

by burning weeds and part of the clay during the process of fallowing. Any industrious farmer knowing his business, will not be at a loss for manure sufficient to improve the soil with the fallowing. The means are in the people's hands at any time to improve and clean the soil, if they will only employ them judiciously. A farmer need not do more in one year, than he has the means of executing well, but he might continue to do something annually, until the whole farm was gone over. We only wish that the experiment of summer fallow would have a fair trial from Canada in farmers, and we will answer for the result proving favourable, and profitable.

We have seen the *Pictorial Times* of Sept. 13. It has given some account of the disease in the potatoe crop. We do not consider that the cause of disease is satisfactorily accounted for, and therefore we do not copy the article in this number, but shall in the next, and let our subscribers judge for themselves. The disease is attributed to electricity, &c., but we have seen no change in the atmosphere or climate that would give us the slightest grounds for attributing the disease to any such cause. We still hold our opinion, as it appears in our Agricultural Reports in the present and former numbers of this Journal, and shall not change them until we see undoubted proof of our being in error.

THE PRIZE BULL.

We have been furnished, by a friend, with the pedigree of Mr. James Hutchison's Bull, which took the first prize at both the County and District Cattle Shows, which were held in this city last week. About nine years ago, the bull's sire was imported by the late James Miller, Esq., who, with the view of improving the breed of horned cattle in Canada, and introducing a pure Ayrshire breed, during one of his visits to the mother country, selected him and a heifer, when two years old, from the stock of Mr. Paton, of the Swonlies, near Dalry, Ayrshire, who is well known for his superior stock, and which is chiefly from the far famed breed of the Earl of Eglinton, near Kilwinning, Ayrshire, of which stock the bull is of direct descent.

The year after his arrival he took the first prize at the County show, at St. Laurent; the then existing law preventing him from standing at any succeeding show. Shortly after he was sold to C. Penner, Esq. His dam took the second prize, for one year olds, at the County show, four years ago; the first prize for two year olds, at the succeeding show; the first prize, the following year, for three year olds; and this pre-

sent year, took the first prize at both the County and District shows. His brother, the property of Mr. Kimpton, took the first prize at the show, at St. Thérèse, and the second at the District show in Montreal. The Prize Bull still remains in the possession of Mr. James Hutchison, St. Laurent.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE.

The following, from Chaptal's Agriculture, so perfectly coincides with our own ideas, that we copy it:—

"It is not sufficient to enlighten the agriculturist, in order to facilitate the progress of the art; the government has an important duty to perform towards it. It is only when intelligence and encouragement are united, that the farmer can be assured of lasting prosperity.

"Agriculture is the most fruitful source of the riches of a country, and of the welfare of its inhabitants; and it is only as the state of agriculture is more or less flourishing, that we can judge unerringly of the happiness of a nation, or of the wisdom of its government. The prosperity which a country derives from the industry and skill of its artisans, may be but a passing gleam; that alone is durable, which has its rise in a good cultivation of the soil. These facts ought to be constantly present to the mind of the government, and to influence all its measures.

"A government awake to its true interests will seek to facilitate and increase the cultivation of the soil, and to open new channels for the disposal of its products. It will protect property, by causing its rights to be respected, and punishing breaches of the laws respecting it; and it will guarantee the proprietor against arbitrary exactions. The taxes should be regulated in such a manner as to take from the agriculturist only a portion of the increase arising from his labours; for, if he have no surplus over his immediate wants, there will remain to him neither the means of improving his modes of cultivation, nor of supporting his family with comfort; neither will it be possible for him to renew his stock of domestic animals, nor to augment their number. Any government which does not leave to the farmer a great part of the profits proceeding from his harvests, soon puts a stop to the production of them, and thus realizes the fable of the goose with golden eggs.

"By encouraging improvements in agriculture, and favouring the increase of production, government enriches the agriculturist less than its own revenues; since by these means the quantity of taxable matter is increased, and the right of government recognised under all its forms, whether the article produced be employed in its crude state for domestic use, or whether it furnish the workshop of the artisan with the materials of his handicraft."

FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted in feeding animals, which however obvious they may be, are too often passed over or neglected. Some of these will be specified; and

1st. *The preparation of food.* This should be so prepared that all its nutritive properties may be all made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that is obliged to wander over an