

the heads that were put in a little green, came out whitened through and more solid.

In the berry season Mr. M. employs about 40 pickers, and they are engaged from the time that strawberries begin to ripen till the raspberry and blackberry crops are respectively over. The blackberry plants are set out five by eight feet, along a trellis consisting of a single wire stretched from top to top of good heavy posts at either end of the field, supported when necessary by lighter stakes. The mode of fastening the canes to the wire is by a bit of leather, two or three inches long, forming a loop, the ends of which are secured by a bit of fine wire twisted through them. The stems of last year's berries still remaining, showed the excellence of the crop, and Mr. M. pointed out, by way of contrast, another patch, on a farm lately purchased by him, where the blackberries were grown "in the ordinary way," that is most negligently; and where, as he said, the yield was about one-tenth that obtained under his own perfectly clean and thorough culture. The crop of berries actually produced upon eight acres one year, was *eight hundred bushels*! and, with good seasons, Mr. M. estimated his usual crop at about this figure. The plants are mainly the New Rochelle, but he thinks very highly of the *Wilson*; a variety introduced, we think, by Mr. Wm. Parry of Cinnaminson.

Near by Mr. McLaury's, we called at the place of GEO. LAMBERT, to inspect a fine looking strawberry patch of half an acre, the fruit of which, last season, we were told, netted \$600 above cost of picking and salesman's commissions. The whole acre and a half, under the strawberry, netted \$1,400, and Mr. L. is full of confidence that he can cultivate five or six acres so as to yield him \$1,000 each, per year. Although a new beginner, he has taken hold in earnest and succeeded well.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION IN CANADA.



THE growing importance of information regarding the management of farm stock in health and disease, consequent on the marked revolution which has taken place in the breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep in this Province within the last few years, has rendered the education of properly qualified Veterinary Surgeons a subject of much interest to our agriculturists. Since the comparative failure of

our great staple—wheat—more attention has been paid to the improvement of the different breeds of stock, and much credit is due to the enterprise of such gentlemen as Messrs. Christie, Stone, Snell, Miller, and others, who have done much in this direction, by importing animals of new and pure blood. Though we cannot boast much of the same advancement in the breeding of horses, yet they, too, are improving; and the great demand which has been experienced for all kinds of Canadian stock of late years has so raised their value, that farmers have seen the necessity of procuring educated Veterinary Surgeons to assist them in cases of accident or disease; for, as is well known, although every town and village in the Province contains two or three individuals who assume the title, yet in all Canada there are not a dozen who hold diplomas from any recognized school. This is not to be wondered at, when we come to consider the small prices which stock commanded until lately. The exorbitant charges which those unprincipled impostors exacted from those who were forced to employ them, and the bungling and often injurious remedies which they employed, drove farmers either to treat their own stock, directed by some books on the horse, or to solicit the assistance of some kind neighbour; or, as the last resource, let nature take her course rather than submit their animals to be tortured by these dissipated and unprincipled "Horse Farriers." Hence, when the genuine Veterinary did venture to introduce his profession, people had no confidence in him; and in nine cases out of ten, the empiric could get along as well, and sometimes better, with his boasted nostrums, than the man of education who practiced on scientific principles. We must not be understood to imply that we had no professional Veterinarians until the subject engaged the attention of the Board of Agriculture; but it cannot be denied that until the efforts of the Board were put forth, the profession had no name or place in the country as such.

Five years ago, at the suggestion of the late lamented Hon. Adam Ferguson, the Board of Agriculture were induced to take some steps in the matter, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Andrew Smith (on the recommendation of Prof. Dick) as Veterinary Surgeon to the Board, to give a course of lectures in Toronto, on Veterinary Science, with a view ultimately to establish a