

lue of the articles we grow, and diminish the value of the articles we consume. The opening of the St. Lawrence is of course indispensable to carry out the plan, which may be accomplished with all ease in two years. The ports of Oswego, Buffalo, Cleveland, Maumee and Chicago will import their supplies from Britain instead of New York, which for a population of three millions at this moment scattered over an extent of country bordering on the waters of the St. Lawrence and tributary streams from Quebec to Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Michigan, Superior, and Huron, will insure a demand ample to yield a revenue from tolls alone on our canals, not only to pay the costs of construction, but the entire expense of the civil government of Canada, and this revenue will be collected on articles the growth and consumption of the neighboring country, which will feel it to be its interest to make this voluntary contribution.

If, on the other hand, the home government considers the interest of our fellow subject in Britain would be best promoted by excluding us from her markets, we have no alternative. Our products already excluded from the markets of the United States, by high duties; from all other southern markets, from the high northern latitude in which we find an outlet to the ocean, we can derive no possible advantage from a foreign market. Our only policy must be to encourage domestic manufactures, to create a home market for the products of our soil: in either case we need be under no apprehension; this great and noble country cannot be kept back much longer: all we require is some fixed policy by which the inhabitants may hereafter be governed. With a hope that the subject may be considered by those who have the power to influence the councils of the mother country, I will content myself with moving the adoption of the report.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England held its third annual meeting at Liverpool, commencing on Monday July 19, and continuing during the entire week. In the cattle yard there were exhibited five hundred head of stock of different kinds. At the ploughing match there were about thirty teams arrayed in full view, striving in the "glorious contest."

The exhibition of cattle, sheep, and swine, according to the English papers, surpassed all precedent.

The highest prize of thirty Sovereigns for the best short horned bull, was awarded to Thos. Bates.

The sum of ten Sovereigns was awarded to Mr. Etches for the best short-horn bull calf, nine months old, bred by himself.

The crowd of people on that occasion was immense. This will at once be inferred when it is known that \$9,200, or £2,300 were received at the doors.

A dinner was prepared at the "Pavilion," at which TWENTY-NINE HUNDRED guests were present.

TOBACCO.

Our friends in the western part of the Province who have been engaged in raising tobacco, or who are acquainted with the cultivation and manufacture of this "delicious herb," will confer a favor by sending to us a brief account of the extent to which it is cultivated in that part of the Province, the produce arising from it, and whether it can be

cultivated for exportation. We are told that during some years one thousand hogs-heads of tobacco have been sent to England, the produce of the western part of this Province. Is this so?

CURE FOR THE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

This disease chiefly prevails in soft ground and in wet seasons. It is attended with great pain, and often the loss of the limb, and reduces the animal to a skeleton. By many it is thought that certain grounds communicate this disease to sheep. However this may be, we believe all shepherds and farmers agree in saying this disease is highly infectious.

This disease is not absolutely fatal, though greatly annoying and very painful, unless through sheer neglect, in this case the animal becomes utterly unable to seek its food, till finally, unable to crawl on its knees, it falls down and perishes.

Let all the infected parts of the hoof be carefully pared away, and the ulcerous matter be removed; then let the foot be washed with warm water and soap, and the surface be dressed with nuriate of antimony. If the disease has not become very bad, after cleaning and washing as above described, dip the foot in tar which has been boiled.

HYDATED IN SHEEP.

This disease by some is called "water in the head," but it has been shown that instead of "water in the head," it is produced by a parasitic animal called the hydated; it is found in the brain of the animal. The sheep thus effected leans its head to one side, staggers, mopes by itself, shows great symptoms of distress, and finally dies. If situated at the surface of the brain, the part affected feels soft, and should be reached with a sharp instrument, an awl or a gimblet. If deep seated, the skull may be triplined. A small portion of the skull may be taken out, or cut so as to be raised up. The hydated may then be extracted by pinchers; the blood absorbed by a sponge or linen cloth. Then the piece of skull should be replaced, and dressed with tar put upon a piece of leather, to keep the piece firm in its place, and prevent the rain from penetrating the head.

RURAL AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To make oats prove doubly nutritious to horses, instead of grinding the Oats, break them in a mill; and the same quantity will prove doubly nutritious. Another method is—to boil the corn and give the horses the liquor in which it has been boiled; the result will be, that instead of six bushels in a crude state, three bushels so prepared will be found to answer, and to keep the animals in superior vigour and condition.

TO REAR CALVES.

The best method of rearing calves is to take them off the cows in three weeks or a month, and to give them nothing but a little fine hay, until they begin through necessity to pick a little—then cut some of the hay and mix it with bran or oats in a trough, and slice some turnips about the size of a crown

piece, which they will soon by licking learn to eat—after which give them turnips enough.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.

An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips cut in small pieces like dice, but less in size, and put into a trough of water; with this food alone it was that six geese each when lean only weighing nine pounds, actually gained twenty pounds each in three weeks following.

Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys, grains are preferred for sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening. The grams should be boiled a-fresh.

Other cheap articles for fattening are oatmeal and treach barley-meal and milk, boiled oats, and ground malt. Corn before being given to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water, the food will thus go further and it will help digestion. Hens &p>

TO MAKE A SICK HORSE DRINK FREELY.

A horse has a very sweet tooth,—when he is unwell and wont drink, mix molasses or coarse brown sugar in the water: he will then drink freely.

How to extract the juice of the sugar maple for the making of sugar, without injuring the tree.

It has been customary to cut a gash in the tree from which the saccharine liquor flows, or to bore a hole and put in a seed, and when the liquor ceases to flow, plugging up the hole. Both these methods are injurious and tend to destroy the tree. In the latter case, the tree rots round the plug to some distance within.

The following method is proposed in lieu of these, and has been successfully practised in Kentucky.

At the proper season for the running of the liquor, open the ground, and select a tender root, about the size of one or two fingers; cut off the end and raise the root sufficiently out of the ground to turn the cut end into the receiver. It will emit the liquor from the wound as freely as by either of the other methods. When it ceases to flow, bury the root again, and the tree will not be hurt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend "A. Greeley," of Sophiasburgh, is informed that the list of subscriptions which he mentions was received the day before his communication arrived. It was mis-sent to Bath.

R. G. Beach is informed his request will be granted.

"A Farmer" is duly received.

"A Cultivator" will appear in the next number.

"Orchardist" will be attended to.

"Colonel Lynde" is informed that he is too late for this number.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show for the county of Talbot will be held at Simcoe, on Saturday the 2d day of October next.