

ence in the color of the blade or form of the head, in the 15 varieties shown to us. We did not see any of the grain. He considers his discovery of great importance, and is desirous that the government should pay him for it. If Mr. Arnold or any other person from long trials and great expenditure, has brought forward a new grain or new productions of any kind by which the inhabitants of this country are likely to be benefited, we do not see any reason why they should not be rewarded in some way, that they or their family may reap a reward. Inventory of new machinery are protected by law, and often reap a rich reward for their inventions.

**FAIRS.**

We notice with pleasure a growing disposition being manifested to institute fairs in various sections of the country. We have so long contended for the beneficial influence of these gatherings, that it would be superfluous to advance our reasons anew. The facilities afforded for mutual accommodation by bringing buyers and sellers together, must prove to the advantage to the producer. Although we have noticed the organization of others from time to time, we have pleasure in inserting a resolution that was adopted at the last meeting of the Huron County Council.

Moved by Mr. Shannon, seconded by Mr. Morrow, that there be a fair established, to be held three times a year alternately in the villages of Seaforth and Clinton, the first at village of Clinton on the 2nd Wednesday of October next, in Seaforth on the 3rd Wednesday of December, 3rd in Clinton on the Wednesday week preceeding Easter, and to be continued alternately on the days above mentioned. Carried.

**HON. D. CHRISTIE'S SALE,**

We gave notice in our last issue, of Mr. C.'s sale of short-horn bulls, which took place on the 10th of June. We, in company with several intending purchasers from this western section of the Dominion, and some from the Western States, were unable to attend the sale, although we waited about six hours at the London station in momentary expectation of leaving. The detention was occasioned by the derailment of twelve freight cars. However, we went on the following day, and looked over his stock and ascertained results. The sale did not commence till 3 o'clock p.m., as Mr. C. wished to give the western men the opportunity of purchasing, but no train arrived and the sale proceeded. His celebrated imported bull, for which he paid 200 guineas in England, sold for \$325. We consider it a fair price for him as he is now nine years old, and he has undoubtedly improved Mr. C.'s stock to a great extent. The other bulls sold from \$125 to \$225 each. There were seven sold; they averaged \$205

each. Mr. C. expected a higher average price of \$100 per head, and they might, perhaps have realized a higher average had the western men been able to attend. Mr. Christie has four bulls now on the farm, which are worth much more than those sold. No heifers or cows were offered. A gentleman from Kentucky wished to purchase one of his heifer calves, aged two months. Mr. Christie did not wish to part with her, but said he would take \$800 for her; \$700 was offered but refused.

Mr. Christie has now between thirty and forty Durham cows and heifers, many of which are very promising animals.

**Points of a Perfect Short-Horn.**

A writer in the Farmer, (London and Edinburgh) of March 3rd, gives the following:

"Head moderate length, wide and rather dishd, with clear horns and flesh colored, not black; number of points, 4. Neck being well sprung from shoulder, and slightly arched; number of points, 1. Neck vein prominent and full; number of points, 2. Shoulder and crops, former being well thrown back and wide at top, "points" well covered and not prominent, crops being very full; number of points, 6. Breast coming well forward, wide and full; number of points, 2. Back, breadth and levelness; number of points, 2. Loin, breadth, and being covered, not low; number of points, 4. Hock's, breadth, and being at right angles with backbone; number of points, 2. Rumps, not being drooped; number of points, 2. Quarter, length, levelness and being well filled up; number of points, 2. Thigh, length and fineness, and being well beefed inwards; number of points, 2. Twist, coming well down; number of points, 4. Hock, being well bent and not turned in; number of points 1. Flank, full and coming well forward; number of points, 3. Back ribs well sprung from back, and round; number of points, 3. Fore ribs, round and coming well down; number of points, 3. Quality and hair, not too thin, but soft and mellow, hair long and silky; number of points, 4. Color, roan and red; number of points, 1. Udder and milk vessels well formed; teats and udder—large milk veins; number of points, 3."

**FARMERS, BEWARE.**

We have received a communication from Wm. Hurst of Orillia, churn manufacturer, stating that parties are vending his patent Churn Dash without his sanction. Farmers should be cautious in purchasing from irresponsible persons, as this invention is protected by letters patent, rendering parties liable to prosecution for its use.

A cow belonging to J. S. Wood, Glenallen, died recently, and on being opened, three snakes, one of them two feet long, were found in the stomach of the animal.

**DID YOU EVER.**

Stillman Stone, Esq., a young farmer in Lunenburg, had a valuable heifer that was suffering from stoppage, and apparently in great pain. Everything had been done for her that could be thought of, till at last, he says: "A man came along and told me if I could get some green slime, such as collects in brooks, springs or old troughs, that it would go through her. I got a pint of it and mixed it in warm water and gave it to her about eight o'clock. About four next morning it came through her and physicked her smartly till noon. She appeared better in less than an hour after I gave it to her and eat a few turnips and a little hay. She is now as well and hearty as any of the cattle. I have given her no cold water yet. She would eat that slime that I dropped in giving it her—she craved it.—I should certainly have lost her if it had not been for that."—*Mass. Ploughman.*

**Death of the Inventor of the Reaping Machine.**

The death of the Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D., the inventor of the reaping machine, is announced in the English and Scotch agricultural journals. The event took place on the 22d of April, at the manse of Carmyllie, in Forfarshire, of which place he was minister. Dr. Bell was a graduate of St. Andrew's, and it is said that the idea of the reaping machine occurred to him during his studies at that university. The machine was tried in 1827, and although the invention made little progress in Great Britain until after its improvement and adoption in America, it is generally conceded that Bell's machine was an effective one, (though imperfect), and embodied the cardinal principle since elaborated. Dr. Bell was, in January, 1868, the recipient of a testimonial in acknowledgment of the benefits of his invention, collected by subscription promoted by the Highland and Agricultural Society, amounting to nearly £1,000. The deceased gentleman is said to have been a most amiable and agreeable man, and exemplary and useful in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling.

PROSPECTS AT RED RIVER.—The Nor' Wester says:—"The Spring of 1869 opens upon us with every prospect of our fields smiling with a bounteous harvest, and to our Canadian friends we would say—that there is no cause for you to be afraid of the grasshopper destroying the crops for perhaps a generation or two to come. Our grasshoppers, at the worst are not worse than the midge, blight, mildew and army worm, which often devastate your own crops. As a general thing, there is no country in the world less annoyed with insect pests than this territory. And in closing this article we wish to add what will surprise many who will read it:—The domestic rat, and the rattlesnake, are not known in this settlement."

The fruit crop of Western Ontario is reported by the Chatham Planet to be of extraordinary promise in apples, plums, pears and cherries. The blossoms on all these trees, during the last ten days, have been both abundant and strong, the weather, however, being rather cold for the formation of the fruit, but it was not till Wednesday night that they had to encounter actual or sharp frost. We do not think, however, that there was actual damage done, except in the case of a few tomato plants, melon and cucumber vines, in exposed situations. Small fruits also promise a good crop, and, as these are more hardy, there is not much fear for them now.