

**THE CATTLE CONTROVERSY.**—Mr. Parsons, we regret to learn, in consequence of severe sickness in his family, has not been able to complete his reply to Mr. Sotham, which we had fully calculated on publishing in our present number, but prefer waiting till the next, that the whole may appear together.

**THE PURIK SHEEP OF THIBET.**—A ram and three ewes of this breed have been recently sent to England, where they have proved themselves wonderfully prolific. They attain early maturity, and when grown, weigh 30 to 40 pounds. They are hardy and easily reared, and are commended as excellent substitutes for the poor man's dog.

Mr. Moorcraft, who travelled extensively in their native country, some years since, thus describes their pet-familiar habits:

"The Purik sheep, if permitted, thrusts its head into the cooking pot, picks up crumbs, is eager to drink the remains of salted and buttered tea or broth, and examines the bands of its master for *latiro* (bailey flour) or for a cleanly-picked bone, which it disdains not to nibble. A leaf of lettuce, a peeling of turnip, the skin of an apricot, are also its luxuries."—*English paper.*

**LOOSENESS IN SHEEP, OR SCOURS,** is one of the most sudden and rapid disorders that attacks them; especially thin sheep and lambs. It is generally caused by eating raw or early cut hay. The best method to prevent and to cure is, to give them daily, a few messes of wheat in the sheaf, a regular quantity of salt at all times. If it occurs in the winter, brine ripe hay seed; wheat chaff is good, so is a small quantity of oats, and a few pine or hen 'ock tops. Keep them a few days on ripe hay or corn fodder.

**GROUND AND UNDERGROUND FOOD.**—In a communication from the Society of Shakers at Lebanon, N. Y., in the Patent Office Report, we find the following:

The experience of more than 30 years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than underground as cattle food, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender.

The same experiment induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal; and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four of raw meal.

Until within the last three or four years our society fattened annually for 30 years, from 40 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat; and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which six or seven potash kettles are used.

The Shakers are a close, observing, calculating people, and go in for the practical realities of life, and therefore, in the economy of food, must be presumed to be good judges.

**YEAST.**—The bitterness of yeast, which is often a cause of complaint, may be removed by straining it through bran, or by dipping red-hot charcoal in it. But the most effectual and easily available remedy is to put the yeast in a large pan and cover it with spring or well-water, changing it every three or four hours. The bran seems to impair the strength and

coal sometimes stains it, but the water purifies it in color and taste.

The mode of using water for keeping and purifying yeast, has been adopted by some of the American housekeepers with entire success.—*Gardner's Chronicle.*

#### Richmond Hill Fair.

The annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Yonge street Agricultural Society, was given in Richmond Hill, on the 25th instant. The following account of it is from a correspondent. "There were a great concourse assembled from the surrounding townships, also many gentlemen from the City of Toronto, known to be staunch friends of the cause. The competitors for prizes were numerous, and the weather being exceedingly favorable, there was nothing required to make up all that could be desired for the occasion. As our subscription list is very numerously signed, and our funds in a flourishing condition, I would here mention that this Society has always made good its engagements, by paying the prizes awarded, immediately after the day on which the Fair is held. After the judges had made their award for the different classes entered for competition, about one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, served up in Mr. Dalby's usual style. Having done every justice to ourselves and the good things laid before us, the cloth was removed, and the President of the Society, George P. Dickson, Esq., enterprising proprietor of Elgin Mills, rose—and, after making a short but very appropriate speech, proposed the following toasts, which were received with enthusiastic cheering:—"The Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," "the Governor General of Canada." Besides the above, there were a number of volunteer toasts, many of which were responded to with eloquent speeches from different gentlemen present—a report of which I am not prepared to send you, nor could it be expected that you should have your paper filled up exclusively with the proceedings of our Fair and dinner—but knowing that the *Colonist* has a large circulation in this part of the country, I take the liberty of sending this to you, in order that those who could not make it convenient to attend, may know what took place. The day's proceedings closed with foot-races amongst the juveniles. The following is a list of the prizes awarded.

**Draught Stallions.**—1st prize, George P. Dickson's "Champion"; 2d, J. & W. Crawford's "Farmer's Blossom"; 3rd, James Bell.

**Stallions for General Purposes.**—1st, Nathaniel Davis' "Perfection"; 2d, John Borthwick's "Flower of the Forest"; 3d, George Sheppardson's "Volunteer."

**Brood Mares.**—1st prize, T. Martin, of Markham; 2d, T. Armstrong, of Vaughan; 3d, R. Armstrong, of Markham.

**Entire Colts, dropped in 1850.**—1st prize, William Cherry of Markham; 2d, Peter Musselman, Vaughan; 3d, C. E. Lawrence, Vaughan.

**Filly or Gelding, dropped in 1850.**—1st prize, Robt. Armstrong, of Markham; 2d, Peter Musselman, Vaughan; 3d, D. Bloomfield, Markham.