail of our experience, to caution others against the two free use of fresh manure in making beds for melons. For clay soils, a mixture of sand and old manure is very important; and if rotted turfs and muck from the woods are added, it will be all the better.

PRESERVING FRUITS FOR WINTER, GLASS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN TIN. — To the *Editor of the American Agriculturist*:

Your frequent chapters under this head lead me to give my experience, as I believe there can scarcely be too much said in favor of putting away an abundant supply of the Summer and Autumn fruits, in a *fresh* state to relieve the monotony of "salt junk," that too prevalent diet of the farmer during the winter season. I am glad to see you set your face — and pen — against the use of so much *candied* fruit, in which a pound of fruit is cooked up with its pound of fine sugar, thus destroying the flavor and producing an indigestible compound.

I have used both tin and glass, for keeping fruit fresh, but greatly prefer the glass. I know the canners tell us that nothing injurious comes from tin, even with acid fruit, so long as air is entirely excluded from the cans. I will not discuss this question with them, but am *certain* that no deleterious substance can come from glass under any circumstances. Besides, there is a real satisfaction in looking at a transparent jar of peaches, plums or berries, requiring no label to designate its contents. Again, if perchance the sealing should be imperfect and the fruit give indications of not keeping, it can readily be seen and be used at once. But the most important consideration with me is *expense*. Most of the patent cans cost \$2.50 per dozen, for quart sizes, while the glass jars I use, of about the same size cost but 75c. per dozen. As we intend to put up near 100 quarts of various kinds of fruit, we shall save about \$14 by using the glass,

which will certainly allow for a trifling breakage, though we have found no trouble in that respect.

The jars we use are common glass with a trifling green shade, but still quite transparent. They are eight inches high, the main body being about 4 inches in diameter. The neck is wide, being full 2 inches inside diameter, which allows the smaller fruits to be put in whole if desired. We adopt two methods. So long as we have large corks we insert these over the fruit, covering them with waxed cloth. We sometimes put over simply waxed cloth. We set the bottles around the stove door to heat gently at first, and have them hot when pouring in the hot fruit. The corks are kept in a dish of warm water to soak soft and pliable. A basin of wax, made by melting and striving together one pound of rosin and one ounce of tallow, is kept melted on the stove ready for use.

The fruit is put into a *porcelain* kettle with just sugar enough to sweeten it for use. It is then heated to the boiling point, but not cooked above two or three minutes, except tomatoes, and some of the larger fruits, and vegetables, which may boil ten minutes. With a long handled dipper, and a fruit funnel having a large orifice just fitting the mouth of the jar, I fill them very rapidly, while an assistant follows, pressing in the corks $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch below the surface and pouring on melted wax to fill it. She immediately ties over a piece of cotton cloth previously coated on both sides with the same wax. This seals them perfectly.

Having secured a large quantity in this manner with entire success, I shall pursue the plan, mainly, as the corks make neater work, and give additional security, though we put up some without the corks, as your Ohio correspondent suggested in the August *Agriculturist*.

In addition to the smaller fruits already prepared, I intend to put up largely of tomatoes, peaches, plums, pears, quinces, late rhubarb, and that Yankee luxury, *pumpkin*, that I may have pies in Winter and Spring of better flavor than made from dried pumpkins.—*Long Island Housekeeper*.

Meteorology.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR SEPT. 1858.

BAROMETER.		Greatest intensity of the suns rays.....	
Mean reading of the barometer F inches		108° 4
corrected and reduced to.....	32° 29.771	Lowest point of terrestrial radiation.....	48° 2
Highest reading of the barometer	30° 002	Amount of evaporation in inches	3 69
Lowest reading of the barometer	29° 342	Rain fell on 13 days amounting to 8.656 inches it was raining 49 hours 51 minutes, accompanied by Thunder on 4 days.	
Monthly range.....	0 630	Most prevalent wind S. E.....	
THERMOMETER.		Least prevalent wind N.....	
Mean reading of the standard thermometer.....	62° 21	Most windy day the 5th, mean miles per hour.....	12 74
Highest reading of the maximum do.....	97° 4	Least do do the 23 day do	0 00
Lowest reading of the minimum do.....	44° 4	Ozone was present in moderate quantity.....	
Monthly Range.....	53° 0	Aurora borealis visible on 1 night	
Mean of humidity.....	69 756		

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, October 29th 1858.

	BONSECOURS.				ST. ANN'S.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
FLOUR.								
Country Flour, per quintal	14	0	a	15	0	0	a	0
Oatmeal, per quintal	11	6	a	12	0	0	a	0
Indian Meal, per quintal	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
GRAIN.								
Wheat, per minot	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Oats, per minot	2	2	a	2	3	2	a	2
Barley, per minot	3	9	a	4	0	0	a	0
Pease, per minot	5	0	a	5	3	0	a	0
Buckwheat, per minot	3	6	a	3	9	0	a	0
Indian Corn, yellow	4	0	a	4	6	0	a	0
Rye, per minot	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Flax Seed, per minot	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Timothy, per minot	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
FOWLS AND GAME.								
Turkeys, (old) per couple	7	0	a	7	6	10	a	12
Turkeys, (young) per couple	0	0	a	0	0	6	a	8
Geese, (young) per couple	4	0	a	4	6	3	a	4
Ducks, per couple	1	8	a	3	0	2	a	3
Ducks, (wild) per couple	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	2
Fowls, per couple	2	0	a	2	6	2	a	3
Chickens, per couple	1	3	a	1	8	1	a	1
Pigeons, (tame) per couple	1	3	a	1	6	0	a	0
Pigeons, (wild) per dozen	3	6	a	4	0	3	a	4
Partridges, per couple	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Woodcock, per brace	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Hares, per couple	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
MEATS.								
Beef, per lb	0	4	a	0	9	0	a	0
Pork, per lb	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	0	6	0	a	0
Mutton, per quarter	6	0	a	12	0	7	a	12
Lamb, per quarter	2	6	a	4	0	2	a	3
Veal, per quarter	5	0	a	15	0	5	a	15
Beef, per 100 lbs	30	0	a	45	0	30	a	40
Pork, (fresh) per 100 lbs	30	0	a	35	0	27	a	30
DAIRY PRODUCE.								
Butter, (fresh) per lb	0	11	a	1	0	0	a	1
Butter, (salt) per lb	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	0	8	0	a	0
Cheese, per lb, skim milk	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Cheese, per lb, sweet do	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
VEGETABLES.								
Beans, (American) per minot	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Beans, (Canadian) per minot	7	6	a	8	0	0	a	0
Potatoes, (new) per bag	3	0	a	3	9	4	a	5
Turnips, per bag	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Onions, per bushel	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
SUGAR AND HONEY.								
Sugar, Maple, per lb, (new)	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	0	5	0	a	0
Honey, per lb	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	0	0	0	a	0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Lard, per lb	0	8	a	0	9	0	a	0
Eggs, per dozen	0	8	a	0	9	0	a	0
Halibut, per lb	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Haddock, per lb	0	4	a	0	0	0	a	0
Apples, per barrel	10	0	a	20	0	15	a	20
Oranges, per box	30	0	a	35	0	0	a	0
Hides, per 100 lbs	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0
Tallow, per lb	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	0	5	0	a	0
BREAD.								
Brown Loaf	0	11	a	0	0	0	a	1
White Loaf	0	0	a	0	0	0	a	0

JOURNAL

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF LOWER-CANADA.



JOURNAL
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OF THE
BOARD of AGRICULTURE
OF
LOWER-CANADA

BY

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Farmer's Journal, &c., &c., &c.*

—
YEAR 1859
—

*The progress of Agriculture will be the object of my un-
tiring solicitude, for from its improvement or decline
we may date the prosperity or decline of Nations.*

NAPOLÉON III.

MONTREAL

DE MONTIGNY & COMPANY

ⒸPrinters to the Board of Agriculture of Lower-CanadaⒸ

PREFACE.

While entering on a publication of such importance as the "*Journal of the transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada.*" I feel sensibly that I ought to crave the generous indulgence of my readers. To acquit myself creditably of such a duty, I ought from the first, to take up the discussion with the true spirit of an Agriculturist, and render the details with scrupulous accuracy. I ought to compare periodically in our Provincial Exhibitions, the evidences of improvement in stock breeding, in agricultural implements, and the products of the field. Besides I should make it my business to travel through our rural districts, and form an estimate, on the spot, of the novel improvements in farming, the system of culture, the care bestowed on the raising and feeding of stock, the dressing of the soil, and the returns of the harvest, &c., in a word, I ought to follow step by step in the march of agricultural progress, suggesting everywhere such improvements as ought to be adopted, and recounting faithfully the success by which they have been attended.

Surely these are duties abundantly numerous, and important. I sincerely hope I may be enabled to do them justice.

If five years study under the best masters and in the most highly improved Countries of Europe will suffice, I must confess to having enjoyed these advantages—If the information obtained from the perusal of the best Authors, and by word of mouth from the most celebra-

ted English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian Farmers, and listened to with the earnest desire to profit by it should suffice, I must again confess to having enjoyed these advantages. To plead the cause of agriculture is to plead the cause of my country. "From the improvement and decline of Agriculture, said Napoleon III, we may date the prosperity and decline of Nations."

To follow a systematic and regular order, I shall begin with a Report of the last Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. This preliminary critical review of our Breeds, and Agricultural Implements, will show satisfactorily the present state of Agriculture in this Province, and the means at our disposal for its future amelioration.

I shall thereafter, attempt a review of the past, condensing, as much as possible, the important facts presented in our Agricultural History. The future shall follow, in detail, the various investigations and experiments, in progress, so well worthy of our attention.

This historical Summary, comprehending the present and the future, will furnish abundant material for our "*Journal of The Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada.*"

J: PERRAULT,

Sec. of the Board of Agriculture of L.-C.

REPORT
OF THE
PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL
EXHIBITION
OF
MONTREAL
1858

This Report of the last Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, having for its object to establish the present state of the Agriculture of this Province—the point arrived at, and the means at our disposal to favour the march of improvement, I shall divide my work into distinct chapters as follows :

- 1 ° General Report of the Exhibition.
- 2 ° Breeds of Horses.
- 3 ° Breeds of Cattle.
- 4 ° Breeds of Sheep.
- 5 ° Breeds of Pigs.
- 6 ° Agricultural Implements.
- 7 ° Agricultural Products,
- 8 ° Conclusion.

Such is the order to be followed, with the means at my disposal.

CHAPTER FIRST.

General Report of the Exhibition.

Once more, despite the complaints of the last year, Pointe St. Charles was chosen as the most convenient place for our Provincial Exhibition. One calls to mind that last year some breeders declined to risk their sheep amongst the wolves of Griffintown. These groundless fears—to which experience has so plainly given the lie—failed to influence the Managing Committee to alter their choice, in the view of many other important recommendations. On the one hand, the Grand Trunk Company, in the handsomest manner, placed at their disposal their extensive buildings for the use of the department of Arts and manufacturers, and on the other hand the neighbourhood of the common and its extent, affording room and range enough, and at our disposal,—were advantages so apparent as to determine the choice of Pointe St. Charles, in preference to any other locality in the neighbourhood of Montreal.

Immediately on choosing the *'locale'*, the erection of the necessary buildings, and the arrangement and apportionment of the grounds commenced; and thanks to the exertions of the Local Committee, by the 29 of September, the first day of the Exhibition, all the necessary erections were completed—the white tents, dotted over the green sward,—the principal entrances were hung with verdant boughs,—flags of gay colours floated on the breeze, &c., in a word, every object donned the festive garb to give eclat and enthusiastic welcome to our approaching Rural Festival, at glorious autumn-tide. By eleven o'clock A. M. the various products were classed, and assorted in their several sections, and the Jury went their rounds. The same day the prizes were awarded in every department—with the exception of Ploughs—the trial in the field having been delayed till the following day.

SECOND DAY.—At six o'clock A. M. all the ploughs were on the competition ground—the position of each ploughman, was determined by lot—and the ploughs, with the same horses attached, were tried by each ploughman in succession. The Jury would have applied the test of the dynamometer—but, unfortunately, their efforts failed from reasons which we shall have to explain when we come to the details of our Implement Department. The prizes, then, were awarded on a fair estimate of the work turned out by each plough on comparative trial.

At 9 o'clock the public were admitted within the circle, and at 3 the assemblage must have outnumbered 20,000 spectators. It would have been impossible to realize a more decided success.

Next day, the 1st October, the meeting of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada was held on the ground. At 10 o'clock A. M. more than fifty Presidents and Vice-Presidents or county delegates assembled. The question of the choice of the '*Locale*' of the next Provincial Exhibition was brought before the notice of the Meeting, and warmly discussed.

The following is the Report of the Meeting.

Meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association
FOR LOWER-CANADA.

The Provincial Agricultural Association for Lower-Canada met this day, 1st October, pursuant to notice, on the Show Ground, in the City of Montreal.

Present: James Logan, Esq., President Agricultural Association; Joseph Laporte Esq., M. P. P., 1st Vice-President; Hon. Hollis Smith, 2nd Vice-President.

Members of the Board of Agriculture.

John Yule, Esq., President; E. J. DeBlois, Esq., Vice-President; Major Campbell, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Taché, B. Pomroy, J. O. A. Turgeon, R. N. Watts, P. E. Dostaler, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Mr. Poté, M. J. Guilbeault, M. Ossaye. The Mayor of Montreal; Alderman Marchand.

Presidents of the County Agricultural Societies.

Messrs. J. E. Casgrain, L'Islet; T. A. Lambert, Nicolet No. 1; J. B. Daoust, Two-Mountains; C. A. Baily, Compton; C. P. Mallory, Sherbrooke; G. W. Baker, Chateauguay; Hon. P. U. Archambeault, L'Assomption; J. McDougall. A. Kimpton, Terrebonne; A. Kay, Shefford; E. Jones, Jr., Argenteuil.

Vice-Presidents of County Agricultural Societies.

Messrs. G. C. Robinson, L'Islet; Ths. Wood, Nicolet No. 1; M. Rodrigue, Two-Mountains; A. O. Kellum, Compton; S. Beane, Stanstead; John McDougald, Chateauguay; J. Davidson; J. B. Scott, St. Thimothé; W. Boa, Jacques-Cartier; A. Martineau, Shefford, J. Mc'onnell, Argenteuil.

Delegates of County Agricultural Societies.

Messrs. Ed. Quinn, Hochelaga; Ths. McGinu, Hochelaga; Major Voligny, Joliette; Ls. Levesque, Joliette; D. Masson, Two-Mountains; G. E. Mayrand,

Maskinongé; Joseph Boissard, Chs. Martin, Wm. Scott, Chateauguay; William Cross, Chateauguay; J. Beaubien; Chs. Laberge; M. P. P., Iberville; Pierre Labelle, M. P. P., Dr. Smallwood, Laval.

Board of Arts and Manufactures.

David Brown, President; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Vice-President.

Executive Committee.

G. W. Weaver, W. J. Bartley, W. Rodden, Esqs.

Horticultural Society.

J. Ferrier, Esq., Jr., President.

M. J. Logan in the Chair.

1. Moved by Major Campbell seconded by M. Taché;

That Joseph Laporte, Esq., Vice-President of the Association, be President of the Association for next year.—Carried.

2. Moved by Mr. DeBlois seconded by Mr. Turgeon;

That Honorable Hollis Smith be 1st Vice-President.—Carried.

3. Moved by Mr. DeBlois seconded by Mr. Dostaler.

That M. O. E. Casgrain of L'Islet be 2nd Vice-President.—Carried.

4. Moved by Mr. DeBlois seconded by Mr. Taché.

That the next Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition be held at Quebec.

5. Moved in amendment by Mr. Boa, seconded by Mr. Wood, that the next Exhibition be held at Montreal.

After discussion, the votes stood as follows:

For Montreal.—Joseph Laporte, Hollis Smith, B. Pomroy, J. B. Daoust, C. A. Bailey, C. P. Mallory, G. W. Baker, P. U. Archambeault, A. Kimpton, A. Kay, A. Jones, Jr., Ths. Wood, M. Rodrigue, S. Beane, John McDougald, J. Davidson, J. B. Scott, M. Boa, J. McConnell, Ed. Quinn, Ths. McGillivray, Major Voligny, D. Masson, W. Cross, W. Rodden.—23.

For Quebec.—John Yule, E. J. DeBlois, Major Campbell, J. C. Taché, J. O. A. Turgeon, P. E. Dostaler, R. N. Watts, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, M. Posé, M. Guilbeault, F. M. F. Ossaye, N. Casgrain, F. A. Lambert, George C. Robinson, A. Martineau, Ls. Levesque, Jos. Boissard, Chs. Martin, J. Beaubien, Ls. Delorme, J. McDougald, C. Smallwood, Ls. Beaubien.—23.

The next Provincial Exhibition will be held at Montreal.

6. Moved by M. Quinn, seconded by Dr. Smallwood.

That the ensuing Exhibition of the Association be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the 21, 22, 23 September 1859.—Carried.

7. Moved by Dr. Smallwood seconded by Mr. Rodden:

That the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Board of Agriculture and

Board of Arts and Manufactures, do compose the Local Committee, with power to add to their number, for the next Exhibition.—Carried.

8. Moved by W. Watts seconded by W. Rodden :

That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Grand Trunk Rail-Way Company for their liberality in giving the Association the use of their ground and buildings at Pointe St. Charles, and the trouble taken in assisting to carry out the views of the Association.—Carried.

9. Moved by C. A. Bailey, seconded by W. McConnell :

That the hour be changed for releasing the Cattle, and in future that it be fixed for 4 O'clock P. M. on the last day of Exhibition.—Carried.

10. Moved by W. Rodden, seconded by M. Turgeon :

That a Committee of ten Members be now named for the revision of the present Laws or Act of Parliament under which this Association exists, and to superintend the passage of said changes through the ensuing Session of Parliament—to consist of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Board of Agriculture and Board of Arts and Manufactures : Major Campbell, Dr. Smallwood, C. J. Taché, Chs. Brooks, with the Mover and Seconder.—Carried.

11. Moved by M. Bailey seconded by M. Kellum :

That the thanks of the Association be tendered to James Logan Esq., for his able and obliging assistance as President of the Association during the past year and to the Local Committee for their zealous exertions in carrying out their duties during the last Exhibition.—Carried.

12. Moved by M. Louis Levesque, seconded by M. Turgeon.

That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.—Carried.

Montreal, 1st October 1858.

J. PERRAULT,

Secretary Prov. Agric. Assoc. for L.-C.

Immediately after this meeting the Members of the Board of Agriculture reconstituted themselves and proceeded as follows :

Meeting of the Agricultural Association OF LOWER-CANADA.

Friday the 1st October 1858, at 1 O'clock P. M., the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada met at the office of the Secretary on the Show-Ground,—pursuant to notice.

Present.—J. Yule, Esq., President ; E. J. DeBlois, Esq., Vice-President ; Major Campbell ; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau ; P. E. Dostaler ; Rev. J. Guibault ; B. Pomroy ; F. M. E. Ossaye ; J. O. A. Turgeon. R. N. Watts. Members of the board of Agriculture.

The President read the following communications :

Protest by Mr. Alloway, about his thorough bred stallion, which took only the 2nd Prize at the Provincial Exhibition. The Board could not entertain the reasons which induced Mr. Alloway to protest.

A letter from Col. Gagy objecting to the state of obesity of the prized animals as breeding stock. The Board thanked Col. Gagy for his suggestions on the subject.

A letter from the Judges on horses, asking a prize withheld by the Board for non-compliance with the rules. The Board could not give effect to the explanations given by the Judges.

It was then resolved that at 4 O'clock the gates should be opened, and the animals allowed to leave the ground.

At 2 O'clock the Board adjourned.

By order,

J. PERRAULT.

Secretary

At 2½ O'clock the Board of Agriculture met again at the request of Mr. J. C. Taché, Member of the Board.

Present.—Messrs. E. J. DeBlois, Vice-President ; Major Campbell ; P. E. Dostaler ; B. Pomroy ; J. E. Taché ; J. O. A. Turgeon ; R. N. Watts.

Mr. E. J. DeBlois, Vice-President was called to the chair, in the absence of J. Yule Esq. President.

Mr. J. E. Taché proposed and it was resolved, that the Board do adjourn to the second Thursday of November, and that the said day be specially devoted to the discussion of the holding of the Provincial Exhibition of Lower-Canada, and to the rules for the meetings of this Board.

By order,

J. PERRAULT.

Secretary.

Unfortunately, the weather became less propitious in the course of the day, and our visitors did not much exceed 15,000. At Four O'clock the List of Prizes awarded was distributed, which we transfer to our pages at length.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Premiums awarded at the EXHIBITION, held at
Montreal, September 1858.

CATTLE.

CLASS 1.—CATTLE.—SHORT HORNS OR DURHAMS.

Section 1.—Best Bull, calved previously to 1st July 1855

1st	No 152	John Smith, Inverness
2nd	No 151	A. O. Kellum, Compton
3rd	No 148	Baker & Son, Dunham
4th	No 149	Michael Hughes, Cote St. Louis

Section 2.—Best Bull, calved between 1st July, 1855, and 1st July, 1856.

1st	No 153	Baker & Son, Dunham
2nd	No 154	James Hughes, Cote St. Louis

Section 3.—Best Bull, calved since 1st July, 1856.

1st	No 159	C. A. Cuthbert, Berthier
2nd	No 156	E. Longley, Shefford
3rd	No 157	John Yule, Chambly

Section 4.—Best Cow.

1st	No 243	Baker & Son, Dunham
2nd	No 247	J. Hughes, Cote St. Louis
3rd	No 246	J. Hughes, Do.

Section 5.—Best 2 years old Heifer,

1st	No 251	Baker & Son, Dunham
2nd	No 252	George Baker, Do.
3rd	No 254	Quebec Lunatic Asylum
4th	No 253	E. Longley, Shefford

Section 6.—Best 1 year old Heifer.

1st	No 256	Baker and Son, Dunham
2nd	No 257	Do. Do.
3rd	No 255	Do. Do.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Section 7.—Best Bull, calved previously to 1st July, 1855.

1st	No 161	Rufus Kempton, Roxton
2nd	No 160	L. K. Benton, Stanstead

Section 8.—Best Bull, calved between 1st July, 1855, and 1st July, 1856.

1st	No 162	P. Fallon, Lachine
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Section 10.—Best 2 years old Heifer.

1st	No 258	P. Fallon, Lachine
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DEVONSHIRE CATTLE.

Section 11.—Best Bull, calved previously to 1st July, 1855.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------------------|
| 1st | No 163 | E. Longley, Shefford |
| 2nd | No 164 | Chs. Brooks, Waterville |

Section 12.—Best Bull, calved between 1st July, 1855, and 1st July, 1856.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------------|
| 1st | No 165 | A. Sanborn, Roxton |
|-----|--------|--------------------|

Section 13.—Best Cow.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------|
| 1st | No 275 | E. Longley, Shefford |
| 2nd | No 277 | P. Fallon, Lachine |
| 3rd | No 274 | E. Longley, Shefford |

Section 14.—Best 2 years old Heifer.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------|
| 1st | No 278 | E. Longley, Shefford |
|-----|--------|----------------------|

Ayrshire.

Section 15.—Best Bull, calved previously to 1st July, 1855.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------------------|
| 1st | No 169 | A. Kempton, St. Thérèse |
| 2nd | No 170 | John Oswald, Do. |
| 3rd | No 172 | Nelson Albright, St. Andrews |
| 4th | No 168 | A. Somerville, Lachine |

Section 16.—Best Bull, calved between 1st July, 1855, and 1st July, 1856.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1st | No 182 | Dawes & Son, Lachine |
| 2nd | No 179 | John Drummond, Petite Cote |
| 3rd | No 184 | R. W. Shepherd, Cavagnol |
| 4th | No 180 | Daniel McNaughton, Hinchinbrooke |

Section 17.—Best Bull, calved since 1st July, 1856.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st | No 186 | James Logan, Montreal "Sir Colin" |
| 2nd | No 188 | George West, Quebec |
| 3rd | No 193 | A. Gordon, St. Andrews |
| 4th | No 189 | André Gauthier, Boucherville |

Section 18.—Best Cow.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-----------------------|
| 1st | No 203 | James Logan, Montreal |
| 2nd | No 202 | Do. Do. |
| 3rd | No 207 | John Lane, Quebec |
| 4th | No 204 | James Logan, Montreal |

Section 19.—Best 2 years old Heifer.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1st | No 216 | James Logan, Montreal |
| 2nd | No 223 | Dawes & Son, Lachine |
| 3rd | No 221 | John Griffin, Rivière St. Pierre |
| 4th | No 218 | John Lane, Quebec |

Section 20.—Best 1 year old Heifer.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------------|
| 1st | No 232 | James Logan, Montreal |
| 2nd | No 231 | Do. Do. |
| 3rd | No 228 | John Drummond, Petite Cote |
| 4th | No 230 | A. Kempton, St. Therese |

ENGLISH CLASS.

OTHER BREEDS.

Section 21.—Best Cow.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1st | No 271 | J. Robinson, Sherrington |
| 2nd | No 262 | James Allan, Pt. aux Trembles |
| 3rd | No 260 | Amos Kezar, Hatley |
| 4th | No 267 | Arch. O'Gilvie, Cote St. Pierre |

Section 22.—Best 2 years old Heifer.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------|
| 1st | No 272 | C. Robinson, Orléans |
|-----|--------|----------------------|

FRENCH CANADIAN CLASS.

Section 23.—Best Cow.

1st	No 282	O. Durocher, Stanstead
2nd	No 283	Thos. Hamel, Ste. Foye, Quebec
3rd	No 285	Joseph Dorion, Montreal
4th	No 290	A. N. Archambeault, Varennes

Section 24.—Best 2 years old Heifer.

1st	No 300	A. N. Archambeault, Varennes
2nd	No 298	H. B. Reeves, Cote St. Pierre
3rd	No 296	O. Durocher, Stanstead
4th	No 295	Ls. Senecal, Longueuil

Section 25.—Best 1 year old Heifer.

1st.	No 305	O. Durocher, Stanstead
2nd	No 306	H. B. Reeves, Cote St. Pierre
3rd	No 313	J. Laporte, Pt. aux Trembles
4th	No 312	J. Laporte, Do.

WORKING OXEN.

Section 26.—Best Yoke of Working Oxen.

1st	No 327	J. B. Shirtiff, Stanstead
2nd	No 325	Ls. Dagenais, Pt. Claire

STEERS.

Section 27.—Best Pair of 3 years old Steers.

1st	No 332	W. L. Felton, Sherbooke
2nd	No 333	Do. Do.

Section 28.—Best Three Cows, owned by the same person.

1st	No 158	James Logan, Montreal
2nd	No 335	C. Robinson, Odelltown
3rd	No 187	J. Perrault, Varennes

Highly recommended, Foreign Stock.

No 198, Hereford Bull, Doct. L. Richmond, Derby, Vermont
Highly recommended, No 199 Chas. Robinson, Odelltown

ENGLISH CLASS.

CLASS 2.—SHEEP.—LEICESTER OR LONG WOOL.

Section 1.—Best Ram, 2 shears and over.

1st	No 375	James Hughes, Cote St. Louis
2nd	No 361	John Robinson, Sherrington
3rd	No 368	Ralph. Moore, Lacolle
4th	No 374	G. Smith, Lachine
5th	No 362	Chs. Robinson, Odelltown

Section 2.—Best Shearling Ram.

1st	No 389	Daniel McNaughton, Hinchinbrooke
2nd	No 384	Charles Robinson, Odelltown.
3rd	No 383	John Robinson, Sherrington
4th	No 396	John Smith, Inverness
5th	No 393	James Hughes, Cote St. Louis

Section 3.—Best 3 aged Ewes.

1st	No 412	George W. Winterbottom, DeLery
2nd	No 403	Peter McMartin, Lachine
3rd	No 402	A. Sommerville, Lachine
4th	No 407	Ed. Qu'n, Longue Pointe
5th	No 400	Charles Robinson, Odelltown

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Section 4.—Best 3 Shearling Ewes.

1st	No 419	A. Sommerville, Lachine
2nd	No 417	Charles Robinson, Odelltown
3rd	No 416	John Robinson, Sherrington
4th	No 421	Alex. McNaughton, Huntingdon
5th	No 415	W. McGough, St. Eastache

SOUTH-DOWN.

Section 5.—Best Ram, 2 shears.

1st	No 428	S. J. Pomroy, Compton
2nd	No 426	J. Finingham, Chambly
3rd	No 427	Major Walker, Chambly

Section 6.—Best Shearling Ram.

1st	No 430	Major Walker, Chambly
2nd	No 431	L. K. Benton, Stantead
3rd	No 433	S. J. Pomroy, Compton

Section 7.—Best three Aged Ewes.

1st	No 436	S. J. Pomroy, Compton
2nd	No 435	Ths. Hamel, Quebec
3rd	No 434	Major Walker, Chambly

Section 8.—Best three Shearling Ewes.

1st	No 437	S. J. Pomroy, Compton
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FRENCH CANADIAN CLASS.

LEICESTER OR OTHER LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

Section 9.—Best Ram, 2 Shears.

1st	No 448	Pierre Chicoine, Verchères
2nd	No 446	Joseph Dansereau, Verchères
3rd	No 447	Camille Dansereau, Verchères
4th	No 438	Adolphe Trudeau, St. Henry
5th	No 445	Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles

Section 10.—Best Shearling Ram.

1st	No 459	Samuel Besset, Marie-Ville
2nd	No 457	Docteur Poulin, Marie-Ville
3rd	No 458	Et. Poulin, Marie-Ville
4th	No 461	Ed. Bourgeois, St. Jean
5th	No 451	F. X. Brault, Rivière St. Pierre

Section 11.—Best three Aged Ewes.

1st	No 469	Samuel Besset, Marie-Ville
2nd	No 470	Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles
3rd	No 472	Jérôme Dansereau, Verchères
4th	No 467	Docteur Poulin, Marie-Ville
5th	No 464	Olivier Durocher, Stanstead

Section 12.—Best three Shearling Ewes.

1st	No 479	Samuel Besset, Marie-ville
2nd	No 476	Moise Vincent, Longueuil
3rd	No 481	Ed. Bourgeois, St. Jean
4th	No 477	Dr. Poulin, Marie-Ville
5th	No 478	Et. Poulin, Marie-Ville

CLASS 3.—SWINE.

LARGE BREED.

Section 1.—Best Boar, 1 year and over.

1st	No 493	Quebec Lunatic Asylum
2nd	No 490	John McIntoch, Laprairie
3rd	No 492	James Young, Ste. Rose
4th	No 494	C. A. Cuthbert, Berthier

Section 2.—Best Sow, 1 year and over.

1st	No 504	Robert Elliot, Montreal
2nd	No 497	John Scott, Montreal
3rd	No 501½	E. J. Farwell, Warwick
4th	No 500	James Logan, Montreal

Section 3.—Best Boar, under 1 year.

1st	No 507	John Scott, Montreal
2nd	No 506	David Laird, LaTortue
3rd	No 508	Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles

Section 4.—Best Sow, under 1 year.

1st	No 514	Quebec Lunatic Asylum
2nd	No 510	David Laird, LaTortue
3rd	No 513	Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles
4th	No 511	Ths. Dolby, Odelltown

SMALL BREED.

Section 5.—Best Boar, over 1 year.

1st	No 521½	François Beaudry, Pointe aux Trembles
2nd	No 518	Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles
3rd	No 520	James Young, Ste. Rose
4th	No 521	Geo. Cross, Ormstown

Section 6.—Best Sow, over 1 year.

1st	No 535	Léon Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles
2nd	No 534	Robert Elliot, Montreal
3rd	No 531	Johnson Thomson, St. Laurent
4th	No 527	Ths. Hamel, Ste. Foye, Quebec

Section 7.—Best Boar, under 1 year.

1st	No 541	James Logan, Montreal
2nd	No 550½	Léon Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles
3rd	No 549	Camille Dansereau, Verchères
4th	No 546	Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles

Section 8.—Best Sow, under 1 year.

1st	No 562	Joseph Brodeur, Pointe aux Trembles
2nd	No 563	Adolphe Ste. Marie, Laprairie
3rd	No 551	David Laird, LaTortue
4th	No 557	James Logan, Montreal

CLASS 4.—HORSES.

Section 1.—Best Heavy Draught Stallions.

1st	No 3	James Logan, Rob-Roy, Montreal
2nd	No 6	James Muir, Sault aux Récollets
3rd	No 7	Thimothé Dansereau, Verchères
4th	No 2	Wm. Miller, Ste. Thérèse

Section 2.—Best Light Draught Stallions.

1st	No 26	Benj. Pomroy, Compton
2nd	No 9	Andrew Hislop, St. Laurent
3rd	No 16	James Hughes, Côte St. Louis
4th	No 19	Samuel Farwell, Danville

Section 3.—Best Stallions Canadian Breed.

1st	No 28	Henry Gauthier, Montréal
2nd	No 30	Stanislas Gareau, St. Roch
3rd	No 29	Joseph Poitras, Montreal
4th	No 37	François Viau, St. Laurent

Section 4.—Best 3 years old Stallions.

1st	No 44	James Drummond, Petite Cote
2nd	No 54	John McDonnell, jr., St. Léonard
3rd	No 42	John McDonnell, sr., St. Léonard
4th	No 48	Walter Prendergast, Montreal

Section 5.—Best 2 years old Stallions.

1st	No 62	John Dods, Montreal
2nd	No 66	Ths. Dawes and Son, Lachine
3rd	No 65	John Wiseman, Ste. Catherine
4th	No 59	James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles

Section 6.—Best Brood Mares and Foals.

1st	No 88	John Dods, Montreal
2nd	No 94	James Logan, Montreal
3rd	No 89	John Dods, Montreal
4th	No 93	Arch. O'Gilvie, Rivière St. Pierre
5th	No 87	Pascal Gagnon, St. Michel
6th	No 73	Alex. Duff, Lachine

Section 7.—Best 3 years old Fillies.

1st	No 99	John Dods, Montreal
2nd	No 102	Robert Elliot, Montreal
3rd	No 101	Hypolite Paradis, St. André
4th	No 103	Louis David, St. Lambert

Section 8.—Best 2 years old Fillies.

1st	No 106	Frère Bruno, St. Laurent
2nd	No 110	Pascal Gagnon, St. Michel
3rd	No 107	James Drummond, Petite Cote
4th	No 113	J. B. Charbonneau, Ste. Rose

Section 9.—Best Pair Draught Horses.

1st	No 116	James Logan, Montreal
2nd	No 117	Francis Hadley, Rivière St. Pierre
3rd	No 118	Arch. O'Gilvie, do
4th	No 119	Joseph Lanouette, do

Section 10.—Best pair Matched Carriage Horses.

1st	No 124	John S. Hall, Rivière St. Pierre
2nd	No 121	Pierre N. Lefebvre, St. Rémi
3rd	No 123	Thomas Hodge, St. Laurent
4th	No 125	Jesse Joseph, Montreal

Section 11.—Best Saddle Horses.

1st	No 129	Hon. P. H. Moore, St. Armand
2nd	No 130	Col. Gngy, Quebec
3rd	No 135	John Wiseman, Ste. Catherine
4th	No 131	Hugh Brodie, Tannerie des Rollands

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Section 12.—Best Stallions.

1st	No 140	Wm. Bennett, Montreal
2nd	No 141	A. W. Alloway, Montreal

Section 14.—Best Mares and Foals.

1st No 139

G. West, Quebec

CLASS 5.—BUTTER.

Section 1.—Best Firkin of Butter.

1st No 604

John McGregor, St. Andrews

2nd

No 570

Squire Colby, Hatley

3rd

No 585

Colin Dewar, St. Andrews

4th

No 617½

William Logan, Chateauguay

5th

No 595

Simon Cass, Hawkesbury

6th

No 580

N. Farlinger, Dundee

7th

No 614

G. W. Ayer, Dundee

8th

No 610

C. P. Mallory, Huntingville

9th

No 573

David Laird, La Tortue

10th

No 611

James Lee, Frelighsburg

CHEESE.

Section 2.—Best Cheese.

1st No 623

N. Farlinger, Dundee

2nd

No 629

S. Beane, Hatley

3rd

No 638

Robert Brodie, Cote St. Pierre

4th

No 636

Simon Cass, Hawkesbury

5th

No 646

Linus Chandler, Hawkesbury

9th

No 627

Colin Dewar, St. Andrews

7th

No 641

G. Glines, Lachute

8th

No 633

Martin McMartin, St. Andrews

9th

No 625

M. Morrin, St. Augustin

10th

No 630

Mrs. L. Little, Hatley

CLASS 6.—SUGAR FROM MAPLE

Section 1.—Best Sample of Maple Sugar.

1st

No 658

B. F. Bowen, Compton

2nd

No 662

Linus Chandler, Compton

3rd

No 660

J. F. Osgood, Eaton

CLASS 7.—FIELD PRODUCTIONS.

Section 1.—Best 4 minots Winter Wheat.

1st

No 666

Wm. Morrin, St. Augustin

2nd

No 667

James Logan, Montreal

3rd

No 664

J. B. Ouellet, St. Eustache

Section 2.—Best 4 minots Spring Wheat.

1st

No 670

John Drummond, Petite Cote

2nd

No 676

James Logan, Montreal

2rd

No 685

François Monette, Pointe aux Trembles

Section 3.—Best 4 minots Barley.

1st

No 701

James Logan, Montreal

2nd

No 698

Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote

3rd

No 703

Peter Fisher, Longue Pointe

Section 4.—Best 4 minots Rye.

1st

No 712

A. Kimpton, St. Thérèse

2nd

No 711

J. B. Ouellette, St. Eustache

3rd

No 713

J. O. A. Turgeon, Terrebonne

Section 5.—Best 4 minots Oats.

1st

No 716

Squire Colby, Hatley

2nd

No 721

James Logan, Montreal

3rd

No 720

John Oswald, St. Thérèse

Section 6.—Best 4 minots Peas.

1st

No 735

Augus McNaughton, Hinchinbrooke

2nd	No 744	Wm. Whinfield, Granville
3rd	No 734	Daniel McNaughton, Hinchinbrooke
		Section 7.—Best 4 minots of Marrow Fat Peas.
1st	No 750	A. Kimpton, St. Thérèse
2nd	No 751	James Logan, Montreal
3rd	No 754	Alexander Duff, Lachine
		Section 8.—Best 4 minots Horse Beans.
1st	No 765	Leon Laporte, Pointe aux Trembles
2nd	No 762	James Smith, Pointe Claire
3rd	No 760	Wm. Whytock, St. Laurent
		Section 9.—Best 4 minots Indian Corn, in the Ear.
1st	No 790	T. E. Wadleigh, Hatley
2nd	No 785	C. P. Mallory, Huntingville
3rd	No 775	James Logan, Montreal
		Section 10.—Best 2 minots White Beans.
1st	No 792	Squire Colby, Hatley
2nd	No 791	Thomas Ainslie, Granby
3rd	No 793	Amos Kezar, Hatley
		Section 11.—Best 2 minots Timothy Seed.
1st	No 800	Joseph Auger, St. Lin
2nd	No 813	Dougall Graham, Ormstown
3rd	No 802	F. X. Brault, Rivière St. Pierre
		Section 12.—Best 2 minots Clover Seed.
1st	No 815	N. Collette, Varennes
		Section 14.—Best 2 minots of Flax Seed.
1st	No 820	Remi LeCavalier, St. Laurent
2nd	No 822	Paul Desjardins, St. Rose
3rd	No 819	James Shills, St. Laurent
		Section 17.—Best Bale of Hops.
1st	No 825	Dawes & Son, Lachine
2nd	No 826½	A. O. Kellum, Compton
3rd	No 824	L. K. Benton, Stanstead
		Section 18.—Best Bag of Potatoes.
1st	No 835	Capt. Rhodes, Quebec
2nd	No 833	James Logan, Montreal
3rd	No 831	L. K. Benton, Stanstead
		Section 19.—Best 12 Swedish Turnips
1st	No 858	Capt. Rhodes, Quebec
2nd	No 856	James Logan, Montreal
3rd	No 860	John Nicholson, Montreal
		Section 20.—Best 12 White Globe Turnips.
1st	No 870	John Nicholson, Montreal
2dd	No 868	W. B. Davidson, Tannery West
		Section 21.—Best 12 Yellow Aberdeen Turnips.
1st	No 873	Thomas Hamel, St. Foye, Quebec
		Section 22.—Best 12 Orange Carrots.
1st	No 881	James Logan, Montreal
2nd	No 886	Robert Brodie, Cote St. Pierre
3rd	No 893	James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles
		Section 23.—Best 12 White Belgian Carrots.
1st	No 875	James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles
2nd	No 903	Leon Laporte do
3rd	No 906	Joseph Chartier do

		Section 24.—12 Mangold Wurtzel [Long Red]
1st	No 913	James Cooper, Montreal
2nd	No 909	James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles
3rd	No 916	James Logan, Montreal
		Section 25.—Best 12 Yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel.
1st	No 931	James Logan, Montreal
2nd	No 929	James Cooper, do
3rd	No 927	James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles
		Section 26.—Best 12 Sugar Beet.
1st	No 941	James Logan, Montreal
2nd	No 938	James Allan, Pointe aux Trembles
		Section 27.—Best 12 Roots of Kohl Rabi.
1st	No 945	John Mitchell, Beauharnois
2nd	No 946	John Nicholson, Montreal
		Section 28.—Best 12 Parsnips.
1st	No 951	James Cooper, Montreal
2nd	No 950	W. B. Davidson, Tannery West
3rd	No 953	Robert Brodie, Cote St. Pierre
		Section 29.—Best Large Squash for Cattle.
1st	No 955	S. Buttery, Sorel
2nd	No 957	James Cooper, Montreal
3rd	No 959	John Nicholson, Montreal
		Section 32.—Best Sample of Hemp.
2nd	No 962	J. M. F. Ossaye, Sault des Recollets
		CLASS 8.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
		Section 1.—Best wooden Plough.
1st	No 966	James Jeffrey, Petite-Côte
2nd	No 964	Chas. Brooks, Waterville
3rd	No 963	Alfred Turgeon, Terrebonne
		Section 2.—Best Iron Plough.
1st	No 970	J. Jeffrey, Petite-Côte
2nd	No 973	J. Paterson, Montreal
3rd	No E.	Wm. Slatter, Lancaster, C. W.
		Section 3.—Best Subsoil Plough.
1st	No 978	John Allan, Longue Pointe
2nd	No 981	Wm. Evans, Montréal
		Section 4.—Best Double Mould Board Plough
1st	No 985	J. Paterson, Montréal
2nd	No 984	J. Jeffrey, Petite-Côte
3rd	No 986	Wm. Evans, Montreal
		Section 5.—Best Pair of Harrows.
1st	No 988	J. Jeffrey, Petite-Côte
2nd	No 990	Wm. Evans, Montreal
3rd	No F	Wm. Slatter, Lancaster
		Section 6.—Best pair of Grass Seed Harrows.
1st	No 994	J. Jeffrey, Petite-Côte
2nd	No 995	W. Evans, Montreal
		Section 7.—Best Drill Harrow.
1st	No 997	J. Paterson, Montreal
2nd	No 998	W. Evans, Montreal
		Section 8.—Best Cultivator.
1st	No 1003	Wm. Evans, Montréal
2nd	No 1005	Wm. Evans, Montreal
3rd	No 1002	Mathew Henry, Waterville

		Section 9.—Best Fanning Mill.
1st	No 1009	Chs. Brooks, Waterville
2nd	No 1010	W. Evans, Montréal.
		Section 10.—Best Horse Power Thrasher and Separator.
1st	No 1012	Mathew Moody, Terrebonne
2nd	No 1015	Johnson Thomson, St. Laurent
3rd	No 1016	Johnson Thomson, St. Laurent
		Section 12.—Best Bean Driller Barrow.
1st	No 1018	W. Evans, Montreal
2nd	No 1017	John Allan, Longue-Pointe
		Section 13.—Best Turnip Drill.
1st	No 1021	W. Evans, Montreal
2nd	No 1022	W. Evans, Montreal
		Section 15.—Best Straw Cutter.
1st	No 1024	W. Evans, Montreal
2nd	No 1025	W. Evans, Montreal
		Section 16.—Best Root Slicer for Stock,
1st	No 1027	Wm. Evans, Montreal
2nd	No 1026	Wm. Evans, Montreal
		Section 17.—Best Clover Cleaning Machine.
1st	No 1028	M. Moody, Terrebonne
		Section 20.—Best Metal Roller.
1st	No 1029	Francis Hadley, Rivière St. Pierre
2nd	No 1030	James Jeffrey, Petite Cote
		Section 21.—Best Wooden Roller.
1st	No 1031	Hugh Watt, Chateauguay
2nd	No 1032	Robert Jack, Chateauguay
		Section 22.—Best Horse Rake.
1st	No 1037	D. Dewitt, Dewittville
2nd	No 1034	W. Evans, Montreal
3rd	No 1033	James Hughes, Cote St. Louis
		Section 23.—Best Reaping Machine.
1st	No 1038	Francis Hadley, Rivière St. Pierre
		Section 24.—Best Mowing Machine.
1st	No 1039	Mathew Moody, Terrebonne
		Section 25.—Combined Mower and Reaper.
1st	No 1043	John Smith, Montreal
2nd	No 1042	Mathew Moody, Terrebonne
		Section 27.—Best Potatoe Digger.
1st	No 1047	W. Evans, Montreal
2nd	No 1045	L. K. Benton, Stanstead
		Section 30.—Best half dozen Hay Forks.
1st	No 1049	W. Evans, Montreal
2nd	No B	J. Bloods
		Section 31.—Best half dozen Manure Forks.
1st	No 1051	W. Evans, Montréal
2nd	No 1052	do do
		Section 32.—Best half dozen Hay Rakes.
1st	No 1053	W. Evans, Montreal
2nd	No 1053½	do do
		Section 33.—Best half dozen Scythe Snaiths.
1st	No 1054	W. Evans, Montreal
		Section 34.—Best Grain Cradle
1st	No 1056	W. Evans, Montreal

- Section 33.—Best Ox Yoke and Bows.
- 1st No 1059 W. Evans, Montreal
 2nd No 1058 do do
- Section 37.—Best half dozen Iron Spades
- 1st No 1062 W. Evans, Montréal
 2nd No 1061 do do
- Section 38.—Best half dozen Iron Shovels.
- 1st No 1063½ W. Evans, Montreal
 2nd No 1063 do do
- Section 39.—Best Agricultural Implement not enumerated in the foregoing List.
- 1st No 1071 W. Evans, Montreal
 2nd No 1064 Hugh Watt, Chateauguay
- Section 40.—Best Horse Hoe.
- 1st No 1074 W. Evans, Montreal
 2nd No 1075 do do
- Section 41.—Best Cheese Press.
- 1st No 1079 W. Evans, Montreal
 2nd No 1080 G. T. Barlow, Eaton
- Section 42.—Best Hand Churn.
- 1st No 1083 W. Evans, Montreal
 2nd No 1082 do do
- Section 43.—Best Potatoe Harrow, for harrowing down drills.
- 1st No 1085 James Paterson, Montreal
- Section 44.—Best collection of Agricultural Implements Exhibited by Manufacturer.
- 1st No 1086 James Jeffrey, Petite Cote
- CLASS 10.—POULTRY AND SINGING BIRDS.
- Section 1.—Best Trio of Asiatic Poultry.
- 1st No 1089 William Faris, Sorel
 2nd No 1088 Dr. Gènard, St. Jacques
- Section 2. Best Trio of Black Spanish.
- 1st No 1092 James Logan, Montreal
 2nd No 1093 John Mitchell, Beauharnois
 3rd No 1090 Dr. Gènard, St. Jacques
- Section 3.—Best Trio of Dorkings.
- 1st No 1094 James Logan, Montreal
 2nd No 1095 Ditto, Ditto
- Section 4.—Best Trio of Golden Polands.
- 1st No 1096 John Mitchell, Beauharnois
 2nd No 1050 Henry Smith, Montreal
- Section 5. — Best Trio of Silver Polands.
- 1st No 2 Charles Crooks, Montreal
 2nd No 1 Thomas Conroy, Montreal
- Section 6.—Best Trio of Black or White Polands.
- 1st No 1124 Louis Gérard, Montreal
 2nd No 1125 Thomas Conroy, Ditto
 3rd No 1097 John Mitchell, Beauharnois
- Section 7.—Best Trio of Muscovy Ducks.
- 1st No 1098 Andrew Hislop, St. Laurent
- Section 8.—Best Pair of Ducks.
- 1st No 1100 James Shills, St. Laurent
 2nd No 1101 Joseph Lanouette, Rivière St. Pierre
 3rd No 1102 James Somerville, Lachine

Section 9.—Best Pair of Bremen Geese.

1st	No 1106	Hugh Brodie, Tannerie des Rollands
2nd	No 1105	Dr. Poulin, Ste. Marie de Monnoir
3rd	No 1103	James Shills, St. Laurent

Section 10.—Best Pair of Chinese Geese.

1st	No 1114	Aug. Kuper, Chambly
2nd	No 1115	Ditto, Citto
3rd	No 1104	Etienne Poulin, Ste. Marie de Monnoir

TURKEYS.

Section 11.—Best Pair of Turkeys.

1st	No 1107	John Mitchell, Beauharnois
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Section 16.—Best Pair of Fantails Pigeons.

1st	No 1108	John Mitchell, Beauharnois
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Section 18.—Best Collection of Fancy Pigeons.

1st	No 1109	John Mitchell, Beauharnois
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Section 19.—Best Collection of Lop-Eared Rabbits

2nd	No 1110	Henry Livock, Montreal
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SINGING BIRDS.

Section 20.—Best Pair of Long Breed Canaries.

1st	No 1119	Louis Gérard, Montreal
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Section 21.—Best Canary.

1st	No 1098	Louis Gérard, Montreal
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Section 23.—Best Collection of Canaries.

1st	No 1128	Louis Gérard, Montreal
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Section 24.—Best English Blue Bird.

1st	No 1117	Louis Gérard, Montreal
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Section 25.—Best Linnet.

1st	No 1111	Dr. Génand, St. Jacques
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Section 26.—Best Thrush.

1st	No 1118	Louis Gérard, Montreal
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2nd	No 1121	Ditto, Do.
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3rd	No 1112	Dr. Génand, St. Jacques
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Section 27.—Best Goldfinch.

1st	No 1122	Louis Gérard, Montreal
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Section 28.—Best Skylark.

1st	No 1129	Louis Gérard, Montreal
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Golden Bantams recommended, No 1099. Mr. Viau, Montréal.

This general sketch of the Provincial Exhibition for 1858, permits me to review at once each class separately. I will commence by horses.

FURS!



FURS!!!

FURS!!!

A. BRAHADI,

113,

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in the same materials.

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CAPS, in Seamless North Shore Otter, Northern Mink, Marten, Fisher, &c.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES, of the same material.

A beautiful assortment of Robes in every variety of Material.
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cellence of Material and finish.

A. BRAHADI respectfully invites purchasers to inspect his Stock,
which cannot be equalled in Canada for variety, quality, and value.
November 1st, 1858.

ERRATA.

Page 49	line 20	for	“ did not leave the exhibition of this year without feeling gratified with the abounding evidences met with,”	read	“ must have left the exhibition of this year feeling gratified with the abounding evidences they met with.
” 49	” 30	”	“ horses were,”	read	“ horses was.”
” 40	” 44	”	“ breed are,”	read	“ breed is.”
” 49	” 43	”	“ praised,”	read	“ prized.”
” 50	” 10	”	“ The short Horn Cow,”	read	“ The Durham Polled cow.”
” 50	” 14	”	“ bundle,”	read	“ handle.”
” 50	” 36	”	“ valuable,”	read	“ excellent.”
” 51	” 25	”	“ adjoining,”	read	“ admiring.”
” 53	” 28	”	“ sedulously,”	read	“ sedulous.”
” 54	” 10	”	“ as hired,”	read	“ and hired.”
” 55	” 39	”	“ sowing,”	read	“ of sowing.”
” 56	” 1	”	“ imperfect,”	read	“ imperfectly.”
” 56	” 16	”	“ function,”	read	“ functions.”
” 56	” 24	”	“ plants,”	read	“ plants,—”

&c.

&c.

&c.

Articles.—“NO PLACE LIKE HOME” on page 52, and “WHEAT CULTURE.” page 54,—Editor’s signature omitted. These inaccuracies are owing to unavoidable haste in getting out this number.

NOTICE.

☞ All letters concerning the subscription or advertisements must be addressed to De MONTIGNY & Co., *post-paid*, if not they shall be refused.

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☞ Extract from Bill of Agriculture, 20 Vic. Chap. 32, Sect. 15: “If the said Boards or any of them shall publish a Monthly Journal, &c., it shall be the duty of all Agricultural Societies receiving any share of the Public Grant, to give notice of the time and place of holding their Exhibitions in the Journal so published or adopted by the said Boards respectively.