



Vaughan Fair.—"J. Abel" of Woodbridge, requests us to state that the township of Vaughan Agricultural Fair will be held at the village of Woodbridge, Oct. 21, 1866.

To Correspondents.—Owing to the press of Exhibition matter, several valuable communications are of necessity crowded out, and must await the appearance of our next issue.

SPECIMEN OF FALL WHEAT.—Mr. W. McKenzie, of North Keppel, has sent us a sample of very nice plump white fall wheat grown by him the present season, on new land, the yield of which was forty bushels to the acre. The sample is encouraging to the new settler, both as to quality and quantity.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—"Inquirer," writing from Sandwich, asks:—"Please inform me if you consider well made Hungarian hay as good or better, for fattening sheep and other stock as timothy; also what time you consider best to sow, how much seed per acre, and what stage of growth to cut."

Ans.—We do not consider Hungarian grass as anything like so nutritive as good timothy, but it bears a far heavier crop to the acre, making up in quantity what it lacks in quality. It should be sown whenever it is the right time to plant corn. From 12 to 28 quarts per acre may be put on, as you desire your hay fine or coarse. For dry fodder it should be cut when in blossom, and not suffered to mature its seed. We consider it chiefly valuable as a green forage crop for soiling purposes.

OVER FED SHEEP.—"George Miller," of Markham, writes under date of Sept. 8th, 1866:—"In your last I notice some great sales and also great weights of sheep. Now, sir, I do not believe much in over-fed animals for breeding purposes. I always find in my sales of stock that those in breeding order give the most satisfaction to both purchaser and disposer. I may mention that a few days ago I sold an imported Cotswold Ram to go to Kentucky for over \$300. The above mentioned Ram weighed about 370 lbs., and had bone and frame enough to carry over 400 lbs, if a person wanted tallow or the use of the animal destroyed. I may also mention that for my first prize Leicester Ram "Perfection," I was offered \$350, but did not want to dispose of him for another season. The last mentioned ram was illustrated in your paper as the winner of both first Provincial prizes last fall, and although another year older and not loaded with tallow is no disgrace to a show-ring yet.

FLAX PULLING MACHINE.—"A" young Farmer" writes from East Town as follows:—"In your issue of Sept. 1st, Vol. 3rd, I notice the inquiry of Rev. Dr. Freeland concerning a flax pulling machine, and as communications on agricultural subjects are invited by you, I take this opportunity of giving you any little information I may have. Last year Mr. Jacob Harrington, 12th line E. Zorra, shewed at the County, and also I think at the Provincial Show, the model of a flax puller, I am not able to say whether he has had any of them made or not, I was told that he was getting one made which was expected to do tolerably well. Mr. Brown who carries on the flax mill in this part, has imported this season from the States, a machine which works very well, and is at the same time very simple. It will pull 3½ acres per day. Two boys can work it; I am not sure how many it takes to bind after it. Your correspondent by addressing Mr. J. H. Brown, Flax dresser, East Zorra, by Woodstock, might receive all the particulars regarding price, address of maker, &c. It is the intention of Mr. Brown to import more of them, the demands of flax pullers having been most exorbitant this past season, some having to pay from \$7 to \$8 per acre where the flax

was bad to pull, \$5 per acre and \$5 25 per lodged grain was the general price. At that rate a person having 20 acres could afford to purchase one of these machines which costs in the neighbourhood of \$100. There was a large breadth of ground sown this last season, almost every farmer having more or less of it. The crop promises very well, especially for fibre, so seed is neither the quality nor the quantity of last year's crop. Wherever the Times got his information concerning the amount of flax grown by Mr. Brown, it is wide of the mark. Mr. B. has on his own place and rented from farmers between two and three hundred acres. He allowed the farmers \$8 per acre as rent for and preparing the land. No doubt it would pay them better to put it in themselves, and no one inculcates this more strongly than Mr. Brown. Yet some have such an unfounded dread of the labour connected with it, that they would rather lose some than be troubled with it."

STRANGE DISEASE AMONG SHEEP.—"James Peters," of Eramosa, writes as follows:—"I see in THE CANADA FARMER of the 15th of September, that Mr. Thomas Puzey, of Woodhouse, Gore, has lost 18 sheep and lambs from some disease not understood by the farmers in that vicinity. About 20 years since I lost several sheep about the same time of the year, that is, soon after harvest, and three or four of my neighbours lost part of their flocks also. When it was too late, we found out that the sheep died from eating too many peas picked up on the ground after harvest. When the stomach is filled with dry peas, soon afterwards it begins to swell and press so much against the valve of the stomach, that the animal cannot chew the cud, and the result is, the sheep sickens and dies. I do not know of any cure in such a case; the best way is to prevent it by letting the hogs pick the stubbles first. Since we have adopted this plan we have not lost a single sheep from that cause. If these few hints are of any use to my brother farmers, they are at their service."

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, OCT. 1, 1866.

The Fag End of Harvest.

Owing to the exceedingly wet weather that has prevailed for some time past, late grain crops have suffered severely. We regret to hear complaints as to grown wheat, spoiled barley, shelled peas and wasted oats, from several quarters. We believe that early sown grains came off well in most parts of the country, but crops put in late, have been seriously lessened in value by the ordeal of excessive rain to which they have been subjected. Another sharp lesson on the necessity for underdraining has been given in many localities. Heretofore drought has been the teacher, and now wet has in turn become preceptor on this subject. A well-drained field suffers far less from either extreme dry or extreme wet weather than a field that is undrained. When drought prevails, moisture ascends through the open pores of the ground, and when rain comes in large quantities, it soon percolates through the surface soil, and finds its way off through the passages provided for its escape. We hope more attention will be given to land drainage, and as an incentive to it, the Provincial Association would do well to put on its prize list a liberal premium for the best drained farm.

THE PRIZE LIST.—As heretofore, we delay the publication of the Prize List until it has undergone official revision. In spite of the utmost care, inaccuracies of one sort or other will creep into the account of premiums, during the hurry of Exhibition week. As the CANADA FARMER is filed or bound for future reference, we deem it of importance to have our publication of the Prize List as accurate as possible.

The Exhibition.

The people of Upper Canada may well be congratulated upon the results of the Exhibition, which has just closed. It has been a great success in the widest sense of the term. It was not merely that the Association succeeded in bringing together an immense variety of animals and articles to compete for the prizes offered, nor that the people flocked by tens of thousands to see them. In those respects there may have been much to rejoice over; but it is only when we look more closely at the merits of the collection, and compare the Exhibition of this year with its predecessors, that we fully appreciate the triumphs which our farmers, and indeed our whole people have won. Comparing the recent Exhibition with previous ones those best able to judge declare it to have been on the whole, the best ever held in Upper Canada, inasmuch as it gave abundant evidence of the gratifying progress which the country is making in very many respects. It furnished new evidence not only of the superiority of Upper Canada as an agricultural country, and of the increasing intelligence and enterprise of her farmers, but of the rapid advancement we are making in nearly all the branches of industry of which the varied prize list takes cognizance.

The show of stock was better than ever before. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, were all in advance of former years. It is not so much that particular animals were shown which have never before been equalled—as that the average was better than on any previous occasion. Almost without exception the animals shown were excellent. The points of good animals are becoming so well known to our farmers, that scarcely any one now makes the mistake of bringing an inferior beast to the Provincial Show.

The progress which our agriculturists are making in the introduction of improved breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, is of the greatest advantage to the country. As the Exhibition from year to year gathers together the most intelligent farmers from all parts of the province, the advantages of having the best kinds of farm stock are impressed upon a greater number of farmers; and every year thorough-bred animals are bought and taken away from the Exhibition to be introduced into farm-yards where they were never seen before. By this means the stock of the country is being steadily and rapidly improved.

In machinery and manufactures the Exhibition was exceedingly good. It is only by carefully looking through these departments and remembering how meagre they were a dozen years ago, that we can appreciate the advances which Canadian manufacturers have made. The excellence of the articles exhibited is quite as gratifying a feature as the variety. In many descriptions of Canadian-made goods, our manufacturers have attained a degree of excellence not surpassed in any country.

The show of roots and vegetables was better probably than on any previous occasion. In grain, our farmers have so long excelled that they could hardly improve much upon the high reputation which Upper Canada wheat and barley already holds. The excellence of the show of fruits and grapes, was especially gratifying. One gentleman exhibited no less than thirty-eight varieties of out-door grapes grown by him. It was also shown that by the aid of glass without heat, some of the choicest foreign grapes can be brought to great perfection in our climate. After the glass structure has been provided, there is no more trouble than in growing out-door grapes. We have long felt that Upper Canada is capable of becoming a great fruit growing country. It used to be pretended that the soil and climate of this Province were not favourable to the growth of fruit. But this fallacy is now entirely exploded. The profits of fruit growing are as much within the reach of our farmers as of any in the world. In much the same way it used to be alleged that bees would not thrive well in Canada,