

West Middlesex County Show at Strathroy, Oct. 1.

Peterboro County Show Oct. 13 and 14.

#### CATTLE FAIRS.

Harriston, last Friday in each month.

Drayton, First Monday in each month.

Elora, First Tuesday in each month.

New Hamburg, First Tuesday in each month.

Guelph, First Wednesday in each month.

Berlin, First Thursday in each month.

Elmira, Second Monday in every month.

Waterloo, Second Tuesday in every month.

Mornington, at J. Mack's Friday before Waterloo.

Mount Forest, Third Wednesday in each month.

Durham, Tuesday preceding the above.

Fergus, Thursday following Mount Forest.

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#### HOW TO BREAK STEERS.

At a meeting of the Westminster Farmers' Club, Mr. Horace Goodhue gave the following method of breaking steers: "If a steer is very wild, place a snap in his nose, and lead him carefully two or three miles before yoking. Then yoke the steers in a well-fenced barnyard, and drive them one hour around next the fence. The fence prevents them turning to the right, while the driver keeps them from leaving the fence. Be gentle with them. Repeat this lesson daily until they become somewhat tractable, advance a step at the word of command and understand the utterance 'haw,' when they may be driven across the middle of the yard and readily taught to 'gee.' Keep them carefully abreast. After this, give them a few lessons by driving in the highway. Then place them to a light cart. Never overload a pair of steers, and when they become oxen, they will draw a great load, thereby making ample compensation for their slowness when compared with horses. Do not put young steers to work in line with oxen; they will make slow travelers thereby. The slow rate of travel which is so justly charged upon oxen, is the result of their training, and might be easily guarded against. Some of the farmers thought that oxen, well trained, of perfect docility, working without a driver in the plow field as well as with one, costing nothing for the harness except the yoke and chains, lasting for years, paying by their growth for their food, not worn out or liable to accident, or becoming a dead loss to the owner, like a horse, but ready to be turned into beef at any time, would perform as much work as a pair of horses, at less expense, and be for all work, except road travel, the cheapest team the farmer can use.

The Fruit Growers' Association at Cincinnati, estimates the annual fruit product of the Ohio valley at \$5,000,000.

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Feeling under obligations to agricultural contributors, I am moved to make the following statement, hoping thus to be of service to those who have the care of cows, &c.

Previous to 1858, my cows were affected from year to year, during the milking season, with, as I supposed, the "cow pox," and so troublesome was it, that in August, of that year, I was induced to describe it as follows: "At first, it raised spots upon the udder, between the teats and upon the teats. In rubbing the fingers over them, they feel like hard lumps, of various sizes; and handling at this stage, appears to cause pain to the animal affected. This lasts a few days, and is followed by a lessening and softening of the lumps, and the formation of watery pustules. This stage is followed by suppurating sores, that continue for some days and terminate as is usual, with old sores. But little tenderness is manifest in connection with the second and third stages. Each cow is affected in this way several times in the course of the milking season."

In response to the publication of the foregoing, there were two courses of treatment suggested—one strictly local in its application, while the other was directed to the circulation and condition of the system. After reflecting upon the subject, in connection with these suggestions, I decided upon the following course, viz: salt and sulphur mixed, and given daily in moderate quantity, for several days, alternating with saltpetre and salt mixed, one part saltpetre and five of salt—a lap to each cow, daily, for two weeks—then again sulphur and salt for several days after which saltpetre and salt again as before. This I continued through several weeks, until they were dried off for the season. A little before the cows were to "come in" in the spring, I resumed the use of the saltpetre and salt. Immediately on their calving, I gave them a more generous supply of saltpetre for a few days. This practice seemed to have the desired effect—the cows being entirely free ever since; and not only that, but also free from "garnet," which, before, had been a trouble of no small magnitude with some of my best cows.

I have settled into the belief that it is easier to prevent than to cure; and that for cows, nitrate of potash (saltpetre) judiciously used, is a good preventative against affections of the udder, also of milk fever; this, however, is probably often induced by too high keeping, which no remedy can effectually counteract. Cows should be generously fed, but not extravagantly, with grain or meal, as I think some are.—COR. CO. GENT.

A farmer in Derbyshire, England, recently took a prize at a fair on three cabbages that averaged seventy-two and a half pounds.

#### NIAGARA FALLS.

We extract the following from the Oxford Citizen, published in Ohio:

The greatest nuisance encountered at this place is the infernal, impudent hackmen, who dog you at every step with "Hack, sir, for two dollars an hour"—"hack, sir, for one dollar an hour"—"hack, gents, take you all around Goat Island for a dollar—or twenty-five cents each." This is very annoying, even when you walk quietly on, paying no attention to these persistent hounds.

Five years have passed since we were here, and we find the attractions greater than before. Everybody should visit Niagara. A want of means to defray expenses should be the only excuse. God created but one Niagara, and every American should see it.

Niagara Falls can not be described; they must be seen, looked at much and but little said.

We cannot speak in too condemnatory terms on the villainous extortions practiced at this place. From experience we believe that one Canadian magistrate at that place was worse than the cabbies in willfully aiding them in their villainy. We know of one or two magistrates in the Township of Delaware, that have willfully and unprincipally shielded the murderer Jones, in his numerous villainous acts, and have knowingly taken perjured evidence, against innocent parties in that Township. Such things as we have seen at Niagara and Delaware should not be tolerated under the British flag.—ED.

#### ALSIKE CLOVER.

This kind of clover is being introduced to our farmers, and is spoken of favorably. Its good qualities are said to be as follows:

It is a superior grass, and excellent hay, growing on the best soils, two and a half feet high, and yielding from one and a-half to three tons per acre, and having a fine stalk or haulm.

It has a multitude of blossoms, three or four times as many as red clover, and affords as good bee pasture as white clover, the bees being able to extract the honey from it as easily as from that variety, while it contains much more honey.

It is adapted to clayey as well as sandy soils, and is not as liable to have its roots thrown out by the frosts of winter or early spring, as red clover is, in consequence of the roots being more fibrous than those of red clover, and retaining a better hold of the soil.

The seed is abundant, and is threshed very easy by flail or machine, leaving the straw an excellent quality of hay, as the stalks retain their greenness till the seed is ripe.—RURAL AMERICAN.

Hath any one wronged thee? Be bravely revenged. Slight it and the work's begun; forgive it, and it is finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.