

			Cows and Heifers.		Cows and Heifers.
18	"	7th	3	this class highly com- mended.	0
14	"	8th	2		0
24	"	9th	2		0
16	Extra Stock,	1		A silver Medal to Short Horn Ox, a- gainst all Breeds of all ages, including cows, oxen, and steers.	0
Total,			1411	Total,	411

*Miserable Breed these Short Horns, truly!*

If this sentiment won't speak for itself, Mr. Editor, and set at naught Mr. Sotham's flourishing Trumpet, I know not what will.

The following is from a printed return of Durham and Hereford Cattle as exhibited the last four years in the State of New York, at the Annual Show of the Agricultural Society of that State.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Durhams,	79	64	100	114
Herefords,	28	14	15	27

Further comment is, I think, useless. H. P.

*(To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.)*

DEAR SIR,—In consequence of continued and increasing sickness in my family, it is incompatible my taking any notice of the inconsistent letter of your correspondent on Short Horns and Herefords, in your May number, as intended. In truth, such is my afflictive position at the present moment, that every hour has to be devoted to my suffering family.

Respectfully and truly yours,

H. PARSONS,

Culdoffe Farm,  
June 18th, 1852.

#### THE FARM OF THE POWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*(To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.)*

SIR,—It is part no of the design of this communication to give an exposition of the system pursued at the farm, rented by the Lower Canada Agricultural Society for the term of five years: that will probably be done through the medium of their journal. The bare fact may be mentioned, that the proprietor being dissatisfied with its management, had notified the Society that he will take it into his own hands on the 1st September of the current year.

The cultivation of wheat was formerly remunerative. It is now intended to be chiefly devoted to meadow and pasture, with so much of grain crops as is necessary to the successful development of such a system of husbandry.

This establishment, better known by the name of La Tortue, situated six miles west of La Prairie and south of the St. Lawrence, consists of 500 acres, and possesses a generally level surface.—It is intersected by La Tortue creek, which is bordered on each side by intervale land; affording excellent shade, and the sweetest pasture.—The soil consists for the most part of a tenacious clay that *bakes* after heavy rains. This quality,

as most farmers know, is not a very desirable one; but is here overcome, in some measure, by the use of a *compost of lime and muck*. Limestone of the Trenton formation crops out near the bed of the stream, and may be easily obtained. The proprietor, taking advantage of this, has constructed a kiln where he can burn all that is required for agricultural operations.

I have not seen, in any part of America that I have visited, buildings for stock so commodious and extensive as those of La Tortue. They are on a scale commensurate with a very successful system,—one into which order and economy with a view to profit should largely enter. The winter stable can accommodate sixty cows in one apartment, arranged across the building in double rows with heads and passages between for feeding and milking. They can drink at pleasure from water supplied by a chain pump from a capacious cistern. This arrangement is necessary, resulting from the confinement of the cattle for the greater part of winter.

The urine has free passage from each range to a large tank, from which it can be taken for any required purpose. A somewhat novel method has been tried for its distribution. Pipes lead from the cistern in the yard to a reservoir in the field,—which is on wheels, and can be drawn from place to place by horses. An engine, similar in construction to that used in cities by the fire department, is then put in operation for scattering it. The reason of this complicated machinery, finds an explanation in the system of cultivation it was intended to promote. Soiling of cattle was contemplated; to the success of which, the use of the application of liquid manure is well known.

A summer milking stable has been erected which holds sixty-four cows. To those desirous of building after improved plans, a visit may be safely recommended; which, I have no doubt, will be amply repaid. All hay before going into the barns passes through a weigh-house, where the weight of each load is carefully noted, and that of the aggregate found, thereby affording material for an estimate, if not true, at least approximate, of the number of cattle to be wintered.

The stock on the farm is grade. Ayrshire and Native blood chiefly prevails. It has been said that a cross between the Durham and Native breeds is good at the pail. I do not know that many comparisons of the yields of both are before the public which safely decide in favor of either. We, however, find the Durham grade in more frequent numbers.

A great variety of improved implements has not yet been introduced. The Scotch Plough is preferred; although I noticed one of Prouty & Mears of Boston, and one lately imported from France. Neither of these has been carefully tested, nor is a decision likely to be given in their favor. The use of the grain drill has been rejected. Time indeed will be required before its general introduction into the country, as many of our men can produce in most soils the same effect with the plough;—a statement anything but disparaging to them as a class.