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CULTIVATOR.

"AGRICULTURE NOT ONLY GIVES RICHES TO A NATION, BUT THE ONLY RICHES SHE CAN CALL HER OWN."—Dr. Johnson.

Vol. 2.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1843.

No. 6.



THE CULTIVATOR.

"Agriculture is the great art which every government ought to protect, every proprietor of lands to practice, and every inquirer into nature improve."—Dr. Johnson.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1843.

HAY-MAKING.

THERE are but few departments of business which demand more attention than this; for the weather adapted for making good hay can seldom be depended upon, for a long period of time, together, the most vigilant circumspection is therefore necessary to insure the due performance of the work. It requires a very experienced man to be a good mower. The farmer, or his foreman in his absence, should examine the swarths of each mower respectively, and caution them to mow or swing their scythe perfectly level, and to cut the grass close and clean at each stroke, and enforce upon them the truth, that an inch at the bottom is worth two at the top.

Mowing should commence at the early dawn of day, and if the weather be favourable, the swarths should be opened and well spread, as soon as the dew is off, and not as is too much the case, be deferred until the next day. As soon as the upper surface has become partially dry, which will generally be in the course of four hours from the period of spreading, the whole of the

grass must be again shaken out, by which means it will be cured in the least possible time and its colour and juices will be more effectually retained, than if it be long exposed in the same position to the sun. At the close of the day just before the dew begins to fall it should be collected into "windrows," and if time and circumstances will admit, into "foot-cocks" or "cocklets," each weighing about 112 lbs., and left during the night. On the following morning it should be again spread evenly over the ground, and a few hours afterwards turned and collected as before into windrows—and may be carried to the stacks or barns, and if a peck of salt be added to each ton of hay made after the above directions, it will be found to retain its original colour and sweetness. The chief points to be observed are, to mow the grass at such periods as will not admit all hands to be spreading, turning, raking, &c.: to preserve the hay as much as possible from dew and rains; therefore to bring it into windrows, if not to cock it at night-fall.

The above directions will be found to be a little different from those we gave a twelvemonth since on the same subject—the essential features, however, are the same, and will be found to work well if honestly followed out.

If there be a prospect of a long continuance of fine weather, and if it be desirable to have a considerable quantity ready for housing or stacking together, the following may be adopted, and will be found particularly advantageous when there are but few hands employed; not to shake the grass as much as above described; to draw it into windrows every evening, and only to spread and shake them out for a few hours in the middle of the day, and to make it up in its last stage into large cocks, containing from

four to six hundred weight each, in which state it may be allowed to remain and sweat until the whole field is ready for housing. This, although not as good a plan as the former, will lessen labour, and will be found to be an improvement over the common plan practiced in the country. The methods above described are best suited for fine weather, but when weather is unfavourable a less direct and more arduous one becomes necessary. Under such circumstances the chief aim is to secure the making with the least possible risk, and it often happens that the grass after being mown will have to remain in swarth one or two days, but great care should be taken that the swarths underneath do not become yellow or any way discoloured, to prevent which it should be shaken out the moment the first symptoms appear, without any regard to the prospects of the weather becoming fine.

The process of making clover hay is essentially different from the above systems.

Clover should be mown when the heads are in full blossom. The proper time will be indicated by the leaves at the bottom of the plants showing symptoms of decay, but it is better to cut earlier than later, as the error of cutting the first crop too early is fully compensated by the additional increase of the second, and a much better chance is given for the seed of the second properly to mature. Clover being very succulent, requires great care, and much time to dissipate its juices. It should be left in the swarth during the whole of the first day, and at the evening or "night fall" may be collected into small cocks, averaging each a half hundred weight—by this arrangement each swarth will present a row of cocks. The second day these may be spread abroad for a few hours during the heat of the day, and then collected into large cocks, in which state it should remain for two or three days.

The delay of the issue of the present number has frustrated our plans, as we intended to have given full directions on the curing of the tender clover plants.

Every farmer should be provided with a good horse rake, by which the work will be greatly facilitated.

Space forbids us to proceed farther,—we would however remind our friends of the old adage which cautions them to "make hay while the sun shines."

PLOWING.

Good ploughing may be considered with propriety, the radical principle and foundation stone of good farming: this being the case, it may not be amiss to give a few plain directions by which the juvenile portion of our readers may be enabled to judge of the merits of their own experience; and wherein they imagine a deficiency in their practice, they may by careful attention improve, so as to be qualified for the performance of that important branch of husbandry, in a style creditable to themselves and advantageous to the owner of the soil.

No man can do justice to the soil he cultivates unless he be provided with a good plough. On most soils the Scotch iron plough will be found to do the best work, and at the same time, most easily held. This plough, however, is only suited for cleared lands, which are completely free from stumps. By the aid of one single wheel, the draught would be materially lightened, and also, would the ease and convenience to the ploughman be much improved.

The next on the list comes the Scotch wooden plough, which has as many patterns as makers, and all, are eulogized and praised in their respective neighbourhoods where they are used. The nearer the wooden plough approaches to a correct model of the iron plough, the nearer is that approach to perfection. Then on this principle all the modifications which have been introduced go for nothing, so far as improvement in the modern Scotch plough is concerned.

The Canadian patent-ploughs have their admirers, but the only real ground for eulogy is, that they are cheap, and, are an improvement on the old fashioned Barshare and Bull ploughs, and also that they are capable of performing a great amount of work in a short period of time. They answer well on light sandy grounds, simply because the soil is so porous and easily permeable, that it requires but little skill to perform the work tolerably well. We cannot recommend those ploughs unless it be for newly cleared lands, and soils composed of a sandy loam.—Lloyd's Canadian improved plough, although susceptible of further improvement is probably the best description of ploughs generally denominated Patent-ploughs. We understand that a very excellent plough has been lately introduced in the Talbot district, which is made wholly of wrought-iron, and costs only £3. If this information be correct, and the implement be really as good as has been represented, we would feel a very great pleasure in not only becoming a purchaser of one of them, but we would also, give an impartial notice of them through the columns of our Journal.

The best implement for stumpy ground, is manufactured in the western portion of the Niagara district, which combines the principles of the Scotch, Barshare, and Patent-ploughs. If some ingenious mechanic would construct a few ploughs on the model just mentioned, they would find a ready sale. The handles should be tolerably long and the beam the same turn as the Scotch plough. The shape of the mould-board, should be a correct mould of Walker's improved Scotch, and the principles of attaching the castings to the wood the same as the Canadian patent-ploughs. The only feature which resembles the bar-share is the share and coulter, which are locked together. The point of the coulter presents the likeness of the point of a common share. With a plough constructed on this

plan, there will be no difficulty to plough either stumpy or stony ground.

It matters not how perfect the plough may appear, unless it will cut a well proportioned furrow, and turn it completely on its follow, in an angle of inclination of about forty-five degrees, and at the same time, works easy for both man and beast, without these trails of character, it cannot be considered a model of perfection. We have seen men work as hard, as though at a logging bee, while ploughing in a field, which presented a smooth surface, and the great difficulty, lay in the wretched implement which they held in their hand. No farmer need plead poverty or excuse himself on the score of economy in not furnishing his workmen, with a good plough,—an implement indispensable in his business, and the work to be performed by which, should be executed in the best possible style, if he expects to prosper or become wealthy by his business.

Next to a good implement comes the well trained pair of horses. It may be considered at the first sight, an easy matter to train a pair of horses, in a proper manner, to the plough; but the task is one that requires much attention, gentle treatment, and a thorough knowledge of the habits and disposition of the noble animal, the horse. The wildest horse that ever coursed the plains of South America, might by careful and gentle means be taught to go abreast in the plough. A wild refractory animal should be worked alongside of a gentle well trained animal, that is not only used to the particular work, but is also accustomed to work with animals of other temperaments.

Single rope lines, with cross couplings of the same material are the best description of reins to govern horses while at the plough. The lines which extend from the animals mouth to the plough handles should be held in each hand, which with the cross checks, gives the ploughman complete command over his team, and by a little attention, the near side horse may be made to walk about three feet assunder from the furrow horse, a point of the utmost importance to the ploughman.

The adjustment of the *bridle*, which is fixed at the end of the beam to give the implement necessary variations, to suit the soil, or counteract any defects that may be in its structure, is a point that is best understood, by the ploughman himself—however, as we are giving a few plain directions to the novice, it may not be considered presumptuous in us to particularize on this point.

Should the plough tend to go too deep the line of the draught should be lowered, the same effect may also be produced by shortening the traces. If the point of the share tends too much to the land side, the line of draught, by means of the *bridle*, is shifted more to the left, and if the right hand it is shifted more to the right, the same effect may be gained to a certain degree by shortening, or lengthening the cross checks, by which the land horse may be made to walk, closer or farther from the furrow horse, as may be required. This adjusting of the plough's motion is easy, and should be made to run horizontally forward, without the slightest tendency to turn to the right or left, or to rise or sink into the earth more than the common level, which is desirable that the furrow should be turned.

The coulter and share should form a right line with the land side of the plough which is easily ascertained by the aid of a straight edge board. In ploughing sward this rule might with

advantage be deviated from in this particular.—The coulter should be set so as to project about half an inch from a straight line with the land side of the share. To form a ridge in a straight line a number of stakes must be set in the line of direction, and the first furrow should be turned very lightly, the horses should then be turned right about, and the first furrow formed should be completely enveloped with the second, and the third would form the crown of the ridge.—By marking out the lands in parallel lines, and by cutting the furrow slices of a certain given width, the land when it is about being completed may be taken up without turning; the last furrow but one, however, should be ploughed at least two inches shallower than the usual depth, so that the land side of the plough may have a *shoulder* to keep the implement steady. This shoulder should form another furrow which may be denominated a subsoil or seed furrow.

The proper performance of this particular branch of business, is so important in good husbandry, that every attention should be given to its encouragement, and we trust, Agricultural Societies will not lose sight of instituting means by which its advancement may be fostered.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

CANADIAN THISTLE.

MR. EDITOR.—Having been a reader of the New Genesee Farmer for a number of years, and noticed therein many pieces on the destruction of the Canadian Thistle; and thinking the subject not yet wholly exhausted, lend my mite. I am the more induced to make this communication, (and perhaps there is nothing new in it,) as I understand some persons are about the country, (as I should say,) imposing upon the farmers by selling *rights* for killing the Canada Thistle by cutting them on certain days of the year; which in my opinion, is against all principles of Natural Philosophy; for, in my humble judgment, to kill the thistle by cutting, it must be cut in a certain state of vegetation; and who does not know that in different years, there is as much as from ten to fifteen days variation arriving at the same point of perfection.

We have had the different modes of mowing, salting, ploughing, hoeing, &c., recommended, but all these modes seem to be somewhat defective. My farm was badly infested with the Canada thistle when I came on to it, and I was alarmed for the consequences; but I have learned to manage them to good account. My course of treatment is this: I seed my land down thickly, so as to create a thick, smooth and unbroken sward; remove every obstacle that may have a tendency to break the sward or impede the scythe, and make the land sufficiently rich, (if it is not already) to bear a heavy crop of grass.—The better way is not feed the land thus prepared for killing the thistle, at all in the spring; and when the top blossoms of the thistle begin to open, cut thistles and grass all together, and put them up for fodder. If there appear to be no grass among the thistles, I put them up the same, for, if left on the ground, they break the sward and prevent the killing the thistle. Cattle or sheep will eat the thistle cut and put up thus, all except the large stalk, as readily as they will the best hay. The way I manage to cut them in proper time is, I commence mowing as soon as the top blossom makes its appearance, and mow paths from one spot to another, until all are collected and put up.

By observing the above rule, the thistle will disappear, so that within three years time, there will scarcely be a thistle left to tell where they grew. Mowing in pastures does no good, only to prevent seeding; as you cannot cut them so close but there will remain sufficient vegetation to sustain the root; while on a smooth sward and thick grass, as above stated, you can cut the thistle much closer than in a pasture; and the stalk of the thistle thus growing, partakes somewhat of the nature of the root for some small distance above the ground; and by mowing

them close to the ground, (and they ever should be) it will deprive the thistle of the necessary vegetation to sustain the root, thereby leaving the root to wither and die. Now, if any one should try the experiment, let him be particular to follow the directions.

I do not know as the above will be thought to possess any merit, and all the ambition or anxiety I have concerning it is, that farmers may get rid of their Canada thistles.

Respectfully yours, &c.

GAUIS STEBBINS.

Lebenon, N. Y.

BREAKING COLTS.

Sombody has said, "there is no man wholly evil," and we are inclined to the opinion there is no animal wholly or irreclaimably vicious. Many are made nearly so by injudicious or brutal treatment, and the consequence of our own misconduct is charged upon the beast as instinctive or natural. The great secret in the management of all animals is gentleness; love, in this case at least, is more powerful than fear; and the animal soon learns that docility and submission go not unrewarded. Read, in *Burkhardt or La Martaine*, the manner in which the Arabs treat their horses, rearing them among their children, and frequently dividing their fast barley cake with them, and we cannot wonder that there are no vicious and unmanageable horses among them. The mares and foals not unfrequently occupy part of the same tent with the family and the children climb upon and fondle them without fear or injury. The affection and attachment between the Arab and his horse are reciprocal; the animal meets him with a neigh of pleasure, and bows his head to receive the expected caress. And throughout the country, it will be found that the man who treats his horses and other animals with the most kindness and attention, has them most docile and manageable, and the most free from vicious propensities. The following which we copy from a communication in the *Union Agriculturist*, written by Mr. Churchill, will better illustrate the effect of this law of kindness than any remarks of ours:

"My father, while I was young, kept a number of mares for raising colts, among which were two which we called pretty high strung; and the colts in that respect were generally after the mares. One of them in particular, after injuring two or three men in the neighbourhood by throwing them, he sold to a horse-dealer, who took it to Hartford, Conn., where it killed one negro, and nearly killed another in the same way, both noted for sticking to a horse's back. After these accidents, the driver sold the colt to go to the West Indies, where, as he said, there were plenty of negroes to kill. Having another colt of the same stock to break, my father was concluding to take strong measures to effect his object.

"I proposed trying more gentle means; told him that he had his smart riders, that could jump from the ground on to the back of a wild colt without touching a hand, and get thrown as quick. 'Give me Dowd,' said I, (a young man equally as clumsy as myself, but cautious, cool, and withal kind to animals,) 'and the colt, and we will try what we can do.' After laughing at us to his satisfaction, and some importunity on my part, he consented.

"We took the colt into a smooth pasture, where it was familiar with every object, and led him around the pasture very gently; then, when standing, Dowd put his left arm over the colt's back, and let it feel some of his weight; stood a few minutes in that position, the colt quite uneasy at first, but soon became pacified by kind treatment. I then took hold of Dowd's ankle when his foot was raised, and assisted him to place himself across the back of the colt. After remaining in this position some five or six minutes, he then gradually put his right leg over, and raised himself to a perpendicular position.

"We let the colt stand thus till it showed a disposition to walk forward. At first it would take but one or two steps, but soon found that it could move with a man upon its back. In one hour's time, Dowd rode the colt to the house without difficulty. During the whole time, we

were careful to treat the colt kindly; to make no sudden or quick motions to frighten it; and by all means not to vex it. This colt though extremely spirited, proved a safe animal to ride. So much we said, on our return to the house, for kind treatment; and so much I have found to be correct since in breaking colts, steers or heifers. It an animal, shows a disposition to fight, it must be conquered; after this is done effectually, kind treatment is the best."—*Boston Cultivator*.

RULES FOR BREEDING.

Although there is a great discrepancy of opinion upon some portions of the mysterious art of breeding, the following precepts from the pen of one of the most distinguished anatomists in Europe, Professor Cluc, are, we believe, universally received as established doctrines amongst those who have the best right to blow; although dame nature sometimes amuses herself in setting at naught the most ingenious theories of philosophers.

When the professor objects to large bones he must not be misunderstood. From the bone and muscle, strength is derived, and, we presume the greater the quantity of either, the greater will be the strength of the animal; but the quantity is not always to be measured by size; indeed, as Mr. Cluc remarks, they are generally found in an inverse ratio. In some animals a much greater quantity, both of muscle and bone, is condensed into a much smaller space than in others, and this constitutes the great physical difference between the Arabian and their descendants, commonly styled "blooded horses," and those of other descriptions. The ivory of the blooded-horse will always outweigh, though it will never outmeasure, the open, porous bone of the cart horse. But where the density of fibre is equal, size will indicate quantity, and therefore, strength. With equal quality of bone and muscle then, the largest animal will always be the most powerful. With this commentary, we give to our readers the Professor's opinions upon following subjects:—

"**Muscles.**—The muscles and tendons, which are their appendages, should be large: by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

"**The Bones.**—The strength of an animal does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles. Many animals with large bones are weak their muscles being small. Animals that were imperfectly nourished during growth, have their bones disproportionably large. If such deficiency of nourishment originated from a constitutional defect, which is the most frequent cause, they remain weak during life. Large bones, therefore, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

"**On the Improvement of the Form.**—When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an improved form. For instance, if a well-formed large ram be put to ewes proportionally smaller, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parents; but if a small ram be put to larger ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form.

"The proper method of improving the form of animals consists in selecting a well-formed female, proportionably larger than the male.—The improvement depends on this principle: that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her own constitution.

"The size of the fœtus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent, and therefore when the female parent is disproportionably small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has all the disproportions of a starveling. But when the female from her size, and good constitution, is more than adequate to the nourishment of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionably greater. The large female has also a greater quantity of milk, and her offspring is more than abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth.

"To produce the most perfect formed animal, abundant nourishment is necessary from the earliest period of its existence until its growth is complete.

"The power to prepare the greatest quantity of nourishment from a given quantity of food de-

pends principally upon the magnitude of the lungs, to which the organs of digestion are subservient.

"To obtain animals with large lungs crossing is the most expeditious method, because well-formed females may be selected from a variety of large size to be put to a well-formed male of a variety that is rather smaller.

"**Examples of the Good Effects of Crossing the Breed.**—The great improvement of horses in England arose from crossing with those diminutive stallions, Barbs and Arabians; and the introduction of Flanders mares into this country was the source of improvement in the breed of cart-horses.

"**Example of the Bad Effects of Crossing the Breed.**—When it became the fashion in London to drive large bay horses, the farmers in Yorkshire put their mares to much larger stallions than usual, and thus did infinite mischief to their breed, by producing a race of small-chested, long-legged, large-boned, worthless, animals."—*Southern Planter*.

TIMBER.

It is said the best time for felling timber for mechanical and building purposes, is in the months of December and January, while the sap is down; it will last longer, cut then, and is less liable to be attacked by worms and insects. It is also said that trees stripped of their bark during the months of May or June and left standing till winter, and then cut, will do still better,—makes the most heavy, solid timber, that even the sap is then good. Oak and some other kinds of trees might, perhaps be stripped in summer to advantage and the bark saved for tanning.—Soaking in salt water is recommended by some as imparting strength and durability. *Water seasoning*, either in salt or fresh water, is no doubt a good practice; as this mode extracts all the native sap and leaves the fibres of the wood so porous or a certain somehow, that when taken from the water it dries very rapidly and equally, and is rarely known to crack. In some lumber ports they have docks constructed for the express purpose of *water seasoning*, so to speak.

Timber may be seasoned and preserved from cracking by putting it in a hay mow in haying time and leaving it till winter, or by covering it in any other way, effectually securing it from the immediate action of the atmosphere. The hay mow method of seasoning answers very well for such timber as is used in carriage making.—The best time for cutting timber, as to its age, is when it is in its prime; it is not so good, too young or too old. Some have told us, that such timber as is to be exposed to water, or to frequent wetting should be cut in the *increase* of the moon; and that intended to be kept dry should be cut during the moon's *decrease*. In setting posts for fence and other purposes, it is ascertained they will last longer set stump end down; and as a preservative, lime or wood ashes is recommended to be used plentifully in the hole where set. Sand also may be used with the lime or ashes, mixed as a mortar or otherwise, if the ground be clayey.

I have no more to offer at this time; if upon further thought and reflection on the subject, more occurs to mind, I may communicate it.

B. F. WILBUR.

—[*Farmer & Advocate*.]

LIME WATER TO KILL WORMS.—To six quarts of water add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface writhing about, and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more of the lime water is then sprinkled on them.

TO MAKE FRENCH ROLLS.—Take a spoonful of lard or butter, 3 pints of flour, a cup of yeast, and as much milk as will work it up to the stiffness of bread; just before you take them from the oven, take a clean towel and wipe them over with milk.

OUR VOLUME.—AND PROSPECTS.

As the present number includes the first half of the second volume, it may not be improper for us to say a few words to the friends of the enterprise, relative to our future intentions and prospects. We expect shortly to purchase press, type, and other printing apparatus, and have our Journal printed on the farm—by this arrangement we will feel less dependant upon the public for their support, and consequently less liable to have the painful task to perform of appealing to their sympathies for patronage. It is our intention to continue the work, as we are fully convinced that an ably conducted Agricultural Magazine, managed in conjunction with a highly cultivated farm would be a means of doing much good to the classes whose interests we advocate.—No one need suppose for a moment, that *this*, the farmer's medium will be discontinued, although at times it has made its appearance at rather irregular periods. This difficulty will be obviated before the close of the next quarter, and then we trust confidence will again be restored to us. It will be seen by our present sheet, that we have again commenced using an article of paper manufactured in the Province. Although the quality is not as good as what we have been latterly using, still it will be found to be equally as fine in its texture and as far in its complexion as the imported article.—No farmer should blame us for retrenching in every possible shape in our publishing and other expenses, as it is a principle of economy which all should act upon in these times of disappointment and difficulty. If we wish to express our views upon one point more than another, it is upon the firm determination we have come to, in enforcing the rigid observance of the *cash system*; which must be paid in future, strictly *in advance*. It does not matter to us how responsible a man may be considered in his own neighbourhood; unless he makes his *remittances*, accompanied with the order for the work, such order will not be attended to.—If we have only six-pence profit, for a whole year's exertions, we want to know it: and if we are sadly the losers, we would like to be apprized of the fact, so that means might be adopted by which the deficiency could be provided for.—If in future any should choose to send their orders without the necessary *companion*—the cash, such orders will not be attended to, nor even replied to. We have expressed ourselves so bluntly on this point that we cannot be easily mistaken by any, if such should be the case, the above will be the result.

Those of our Agents, who have ordered our cheap, and we trust highly useful Magazine, and have not acted upon the rules laid down in our Prospectus,—by remitting the subscriptions in advance, will oblige us by forwarding the several sums due us, without any farther solicitation on our part. We expect shortly that a number of talented correspondents will favour the public through our Journal, with their

views on practical subjects, connected with agriculture. We earnestly invite all to unite, and give us the advantage of laying before our readers, the substance of their experience. All original contributors may expect in future, a complete copy of the present volume sent them, free of charge.

We hope from the foregoing remarks, that the idea will no longer be entertained by any, that THE BRITISH AMERICAN CULTIVATOR will have to be discontinued for want of support; as we have become confident that a support, equivalent to our expectations, will be given us, so soon as the intelligent portion of the farmers are convinced that it is to their own interest, and a duty they owe to their rising family, that information, such as our Journal contains, shall be subscribed for, for their mutual benefit.

Some of the best farmers of the Home District have frequently informed us, that they valued our little sheet more highly than their political papers; and in some instances that they valued each number to be worth to them, more than the whole year's subscription cost them. Let those who have not yet taken in the work, reflect on this subject, and we flatter ourselves that they will not be long in deliberating upon a point, which is of so much value to them, if they would only read and inform themselves upon the several subjects discussed in its columns. How many Canadian farmers will forego the pleasure of attending the annual or semi-annual "horse-race," "the circus," "wild beast show," or any other source of unprofitable amusement (which the degeneracy of the times have instituted, to wheedle them out of their hard earnings), in order to be enabled to take a paper devoted exclusively to their welfare.

Scarcely a week passes, but new and valuable friends are added to our list,—and we feel satisfied that a greater interest will be manifested by all parties from henceforth, as it will be seen that the continuance of our sheet is no longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty.

We shall at all times be happy to hear from our friends, and answer any inquiries on subjects connected with agricultural pursuits.

The July and August numbers may not be published sooner than the first week of August and September, and by that time arrangements will be made to make our monthly issues more regular.

A LARGE OX.—We should have noticed before this, an animal of unrivalled excellence, which was exhibited in the month of March last, in this city, which weighed *nineteen hundred and forty-five pounds*, including beef, hide, and tallow. This animal was owned and fed by Mr. Nightengale, butcher, and was without exception, the best fed beast that was ever slaughtered and sold in the Toronto Market.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

WE understand, from a few of our subscribers, that it is their determination, to cultivate a quantity of flax the ensuing year and we have no doubt, that there are many who have sowed the present season, sufficient to give the cultivation of that plant a fair trial. As an encouragement to such, we feel a pleasure in laying before them the result of an experiment made last summer by Peter Davy, Esq., of the village of Bath, which will clearly prove the correctness of the views which we put forth in the April number of our Journal. In a private communication from that gentleman, on the experiment alluded to, he states that he sowed a little upwards of a bushel of seed on an acre of rich alluvial soil, that had oats on it the year previous, which yielded thirty bushels of seed, and five hundred pounds of fibre. The seed he sold for one dollar per bushel, which he considers paid every expense attending the crop, and the fibre he sold to the Kingston rope manufacturer for six pence per lb., for which he took rope in exchange at nine pence per lb.

It will be seen from Mr. Davy's own calculation, which we believe is not exaggerated, that he had a nett profit of fifty dollars from the produce of one acre of ground.

If the Canadian farmers would only study their own and their country's welfare, they would turn their attention to the growth of flax and hemp, and the manufacturing of cheese and butter, these in our opinion are sources for employing capital, which will pay handsomely for the investment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Editor of the *United States Farmer*, will please accept our thanks for the regular files of his valuable Magazine.

The ninth number of *The Farmers' Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs*, by C. W. Johnson, Esq., has been received, which is a work we would recommend to such of the Canadian Farmer's as can afford to subscribe for more than one Agricultural Publication. It is published at Philadelphia, by Cary & Hart, and may be had for 25 cents per number. The work appears in semi-monthly numbers, each containing 64 pages. If any of our friends have a desire to add one of the best works on agriculture and its sister arts, new extant, to their library, by forwarding to us five dollars, we will order the work without any charge for our services. The complete volume will contain 1,536 pages.

The regular files of the *Farmers' Herald*, England, have come to hand. The *Herald* is the only English Agricultural Magazine that is adapted to the circumstances and capacity of the small English farmers. We notice the following flattering paragraphs in the June number:—"We have again to express our thanks to those gentlemen, amongst them religious ministers of every

denomination, who are so successfully exerting themselves to promote the circulation of the *Herald*, in all parts of the kingdom, &c." How many ministers of the Gospel in Canada have such a zealous care over their flock in temporal affairs as to influence them to subscribe for an agricultural Journal? We fear such instances are rare and far between. It would give us great pleasure to have it in our power to announce to our readers, that ministers of the various orders of Christian bodies, were exerting themselves to promote the agricultural welfare of the Province. Our subscribers and friends will oblige us by using their influence with their pastors on the subject of agency for our Journal. Our terms to Agents, are extremely liberal.

BEEF, MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

It is the received opinion with many farmers, that it requires as much food, from either pasture or stall-feeding, to produce one hundred pounds of beef, as it does for fifteen hundred quarts of milk, one hundred and fifty pounds of butter, or three hundred pounds of cheese.

If such are the facts, is it not important for farmers to examine the subject attentively, in all its bearings, in order to direct their course of feeding, in that way which will give them the greatest profit, for their capital invested?

Taking the prices, from a fair average of this market, for a few years past, and they would show a great difference; first, in favor of selling milk; next, the making of butter and cheese,—which differ but little from each other; yet both greatly exceed the profits on feeding beef.

The average price of beef, may be put at three dollars per hundred pounds; butter at ten cents; cheese, at five cents per pound; and milk, at wholesale, at the barn, at three cents per quart. The produce would then stand—beef, three dollars; butter, fifteen dollars;—cheese, fifteen dollars; and milk, forty-five dollars; making the produce, in butter and cheese, five times as much as the beef; and the milk, three times as much as the butter and cheese, or fifteen times as much as the beef.

This calculation shows such a difference in the produce of food, when fed to different stock, that many farmers will exclaim, 'This is a paper calculation, and cannot be depended upon.' We are well aware, that there cannot be any general system laid down, but what must be governed by circumstances; but where any such calculation is made, which leads practical farmers to investigation, much good is accomplished;—as when they are convinced that keeping cows, is more profitable than other stock, they will be sure to give such directions as will lead to their result. It is one of those variations which can be made in the keeping of stock, without any risk; for should any change take place in the comparative value of beef, milk, butter and cheese, the change from dairy to beef, would not be attended with loss, as dry and farrow cows, make excellent beef, and are good stock to fatten from pasture or stall-feeding.

We should be glad to hear from practiced farmers, on this subject, and ascertain whether their views do, or do not correspond with our own.—*True Genesis Farmer.*

THE WHEELBARROW.

"Ho, boy! what now? where are you going with my wheelbarrow?"

"Father told me to come and get it, just to wheel a few stones out of the garden, and then he wants to move away the banking from round

about the house; and if you did not want to use it, I might run over to Mr. Dakin's with it, after a bushel of early whites to plant. And he told me to ask you whether or no he could have it or no in the afternoon to get a parcel of bean poles, and then"—

"Stop, stop, stop! for mercy's sake, stop! boy.—Now I'll settle this borrowing, at once.—Go, tell your father to send me three dollars, and he may keep the barrow. It is nearly now, and cost me four dollars. I have had two before this, which have gone to rack and ruin, and he knows very well who used them the most. These are my terms; if he agrees to them, it is all right; but if not, then 'hands off!' I'll be plagued no more in this way. If a man intends to do business, let him provide himself with the conveniences for it. I am willing to lend to the necessitous, but, the negligent and stingy I can no longer supply."

"It is a fine thing to use decision, even in these little every-day concerns," you will say.—So I think; but, after all, it is but little heeded. I liked the remarks in the last Journal, on the subject of tools very much, and the reading of them put me up to scribbling something myself. Not only "good tools" are necessary to good husbandry, but every one that sets up for a farmer should have a proper variety of them.—Laugh, if you please, at my taking the *wheel barrow* for the subject of a communication; but let me tell you, Mr. Reader, though it may be called the poor man's vehicle, nevertheless it is a very important article in farming. Every day's experience, by a man who is accustomed to use one, will prove it so. Let there be but one or two in a neighbourhood, as is too much the case, and see if it is not borrow, borrow, until the poor thing, at last, by being lent to each and every one, becomes dislocated, useless, and smashed into nonentity. My neighbor took it in dudgeon, that I should send him such an errand by the boy. "But," said I, "Look here, now, Captain Slack-withal, what signifies carrying on a farm after such fashion? You have land enough for three good farms, if you well husbanded. You have two hundred acres of no mean soil. Four stout boys you have, who can handle a crowbar as easy as a lawyer can a goosequill, and yet you have not a tool fit to shake a stick at. Now is time to give these boys a chance. I should advise you to make a bonfire of your old shabby trumpery, and supply yourself with a good, new set of tools. You say you never entered one of those agricultural stores in the city. At this I am astonished.—Neighbor, it is time to be engaged in the work. I talk plain, and mean to. Farming is no longer what it "used to was," as poor Finn, the famous droll, used to say. It is my advice that you hire, forthwith, to Boston, and see the wonderful improvements made in agricultural implements; purchase you a good set; be liberal in it, for you have the means. Delay not; make something of this, your two hundred acres, which no ure has done so much for; and above all,—make something of those, your bright and active sons, so robust and ruddy. One word more, Capt., and I have done, and that is this,—when you purchase, don't forget the *wheelbarrow*."

Now, what effect do you suppose my preaching had upon my audience? I'll tell you, friend; just as much as a temperance lecture has upon an old rum-squeezer sot. It is rarely you can stimulate and prick up into exertion such callous hearts. An indifference about these important concerns, nay, a stupor, seems to hold them fast in its dull, foggy embrace.

I had thought of saying more about tools, and conveniences of the farm, but "long yarns," as well on land as at sea, seldom have any good effect. So here I will lay down the quill for the present.—*Farmer's Journal.*

TRIFOLIUM.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, the spring crops promise an abundant return. Hay, spring wheat, barley, oats, and pease are remarkably fine, and will exceed the average of the last harvest.

As an instance of the astonishing rapidity of vegetation in this Colony, we will only mention a case that came under our notice a few days since.—A friend of ours pointed out a beautiful field of clover and timothy meadow which, in our judgment, would cut upwards of three tons of hay when perfectly dried per acre—and the whole of this extraordinary crop vegetated and matured in seven weeks. The wheat crop, although very light and unpromising, has improved wonderfully, and the few plants that are on the ground present a bold and healthy appearance. The average yield of fall sown wheat throughout Western Canada will certainly not exceed twelve bushels per acre. There may be neighbourhoods in which the entire wheat crop would come up to twenty bushels per acre,—and an occasional field that would even yield to its owner forty bushels per acre,—but the former average is probably as honest a statement of the prospects of the coming crops as could be given at this stage of the growth of the plants. If the weather should prove favourable for the ensuing harvest, an extraordinary rise need not be anticipated in the article of bread stuffs for home consumption, as an unusual quantity of spring wheat was sown last spring, which of itself will be almost sufficient to supply the home demand. As the Canadian Corn-Bill, has now become the law of the land, flour, the produce of wheat grown or manufactured in the Province will be admitted into the English market at a nominal duty of one shilling per barrel. Although but little advantage can be had at present from this new arrangement, owing to the very low prices of bread-stuffs in the English markets, yet it will prove itself to be a permanent boon to the Colony. The wheat crops in the United States does not appear to be as good as we announced in our last. It is thought by many of the best judges that their surplus will be extremely limited. In England, the weather has been very unfavorable for the wheat plants, but notwithstanding an abundant harvest is anticipated.

PROPER PERIOD FOR CUTTING WHEAT.

A series of experiments have been made by JOHN HANNAM, Esq., and subsequently published in the *Journal of Agriculture*, (England) and in most of the American Agricultural papers, and are also embodied in one of Mr. Evan's admirable monthly reports on Canadian Agriculture, which went to prove that the proper period for harvesting wheat, was about ten days before the grain was fully ripe. We have our doubts on the subject, but as the experiments made were under the supervision of one of the best practical farmers in England, they certainly deserve attention; and if the above prove the correct time for the reapers to thrust in their sickles into the standing corn, but little danger need be dreaded in future, from mildew or rust. Will each of our intelligent readers try the experiment with one dozen sheafs, at four or five different periods, after the grain has become filled—and compare the different samples of each with a sample harvested when the crop was fully ripe. We are convinced from experiments made by ourselves that it injures the sample to permit the crop to stand until it becomes "dead ripe." About three or four days before the crop may be considered ripe, is the best time to commence the work of harvesting.



To the Editor of The British American Cultivator.

Sir,

A correspondent in your April number who signs "A Farmer," page 54, wishes to gain information on 'the food for farm labourers and servants, and lest you should mistake, gives the articles to be placed before them, and seems to think the miserable diet of the Irish and Dutch just the thing for the Canadian. The peasantry of Ireland leave behind them their lords and their proctors; the Dutchman his toil and his tyrants; the Englishman the aristocracy and their debt of 800,000,000 to seek a home in the country of the poor man—and poor it must be if porridge, crowdy, or stirabout, is the sumptuous fare which awaits them in Canada, where, as yet, "no costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal,"—no towering palace and but one baronial castle frowns with contempt on the active industry of its locality, and two thousand farmers could think themselves honoured by responding to the call of its owner, and give their suffrages, if necessary, to three gentlemen of the long robe to represent them at the next election—page 55. I should say if farmers choose to delegate their power to other hands, they, as a body, are deserving of every neglect—of every oppression—of every contempt they may and will encounter. Farmers have made the Province what it now is, and what it will be—and cannot farmers govern?—is it not a libel on common sense to suppose, for one moment, that farmers are the active agents in the production of wealth, and must give the *distribution* to lawyers, doctors, and merchants, as only eight members of the present Legislature are connected with agriculture?—with a representative government the *power* is in the hands of the constituency, and farmers can blame themselves only, for being the abject and slavish petitioners of those men whom their own folly have placed in power—if forty or fifty farmers cannot be found sufficiently educated to guide the state machine of the Province, and, of course, to make laws—make a school or college where the necessary qualifications may be acquired at a rate obtainable by those who labour—whoever can govern a family well is also qualified for a legislator, for nations are only families and communities on a larger scale, or a larger assemblage of men and women, with the same wants, habits, and inclinations as single individuals, and as protection to person and property in the end, and should be the aim of all governments, as it is the basis on which all governments are founded; there can be no secrets or mysteries beyond the obtuse intellects of the tillers of the soil

to comprehend. If the Editor of *THE CULTIVATOR* thinks protection to the agricultural interests necessary, why not advocate the return of farmers to the Legislature instead of petitioning men whose interests are in opposition?—why not attempt at least to make them masters instead of slaves!—why not make them understand their own importance?—why amuse them with District Councils, District Agricultural Societies, with Shows of fine cattle, large roots, spans of matched horses, social conversation, flaming reports with a Provincial Society to head or eclipse all the others, manual labour schools and every other invention of the wise to impose upon and transfer the farmers' hard earned dollars into their pockets? What can be accomplished by manual labour schools? Little or nothing. A farm of two hundred acres requires a certain proportion of labour, and but a certain proportion; for, if more labour than necessary is employed, the profits are lost, whether as pupils or labourers. Let the Newmarket people reflect upon this point, and they must be satisfied of the fallacy of any such project—a better system of education is necessary for the well-being of the population of the Province; begin at the right end by giving the teachers a sufficient compensation and open to all competitors; not as now, a monopoly in favour of those who are in no way qualified for so important an office as school-teachers; the present law cannot work too good, as *no law* can oblige the teacher to give his labour at half or less than half price, a good teacher will not; a poor one is a nuisance in any place, even without pay. Education, to be useful, must be on the spot, directed and controlled by those on the locality who have a direct interest in its efficiency. Let the government give its fifty thousand pounds divided as at present, and leave the localities to make up the masters' salary in what way they think proper. The less of government interference the better, any further than to secure uniformity in principle.

On page 52, it is stated iron castings and calicoes are now cheaper, when protected by a high tariff, than without protection; apply the same reckoning to wheat and flour, the farmers of this Province may find themselves in a worse situation than at present. The home government have determined that three shillings is the maximum of protection—this comes into operation in July—and so far as protection is concerned, it may *amend, but not benefit*, the Canadian wheat grower (except in so far as revenue is concerned), as the transit of Canadian wheat and flour will constitute the Canal a moving granary, ready to pour upon us the abundant crops of the west at any time prices are inclined to rise. Loans to a large amount are necessary to complete the Canal, and if a profitable business is to be carried on, the three shilling duty cannot be raised—useless, worse than useless, it must be to dig

Canals with borrowed money and stop all trade (the means of profit) with a high tariff. If we enter the field as common traders, we must be liberal to secure business—if a profitable business is not carried on, how pay our heavy liabilities? Three millions of pounds sterling is no trifling debt for a million population, three pounds for each individual, man, woman, and child; so that every family of ten persons has a debt of thirty pounds, or one hundred and fifty dollars, like a millstone on their exertions, and to be paid by the future harvests. Himself, his children, or his grandchildren may raise or place the three millions of pounds on the five millions of cultivated acres, and it is no trifling mortgage on his real estate. To borrow a country out of debt is impossible—it is the blood, the bones, the sinews of the farmer that must pay in his surplus produce, and if farmers could see the evil of borrowing in its true light—could see themselves the tools and dupes of a few designing speculators—they would pause in supporting a system of loans mortgaging their crops forty more years to come. Even the powerful State of New-York, with the Erie Canal in full operation, has found herself obliged to suspend her operations, not to mention Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, &c., &c., where their debt is accumulating at compound, or more than compound interest. If farmers determine, at the next election, to take the business in their own hands, by electing men of their own order to represent them, a remedy might be found to clear the shoals which surround them, and make themselves fully acquainted with the way and manner their crops are transferred to those who do not labour. They might as usefully employ their time as in discussing the means of raising superabundant crops, which has a direct tendency to give *all* but the producer a cheap loaf at his expense. As a producer, he is entitled to the first share of the roast beef and plum pudding, with a portion also to his labourer;—away with the doctrine that he must sell, for rent and taxes, his pink-eyed potatoes, to place upon his table the roghans. J. J.

MAY 23rd, 1843.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—In the incipient, and indeed in more advanced stages of this unhappy complaint, the inhaling of the fumes arising from the burning of a composition, the basis of which is supposed to be common tar, has been of singular utility. A Mr. Tunewell, of Poole, Dorsetshire, has employed it with extraordinary success; the *modus operandi* he thus explains:—"The first symptoms of this horrid disease are generally accompanied by an irritating cough, which arises from the excoriation of that beautiful and delicate structure, the lining of the air tubes, which, no medicine can possibly reach, these excoriations aggravated by the cough, gradually degenerate into open and destructive ulcers, whereas the fumigation coming in immediate contact with these excoriations, or perhaps, small ulcers, it heals them, the cough ceases, the patient gains strength, and ultimately recovers.—*Foreign Paper.*"

PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

WE have been at a considerable expense and trouble, to obtain a correct, and satisfactory description of Mr. Page's Saw Mills, and have no scruples in asserting, that they will execute all that has been said of them, through our Journal, and feel so confident on this point that we urge upon any enterprising man who feels disposed to amass a fortune from the forests of Canada, to make the journey to Baltimore, at once, and procure one at his own expense. The best opening for such an enterprise, is in the Western Districts, where the black walnut abounds in abundance, and on the Nanticoke River, or the shore of Lake Erie, in the Niagara District.

We conceived these machines of such importance to this country, especially for planking Roads, that we offered our services as Agent, to introduce them into the Province. We certainly anticipated an order for six or eight of the horse power machines, and actually received nominal orders for three, but as there was no money in the case, and the difficulties connected with the agency, as it was likely to turn out a matter of great annoyance and risk, we made up our mind to have but little to do with the matter, further than merely recommending them to the favourable notice of our readers.

We give below a lucid description of the Steam Saw Mill, which will prove conclusively that the machine is well worthy of the notice of our Machinists. And nothing would give us greater pleasure, than to have it in our power to introduce a home-made article to the public. Notwithstanding the apathy which the people in this country showed to their introduction, we would have adopted ways and means, to have purchased at least one, but the scale of duties which foreign machinery are subject to, prevented us in a great measure, from adopting such efficient steps as we otherwise would have done. The accompanied report will give our readers some idea of the mode in which they do up matters of this sort in the South:—

PAGE'S SAWING MILL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at the residence of Gov. Samuel Stevens, on Thursday, the 27th of April, 1843, Mr. Tilghman Goldsborough presented and read the following paper descriptive of the Steam Saw Mill, lately erected on Tilghman's Island, by Gen. T. Tilghman and Mr. George Page.

On motion, the said paper was ordered to be published.

(Signed) SAMUEL HEMBLETON,
Chairman.

In the latter part of February last, I visited Tilghman's Island, and observed for several days the operation of the lumber sawing establishment, lately erected there by Gen. T. Tilghman and Mr. Geo. Page, and as this establishment may be classed among the mechanical wonders of the present age, and is likely to become interesting and important to agriculturists, I deem it an appropriate subject of consideration for our Board, and therefore beg leave to submit the following:—

It is known to the Board and to the country in general, that about two years ago, Mr. George Page, of Baltimore, invented and patented a mode of sawing logs into lumber of all dimensions, by means of a circular saw—and I will here remark, that I was among the many who doubted the success of Mr. Page's project—knowing that the most ingenious efforts of skilful mechanics, both in this country and in Europe, had for very many years, been vainly exerted in endeavouring to remedy the heating of circular saws when cutting long and deep lines, and that the difficulty of avoiding this had appeared to the mechanical world, to be insurmountable. But Mr. Page has overcome this difficulty by a very simple, and hence the more admirable, contrivance; and a visit to any of the mills he has constructed will convince the most skeptical, that his circular saw may be driven through a log at any attainable velocity, without becoming in the least hot, provided the saw is in decent order and adjustment. The chief object of this communication is, however, to give a general idea of the particular establishment mentioned above.

Some time in December last, Mr. Page landed with his machinery on Tilghman's island, and temporarily fixed up in the woods his patent portable Steam Engine of ten horse power, and the Saw Mill, and proceeded to saw the lumber for the houses requisite to cover himself, the hands and the mill, and he had erected when I was there, a building 43 by 65 feet, to cover the mill, and five small buildings used as shantees, kitchen, stable, &c., &c.; and having constructed a pile-driver, which had, as a "make shift," a large hickory log as a hammer, he had built a wharf about 200 feet out, into Black Walnut cove. Measuring from the extremity of the wharf through and beyond the mill, there was an extent of flooring of about 500 feet, on which they moved, and piled their lumber as it was cut. The amount of work which had been done by a dozen hands, to fix up and equip such an establishment in so short a space of time, and at such an inclement season, appeared wonderful; and could only have been effected by a master mechanical mind, directing the labour of men and of labour-saving machines and implements.

In the north-west corner of the mill house stands the portable ten horse engine, which drives all the machinery. In the roof is a line of iron shaft 40 feet in length, which is put in motion by the engine, and from the pulleys on this shaft, belts are led to drive the mills and other machines. The saw mills are placed about the middle of the house, and the log carriages travel north and south in the direction of the wharf. The rail-ways on which the log carriages travel, extend out about 100 feet from the house towards the woods, and where the teams deposit the logs along the sides of those rail-ways, so that two men can push the carriage out and roll the log on, (which they do with facility, as the carriage is upon a level with the long poles, or skids, on which the logs are deposited by the teams), and then push the carriage with the log upon it, back to the mill. As each piece of lumber is cut from a log, it is laid upon a small two-wheeled car, having eight cast iron wheels and an iron axle, and two men will draw to the wharf, or river bank, (the way being floored and on a gradual ascent) all the lumber cut from a large log.

It will thus be seen with what facility and consequent cheapness lumber can be sawed and handled at these mills.

At the south end of the building is placed a mill with a cross cut circular saw four feet in diameter, for cutting cord wood, or for

cutting off scantling in lengths suitable for garden pales, laths, &c., &c. The log carriage of this mill is placed parallel with those of the other mill, but its saw being a cross cut, or cut off saw, is of course placed differently from the other saws, and cuts transversely of the carriage. This saw is placed in a frame, which is suspended from an axis fixed over-head, and the saw with its frame swings to and fro, transversely of the stuff to be cut. The saw being driven by a belt from a pulley on the said axis, the tightness of the belt is not affected by the different positions of the saw. The bed of the carriage, on which is placed the stuff to be cut, is concave, and is the arc of a circle whose centre is the aforesaid axis. The carriage being filled with slabs, or logs, to a depth of 22 inches or less, is moved forward until the ends of the stuff to be cut have passed the saw any desired distance, (four feet if for cord wood,) when the saw is pressed in gear and speedily cuts through the pile; the saw is then pulled back by a weight attached to it by a cord, which passes over a pulley—the carriage is moved forward as before, a similar distance—the saw is pressed in gear again, and cuts off another length, and so on until the whole of the stuff is cut up. As the slabs are cut from the logs by the other mills, they are laid upon the carriage of the cross cut mill, which, if not occupied in cutting logs into cord wood, remains at rest until it is filled with slabs as above described, when they are speedily converted into cord wood; and thus it will be seen, the proprietors of this establishment turn to profitable account even the slabs, which at other mills accumulate in huge unsightly piles, for which there is no market, and the labour and cost of their removal is therefore dead loss. I would here remark that as the cord wood cut at this mill is precisely of the intended length, and the ends of the sticks are square, the consumer will get full measure.

They also propose to offer to the city markets, wood cut into lengths for ordinary fire-places and for locomotive engines, which would save the trouble and cost commonly incurred in chopping or sawing cord wood.

In the north end of the house is situated the machine for morticing fence posts. They furnish white oak posts morticed for five plank, and yellow pine plank six inches wide and an inch and a quarter thick, all ready to be put up without the aid of a carpenter, at 50 cents per pannel, five planks high and nine feet long.

They furnish garden pales at seven dollars per thousand. The garden pale and lath mill is placed in the roof of the building.

All these different mills are placed on the same north and south line through the house, and the saw dust falls into a trough which is placed just under ground, and extends from one end of the house to the other. In this trough is placed a large wooden screw, which being kept in constant motion by the engine, draws the saw dust into a pit at the north end of the house, from which it is dipped up by sheet iron buckets fastened to a belt, and is carried upwards and tumbled into a car, which will hold about 35 or 40 bushels. When the car is filled with saw dust, a lad draws it away on two parallel lines of plank (answering as a railway) and tilts it into the river. Beautiful are the contrivances by which labour is saved in all the operations at this establishment—those contrivances struck me as being more admirable and wonderful than the operation of sawing.

Of the regular speed of the mills in cutting lumber, I had no full and fair opportunity to judge; for whilst I was there, the hands were partly withdrawn and engaged in the construction of the bridge to connect the island with the main, and which was soon after completed. But for the prevalence of low tides and high winds, this bridge, 300 feet in length, would have been completed in about two days. I saw, however, one of the mills cutting plank 12 feet long and 14 inches wide, at the rate of one such plank in $\frac{1}{2}$ of a minute; at which rate, both mills would cut 8 such plank in 3 minutes. I saw, also, 5 pales cut per minute, 20 laths cut per minute, and 1 post morticed per minute. But this, I presume, was faster than the ordinary work of the mill. I saw enough to be satisfied

that the mills would perform all Mr. Page claimed for them in his advertisements—and having been for three years somewhat familiar with perhaps, the finest steam saw mills in this country, those at Wilmington, North Carolina, I am now convinced that lumber of all sorts can be manufactured cheaper at Tilghman's Island than at any other place in the country. They have great advantage from the mills being located in the heart of a forest, situated on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake, and hence a large portion of the costs ordinarily incurred in bringing logs to the mill and in the shipment and transportation of the lumber is saved.

They also furnish, all complete and ready to be put up, small houses built upon a plan which was invented and patented some years ago, and designed for the use of emigrants to the West. Nothing like scantling or timber is used in the construction of these houses. They are built entirely of plank, and the floor, sides, ends and roof composed of two thickness of 5-8 inch thick plank, nailed to battens, somewhat as a batten door—observing to keep the joints or seams in the outer course, midway between those of the inner course. The above named component parts of the house are made at the mills, placed on board vessels and sent wherever desired. In raising or erecting the house, the floor is placed upon blocks of any durable wood, planted on end, and similarly arranged to those ordinarily supporting corn houses. The sides and ends are then set up, the corners are nailed together, and the roof is laid on and fastened, which completes in a few hours work, the erection of one of these novel buildings. They are neat looking houses, and are suited for dwellings for labourers on a farm, for gear and tool houses, poultry, &c., and are as dry and warm as any wooden houses I have ever seen, appropriated to such purposes. They furnish such a house, one story high and 14 by 16 feet, for \$45.

There is upon the island a large body of white oak and yellow pine timber, interspersed with hickory—and since we can now obtain lumber for our farm and other buildings and for fencing purposes, and houses, (of the above description) cheaper than heretofore. I have therefore considered these mills interesting and important to agriculturists, and this is my apology for laying before you this long communication.

—American Farmer.

To the Editor of The British American Cultivator.

WOODHILL, CANADA WEST, }
June 25th, 1843. }

Sir,

It would be an abuse of time, and a wanton trespass upon your columns to enlarge upon the paramount importance of agriculture, to our noble Province.

While Canada continues to enjoy, as she has done, the fostering protection of the Parent State, she will gradually develop resources of the highest value to the empire. Her powers of agricultural production may be termed almost incalculable, and her healthy climate, her rich soil and unequalled means of natural internal transport, with the great works now in progress, hold out inducements of no ordinary magnitude, to moderate capitalists, and industrious labourers, to adopt her as their home.

With a good understanding, how great will be the mutual advantage of Canada and Britain. Birmingham and Manchester will here find customers of the best description, while the Canadian farmer will command a market for his produce, without going (as may be said) beyond the family circle.—Each successive year will tend to draw closer the ties of sincere and cordial goodwill, and enable both to defy the world in attempting to disjoin them.

To promote so desirable a consummation, it behoves all good citizens to exercise their wits; and among various plans which present themselves, none has more engaged my attention for some time past, than the organization of a Central Society, or a Board of Agriculture for the Province, or rather perhaps, for Canada East and West respectively.

It would be premature to offer details for the constitution of such a Board, until the general question of its expediency, shall have been disposed of; but we may briefly advert to some prominent advantages, likely to result from such an Institution.

In the first place:—It ought to be a Government Institution in its leading features; and if such patronage is properly administered we may confidently anticipate a powerful stimulus to the introduction of sound principles in rural economy. We have all seen the essential benefits derived from the establishment of Boards of Trade, in developing the true and sound principles of mercantile transactions, and it is a fair analogical inference to promise like advantages to agriculture from similar means. We may expect that farmer's will by degrees assume the position in Canada to which they are well entitled to aspire, as the most important class of society in the land. Their views will soon expand beyond the little horizon of their township or district,—their intelligence will become more extended, and prejudice, the bane of all improvement, will disappear.

Secondly:—We may reckon upon the adoption of sound general principles, in the arrangement of premiums, the selection of new breeds of domesticated animals, improved implements, rotation of crops, harvest management, &c., &c.

Thirdly:—A Secretary with an adequate moderate salary must be found, whose qualifications will require to be above mediocrity, as success must, in a great measure, depend upon him. Under direction of the Board, an extensive correspondence will be opened with the great National Society of Great Britain and the continent of Europe; from whence an early and authentic communication of discoveries and experiments, useful and applicable to Canada, will be derived. Through the same medium will be found the readiest and most economical means of procuring from Europe, varieties of live-stock, seeds, &c.

Fourth:—Without conferring a shadow of political power, the Government might derive much assistance from such a Board in obtaining statistical returns, the present attempt to procure which, is generally admitted to be an entire failure. Farmers would communicate to a Board enjoying their confidence, circumstances which they deem it prudent to withhold from the township assessor. Something too might be effected in aid of emigration; at least as regards the employment and wages of labourers. In the present stage of the

scheme, I shall not detain you at greater length, but trust that some one of your intelligent readers, will bestow upon it their early attention. Enthusiastically attached to rural life and agricultural pursuits, the longer I live in Canada, the more am I filled with gratitude and admiration at the yet untouched resources which a beneficent Providence has allotted to her sons. May they cease from political jarring and estrangement,—may they unite heart and hand in improving agriculture and in cultivating peace and good-will with one another. When, if the pleasing picture of rural life, drawn by a Roman Poet, shall be ever realized, it may with some confidence be looked for in our happy land.

"Beatus ille, quo procul negotiis
Ut prisca gens mortalium
Paterna rura, bobus exercet suis."

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
ADAM FERGUSSON.

To the Editor of The British American Cultivator.

Sir,

The Sem-Annual Cattle Show and Fair, which was held for this District at Saint Davids, on Thursday, the 25th Inst., was supported in very good style. A great variety of carriage and team horses, cattle, a fair sample, with some of the full-blooded Durham, and half-blooded calves, which would do credit to any country. The sheep in this District are in many parts improving, and farmer's are beginning to see it is necessary to have good wool as well as mutton. Some very fine swine was shown of the imported breed. Domestic articles was not in such quantity as usually is brought forward; but some woollen and attinet furnished by Mr. Brewer at the factory of John Gibson, Esq., (St. Catharines) deserves praise, it is but a shade behind in appearance to our English cloth. Any gentleman farmer would be honoured by wearing such cloth, the manufacture of Canada West.—Some excellent butter was produced for competition; also very good specimens of leather in its variety. After the Fair, a number of gentlemen partook of a dinner at Mr. Cook's Inn. Wm. Woodruff, Esq., V. P., taking the chair, our President being unwell could not remain with us; after partaking of the good things and hearing a variety of excellent toasts and remarks, the company dispersed at sun-down, highly pleased with the Show and Fair, and none more so than the farmers who took the premiums of the day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL WOOD,

Secretary N. D. A. S.

GRANTHAM, May 27th, 1843.

THORN HEDGES.

We extract the following from a private communication, from one of the officers of the "Niagara District Agricultural Society;" and consider it a subject well worthy of the notice of our numerous readers.

We feel confident that the country is too young and capital too scarce for much to be done in cultivating live fences, for some time to come,—a commencement, however, has been made, and the result has been crown-with success; we would therefore urge upon each Canadian farmer, whose eye may meet these accompanied remarks, to collect at least one bushel of haws the ensuing fall and to test the matter by following out the few plain and practical directions which we will venture to give on this subject. That portion of our readers who are Canadian born, are unacquainted with the operation of cultivating thorn hedges, and of the management of propagating and cultivating hawthorn hedges. The haws should be collected in the autumn and buried in a pit, similar to potatoes, and should there be allowed to remain, during the following summer, winter, and spring. A seed bed should be formed in the month of May, and the haws thrown over the bed, so as to cover it about half an inch thick with finely pulverised mould. They will require no more attention for two years, further than keeping down the weeds, which will not be troublesome if the plant be thickly covered over the ground. When the plants become two years old, they must be transplanted in trenches about 2 feet apart, so as to admit horse-hoeing, and they may be set as thick in a row as gardeners would sow pease; they must remain in the rows two summers, and will then be old enough for transplanting in the hedge row.

The ground for the hedge row should be thoroughly summer-fallowed and manured, which may be done in the following manner:—A row of stakes should be set up in a straight line, in the line of direction which the hedge row is to be planted, and a clever ploughman should form a ridge about ten feet wide, which should be harrowed down smoothly,—he should then ridge it a second and third time; and harrow it as before. A furrow should be ploughed exactly in the centre of the ridge in a straight line, and another one turned in an opposite direction, which will give it the appearance of the last two furrows of a ridge.—The harrows should then pass up and down two or three times, which will leave it smooth and as finely pulverised as an onion bed, and although a ridge, it will have a dished appearance in the centre, which will retain the falling rains, and prevent injury to the young plants from drouth. The ploughman should set up his stakes in the centre of the ridge and plough a neat trench furrow, as straight as a line can be drawn, in which the young hawthorns must be transplanted at an equal distance of three plants to a foot.—During the first summer the ground on each side of the young hedge row should be harrowed at intervals of every six weeks; and the plants should also be hand-hoed. The second year, the ground each side of the row will require to be cultivated with a spade, to prevent grass from growing, which if allowed to grow, would form a harbour for

the field mice. Every nurseryman is acquainted with these destructive animals, and use similar means to the above, to prevent them from girdling the young trees.

When the trees in the hedge row have been planted two years, they must be shorn close to the ground with a sharpening hook. From each plant, a number of young healthy suckers will spring up, and will grow in five years from that period to the height of six feet, and so thick, that a robin could not fly through it—during the five years just alluded to, it would be well to continue the spade husbandry, recommended for the second year, and it will also add to the beauty and uniformity of the hedge, to shear the tops and sides off with a pair of large shears made for the purpose.

In seven years from the time the young plants were planted in the hedge rows, the protecting fence on each side of the rows may be removed, and no further trouble or expense will be required, unless it may be to shear off the long branches, and to lay down a tree, (by cutting it about two thirds off near the root,) where there may be an opening that pigs or fowls may enter.

If that class of farmers who feel themselves able, would devote each summer, a few weeks of their attention to this subject they would confer an inestimable blessing upon future generations, and would to a certain extent relieve the hideous sameness of the zig zag worm fence, which is every where presented to the eye of a critical traveller, and would also in the end, be a great saving both of time and labour.

We would recommend that the best varieties of apples, pears, plums, and cherries, should be planted out in the row with the young hawthorn, from twenty to twenty-five feet asunder, so that in a few years the whole labour will be repaid by having the hedge rows adorned with a profitable crop of fruit trees of every variety which is adapted to the country. To accomplish this, set out the pits from the best variety of fruit, and manage them in every way similar to the plan we recommended for the thorn, and plant them out in the hedge rows at a uniform distance asunder; as these fruit trees will not require any cutting or pruning, further than is usually given to young fruit trees, they will out-grow the hawthorns, and may be trimmed at the proper height for heading, in five years from the time they were planted in the row. The natural thorn which is found in every portion of the Province, will form nearly as good a hedge as the hawthorn, if the same attention be bestowed to its culture.

Our St. Catharines correspondent is not aware that the English hawthorn is admirably adapted to the climate of Western Canada.—An acquaintance of ours in the township of Tecumseh, enclosed a garden about fifteen years since, with the above variety of thorn, and they have never suffered from frosts or blight.

Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of *Newmarket Grange*, has between two and three hundred perches of the English white hawthorn fence on his farm, the most of which has been planted upwards of eight years, and are in an extremely healthy state, and may be

considered a safe model for Canadian farmers to follow. The above gentleman entertains the opinion that the Canadian or American thorn, would answer quite as good a purpose for fencing as the hawthorn, and is disposed to try them on a large scale.

The introduction of live fences is a subject well worthy the attention of Agricultural Associations.

Such of our readers who may have had experience in cultivating live fences in Europe, would confer on us and the public generally a great boon by favouring us with their views on this subject.

While on the subject of fencing, we would just say that a very neat mode of fencing has been lately introduced in the Home District. A ditch is dug about two feet deep, and common rails seven or eight feet in length, are set end downwards as close together as they can be made to stand, the ditch is then filled up, and rammed similarly to planting posts. An inch board, four inches wide, is nailed edge upwards, near the top of the fence, to each of the rails, and such as project above the board are sawn off. This kind of fence will stand for many years, without any expense for repairs:—

“Samuel Wood, Esq., the Secretary of the Society, has sent you a short report of the last Fair held at St. David’s, there was one thing that I was desirous should be mentioned, which he forgot, and that is the beautiful white thorn hedge on the premises of Humphrey Teuch, Esq., near Queenston.—Seeing the timber disappearing so fast in many parts of the country, it has been a matter of much consideration with me what should be done in the course of time for timber to make fence with. In many parts of the country it is expensive at the present time to obtain rails, and where timber is plenty at the present day it is certainly a costly mode of making fence. When I come to consider the beautiful and durable hedges of white thorn I have seen in the old country, I have often thought what an advantage it would be to this country if the same kind of fences could be made, I have my doubts whether the English white thorn would thrive in this climate, in many parts of the United States it does not, being destroyed by a white insect, with which it is in many places covered; but I have always been of the opinion that the natural thorn of this country would answer an excellent purpose for fences. A few years ago, I intended to try the experiment and obtained a quantity of haws for the purpose of sowing, and had them buried by my man in the garden, but he leaving me before the spring opened I was not aware of where they were buried and in consequence I could not try the experiment. I have been told it is rather difficult to get the haws to sprout, the best way I have been informed, is to make the stone bare, by pounding or scraping. Mr. Teuch tried the experiment by planting the haws whole, and planting some scraped, the result was that those scraped came up and grew well, when the others did not vegetate at all. Mr. Teuch has fully tested the experiment in the thorn hedge on his premises near Queenston; it has a beautiful appearance, and will last for ages with a little care, he is deserving of much credit for the experiment he has so well proved, it shows there is little trouble in raising the natural thorn for hedge fence, and will answer equally as well for such purpose as the English white thorn. The hedge answers a twofold purpose, for fencing and for draining. As it is I believe admitted, that the best way of raising thorn is to throw up a small ditch and plant them on the face, which protects them in some measure from being broken or cut off by animals.”

OCCUPATIONS.—Men should be respected, not for their occupation, wealth, or station, but for their virtue, intelligence and usefulness. As members of the same community—as citizens and men—whatever may be our occupation, we are all brethren. No useful, honest calling, can detract from the merits of a man. A person should be as much respected and valued in one as in another. In a land of intelligence and equal rights, it betrays a contemptible weakness and want of patriotism to endeavour to establish petty distinctions or *castes* among our citizens, founded on difference of occupation, when every occupation is necessary to our national prosperity and greatness. Isn't the farmer worthy of respect? Let him who contends that he is not, go hungry and manage to live independent of farmers. Isn't the mechanic to be respected? Let him who says he is not, entirely dispense with his services—go without house, clothing, and the conveniences of civilized life, until he can give a better reason for withholding from any useful man his due.

There are various occupations which are necessary to the prosperity of a civilized community. These must all be attended to. There is also an equal diversity of taste and talent. No one has a right to be idle and useless. And every man is fitted for some one of these occupations. Let each select that which best comports with his taste and talents—for which he feels that he is best fitted—in which he can obtain an honest livelihood—let him pursue it with industry and intelligence, and so far he is entitled to our respect—he is a useful member of society, let that calling be what it may. These occupations mutually assist and support each other. We are all interested in the prosperity of agriculture, whether mechanics, merchants, or if in other callings, as well as farmers; and all are interested, farmers as well as others, in the prosperity of the mechanic arts and useful sciences. The prosperity and greatness of the State depends in some degree upon every useful occupation, and each in its appropriate place is useful to all the others.—“We are all brethren.”—“many members, yet but one body,”—not the same members—but all necessary to the symmetry, health and perfection of the whole, and of each other.

Perhaps in one respect the agricultural class may be considered the most important, because the most numerous of any in the community. Whatever tends to elevate the farmers, as a class—to increase their profits and their enjoyment, to facilitate their operations, and to render the reward of their labours more certain, would have a wider and more beneficial influence than if applied to a class inferior in numbers.—*Maine Farmer.*

A SYSTEMATIC GIRL.—Mr. Bourne, in a lecture at the Farm and Mechanic Jubilee at Bridgewater, (Mass.) humorously illustrated the following advantages of method and order, by giving an account of some domestics of his hiring. He once hired a very smart girl; she was ever on the go from early dawn to bed time. After a few years the girl, as girls often will, found a husband, and quitted earning wages, and Mr. B. was obliged to hire another. But she was so methodical and apparently so slow, his wife was of opinion she did not earn her wages. True she did all the work and had spare time, but she did not seem doing much. He one day watched her progress and found that every movement was like clock work,—no missteps were taken: after the fire was made every kettle was properly adjusted, and every dish was ready at the proper time. The table was set

while dinner was cooking—every thing had its place, and there was not a lacking article at dinner. There was no blustering, and hurrying, and fretting, and skipping to show out activity; but every thing was quietly performed in order and in season. On noticing accurately her mode of doing business Mr. B. and his wife were both of the opinion this was the most valuable help he had hired. This led him to see how some farmers lost time. They would hurry to a distant field, and soon find they had left some important tool behind; a boy must be sent for it, and the men must sit and wait.—*Boston Cultivator.*

From the Central New York Farmer.

BOYS AND GIRLS.—Girls and Boys are indeed rare—though some children are to be found. The education of the present age, seems designed to convert children into anything but what they should be. Look at their dress—and their ornaments—see the caps, bonnets, ringlets, &c., and then witness their parading through the streets to be the subject of remark and laughter. The tailors and dressmakers are tasked to make young men and ladies of these little ones, and they are ushered into fashionable circles, before they are out of their teens.

Now in our judgment, this is all wrong. Parents should remember, that their children have something besides bodies, to be decorated with fine clothes, and to be paraded about for show. Yea—they have immortal minds that should be stored with knowledge, to make them useful. They should be taught that the mind is the noblest part of man—and instead of restraining their youthful desires for healthful exercise and recreation, let them have an opportunity in the open air to gather roses for their cheeks, vigor for their minds, and a good appetite for their dinners. Let them rise with the morning sun, and retire with its departure in the west—and let the body be carefully clad—but let the gew gaws which minister to their vanity, and creates in them a disrelish for the noble pursuits of life, be banished forever.

CRITERION FOR JUDGING STOCK.—At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held in January last, the writer called the attention of the Society, to the propriety of erecting a standard of form, and every point necessary to constitute a perfect animal, to be noticed according to its influence, in the decision of the judges.—This excited considerable interest, and elicited some debate as to the manner in which it could be accomplished, and finally resulted in the following resolution, offered by Mr. Rotch:—

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to call a meeting of breeders, at such time and place as they may deem proper, for the purpose of discussing the different points of merit in domestic animals, with a view of arriving at some definite opinion as to the points most desirable to be obtained in breeding.”

As this subject is not only a very interesting, but a very important one, and requires some investigation, I am induced to throw out some hints and solicit the opinions and ideas of others on the subject, through the columns of this journal.

Suppose, for instance, to illustrate my ideas, the following should be agreed on as the points, as far as they go, for comparison, of horned cattle, and that animals possessing the greatest number of these points, shall be considered most meritorious:—

1. Head small, with a bright and prominent eye.

2. Hams small and tapering.
3. Neck small where it joins the head—large where it joins the shoulders.
4. Brisket broad, deep, and projecting well forward.
5. Shoulders full, and no hollows behind them.
6. Body deep, round and capacious.
7. Legs short, full and muscular above the knee—small below.
8. Loins wide, and broad between the hips.
9. Flank well let down.
10. Tail set on even with the line of the back, small and tapering to bottom.
11. Though last not least, a soft supple skin covered with a soft silky coat of hair.—*Id.*

TO PREVENT BLOODY MURRIAN.—Put the summer calves before frosty nights begin in the fall, in some convenient building. Bleed them moderately in the morning, and turn them out for the day—and put them up the second night. The next morning give to each calf two ounces of Fenugreek, and two ounces of Turmeric, in three gallons of malt beer, and let them remain housed until noon—and then turn them out. I have never known a calf take the disorder after this treatment.

ROBERT BLEAZARD.

Whitesboro, March, 1843.

—[*Id.*

LAND TAXES IN ILLINOIS.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* has a letter from Washington Cockle, Esq., said to be a highly respectable lawyer in Illinois, in which he says the Legislature of that State have very recently passed a law by which they have reduced the taxes due the State to 15 cents on every \$100 of valuation, and have left it to the County Commissioners, in their respective counties, to reduce the county tax, or not, at their own discretion.

The State tax previously stood, it appears, at 30 cts. on every \$100 of valuation, and was payable in bills of the banks of that State. Those banks having failed, it seems that the Legislature consider 15 cents of good money quite as available as 30 cents in their bank notes.—*Id.*

TO MAKE PERMANENT MARKING INK.—Take six and a quarter cents worth of lunar caustic, and, having put it in an ounce vial filled with vinegar, cork it tight and hang it in the sun. In a couple of days it will be fit for use.

To make the preparation for the above, take a lump of pearl ash the size of a chestnut and dissolve it in a gill of rain-water.

The part of the muslin which is to be written upon is to be wet with the preparation, and dried and glazed with a warm flat-iron: immediately after which it is ready for marking.

A little vinegar, in which a rusty nail has remained for a few days, makes a mark on linen which is not easily obliterated—forming what is commonly called iron-mould.—*Louisville Journal.*

NEW METHOD OF GROWING ASPARAGUS.—The editor of the *Horticultural Magazine* recommends a trial of the following method of growing asparagus, which is practiced at Nice, and of which a high account is given in the *London Gardeners' Chronicle*. Take a quart wine bottle, invert it over the head of a stalk of asparagus just rising from the ground, and secure it by three sticks so that it cannot be knocked over. If left in this state, the asparagus will grow up into the interior of the bottle, and, being stimulated by the unusual heat and moisture it is then exposed to, will speedily fill it. *As*

soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, and the asparagus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of tender delicate shoots, all eatable, and as compact as a cauliflower.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.—The following recipe for making the celebrated Oxford Sausages, so much desired by the lovers of good eating in England, is from a late English publication:—

INGREDIENTS.—One pound and a half of pig meat cut from the griskins without any skin, and a half a pound of veal. One pound and a half of beef suet, the yolks and whites of five eggs. A dessert spoonful of sifted sage, after being well dried. Pepper and salt to taste.

TO MAKE THE ABOVE INTO SAUSAGES.—Chop the meat into small pieces and then pound it together in a marble mortar till it is short and tender. Chop the suet very fine, and when the eggs are well beaten together, after the white specks are taken out, pour the liquid over the pounded meat and chopped suet, well kneading it together with a clean hand, throwing in the sifted sage, and pepper and salt from a coarsish pepper box, during the operation, so as to let them impregnate the whole mass without being predominant in any part of it.

Press the whole when well mixed together into a wide-mouthed jar, and keep it from the air in a cold place.

Roll the sausages on a flour board and use very little grease in frying them, as they will be fat enough to fry themselves with the aid of a frying pan.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FARMER'S CLUBS.

MESSRS. GAYLORD AND TUCKER.—There is no one thing of more importance to agricultural improvement than a concentration of facts, which are constantly developed by practical farmers, and thence a wide dissemination thereof.

There is no farmer who cannot learn something from his neighbours, and who cannot in turn communicate valuable information; yet men spend their lives near each other, and perhaps never converse upon the various subjects of their profession. Neighborhood or town meetings held by farmers at stated periods, wherein are discussed the various subjects relating to farming, would be of the highest importance to every farmer, not only in the town, but throughout the country, inasmuch as their discussions would bring out the result of each man's experience, and thus a mass of facts would be collected for the benefit of the whole community. The substance of each man's discourse should be published in some county paper or in some one of the agricultural papers.

A Club has lately been formed in this town, the first, I believe, in the state. I send you our rules, and some of the proceedings of the first meeting, and I hope others will follow our example until there is not a town in the state which has not its Farmer's Club.

T. C. PETERS.

DARIEN FARMER'S CLUB.—RULES.

This Club is formed for mutual improvement in Agriculture, and is auxiliary to the Genesee County Agricultural Society.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Recording and Reporting Secretary. The President may be elected at each meeting; the Secretaries as often as a vacancy occurs.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the deliberations of the Club.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary, to keep a record of the proceedings of the Club in a book to be provided for that purpose, and to assist the Reporting Secretary in his duties. It shall be the duty of the Reporting Secretary to report the substance of the statements of members upon the subject under discussion, and prepare them for publication.

It shall be the duty of each member to confine his remarks strictly to the subject under consideration, so that the reporters may not be confused; and, whenever called upon by the President, to write out the substance of his remarks, and deposit the paper with the Secretary.

The subject of discussion shall be named at the last meeting for the next.

The President may call upon any member to commence the discussion, and the last speaker may name the next, or in default, any person may volunteer, or the President call upon another member.

Any person may become a member by signing the Club roll.

At a meeting of Farmers held in the School House in the village of Darien, March 11, 1843, Mr. T. C. Peters in the chair, the foregoing rules were read and unanimously adopted.

The chairman then announced that the "Cultivation of Potatoes," was the subject which had been fixed upon for this evening's discussion.

Mr. E. LOSEE—Potatoes have not been a leading crop with me. I consider them profitable, especially when well manured. I have not been in the habit of manuring much. My soil is a gravelly slaty loam. I have raised the best when planted at the bottom of the furrow. Have grown them upon heavy soil. On such soils should advise shallow planting. Think I can raise as good upon light soil as upon heavy.

Mr. J. W. HYDE—The plan I have followed for the last three years, and prefer to all others for raising potatoes, is to take a piece of sward which has not been fed, and when the grass is well up, say about the 1st of June; upon this I put my long manure in such quantity as to fill every fourth furrow. The fourth furrow is filled with the manure, and the potatoes dropped about eight inches apart; the furrow slice is then turned over. The after cultivation is merely to keep the ground clean, and thinks that the crop is best without plow or cultivator, provided the grass and weeds are kept down. Prefers large potatoes for seed; plants eyes on account of economy of seed. Harvests with plow and harrow. Usual crop about 400 bushels per acre. Soil, gravelly slaty loam; subsoil same; is a dry land. Prefers the Irish grey to any other kind. Has never applied leached ashes, but has no doubt as to the advantage, as he noticed one year where a quantity of chip dung, into which the leaches of the house had been thrown, and which had been spread upon the potatoe ground, the potatoes were larger and fairer than on either side. Is satisfied that one cause of small potatoes, is too much seed in the hill. His father, a few years since, in planting a piece, cut off the seed end, and threw it to the hogs; the crop was very uniform in size, and a good yield.

Mr. D. CARTER—Prefers sward plowed in the fall. In the spring he gets out his long manure, plows it in, and harrows. Deep plowing essential, furrows cut very shallow, plants in hills three feet apart each way, about 1st June for late; as early as possible for table. Plows and hoes; generally plows each way; makes rather a broad flat hill. Crop varies from 400 to 500 bushels per acre. For stock, prefers the Irish

grey; for the table, the Mashonic. Has a very valuable spring or summer potatoe.—Has raised the Merinos, but thinks from his experience in feeding hogs, that one bushel of Irish greys are worth at least one and a half of Merinos. Has tried leached ashes some, and considers them very beneficial. Selects the largest for seed.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the same subject be continued at the next meeting, and the Club adjourned to the 18th Instant.

DAIRYING ON THE WESTERN RESERVE.—The following account of the products of a dairy of twenty-five cows, is from a letter of George Heslip, Esp., of Gustavus, Trumbull Co., Ohio, to the editors of the *Cultivator*. He may well ask—"Can this be beat?" We do not recollect an instance, where the product from even a small number of cows, has averaged any thing like this. Few dairies produce over one-half as much, and 400 lbs. is considered a large product in the best districts of this state and New-England. Mr. Heslip says:—

"As the Western Reserve is becoming somewhat noted for its cheese, being settled for the most part with New-England people, and as we say 'Yorkers,' most of whom are engaged in the dairy business, I give you below the product in 1842, from 25 cows, owned and managed by Ephraim C. Selby, Esq., of this town, as follows:—

13,715 lbs. Cheese, which is over 548 lbs. to a cow.

309 " Butter.

3,210 " Pork, from nine hogs.

This is exclusive of milk, butter and cheese, used by the family, of which no memorandum was kept. He raised 4 calves; dried off (to fat), three cows, Sept. 1st. and ceased milking Nov. 1st. His cows are all of native breed, and received no other feed than good field pasture. Can this be beat?"

THE SEASON.—The present, has been thus far, one of the most remarkable seasons for half a century. If the degree of cold has not been as great as on some other years, for a few days, the average low temperature of February and March has rarely been reached. A vast quantity of snow has fallen. The most careful observations in various parts of the state, average from 11 to 13 feet; and in Maine, we have seen one instance where the whole fall was estimated at 16 feet. Even now, April 20th, no inconsiderable portion of the northern part of the States is covered with snow, and where the fields are partially cleared, drifts of great depths line their borders. One of the consequences of this state of things is, that there is a general scarcity of fodder; and severe losses of animals from starvation and disease are reported from all quarters. The coarser grain such as corn, barley, and oats, have been mostly used up, prices have materially risen, and the effect must be felt on the wheat market, as thousands who had relied on corn or barley for bread, will find their resources in that respect cut off. What effect such long continued cold, and such a depth of snow, will have on the wheat now in the ground, cannot at present be perfectly foreseen. So far as we have seen or heard, the injury sustained has not been equal apparently to what was feared before the partial disappearance of the snow. There must be some fields, however, where the young plants that have escaped the frost, will be found smothered by the snow, as was extensively the case a few years since. Another consequence of the long continuance of cold and snow, is the serious retardation of the farmer's work for the spring, by which a vast deal of work will

be thrown into the space of a few days or weeks, and the greatest economy in the management of time and labour rendered indispensable. It is not to be inferred, however, that because the season is late, it must be unproductive, or that the labour of the farmer will go unrewarded. Some of the seasons within the last half century that have been noted for their severity, and the late period to which the snow covered the earth, have been equally noted for the extraordinary productiveness of the coming summer. Fortunately thus far, the melting of the vast body of snow has been gradual, by which the floods that would have followed their dissolution by rain, has been prevented, except in a very few instances.—*lb.*

For the Cultivator.

I perceive in the May number that you invite your subscribers and correspondents to communicate freely with you on the various subjects of interest to the Canadian Agriculturists, I heartily respond to that call, and trust that I will not be found alone in attempting to contribute to the columns of your highly useful magazine such facts and hints as may come under my notice from time to time. I hope the day is not far distant when the farmers of this Country will not only see the propriety of sustaining you in your useful enterprise, but will also feel a greater interest in communicating through your columns, the result of their experience.

It gives me much satisfaction in noticing Mr. LLOYD'S Improved Plough advertised in your paper,—from the description, it would find a ready sale in this part of the Province. Will you inform the proprietor of this fact,—and if he will send me one of his implements I think I will be able to find a ready sale for a few, notwithstanding the season is far advanced.

The subject of Education is one which in my humble opinion should be discussed in your journal. Too much cannot be said and written upon the importance of giving our youths practical and useful instruction. In the March number, the subject of establishing an institution for the better education of school teachers was brought under our notice. The good people of Newmarket have set an example worthy of the place from which it emanated, and I trust those gentlemen whose names were appended to the resolutions will petition the Legislature for their countenance, and adopt such other means as may suggest to their notice, which will be calculated to facilitate the purposes of establishing an institution, calculated to do so much good to the various interests and departments of business in this rising Province. Instead of having it restricted to a locality, would it not be better to leave the location an open question, so that the whole Province may have a voice in selecting the whereabouts for the establishment of the institution? I maintain that the people of this Country are as able to support a respectable establishment for educating the youths of the land,—for all practical purposes—as the people on the south side of the St. Lawrence. "If the blind lead the blind, they will both fall into the ditch," has been demonstrated in the instance of the common school teachers of this Country. It is really a difficult task for an individual to teach another what he really does not understand himself. The school commissioners of a certain township containing a population of four thousand souls, examined the teachers in charge of the common schools of the township, and out of twenty examined, only

one could answer the most simple questions on the leading branches of a common education.—The schools had either to be discontinued or the disqualified individuals alluded to be employed, the latter was the result. Under such a state of things how is it possible that our youths can obtain the necessary knowledge to fit them for filling their various callings with ability and credit to themselves and country. Let us have a Provincial institution established in which the young men of Canada who are in the lower walks of life may have an opportunity to prepare themselves, at a cheap rate, to take charge of the common schools. This plan will be found much better than if foreigners were admitted to take charge of them, whose views both religious and political differ in many respects from ours. I trust you and your numerous correspondents will not lose sight of this subject which is of so much importance to the advancement of learning in this Province. If the country schools throughout this Province were under the superintendance of efficient preceptors, in less than fifteen years we would have no occasion of sending either illiterate men or gentlemen of the long robe to represent us in the Councils or Assemblies. I fear I have trespassed too long upon this point, but you will pardon me when I add that no youth in Canada had a greater desire for knowledge than I had from the age of twelve to twenty-one, but it was absolutely impossible for me to obtain even a common English education, as there was not a teacher in all these parts who was able to instruct his pupils in the common branches of an English Education.

Although I am anxious that a grand Provincial Show should be held at some central point, as soon as the circumstances of the case will admit, still I am fully convinced that the organization of a Provincial Board of Agriculture, after the style and character of the Halifax Central Board of Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia, or the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, or the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will have to be a precursor of such exhibition. If the wisdom of the Agricultural classes were concentrated in such a Board, and their views and influence disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land, it would then be an easy task to stir up a spirit of improvement among the people, for the purpose of exhibiting their stock at the provincial show—or any other step that would be calculated to advance improvement.

In reply to Mr. Butler's inquiries, in the April number, relative to my experience in feeding Berkshire pigs, I would say that I have never slaughtered many for market, but I feel warranted in asserting that they are the most profitable breed of swine in the Country. Their excellence consists in their fattening propensities, which are such that they may be fattened at any age, and that from a given quantity of food—double the quantity of pork may be made than from the common breed. The only full-bred Berkshire pig that I killed was one that had always been lame, from which cause he did not thrive as well as those of the same age—he weighed at the age of eighteen months 251 lbs., and I have no doubt but he would have weighed 100 lbs more if he had not been lame.

My opinion is that full-bred Berkshire or a cross of them with other good breeds, such as the "Leicesters" or "Woburns" may be made to attain the weight mentioned by Mr. B., at the age of seven months. I shall have through the summer an excellent sample of full-bred Berk-

shire pigs, as well as crosses with the 'Leicesters' and 'Woburns,' for which I will ask from ten to twenty dollars per pair, according to their respective ages, which will be put up in cages fit to send to any part of the Province.

My store hogs have had during the winter months one and a half bushels of oats to thirteen head per day, and on that allowance have kept fat, and as my neighbors say, fit for the knife.—Any food consumed by other breeds of swine, will be eaten by the Berkshire, and when the two sorts are fed in the same pen, the latter will invariably take the lead and be ready for slaughtering when the others are not more than half fattened.

Although I have been instrumental in swelling your circulation in this neighbourhood to a degree which far exceeds my most sanguine expectations, yet I feel a pleasure in augmenting your list by the enclosed order for 24 copies. I shall shortly order other 24 copies, and shall not stop short of influencing my neighbors to subscribe for your useful magazine until every farmer in these regions has the advantage of perusing the useful instructions you lay before the public in your monthly issues.

Before I close these desultory remarks, allow me to say, that it gives me much pleasure to notice that you have determined upon connecting a well conducted farm with the B. A. Cultivator, the results of your experiments and trials will form a theme for you to report—and the public no doubt will be greatly benefitted.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. ROSE.

WILLIAMSBURG WEST.

The following article on the manufacture of Cheese, has been selected from the *True Gene-see Farmer*, a work now *defunct*,—we recommend it to the careful perusal of the farmers, and especially those who intend to engage in the dairy business.

A series of articles on dairy management will be published in the July, August and September numbers, selected from the best English authors.

CHEESE MAKING.

There has been many improvements made, within the last thirty years, in different branches of agriculture; but none that we consider of greater importance than those in the manufacture of cheese.

About thirty years since, there was a foreigner, who had located himself in the northern part of Oneida county, in this State, as a farmer, who became celebrated for the manufacture of fine cheese, which was said to be made after the manner of making single Gloucester. And such was the reputation that he acquired, that he found a ready sale for the produce of his dairy, at prices, from twelve and a half, to twenty-five cents per pound, according to age; as at one year old they were twelve and a half cents; and one cent per month, was added after that, to the first price.

This was too profitable a business to allow of a monopoly amongst Yankees; and, accordingly, others made themselves more or less acquainted with it, until a small district in that part of the country, which was poorly calculated for raising wheat, or corn, in 1832, exported more than one thousand tons of cheese; most of which was supposed to be superior to any manufactured in the United States. The impulse thus given, seemed to produce a new era, in the dairy business, in Western New York. Such was the anxiety, for a time, to become acquainted with the new method of making cheese, that in some instances considerable sums were paid for instruction; and we know an instance, where a house keeper, who had

been quite celebrated for her skill, in the manufacture of butter and cheese, became so convinced of the importance of the improvement that had been made, that she applied to one of the first dairy-men, and obtained permission to work, for a length of time, in his dairy-room, that she might become acquainted with his process for making, and management of cheese;—and we have often heard her declare, that after her apprenticeship, she could make more, and better cheese, from skim-milk, than she could before, from new.

This improvement consists in coagulating the milk, at a lower temperature, than formerly;—not pressing so hard, and storing in a warm, damp, rather than a cold dry room, as before.

A few years since, I procured from Ephraim Perkins, Esq., (one of the finest cheese makers in the above district, at that time,) the following account of his process. Speaking of the improvement of which, he says:

“This has been done by using less heat, and some less salt; the cheese made soft, and is kept from spreading and cracking, by swathing.—The milk, in warm weather, is ‘set,’ considerably below the warmth of milk directly from the cow; the rennet must be free from taint, and made in such quantities, as to last several weeks—that its power can be relied upon to fetch the cheese in three quarters of an hour, or certainly in an hour, to be ready for breaking up;—which is to be done by hands, from the bottom to the top of the tub; or with an utensil, made of brass wire, with a sharp rim, (like a sieve,) in squares of half an inch, with two high bails, crossing each other at the top, and higher than the top of the tube or vat. It is then left till the whey rises and the curd settles; then begin to dip off; and of the first, put some over the fire, and as soon as may be, gradually increase the warmth of the tub, working off the whey, making fine the curd, so that the whey has as green an appearance as possible; the greener the whey, the richer the cheese. For the last half hour we have the whey at blood-heat, in the tub, and this is called the scalding process; which, if all works well, the curd is ready to be dipped into the cheese-basket, in about two hours from the setting; it is then made as fine, and clear of whey, as may be, and is ready to receive the salt, which should be two pounds, fine and dry, to one hundred pounds of curd, made so dry that little of the salt can pass off with the whey, in pressing. Some add cold whey, or water, before it is dipped into the basket; but this we think makes the cheese porous and spongy. If it goes to the press with its warmth, except what is lost by breaking up and salting, it closes better, is more sound and elastic, and the flavour improved.

“We choose to have our cheese made so soft as to need swathing, the first day; and if the weather be hot and the cheese large, this should be done as soon as they come from the press,—with cheap, cotton cloth, stained with annatto, and rubbed over with lard. Some case them entirely over, and let them remain until they go to market; and if made so soft as not to break, they may be kept any length of time, without danger from flies.

“Soft cheese ripens, and matures much sooner than that which is made dry and hard; the latter will dry sooner; but maturing, and drying, are, or may be, very different. Cheese will shrink in weight, as much again, in October as it will in August; yet it will ripen, and mature, three to one in August, that it will in October and November.

“Many suppose that large cheese, require more time to ripen and mature, than small ones; but we think not. Is not the ripening process of a chemical nature, and rather accelerated than retarded by increase of quantity? Such is the case with the mash of the brewer, the baker, and distiller, in their chemical operations. A pound cheese, made to please a child, will soon dry up, and never have maturity, or taste.

“The colouring matter, if any, should be of annatto, dissolved in pure, strong lye; best if made of pearlsh, or saleratus. A spoonful or two, is sufficient to color the milk for a large cheese. The outside is painted soon after it comes from the press, with the same, before it is rubbed with lard. We do not darken the room,

or attempt to keep out the flies; but in hot, sultry days, open our cheese room doors, and windows, and give them air. Cool, dry winds, blowing directly upon them, will crack the cheese.—The reservoir for the whey, or anything that might have a tendency to charge the atmosphere with impurity, should be kept at a distance;—and the room, when the milk stands over night, well ventilated. We keep a genial warmth in our cheese-room, spring and fall; and indeed, in some of the coldest, damp days, in mid-summer, have fire, and thereby greatly accelerate the ripening process. My son commenced making cheese, the 15th of April, last; and before August, had three tons in market, which might have passed for old cheese so old did they appear.”

The above, we conceive to be the plainest directions ever laid before the public, for cheese-making, upon the modern principle; and when dairy-men become convinced that the ripening process, bears a strong resemblance to fermentation in vegetable matter, it becomes evident that Mr. Perkins is correct in all his conclusions. In regard to the quantity of cheese which a cow will make, in a season, he lays it, at from three to four hundred pounds; whereas by the old process, we know it requires good cows, to average, from two and a half, to three hundred pounds.

The advantages to be gained by this process, are, first, an increase in the quantity of cheese made from a given quantity of milk, of nearly one-third. Secondly, it is a saving of one-half the time required to prepare it for market; and lastly, a better article is produced, which consequently bears a better price, and commands a more ready sale, than cheese made according to the old process. We hope every dairy-man and woman will consider this as worthy of a fair trial; and we will assure them that so far as we have known it reduced to practice, it has given entire satisfaction.

SOAP-SUDS ON CABBAGES.—I believe it will be a thankless piece of service for one gardener to teach another how to grow cabbages and cauliflowers; yet as these crops of vegetables have failed this season in various parts of the country, the following notice may perhaps be of use to our cottage readers. Wherever soap-suds have been used plentifully, cabbages and cauliflowers have grown luxuriantly. I have made several enquiries of others who have used them and in no one instance have I heard of a failure where soap-suds have been applied. I intend to try them over broccoli, to see if they will prevent them from clubbing. Others may do so likewise, and make known the results. Whether the alkali in the water has prevented the enemy from destroying the roots, or given the roots more vigour to resist the attack, I do not know; but one thing is certain—where such matter has been applied, it has produced the most beneficial results. I think cottagers may take a lesson from this, and save that which would nourish their languishing crops for it is a pity to see a pool of filthy water polluting the neighbourhood with its stench, while within a few yards of it, the vegetables of a garden are dying of starvation.—[P. Mackenzie in the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

OF THE

Gananoque Agricultural Society,

TO BE HELD AT

GANANOQUE, 10TH OCTOBER, 1843.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

£ s. D.

CATTLE.

For the Best Bull,.....	1	0	0
Second best,.....	0	15	0
Third best,.....	0	15	0

	£	s.	D.
For the best Cow,.....	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best two year old Heifer or Steer,.....	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best one year old,.....	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best Calf of 1843,.....	0	15	0
Second,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0

HORSES.

For the best Stallion,.....	1	10	0
Second best,.....	1	0	0
Third best,.....	0	15	0
Best breeding Mare with Colt by her side,.....	1	0	0
Second best,.....	0	15	0
Third best,.....	0	10	0

SHEEP.

For the best Ram,.....	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best Pen of six Ewes,....	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best Pen of six Lambs,..	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0

SWINE.

For the best Boar,.....	0	10	0
Second best,.....	0	7	6
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best breeding Sow,.....	0	10	9
Second best,.....	0	7	6
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best pair Spring Pigs,....	0	10	0
Second best,.....	0	7	6
Third best,.....	0	5	0

CROPS.

For the best two acres of Wheat,.....	1	0	0
Second best,.....	0	15	0
Third best,.....	0	10	0
Best two acres of Oats,....	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best two acres of Barley,....	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best half acre of Potatoes,.....	1	0	0
Second best,.....	0	15	0
Third best,.....	0	10	0
Best half acre of Turnips,.....	1	0	0
Second best,.....	0	15	0
Third best,.....	0	10	0

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best 20 yards of Cloth,...	0	15	0
Second best,.....	0	10	0
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best 20 yards of Flannel,.....	0	10	0
Second best,.....	0	7	6
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best six pair of Socks,....	0	7	6
Second best,.....	0	5	0
Third best,.....	0	2	6
Best 20 lbs. of Butter,....	0	10	0
Second best,.....	0	7	6
Third best,.....	0	5	0
Best 20 lbs. of Cheese,....	0	10	0
Second best,.....	0	7	6
Third best,.....	0	5	0

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the Best,.....	1	10	0
Second best,.....	1	5	0
Third best,.....	1	0	0
Fourth best,.....	0	15	0
Fifth best,.....	0	10	0
Sixth best,.....	0	5	0

J. LEWIS MACDONALD,

Secretary.

From the Concord Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

TUMBLE DAMS FOR WATER.

Numerous instances occur upon our farms and country roads where the construction of a dam is necessary, and cheapness and durability are desirable in accomplishing these objects. There is no difficulty with money and materials under the direction of scientific individuals or those who have had long experience in erecting dams great or small to propel the machinery of a factory, or to irrigate a field; but something different is wanted for the every day purposes, something within the usual reach of almost every man or neighbourhood.

This may be found in the use of small saplins, or branches of trees of almost any kind, by laying the butts even across the stream and branches down, and placing upon them stone of moderate size. This should be done in layers, first the saplins, then stones, and so on until the desired height is attained. Dams of this kind have been found to endure in large rivers resisting the floods that swept away the costly structures of masonry laid by art and science. The tops of the small trees or branches being down stream make the most effectual resistance to the descending torrents: held down by the stones, they cling to the bottom, and the intersecting branches hold the whole together from bottom to top. All dams are very liable to undermine from the backward spread of a portion of the constantly tumbling stream. Hence the various contrivances to prevent this, but can any thing surpass the tops of the branches of trees all sloping with the run of the water and extending out or down stream so far as to render undermining impossible. Dams made in this way at first are leaky: the water finds its way among the stone and branches, and it requires some time to render them water proof. This however is done sooner or later according to the rapidity of the stream, and the quantity of leaves or other floating matter everywhere swept along with running water. These substances of whatever kind are sucked in by the water between the stones and branches and there remain, and the dam soon becomes tight and immovable. The tendency to decay may appear objectionable to these structures of wood and stone; but when we consider that a dam is constantly wet, and as it were submerged in water, this objection is diminished in importance. For all know that wood of any kind constantly under water is not liable to decay. Some considerable experience has been had in works of the kind now proposed, and they have been found the least expensive and best for general use by a

COUNTRY ENGINEER.

ROSE WATER.

The season for roses is at hand, or near enough to be turning our attention to the subject, and every family can, if they will, supply themselves with this agreeable and useful article. The character of the rose is fully established every where in the soft and luxuriant climate of the East, and in Europe and America, every where a favourite, every where the evidence, if not an instrument, in civilization. It adorns both youth and age. The old lady or gentleman that wears this fragrant blossom evinces a desire to please, and to be agreeable; and the effort gains admission at once to our hearts. The youth who wears it displays taste and grace in the moving emblem of life; but like youth its season is brief—its leaves fade and fall, and unless we arrest it for our use its fragrance too is spent and gone.

All over the East, rose water is in great request in cooking. Rice is prepared in a hundred or more different ways, but rose water is ever an ingredient. The French also use it far more generally than the English or Americans, and perhaps the French exceed us in the preparation of dishes, or what is termed the culinary art. It enters into pies, custards, the preparations of cooked apples, sauces for puddings and in the various preparations of milk. We are not sufficiently aware how much smell has to do with taste, and how in the various kind of wines the discrimination is often more owing to the former than the latter. Rose water is a home article, and accords with our policy and economy; it is far better in many instances than the spices that cost money, and is still further recommended by being more conducive to health. It is so easily made, and the mode so generally known here in New-Hampshire, that it could not be necessary for instruction to describe it; but this paper travels farther and wider than these borders; it spreads over the country, where it may not in all cases be known, that a very simple still-head, made of tin, to fit the dinner pot is all that is requisite to distil rose water.—The workers in tin every where in the town or country can make them, and describe the mode of using.

From the roses as they blossom daily they must be gathered and the leaves pulled from the stems and salted down in stone jars, or in a keg or bucket. They wilt, and the salt preserves them from spoiling, and a bucket or jar will hold a large quantity. As soon as the blooming season is past, the leaves should be put into the pot for distillation, covered with water; the still head then is to be put on, and the business is effected over a steady fire. The first running from the still is the strongest, and it should be continued so long as it is good.—The whole should then be mixed, corked close in bottles, and put in the cellar—the cooler the better. It freezes readily in winter, and this should be guarded against. It is at once ready for use, and imparts a flavour to apple pies, pumpkin pies, custards, &c. that has no equal.

It has another use as perfume. There is an intensity in the "otto of rose" that to most persons is disagreeable, and to many it causes nervous headache. This is oil of the rose; the concentrated essence, and is too powerful for the nerves. Not so with rose water, which has a sort of diluted freshness about it that renders it ever agreeable. As an article of the toilet, therefore, and we believe we may use the attractive word cosmetic, it is recommended, and has no quackery about it.

Common every day corn meal is one of the best things to soften the skin, and give it a good appearance, that can be used.—There is a great deal of oil in corn, and it is just in the right state when ground to impart softness and smoothness. This article was once sold in England as a cosmetic, at a guinea a pound, and no doubt sustained its reputation so long as it was recommended by a high price. This, to be sure, is a menial use for Indian corn, which as a grain has been thought to have no equal. It makes the best beef, the best pork, the best mutton; affords the wholesomest bread, and we now have the pleasure of adding to its merits, that it may be advantageously used to improve the unequalled excellence of our country-women.—*ib.*

THE FARMER.—With no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, he is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.

"I only tell you what yourselves do know."
Mark Antony.

Farmers often need a little jogging; they need to be reminded of what they already know; they have many cares in summer, and when they have no memorandum to refer to they let slip the opportunity of performance at the most proper season. "There is a time for all things," but time is always most under our controul when we take it by the foretop.

There is a class of farmers who reason well but who do not act in accordance with their own theories.

"They know the right and they approve it too, Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

Thus you will find large landholders admitting that they have more acres than they can make any profit from; yet these very men continue to add, "field to field." They have not money to spare to pay for an agricultural paper, but they have money for more land while the old farm remains but half cultivated for the want of a little enterprise. You find men every where admitting that they plant over too much ground; that it yields them no profit; yet they pursue the same course from year to year.—They seem to be as much afraid of planting a less number of acres than formerly, as of owning a less number. They have not manure enough to spread over four acres; and instead of putting two of the four in good order and getting a crop that will repay the labour, while the other two are recruiting by ploughing under what may grow on them, they will spend their valuable time in endeavours to make a little manure go a great way. They will dole out a mess to each hill for fear the roots of the corn and the potatoes will not be able to find it unless the seed is buried in it.

A very slight variation in the management of a farm will often increase the profits enough to pay for a dozen agricultural papers—a single hint, we are often told, has been of more service to a subscriber than the cost of a year's subscription—yet we have many landholders who give not the least encouragement to an agricultural paper! They lift not a finger to circulate facts, experience, knowledge of husbandry; though they are sensible of their own deficiencies.

There is one class of landholders which the world will never cease to admire. They make themselves familiar with the contents of these papers yet contribute nothing for their support. They persuade hired men to take them, or they borrow of neighbours—then they are heard to say they can manage their farms as well as those who subscribe. We hope, for the honour of the profession, they are but few of this class.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Good old William West, the celebrated and successful farmer of Delaware county, always had a large bed of compost, duly and properly prepared in the field he intended to plant with corn, wherewith to dress it.—He raised fine crops and improved his farm, and left a good example for others to follow. It was a maxim with him "to be kind to the soil," and he reaped his reward.

Query, was there ever a farmer who annually prepared and applied a good bed of compost to his corn, who did not thrive and prosper in his calling?—*ib.*

Scraped horseradish made into a syrup, is said to be an excellent remedy for hoarseness.

CASTLE BUILDING.—The habit what in common parlance, is called "building castles in the air," has a most pernicious influence on the health of the mind. There is a legitimate exercise of the imaginative faculty which is advantageous to the understanding, and to this no reasonable objection can be urged; but when the fancy is allowed "to body forth the forms of things unknown," without being under proper discipline, much evil will result. Individuals endowed with an unhealthy expansion of imagination create a world within themselves, in which the mind revels until all consciousness of the reality which surrounds them is lost.—The disposition to reverie is very pernicious to intellectual health. Many habituate themselves to dream with their eyes open, without the sense being literally shut; they appear to be insensible to the impression of objects external themselves. This condition of mind borders closely upon the confines of insanity. If the imagination be thus permitted to obtain so predominant an influence over the other faculties of the mind, some particular notion will fix itself upon the fancy; all other intellectual gratifications will be rejected; the mind in weariness or leisure, recurs constantly to the favorite conceptions, and feasts on the luscious falsehood whenever she is offended by the bitterness of the truth. By degrees the reign of fancy is confirmed: she grows first imperious, and in time despotic; the fictions begin to operate as realities, false opinions, fasten upon the mind, and life passes in dreams of rapture or anguish.—*Selected.*

TO YOUNG LADIES.—There are a great many young ladies who, regardless of the hard times, deck themselves as if for the sacrificial altar. Ladies must recollect that because their male friends do not tell their pecuniary distresses, it does not follow that that they have, and are at ease, in these troublesome times. Many a man worth his thousands is 'cramped' now. Ladies, be economical, lay off your rings, put on your soiled slippers, resume and mend your rent gowns. We call on females to practice economy, to cut off extravagancies—regulate your expenses—curtail your wants, and show your affectionate husbands, kind brothers and fond fathers, that you are ready to hear a recital of their troubles—that you will sympathize with them, and do all you can to help them. If necessary resign luxuries, and do it with a good grace—have none the less smiles for them for what they would gladly avoid, and what they are not to blame for enduring.—*Watch Tower.*

HINTS ON HEALTH.—Avoid excess of food, as the principal source of dyspepsia. Five or six hours should elapse between meals. Commercial and professional men should avoid long fasting. Do not hurry from dinner to business, rest an hour afterwards. Never eat things out of season, nor much of dishes to which you are unaccustomed.—Much liquid delays the digestion. Avoid intemperance. Water is the most wholesome beverage. Excess of fermented liquors is highly injurious. Useful exertion is indispensable to health, and happiness. Muscular exercise well regulated, is conducive to longevity. The sedentary should walk whenever they have an opportunity. Never continue exercise after it has become painful. Standing at a high desk to write, when fatigued with sitting, will be found highly beneficial to literary men. The constant use of soft stuffed seats is injurious. Rooms in which the sedentary are employed, should be warmed by fires in open grates, which assist ventilation: not by steam, hot water, gas, or close ovens. Never stand or sit

with your back to the fire. Mental excitement is one of the most prevalent causes of disease, producing dyspepsia, monomania and insanity. Few things tend more to the preservation of health, and the prolongation of life, than the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented state of mind, and the cultivation of feelings of affection. Mental inactivity is scarcely less injurious than excessive exercise, given rise to hypochondriacy. In the choice of professions, the talents, disposition, and natural bent of the mind of the individuals ought to be studied. Trips to the country, to watering or bathing places, are highly beneficial to those who live in towns.—*Curtis's Work on "Preservation of Health."*

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.—A Farmer's Club has been formed by our friends near Wilmington, Del., on a somewhat novel plan. It consists of twelve members only, who meet on the first Tuesday of each month, at the house of one of the members in rotation, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when "an examination," says the Delaware Gazette, "made by the club of all that pertains to the farm, stock and cultivation of their host—his fields, his fences, farming utensils, mode of applying manure, rotation of crops, &c. &c. The conveniences and accommodations of his farm, house, barn, piggery and poultry yard, are all matters of observation and discussion. At an early hour a plain farmer's dinner tests the thrift and cookery of his *better half*—her bread, her butter, her savory meat and pies, well fattened poultry, her cheese, milk and cream, rich, fresh, and cool from the just admired dairy, all afford practical themes at the dinner for the discussion of their merits, and of woman's worth; as far as practicable, the products of the farm are required to be used for this part of the entertainment. Politics and political matters are at no time alluded to or admitted. After dinner, agricultural subjects are discussed and experiments reported; agricultural works and journals exchanged, noxious weeds noticed, and all the agricultural improvements and publications since the last meeting are passed upon and reviewed—seeds, plants, new grains, &c. distributed—the entertaining member for the next month agreed upon, and the club adjourns, *always early* to attend to the *feeding and foddering at home*, before dark. The gentlemen who compose this club, consist of Messrs Bryan Jackson, C. P. Holcombe, John W. Andrews, Jesse Gregg, Samuel Canby, Henry Dupont, J. Boles, J. W. Thompson, Francis Sawden, William Boulden, George Lodge, and Major Joseph Carr.—*American Farmer.*

CLEAN CELLARS.—Cellars should be thoroughly cleansed. Not only every worthless and decaying vegetable substance should be removed to make additions to the manure, but the loose earth, dust and dirt should also be cleared out, for this has already become foul from impurities in the air produced by the vegetables, some of which have been, at least, in a partially decaying state. The walls and the boards overhead should be swept clean that all the dust may be removed. And after the cellar is thoroughly cleaned it should be ventilated occasionally, though it be generally mostly closed to preserve vegetables. Most kinds of roots may be saved in a better condition in the latter part of summer, by exposing them in some measure to the air, that they may become partially dry, and thus check vegetation.

When the sprouts of potatoes start they should be spread and exposed to a dry atmosphere to check them. It has been stated that they will not sprout if laid on charcoal.

Cellars are frequently so arranged that foul air from them is admitted into the house, to the great disadvantage of the family as to health; even if it be not admitted through the door, it is continually rising in a small degree through the floor. Therefore, every one who sets a proper value upon the great blessing of health, will be careful to have his cellar thoroughly cleaned, and kept clean, neat, and healthy.—*Boston Cultivator.*

BEARD'S IMPROVED BEE HOUSE.—We have heretofore noticed the cheap and convenient Bee House patented by Ebenezer Beard of New Sharon, Maine; having tasted of the pure honey taken from one of these houses, sent us last winter by Doct. E. C. Rolfe of Farmington, Maine, who is an agent for selling the right and furniture of the houses, we again call the public notice to them. These houses are so constructed as better to secure and protect the bees than any other that has yet come within our knowledge. Mr. Rolfe, at the Concord lower bridge has summered and wintered the bees for two houses, now busily engaged at their summer's work. Without the protection of any cover other than the house itself, these bees have withstood in a remarkable state of preservation, the inclemency of the last long winter. Any person who has the curiosity to see these newly invented houses, may do so by calling at the toll-house of the bridge passing from Concord to Pembroke, where they can obtain information how the hives may be procured.

The following mode of constructing these Bee Houses is extracted from the schedule of Mr. Beard's letters patent. "The Houses may be made of various sizes, according to the number of swarms that inhabit them.—A Bee-House, for four swarms of common size, should be thirty-nine and a half inches in length. The width on the bottom, twenty-three inches: and from the bottom upwards fifteen inches it widens to twenty-nine inches. From the fifteen inches to the top is fourteen inches. Across the top is eleven inches, and from the top downwards, on both sides, it is sloping so as to shed off the water. This sloping part or roof is hung on hinges at the top, so as to put four small hives, with bees in them, into the large house; and also, small boxes for the bees to make honey in. On the top of the houses a cap is put to shed off the water from the joints that are made by the covers or lids. The Bee-House stands on four legs, made fast to it by nailing at each end. The bottom has one board, ten inches wide, which runs from end to end, and to this bottom board there are on each side two small bottom boards, hung by hinges, that should be let down in hot weather, to give the bees more room to enter the hives in the time of making honey, and also to give them a fresh circulation of air and thereby facilitate them in their labour. These bottom boards are to be put in the fall as soon as the flowers disappear, so as to protect them from being robbed by their neighbours, and kept so until flowers appear again."—*Boston Cultivator.*

CORN STALK SYRUP.—We have before us an article of *Corn Stalk Syrup*, which is equal, in every respect, to the best molasses. It was left at our office by Col. John S. Thomas, of this county. The process of manufacturing, we learn, was of the simplest character. The corn stalks were cut up, beaten in a trough, and then thrown into a common cider press—the juices of the stalk, then underwent boiling, &c., and the syrup is thus made. Our planters without exception, should prepare to make this syrup—if not for a market, at least for their own home consumption. The sample before us was made in South Carolina. The stalks from an acre of land, it is said, will produce about 90 gallons.—*Georgia Journal.*

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TORONTO MARKETS:

For the Month ending July 12, 1843.

	s.	d.	c.
Flour Farmers', in barrels,	21	6	a 22 6
Oatmeal.....per barrel.	12	6	a 15 0
Wheat.....per bushel	4	0	a 4 6
Rye.....do.....	2	0	a 2 4
Barley.....do.....	1	6	a 1 9
Oats.....do.....	0	10	a 0 11
Pease.....do.....	1	6	a 1 9
Pork.....per 100lbs.	16	3	a 17 6
Beef.....do.....	15	0	a 20 0
Mutton and Veal (gr.)...per lb.	0	2	a 0 3 1/2
Pork.....do.....	0	2	a 0 6
Butter.....do.....	0	5	a 0 6
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	4	a 0 5
Hay, per ton.....	35	0	a 40 0
Straw, do.....	25	0	a 32 6
Salt, per barrel.....	11	0	a 11 3

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