soil draining is beginning to agitate the public mind in the Western part of the Province, as well as the introduction of draining tiles, and he feels confident of their success. When they are fully nested he hopes they may be introduced by our Farmers.

10th-Fences. Wherever the land is stony, stone walls should be erected to clear it of them, as well as for their durability. On other lands the cedar rails, either round or split, laid upon blocks, and well capped and staked, should be duly considered by the Experts.

11th-The Farm Yard, Gut Buildings, and Farmer's House should be carefully examined. The Farm Yard should be well provided with

water, as well as all the pastures.

12-Every Farm should have a certain numer of fruit trees,—say, not less than fifty,—upon Their choiceness to be an object of conside-

ation.

13th-The part of the Farm reserved for fuel hould be particularly attended to. That select-I should be least exposed to be blown down by iolent winds. Where it is convenient, the good on the Farms of several individuals should e left contiguous. It should be cleared of all ring wood, and seeded to grass as early as posible, and would furnish excellent food for horses ad shade for cattle.

For the prizes on Gardens, he adopts the rules eddown by the Rev. Andrew Lell, in a letter bb'ished in the June number of the Agricultuist. viz: "The one which, 1st. contains such ind of Vegetables, in such quantity, in such ariety, and of such excellence, as would minismost to the support, the comfort, the enjoyient, and the pleasure of a family all the year and. 2ndly. Contains the best crops of their ind. 3rdly Shews the greatest freedom from eeds, and the greatest neatness and care. bly Displays the greatest amount of good ste in laying out and ornamenting with flowers.

The successful competitors shall be those who emply with the greatest number of important pints in the foregoing statement and are memis of either the County or Township Society. L'Original, 14th June, 1854.

STATE AND PROVINCIAL FAIRS, 1854.

chigan, at Detroit	Sent.	26	to 2	9.	
po, at Newark	. "	19.	20.	21.	22
emont, at Brattleborough	"		12,		
hous, at Springfield	44		13,		
ennsylvania	"	,		28,	
FW York, at New York	Oct.	3.	4,		
pinecticut, at New Haven	"		11,		
hana, at Madison		4.	5,	6.	7
wa, at Cairfield	**	-,	٠,	٠,	25
isconsin, at Watertown	"	4.	5,	6.	
Hampshire	u	3.	4,	5.	
at Baltimore	"		4,		
orgia, at Augusta	**		24,		
		,	,	27,	28
ringfield Cattle Show, Ohio	и		25,	26.	27
Mourt, at Buonville	46	•	10 6	•	
wer Canada, at Quebec per Canada, at London	Sept.	12.	13.	14.	15
per Canada, at London	44	26.	27.	28.	29
		,	,	,	

REPORT OF THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF SOILING AND PASTURING CATTLE.

BY WILLIAM ADAM, ESQ., OF RANNA, ABERDEEN.

The cattle experimented upon were twelve two-year old queys, crosses between the Aberdeen and Short-horned breeds. They were brought in about the middle of June, 1851, and having been kept on the same pasture till the 10th of July, were divided into three lots (four in each lot) of as nearly the same value as possible, by the reporter's farm-overseer and an experienced butcher, both considered good judges.

The first lot of four were pastured out of doors, in a field of excellent first year's grass, consisting of rye, grass, and clover, but principally of red clover. The part of the field railed off for this lot consisted of 3 acres, 2 roods, 5 poles. was well sheltered on the north and north-east by a belt of thriving wood, and had in it an abundant supply of good spring water. It had been well laid down after turnips, and afforded a good supply of food for the lot put upon it up to the 12th of October, 1851, when they were removed, and very soon after sold, along with two other lots, to the same butcher-

The second lot of four were tied up in stalls, [two-and-two in a stall,] and received daily as much of the same description of green cut rye-grass and clover as they could eat during the same period, [from the 10th day of July to the 12th of October, 1851.] They were regularly fed at stated intervals during the day, and had abundant supply of litter. They were also curried once a day. The extent of the ground required to supply this lot with grass, part of which was cut twice and part three times,

was 1 acre, 2 roods, 35 1-2 poles.

The third lot of four were also tied up [twoand-two] in stalls, and received as much of the same description of rye and clover grass cut green as they could eat, with a like supply of water and litter. They were also curried once a day, and, in addition to the cut grass, each of the cattle composing this lot received daily a small allowance, by measure, of bruised oil-cake, and of bruised linseed and light oats. The extent of ground required to supply this lot with provender during the period of the experiment, was I acre. 2 rods, 35 1-2 poles.

All the three lots throve exceedingly well, but it soon became apparent that the lot receiving the oil cake and bruised linseed and oats, was advancing before the other two lots, although it was doubtful so much as to justify the expense of this food. The progress of the first and second lots seemed so equal during the period of the experiment, that no two judges who saw them could agree as to which lot had the advantage of the other; but the third lot continued to maintain its superiority during the whole period of the ex-

The four animals composing the first lot, which were pastured out of doors, were estimated at the commencement of the experiment, at £47.

Those composing the second lot, fed in stalls in the house on green cut rye grass and clover. 26, 27, 28, 29 were also stimated at £47.