

well as the Society in which they have enrolled themselves. Nearly all the Townships of the County of Essex, &c. last following our example, so that there is a fair prospect, in a few years, of our country (which nature designed as the Garden of Canada, being also one of the first in the science of Agriculture.

At a recent meeting of the Society, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Secretary to write for forty copies of the *British American Cultivator*. I therefore beg leave to inclose \$20 and you will be kind enough to send us the papers (40,) with as little delay as possible.

It is intended at our next meeting to form a Committee for the purpose of purchasing the best breed of sheep I perhaps you would favor us with a hint which are the best breeds, and best adapted for the country, as also where they can be got the cheapest and most pure, &c. You will also confer an obligation on the Society by publishing this letter, together with the following rules and regulations of the Society, which were adopted at our last meeting, and which the members are anxious to have published at least once in the *Cultivator*.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
G. BULLOCK, Secretary.

To W. G. Edmundson, Esq.,  
Editor B. A. Cultivator.

The Committee appointed on the 15th day of June, 1844, to draft rules and regulations for the recently-formed Agricultural Society at Amherstburg, beg leave to make their report, embodying the same as follows:—

1. The Society shall be called the Union Agricultural Society of the Townships of Malden and Anderden.

2. The Society shall consist of such inhabitants of these Townships as shall subscribe and pay into the hands of the Treasurer, yearly, the sum of five shillings. Any member who shall neglect or refuse to resume his subscription, and pay the same on or before the first Saturday in August, in every year, shall be reported by the Treasurer, and dropped from the roll of the Society, and excluded from its benefits from that date.

3. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President and five Directors, who shall be elected annually at the general meeting of the Society, and of a Treasurer and Secretary. Any vacancy occurring may be filled up at the ordinary monthly meeting.

4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep the funds of the Society, and make the necessary disbursements, and to render an account thereof at the annual general meeting.

5. The Secretary shall attend every meeting of the Society, and keep a record of its proceedings.

6. The Society shall hold monthly meetings on the first Saturday in every month, for discussion, or otherwise advancing the aim and object of the Society.

7. The annual general meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Saturday in June, in each year.

8. Any alteration or amendment of the rules of the Society can only be made at the annual meeting, or at special meetings, to be called by the President, upon the requisition of at least ten members of the Society.

9. The purchase of seeds and stock, the time for holding shows, the kind of stock, and other matters connected with such shows, shall be regulated by a committee of not less than five, in addition to the Directors, to be appointed at the monthly meeting previous to such intended show, and there must be at least fifteen members of the Society present when such Committee is appointed.

10. Each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of the *British American Cultivator gratis*; the same to be paid for, out of the funds of the Society.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed)

LEWIS G. GORZEN,  
A. DUFF, JUN.  
JAMES DOUGALL,  
HENRY WRIGHT,  
DANIEL BOTSFOED,  
GEORGE BULLOCK,

Committee,

Officers for the present year —

ROBERT REYNOLDS, Esq., President,  
GEORGE BULLOCK, D. C. Secretary,  
HENRY WRIGHT, Treasurer  
ISAAC ALEXW.  
WILLIAM MCGEE,  
THOMAS BOYLE,  
ASA WILCOX,  
ALEX. BOWMAN.

Directors

The information required below, by our esteemed friend Mr. Bullock, we heartily tender, and would most willingly confer similar favours to any of our friends in other sections of the country when desired. The pure South Down breed of Sheep, when all things are considered, is the best adapted to the Western District; there are, however, but few flocks of this choice breed in the country, and the few there are are probably not so well bred, as a few flocks that have been lately imported into the United States, purchased from the celebrated English breeder in South Downs, Jonas Webb, Esq., we therefore advise those who wish to purchase this breed, free from alloy, to send their orders to A. B. Allen, Esq., Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, New York, who would, no doubt punctually attend to any orders of the kind that may be entrusted to his care. As short fine wool, will be in great requisition the ensuing season, in consequence of a number of extensive woollen manufactory establishments that are being erected in the Home District, it is advisable for the breeder of sheep to pay more attention to the quality of the wool than has been previously the case in this Province. We are led to suppose that a good quality of merino wool will command a price averaging from 2s. to 2s 6d. currency per lb. A breed of sheep known in the United States by the name of Paulor merinos are said to thrive well in the Northern part of Vermont, and the climate there being much more severe for sheep than here, we should judge that they would be pretty well adapted for Western Canada, and especially for the Western portion of it. This breed of sheep may be had of General Harman, Wheatland New York, upon very reasonable terms.

As long wool will also be much sought after, for the purpose of being manufactured into woollen blankets, carpets, strong cloths, &c., the Leicester and Lincolnshire breed of sheep, will be of much more value to those who possess them than they have been for the past few years. The Leicester are now common from Sandwich to Quebec, but the pure breed are only in the hands of a few individuals. Mr. George Simpson, Newmarket Grange, has the largest flock in the country. His prices for tups range from \$15 to \$20 each.

For the Cultivator.

#### PUERPURAL FEVER.

Perhaps the details of the following case may prove of some interest and value to your readers:—

A favourite and valuable short-horned cow, named Beauty, eleven years old, imported by me

from England, in 1834, calved early on Thursday morning, August 8th, in a quiet and well-sheltered pasture. She has always been a particularly hardy, healthy animal, and this was her tenth calf, at nine gestations. The calf was a bull, of large size, and very lively. She was brought into the stable, and had some warm drinks from time to time. The placental cord off easily enough, and all seemed in a favourable train. I kept her in the stable all night, ordering her to be let out next day, at noon, for a few hours, if the weather should prove fine.

Friday, 9th.—About noon this day, the cow was seized, quite suddenly, with the loss of the use of her limbs. Upon leaving the stable, she staggered into an open shed, and fell down, utterly powerless, and evidently in great pain. Her flanks heaved violently, and she moaned deeply, looking anxiously at her flanks, and exhibiting symptoms of the greatest agony. Within an hour, by the aid of a kind neighbour, I had her bled, taking at two bleedings nearly eleven quarts. This seemed to afford her but small immediate relief,—indeed, she appeared about to go off, after the second bleeding,—yet I am satisfied it was the means of saving her life. I could not ascertain the state of the pulse, from her violent movements. The blood did not exhibit any particularly inflammatory symptoms. I gave her a gruel drench, with an ounce of nitre. Her bowels were close, I therefore had her back raked, which removed a considerable quantity of hardened feces. Frequent clysters of soap and salt were from time to time injected by a syringe. I gave her forty grains of castor seed in gruel, as a laxative. She continued moaning, and apparently not likely to survive many hours. A careful man watched her during the night.

Saturday 10th.—Rather easier this morning, but unable to rise. Back raked again; little or no hard stuff. The laxative not operating, repeated the dose. Gave her frequent drinks of warm water and bran. About noon the medicine began to operate; her eye became less glassy, and she noticed a dog come near her. She had less heaving of the flanks, and ceased moaning. About eight o'clock in the evening, she rose spontaneously, and managed to reach some pasture close at hand. Her medicine was now operating freely: the discharge highly offensive: left her for the night in a well-littered shed, with hay.

Sunday, 11th.—Continues better, but very weak and much reduced. Her milk has not left her, but I do not allow it to be used. As the evening was somewhat chilly, I kept her in the stable all night: gave her a moderate mash of milled barley and oil-cake.

Monday, 12th.—When let out this morning, she soon found her way to the other cows at pasture, and may therefore be reckoned as off the sick list. She will, however, require attention, and I shall continue for some time to give her a barley mash at the end of milking.

I shall never despair of a case in future, as her life seemed, on Friday night, not worth an hour's purchase. She is a cow which has done much for my stock, and I greatly prefer her to another which I imported along with her, and sold into Kentucky, for \$300.

Your obedient Servant,

ADAM FERGUSON