

After ploughing and manuring the ground well, I sow a peck of grass seed per acre, and have frequently harvested three tons per acre of superior hay.

5. When did you first begin to use the Scotch plough?

About twelve or thirteen years ago.

6. Do you sow winter wheat?

I never have, but I intend to try it this year.

7. What quantity of wheat did you sow this year?

Twenty-four bushels.

8. Have you a thrashing mill?

Last year one of my sons bought a thrashing mill of three horse power, which answers my use and that of my other sons, as we live near each other.

9. How many horses do you require to do your work.

Three.

10. How many cows do you keep?

Five.

11. How many sheep do you keep?

About seventy; had I not been unfortunate I would have had about one hundred and fifty.

12. What kind of land have you?

My land is a strong clay, and I find it advantageous to plough it as early as possible in the fall.

La Bay, Seignior of L'Original, }
20th August, 1849. }

(No. 6.) *L'Original, Sept., 1849.*

Mr. Pierre Daulth, whose farm lies on the low ground between L'Original and Caledonia Springs, states that several years ago, he had in one year 140 bushels wheat on four acres of ground, and on other four acres 180 bushels oats; that from the sowing of two bushels peas he had a produce of 30 bushels, and had 12 tons of hay on four acres of land, but these four acres were the best part of his meadow. Last year he raised on 50 acres, 25 tons of hay, 125 bushels wheat, and 400 bushels oats. The soil is a rich strong clay, with a covering of four or five inches of black mould. He generally does his ploughing in the month of September, and uses a Scotch plough and harrow.

[We regret our inability, from want of space, to insert the whole of these very interesting and instructive reports in the present number; the remainder will appear in our next. The public we are sure will feel indebted to Mr. Sheriff Treadwell, and the gentlemen who so promptly answered his call, for the ability and correct patriotic feeling which they have evinced. We hope other districts will follow the example.—EDITORS AGRICULTURIST.]

A WORKMAN'S HALL.

Messrs. Ransome & May, the great agricultural implement makers of Ipswich, England, have recently completed, at a cost of upwards of one thousand pounds, a large and commodious building for the use of their numerous work-people. It contains a library, reading-room, baths and a kitchen. All the advantages of the establishment may be enjoyed for the trifling payment of one

penny a week. This firm, which has long been distinguished for useful inventions and superior workmanship, unites in an equal degree an enlightened and benevolent desire to promote the physical comfort and intellectual improvement of the five or six hundred hands in its employment.

Since writing the above paragraph, we regret to learn from our English files, that Mr. Ransome, the senior member of the firm, has paid the great debt of nature. Hundreds will have lost a generous and warm-hearted friend, and society one of its most valuable members.

HORSE BREAKING.

From the Amherstburg Courier.

A few words on the subject of horse breaking may not perhaps prove unacceptable to the majority of your agricultural readers, and probably, if followed out, will produce results to riders and drivers far different from what it has ever been my lot to meet with; for a more perverse, stubborn, and stiff-necked generation of horses, are not to be met with in the world, than those of the Canadians; simply and solely from their improper education. The first lesson to be taught a colt is, to stand properly with his hind legs well under his body, his head and neck erect; this position naturally takes a considerable weight off the fore legs, and places it on his hind legs. To effect this, the colt for some two or three weeks, should daily be bitten with a heavy broad breaking bit (with yeys for him to play with). Fitted into a driving bridle to his roller should be sown three buckles; one with a strap to it on the top of his back, and one on each side about three or four inches below the bearing rein buckle. Bear him up gradually daily, until he carries his head properly, taking care to have the reins buckled up an equal number of holes on each side; let him stand thus in his stable for several hours daily, till he is well accustomed to his bit. His next lesson consists in lounging. After the colt has stood in the stable some time with his gearing on, take a stout cord five or ten yards long; pass one end through say the right ring of the bit, fastening it to the left; loosen some four holes or more of the left hand rein, and tighten the right rein an equal number of holes; run him round a circle (near side outwards,) changing your ground all the time; stopping him occasionally by word. After perhaps half an hour's work, reverse the reins and your rope, and run him round, near side inwards. Pay particular attention to this point, for many horses are spoilt by favouring one side more than another in turning. I have frequently noticed breakers invariably running their horses only in one direction; and farmers servants, and many gentlemen also, turning their waggons, carriages, &c., always one way. The consequence is, if you were once obliged to turn round in the contrary direction, the devil a bit your horse would do it for you. This lounging ought to be persisted in daily, twice a day, over rough ground, smooth ground, amongst logs, ruts, ditches, &c.; for nothing gives a horse more confidence in himself, renders him more sure-footed and quick-sighted, than exercising frequently in very broken ground. A young horse dreads a fall, and should he get one in this way he does not often get another. Nothing can be more disagreeable to a rider than a horse constantly tripping; yet from the method adopted here of breaking, there is not one that does not do it more or less. It is a wonder to me they do not come down much oftener than they do; for they go along with their heads sprawling out, their noses within a foot of the ground, looking as soon as they leave the stable just as if they had travelled 100 miles, and could hardly drag one leg after the other; but