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THE  
**CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST**

AND  
**Transactions**

OF THE  
**BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.**

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1852.

NO. 6.

A REPORT ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE  
IN THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, 1852.

BY JOHN HARLAND, GUELPH.

TO WHICH WAS AWARDED THE PRIZE OF TWENTY  
POUNDS, OFFERED BY THE BOARD OF AG-  
RICULTURE.

The County of Wellington (one of the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey) is composed of thirteen Townships, viz., Guelph, Eramosa, Nichol, Puslinch, Erin, Garafraxa, Pilkington, Peel, Minto, Maryborough, Arthur, Luther and Amaranth, and occupies a surface of 600,000 acres of land, which is neither flat nor hilly, but gently and beautifully rolling. 340,212 acres are in the hands of actual settlers.

The County commences about fifteen miles north-west of Lake Ontario, and extends in that direction to within forty miles of Owen's Sound, on Lake Huron.

The climate is decidedly healthy, but nevertheless it is subject to great variations.

The soils are somewhat irregularly distributed. Loam, clay and gravel may be found in almost every Township; but a rich, deep loam predominates, and it generally rests on a bed of limestone or gravel.

The whole County is singularly well adapted for cultivation.

The Townships of Eramosa, Guelph, Erin, Puslinch, Nichol and Garafraxa, have each been partially settled from twenty to thirty years, and are now thickly inhabited.

Arthur, Maryborough, Peel and Pilkington, are rapidly settling.

Amaranth, Minto and Luther, are yet in their infancy, and as the land in the two former Townships is not inferior to any in the Province, they offer a wide and advantageous field for the operations of enterprising and industrious emi-

grants. The Township of Luther is almost entirely swampy.

Water is exceedingly pure and plentiful throughout the County. Creeks of living water are in abundance, and never failing wells may be obtained at a depth averaging less than twenty feet.

The Grand River, the Speed, the Canistoga, and the Eramosa River, intersect the County, upon each of which are many excellent mill privileges, great numbers of which are yet unappropriated.

Upon these Rivers are situated the Town of Guelph (the capital of the county) and the flourishing villages of Fergus, Elora, and Rockwood. These and all other running waters in the County are literally alive with a very delicious variety of Trout, which afford much sport to the angler and a great treat to the epicure.

Property is very much divided, being generally held in Lots of from 100 to 200 acres. Mr. Howitt of Guelph is probably the largest proprietor, and Mr. Laidlaw of the same place the largest Farmer.

Several proprietors in Guelph and Eramosa cultivate their land to the extent of 150 acres, or more, but the average size of cleared Farms in these Townships does not probably exceed 80 acres. In the more recently settled Townships the clearings will not amount to so high an average, although even in them many extensive farms may be met with.

It is utterly impossible to give a correct idea of the value of Land throughout the county. It may however be stated that a Farm consisting of 100 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, and upon which is situated a good Frame House, barn, stables and sheds was sold a short time ago for £1200 cash. This farm is situated about a mile and a-half from Guelph. Very few persons who possess 100 acres of Land, with 70 or 80 of them cleared, and in a proper state of cultivation, and having comfortable

buildings thereon, and situated within a dozen miles of Guelph, would like to dispose of it for less than £1000. There are however many instances of persons being necessitated to take much less; and in situations more remote from market, so high a price would probably scarcely be asked.

Wild Land may be purchased in Maryborough and other distant Townships at an average of about 12s. 6d. per acre.

There are in the County at this time about 2000 Freeholders.

The Buildings here were originally composed of unhewn logs, but within the last five years immense improvements have taken place. The log barns and stables have in many cases entirely disappeared, and have been replaced by extensive piles of frame buildings, which are generally arranged in such a manner as to afford a degree of comfort and convenience almost unknown to the great majority of Farmers in Great Britain.

Shanties are things which may be *remembered* by the old settlers, but it is long since they were replaced by comparatively comfortable wooden houses, and these houses are in their turn giving way to *mansions* composed of the more durable materials of brick or stone.

Wells of water under cover, stone dairies, wood houses, smoke houses, ice houses and bathing houses, are amongst the conveniences and luxuries by which the Farmer begins to surround himself, and they certainly indicate a degree of prosperity which it is truly delightful to contemplate.

Farm Houses are however almost invariably built too near a public road, which deprives the occupier of the privacy to which every landed proprietor is entitled, and subjects him to many annoyances which might be avoided by selecting a location nearer to the centre of his domain. Gardens and orchards, the necessary appendages to a farm house, are subject to great depredations when near a public road, from which they would be nearly, if not wholly exempt, if placed at a reasonable distance from it. Besides when a house is built close to, and fronting a public road, the occupants are doomed to the disagreeable necessity of overlooking the property and proceedings of their neighbour, instead of having a constant opportunity afforded them of surveying their own, than which one would imagine nothing could be more delightful, particularly if a little care was bestowed upon improving the prospect by planting useful and ornamental trees in every convenient spot, a mode of improvement which it is to be regretted is so much neglected.

Persons who are styled farmers here, are a very different class of men to those who follow

the same occupation in the British Isles. It is true that numbers have settled here who were brought up to the plough, but the great majority of those who now live by cultivating the soil, were educated to some variety of trade, but nevertheless many of them manage their farms in a most creditable manner, and are men of ingenuity and persevering industry, who have seen much of the world, and have profited by experience; they are superior to narrow prejudices, and will not persist in doing wrong because their forefathers did so; but they are anxious to acquire information, even though it should be conveyed to them through the medium of a printing press. They have an idea of commerce, and generally decline selling their produce to an old customer if a new one will offer them a higher figure; and if they succeed in obtaining a better price than their neighbour, they do not from motives of contemptible jealousy conceal the fact in the hope of monopolizing a market, but they at once proclaim it openly and aloud; so much so indeed that an advance of a penny per bushel in the price of grain at Guelph, is known in every part of the County within twenty-four hours of such advance taking place. These persons are not afraid of their children becoming lazy on account of acquiring knowledge, but they exert every means to make them wiser and better men than themselves, and it is devoutly to be wished [without entering upon politics] that they may so succeed in their praiseworthy efforts as to qualify the sons of farmers to be the legislators for a purely agricultural community.

After the above description of the cultivators of the soil, it will not be expected that any perfect idea of the mode of management can be given, for probably no two farmers adopt precisely the same system; indeed, in a County like Wellington, the oldest part of which has so recently been recovered from the Forest, situations and circumstances so greatly vary as to render systematic management almost, if not altogether, impossible. The whole County is certainly not cultivated like a well kept garden, but the reporter will venture to assert that he can point out many farms in various parts of it, which, for neatness and cleanliness, would not suffer by a comparison with the best managed farms in England or Scotland.

Wheat, peas, oats and barley, are the chief crops cultivated. Fall wheat is sown upon summer fallow, or pea stubble; summer fallow produces the best crop, but pea stubble frequently produces the finest quality. Care is generally taken by the best farmers to avoid taking two white crops in succession off the same piece of land

Of the produce of grain per acre, throughout

the County, it is equally difficult to speak with certainty as of the mode of management; the returns of the Census Commissioner by no means give a perfect idea of it. A good farmer would consider 30 bushels of wheat, 30 of peas, 60 of oats, and 35 of barley, about a fair average on his own farm; but it is quite probable that his next neighbour, in consequence of slovenly management, would not in the same season realize more than half that quantity.

Spring wheat, which a few years ago was the staple commodity of the County, is now very unfashionable. Fall wheat was at that time almost certain to be much injured, if not entirely destroyed by rust, or mildew; whilst Spring wheat was considered tolerably certain of producing a crop;—but, by some unknown agency, a great change has taken place, and Fall wheat is now cultivated extensively and with very favourable results.

Peas have become a very favourite crop; they are readily harvested by a horse-rake; they have hitherto been chiefly used for the fattening of hogs, but they have now become an important article of export, and they are regarded as being an excellent preparation for Fall wheat.

Turnips are not grown to any great extent in consequence of the expense of pulling and storing them; James Wright, Esq., the President of the Agricultural Society, has however invented a machine for cutting off the tops and turning out the roots, which he confidently anticipates will effect a great saving of manual labour: it will be worked by one or two horses, and will be in operation next season.

Potatoes, which used to be somewhat extensively and profitably cultivated, have of late years been almost a general failure, and few persons at the present time risk the planting of more than to produce sufficient for their own culinary purposes. Many experiments have been tried to restore this valuable esculent to its original quality and abundant yield; the most successful and certainly the most simple of which has been to plant on a virgin soil. It is said that potatoes which have been left in the ground through the winter, produce an abundant yield and an excellent quality the following summer: if this is really the case, it obviously points to the propriety of planting in the autumn.

The cultivation of hemp and flax has been tried upon a small scale, both of which appear to grow luxuriantly.

There are some fine fields on the banks of the River Speed, which afford a rich natural herbage for cattle, and it is on them that the cows are fed which produce the Stilton Cheese for which Mr. Parsons has rendered the County of

Wellington so celebrated;—and it is also on them that the splendid Durhams were chiefly fed which were so successfully exhibited by Mr. Howitt at the Provincial Shows held at Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara.

The artificial grasses used are almost exclusively clover and timothy, both of which, in ordinary seasons, produce abundantly.

Upland grass is usually broken up about the third year, and wheat or peas sown upon the first furrow.

Dairying is not yet carried on to any great extent, but the good wives of Eramosa have already justly obtained a great local celebrity for the quantity and quality of the butter which they produce, and cheese making is steadily on the increase.

Portable thrashing machines of almost every variety may be met with, and each variety has its advocate. Winnowing machines are in the hands of every farmer, but none of the varieties in use approach perfection. The wheel carriages and sleighs in use are well adapted to the present circumstances of the County. Cultivators have been introduced with good effect, but their construction is defective, and their price is excessive as compared with the price of grain. The same remarks may with justice be applied to straw cutters. The Scotch iron plough is in the hands of many of the best ploughmen, and a very superior description of wooden plough is manufactured in the Township of Eramosa. A very great improvement has taken place in the construction of harrows, and the great clumsy and almost useless things, to which nothing less than a yoke of bulls ought ever to have been hitched, are fast giving place to light, lively working, and effective implements.

Revolving horse rakes are manufactured in Guelph, and are fast coming into favour; it is certain that no judicious farmer will long be without one. Grain cradles of the best description are manufactured in the County. Scythes, hand hay rakes, pitch forks, dung forks, scoops, shovels and spades, which for lightness and utility perfectly astonish an old countryman, are to be found in the possession of all prudent farmers.

Orchards are being generally planted throughout the County; it having been fully demonstrated that with proper attention, every variety of apple tree will grow as luxuriantly and produce fruit in quantity and quality very little, if at all inferior, to any in the Province. An extensive Nursery has been established in Guelph, which is abundantly stocked with choice varieties of thrifty trees, and the farmers will grossly neglect their interest if they do not take proper and speedy means to have large quantities of them transplanted to their own estates.

The art of gardening is cultivated by amateurs, who produce specimens of onions, carrots, parsnips, asparagus, and celery, of a size and quality which can scarcely be excelled. A Horticultural Society has for some time been in existence in Elora, and another one has recently been established in Guelph. Such Societies, if well conducted, must be productive of much good.

Fences are almost exclusively composed of Rails, placed in the zig-zag form; in many cases, however, a vast improvement has been made in the method of constructing them. The stakes at the corners are now placed perfectly upright, and are secured at the top with a cap; in this way they occupy less ground, are much stronger, more durable, and less ugly than when made on the original plan. This kind of fence might be much improved in appearance by an ornamental tree being planted in the corner of every third pannel. Post and rail, post and board, and stone fences, are used, but not generally.

Those horrid nuisances, bars, are used instead of gates, but fortunately gates are becoming more fashionable than formerly.

The horses are of no distinct variety, but they are tolerably active and hardy: means are being taken by the Agricultural Society to effect an improvement in the breed by offering large premiums for the introduction of superior stallions.

To horned cattle of this County is perhaps unrivalled in the Province, and for its pre-eminence in this respect, it is indebted to the extensive importations of pure Short Horns by Rowland Wingfield, Esq., and the Hon. Adam Fergusson. The herd of the former gentleman was purchased by Mr. Howitt, a gentleman of large fortune, and a skilful and enthusiastic breeder, residing at Guelph Grange. Mr. Howitt bought one of the Hon. A. Fergusson's imported cows, and a bull, which was bred by that gentleman; he also bought a bull from Mr. Vail of Troy, which was bred directly from the highly celebrated herd of the late Mr. Bates of Kirk-leavington. Mr. Howitt's stock has rendered itself so conspicuous, wherever it has been exhibited, as to need no further comment on this occasion.

A very superior bull was also imported from England, by a Mr. Atkinson of Guelph, which has effected a marked improvement in the young stock of his neighbourhood.

A number of cattle have descended from the herds above mentioned of a quality so good that the uninitiated may well be excused for mistaking them for thorough-bred.

A great number of Leicester and Southdown

sheep, from the most improved English flocks, have been imported into the County, and ten years ago it had as high a character for sheep as for cattle; but the wool carders were clamorous for fine wool, and the farmers wanted a heavy fleeces; so, by way of compromise, they crossed the Leicesters with the Downs, and then bred from the offspring, and by persisting in this pernicious course for a few years, they scarcely got any wool at all, and very nearly lost the carcass of the sheep into the bargain. The farmers have, however, long since discovered their error; a more judicious system of breeding has been adopted; fresh Leicester blood has been procured, and it may reasonably be expected, as it certainly is hoped, that shortly a respectable breed may be restored.

An excellent breed of hogs exists in the County, but the farmers must be cautious of breeding from mongrels, or their hogs will become as much deteriorated as their sheep.

Deer are plentiful in a wild state, but the time for domesticating them in Parks has scarcely yet arrived.

Goats are discouraged on account of their mischievous propensities.

The same remark will apply to Rabbits.

Poultry of every variety may be reared in abundance, and if properly housed during winter, and well fed, they might be made profitable.

Pigeons are kept more for ornament than for profit.

Bees are not very generally kept, but some good housewives make a considerable addition to their pin money by taking care of them.

In addition to the improvements which have taken place in buildings, fences, and implements, it is proper to mention that under-draining has been practiced by some farmers in Guelph and Eramosa to a considerable extent, and, as the benefit arising therefrom is most manifest, the example will doubtless be followed.

The chief manure used is that which is produced in the stables and barn yard, from whence it is carted early in the summer and deposited in a heap in the immediate vicinity of the spot where it is to be used, and is there left to ferment. It is usually applied to summer fallow, and is ploughed in with the last furrow as speedily as possible after it is spread, in order to prevent evaporation. Its application is always attended with good effect.

Buckwheat, clover, &c., are occasionally ploughed in, whilst in a green state, but the experiment frequently proves unsuccessful. Lime has been tried, but not on a scale sufficiently large to warrant any one in speaking positively as to its results. Marl is found in several parts

of the County, but is not used. Gypsum is the favourite manure for grass land.

Labour is very scarce and dear. Good servants are scarce, and bad ones seldom stay long in a place. Landowners ought to build cottages on their farms and attach a garden to each, by which means labouring emigrants might be induced to enter into their employment, until they became in some degree initiated into the customs of the country, instead of running the risk of starvation by at once penetrating into a dense forest in search of subsistence. A farmer would find it much more to his advantage to employ a man with a family to do the work of his farm, than a single one; as a married one, having a cottage and garden found him, would naturally take an interest in what was going on about him, his wife would be found of great service at busy seasons, and even children might be made useful. Another advantage would obviously arise from employing a man with a family, and that is that he would gladly take a great portion of his wages in the produce of the Farm, whilst an unmarried one almost invariably requires payment in cash.

Four years ago, the inhabitants of this County had just reason to complain of the great difficulty of reaching a market, in consequence of the almost impassable state of the roads; but, in the course of that four years, an excellent gravel road has been constructed through the centre of it, which has given them ready access to the port of Hamilton at all seasons, and has had the effect of reducing the cost of transport fully cent. per cent. The road in question commences at the City of Hamilton, passes through the Town of Dundas, the Townships of Flamboro' and Puslinch, the Township and Town of Guelph, about four miles North-west of which it diverges on the one hand to the village of Elora on the route to the Saugeen, and on the other to the village of Fergus on the direct road to Owen's Sound, to which it is highly probable that in four years more it will be completed. In addition to this vast improvement it is confidently anticipated that in less than three years from the present date (1852) a Railroad will be in full operation from Guelph to Toronto, on the one hand; and from Guelph, through Galt, to Hamilton on the other.

The great obstacles to improvement in Agriculture, are want of knowledge and capital, the low price of produce, the extravagant price of labour, and the long duration of winter.

The first of these may be removed by reading and study; the second by careful management and persevering industry; the third by obtaining reciprocal trade with the United States, or protection in the British Market; and

the fourth by building cottages on Farms as previously pointed out, and by affording increased facilities for Emigration from Europe.

The means of acquiring a tolerable education is now placed within the reach of all, as Common Schools are numerous, and the system of education has been much improved.

An Agricultural Society was formed here in 1841. The objects of which have been to encourage the importation and improvement of farm stock and produce; the improvement of tillage, agricultural implements, &c., the encouragement of domestic manufactures, of useful inventions, and generally of every branch of rural and domestic economy; and, in the attainment of these objects, it is not too much to say that it has been eminently successful.

The first year of its existence it consisted of 102 members, but its numbers continued steadily to increase until the last year, when it numbered 648 members. Its management was popular and effective. At the annual general meeting a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer were elected from the mass of subscribers; then each Township or union of Townships, furnishing seventy-five members, selected five Directors from amongst themselves. These together formed the County Board, who managed the general affairs of the Society. The Directors of each Township Society had the power of electing a local Committee to assist in managing the affairs of their own Society: they had at their command the whole of their subscriptions, and one half of the annual Legislative Grant duly apportioned to the amount of their subscriptions. The other half of the Legislative Grant was devoted to the support of the County or Parent Society, out of which were paid the premiums at the General Show, the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer, (who acted for the whole of the Townships, as well as for the County) and all other general expenses of the Society.

The following Table will show the amount subscribed by each Township Society for the year 1851 and the proportion of the Legislative Grant which was awarded to each, and the total amount which was placed at their disposal for the purposes of a Township Show:

Name of Township Society.	Amount subscribed.			Proportion of Grant.			Total amount at disposal.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Guelph, .....	50	5	0	38	15	5½	89	0	5½
Eramosa, ....	33	5	0	25	13	1½	58	18	1½
Nichol, .....	27	10	0	21	4	4½	48	14	4½
Puslinch, ....	26	0	0	20	1	2½	46	1	2½
Pilkington and Elora, .....	25	0	0	19	5	10	44	5	10
	£162	0	0	£125	0	0	£287	0	0

The County Show was held immediately after

those held in the Townships, and each person who subscribed one dollar towards the funds of any Township Society was entitled to exhibit stock or produce to any extent, at the County Show, without being required to make any further payment. This system had the effect of bringing all the best stock and produce in the County into direct competition, and was attended with the most gratifying results, and gave entire satisfaction to all parties concerned.

The following Table will show the amount of Premiums offered in each class, throughout the County, in the year 1851, and the number of Lots entered to compete for each :

Class.	Amount offered.			Number of Lots entered to compete.
	£	s.	d.	
Horses, .....	69	17	6	370
Horned Cattle, .....	54	10	0	310
Sheep, .....	33	17	6	222
Hogs, .....	21	7	6	43
Grain, .....	45	15	0	289
Seeds, .....	14	12	6	95
Roots, .....	18	10	0	332
Dairy Produce, .....	22	15	0	216
Manufactures, .....	23	3	9	177
Ploughing, .....	35	10	0	95

Total amount of Premiums, £339 18 9 Total lots 2149

The County Society has been re-organized under the Statute 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 127, and the following is a list of the officers elected :

*President.*

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., of Guelph.

*Vice-Presidents.*

JAMES COWAN, Esq., of Waterloo.

LAZARUS PARKINSON, Esq., of Eramosa.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

JOHN HARLAND, of Guelph.

*Directors.*

JOHN McCREA, Esq., of Guelph.

ALEXANDER HARVEY, Esq., of Fergus, in the Township of Nichol.

JAMES ROSS, Esq., of the Township of Pilkington.

WM. CLARK, Esq., of the Township of Erin.

DAVID STIRTON, Esq., of the Township of Puslinch.

Guelph, 20th March, 1852.

LAMBTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SARNIA, April 2nd, 1852.

To the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

SIR:—The Lambton Agricultural Society not having been formally organized, as such, till February last, the Directors have not deemed it necessary to present a formal Report. Nevertheless, as many of the members of this Society were formerly members of the St. Clair Agricultural

Society, we have thought it proper to present, through you, to the Board of Agriculture, a brief statement of our position and prospects in reference to Agriculture.

This and the neighbouring Townships began to be settled about 1834 or 1835. For a long period the settlers were very widely scattered, and as in all new localities, they had many and great difficulties to contend with. Determined perseverance, however, in time, overcame many of these difficulties, and the more enterprising began to think of further improvements. In Dec. 1843, the St. Clair Agricultural Society was formed, and continued in operation till it was superseded by the formation of the Lambton Agricultural Society. This and the neighboring Townships have been much benefited by the Agricultural Society. Stock has been much improved, especially cattle and sheep. A spirit of enterprise and emulation has been excited among farmers, which, while it tends to develop their own individual powers, tends also to bring to light the latent resources of the country.

At the annual Show of the St. Clair Agricultural Society, held in October last, we had a very creditable exhibition of Agricultural produce.—Some very good horses were exhibited, a number of excellent cattle, both of the Durham and native breeds, as also some very superior sheep. The wheat crop having been abundant in this locality, a great many excellent specimens were exhibited. Roots of various kinds were well represented. There were also some fine specimens of apples and other fruits. A great variety of articles of domestic manufacture were also exhibited. The amount of premiums awarded at the Show was £29 12s. 6d.

Our Society, as now organized, consists of one hundred and thirty members. Our finances are in a flourishing condition, there being in the Treasurer's hand at present the sum of £75.

We are now directing our efforts to the improvement of our breed of horses, and hope that we shall succeed. We are also endeavouring to obtain improved implements, and improved varieties of the different kinds of grain; all matters of the greatest moment.

Our section of country is yet new, and in many respects far behind, but we will do our best to follow the older and more advanced sections of our country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT SIMS, *President.*

EBEN. WATSON, *Secretary.*

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

EXHIBITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA, TO BE  
HELD IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1852.

WITH THE

## LIST OF PRIZES.

### OFFICERS—1852.

#### *President:*

Thomas Clark Street, Esq., M.P.P., Niagara Falls.

#### *1st. Vice President:*

William Matthic, Esq., Brockville.

#### *2nd. Vice-President:*

C. P. Treadwell, Esq., L'Original.

#### *Ex-Presidents:*

E. W. Thomson, Esq., Toronto.

Hon. Adam Fergusson, Woodhill.

H. Ruttan, Esq., Cobourg.

J. B. Marks, Esq., Kingston.

*Treasurer:* R. L. Denison, Esq., Toronto.

*Secretary:* George Buckland, Esq., Toronto.

*Consulting Chemist:* Professor Croft, University of Toronto.

*Seedsman:* Mr. James Fleming, Toronto.

### THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

Consisting of the following members, constitutes the Council of the Association, between the annual meetings thereof:—

Hon. Francis Hincks, Inspector General.

E. W. Thomson, Esq., *Chairman*, Toronto.

Hon. Adam Fergusson, Woodhill.

Henry Ruttan, Esq., Cobourg.

R. L. Denison, Esq., Toronto.

David Christie, Esq., M.P.P., Brantford.

J. B. Marks, Esq., Kingston.

John Harland, Esq., Guelph.

George Buckland, Esq., *Secretary*, Toronto.

### LOCAL COMMITTEE.

J. G. Bowes, Esq., Mayor—*Chairman*.

R. L. Denison, Esq.,—*Treasurer*.

W. B. Crew, Esq.,—*Secretary*.

W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff.

J. W. Gamble, Esq., Warden.

F. Widder, Esq., Com. of Canada Company.  
Professor Croft.

T. D. Harris, Esq.

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Wm. McDougall, Esq.

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F. W. Cumberland, Esq.

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E. F. Whittemore, Esq.

S. Thompson, Esq.

T. J. O'Neill, Esq.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Extract from the By-Laws of the Association:—

The members of the Agricultural Societies of the several Townships within the County or United Counties, wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held, and the members of the Society of the said County or United Counties, shall be also members of the Association for that year, and have badges accordingly; provided the Agricultural Societies of the said Townships, or the Society of the said County or United Counties shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the Government Grant, in aid of the Association; and that the office-bearers of the Societies of other Townships in other Counties, and the office-bearers of the Societies of such Counties as shall have made donations or shall have contributed towards the Provincial Show, (in the case of Townships not less than £10, and in the case of Counties not less than £25,) for that year, shall also be furnished with badges of membership, and shall have free entry into the grounds of the Exhibition.

1st. The payment of 5s. and upwards constitutes a person a member of the AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA for one year; and *Two Pounds Ten Shillings* for life, when given for that specific object, and not as a contribution to the local funds.

2. No one but a member will be allowed to compete for prizes except in Classes R, U, and W.

3. All Stock and Articles intended for Exhibition, must be entered in the Secretary's Books at Toronto, before 8 o'clock on *Tuesday Evening*, the 21st of September; if by letter the postage must be paid, and



the person entering mus. remit 5s. being the amount of subscription constituting a member.

4th. Badges from the Treasurer's Office will be furnished Members, which will admit them and their Ladies and children under 14 years of age in carriages, free to every department of the Exhibition, during the Show. Life Members admitted with their families free.

5th. Tickets for admission to those who are not members 7½d. each time admission. Carriages including drivers 2s. 6d.; passengers to pay 7½d. each. Horsemen, not members, to pay 1s. 3d. each admission.

6th. Every article exhibited for competition, must be the growth, produce, or manufacture of Upper Canada, except Class W. Live Stock for breeding must be the property of persons residing in Upper Canada. All premiums for articles entered in competition are to be awarded to the producers only.

7th. Discretionary premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Judges, although not enumerated in the list, and the Committee will determine the amount of premium.

8th. In the absence of competition in any of the Classes, or if the Stock or Articles Exhibited be of inferior quality, the Judges will exercise their discretion as to the value of the premiums they award.

9th. The Judges, Competitors and Officers of the Association only will be permitted to enter the show Grounds, until two o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday the 22nd September, at which hour members will be admitted. Non members will be admitted on *Thursday morning* at 8 o'clock.

10th. No Articles or Stock exhibited will be allowed to be removed from the grounds till the awards are made, or without the permission of the President, under the penalty of losing the Premiums. An Auctioneer will be on the spot after the premiums are announced, and every facility afforded for the transaction of business.

11th. Delegates, Judges and members of the Press are requested to report themselves at the Secretary's Office immediately on their arrival.

12th. The Judges to meet at the Secretary's Office on the Grounds, on *Wednesday morning*, to Breakfast, at 8 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering immediately upon their duties.

13th. It being essential to the satisfactory working of the Exhibition that all articles be entered and forwarded in reasonable time; all such as arrive on *Wednesday morning* and not previously entered, will be charged an entrance fee of 5s. each. *All entries will positively close on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.* Articles arriving afterwards will be admitted into the Show Grounds; but they will be entitled to compete only for *Discretionary premiums*.

14th. Arrangements will be made for Agricultural Lectures or discussions during the evenings of *Wednesday* and *Thursday* of the Show week.

15th. Every effort will be made for enabling the Treasurer to commence paying the Premiums as early as possible.

The Local Committee will make arrangements with Steamboat and Railway proprietors for the transit of visitors and articles for the Show, at reduced rates; also with the Hotels and Boarding house keepers for accommodating visitors at their ordinary fixed charges.

## PRIZE LIST.

## CLASS A.—DURHAMS.

Best Bull	£6 10
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10
4th do	1 10
Best 3 years old Bull	5 10
2d do	3 10
3d do	2 0
4th do	1 0
Best 2 years old Bull	4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
4th do	1 0
Best 1 year old Bull	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
4th do	0 15
Best Bull Calf of 1852	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
4th do	0 10
Best Cow	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
4th do	1 0
Best 3 years old Cow	4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 10
4th do	0 15
Best 2 years old Heifer	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
4th do	0 15
Best 1 year old Heifer	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
4th do	0 10
Best Heifer Calf of 1852	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
4th do	0 5

## CLASS B.—DEVONS.

Best Bull,	£6 10
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10
Best 2 years old Bull,	4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
Best 1 year old Bull,	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best Bull Calf of 1852,	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
Best Cow,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 2 years old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf of 1852,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	10

## CLASS C.—HEREFORDS.

Best Bull,	£6 10
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10

Best 2 years old Bull,	£4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
Best 1 year old Bull,	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best Bull Calf of 1852,	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
Best Cow,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 2 years old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf of 1852,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	10

CLASS D.—AYRSHIRES.

Best Bull,	£6 10
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10
Best 2 years old Bull,	4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
Best 1 year old Bull,	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best Bull Calf of 1852,	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
Best Cow,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 2 years old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf of 1852,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

A certificate of pedigree will be required for all the above animals to show that they are either imported thorough-bred stock, or bred in the country from such stock, and the name and residence of the Breeder are to be inserted.

CLASS E. 1.—GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow	£4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 10
Best 3 year old Cow	3 5
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best 2 year old Heifer	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf of 1852	1 10
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10

A certificate to be produced to show the breeding of animals in Class E. 1.

CLASS E. 2.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

Best Ox or Steer	£3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	0

Best Cow or Heifer	£3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Yoke of Working Oxen	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0

No animal entitled to compete for a Premium in more than one of the foregoing classes.

HORSES.

The President's Prize for a Stallion.

T. C. STREET, Esq., M.P.P., anxious to improve the breed of good Horses, in this section of the Province, offers a prize of £30 to the Horse, which shall, by Judges appointed by the Association for the purpose, be pronounced the best, and which shall answer the following description:—Fully 16 hands high; well topped; round in the barrel and deep in the chest; he must have weight in proportion to his size and be a good traveller—such a Horse as would be likely to produce a breed of good Carriage Horses, in which this country seems deficient. To enable any horse to compete for this prize, he must have stood publicly for mares in some part of Upper Canada, during the season of 1852. Competition for this prize not to exclude the exhibitor from any of the ordinary prizes of the Association.

N.B.—Mr. Street, also, offers a prize of £20 for a similar Horse, next year, to be decided at the Annual Exhibition of the Association in 1853. Such a horse must be owned in Canada and have stood an entire season in some part of this section of the Province. The horse that may win the Premium this year, will not be eligible the next. Competitors for this prize will not be ineligible to compete for the usual premiums offered by the Society.

CLASS F.—HORSES, AGRICULTURAL.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes,	£7 10
2d do	5 0
3d do	2 10
Best Heavy Draught Stallion,	7 10
2d do	5 0
3d do	2 10
Best 3 year old Stallion,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 year old Stallion,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 3 year old Filly	4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 0
Best 2 year old Filly,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Span Matched Carriage Horses,	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best span of Draught Horses,	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best Brood Mare and Foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0

Best Saddle Horse,	£2 0	Best 2 shearing, Ewes,	3 0
2d do	1 10	2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0	3d do	1 0
CLASS G.—BLOOD HORSES.		Best 2 Ewe Lambs,	1 0
Best thorough bred Stallion,	7 10	2d do	1 10
2d do	5 0	3d do	10
3d do	2 10	FAT SHEEP.	
Best thorough bred 3 year old Stallion,	5 0	Best two Fat Wethers,	3 0
2d do	3 0	2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0	3d do	1 0
Best thorough bred 3 year old Filly,	4 0	Best two Fat Ewes,	3 0
2d do	2 10	2d do	2 0
3d do	1 10	3d do	1 0
Best thorough bred 2 year old Filly	3 0	CLASS I.—PIGS, (LARGE BREED.)	
2d do	2 0	Best Boar, 1 one year and over,	3 0
3d do	1 0	2d do	2 0
Best thorough bred Mare and Foal,	5 0	3d do	1 0
2d do	3 0	Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over,	3 0
3d do	1 0	2d do	2 0
Pedigree to be produced.		3d do	1 0
CLASS H.—SHEEP.		Best Boar of 1852	2 0
<i>Leicesters.</i>		2d do	1 10
Best ram, two shears and over,	£4 0	3d do	1 0
2d do	2 0	Best Sow of 1852	2 0
3d do	1 0	2d do	1 10
Best shearing Ram,	2 10	3d do	1 0
2d do	1 10	SMALL BREED.	
3d do	15	Best Boar, 1 year and over,	3 0
Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over,	4 0	2d do	2 0
2d do	3 0	3d do	1 0
3d do	1 10	Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over,	3 0
Best 2 shearing Ewes,	3 0	2d do	2 0
2d do	2 0	3d do	1 0
3d do	1 0	Best Boar of 1852,	2 0
Best 2 Ewe Lambs,	1 10	2d do	1 10
2d do	1 0	3d do	1 0
3d do	10	Best Sow of 1852,	2 0
SOUTH DOWNS.		2d do	1 10
Best Ram, two shears and over,	4 0	3d do	1 0
2d do	2 0	In this class the precise age of the animals is to be stated on the cards.	
3d do	1 0	CLASS J.—POULTRY.	
Best shearing Ram,	2 10	Best pair of Dorking Fowls,	10
2d do	1 10	2d do	5
3d do	15	Best pair of Poland Fowls,	10
Best Ram Lamb,	2 0	2d do	5
2d do	1 0	Best pair of Large Breed fowls,	10
3d do	10	2d do	5
Best two Ewes, 2 shears and over,	4 0	Best pair of Turkeys,	10
2d do	3 0	2d do	5
3 do	1 10	Best pair Large Geese	10
Best 2 shearing Ewes,	3 0	2d do	5
2d do	2 0	Best Pair Topknot Ducks,	10
3d do	1 0	2d do	5
Best 2 Ewe Lambs,	1 10	Best Pair Muscovy Ducks,	10
2d do	1 0	2d do	5
3d do	10	Best pair Common Ducks,	10
MERINOS AND SAXONS.		2d do	5
Best Ram, two shears and over	4 0	Best pair Guinea Fowls,	10
2d do	2 0	2d do	5
3d do	1 0	Best lot of Poultry owned by Exhibitor,	10
Best shearing Ram,	2 10	CLASS K., AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.	
2d do	1 10	<i>The Canada Company's Prize of £25.</i>	
3d do	15	For the best 25 bushels of <i>Fall Wheat</i> , the	
Best Ram Lamb,	2 0	produce of Canada West, being the	
2d do	1 0	growth of the year, 1852. The prize to	
3d do	10	be awarded to the actual grower only of	
Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over,	4 0		
2d do	3 0		
3d do	0		

the Wheat, which is to be given up to, and become the property of, this Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed.

	£	s.	d.
2d do (by the Association)	10	0	0
3d do	5	0	0
The winners of the 2nd and 3rd premiums will retain the wheat. Exhibitors in this class will be required to state the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, time of sowing, amount of produce per acre, and the kind and quantity of manure applied. Exhibitors in this class will not be allowed to compete for premiums offered for wheat, consisting of two bushels.			
Best 2 bushels Winter Wheat,	£2	10	
2d do	1	15	
3d do	1	5	
Best 2 bushels of Spring Wheat,	2	10	
2d do	1	15	
3d do	1	5	
Best 2 bushels Barley,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best 2 bushels Rye,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best 2 bushels of Oats,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best 2 bushels of Peas,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best 2 bushels of Marrowfat Peas,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best 2 bushels Indian Corn in the ear,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best bushel of Timothy Seed,	1	5	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
Best bushel of Clover Seed,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best bushel Hemp Seed,	1	0	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
Best Bushel Flax Seed,	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best bushel Mustard Seed,	1	0	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
Best Swedish Turnip Seed, not less than 20 lbs.,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bale of Hops, not less than 112 lbs.,	2	10	
2d do	1	10	
3d do	1	0	
Best bushel Potatoes,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bushel Swede Turnips,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bushel White Globe Turnips,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bushel Aberdeen Yellow Turnips,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	

Best bushel Red Carrots,	£0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bushel White or Belgian Carrots,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bushel Mangel Wurzel, (Long-red,)	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bushel Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best 12 roots of Khol Rabi,	0	10	
2d do	0	5	
Best bushel of Sugar Beet,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best bushel of Parsnips,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best 4 largest Squash for Cattle,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best 20lbs. manufactured Tobacco, growth of Canada West,	1	0	
2d do	0	10	
Best Broom Corn Brush, 2S lbs.,	1	0	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
<i>The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Best 112 lbs of Flax,	6	0	0
2d do [by the Association,]	3	10	0
3d do	1	10	0
<i>The Canada Company's Prize for Hemp.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Best 112 lbs of Hemp,	4	0	0
2d do [by the Association,]	2	10	0
3d do	1	0	0

CLASS L.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 20 varieties of Apples, named	£0	15	0
2d do	10	0	
3d do	5	0	
Best 12 Table Apples, named	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best 12 Winter Apples, named	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best and greatest variety of Pears, named	15	0	
2d do	10	0	
3d do	5	0	
Best 12 Table Pears, named	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best 12 Winter Pears, named	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best dozen Plums (Dessert) named	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best 12 baking Plums, named	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best 12 Peaches, grown in hot house,	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best 12 Peaches grown in open air	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	
Best Collection of Peaches grown in open air	10	0	
2d do	7	6	
3d do	5	0	



Best two Horse Waggon,	£3 0	The cheese in both cases to be the make of 1852.	
2d do	2 0	Best Butter, not less than 20lbs in Firkins, Crocks	
3d do	1 0	or Tubs,	£1 10
Best Horse Cart,	1 10	2d do	1 0
2d do	1 0	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 10	Best 30 lbs Maple Sugar	1 0
Best Horse Rake,	1 0	2d do	0 10
2d do	0 15	3d do	0 5
3d do	0 10	Best 30 lbs Beet Root Sugar,	1 0
Best Metal Roller,	2 15	2d do	0 10
2d do	2 0	3d do	0 5
Best Wooden Roller,	2 10	Best 20 lbs Corn Stalk Sugar,	0 15
2d do	1 5	2d do	0 10
Best Reaping Machine,	5 0	3d do	0 5
2d do	3 0	Best Sugar made by Indians	0 15
3d do	2 0	2d do	0 10
Best Stump Extractor,	2 0	3d do	0 5
2d do	1 0	Best Starch	0 15
3d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
Best Mowing Machine,	5 0	Best Soaps [collection assorted]	0 15
2d do	3 0	2d do	0 10
3d do	2 0	Best caudles [collection]	0 15
Best Potato Digger,	0 15	2d do	0 10
2d do	0 10		
3d do	0 5		
Best Thistle Extractor,	0 10		
2d do	0 5		
Best Farm Gate,	0 15	CLASS O 1.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.	
2d do	0 10	<i>Leather and Furs.</i>	
3d do	0 5	Best Side Saddle	1 0
Best Cultivator,	1 10	2nd do	0 15
2d do	1 0	Best Specimen of Whips and Whip Thongs	
3d do	0 10	[collection assorted]	1 10
Best Machine for making Drain Tiles,	2 10	2d do	0 15
2d do	1 10	Best 3 Hogskins,	1 0
3d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
Best Brick-making Machine,	2 10	Best set of Farm Harness	1 10
2d do	1 10	2d do	1 0
Best set of Horse Shoes,	0 15	3d do	0 10
2d do	0 10	Best set of Pleasure Harness	1 10
3d do	0 5	2d do	1 0
Best half-dozen Hay Rakes,	0 10	3d do	0 10
2d do	0 7	Best Saddle and Bridle	1 0
3d do	0 5	2d do	0 15
Best half-dozen narrow Axes,	0 15	Best Travelling Trunk	1 10
2d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
Best half-dozen manure Forks,	0 15	Best side of Sole Leather	0 10
2d do	0 10	2d do	0 15
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
Best half-dozen Hay Forks,	0 15	Best side of Upper Leather	0 15
2d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
Best half-dozen Scythe Snaths,	0 15	Best Skirting Leather	0 15
2d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
Best Ox Yoke and Bows,	0 15	Best Calf Skin, Dressed	0 15
2d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
Best Grain Cradle,	0 10	Best Side of Harness Leather	0 15
2d do	0 5	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
Best half-dozen Grain Shovels, wood,	0 15	Best Fur Hat	0 15
2d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
Best half-dozen Iron Shovels,	0 15	Best Fur Cap	0 15
2d do	0 10	2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5	3d do	0 5
		Best Fur Sleigh Robe	0 15
		2d do	0 10
		3d do	0 5
		Best specimen Bootmaker's work	0 15
		2d do	0 10
		3d do	0 5
		O 2.—MANUFACTURES IN METAL, &c.	
		Best Portable Steam Engine, [open to foreign	
		competition] Diploma, and	5 0

CLASS N.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, &c.

Best Firkin of Butter not less than 56lbs.	£2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best cheese not less than 30lbs.	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best 2 Stilton cheese not less than 14 lbs each	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0



Best Counterpane,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best piece 12 yards Flannel,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best piece Satinet, 12 yards,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best piece Broad Cloth, from Canadian Wool,	2	0
2d do	1	0
4d do	0	10
Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not factory made,	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best piece Winter Tweed 12 yards,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best piece Fulled Cloth, 10 yards not factory made,	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best Shawls, not Factory made,	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best piece Linen Goods,	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best samples of Flax or Hemp Cordage, not less than 28lbs.	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
12 best Linen Bags manufactured from Flax growth of Canada,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10

CLASS R.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Best specimen of Crochet Work,	£1	0	0
2d do	15	0	0
3d do	10	0	0
Best specimen of Woollen or Cotton Netting	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	7	6	0
Best specimen of Fancy Netting,	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	7	6	0
Best specimen of Fancy Knitting,	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	7	6	0
Best specimen of Embroidery,	1	0	0
2d do	15	0	0
3d do	10	0	0
Best specimen of Worsted Work,	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	7	6	0
Best specimen Raised Worsted Work,	1	0	0
2d do	15	0	0
3d do	10	0	0
Best specimen of Wax Fruit,	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best specimen of Wax Flowers,	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best specimen of Wax Figures,	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best Pair Woollen Socks,	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best pair of Woollen Stockings,	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0

Best specimen of Quilts,	1	5	0
2d do	1	0	0
3d do	15	0	0
Best specimen of Gentlemen's shirts,	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best pair Woollen Mittens,	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best pair Woollen Gloves,	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best Hat of Canadian Straw,	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best Bonnet of Canadian Straw,	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0

CLASS S.—FINE ARTS, &c.

*In Oil.*

	<i>Professional List.</i>	<i>Amateur List.</i>
Historical painting, Canadian subject, Diploma and	£3 0	£2 10
2d best	2 0	1 10
Landscape, Canadian subject, Diploma and	3 0	2 10
2d best	2 0	1 10
Animals, (grouped or single) Diploma and	3 0	2 10
2d best	2 0	1 10
Portrait—Diploma and	2 10	2 0
2d best	1 10	1 0

*In Water Colors.*

Landscape, Canadian subject, Dip &	2	10	2	0
2d best	1	10	1	0
Portrait, Diploma and	2	0	1	10
2d best	1	0	1	0
Animals, (grouped or single) Dip. &	2	10	2	0
2d best	1	10	1	0
Miniature, Diploma and	2	0	1	10
2d best	1	10	1	0
Flowers, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	15

*Pencil and Crayon.*

Pencil Portrait, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	15
Crayon Portrait, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	15
Pencil Drawing, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	15
Crayon Drawing, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	15
Colored Crayon, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	10
Best specimen of Colored Geometrical drawing of Engine or Millwright work. Dip	2	0	0	0
Daguerreotype best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada West for the last 12 months, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	0
Lithographic drawing unprinted, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	0
Wood engraving, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	0
Engraving on Copper, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	0
Engraving on Steel, Diploma and	1	10	1	0
2d best	1	0	0	0



Best specimen of Seal Engraving, Diploma &	2 0
Do. do. Carving in Wood, Diploma &	2 0
Do. do. do. Stone, Diploma &	2 0
Do. Modelling in Plaster, Diploma &	2 0
Do. Ornamental Turning, Diploma &	1 0
Ornamental Writing, Diploma and	1 0
2d best	0 10
Stuffed Birds	1 0
2d do	0 10
Picture Frame, gilt	1 0
2d do	0 10
Picture Frame, veneered	1 0
2d best	0 10
Stucco Moulding	1 0
2d do	0 10
Stained Glass	1 0
2d do	0 10
Dentistry, Diploma and	1 0
2d do	0 10

All articles exhibited by *Ladies* to be admitted *free*  
All articles entered must have been executed since  
the last Exhibition of this Association.

## CLASS T.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &amp;c.

Best specimen Bookbinding	£1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best ream of Writing Paper	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best ream of Printing Paper	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best specimen Letter-Press Printing, executed since last Exhibition	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0

## CLASS U.—INDIAN PRIZES.

Best Bark Canoe	£1 10
2d do	0 10
Best 4 Paddles	0 15
2d do	0 5
Best Indian Cradle	0 15
2d do	0 10
Best pair Snow Shoes, (common size)	0 15
2d do	0 10
Best pair Snow Shoes, (8 inches long)	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Tobacco Pouch worked with Porcupine Quills	0 5
2d do	0 3
Best Pipe of Peace	0 15
2d do	0 10
Best Pipe of War	0 15
2d do	0 10
Best pair of Moccasins (plain)	0 5
2d do	0 3
Best pair Moccasins [worked with Porcupine Quills]	0 7
2d do	0 5
Best pair Moccasins [worked with Beads]	0 7
2d do	0 5
Best Fruit Basket	0 7
2d do	0 5
Best Clothes Basket	0 7
2d do	0 5
Best Hand Basket	0 7
2d do	0 5

All articles exhibited by Indians, admitted free.

## CLASS V.—POTTERY.

Best specimen of Pottery	£1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best specimen draining Tile	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best dozen Bricks	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Water Filter	0 15
2d do	0 5

## CLASS W.—FOREIGN STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

Premiums for Stock and Implements belonging to  
persons residing out of *Upper Canada*. Exhibitors in  
this class are admitted free of any charge.

Best Durham Bull not over five years	Diploma and	£2 10
2d do		2 10
Best Durham Cow	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 10
Best Ayrshire Bull	Diploma and	2 10
2d do		2 10
Best Ayrshire Cow	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 10
Best Hereford Bull	Diploma and	2 10
2d do		2 10
Best Hereford Cow	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 10
Best Devon Bull	Diploma and	2 10
2d do		2 10
Best Devon Cow	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 10
Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes	Diploma and	3 0
2d do		3 0
Best Blood Stallion	Diploma and	3 0
2d do		3 0
Best Leicester Ram	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 10
Best two Leicester Ewes	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 0
Best Southdown Ram	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 0
Best two Southdown Ewes	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 0
Best Merino and Saxon Ram	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 0
Best two Merino or Saxon Ewes	Diploma and	1 10
Best Bear	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 0
Best Breeding Sow	Diploma and	1 10
2d do		1 0

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Plough	Diploma and	£1 0
" Subsoil Plough	Diploma and	1 0
" pair Harrows		1 0
" Fanning Mill	Diploma and	1 0
" Horse Power Thrasher and Separator	Diploma and	2 10
" Seed Drill or Barrow	Diploma and	1 0
" Straw Cutter		1 0
" Smut Machine		1 0
" Portable Grist Mill	Diploma and	2 10
" Grain Cracker		1 10
" Machine for Cutting Roots for Stock		1 0
" Corn and Cob Crusher		1 0
" Clover Machine	Diploma and	2 0
" Reaping Machine	Diploma and	2 10
" Cultivator	Diploma and	1 5
" Assortment of Agricultural Implements and Edge Tools	Diploma and	5 0

PREMIUMS

FOR AGRICULTURAL REPORTS OF COUNTIES IN UPPER CANADA, FOR 1853. OPEN TO GENERAL COMPETITION.

For the best County Report (Wellington and Hastings excepted)	£20	0	0
2d Do. - - - - -	15	0	0
3d Do. - - - - -	10	0	0
4th Do. - - - - -	5	0	0

These Reports, in addition to the usual information required respecting the condition of Agricultural Societies within their range, should describe the various soils of the County; modes of Farming; value of land; amount of tillage and average of crops; breeds of live stock; implements and machines in use; methods of preserving and applying manures; sketch of past progress, with suggestions for further improvement. The manufacturing and commercial condition and capabilities of the County should likewise be stated, together with any other facts that would illustrate its past history or present condition.

All statistical information should be condensed as much as possible, and when practicable, put into a tabulated form. The main object of each report should be to afford any intelligent stranger that might read it, a concise, yet *an adequately truthful* view of the Agricultural condition and *Industrial pursuits* of the County. While all unnecessary particulars are to be avoided in the preparation of these Reports, *completeness* should as much as possible, be constantly kept in view.

The Reports must be sent in to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, accompanied by a sealed note containing the name and address of the writer, *on or before the 1st of April, 1853*; and no report will be received after that date. Such reports as obtain premiums will become the property of the Board.

BUTCHERS' PRIZES FOR FAT CATTLE.

The Butchers of Toronto offer the two following prizes, to be awarded by Judges appointed by the Association, at the next Exhibition; viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Best fat Ox or Steer, - - -	10	0	0
2nd do. - - - - -	5	0	0

N. B.—Exhibitors can compete for the above prizes, and likewise for those offered for Fat Stock by the Association.

SALE OF STOCK.

Parties attending the Exhibition having Stock to dispose of, can have entries made of the same in the Books of the Society, free of charge, by applying at the Secretary's Office, where those desirous of becoming purchasers can inspect the list.

FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS

Will bear in mind that L. G. Morris' third Annual Sale of Domestic Animals will come off

at Mount Fordham, on the 9th of June, at 12 o'clock, A. M. The sale, and all transactions connected therewith, will take place at the *Farm House*.

The Agriculturist.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1852.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the List of Premiums for the present year, contained in previous pages. A number of new prizes have been added to the list; and although it is wholly impracticable to include every article that may be exhibited and deemed worthy of a reward, yet it is expected that the hitherto large amount of extra or discretionary prizes, which have occasioned much inconvenience in former years, will hereafter be kept within narrower limits.

The munificent prize offered by our much esteemed PRESIDENT, with the patriotic view of improving the breed of *Horses*, for general purposes; together with those announced by THE CANADA COMPANY for *Wheat, Flax, and Hemp*;—articles for the production of which, the soil and climate of Canada are peculiarly adapted, will, we trust, so awaken public attention as to induce an extensive and spirited competition. *Swine* have been arranged under two great natural divisions, the Large and the Small breeds, and the amount of premiums to this important branch of farmers' live stock, has been consequently doubled. Several additions have likewise been made to the Mechanical department, in which the forthcoming Exhibition is expected to be particularly instructive and extensive. In the *Fine Arts*, too, it will be seen that an *Amateur's List* has been adopted;—an arrangement much needed, and which cannot fail to render this hitherto interesting department, yet more attractive.

The Directors have abolished the usual *Entry fees*, so that members of the Association can hereafter exhibit as many articles as they choose, without any additional charge. The *Ploughing Match*, too, is to be discontinued, as it has hitherto been found on these occasions to occupy a very subordinate place, and to have been com-

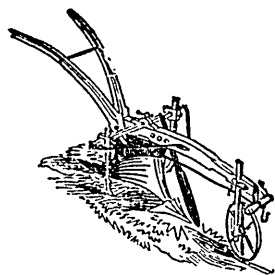
paratively neglected. It must not be inferred from this change that the Directors are insensible to the great importance of good ploughing in any system of improved husbandry, but they think the object can be much more effectually accomplished by *County Ploughing matches*, and devoting a whole day exclusively to the exercise of the ploughman's skill and the judgment of the spectator.

The total amount of the Prize List is little short of £1500, exclusive, of course, of extra or discretionary premiums which always amount to a considerable sum. To enable the Directors to sustain the Association and increase its usefulness, the aid of individuals, as well as Agricultural societies and public bodies, is most respectfully and urgently solicited. We hope to be able, in our next publication, to report progress, both in reference to subscriptions and the arrangements of the Local Committee, who, we are sure, will devote their best energies to the work they have undertaken; and we trust that the citizens of Toronto will not be wanting on this national occasion, in their characteristic public spirit, sustained, as no doubt they will be, by the country at large.

As the annual Exhibition of the Association has now been held in all the principal cities and towns situated on the shores of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and is again returning to the point from which it originally started, gaining, upon the whole, strength and usefulness in its progress, it is much to be desired that no effort should be spared to make the next exposition of Canadian Industry and Enterprise still more worthy of our young and rapidly improving country, and the no less rapidly advancing City of Toronto. The eyes of the great neighbouring Republic,—our friendly and pushing rivals in the race,—as well as those of British America, will be upon us. We therefore urgently call upon Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Horticulturists, Artists, &c., to unite with a determination of purpose worthy of a great national object, to make the next Exhibition what all true friends of their country must ardently desire, viz., *as full and perfect an exposition of our industrial progress and social civilization as possible*. In this connection the invaluable aid of the LADIES of Canada is earnestly invoked;—an aid which, on all previous occasions, has been cheerfully given, and has rendered certain departments of our Exhibitions so highly graceful and attractive.

We will close these few remarks by again entreating all classes of our young community to do what they can towards carrying out the valuable objects of this great and patriotic undertaking;—reminding them of the desirableness of commencing and completing their pre-

parations in *proper time*, and of leaving nothing to the last moment that can be better and more satisfactorily done before.



UNIVERSAL PLOUGH.

The forms and varieties of Ploughs are getting almost endless, and many alterations in, and additions to, this most important Agricultural Implement, daily experience shows to be anything but improvements. Still, upon the whole, the construction of ploughs has of late years, like other mechanical inventions, been very much advanced, and the implements have become both lighter in draught and more effective in working.

The above cut represents a Plough, manufactured by Messrs. Barrett & Exall, of Reading, in England, that has been highly spoken of in several quarters where it has been used. It is said to be a very useful as well as economical implement; having, as the cut shows, one wheel, and by the application of a right handed mould-board, it forms an expanding *earthing up* Plough; and by removing both mould-boards and attaching a bar to the beam, and two hoes, [which are supplied with it,] it forms a good *horse hoe*. Three important implements may thus be combined in one, which is a matter of economical consideration in these days of improved tillage and cheap produce. This plough we should think would form a useful appendage to the implements of the Canadian farmer. The price in England is £4 sterling.

#### FOOT ROT.

This disease has been the dread and scourge of farmers everywhere, and has been the means of discouraging a great many from growing wool. It has also been the fruitful source of any quantity of quackery. We will engage to cure every sheep in the Union and warrant them for twenty-five cents per head.

Take about four ounces of the *sulphate of copper*, or as it is known at the shops *blue vitrol*, dissolve in a quart of rain water. Cattle your affected sheep, pare the hoof away from all the part affected; be sure of that, even if it takes it all off. Then apply the solution to every part of the foot, carefully and thoroughly. If well done, the cure is perfected.—About a week after examine the foot, lest you may not have thoroughly pared off all the hoof from the affected part. The sheep ought to be kept in a dry pasture for a week or so after the application.—*Wool Grower*.



THE SHEPHERD'S DOG, OR COLLEY.

The genuine original Shepherd's dog is now nearly altogether confined to Scotland, where he is called the "Colley." He stands about twenty-one inches in height at the shoulder; is very gracefully shaped; muzzle pointed; ears half erect; coat long, but fine and silky; tail and hams fringed with hair; colour usually black and tan, or sandy yellow.

This animal is remarkable for his sagacity; and his disposition to tend sheep appears to be inherent and hereditary. The late lamented Hogg, better known as the "Etrick Shepherd," had a dog of this breed, named *Sirrah*, to whom, from his extraordinary intelligence, one would almost be disposed to allow the possession of reason. Mr. Hogg has immortalized his favourite; and, perhaps, the following anecdote may not prove uninteresting to the reader:

On one night, a large flock of lambs that were under the shepherd's charge, startled at something, scampered away in three different directions across the hills, despite his efforts to keep them together. "*Sirrah*," said the shepherd, "they're awa!"

It was too dark for dog and master to see each other at any distance apart; but "*Sirrah*" understood him, and set off after the fugitives. The night passed on, and Hogg and his assistant traversed every neighbouring hill in anxious but fruitless search, but could hear nothing of either lambs or dog; and he was returning to his master with the doleful intelligence that his charge were lost. "On our way home, however," says he, "we discovered a lot of lambs at the bottom of a deep ravine, called the 'Flesh Cleuch,' and the indefatigable *Sirrah* standing

in front of them, looking round for some relief, but still true to his charge."

Mr. W. Kidd, who has been supplying the *Gardener's Chronicle* with a series of articles on the instinct of birds and animals, writes, "Of the dog we can all be eloquent; and I can relate 'true anecdotes' of some of my canine friends that would hardly be credited. Still, with all my success in teaching dogs to do marvellous things, *I never could teach them that when they jumped up with dirty feet there was an injury done to my clothes.* When they obeyed the command of 'Down, sir!' now and then enforced by a gentle *coup de main*, they could never reason about the 'why and because.' Nor have I ever yet met with any dog, or ever heard of any dog, that could be 'argued with' on these moral proprieties and observances. Talking of the memory of dogs, one of mine, Dash by name, was once stolen from me. After being absent eighteen months, he one day entered my office in town with a long string tied round his neck. He had broken away from the fellow who held him prisoner. Our meeting may be imagined. I discovered the thief, had him apprehended, and took him before a Magistrate. He swore the dog was his, and called witnesses to bear him out. 'Mr. Kidd,' said Mr. Twyford—I see him now—addressing me, 'Can you give us satisfactory proof that the dog is your property?' Placing my mouth to the dog's ear, first giving him a knowing look, and whispering a little masonic communication, known to us two only, Dash immediately reared upon his hind legs, and went through a series of gymnastic manœuvres with a stick, guided meanwhile by my eye, which set the whole Court in a roar. My evidence needed no further corroboration; the thief stood committed; Dash was liberated; and amidst the cheers of the multitude we bounded merrily homewards."

## HEREFORD BULL.

We present our readers this month with a cut, copied with great fidelity from an excellent Steel Engraving in the March number of *The Farmer's Magazine*, of the Hereford Bull, "Walford," the property of the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, bred by Mr. Thomas Longmore, of Walford, near Ludlow, to which the first prize of 40 sovereigns was awarded at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, held at Windsor, in July 1851.

In September, 1849, at the Ludlow Agricultural Society's Meeting, "Walford" was the winner of the premium for Bulls, having been shown with four of his offspring under one year old. In September, 1850, at Ludlow he won the Sweepstakes, with Twenty Sovereigns added by the Ludlow Agricultural Society for Stock Bulls which Sweepstakes were open to all England.

"Walford" is by the same sire as the Hereford Ox, the property of Mr. Edward Longmore, of Adtondon, near Ludlow, which obtained the first prize of Thirty Sovereigns and Silver Medal at the Smithfield Cattle Show in December last.

## A FEW GENERAL REMARKS ON HEREFORD CATTLE.

We embrace the present opportunity of stating a few facts and observations on this interesting and important breed of Cattle. Its origin, like many other things, it is now impossible to ascertain, and its earlier history is exceedingly difficult to trace. The probabilities however are that the present distinct and characteristic breed of cattle, which almost exclusively occupy the County of Hereford, and which have been slowly but progressively extended to other districts, originated from improvements made on the native breeds of cattle, which were originally spread over that fertile and beautiful tract of country, lying along the base of the Welsh mountains.

The general characteristic of this breed at the present day as regards colour, is a light or dark red, with white faces; a color that is often found, more or less, on the neck, along the back and the under parts of the body. The old Herefords were of a reddish brown without any white whatever; and there are yet to be found families of this breed possessing the same characteristics. At what period white faces were introduced is not exactly known, but they have not constituted a mark of what may be called the improved or modern type of Herefords, for a much longer period than half a century. The horns are of a medium length, well spread; sometimes, however, quite short in Bulls; the forehead broad, the expression of the countenance mild and pleasing, with an usually deep, broad chest. In the form of the shoulders many judges consider this breed to excel all others, and when well fattened, but little coarse meat is found about that part. The hips, loin and rump are generally good, with perhaps, ribs less springing than most other breeds. In all the improved families oxen come to early maturity, and readily lay on fat. Steers are usu-

ally sold in Smithfield at two years old, and the beef is exceedingly well mottled and esteemed of excellent quality. The Hereford cow has generally been regarded as of inferior size, possessing little beauty of form, and yielding but a small amount of milk. In their native county they have been kept for breeding rather than the dairy, but where proper attention has been paid to the latter condition, there have been several instances of Herefords making good milkers, and of the other defects referred to having been corrected.

How far this breed would be adapted to the climate, pastures and markets of Canada, remains to be proved. We think it well worth a full and an impartial trial. We are among those who believe that Providence in its wisdom and goodness, has ordained varieties in the animal, as well as vegetable world, adapted to the varying conditions of the earth's climate and surface, and of the wants of man, to whose intelligence and industry belongs the power of greatly modifying those varieties, and thus better adapting them to his purposes. As yet we have no Herefords in the country worth mentioning, and it will be no easy thing to displace the Durhams; at least where ordinary attention has been paid to the breeding of the latter. We see no good reason, however, why these two distinguished breeds should not run quietly, side by side, in a friendly race of competition; much to the satisfaction of their respective owners, and the improvement of this important department of the wealth and rural economy of the country.

We shall close these few remarks with a quotation from Professor Low; than whom a better qualified or more unprejudiced authority, it would not be easy to cite:—

"The Hereford breeders naturally set a high value upon their breed. They esteem it to be the finest in England. It has, indeed, many excellent properties for the grazier; but the general judgment of the breeders has long been pronounced in favor of another breed, likewise perfected by the skill of the breeder—the short-horned Teeswater, or, as it is now frequently termed, the *Durham Breed*. This has for many years been progressively extending, and been carried even within the native districts of the Herefords. The Herefords will frequently pay the graziers better than the Durhams; but the value of a breed is to be determined not by the profit which it yields between buying and selling, but by that which it yields to the breeder and the reeder conjointly from its birth to its maturity; and taking into account the early maturity of the Short-horns, and the weight to which they arrive, it may without error be asserted that they merit the preference which has been given to them. The two breeds have been sometimes crossed with one another; but, although fine animals are produced by a first cross, the future progeny rarely equals the parents of pure blood. Unless, therefore, the Herefords were to be crossed until they became short-horns, the proper course seems to be to preserve the two breeds in a state of purity, the breeder and the grazier contenting themselves with the excellencies which each has acquired."



### IMPORTANT PRECAUTION IN MILKING COWS.

We find in a recent report of the proceedings of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the following communication of T. L. Hodges, Esq., M. P., the perusal of which will not be devoid of interest, and useful, practical suggestions, to many of our readers.

"I regret extremely that I cannot possibly be present at the Council to-morrow, when the very interesting subject of Dairy Management will be again under consideration. If I could have been present, I should have mentioned a fact that I believe is little known. I forget the name of the party, but a dairyman who occupies an establishment built by Lord Bristol, at Kemp Town, Brighton, and who keeps 50 to 60 cows for dairy purposes constantly under that roof, has in one or two places where these cows are milked, cisterns with fresh water running into them, and provided also with soap and towels, in order that the men who milk the cows may wash their hands after milking each cow; because these men found that where any cow's teats were diseased, though at first so slightly as not to be perceivable, they nevertheless carried the infection on their hands and inoculated other cows. Now, in order to make this serious inconvenience, which gives the men so much trouble to cure, impossible, they very willingly obey this order to wash their hands; and there is another reason for their doing so, because in warm weather their hands often perspire, and the milk frequently coming in contact with their damp hands, it becomes tainted in consequence. With regard to the form of the milk pans, there cannot be a doubt that sides as nearly upright as possible must cause the largest amount of cream: the depth of the milk is a matter easily determined by observation, because the weather, the nature and quantity of the fodder, and the breed of the animals, may prevent, I should think, any precise rule on this head being laid down."

**FACTS ABOUT MILK.**—Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and, if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—50 degrees Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degrees, it will, perhaps, rise in half that time; and, when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather, the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and, on this account, more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be best for drinking, and hence it would be best suited for cheese; and, in autumn,—the butter keeping better than that of summer,—the cows less

frequently milked give richer milk, and, consequently, more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.

### TOWNSHIP OF HAMILTON FARMERS' CLUB.

#### DRILL HUSBANDRY.

*From the Cobourg Star.*

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr. BOURN said there was one thing with regard to turnips—he would advise Mr. Wright to be cautious how he tried the turnip on the level of his land; he had tried them and found that they took too much labour that way—far more than in drills, and that the weeds even when out, almost smothered them. He thought that sowing grain with the drill would not answer in all cases, as a great part of our seeds was sown along with the spring wheat, and people could not horse hoe where the grass seed was sown, and he thought the greatest part of the advantage of the drill was lost, if we did not follow up with the horse hoe.

Mr. WADE, in summing up, said, that although the subject of Drill Husbandry might in some measure seem a hacknied one, after its almost universal adoption in Great Britain and many other countries in the old world, yet from its very partial trial in our country, its discussion may be to us a matter of considerable importance. And he would beg leave to congratulate the club, not only for the interest manifested, but also for the very satisfactory way in which the subject had been handled. Mr. Wright had most ably introduced the topic by an elaborate essay embracing most of the prominent points of advantage, which drilling obtains over broad-cast sowing. He however confines himself more particularly to green crops, as he candidly states that his own individual practice has been confined principally to that part of the subject. He, however, from his somewhat unsuccessful attempts, in cultivating the turnip, upon the drilled or ridged surface, thinks it would be better to sow in rows upon the level one. Mr. Wright's opinion is however called in question by Mr. Bourn and others, admitting it to be an advantage in the retention of moisture, a difficulty arises in the management of the crop, should the plants be drilled on the level surface, as by hoeing out the weeds from the rows, and thinning out the plants, a ridge accumulates between each row making it difficult to run the horse hoe between, without smothering or burying the turnip. He was also of Mr. Bourn's opinion, and considered that Mr. Wright upon trial, would find that the level surface would not be of the advantage he might suppose. Although it might seem by raising the surface into ridges, the soil would be more exposed to the sun as it certainly was, yet it is also a fact that the greater the depth of pulverized soil below the plants, the less it suffers from drought. And as there were so many counteracting principles in nature, it behoved every man engaged in Agriculture, before he departed from the general

practice, on account of his own non-success to weigh the subject in all its bearings.

It is well known that moisture is absorbed from the atmosphere, in a comparative ratio, to the amount evaporated by the sun, and also as the amount of absorption, must be in proportion to the amount of surface exposed, the real difference between the ridged and level surface was still a matter of question, in that respect, but with regard to the mechanical operation of horse or hand hoeing, the difference was decidedly in favour of the ridged surface. As Mr. Wright and most of the Gentlemen present have confined their remarks principally to green crop. Mr. Black's observations on wheat drilling are of great importance, and calculated to take up the subject more fully, and as Mr. Black and himself occupied adjoining farms, and he was in the habit of seeing Mr. Black's operations, he could most satisfactorily endorse his statements, and had home witness to the difference in a field of wheat of his, between drilling and broadcast sowing with respect to winter killing, the difference in favour of the drilled part being not less than fifty per cent.

The Drilling Machine not only puts in a given quantity of seed at regular intervals, and at an uniform depth, but it leaves a narrow ridge of earth between each row of wheat, which not only forms a protection to the plant, by breaking off the wind and holding on the snow; but it also keeps the plant earthed up by the crumbling down of this ridge by the action of the frost and rain, and all but providing a remedy for what is called heaving out.

As the preceding remarks on grain drilling have been confined to Winter wheat; he would also state his observations with regard to drilling spring grain. The same advantage in saving seed obtains, in this department as much as the other; and while the advantage of the ridge of earth as a protection was not required at this season: yet the greater facility afforded for the extirpation of weeds either by the hand or horse hoe, rendered drilling of quite equal importance; and he knew of no other way to combat the foul weeds to which we are so much liable, than by cutting or pulling them up; and if the grain is not in rows, it is almost destroyed in the operation. His intention in future even on lea or green sod turned over, (and which was considered if properly ploughed, to furnish the best kind of seed bed,) was to sow his Peas by the drill after scaring and harrowing the surface as much as possible without disturbing the sod, he was quite satisfied of the benefit of harrowing, tried it for the last two years. The Pea was the most difficult of all seeds to cover by the harrow, and he was satisfied that not less than twenty-five per cent of the seed was usually lost, by either being buried too deep or left uncovered on the surface, in the common manner of sowing broadcast and harrowing in. Another remarkable advantage drilling possessed, was this, that plants sown thickly together, have the property of forcing each other forward. As proof of which, it was only necessary to notice clumps of grain, or seeds, which may have been spilt on the ground in sowing or in any other way. This fact has been taken advantage of in turnip sowing; as the most

successful means of combating the ravages of the insect, which preys on the plant at its germination. It is now almost the universal practice in Britain to sow three pounds of turnip seed to the acre, when as many ounces would furnish plants enough for a crop, if nothing was in the way to destroy them, and it is done quite as much from the circumstance just mentioned, as from the fact, that should there be a given amount of insects on every acre, there would be a better chance to save a portion of the plants for a crop if a large amount was supplied for their consumption instead of a small one. And further as this insect can only materially injure the plant while in the seed leaf the sooner it is forced out of that state the better, and this is decidedly produced by thick sowing.

And with respect to wheat, this fact is of considerable importance, that is if by placing the same amount of seed usually scattered all over the surface of the land in rows nine or ten inches apart, the same principle is made use of. And as rust is the most formidable enemy wheat-growers have to contend with in this country, and as it is universally allowed that the earliest crops are the least subject to its ravages; it follows that should drilling be found the means of forwarding its maturity only three or four days, the advantage would be almost beyond calculation.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wright for his excellent Essay.

The next meeting was appointed to be held at Wilson's Inn, Court House, on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock. The Subject for discussion to be on the adaptedness of the improved breeds of neat cattle to the wants and circumstances of this country.

Mr. J. Wade to introduce the subject by an Essay.

WALTER RIDDELL,  
Secretary.

#### HINTS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.)

{ SOUTH CAYUGA, near Dunnville,  
April 24th, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—In these times of great distress amongst the honest, industrious men engaged in Agricultural pursuits (the most honourable that I know of) permit me to address you with the few following lines, under the impression that the greatest produce of every kind ought now to be raised at the least possible expense of money and time, that no unnecessary waste of money or labour should be committed.—I do not mean to say that any one, after having got his farm into a proper state of cultivation, to produce a good average routine of crops of grain (not straw alone) for 7 years, or any longer period (which is so rarely seen here) should, by neglect or improper treatment, run it down to poverty (as that would most likely run him into poverty also); but I mean that the land, of



whatever kind or quality, should be kept up to a fair standard of vegetative power, and free from weeds, to ensure a good crop, as far as man can do it in this or any other climate. I know, Mr. Editor, that many object to what is called a *naked fallow*, or resting and cleaning the land by this means for one year, but I have never seen a better plan to begin with (I mean a fallow of moulds, not large blocks of clay) and it has been generally admitted to be as good as a coat of manure in most cases; except good land lying near a town, as Mr. Mores of Albany, for instance, which he gardens and farms also, which can seldom be done. Indeed I have not met with a man who could carry on a large scale of sound practical Horticulture and Agriculture to advantage; nor is it absolutely necessary; and as labour is too dear here, and money very scarce, I think a farmer need not fill his buildings with too much complicated and expensive machinery, such as require many men and horses, with an engineer also [as Mr. Niechi of Tiptree hall does.] I think a half or whole drill of Mr. Smith's, of Suffolk, a two or four horse power thrashing machine, a good fanning mill, a set or sets of Rhomb harrows, with good ploughs, and double ones for horse hoeing corn, grain or potatoes, with a good set of scarifiers to save ploughing and to put in spring grain with, fitted up with wrought iron which will last his life time [for I used them 37 years with little cost] and *great saving of labour*. I think the above all the implements necessary for good cultivation on these lands, with a *good quantity* of seed also, which is here, I observe, often scanty and sometimes not good. I observe a correspondent recommend the Prescott plough as one of the best. Could you favour your readers with a draft or sketch of one, with its dimensions? I have not seen a good one here; for a short beam, a short bottom and short handles, never made a good plough yet. I think I bought the first patent plough that Messrs. Ransome of Ipswich made on the 22nd of Aug., 1809 or '10; the plan was good, but the plough has been much strengthened and improved since, and I believe is in general use. I prefer a plough with a beam 7 ft. 4 in. long, the bottom 3 ft. 10 in. long, handles 5 ft. 3 in. long, the end of the beam to be what is called pitched 1 ft. 2 in. from the ground, so that the mechanical or straight line of draught goes from the point of the share, or coulter if fixed on it, to the end of the beam and thence to the hook of the hame, which keeps the plough to a steady uniform depth, and a small wheel, or even two, keeps it more so. The ploughs made here have a very short mould board suddenly turned, which breaks the clay land up into large heavy blocks, which, when dried by the sun and wind, destroy all powers of vegetation even of weeds, spoil the

land in fallowing, and, when sown, produce only half a crop of bad grain and take a year or two of rain and frost to pulverize them again, and a coat of manure also; whereas, with moderate ploughing, scarifying twice or thrice at a cost of 1s. 6d. per acre, would prepare the ground for a good crop.

I know of no clay land being ploughed for spring grain in England, for the last fifty years. I am very glad the model farm is to try fleet, moderate, and deep ploughing; as I have seen the latter double the labour, grow sometimes a rank straw, but never saw it produce a good and great crop of grain, but have seen the dry grain taken from under the clods in harvest time, before I got the scarifier, but not after. As grain sells so low, I believe the Dairy' would pay much better, if we had some good Dairy maids. Would you be so kind as to inform your readers at what degree of heat good butter and cheese are made with any certainty? I think cream should be warmed up to 62 degrees to make butter, and new milk warmed to 92 degrees to make good cheese; but as you, or your numerous correspondents could give the desired information, you would be doing great and good service by doing so, as many thousand dollars annually go over into the States to buy cheese, which might be laid out in buying useful articles here, such as *free trade* prevents our buying.

I regret that I do not see what used to be called a regular, permanent, and good routine system of cropping these clay lands, as I have been, at heart, a practical Horticultural and Agricultural man for 50 years, and shall always remain a lover of them; but I do not like to see a free trade manufacturer make himself a pauper by wishing to be fed by the farmer for nothing; this is unchristian avarice. Now, with respect to cropping clay land, at taking a farm out of order and in a poor state, generally the case, we began a fourth of the land with a good fallow with moulds, not with large blocks of clay, in which no weed could vegetate; this was sometimes manured and sown with wheat, except where mildew was feared; then with peas, beans or barley, afterwards with oats or barley; but where mildew was feared, the wheat, oats and

\* I do not like these great tender Durham Cows; they cost too much to keep for the milk they give. I prefer the native Cows—they are more hardy and pay better; but I think the Galloway and Angushira Oxen and Cows would do better and fat faster.

† I have known a farmer entirely ruined by constantly laying on ashes for wheat; it made the straw too rank, and it mildewed every year. I think ploughing in a large crop of clover or buckwheat would do the same. Lime, 80 bus. per acre, prevents it on clay land, and 14 bus. of salt per acre, prevents it on sandy land.

barley crops were reversed, that is taken first instead of last, and the manure laid on for peas, beans or clover; this system well pursued for four years, the land was much improved, and, after the second fallow, it did not cost much for weeding. I reduced weeding from 16s. per acre to 6d. per acre in this way. Only 1/4th of the land was usually sown with clover, as this plant sown every four years, being 18 months in the ground, rooting deep, and thereby lining the land, and often producing only half a crop or a failure, endangered the wheat crop grown after it, if sown every four years, except twice or thrice ploughed, which was too expensive. I observe here, that even with a large quantity of Timothy seed [the best for this land] the clover when sowed two or three years [except constantly fed] is heaved up by the frost and produces but little, and is not so good in quality for hay, although it always does best on new land.

I think, Mr. Editor, a plain, strong scarifier, such as used in Suffolk forty years ago, might be strongly recommended here, even in these enlightened times. I had two, and wish I had used four, as they used to do six acres or more in a day each; they were made with wrought iron, steeled; they would materially assist in making a good fallow by cutting up weeds and tearing up grass; they prepared the land for spring sowing; and, by shifting the blocks and hoes, they would horsehoe 6 acres of wheat, peas or beans, in 7 or 8 hours, and mould them up at the second time; they would also mark out the ground for planting potatoes, corn, &c., after they had scarified it; so that a double plough would hoe and mould up the plants like a garden. In short, I have these things now to cultivate the land well and cheaply; the scarifier cost 16 dollars for iron and steel work. If you think these few lines, without theory, can be of any use to your readers, I shall be glad, and remain,

Yours very sincerely,  
ROBERT F. COOKE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, 1852.

Canada West, at Toronto,.....	Sept.	21 to 24
New-York, at Utica,.....	Sept. 7,	8, 9, 10
Texas, at Corpus Christi,.....	First week in	May.
Ohio, at Cleveland,.....	Sept.	15, 16, 17
Michigan, at Detroit,.....	"	22, 23, 24
Vermont, at Rutland,.....	"	1, 2, 3
Pennsylvania,.....	Oct.	20, 21, 22
Wisconsin, at Milwaukee,.....	"	6, 7, 8
Georgia,.....	"	18 to 23
Rhode Island Society of Improve- ment, at Providence,.....	Sept.	15, 16, 17

SALT FOR CATTLE.

The W. R. Farmer and Dairyman publishes the following remarks from the pen of Professor Robinson:

"I have for many years been perfectly convinced

that salt allowed in quantity is highly prejudicial to all breeding animals, as it has a direct influence in greatly diminishing the necessary supply of milk for the immediate sustenance of the young animal; hence salt is the best medicine to 'dry' a cow of her milk, and ewes would also be benefited by the access to this substance, for one week, when the lambs are taken from them. I am also convinced that salt has the effect of diminishing the secretion of the liver, and that it is from this cause that the good effects of salt are so obvious in the feeding of animals. It is well known that incipient diseases of the liver are favorable to the production of fat. When a lambing ewe is allowed a large quantity of turnips, with but a small amount of other food through the winter, abortion is a frequent occurrence; their supply of milk is very deficient, and their lambs are dropped of various sizes, and far from healthy. If the ewes are allowed free access to salt, the lambs will be still more unhealthy, and may die of indigestion and disease of the liver. The mortality of the lambs, in these cases, may, I think, be fairly attributed to the amount of salt taken by the dam; for, admitting that a small portion only is directly given them, the quantity positively taken in their food, in turnips, is somewhat considerable. This is a point—the nominal or natural quantity of salt contained in the different roots, &c., consumed by animals as food—which will throw much light upon this most important branch of agriculture. That the use of salt is highly beneficial at certain seasons there cannot be a doubt; but, from my own knowledge, it is no less equally true that the too free and indiscriminate use of it to all stock, and at all times, is highly prejudicial."

Animals know their own wants much better than we do, and all they require of us, to place a lump of rock salt in a position where they can regale themselves at their leisure, and they will take what they need; seldom, if ever, taking too much.—*Veterinary Journal.*

PERIOD OF GESTATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

It is often important for farmers to know the exact length of time that the different domestic animals go with their young. The following table contains the times of those which most concern him, as near as we can ascertain them:

Mare,.....	11 months.
Jennet,.....	11 "
Cow.....	8 "
Goat.....	4 1/2 "
Ewe.....	5 "
Sow.....	4 "
Bitch.....	2 "
Cat.....	8 weeks.
Rabbit.....	4 1/2 "
Rat.....	5 1/2 "
Mouse.....	4 1/2 "
Guinea Pig.....	3 "

Period of incubation of domestic fowls:

Swan.....	6 weeks.
Turkey.....	4 "
Goose.....	4 "
Duck.....	4 "
Pea Hen.....	4 "
Guinea Hen.....	3 "
Common Hen.....	3 "
Pigeon.....	2 "

—Granite Farmer.

**THE CATTLE CONTROVERSY.**—Mr. Parsons, we regret to learn, in consequence of severe sickness in his family, has not been able to complete his reply to Mr. Sotham, which we had fully calculated on publishing in our present number, but prefer waiting till the next, that the whole may appear together.

**THE PURIK SHEEP OF THIBET.**—A ram and three ewes of this breed have been recently sent to England, where they have proved themselves wonderfully prolific. They attain early maturity, and when grown, weigh 30 to 40 pounds. They are hardy and easily reared, and are commended as excellent substitutes for the poor man's dog.

Mr. Moorcraft, who travelled extensively in their native country, some years since, thus describes their pet-familiar habits:

"The Purik sheep, if permitted, thrusts its head into the cooking pot, picks up crumbs, is eager to drink the remains of salted and buttered tea or broth, and examines the hands of its master for *latiro* (bailey flour) or for a cleanly-picked bone, which it disdain not to nibble. A leaf of lettuce, a peeling of turnip, the skin of an apricot, are also its luxuries."—*English paper.*

**LOOSENESS IN SHEEP, OR SCOURS,** is one of the most sudden and rapid disorders that attacks them; especially thin sheep and lambs. It is generally caused by eating raw or early cut hay. The best method to prevent and to cure is, to give them daily, a few messes of wheat in the sheaf, a regular quantity of salt at all times. If it occurs in the winter, brine ripe hay seed; wheat chaff is good, so is a small quantity of oats, and a few pine or hen 'oak tops. Keep them a few days on ripe hay or corn fodder.

**GROUND AND UNDERGROUND FOOD.**—In a communication from the Society of Shakers at Lebanon, N. Y., in the Patent Office Report, we find the following:

The experience of more than 30 years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than unground as cattle food, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender.

The same experiment induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal; and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four of raw meal.

Until within the last three or four years our society fattened annually for 30 years, from 40 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat; and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which six or seven potash kettles are used.

The Shakers are a close, observing, calculating people, and go in for the practical realities of life, and therefore, in the economy of food, must be presumed to be good judges.

**YEAST.**—The bitterness of yeast, which is often a cause of complaint, may be removed by straining it through bran, or by dipping red-hot charcoal in it. But the most effectual and easily available remedy is to put the yeast in a large pan and cover it with spring or well-water, changing it every three or four hours. The bran seems to impair the strength and

coal sometimes stains it, but the water purifies it in color and taste.

The mode of using water for keeping and purifying yeast, has been adopted by some of the American housekeepers with entire success.—*Gardner's Chronicle.*

#### Richmond Hill Fair.

The annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Yonge street Agricultural Society, was given in Richmond Hill, on the 25th instant. The following account of it is from a correspondent. "There were a great concourse assembled from the surrounding townships, also many gentlemen from the City of Toronto, known to be staunch friends of the cause. The competitors for prizes were numerous, and the weather being exceedingly favorable, there was nothing required to make up all that could be desired for the occasion. As our subscription list is very numerously signed, and our funds in a flourishing condition, I would here mention that this Society has always made good its engagements, by paying the prizes awarded, immediately after the day on which the Fair is held. After the judges had made their award for the different classes entered for competition, about one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, served up in Mr. Dalby's usual style. Having done every justice to ourselves and the good things laid before us, the cloth was removed, and the President of the Society, George P. Dickson, Esq., enterprising proprietor of Elgin Mills, rose—and, after making a short but very appropriate speech, proposed the following toasts, which were received with enthusiastic cheering:—"The Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," "the Governor General of Canada." Besides the above, there were a number of volunteer toasts, many of which were responded to with eloquent speeches from different gentlemen present—a report of which I am not prepared to send you, nor could it be expected that you should have your paper filled up exclusively with the proceedings of our Fair and dinner—but knowing that the *Colonist* has a large circulation in this part of the country, I take the liberty of sending this to you, in order that those who could not make it convenient to attend, may know what took place. The day's proceedings closed with foot-races amongst the juveniles. The following is a list of the prizes awarded.

**Draught Stallions.**—1st prize, George P. Dickson's "Champion"; 2d, J. & W. Crawford's "Farmer's Blossom"; 3d, James Bell.

**Stallions for General Purposes.**—1st, Nathaniel Davis' "Perfection"; 2d, John Borthwick's "Flower of the Forest"; 3d, George Sheppardson's "Volunteer."

**Brood Mares.**—1st prize, T. Martin, of Markham; 2d, T. Armstrong, of Vaughan; 3d, R. Armstrong, of Markham.

**Entire Colts, dropped in 1850.**—1st prize, William Cherry of Markham; 2d, Peter Musselman, Vaughan; 3d, C. E. Lawrence, Vaughan.

**Filly or Gelding, dropped in 1850.**—1st prize, Robt. Armstrong, of Markham; 2d, Peter Musselman, Vaughan; 3d, D. Bloomfield, Markham.

Horse, Colt or Filly, dropped in 1851.—1st prize, William Cherry, Markham; 2d, John Cox, Markham; 3d, Ashton Fletcher, Whitechurch.

#### HORNED CATTLE.

Prize for best aged Bull, Jacob Smith, of Vaughan; 1st prize for Bull under three years old, Nathaniel Davis, of York; 2d, Nathaniel Davis.

Milch Cows.—1st prize, Nathaniel Davis, of York; 2d, George Priest, of Vaughan.

Heifers, 2 years old and under.—1st prize, George Preist, Vaughan; 2d, Nathaniel Davis, York.

Prize for best pair of Fat Cattle.—George Ratcliff, of York.

#### SWINE.

1st prize for best Boar, George P. Dickson; 2d, Jacob Kirts, of York.

Brood Sow.—1st prize, Christopher Smith, of Whitechurch; 2d, Amos Wright.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

1st prize, best 10 lbs. butter, Robert McNair, of Vaughan; 2d, R. C. Gapper, Markham.

#### FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Prize for best Fanning Mill, Lewis Hooke, Markham; prize for best Iron-headed Plough, Edmund Bennets, Chinguaconsy; prize for 1st best Wooden Plough, William Matthewson, Vaughan; prize for best Ribbing Plough, W. G. Hingston, Markham; prize for best Washing Machine, Thomas Shaw, Vaughan.—*Colonist.*

## HORTICULTURE,

### THE SCIENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF GARDENING.

#### NO. VI.

##### PRINCIPLES OF CULTIVATION.

It is of little use to know of what plants consist, and how they live, and to what influences they are subjected, if the means by which this knowledge is to be generally acted upon and applied be not also understood. The former may be the basis, the latter must be the superstructure. And although sundry processes may already have been incidentally noticed or explained, they either require fuller elucidation or putting in different lights.

##### I.—DRAINING.

This may almost be called a modern practice, for it is but lately that it has come at all conspicuously into vogue. It is, however, one of the most decided advances which recent art has made, and its advantages will be incalculable. It will not be every garden that requires draining. Some may be composed of soil that is very light and dry, and others may have a sufficient slope to carry off all surplus water. But where the ground is flattish, and has the slightest tendency to stiffness, draining will produce an immense improvement to the crops, and to the comfort of working and walking in the garden.

The first point to be attended to is to drain pretty deeply. Shallow drains are never satisfactory, and often come in the way of the spade. Three feet, or even three feet six inches will be about the right depth, with the main drain three

inches lower. The drains should follow the natural fall of the land, and have a tolerably good fall, which can be obtained by cutting them a little deeper at one end where there is no slope in the land. They ought to be three inches wide at the bottom, and fourteen or fifteen inches at the top, the main drain (which may discharge itself into the house drain or any other outfall that can be had) being made a little wider.—Where tiles can be procured, those with a flat bottom are the best, otherwise they will require a slate sole to rest upon. Tiles of two inches diameter, and three inches for the main drain, will be sufficient. In the absence of tiles, each drain may be filled to within fifteen inches of the surface with old brick rubbish that is not too small, rough stones, broken earthenware, cinders, strong gravel, or broken rock or rubble in a rocky district. A few branches may then be laid over each, and the same materials should be placed over tile drains to within a like distance of the surface. The drains may be four or five yards apart, in parallel lines, and the main drain along one boundary.

Plants in pots require special attention as to draining, for they are in a more artificial state, and are liable to be much injured by superfluous water. In addition to putting plenty of drainage in the bottom of the pots, a few small pieces of broken stone or brick, with lumpy fragments of decayed turf or peat, may be mixed sparingly with the soil, to perfect the drainage.

##### 2.—OPERATING ON SOIL.

Trenching should always follow draining, or the latter will act but partially. Unless the ground be stirred pretty deeply, half the effect of draining will be lost. Both must be done in the autumn or early part of the winter, and the ground will then be in a good state for cropping in spring. These and all other operations on ground should always be done when it is in a moderately dry state. If it be worked and trampled while wet, especially when it is of a stiff nature, it will coalesce into a kind of crust which will greatly spoil its texture.

Mannring may be done in early winter when the ground is somewhat frozen; as the material can then be wheeled on with greater ease, and the ground and paths will be less cut up. But the manure should be dug in directly the frost is sufficiently gone, or it will lose much of its virtue by the exposure. Digging should always be deep and thorough, since it changes and incorporates the soil better, and allows the air to pass among it more freely. Whatever ground falls vacant in autumn, ought always to be dug up in ridges, unless it be very light and shallow, that it may derive all the benefit of the winter frost and snow. The difference in the case of working in the spring, soil that has been thus exposed and such as has been left untouched, is most most marked and striking. Hoeing, at least among growing vegetables, should be deep, and stir the ground well, this being quite as important as killing the weeds. Raking is always bad, unless where wholly unavoidable, for it tends to encrust over the surface of the ground, and render it hard and close.

## 3.—WATERING.

This ought to be done with the spout of a can for individual plants, or with a rose for a mass of them. The watering-pot must be held as low as possible during the operation, that the particles of the earth may not be washed into a crust. When watering with a rose, too, it will be necessary to stir the surface of the ground occasionally, or it will become baked, and impervious to both air and moisture. Watering or syringing over the head of plants is an important part of the process.

After watering has once been begun with any out-door plants, it will be proper to continue it regularly until rain occurs; otherwise the plants will suffer: almost more than if they had been left entirely to themselves. If there is no danger from frost, the evening is the best period for watering plants, as it allows them the whole night for the purpose of imbibing and profiting by it. The early morning is the safer at other seasons. Plants in pots will require to be watered with great constancy, but discrimination; giving to each only just what it is seen to need. They should be watered solely in mild weather during winter, as wetness conduces to injury by frost.—*Kemp's Principle of Gardening.*

SOAP SUDS FOR VINES.—A. J. Downing, editor of the Horticulturist, says, "I have seen the Isabella grape produce three thousand fine clusters of well-ripened fruit in a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap suds from the weekly wash."

## SCIENTIFIC.

## VENTILATION.

*To School Masters and the Parents of School Children throughout Canada:*

Now that the necessity of the ventilation of School houses is beginning to be felt as well as read about, it is only necessary for me to remind you that our Schools are the nurseries of most of the diseases which affect the adult population of our land. I have great pleasure in now informing you that I have found a remedy, and that after eight years of incessant labour, and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in experiments, I have reduced spontaneous or natural Ventilation to a science—an unerring and universal system, which has never before been accomplished by any man. As some evidence of this, I beg to refer you to the two subjoined documents.

This School-house is the only building which has ever been built for the purpose of carrying out my system.

As hundreds of School-houses must of necessity be erected every year, and as the building season is rapidly advancing—I take the earliest opportunity of apprising you that no building can be ventilated unless it is expressly built for it; and I think that, considering the public importance of the subject, I may fairly call upon the Press of the Province to aid me in spreading this information before the public.

As much of my time as my business will admit of, will cheerfully be devoted to the instructing of builders as to the mode of building for this purpose; and I think I may venture to say, that I can make myself understood by any practical man of good judgment, merely by writing. And further, I will do my utmost to find time for a personal inspection of the work, if within any reasonable distance of this place and water communication, during this summer.

Your obedient servant,

H. RUTTAN.

Cobourg, 5th May, 1852.

P. S.—To save time, send me a rough plan of the building you want. H. R.

*Testimonials from Lynn, Massachusetts.*

LYNN, April 12th, 1852.

HENRY RUTTAN, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—Since you were here and viewed the working of your system of Ventilation in my School-house, and informed me that it was the first building in the United States ventilated upon your principle, it occurred to me that it might be useful to you to have my testimony in its favor, for you to refer to; and therefore I cheerfully enclose you the following:

*To H. Ruttan, Esq.*

SIR,—I have been a Teacher many years and found myself fast wearing out without reflecting upon the real cause. I find now, after having taught one winter in a Ventilated room (for after experiencing your system I do not call anything I have hitherto seen ventilation), I feel as if I had a new lease of my life, and hope to end my days in my loved avocation, instead of feeling at night, as formerly under the hot air and stove system in winter, almost used up, if I may so express myself, with head-ache, a soreness of the throat, and general depression of spirits, I feel as if I had at the end of each day enjoyed a holiday, and what is of more importance still, I see the same joyous expression upon the faces of my hundred pupils.

As it respects the warming, the economy in fuel of your system over that of all others is quite apparent. This I attribute to the exhaustion of the air under the floor which not only draws off the cold which is always found between the joists, but serves the purpose of warming the floor boards or the under side as well as the upper.

You may make what use you like of this.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. SHOREY,

*Principal of the Howard School.*

N. B.—Boston is supposed to have the best ventilated school-houses in the Union, but there is nothing there to be compared with yours.

J. L. S.

CITY OF LYNN, Mass., April 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. John L. Shorey is, and has been for eight years past, a teacher of one of the principal Schools in this city.

His School occupies the new house erected the last year, to which your system of Ventilation was applied.

I consider his opinion in regard to the advantages of your system, as entitled to great weight from his scientific knowledge, long experience, and intelligence. I concur fully with him in his views of the superiority of your system over all others. Indeed I do not think I shall state the matter too strongly, when I say that it is the only efficient plan yet devised for the ventilation of public and private buildings.

I am Sir, with great respect,

Your obed't servant,

GEORGE HOOD,

Mayor.

H. RUTTAN, Esq., &c., &c. }  
Coburg, Canada. }

#### CHEAP WASH FOR COTTAGES.

For the outside of wooden cottages, barns, out-buildings, fences, &c., where economy is important, the following wash is recommended:

Take a clean barrel that will hold water. Put in it half a bushel of fresh quicklime, and slake it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it 4 or 6 inches deep, and stirring it till slaked.

When quite slaked dissolve in water, and add two lbs. of sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol) which may be had of any of the druggists, and which in a few weeks, will cause the white-wash to harden on the wood-work. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash. This wash is of course white, and as white is a color which we think should never be used except upon buildings, a good deal surrounded by trees, so as to prevent its glare, we would make it a fawn or drab color before using it.

To make the above wash a pleasing cream color add 4 lbs. yellow ochre.

For a fawn color, take 4 lbs. umber, 1 lb. Indian red, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. lampblack.

Lampblack, when mixed with water colors, should first be thoroughly dissolved in alcohol. Yellow ochre, Indian red, &c., are all sold in dry powders at a few cents per pound.

To make the wash grey or stone color, add 1 lb. raw umber, and two lbs. lampblack.

The color may be put on with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much more durable than a common whitewash, as the sulphate of zinc sets or hardens the wash.

*Cheap wash for Cottages of brick, stone, stucco or rough-cast.* Take a barrel, and slake it a bushel of fresh lime as before mentioned; fill the barrel two-thirds full of lime. Water solve in water and add three pounds of sulphate of zinc. The whole should be of the consistency of paint, ready for use with the brush. The wash is improved by the addition of a peck of white sand stirred in just before using it. The color is a pale stone-color, nearly white.

To make it fawn color, add 1 lb. yellow ochre, 2 lbs. raw umber, 2 lbs. Indian red.

To make it a drab, add 1 lb. Indian red, 1 lb. umber, 1 lb. lampblack.

This wash, which we have tested thoroughly, sets and adheres very firmly to brick work or stucco, is very durable, and produces a very agreeable effect.—*Downing's Architecture.*

#### MODES OF CURING HAMS

The Maryland Agricultural Society awarded four premiums to the following *Recipes* for curing Hams; a process of Domestic Economy for which Virginia as well as Maryland has become distinguished.

*T. E. Hamilton's Recipe.—First Premium.*—To every 100 pounds pork take 8 pounds of G. A. salt, 2 ounces saltpetre, 2 pounds brown sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of potash, and 4 gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, alter it has lain in the tub for some two days. Let the hams remain six weeks in brine, and then dried several days before smoking. I have generally had the meat rubbed with fine salt when it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing.

*J. Green's Recipe.—Second Premium.*—To 1000 pounds of pork, take half a bushel and half a peck of salt, 3 ounces of saltpetre, 3 pounds of sugar, and 2 quarts of molasses. Mix—rub the bacon with it well; keep on for three weeks in all; at the end of nine days take out the hams, and put those which are at the top to the bottom.

*R. Brooks, Jr.'s Recipe.—Third Premium.*—One bushel of fine salt, half bushel ground alum, salt, one and a half pounds to a thousand pounds of pork; left to lie in pickle four weeks; hung up and smoked with hickory wood until the rind becomes a dark brown.

*C. D. Slingsluff's Recipe.—Fourth Premium.*—To 100 pounds green hams, take 8 pounds G. A. salt, 2 pounds brown sugar, or molasses equivalent, 2 ounces pearlshies, 4 gallons water; dissolve well, skimming off the scum arising on the surface. Pack the hams compactly in a tight vessel or cask, rubbing the fleshy part with fine salt. In a day or two pour the above pickle over the meat, taking care to keep it covered with pickle. In four to six weeks, according to the size and weight of the hams, (that is to say, the longer period for heavy hams,) hang up to smoke with green hickory wood. I have put up hams for the last twelve or fifteen years by the recipe with uniform success, equal at all times to the sample now presented.

*INVENTION.*—The Oswego Times says that a Mr. Weeks of that city, has invented a paddle wheel for steamboats, called the "Abligus Paddle Wheel," which it is believed by good judges will entirely supersede those now in use. The advantage of this wheel consists in the shape of the paddles. They are angular, and instead of striking the water with a succession of flat jarring blows, they come in contact with it *obliquely* and, without losing any of the motive power, exert an equal continual force, which at once accelerates

ates the speed, saves a large amount of wear and tear to the machinery; and almost entirely obviates that unpleasant jarring sensation, which no doubt has been felt by all travellers on Steamboats. The *Northerner*, one of the Ontario and St Lawrence Steamboat Co's. best boats on this lake, has had Mr. Weeks' newly invented wheels in operation since the opening of navigation; the experiment has fully satisfied the most sanguine expectations of the inventor, and gives great satisfaction to the officers and owners of this justly celebrated Steamer.

### FLOWERS.

FROM CHAMBERS' POCKET MISCELLANY.

Wildings of nature, or cultured with care,  
Ye are beautiful, beautiful everywhere!  
Gemming the woodland, the glen and the glade,  
Drinking the sunbeams or courting the shade;  
Gilding the moorland and mountain afar,  
Shining in glory in garden parterre.  
Ye bloom in the palace, ye bloom in the hall,  
Ye bloom on the top of the mouldering wall;  
Ye bloom in the cottage, the cottager's pride—  
The window looks cold with no flowers by its side;  
Ye twine up the trellis, ye bloom in our bowers,  
Ye carpet creation, ye beautiful flowers!

Did angels descend from their home in the skies,  
To pencil those petals with exquisite dyes?  
To store in your cells the rich odours of heaven,  
Was employment so meet unto seraphim given?  
Ye answer me: No; 'twas an Almighty hand  
That clothed you in beauty, and bade ye expand.  
Rich gems of creation, that ravish the sight,  
And pour on the senses supernal delight;  
Wildings of nature, or cultured with care,  
Ye are beautiful, beautiful everywhere!

When morn's early beams gild the glorious east,  
Your incense ascends unto Nature's High-Priest;  
When sunset foreshadows the day's dewy close,  
Ye fold up your petals for welcome repose.  
Your odours impregnate with health every breeze,  
Ye furnish a feast for the banqueting bees;  
Ye promise in eloquent language, though mute,  
Boughs bending with offerings of delicate fruit;  
Ye tell, when your glory and fragrance is o'er,  
That Autumn shall come with his rich gushing store.

Sweet'ners of life, ye are infancy's play;  
To boyhood's bright dream, O what charms ye display!  
In years more mature we but love you the more,  
As tracing veiled beauties undreamt of before.  
To childhood, to manhood, to age ye are dear;  
Ye are strewn at the bridal and strewn on the bier;  
Fair flowers even there soothe the lone mourner's woes,  
And hallow the turf where loved ashes repose.  
Wildings of nature, or cultured with care,  
Ye are beautiful, beautiful everywhere!

JOHN PALMER.

Annan, July 11, 1851.

DEVON CATTLE IN GEORGIA.—The editor of the Southern Cultivator says, "The climate of the south seems especially adapted to the growth and development of the Devon, and we shall probably see, ere long, some noble animals of this breed from the fine herds now among us. Georgia is at present far in advance of her sister states of the south in this matter; and if her enterprising importers and breeders are true to themselves, and continue to press forward as they have begun, she can, at no distant day, justly lay claim to the title of the Devonshire of America."

CAUSE OF TUBERCLES IN COWS. If young and healthy cows be brought from the country into the city, and confined to stalls attached to *dairies*, they at first become fat and sleek; but after some time, several of them are observed to grow thin, become unhealthy and if not speedily removed, fall into a state of *marasmus*. After death, tubercles are found in several textures of the carcass.—*Andral*.

THE HUMAN FAMILY.—From an interesting statistical digest just published, it appears that the human family numbers 700,000,000, and its annual loss by death is 18,000,000, which produces 624,400 tons of animal matter, which, in turn, generates, by decomposition, 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of gases, which are cleared away from the atmosphere by vegetable matter decomposing and assimilating them for their own uses.—*Eclectic Journal*.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.—Shut them up in the dark, gorge them with boiled food, and allow them a small quantity of charcoal daily. Every meal that a man makes on such food adds a nail to his coffin.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We learn that a course of instruction in agriculture is now in progress at Western Reserve College, Jefferson, Ohio, under Professor Forrest Shepherd.

### Answers to Correspondents.

RECEIVED.—"Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington," Major Lachlan's Lecture before the Natural History Society of Montreal; a Circular on Butter making from W. M., Brockville; and a letter of the late Mr. Smythies, from Mr. Sotham;—all of which shall receive attention in our next.

VENTILATING STABLES.—Tyro will find some remarks on the qualities and methods of fixing Ammoniac. Gas in Professor Croft's paper in our last number that will facilitate his enquiries. There can be no doubt whatever that this volatile gas injurious affects the sight of horses, and induces disease, when they are exposed to its influence in close, hot stable Cleanliness and a free admission of fresh air, are necessary to the health and well-being of domesticated animals, confined within build'ings, as to the Sulphate of lime or Plaster, [not common lime, or Carbonate] moistened with diluted Sulphuric Acid [oil of vitriol] and sprinkled daily over the floor the stable will readily absorb ammonia, and change it into a solid form; which compound, by the bye, an excellent manure. Charcoal, whether obtained from wood or peat, broken fine and applied in

same way, will produce a similar effect. Carbon possesses the power of absorbing and deodorizing a vast quantity of ammonia, and the materials as in the former case, form a very powerful fertilizer, adapted alike to the farm or the garden. Enough has been written of late in our columns on the importance and general principles of ventilation to induce our readers to entertain this vital question in an enquiring and earnest spirit; and we think if our correspondent carries into practice, in a common sense way, the few hints we have offered, he will soon have no occasion to complain of the injurious effects of Ammonia in his stable. His other questions involve considerations in relation to modern veterinary practice, which we cannot answer at the moment, or without the advice of a practitioner.

**PROPER AGE OF BREEDING CATTLE—Taurus—**You are quite right; both bulls and heifers are commonly used for breeding much too early in this country, to the irreparable injury of their growth and constitution, and consequently of their progeny. It is doubtful whether bulls ought to be used at all before they are two years old, and heifers most assuredly ought not to be before that period. Perhaps some of our breeders will favour us with an article on this subject, and the general management of breeding stock, as suited to Canada, on which our correspondent seeks information.

**A LOVER OF FLOWERS.**—There are now extant several excellent manuals of botany, and like many other questions, it is difficult, or rather impossible, to say which is absolutely the best. Something will depend on the price you are disposed to give, and the nature and extent of your enquiries. Dr. Lindley's series, commencing with "*School Botany*," is the most complete; constructed on the natural system, and brought down to the latest improvements and discoveries in the science. Professor Balfour's introduction (of Edinburgh) is excellent: and Professor Gray's Botanical Text-Book (of Harvard, Boston) would be found both cheap and well-adapted to beginners. The works on Agricultural Botany published in the old country are expensive; the only one we are acquainted with as issuing from the American press, and at a low price, is Darlington's, published by Newman of New York, which our young Agricultural readers, desirous of becoming acquainted with this delightful department, of organic nature, may use with both pleasure and profit.

**P., BOND HEAD.**—We are not aware of any "Oat-sea Bruiser" manufactured in this country. The "*American Corn Crusher*," made, we believe, either at Hester or Albany, N. Y., would probably meet your wishes. It is an effective machine, usually worked by horse-power, and can be so adjusted as to crush corn, peas, barley, &c. We do not know of any other. Rapalje of Rochester, or Emery of Albany doubtless give all necessary information.

Experience has now sufficiently proved the advantages of bruising grain for horses, sheep and cattle; a practice which materially aids mastication and facilitates digestion.

**PREPARATION OF FLAX.**—We have received several enquiries of late relative to this subject. Improvements in Flax machinery are in constant progress in England, and we perceive that the Hon. R. H. Clive, M. P., was about to bring a statement before the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society on the mechanical preparation of flax from the straw by simple machines adapted for the use of farmers. An economical and efficient Farmers' Flax Mill has long been felt as a desideratum, that is now in course of being supplied; and we will lose no time in making our readers acquainted with the purport of Mr. Clive's report, as soon as it reaches us. Mr. Commissioner Widder, a warm and steady friend of Canadian Agriculture, has dispatched orders to England for the most improved flax-dressing machine adapted to the wants of this country, which he hopes to receive in time for our Provincial Exhibition, in September next.

**BET-ROOT SUGAR.**—W. H.—We are directing attention to the matter, and shall shortly have something to communicate that will meet your wishes.

**OUR ENGRAVER.**—It is with much satisfaction that we refer our subscribers to the Illustrations of Animals [Hereford Bull, Shepherd's Dog, and Leicester Ewes] in our April and present number. The cuts were executed by Mr. ALLANSON of this city, who has had much experience in his art, both in England and on the continent of Europe. As the quality of the paper we use, improves, [which is a Toronto manufacture] our illustrations will appear to better advantage.

#### THE CANADIAN "FAMILY HERALD."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several numbers of this interesting and instructive Periodical. The articles, whether original or selected, are pleasingly treated and varied, so as to gratify a wide range of tastes;—those on Art, Literature and Natural History, we have been pleased particularly with. The work as it progresses, fully sustains its title, and is admirably adapted to family reading; it being wholly free from any objectionable bias or peculiarities of a political or religious nature; while it is conducted in the spirit of a sound christian morality and of an enlightened patriotism. We regard the extensive diffusion of a cheap and wholesome literature among the great body of the people, as one of the greatest blessings a nation can enjoy. The *Herald* is neatly printed, and published in weekly numbers, by Mr. Fletcher, Bookseller, of this City, at the very low price of *one dollar per annum*.



## TO BREEDERS OF IMPROVED STOCK.

We have received from Lewis G. Morris, Esq. the following announcement of his next annual sale, which such of our subscribers as are desirous of improving their stock could not do better than attend. Mr. Morris's sound judgment, great industry and enterprise in his particular department coupled with his high standing for honorable dealing, fairly entitle him to the confidence and support of a discerning public.—ED-  
 ITOR C. A.

LEWIS G. MORRIS'

*Third Annual Sale, by Auction, of improv'd Breeds of Domestic Animals, will take place at Mount Fordham, Westchester County, (11 miles from the City Hall, New York,) on Wednesday, June 3, 1852.—James M. Miller, Auctioneer.*

Application need not be made at private sale, as I decline in all cases, so as to make it an object for persons at a distance to attend. Sale positive to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Numbering about fifty head of horned stock, including a variety of ages and sex consisting of pure bred short horns, Devons, and Ayreshires; Southdown buck lambs, and a very few ewes; Suffolk and Essex swine. Catalogue, with full pedigrees &c., will be ready for delivery on the first of May—to be obtained from the subscriber, or at the offices of any of the principal Agricultural Journals or stores in the Union. This sale will offer the best opportunity to obtain very fine animals I ever have given, as I shall reduce my herd lower than ever before, contemplating a trip to Europe, to be absent a year, and shall not have another sale until 1854.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of our State Agricultural Society that I was the most successful exhibitor of domestic animals, at the late State Fair.

*It will also offer a new feature to American Breeders—one which works well in Europe; that is, letting the services of male animals; and will solicit propositions from such as see fit to try it. Conditions—The animal hired, to be at the risk of the owner, unless by some positive neglect or carelessness of the hirer; the expense of transportation to and from, to be borne jointly; the term of letting, to be one year or less, as parties agree; price to be adjusted by parties—to be paid in advance, when the bull is taken away; circumstances would vary the price; animal to be kept in accordance with instructions of owner, before taking him away.*

I offer on the foregoing conditions, three celebrated prize bulls, "Major," a Devon, nine years old; "Lamarine," short horn, four years old; "Lord Eryholme," short horn, three years old. Pedigrees will be given in catalogues.

At the time of my sale, (and I would not part with them before) I shall have secured 2 or 3 yearly setts of their progeny; and as I shall send out in August next a new importation of male animals, I shall not want the services of either of these next year. I would not sell them, as I wish to keep control of their propagated qualities hereafter.

I also have one imported buck, the prize winner at Rochester last fall, imported direct from the celebrated Jonas Webb; and also five yearling bucks, winners also, bred by me, from bucks and ewes imported direct from the above celebrated breeder; they will be let on the same conditions as the bulls, excepting that I will keep them until the party hiring wishes them, and they must be returned to me again on or about Christmas day. By this plan, the party hiring gets rid of the risk and trouble of keeping a buck the year round. All

communications by mail must be prepaid, and I will prepay the answers.

L. G. MORRIS.

Mount Fordham, March, 1852.

## DEATH OF FRANKLIN JACKES, ESQ.

It is our painful duty to record the decease of this lamented gentleman from an attack of small pox, at his residence, on Yonge street near this city, on the 16th ultimo. Mr. Jackes was only 43 years of age, and has left a widow and thirteen children, with a large circle of sorrowing friends, to lament his loss. He commenced life in this city as a baker, with no other capital than sober industrious habits and a high moral character, all of which he retained to the last. About fifteen years ago he retired from business in the city, after accumulating considerable capital, and adopted a new pursuit,—for the successful prosecution of which his observant and active habits peculiarly fitted him,—that of Agriculture. Mr. Jackes took a leading part in the management of Agricultural Societies, both of the County and Township in which he resided. As late Warden of the County and an active Magistrate, the services he rendered society were of great value and importance, and the large number who followed his remains to their last resting place, consisting of men of all ranks, parties and creeds, forming a procession nearly a mile in length, fully testified that those services were not unappreciated.

## Markets.

TORONTO, June 3, 1852.

	S.	D.		S.	D.
Flour, mil's. ex. sup. $\frac{7}{8}$ bri. 196lbs	17	6	@	18	9
Farmers' Flour $\frac{7}{8}$ bri. 196 lbs....	15	0	@	16	0
Wheat $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel 60lbs .....	3	5	@	3	7
Barley $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel 48lbs .....	2	0	@	2	3
Rye $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel .....	2	6	@	2	9
Oats $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel 34lbs .....	1	5	@	1	8
Pease $\frac{7}{8}$ bushels 60lbs .....	2	0	@	2	0
Marr. Fat do. do.....	3	0	@	3	6
Potatoes $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel .....	2	3	@	2	6
Beef $\frac{7}{8}$ 100lbs.....	20	0	@	25	0

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