

Moved in amendment by Mr. Thos. Stock, seconded by Mr. John Renton, That this meeting would recommend the passage of the Agricultural Bill introduced by Mr. Cowan in the Session of Parliament for 1864.

Amendment put and lost, and main motion carried. Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Wheeler That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, and that he be requested to use the influence of the Government in carrying it out.—Carried.

Moved by Professor Buckland, seconded by Hon. Mr. Burnham, That the Board of Agriculture urge upon the Government the propriety of taking measures to prevent the importation into this Province of cattle from countries where the cattle plague is known to exist.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burnham, seconded by Mr. Stock. That the thanks of the Association be given to the Great Western and the Grand Trunk Railway Companies, for the liberal terms, and the large amount of accommodation afforded by them in the conveyance of passengers, stock, and articles to and from the exhibition.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Ferguson. That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered to the importers of thorough-bred stock.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. K. Schofield, seconded by Mr. Dennis Nixon. That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. J. C. Rykert, for the very efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Association during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Shier. That the thanks of the Association be, and are hereby tendered to the Treasurer and Secretary for their valuable services during the past year.—Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Report of the American Agricultural Department for September.

WHEAT, OATS AND HAY.

In order to have a record of the injury sustained by these crops from the weather in a season so extremely wet, the question was asked in the last circular as to the extent of this injury. It will be observed, then, that it is reported directly in tenths, and that the table shows the injury from the weather only. The eastern and the middle States, with the exception of New Jersey, escaped with but little injury, but the western suffered much. In Maryland and Delaware the wheat was injured by the rain, but the oats and hay not to any material extent.

CORN.

The returns show this crop to be in a most excellent condition. It is much beyond an average in appearance, and the injury is trifling. In the west the crop is weedy, but the rains continuing through August saved the crop from any great injury on that account. That the corn would have been heavier, if clean, no farmer will doubt; and, had the months of August and September been very dry, as was to be feared from the excess of rain in July, that it would have been seriously injured by the weeds, every one will concede who remembers the light and chaffy condition of the corn crop of 1862, caused by the weeds which sprung up during the wet weather in harvest time, after the crop had been laid by. The hot, moist weather that prevailed during the first half of September, has been most favourable to the maturity of the corn, and it is not probable that it can now sustain any injury, even in the localities where the overflow of waters and the excessive wet held back the planting until very late. We may, therefore, safely congratulate the farmer in having the best corn crop the country has produced, and in having the means of increasing his farm stock—an increase much needed now.

SORGHUM.

The condition of this crop is good, and the injury sustained by it is light.

POTATOES.

Although the returns are so far very favourable, yet the rot was prevailing in too many places when our correspondents made their returns, on the first day of September, not to cause fears that this crop may have suffered very much from the general prevalence since then of warm, wet weather. The tops, in the west, were generally overgrown, but the wet weather prevented them from dying so quickly as they would have done had the weather been dry.—The injuries, otherwise, are not so great, and these have been occasioned by the potato-bug and overgrown tops.

BUCKWHEAT.

This crop promises to be a good one.

HOPS.

The condition of this crop is favourable generally, but in New York it has been most seriously injured by the lice. As this State, in 1860, produced 9,671,931 pounds of the 10,991,996 raised in the entire country, it will readily be seen that the injury of 41 tenths, reported in the table, resulted in a great loss to the crops. Hence the advance in the price of hops which are selling as high as 60 cents per pound.

ROOT CROPS AND GARDENS.

They were never better.

GRAPES.

In the States where grapes are mostly grown, the injury from rot has been very extensive. As the grape belongs to the dry trade-wind regions, as California, it is illly fitted to endure such weather as we have had since the beginning of July. The Catawba has rotted very much, but the Concord has not.

OLD WHEAT.

The returns to the question of the amount of this on hand have not been as definite as we desired, the question not having been so clearly stated as to secure replies of a like character. The question has been renewed in the circular to be returned on the first day of October. But enough is seen to induce a belief that the amount is not as great as was supposed showing that the high price and scarcity of corn and potatoes had led to a greater consumption of wheat than usual.

FATTENING OF HOGS.

The table showing the number and condition of these, exhibits in every State a decrease in the number from last year. Their condition is good: better than that of last year. Letters accompanying the returns of the circulars from many of our correspondents indicate that the hogs are smaller than usual.

The cause of this decrease is obvious enough.—Scarcity and the high price of corn induced the farmers to sell it, rather than feed it to hogs.

The Portage (Wisconsin) Register says it is estimated that the hop crop in the vicinity of Kilbourn City this fall will be worth \$750,000.

WHEAT CROP IN WATERLOO.—The Wheat crop in Waterloo is turning out splendidly, far exceeding the expectations of the farmers.—*Guelph Mercury*.

THE TURNIP CROP.—The turnip crop throughout this section of the country will be a failure. The grub, which is swarming in myriads, has eaten every green leaf from many of the fields. The farmers will suffer great loss from the scourge.—*Guelph Herald*.

HOP ITEMS.—A New York paper says:—The picking is about over; the crop is very light; the quality, as a general thing, better than last year's. The price for the first-sorts rules high, with not much activity in the market. From 40 to 55 is paid in the country. At the West, several hundred bales were picked up by eastern buyers at about 40 cents; the price there has since advanced.

YIELD AND PRICE OF WHEAT.—We are pleased to learn that the wheat in the back townships is turning out capably in the threshing, and is in every way fully up to expectations. In fact, it is by far the best crop that has been raised for a number of years back, the farmers have already commenced to realize, and we note quite a number of sales the past few days in Galt of spring wheat, at prices ranging in the neighbourhood of \$1 07 per bushel. This is a good price, and, with the capital crop, should go far towards setting our country friends upon their feet.—*Galt Reporter*.

MONTHLY FAIR.—The Guelph regular monthly Cattle Fair was held on Wednesday. The attendance of farmers and drovers was large—not less than 2,000 persons being in town. Upwards of 350 head of cattle were on the ground, as also a large number of horses. Competition was keen, sales rapid and heavy, and prices liberal, and nearly all the cattle on the ground changed hands. First class stock sold from \$1 to \$4.50, second class, \$3.50 to \$4, third class, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per hundred, live weight, Mr. Britton, Toronto, paid \$50 per head for nineteen fat cattle. Mr. S. Mead bought 20 head of cattle from Mr. A. McLellan, of Puslinch, for \$700, also 6 head at \$0 per head. Mr. J. Cullen, Puslinch, sold a yoke of oxen for \$110, and Mr. M. Lynch sold a yoke for \$100. Mr. Wilkinson sold 2 yoke of steers, one for \$45, the other for \$71. Mr. J. Phelan sold two head of cattle for \$70; and Mr. Armstrong, Puslinch, a yoke of steers for \$72. The average prices were, for oxen, \$40 to \$40 per yoke; Milch Cows, \$25 to \$35. An average of \$36 per head was paid for all descriptions of cattle. Upwards of \$9,000 was paid out for cattle. Several horses and colts were sold at prices varying from \$40 to \$120.—*Guelph Mercury*.

British Cleanings.

GREAT PLOUGHING MATCH.—One of the largest ploughing matches in England, came off recently at Thame, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. Much interest was excited by the contest between Purser and Barker, the rival ploughmen of the Howards of Bedford, and the Ransomes of Ipswich, for the prize open to all England. The work done was of the highest order, and the Bedford man was declared the winner.

EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH IN HARVESTING OPERATIONS.—The *Berwick Journal* relates the following:—“As proving the favourableness of the season, we may mention that a landed proprietor of this district, who had 270 acres of grain crops, commenced cutting on the 24th ult., and finished on the 7th inst. He commenced to stack his wheat on the 9th inst., had it thrashed on the 13th, and sent it to the miller on the 14th. On the 15th a portion of it was converted into bread, and was actually served to breakfast in the gentleman's own family that morning. Such an occurrence deserves to be recorded, and we may add that the wheat in question weighed 64½ lbs. per bushel.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN SCOTLAND.—The *Dundee Advertiser* says:—“We regret to hear from several quarters in this neighbourhood, and more particularly in the counties of Perth and Stirling, reports of the very rapid spread of the potato disease. In some fields in course of being taken up it has been observed that while the appearance of the disease was very slight one day, it was necessary on the day following to keep a man at each cart taking out the diseased tubers, while in another day or two those remaining in the ground were almost all affected. It is feared that if the disease progresses as it has been doing, the injury sustained by growers will be exceedingly serious, and, coming along with the plague amongst the cattle, the prospects of the agricultural classes are such as to excite considerable apprehension.”

NEW MILK COMPANY IN LONDON.—In consequence of the rapid extermination of dairy cows in the metropolis by the cattle plague, a new company is forming for the purpose of supplying milk to the 3,000,000 inhabitants of that overgrown city. The *Agricultural Gazette* has the following remarks on the project:—“However independent adults may be of the supply of this produce, physicians assert that infants require it, and that no good substitute can be discovered. If the overworked mothers fail to support their babies, and cows are not at hand to yield a healthy supply, the children must perish, or survive with ill-nourished systems to suffer disease in future. Any measure, therefore, calculated to favour the supply of milk must tend to reduce infant mortality. At present 5d. and 6d. per quart are prices at which London milk is supplied; and it is said that such a price will leave a handsome margin of profit, if several cows are kept under a good system. The proposed ‘Dairy Company’, of which Dr. Lankester, Professor Gamgee, and several practical farmers and dairymen are directors, is intended to meet this want.”

ANIMAL SAGACITY.—Dr. Bree, of Colchester, writes to the *Field*:—“Mr. Higgs, the present Mayor of Sudbury, related to me that he had a horse which used to pump his own water. ‘I once (he said) had a young horse, about six years old, which used to pump his own water by taking the handle of the pump in his mouth and working it like a human being. The other horses would take advantage of this, and when they were thirsty would bite and tease him to go and pump for them, in which they were generally successful. He would walk up gravely, and take hold of the handle, and work away. Directly, however, the water began to flow he would pop down his own head and drink. I have often seen him do this. Mentioning this to Cresswell, the owner and driver of the omnibus between Walton and Colchester, he told me the following instances of feline intelligence. Two cats, living in different parts of the town of Walton-on-the-Naze, adopt the following mode of opening the cottage-door of their habitations when shut out. No. 1 takes a jump and strikes the handle of the latch with her foot in the middle of her spring. She generally manages to open the door this way the first time, but, if unsuccessful, she repeats the springs till her object is effected. In the case of No. 2 there happens to be a post close to the handle of the latch, and pussy springs on the top of this, and then deliberately presses down the handle with her foot, and the door opening, she jumps down and walks in.”