

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.—The Annual Fair for the exhibition and sale of Live Stock, came off on Wednesday last, agreeable to notice, on the Market square. The day being fine, drew together a vast assemblage of persons from all parts of the Island. There was a large number of horses and cattle, of various descriptions, on the ground. There was also a good show of very superior breeds of Sheep. Some few sales took place during the day, and in the evening a little was done in the way of exchanging horses. The scarcity of money at present limited the number of sales. Persons of all ranks and grades were to be seen mingling together, interesting themselves in the proceedings of the day; indeed, it appeared on the whole to be as much set apart for the meeting and enjoyment of friends, as that of business. We could not help noticing the cheeks of many a "bonnie lassie" decked off in their holiday attire.

The cattle exhibited by John Grubb, are of the Durham breed, and drew the attention of many respectable agriculturists, who appeared highly to appreciate the importance of such valuable stock. Indeed they were the wonder and admiration of all present.

We also noticed a pen of very superior Leicester Rams, lately imported from England by Mr. James Northey; which were sold at auction. Also two pens of fine Ewes and Lambs owned by W. Douse, Esq., Vice President of the Agricultural Society, but in consequence of the Ewes being three years old, they could not compete for the premiums. Messrs. Beer, Longworth, Laird, Duncan, Rowe, and several other farmers also had some very excellent Sheep, which, for symmetry might challenge the British North American Colonies.

The Judges having concluded upon their decisions, repaired, with the Secretary and members of the Society, to the *Royal Hotel*, when a distribution of the prizes were made to those to whom they were awarded. After which they sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided in Mrs. Weymouth's usual style. Every justice having been done the dinner, and a number of appropriate toasts drank, a good deal of conversation took place relative to agriculture; and about 8 o'clock the company separated, much pleased with the proceedings of the day, and with the general satisfaction the decision of the Judges had given.

BREAK YOUR HORSES TO WORK WITHOUT BLINDERS.—We have always thought the "blind-ers" or "eyewinkers" on our harness which we work our horses in, were not only a useless appendage but oftentimes injurious. We consider them useless, because we cannot think or see the good they do. We never heard but one reason for using them, and that was given by a stage driver, and that was the following: "That off horse, you see, is a lazy dog, and needs the *"string"* pretty often. His mate is more free—now if he could see me when I go to strike his mate, he would spring and take the whole load, and the off one shirk out just the same." There is some reason in that, to be sure. We can't always have horses matched equally in teams, either as it regards temper or strength, and of course, once in a while, it may work well to hide a free horse's eyes from the evil that is descending in the form of an angry driver's lash; but as an offset to this, the lazy horse will also see the blow coming, and probably will spring out of the way too, as well as the other, so that the power will be as equally applied

by them both. We think that many horses are disposed to "shy" more, as it is called when their eyes are partially covered by blinders than when not. Horses may be trained to work without them and colts should, by all means, be taught to do it. We think horses appear much better without than with them, especially if they have a good eye naturally.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—If farmers (because they are practical farmers) think that their experience is all-sufficient, if they think they have nothing to learn, if they think they can safely neglect the opportunities of acquiring knowledge connected with their proper business, let me tell them that they labour under a great and dangerous delusion. If you are satisfied with the limited experience that your own farm affords, if you really believe that the farming in your particular parish admits of no improvement, let me remind you that these were the impressions entertained 50 years since, and 100 years since, by practical farmers who then thought, I have no doubt, that there was nothing to be learnt, and that there could be no advantage in attempting to benefit by the experience and experiments of others. Now, with respect to works on agriculture, let me ask any reasonable man, whatever might be his practical experience whether he does not think it highly propable, that advantages might be derived by having access to such information.—Sir. R. Peel.

TAMING OF CALVES—CURIOUS FACT.—It has been said that the Indians have a method of taming young fawns, by breathing into their nostrile, after which the fawns will follow them like any other tame animal—and that calves might be tamed in the same manner.

A farmer from Oxford, a short time since, stated to us, that a cow which had calved in the woods having been brought home,—the calf being as wild as a deer, usual in such cases, he thought it would be a good opportunity to test the truth of this statement, which he had often heard—and mentioned it to his son who went out and caught the calf—which to use his own expression, "*wilted down*," as if in excessive fright. He breathed smartly into his nostrils several times, upon which the fright appeared to subside, and the animal "*looked up bright*." He walked slowly away—and the calf got up and followed after him, until called back by the cow. The fact is curious enough, and if the same result will always follow, might sometimes be useful.—*Norway Advertiser.*

CULTIVATOR.—This is an implement of agriculture, the use of which is to loosen the earth between the rows of plants, so as to destroy weeds and give the earth and plants the benefit of atmospheric influence. It is formed of a central piece of timber with diverging moveable side-pieces, into which shares or points of iron are fixed, and the whole, drawn by a horse, pulleys, and stirrers the earth, without penetrating so deeply as to injure the roots of the plants under cultivation, as is sometimes done by the common plough, particularly in crops of corn and potatoes. In preparing these plants for hoeing, the cultivator is now generally used in preference to the plough, as possessing all the advantages of that implement, with none of its disadvantages. As with the plough, so with the cultivator; a great variety of these implements have been placed before the public, the general principle in all the same, and differing only in the details and construction.