

Editors' Notices &c.

To the Editors of the Agriculturist.

Sirs—

Every person with whom I have conversed has expressed a most ardent desire to have Canada fairly and nobly represented in the great Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1851. This I believe is the general feeling in Canada. To carry out this noble object it will be necessary to raise a fund to bear the expenses of transporting such articles as may be considered, by competent judges, worthy of such distinction.

I would propose, as one means of raising the necessary funds, small subscriptions to be placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Association; and will be one of one hundred subscribers to raise £100 for that purpose. From conversations with some members of the Agricultural Association, I have no doubt but they will, at their next Anniversary, give, in premiums, &c., as liberally as their funds will justify, for the purpose of facilitating this great object. I would also respectfully suggest that application be made to the Government by the Association for a grant for the same purpose.

If this proposal should meet with your approval, please give it a place in your paper.

Yours,

J. HULBURT.

Toronto, April 24, 1850.

[We quite agree with our Correspondent that this matter should be taken up with spirit by the people of Canada. Not a moment, however, should be lost, as the Exhibition is to come off in May, 1851. We would suggest the propriety of having a public meeting in Toronto, when a fund, no doubt, could be raised for promoting the objects which Mr. Hulburt mentions. The Provincial Association, we are assured, will be as liberal as their funds will admit, in awarding *discretionary* premiums to such deserving articles, as may be sent to the Exhibition at Niagara, in September next. His Excellency, the Governor General, we observe, has signified his intention to offer £100 sterling, to be distributed in prizes to such Canadian productions of distinguished merit, as may be exhibited in England. We think more unity of effort is required throughout the Province in reference to this object, and that some plan of united action should be adopted, by which all parties might be made acquainted with each others proceeding. Application to Government might, with propriety, be made for aid, in carrying out objects, in which the character and interest of the country are deeply involved.—ED. AGRICULTURIST.]

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—At the special request of Prince Albert, the Council have determined to hold the Annual Exhibition next year in London, in conjunction with the Grand Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, which is fixed to take place some time in May.

GRAND PLOUGHING MATCH.—This important trial of skill is to come off on May 3rd, near Thornhill. The competition is for a purse of £100, which will be contested by 24 ploughmen of the township of Scarborough, with an equal number from the township of Vaughan. We shall give particulars of the result in our next.

MR. THOMAS RYALL, of Galt, has undertaken to procure a list of subscribers in accordance with our published terms, so as to secure one of the prizes we offer. Any person subscribing to Mr. Ryall may, we think, rely upon his name being transmitted to us and the paper being sent.

COUNTY OF YORK AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The Spring Exhibition of this Society will be held in this City, on Wednesday, May 8th. A larger gathering than usual is anticipated.

COLD IN HORSES.—At this season of the year, colds and coughs are very frequent among horses. The throat is sometimes so sore, as to prevent the animal from eating, and very commonly a considerable time must elapse before recovery takes place, sufficiently to allow him to be put to

work. I have found the greatest benefit in themselves from steaming or fumigating the head, this seems to allay the irritation of the disease, and to bring on a discharge which very soon relieves, or, as farmers sometimes say, "draws away the complaint." The fumigation I conduct as follows:—A good sized pail is half filled with bran, chopped hay, or almost any material which will take up a considerable quantity of fluid, and boiling hot water is stirred among it till the pail is three parts full. The pail is then to be placed in the bottom of a good sized sack, such as is commonly used for grain, and the mouth of the sack is to be drawn over the animal's head, and gathered pretty closely round the throat, just behind the jaws and ears. If the horse will hold down his head, so that the pail may stand on the floor, it will be all the better, but if he will not do this quietly, the pail may be raised on any convenient object. Some animals are a little shy, in allowing their heads to be put in the bag for the first time, but with coaxing and good usage, they may nearly in every case be brought to submit, and from the relief which the steaming seems to afford, will afterwards readily allow repetition of the remedy. This plan of steaming the head is much better than merely holding a box of scalded bran under the nose, or simply putting the same in the manger. When the steaming is concluded, the head should be wiped with a dry cloth, and if convenient, subsequently covered with a hood.—*Com.*

MARKETS, &c.—The last advices from England indicate a timely improvement in wheat and flour, which has given a little more firmness to prices here. The state of the back country roads has prevented large arrivals, yet a considerable business has been done for several days past at somewhat improved rates. Stocks both of wheat and flour in the western States are said to be very low, and a large portion of Southern demand will have to be supplied from the Northern and Eastern ports. We think, therefore, the chances are good of a brisk demand for Canadian wheat from the States, and if the Reciprocity bill should pass into law, of which there is reason of entertaining sanguine hopes, this branch of trade would soon become one of great importance, possessing a capability of progressive increase. We learn from reliable private information received per last mail that many of the large exporters of grain to England will sustain heavy losses in consequence of depressed prices, and that reaction may now be reasonably looked for. If, however, the growing crops in the British Isles and on the Continent should progress favorably, prices, under a system of free importation, cannot advance much. It appears that the British corn dealers have imported comparatively little on their own responsibility, the greater part having been imported either by speculators intending to pay in British manufactured goods, or by foreign merchants.

The wheat plant in Canada, like the season, is very backward, and we are glad to learn that the recent severe frosts have not injured it, to anything like the extent that was apprehended. In most parts of the States, wheat is said to look promising—particularly in the west, when it so signally failed last year. The weather has now become more genial although vegetation has as yet made scarce any visible progress. Ploughing, sowing, and the other normal agricultural operations are proceeding with great activity, and the energies of the farmer must be fully brought out. Notwithstanding the season opens late, the crops may prove abundant.

The following are city quotations.

Flour, 19s. a 21s. per bbl. of 196lbs.; Wheat, 4s. a 4s. 6d. per bushel of 60lbs.; Spring Wheat, 3s. 9d. a 4s. per bushel of 60lbs.; Rye, 2s. per 60lbs.; Barley, 2s. a 2s. 2d. per bushel of 48lbs.; Peas, 2s. 3d. a 2s. 9d. per bushel of 60lbs.; Oats, 1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d. per bushel of 34lbs.; Hay, 5s. a 6s. per ton; Straw, 2s. a 3s. per ton; Butter, fresh, 10l. a 1s. per lb.; Butter, in tubs, 5d. a 7d. per lb.; Eggs, 5l a 7d. per doz.; Grass Seed, 3s. 6d. a 10s. per bushel of 43lbs.; Flax Seed, 9s. a 10s. per bushel; Clover Seed, 20s. a 25s. per bushel.