

plied by THE BRITISH AMERICAN CULTIVATOR: and I think, the sincerity of my motives will not be questioned, when I recommend the sound practical lessons of its enlightened Editor, to the constant perusal of every Canadian farmer, and to every friend of rural economy.

Yours, &c.,
W. McDOUGALL.

To the Editor of The British American Cultivator.

SIR,

I am anxious to make known, (by means of *The British American Cultivator*), to the breeders of stock, and farmers in this Province, that I have thorough-bred Durham cattle of the most esteemed blood, and each animal's pedigree, I doubt not, will be found correct, by reference to Coates's General Short-horned Herd Book. I have three bulls for sale, the youngest (named Echo) is six weeks old, colour Roan. My next (young Farmer) three years old next May, colour white. Comet is the name of the oldest, he will be four years old in May, colour red and white, and I believe he would weigh at this time a ton live weight; but in case he were really fed to the extent that he is capable of, in that case he would astonish the inhabitants of this country, for such is the disposition of the pure Durham cattle to fatten.

A Durham heifer that will be five years old next September, as yet has never had a calf, owing to the high condition she was in. The whole of last winter she has lived upon straw, and has never had any other food. I have never put her up in any stable or building, where the rest of my Durham cattle were lodged. This heifer has taken her chance along with some Canadian steers and other cattle about her own age, picking straw from a rack placed under an open shed. The common cattle that I allude to, had the same chance, last summer, as this Durham heifer. The result is, as many of my neighbours know, that this Durham heifer is now rolling with fat, while the Canadian cattle, which have had precisely the same treatment, both summer and winter, are poor. My object has been to get her to breed, which all sound and practical judges pronounce impossible while she remains so fat. Although, as I said, she is rolling with flesh at the present time, still she is nothing to what she was last summer; and the flesh is flabby and loose to what it was last fall. I make these statements, because a great many that are not acquainted with this breed, viz. the pure Durhams, state that they are tender and delicate, and by no means fit for this country; it is for the want of knowing better, for the reverse is the true state of the case. For I am aware that amongst really good judges, and those too that speak from experience, they will bear me out in stating, that the world cannot produce animals to surpass them in constitution or symmetry, combining the qualifications of milking and feeding. I shall have for sale in the fall, (if all is well), pure South Down ram lambs, at £2. 10s. each.—These South Down sheep were carefully selected from the flocks of the late Earl of Bridgewater, the Earl of Powis, Lord Hill, Lord Clive, Sir Walter Williams Wynne, and Mr. Mylton, all well known breeders of the pure South Down sheep.

JOHN HOWITT.

Guelph, April 22nd, 1842.

He who, though He has ordained labour to be the lot of man, has yet made their labour the instrument of the highest happiness, and the source of the greatest comforts to our race!—*Blackwood*.

For the British American Cultivator.

"They who continue to buy more than they have the means to pay for, must in the end become insolvent."
Common Sense

MR. EDITOR,

Being of opinion that an Association of the Farmers, Manufacturers, and Mechanics of Canada, having for its object the production and more general use of all articles of usefulness, comfort, and economy, which our own climate, skill, and industry can furnish and we require, would increase our prosperity; I am induced, through the medium of your useful periodical, *The British American Cultivator*, to bring the subject before the public, in the hope that other persons being thereby led to view the project in its various shades and bearings, may state their opinions of the probable advantages or injuries to be expected from such an Association.

Mistrusting my own judgment of what may, or may not be our best policy, under that complicated science, "Political Economy," I wish to ask what interest would be prejudiced, or what party need be alarmed by the formation of a Society, the members of which, having one common interest, promise to use and encourage the use of all such articles, the produce of their own soil, skill, and industry, in preference to such as may be imported, where the quality, the price, and the mode and means of payment are equal, or in favour of the productions of Canada?

That the importers of British manufactures may not take alarm, I beg to make one remark, viz., that the main object in the formation of such Association is to afford encouragement to the production and manufacture of such goods, wares, and merchandise, as we, at present, so largely (legally and clandestinely) import from the United States; for why should we import from that country what our own could equally well supply, (under proper patronage) unless we prefer to enrich strangers, rather than employ our own population! and what I ask, do the citizens of the United States take from us in return for their country—produce and manufactures—some lumber and much money—an exchange not mutually beneficial in my opinion!

As I should be sorry to occupy much space in the columns of *The Cultivator*, a topic which may be deemed impracticable, impolitic, and futile, I shall at present make no further remarks, intending on a future day, to reconsider the subject, if other persons are of opinion that such an Association is deserving of being considered as one of the best means, in our power, of increasing the productive wealth of the country.

I am, Sir,

Your very obed^t. serv^t.

J. SCARLETT.

RUNNIMERE, DUNDAS STREET, }
April 20th, 1842. }

METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE WHILE LIVING.—This is of the utmost utility for all those who are not experienced judges by the eye, and by the following directions the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle. Take a string; put it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth: then with the string measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock: direct the line along the back to the fore-part of the shoulder-blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and

work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the buttock, 6 feet 4 inches; length, 5 feet 3 inches; which, multiplied by 23, (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth), makes 713 lbs.; and allowing 14 pounds to the stone, is 50 stone, 13 lbs. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two feet along the back, which multiplied together makes four square feet; that multiplied by eleven, (the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth), makes 44 lbs., which divided by 14 to bring it to stones, is three stone two pounds. Again, suppose a calf, sheep, &c., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet nine inches in length, which multiplied together, makes sixteen and a half square feet; that multiplied by sixteen, (the number of pounds allowed to cattle measuring less than five feet, and more than three in girth), makes 264 pounds, which divided by fourteen, to bring it into stones, is eighteen stone 12 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of black-cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be exactly taken this way, as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal, and which every man who can get over a list of chalk may easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast, of one stone for twenty, from that of a fat one; and for a cow that has had calves, one stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.—*Cattle Keeper's Guide*.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.—Messrs. Carr and Smith, of Derby, have produced an ingenious new patent portable steam engine, the parts of which, though not exactly new, are extremely simple in their arrangement. The boiler, or combination of boilers, in a comparatively small space, has a very large surface exposed to the direct action of the fire, giving out abundance of steam with great economy of fire; the engine and boiler are placed together on one plate, which is mounted on wheels; the entire space occupied by a five-horse power engine is about three feet by four feet, requiring no brick work, and the cost not more than half those of ordinary construction.—*English paper*.

ITALIAN BARLEY has been lately introduced into England, and is highly praised by those who have sown it. Barley from China has also been sown in England, and is said to have produced abundantly, and to be of extremely rapid growth, so much so, that last year, the grain sown in spring was harvested in June, and the produce again sown and become ripe in October. Black wheat was imported from Russia, but the result is not yet reported. These new varieties of barley, might, perhaps, be very profitably introduced into Canada.

PAPER MAKING.—A piece of rag was put into the mill, reduced to pulp, passed into the mould, and formed into a sheet of paper six feet long, which was afterwards pressed and dried, and the names of sixty-seven gentlemen who were present, were printed on it, and all in the short space of six minutes.