



TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are in receipt of quite a large budget of communications—many of them of an important and interesting character—which, owing to the date of their arrival and pressure of other matter, it was impossible to publish in our present issue. We trust that those of our readers who have not seen their contributions in print, or had their enquiries unanswered in our columns, will accept the assurance that they will receive our earliest possible attention.

FOR EARED RABBITS WANTED. Rabbit-Fancier writes from Toronto, as follows:—"Could you or any of your correspondents inform me of whom I could purchase a pair of thorough-bred lop-eared rabbits, of tortoise-shell colour? I have made a great many enquiries for some, but unsuccessfully, and have met with half breeds only."

Ans.—We cannot give the desired information, but perhaps some of our readers can.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.—"A. G. F." of Toronto communicates the following:—"A bee-loving farmer of Toronto township, the other day, took two of his neighbour's little girls—one thirteen and the other fifteen years of age—to see his bees, and offered to give them a hive if they would carry it home. Immediately they accepted the challenge, and when the evening came, having selected the best one of thirty or forty hives, they with great toil and perseverance succeeded in carrying their sweet treasure home,—a distance of nearly a mile, greatly to the surprise of the household. And on the following morning, they assured the donor's son that they did not get a single sting!"

CHURCH PLANS.—"Clericus" writes from Brant Co. on this subject:—"I am glad you have begun to take up Church Architecture in THE CANADA FARMER. There is great need of it. The country is disfigured with unsightly structures, devoted to public worship, which the very heathen would be ashamed of. The plan in your last is a pretty one, but I would beg to suggest whether another style of building would not be more suitable in many parts of Canada. A Gothic building, to look well, should be in stone. To me a clap boarded or plastered structure affecting the Gothic always looks like aping what cannot be carried out. At any rate, I am sure there are many places where lumber and lime are cheap, while stone is scarce and dear, and where the ordinary local workmen's talent might put up very neat buildings at much less cost, of some other style, if a good plan were furnished. Will you not give us, before long engravings of a country church to be built of lumber—clap boarded or plastered on the outside, set on a good solid foundation of stone, with square headed windows, Venetian blinds to keep out the hot summer sun, tower strong enough to carry a bell, and tinned spire?"

Ans.—We will endeavour before long to comply with the request of our correspondent.

LARGE VS SMALL BREEDS OF PIGS. C. A. JORDISON, of Wellman's Corners, Hastings Co., writes thus:—"From several articles published in THE CANADA FARMER, I have judged you have a prejudice against the large breeds of pigs, in favour of the smaller Suffolks and Essex. I should be sorry to say one word against those breeds, but where the large breeds (Yorkshire, for instance,) are selected with due regard to smallness of bone and fineness of skin and hair, their produce will mature at as early an age and attain greater weight, at that age, than any small breed. I send you a clipping from a local paper, showing the weights of three pigs from a common sow and a Yorkshire boar, as follows:—"

"Mr Felix Graham, 2nd con. of Thurlow, slaughtered three spring pigs on the 28th ult., weighing respectively 292, 297 and 308 lbs. They came on the

15th of April, 1865, thus making them eight months and thirteen days old when killed. They were got by Mr C. A. Jordison's imported Yorkshire boar."

Ans.—We beg to assure our esteemed correspondent that we have no "prejudice" against any of the improved breeds of pigs, though we acknowledge to a liking for the smaller breeds, especially the Essex. Notwithstanding our preference, we have a very high opinion of the breed of Yorkshires, for which our correspondent has long been famed; and if he will turn to our issue of March 15, 1864, he will find in a long illustrated article a fine engraving of his favourites, of which, among other things, we said:—"They are equally valuable for making either large or small bacon, that being only a matter of age. We also said of the breed, 'It is widely diffused, has attained a permanent character, and is deservedly celebrated.'" In the article referred to, Mr. Jordison's name is mentioned among the breeders of Yorkshires in this country. We are glad to find from the above clipping that even a cross is found to be so improving and successful, and we ask those who pertinaciously continue to keep the "natives," to match the foregoing, or even make an approach to it, if they can.

Bound Volumes.

The Second Volume of "The Canada Farmer" is now ready, consisting of 24 numbers, and comprising 384 pages of reading matter in a bound form. The binding will be charged 30 cents in addition to the subscription price, making \$1 30 in all for the volume. Parties desirous of having their Nos. for the past year bound, will please send them to us, securely packed, with their name and address, together with 30 cents in stamps or otherwise, and we shall return them bound, free by post. Vol. 1, containing the numbers for the year 1864, may also be had at the same price.

Subscribers will please notice that it is not necessary to pay postage on numbers of The Canada Farmer returned to this Office for binding,—but 30 cents must be remitted to the Publisher, to defray binding expenses.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, FEB. 1, 1866.

The Law Relative to Dogs and Sheep.

IMPORTANT changes were made in the law relative to dogs and sheep by an Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament. The existing statute goes much farther than the old one did, and if it be properly carried out, will do much to protect the sheep interest from the injury it has heretofore sustained through the depredations of dogs. The following is a summary of the dog and sheep law as it now stands.

It is provided that there shall be levied annually, in every municipality in Upper Canada, upon the owner of each dog therein, an annual tax of one dollar for each such animal. The assessor is required, at the time of making the annual assessment, to make lists containing the names of all owners of dogs in the municipality, the number of dogs owned by each, and the amount of tax due. The owner of every dog liable to taxation shall, when required by the assessor, deliver a description in writing of every such dog owned or possessed by him. For every neglect or refusal to furnish such a description, and for every false statement made in any description furnished by him, the owner shall be liable to a penalty of \$5. The assessor is required, within the time allowed for the completion of the assessment roll, to furnish the collector of the municipality with a duplicate of the list of owners of dogs liable to taxation, and the amount payable by each—attaching thereto a direction to the collector to collect the money. The collector proceeds in collecting the dog taxes just as in the collection of other taxes imposed by the municipality. The moneys so collected and paid to the clerk or treasurer of the municipality "shall consti-

tute a fund for satisfying such damages as may arise in any year from dogs killing or injuring sheep in such municipality," and the balance, if any, goes into the general fund of the municipality.

The owner of any dog that shall kill or injure any sheep or lamb, shall be liable to the owner of the sheep or lamb for its value, without proof or notice to the owner of the dog, or of knowledge by him that his dog was mischievous or disposed to kill sheep. The owner of any sheep or lamb that may be killed or injured by any dog, may apply to two justices of the peace, who shall inquire into the matter. They shall view the sheep injured or killed, may examine witnesses on oath in relation thereto, and if satisfied that the sheep or lamb was killed or injured by dogs, shall certify the facts of the case, together with the amount of damages sustained by the owner. Such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, in any suit that may be brought against the owner of any dog, provided it shall be shown that due notice was given him of the intended application to the justices of the peace. If the party injured cannot discover the owner of the dog by which his sheep was injured or killed, or fail to recover the value of the sheep from him, he may apply to the clerk of the municipality, producing the certificate by the justices of the peace, and an affidavit by himself that he has not been able to discover the owner of the dog, or that he has failed to recover from him. The clerk shall lay this application before the Council at its next sitting, and the Council on being satisfied of the failure to discover the owner of the dog, or to obtain the damages from him, shall issue an order upon the treasurer for the amount of damages certified to have been sustained—such order to be paid out of the fund constituted under this Act, and from no other fund whatever. If the owner of the sheep afterwards recover damages from the owner of the dog, he must refund the same to the treasurer of the municipality.

Any person may kill any dog which he may see chasing, worrying, or wounding any sheep, unless it is done by permission or direction of the owner of the sheep or his servant. The owner of any dog, to whom notice shall be given of any injury done by his dog to any sheep, or of his having chased or worried any sheep, is required within forty-eight hours, to cause the dog to be killed. The penalty for neglecting to do so is \$2 50, with a further sum of \$1 25 for every forty-eight hours thereafter until the dog is killed. But it must be proved, before these penalties can be recovered, that the dog had chased, worried, or injured sheep; and no penalties shall be enforced when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that it was out of the power of the owner to kill the dog. When complaint is made to the clerk of any municipality that any of the penalties imposed by this Act have been incurred, it becomes his duty to sue for them; and all moneys recovered shall be added to the fund for the satisfaction of damages sustained by owners of sheep. Every person in possession of any dog, or who shall suffer a dog to remain about his house or premises for twenty days previous to the assessment, or to the time at which any damage is done by the dog, shall be deemed its owner for all the purposes of this Act.

Agricultural Products and Markets during 1865.

A FEW notes in regard to the above will, doubtless, interest our readers and be found useful for future reference. The past year has been one of prosperity and progress. It opened amid general gloom, consequent on a succession of bad crops, and the depressed condition of trade all over the Province. Through the favour of Providence every cause of depression has been removed, and the present year has dawned amidst evidences of contentment and hopefulness. A most abundant harvest, and a continuance of brisk, high markets, have operated almost magically