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THE

CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST,

AND

Transactions

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.

VOL. V. TORONTO, JUNE, 1853. NO. 6.

REPORT OF THE CARLTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1852.

At the General Annual Meeting of the COUNTY OF CARLTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at Wood's Hotel, Nepean, pursuant to Public Notice, on Tuesday, 15th February, 1853.

The President, Wm. Stewart, Esq., read a report of the Directors, setting forth the financial affairs of the Society, &c., and a report drawn up by John Robertson, Esq., was also read,—which reports, on motion of G. W. Baker, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Clark, sen., were received and adopted.

REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Carlton Agricultural Society, for the year 1852, beg leave to Report to the General Annual Meeting as follows:—

That the Society was re-established under the Act 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 127, on the 17th day of February, 1852.

That the Society consists of 94 members whose subscriptions amount to £60 15s., as given in detail herewith, statement No. 1.

That the Society have during the year awarded and paid in Premiums the sum of £123 7s. 6d., as given in detail herewith, statement No. 2, classified under the following heads, viz:

Field Crops	£22	10	0			
Stock	63	10	0			
Agricultural Implements	6	10	0			
Horticultural &c. Products	22	0	0			
Ladies Department	1	10	0			
Ploughing	8	2	6			
				124	2	6
Less, 2nd premium years old heifer not decided	0	15	0			
				123	7	6

The receipts as given in detail in statement No. 3 are as follows:

Balance from last year	£	5	4	7		
Members Subscriptions		60	15	0		
Government Grant		250	0	0		
Townships of Fitzroy, Marlborough & North Gower		48	5	0		
Cash for 7 Nos. Agriculturist		0	17	6		
Subscriptions paid since 1st August last, 1852		1	7	6		
					366	9	7

EXPENDITURE.

Refunded and paid proportion Govt. Grant to Fitzroy, North Gower and Marlborough		158	5	0		
Premiums		123	7	6		
Contingent expenses		36	8	11		
Balance in hands		48	8	2		
					366	9	7

That in pursuance of the resolution of a Special Meeting, your Directors deem it advisable to apply the surplus funds for procuring Spring Wheat and Clover Seeds, to carry out which the Secretary put himself in communication with William Evans, Esq., Secretary of the L. C. Agricultural Association at Montreal. While they beg to record the kind attention of Mr. Evans, they regret to hear from him that the Black Sea Wheat contemplated to be imported through Mr. Leclerc, cannot be available for the Spring ensuing, but will be for the Spring of 1854; and that Mr. Evans has been good enough to send specimens of white and red Dutch Clover Seed recently imported, which can be procured from Mr. Shephard, Seedsman, Montreal. It will, therefore, depend upon your Directors Successors in office, how far this arrangement will be carried into effect.

Your Directors, in resigning their trust to the Society, at the close of the year, have upon the whole good cause for congratulation, that the benefits of Agricultural Societies for several years past are manifesting themselves in the County of Carleton, although considerable apathy and indifference has been shown by many and scope enough yet left for improvement, they have great pleasure in stating that many members of the Society are enterprising and progressive.

Very considerable prejudice formerly existed as to the capabilities of the Ottawa Section of Country for production, &c., yet your Directors feel confident in stating that, there are several farms in the County that with regard to drainage, fencing, culture, productions and buildings, will compare favorably with any other farms in the Province. As an instance of production, they would mention that this season one of their number, Mr. Davidson, of Nepean, raised a large field of Fall Wheat, fifty-five bushels to the acre, weighing 64 lbs., to the bushel.

They also beg reference to the following particulars prepared by John Robertson, Esq., one of their Vice-Presidents,—submitted, &c.

[Signed] WM. STEWART,
President.

Remarks upon the state of Agriculture, &c., in the County of Carlton, by John Robertson, Esq., one of the Directors:

The farms in this County are in size from 50 to 600 acres, the average being about 150 acres. It is only a few years since anything like system has been attempted, partly from the newness of the settlement with want of skill and capital. Our best Farmers follow what is called the convertible system of husbandry, and as the staple of the County is Wheat and Pork, the energies of the farmer are directed to raising them. On breaking up Clover Lea, Oats are sown, then Peas, afterwards Fall Wheat with manure, next hoed crops, well manured, and wrought, then spring wheat with grass seeds, say 4 or 5 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. white clover, and 9 or 10 quarts of timothy seed per acre, getting one course of harrowing with a light or bush harrow and rolled. Sowing half a barrel of plaister with the grass seeds brings on the grass seeds rapidly, but equal quantities of salt and plaister would have a better effect. Both Red and White Wheat are used for Fall sowing. Many farmers think the white wheat is most subject to injury by the fly. The fly has been very destructive the past season, doing most injury where the ground was wet and not underdrained. Many say that this County will not sell half as much wheat this year as was sold last year. Steeping seed wheat 24 hours in a solution of sulphate of copper, (blue vitrol) then drying with quick lime effectually prevents smut.

The variety of wheat called Black Sea, has been used for spring sowing for a number of years, but the Millers affecting not to like it and making a great difference in price, farmers were induced to try other kinds. Scotch or Fife Wheat seemed to please best, but various accounts are given of it. The writer of this sowed part of a field with it and the remainder with Black Sea wheat, the land having been limed with 70 bushels to the acre three years before; it had been well manured the year before the wheat was sown and underdrained, and potatoes or turnips taken off it. The Black Sea wheat gave 33 bushels per acre, the Scotch wheat about half that quantity, and it took 16 days longer to mature. Both weighed 64 lbs. per bushel. The fly was the cause of the failure.

The appointment by the Legislature of a Minister of Agriculture leads to the hope that much greater facilities will be afforded our farmers for procuring seeds of the best and most suitable qualities of all descriptions, than could possibly be done by Societies or individuals.

In agricultural machinery and implements much progress has been made; Thrashing Mills are common. There are many Iron Ploughs, some improved Harrows, subsoil Ploughs, Hay Cutters, and a few seed Sowers. There is, however, a great scarcity with many of our farmers of the more common and necessary implements of husbandry, which, together with want of skill and the unfortunate system pursued of over-cropping, makes our average crop so much lower than it ought to be. There is no doubt, but that with better management our crops might be increased at least one-third. Great improvements have been made in draining, manuring, and in fencing; as also in farm dwellings and out-houses. Many good dwellings, some of stone, covered with tin, others of wood, with good barns from 100 feet downwards, have been erected within a few years. In the wintering of stock also, a great change has taken place, Cows are warmly housed, and some yards are divided into Pens where cattle of the same age and strength can be fed and kept safely together.—A few yards have spouts to all the surrounding buildings by which the water is conveyed into a tank, in which the drainings of the Cow-house, &c., are collected, and from thence carted to wherever it may be required, in barrels or boxes, either of which ought to be supplied with a Valve and Hose, similar to those in use for watering streets.

In horned cattle some improvement has taken place, but not to the extent to be wished for. There are few of pure breed, but some good grade cattle of mixed breed. The prices for dairy produce or beef, being low, deters farmers from paying high prices for cattle, but as rail and macadamized roads are in progress around Bytown, and other movements likely to increase the demand for farming produce of all kinds in that market, farmers look forward for a corresponding increase in prices. There is a decided improvement in Hogs; a better breed has been introduced, but the better feeding and housing has caused the greatest change. There is no difficulty in feeding to 400 or 500 lbs. at 18 months old, although packers prefer Pigs of 300 lbs. as most suitable for barreling, there being little demand for hams. As there is no doubt but that 20 barrels of Pork is sold here at pre-

sent for the one that was sold 10 years ago, it becomes important to know the best and cheapest way of feeding. Many believe that oats, barley and peas broken fine and soured with skimmed milk or whey is as good feeding as need be used; from experiments made it has been found that one bushel of barley will feed as long as 5½ bushels steamed potatoes. make firmer pork, and cause a great saving in labour. There are not many sheep in this county and they are a mixture of every kind; we have a few good Leicesters. The price of both wool and mutton is so low that sheep raising is generally reckoned a loosing business, and unless prices mend, there is no reason to believe that sheep will materially increase in numbers or improve in quality. Good Horses are not so plenty in this county as is desirable; with a few exceptions they are too small and too light for either work or travel. The Directors of this Society have had it under consideration to endeavor to remedy this evil, and have concluded to recommend to their successors, that a premium be offered by the Society for a horse of undoubted pedigree, to stand for Mares in this County the ensuing season at moderate rates.

It is desirable that some young stock, particularly horned cattle, should be bought by the Society; and also that a part of the premiums given to successful competitors at the annual exhibition should consist of Books treating of agricultural pursuits.

Some account of the very superior management of a few farms in this County, although too long to be embraced in this report, if published in some of the Agricultural Journals, would no doubt prove both useful and interesting.

All of which is submitted.

[Signed] JOHN ROBERTSON.

G. W. Baker, Esq., having been called to the chair, the following gentlemen were duly elected office-bearers of the Society for the current year:

William Stewart, Esq., President.

John Robertson and John Thompson, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

Samuel Davidson, Braddish Billings, E. L. Woods, John Graham, Wm. Byers, Clements Bradley, and George Patterson, Esquires, Directors, and Mr. George R. Burke, Secretary and Treasurer.

[Signed] G. W. BAKER, *President.*

GEO. R. BURKE, *Secretary.*

The County of Carlton Society enrolled in the year 1852, 91 members subscribing amongst them the sum of £60 15s. The following is the Balance sheet for the year 1852.

DR. *County of Carleton Agricultural Society in account with George R. Burke, Treasurer.* CR.

1852.		£	s.	d.
Feby. 24	To paid for Minute & Acct. Book	0	5	6
" "	" 10 copies Hinds' Chemical Lectures	1	0	0
" "	" G. Buckland, 40 Nos. "Agriculturist"	5	0	0
" "	" do 10 do	1	5	0
April 23	" Sundries for the Exhibition	0	5	10½
Oct. 8	" Premiums to Ploughmen	8	2	6
" "	" Peter Armstrong, for dinner to Society	3	7	6
" 9	" Dawson Kerr for Printing	1	0	0
" 14	" North Gower and Marlboro' Ag.Soc. subscription & proportion of Gov. grant, 1852	79	5	0
" 19	" Fitzroy Ag.Society subscription and proportion of Gov. Grant for 1852	79	0	0
" "	" J. Brown. W. Scobie, and W. Heron, judges of field crops	5	12	5
" 23	" C. Bradley, 2 days' hire of horse	0	10	0
" 25	" G. J. Burke 2 days notifying members	0	10	0
" "	" J. Joyce, distributing bills	0	1	3
" 27	" Allowed G. R. Burke for services as Sec. and Treasurer	15	0	0
Nov. 8	" W. J. Powell for Printing	0	18	9
" 20	" Postage, &c	1	12	8½
1853.				
Feby. 1	" Premiums for field crops	22	10	0
" "	" do stock	62	15	0
" "	" do agricl. implements	6	10	0
" "	" do horticult'l products	22	0	0
" "	" do ladies' department	1	10	0
" 5	" Postage, letter from Mr. Evans	0	0	3
" 14	" Cash, balance in Bank of Upper Canada	48	6	3
" "	" do in Treasurers' hand	0	1	11
		366	9	7

1852.		£	s.	d.
Feby. 24	By Cash from Geo. Baker, Esq., late Treasurer	5	4	7
" "	" 7 Nos. "Agriculturist" sold at 2s. 6d	0	17	6
April 22	" Subscription from the United Townships of North Gower and Marlborough	24	5	0
" 27	" Subscription from Township of Fitzroy	24	0	0
Aug. 1	" Members Subscriptions, 1852	60	15	0
" 4	" Michael Riley's do	0	5	0
" "	" Alex. McLeans do	0	2	6
Sept. 18	" Wm. Bell's do	1	0	0
Oct. 19	" Government Grant for 1852	250	0	0
		366	9	7

Officers elected for the year 1853:—

WM. STEWART, Esq., *President.*
JOHN ROBERTSON, & JOHN THOMPSON Esqs., *Vice-Presidents.*
GEO. R. BURKE, Esq., of Bytown *Sec. & Trea.*

Directors.

S. Davidson, B. Billings,
E. L. Woods. J. Graham,
W. Byers, C. Bradley and
G. Paterson, Esquires.

TOWNSHIP BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Fitzroy Branch.

The report of the Officers and Directors of the Fitzroy Branch of the County of Carlton Agricultural Society, for the year 1852.

Sheweth,

That for the year the Society was composed of Thirty-six members whose subscriptions amounted to £25, but the amount of subscriptions paid up amounted to only £24; that the sum of £55 was received from the Treasurer of the County Society for proportion of Government grant, that the sum of £53 15s. 0d., was paid to Thirty-two competitors for Premiums. The receipts and disbursements for the year are exhibited per Statement C, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to £18 2s. 4d.

List of officers for the year 1853:—

ROBERT CARES, Esq., of Hubbell's Falls, *President.*
A. FORBES, Esq., of ditto, *Vice-President.*
A. RIDDELL, Esq., of ditto, *Treasurer.*
W. P. TAYLOR, Esq., Fitzroy Harbor, *Sec.*

1852.						
Jan. 13.	To Balance . .	£1	2	8		
May 1.	" Subscriptions .	24	0	0		
Oct. 20.	" Legislative Grant	55	0	0		
	" 5 Copies Canadian Agriculturist .	0	14	6		
					£81	7 2
1852.						
Jan. 13.	By G. King . .	£0	15	0		
Sept. 30.	" Premiums paid .	53	15	0		
	" 25 Copies Canadian Agriculturist .	3	2	6		
	" Tickets and Books for Exhibition	0	5	0		
	" Expenses examining Crops . .	1	10	0		
	" Expenses of Exhibition . .	2	8	9		
	" Printing, Postages, and Book .	1	8	7		
					63	4 9
					£18	2 4

Huntly Branch.

This Branch Society was formed the present year, and the declaration returned contains the names of 17 members, subscribing the sums of £17 10s.

JOHN GOURLAY, Esq., *President & Treasurer.*
WM. MONTGOMERY, Esq., *Secretary.*

March Branch.

There is no report from this Branch Society further than the declaration and the list of subscribers and officers. There are 48 members, subscribing together £26 5s.

THOS. MORGAN, *President.*
GEORGE MORGAN, *Vice-President.*
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Treasurer.*

Marlborough and North Gower Branch.

This Branch Society has returned a list of the Premiums paid in 1852 &c., with an abstract of account as below:—

Amount received by North Gower and Marlborough Society for the year 1852.

Cr.

Amount received from Subscribers -	£24	5	0
" Government Grant -	55	0	0
" John Griffitt - - -	1	0	0

Dr.

Paid John Dixon for keeping Bull -	£12	11	4½
Paid for Printing Premiums - - -	0	17	6
Paid Viewers of Crops - - - -	1	17	6
Postage - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	5
Paid J. Hill's Premiums for 1851 -	0	7	6
Paid for Premiums for 1851 - - -	38	16	3
	£54	13	6½

The subscription list returned for the present year contains 52 names subscribing £24 0s. 0d.

List of officers for 1853:—

JAMES CRAIG, *President,* North Gower.
HUGH M'GOMERY, *Vice.President.*
G. E. JOHNSTON, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Directors:

Joseph Blakely, James Brownlee,
John McTavish, Wm. Mackey,
Robt. Craig, sen., Robert Davis,
Robt. Brownlee, jr., James Kenada,
Alonson Burrows.

North Gower P. O.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

EXHIBITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF U. C.,

TO BE HELD

IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON, OCTOBER 4, 5, 6, AND 7, 1853,

WITH THE

LIST OF PRIZES.

OFFICERS—1853.

President:
William Matthie, Esq., Brockville.

1st Vice-President:
C. P. Treadwell, Esq., L'Original.

2nd Vice-President:
David Christie, Esq., M.P.P., Brantford.

Ex-Presidents:
E. W. Thomson, Esq., Toronto.
Hon. Adam Fergusson, Woodhill.
H. Ruttan, Esq., Cobourg.
J. B. Marks, Esq., Kingston.
T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.P., Niagara Falls.

Treasurer: R. L. Denison, Esq., Toronto.
Secretary: George Buckland, Esq., Toronto.
Consulting Chemist: Professor Croft, University of Toronto.
Seedsman: Mr. James Fleming, Toronto.
Bankers: Bank of Upper Canada.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

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

E. W. Thomson, Esq., *Chairman*, Toronto.
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Minister of Agriculture.
Wm. Matthie, Esq., President of the Agricultural Association.
Hon. Adam Fergusson, Woodhill.
Henry Ruttan, Esq., Cobourg.
R. L. Denison, Esq, Treasurer, Toronto.
David Christie, Esq., M.P.P., Brantford.
J. B. Marks, Esq, Kingston.
John Harland, Esq., Guelph.
George Buckland, Esq., *Secretary*, Toronto.

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT HAMILTON.

W. G. Kerr, Esq., Mayor, *Chairman.*
James Cummings, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Neh. Ford, Esq., *Secretary.*
Mr. Sheriff Thomas, President Mechanics' Institute.
James Hezlop, Esq. Warden of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton.
Robert L[illegible], Esq., Mayor of Dundas.
Joseph Webster, Esq., Dundas, President Wentworth Agricultural Society.
Wm. Pring, Esq., President Horticultural Society.
James Wetenhall, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of Wentworth Agricultural Society.
Michael Aikman, Esq., Reeve of Barton.
Dr. William Craigie, Hamilton.
Hutchison Clark, Esq., do.
Alexander Carpenter, Esq., do.
G. E. Cartwright, Esq., do.
T. N. Best, Esq., do.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Extract from the By-Laws of the Association:—

"The Members of the Agricultural Societies of the several Townships within the County or United Counties wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held, and the members of the Society of the said County or United Counties, shall be also members of the Association for that year, and have badges accordingly; provided the Agricultural Societies of the said Townships, or the Society of the said County or United Counties, shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the Government Grant, in aid of the Association; and that the Office-bearers of all County Societies shall have badges of free entrance during the Show."

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

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

3. All Stock and Articles intended for Exhibition must be entered in the Secretary's Books at Hamilton, before 8 o'clock on *Tuesday evening*, the 4th October; if by letter the postage must be paid, and the person entering must remit 5s., being the amount of subscription constituting a member.

Blood Horses and Thorough-bred Cattle must be entered, and have their full Pedigrees properly attested and sent to the Secretary in Toronto, *not later than Saturday, Sept. 24th.* No animals will be al-

lowed to compete as *pure bred*, unless they possess regular Stud and Herd Book pedigrees, or satisfactory evidence produced that they are directly descended from such stock.

4th. Badges from the Treasurer's Office will be furnished Members, which will admit them free to every department of the Exhibition during the Show. Life Members admitted *free*.

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

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

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

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

9th. The Judges, Competitors, and Officers of the Association only will be permitted to enter the Show Grounds until two o'clock P.M. of Wednesday, October 5th, at which hour Members will be admitted. Non-members will be admitted on *Thursday morning* at 8 o'clock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Local Committee will make arrangements with Steamboat and Railway proprietors for the transit of visitors and articles for the Show at reduced rates; also with the Hotel and Boarding-house keepers for accommodating visitors at their ordinary fixed charges. Full particulars will be published hereafter.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS A.—DURHAMS.

Best Bull	£7 0
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10
4th do	1 10
Best 3 years old Bull	5 0
2d do	3 10
3d do	2 0
4th do	1 0
Best 2 years old Bull	4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
4th do	1 0
Best 1 year old Bull	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
4th do	0 15
Best Bull Calf (under one year)	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
4th do	0 10
Best Cow	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
4th do	1 0
Best 3 years old Cow	4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 10
4th do	0 15
Best 2 years old Heifer	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
4th do	0 15
Best 1 year old Heifer	2 15
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
4th do	0 10
Best Heifer Calf (under one year)	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
4th do	0 5

N.B.—A Certificate of HERD BOOK PEDIGREES will be required of all animals in the DURHAM Class. The Pedigrees of others should be as full and correct as possible. The *Breeders* of Premium Stock will have *Diplomas* awarded them, when their names and residence are inserted in the Certificate.

CLASS B.—DEVONS.

Best Bull	£7 0
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10
Best 2 years old Bull	4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
Best 1 year old Bull	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best Bull Calf (under one year)	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
Best Cow	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 2 years old Heifer	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0

Best 1 year old Heifer	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf (under one year)	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

CLASS C.—HEREFORDS.

Best Bull	£7 0
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10
Best 2 years old Bull	4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
Best 1 year old Bull	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best Bull Calf (under one year)	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
Best Cow	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 2 years old Heifer	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf (under one year)	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

CLASS D.—AYRSHIRES.

Best Bull	£7 0
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 10
Best 2 years old Bull	4 10
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 15
Best 1 year old Bull	3 10
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best Bull Calf (under one year)	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 0
Best Cow	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 2 years old Heifer	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf (under one year)	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

N.B.—The preceding Prizes are also offered to GALLOWAY CATTLE; and all other Breeds will receive encouragement, according to their merits.

CLASS E. 1.—GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow	£5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 3 year old Cow	4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 10
Best 2 year old Heifer	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf (under one year)	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

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

CLASS E. 2.—FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

Best Ox or Steer	£6 0
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 0
Best Cow or Heifer	6 0
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 0
Best Yoke of Working Oxen	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0

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

HORSES.

MR. STREET'S PRIZE FOR A STALLION.

T. C. STREET, Esq., M.P.P., late President of the Association, anxious to improve the breed of good Horses in this section of the Province, offers a Prize of £20 to the Horse which shall, by Judges appointed by the Association for the purpose, be pronounced the best, and which shall answer the following description:—Fully 16 hands high; well topped; round in the barrel and deep in the chest; he must have weight in proportion to his size, and be a good traveller—such a Horse as would be likely to produce a breed of good Carriage Horses, in which this country seems deficient. Such a Horse must be owned in Canada, and have stood an entire season in some part of this section of the Province. The Horse which won a similar prize given by Mr. Street last year will not be eligible this year. Competitors for this prize will not be ineligible to compete for the usual premiums offered by the Society.

CLASS F.—BLOOD HORSES.

Best thorough bred Stallion	£7 10
2d do	5 0
3d do	2 10
Best thorough bred 3 year old Stallion	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best thorough bred 3 year old Filly	4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 0
Best thorough bred 2 year old Filly	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best thorough bred Mare and Foal	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0

Pedigree to be produced.

CLASS G.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes	£7 10
2d do	5 0
3d do	2 10
Best Heavy Draught Stallion	7 10
2d do	5 0
3d do	2 10
Best 3 year old Stallion	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0

Best 2 year old Stallion	3 0
2nd do	2 0
3rd do	1 0
Best 3 year old Filly	4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 0
Best 2 year old Filly	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Span Matched Carriage Horses	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best Span of Draught Horses	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best Brood Mare and Foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best Saddle Horse	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0

CLASS H.—SHEEP.

Leicesters.

Best Ram, two shears and over	£4 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best shearling Ram	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	0 15
Best Ram Lamb	2 0
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 10
Best 2 shearling Ewes	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 Ewe Lambs	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

Southdowns.

Best Ram, two shears and over	4 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best shearling Ram	2 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 15
Best Ram Lamb	2 0
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 shearling Ewes	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 Ewe Lambs	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

Merinos and Saxons.

Best Ram, two shears and over	4 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best shearling Ram	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	0 15
Best Ram Lamb	2 0
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 10
Best 2 shearling Ewes	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 Ewe Lambs	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

Fat Sheep.

Best two Fat Wethers	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 Fat Ewes	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0

CLASS I.—PIGS.

Large Breed.

Best Boar, 1 year and over	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Boar of 1853	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Sow of 1853	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0

Small Breed.

Best Boar, 1 year and over	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Boar of 1853	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Sow of 1853	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0

In this class the *precise age* of the animals is to be *stated on the cards.*

CLASS J.—POULTRY.

Best pair of Dorkings	10 0
2nd do.	5 0
Best pair of Polands	10 0
2nd do.	5 0
Best pair Large Breed Fowls	10 0
2nd do.	5 0
Best pair of Jersey Blues	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best pair of Cochin China, Malay or Chittegong Fowls	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best pair of Bantams	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best pair of Turkeys [White and Colored]	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best pair of large Geese	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best pair of Muscovody Ducks	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best pair of common Ducks	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best pair of Guinea Fowls	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best collection of Pigeons	10 0
2nd do	5 0
Best lot of poultry owned by Exhibitor	1 0 0

CLASS K.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The Canada Company's Prize of £25 0

For the best 25 Bushels of *Fall Wheat*, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1853. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the Wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of this Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed.

2d	do	[by the Association]	10 0
3d	do		5 0

The winners of the 2nd and 3rd premiums will retain the wheat. Exhibitors in this class will be required to state the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, time of sowing, amount of produce per acre, and the kind and quantity of manure applied. Exhibitors in this class will not be allowed to compete for premiums offered for wheat consisting of two bushels.

Best 2 bushels of Winter Wheat		£2 10
2d	do	1 15
3d	do	1 5
Best 2 bushels Spring Wheat		2 10
2d	do	1 15
3d	do	1 5
Best 2 bushels Barley		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best 2 bushels Rye		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best 2 bushels of Oats		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best 2 bushels of Peas		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best 2 bushels of Marrowfat Peas		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best 2 bushels Indian Corn in the ear		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best bushel of Timothy Seed		1 5
2d	do	0 15
3d	do	0 10
Best 2 bushels of Clover Seed		2 0
2d	do	1 10
3d	do	1 0
Best Bushel Hemp Seed		1 0
2d	do	0 15
3d	do	0 10
Best bushel Flax Seed		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best bushel Mustard Sred		1 0
2d	do	0 15
3d	do	0 10
Best Swedish Turnip Seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 20 lbs.		1 10
2d	do	1 0
3d	do	0 10
Best bale of Hops, not less than 112 lbs.		2 10
2d	do	1 10
3d	do	1 0
Best bushel Potatoes		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best Bushel Swede Turnips		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best Bushel White Globe Turnips		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best Bushel Aberdeen Yellow Turnips		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best bushel Red Carrots		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best bushel White or Belgian Carrots		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best bushel Mangel Wurzel [Long-red]		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best bushel Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best 12 Roots of Khol Rabi		0 10
2d	do	0 5
Best bushel of Sugar Beet		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best Bushel of Parsnips		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best 4 largest Squash for Cattle		0 15
2d	do	0 10
3d	do	0 5
Best 20 lbs. manufactured Tobacco, growth of Canada West		1 0
2d	co	0 10
Best Broom Corn Brush, 28 lbs.		1 0
2d	do	0 15
3d	do	0 10
Best 2 Pumpkins		0 10
2d	do	7s. 6d.
3d	do	0 5
Best Peck of White Beans		0 10
2d	do	7s. 6d.
3d	do	5 0

The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.

Best 112 lbs. of Flax			£6 0
2d	do	[by the Association]	3 10
3d	do		1 10

The Canada Company's Prize for Hemp.

Best 112 lbs. of Hemp			4 0
2d	do	[by the Association]	2 10
3d	do		1 0

CLASS L.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 20 varieties of Apples, named (six of each)		£0 15 0
2d	do	10 0
3d	do	5 0
Best 12 Table Apples, named [Fall sort]		10 0
2d	do	7 6
3d	do	5 0
Best 12 Table Apples, named [Winter sort]		10 0
2d	do	7 6
3d	do	5 0
Best 12 Baking Apples, named		10 0
2d	do	7 6
3d	do	5 0
Best 20 variety of Pears, named [six of each]		15 0
2d	do	10 0
3d	do	5 0
Best 12 Table Pears, named [Fall sort]		10 0
2d	do	
3d	do	5 0
Best 12 Table Pears, named [Winter sort]		10 0
2d	do	7 6
3d	do	5 0
Best dozen Plums [Dessert] named		10 0
2d	do	7 6
3d	do	5 0

Best 12 baking Plums, named	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best quart of Damsons [English]	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Peaches, grown in hot house,	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Peaches grown in open air, named	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 20 varities of Peaches grown in open air	15	0
2d do	10	0
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Quinces	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 clusters of Grapes, [hot house]	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 clustors Black Hamburgh [hot house]	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 clusters Black Grapes, grown in open air	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 clusters white Grapes grown in open air	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 clusters Grapes, of any others sorts,	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 Squashes, for Table	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Tomatoes	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do		
Best 12 roots of Salsify,	10	0
2d	7	6
3 do	5	0
Best 4 heads Brocoli	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 heads Cauliflower	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 heads Cabbage (*Summer*)	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 heads Cabbage [*Winter*]	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Carrots for Table	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 roots of White Celery	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 roots Red Celery	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best dozen Capiscums	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 6 Egg Plants, purple	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Blood Beets	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Peck of White Onions	10	0
3d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Peck of Yellow Onions	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Peck of Red Onions	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best half-bushel White Turnips, Table	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Early Horn Carrots	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best dozen Dahlias, named	10	0
2d do	7	0
3d do	5	0
Best Bouquet of Cut Flowers	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best collection of Green House Plants, not less than twelve specimens	£1	0 0
2d do	15	0
3d do	10	0
Best collection of Annuals in bloom	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Floral Ornament	£1	0 0
2d do	15	0
3d do	10	0
Best Bouquet	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Canada Coffee, 12 lbs.	10	0
2d do	5	0
Best Water Melon	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Musk Melon of any sort	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best and largest collection of Dahlias	1	0 0
2d do	10	0
3d do	7	6
Best collection of Verbenas, not less than 12 varieties	15	0
2d do	10	0
3d do	5	0
Best and greatest variety of Green House Plants	1	0 0
2d do	10	0
3d do	7	6
Best Collection of Native Plants, dried and named	1	10 0
2d do	1	0 0
3d do	10	0
Best and greatest variety of Vegetables	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best and heaviest 2 bunches of Grapes	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 20 Roots of Chicory	10	0
2d do	7	6
Best 20 lbs. of Chicory, manufactured from roots grown in the Province this season	1	0 0
2d do	10	0

CLASS M.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Wooden Plough	£2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0
Best Iron Plough	2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0
Best Subsoil Plough	2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0

Best pair of Harrows	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best Fanning Mill	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Horse-power Thrasher and Separator	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
Best Grain Drill	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
Best Seed Drill or Barrow	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best Straw Cutter	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best Smut Machine	1	10
2d do	0	15
Best Portable Grist Mill	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
Best Grain Cracker	2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0
Best Corn and Cob Crusher	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best Machine for cutting Roots for Stock	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	19
Best Clover Cutting Machine	2	0
2d do	1	5
2d do	0	10
Best Clover Cleaning Machine	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
Best two-horse Waggon	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
Best Horse Cart	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Horse Rake	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best Metal Roller	2	15
2d do	2	0
Best Wooden Roller	2	10
2d do	1	5
Best Reaping Machine	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
Best Stump Extractor	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Mowing Machine	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
Best Potato Digger	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best Thistle Extractor	0	10
2d do	0	5
Best Farm Gate	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best Cultivator	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Machine for making Drain Tiles	2	10
2d do	1	10
Best Brick-making Machine	2	10
2d do	1	10

Best set of Horse Shoes	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best half-dozen Hay Rakes	0	10
2d do	0	7
2d do	0	5
Best half-dozen narrow Axes	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best half-dozen Manure Forks	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best half-dozen Hay Forks	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best half-dozen Scythe Snaiths	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best Ox Yoke and Bows	0	15
2d do	0	10
Best Grain Cradle	0	10
2d do	0	5
Best half-dozen Grain Shovels, wood	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best half-dozen Iron Shovels	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5

CLASS N.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, &c.

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

The Cheese in both cases to be the make of 1853.

Best Butter, not less than 20lbs., in Firkins, Crocks, or Tubs	1	10	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best 30 lbs. Maple Sugar	1	0	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best 30 lbs. Beet Root Sugar	1	0	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best 20 lbs. Corn Stalk Sugar	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best Sugar made by Indians	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best Starch	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
Best Soaps [collection assorted]	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
Best Candles [collection]	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
Best collection of Bottled Fruits	15	0	
2d do	10	0	
3d do	5	0	
Best 6 kinds of Preserves	15	0	
2d do	10	0	
3d do	5	0	
Best collection of Confectionery	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
3d do		10	0

CLASS O 1.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Leather and Furs.

Best Saddle and Bridle	£1 0
2d do	0 15
Best Side Saddle	1 0
2d do	0 15
Best Specimen of Whips and Whip Thongs (collection assorted)	1 10
2d do	0 15
Best 3 Hogskins	1 0
2d do	0 10
Best set of Farm Harness	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best set of Pleasure Harness	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best Travelling Trunk	1 10
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Side of Sole Leather	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best side of Upper Leather	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Skirting Leather	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Side of Harness Leather	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Calf Skin, Dressed	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Skin of Leather for Carriage Covers	1 0
2d do	0 10
Best Fur Hat	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Fur Cap	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Fur Sleigh Robe	0 15
2d do	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Specimen Bootmaker's Work	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5

O. 2.—MANUFACTURES IN METALS, &c.

Best Portable Steam Engine, [open to foreign competition,] Diploma and	£5 0
Best Model in metal of Engine, general millwright's work or machinery, Diploma and	2 0
2d do	1 0
Best specimen of Silversmith's work, Diploma and	2 0
Do Ornamental Iron-work from the hammer, Diploma and	1 10
Do Cast Ornamental Iron-work, Diploma and	1 10
Do Coppersmith's work, Diploma and	1 0
Do Locksmith's work, Diploma and	1 0
Do Pampmaker's work, Diploma and	1 0
Best Iron Fire-proof Vault Door [price considered,] Diploma and	2 0
Best Iron Fire-proof Safe, [price considered] Diploma and	1 10
Best Refrigerator [price considered,] Diploma and	1 0
Best Hall Stove	1 0
2d do	0 10
3rd do	0 5
Best Cooking Stove, with Furniture	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best Parlour Stove	1 0
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best system of Ventilating building, with model and description, and reducing the same to practical use, Diploma and	5 0
2d do	2 10

[The Judges on Stoves are especially requested to pay particular attention to the ventilation which may be secured by the Stoves on Exhibition.]

Best specimen of Iron Casting for Stoves and general Machinery, Diploma	
Best Balance Scales	1 0
2d do	0 15
3rd do	0 5
Best Model Hot Air Apparatus	1 10
2d do	0 15
Best Steaming Apparatus for Feeding Stock	1 10
2d do	0 15
Best set of Cooper's Tools	0 15
2d do	0 10
Best set of Bench Planes	0 15
2d do	0 10
Best pair of Hames	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Saddle tree	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Weaver's Reeds	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Augurs from ½ to 2 Inches	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Earth Augur	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best specimen 20 lbs. Cut Nails	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Blacksmith's Bellows	1 5
2d do	0 15
Best Rifle	0 15
2d do	0 10

CLASS P.—CABINET WARE, CARRIAGES, &c.

Best side Board	£3 0
2nd do	2 0
3rd do	1 0
Best Veneers from Canadian Wood	1 0
2nd do	15
3rd do	0 10
Best specimen of Sawed Pine	0 10
do Black Walnut	0 10
do Oak	0 10
do Curled Maple	0 10

In planks not less than 6 feet long, 12 inches wide and 2 inches thick, one side plain [not varnished] the other rough.

Best specimen of graining wood	1 10
2nd do	1 0
3rd do	10
Best Centre Table	1 0
2nd do	0 15
3rd do	10
Best Dining Table	1 0
2nd do	0 15
3rd do	0 10
Best Easy Arm Chair	0 15
2nd do	0 10
3rd do	0 5
Best Sofa	3 0
2nd do	1 10
3rd do	1 0
Best 6 Dining Room Chairs	1 5
2nd do	1 0
3rd do	0 15

Best Ottoman		1	0
2nd do		0	15
3rd do		0	10
Best Work Box		0	10
2nd do		0	5
Best Writing Desk		0	10
2nd do		0	5
Best 1 Horse Pleasure Carriage		2	0
2nd do		1	10
3rd do		0	10
Best 3 Horse Pleasure Carriage		2	0
2nd do		1	10
3rd do		0	15
Best half-dozen Corn Brooms		10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
Best dozen Broom Handles turned,	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
Best specimen Willow Ware	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
Best dozen Flour barrels	1	0	0
2nd do	0	10	0
Best Wooden Pail	0	5	0
2nd do	0	3	9
Best Wash Tub	0	7	6
2nd do	0	5	0
Best Washing Machine	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
Best Board Rule	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
Best Spinning Wheel	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
Best dozen Wheel Heads	0	15	0
2nd do	0	10	0
Best Churn	0	15	0
2nd do	0	10	0
Best 4 or 6 Pannelled Door	0	15	0
2nd do	0	10	0
3rd do	0	5	0
Best Window Sash, 12 lights, hung in frame	0	15	0
2nd do	0	10	0
3rd do	0	5	0
Best Model Beehive	0	10	0
2nd do	0	5	0
Best Bundle Shingles sawed	0	10	0
2nd do do	0	5	0
Best do do split	0	10	0
2nd do do	0	5	0

CLASS Q.—WOOLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

Best piece of no less than 12 yards of Woolen Carpet,	£2	0	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best 12 yards, or over, Oil Cloth,	1	0	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best pair of Wollen Blankets,	2	0	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best Counterpane,	1	0	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
Best piece 12 yards Flannel,	1	0	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
Best pieceSatinet, 12 yards,	1	0	
d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
Best piece Broad Cloth, from Canadian Wool,	2	0	
2d do	1	0	
3d do	0	10	
Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not factory made,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best piece Winter Tweed, 12 yards,	1	0	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	
Best piece Fulled Cloth, 10 yards not factory made,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best Shawls, not factory made,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best piece Linen Goods,	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
Best samples of Flax or Hemp Cordage, not less than 28lbs.	0	15	
2d do	0	10	
3d do	0	5	
12 best Linen Bags manufactured from Flax growth of Canada,	1	0	
2d do	0	15	
3d do	0	10	

CLASS R.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Best Specimen of Crochet Work	£1	0	0
2d do		15	0
3d do		10	0
Best specimen of Fancy Netting		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best specimen of Fancy Knitting		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best Embroidery, in Muslin		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best Embroidery, in Silk		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best Embroidery, in Worsted		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best specimen of Worsted Work,		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best specimen of Raised Worsted Work,		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best specimen of Quilts, in Crotchet,	1	0	0
2d do		15	0
3d do		10	0
Do in Knitting,	1	0	0
2d do		15	0
3d do		10	0
Do in Silk,	1	0	0
2d do		15	0
3d do		10	0
Best specimen in Totting		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best specimen in Braiding,		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		7	6
Best specimen of Wax Fruit,		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		5	0
Best specimen of Wax Flowers,		15	0
2d do		10	0
3d do		5	0
Best Pair Woolen Socks,		15	0
2d do		7	6
3d do		5	0
Best pair of Woolen Stockings		10	0
2nd do		7	6
3rd do		5	0
Best specimen of Gentlemen's shirts,		15	0
2d do		10	0

3d do	5	0
Best pair Woolen Mittens,	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best pair Woolen Gloves,	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Hat of Canadian Straw,	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best Bonnet of Canadian Straw,	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0

CLASS S.—FINE ARTS, &c.

Oil.

	Professional List.	*Amateur List.*
Historical painting, Canadian subject, Diploma and	£3 0	£2 10
2d best	2 0	2 0
Landscape, Canadian subject, Diploma and	3 0	2 10
2d best	2 10	1 10
Animals [grouped or single] Diploma and	3 0	2 10
2d best	2 0	1 10
Portrait—Diploma and	2 10	2 0
2d best	1 10	1 0

In Water Colours.

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

Pencil and Crayon.

Pencil Portrait, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
Crayon Portrait, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
Pencil Drawing, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
Crayon Drawing, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
Colored Crayon, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 10
Best specimen of Colored Geometrical drawing of Engine or Millwright work. Diploma		2 0
Daguerreotype, best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada for the last 12 months, Diploma and		1 10
2d best		1 0
Lithographic drawing unprinted, Diploma and		1 10
2d best		1 0
Wood engraving, Diploma and		1 10
2nd best		1 0
Engraving on Copper, Diploma and		1 10
2d best		1 0
Engraving on Steel, Diploma and		1 10
2d best		1 0
Best specimen of Seal Engraving, Diploma and		2 0
Do. do. Carving in Wood, Diploma &		2 0
Do. do. do. Stone, Diploma &		2 0
Do Modelling in Plaster, Diploma &		2 0
Do. Ornamental Turning, Diploma &		1 0
Ornamental Writing, Diploma and		1 0
2d best		0 10
Stuffed Birds		1 0
2d do		0 10
Picture Frame, gilt	1	0
2d do	0	10
Picture Frame, veneered	1	0
2d best	0	10
Stucco Moulding	1	0
2d do.	0	10
Stained Glass	1	0
3d do.	0	10
Dentistry, Diplom and	1	0
2d do	0	10

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

CLASS T.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &c.

Best specimen Bookbinding	£1	0
2d do	0	15
8d do	0	10
Best ream of Writing Paper	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best ream of Printing Paper	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best specimen Letter-Press Printing, executed since last Exhibition	2	10
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0

CLASS U.—INDIAN PRIZES.

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

All articles exhibited by Indians admitted free.

CLASS V.—POTTERY.

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

CLASS W.—FOREIGN STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

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

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE.

His Excellency's Premium of £20, will be given to any person in Upper Canada, who shall first introduce and put into successful operation, to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, a Pipe and Drain Tile Machine of the best construction.

The Association offers a prize of £10, for the *second* machine that may be so put into operation.

N. B. Notice must be given to the Secretary by the owner of the machine, as soon as it is in effective working condition.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTIONS OF CANADIAN GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE.

Best 5 bushels of Winter Wheat	£5 0 0
Wheat and flour form two of the great staples of Canadian exportation.	
Best 3 firkins of Butter, from 60 to 80 lbs. each, put up in suitable kegs for export by sea.	4 0 0
Best 2 Cheeses, of not less than 30 lbs. each	2 0 0
Butter and cheese are of growing importance for export to England and the United States; their quality may with a little care be greatly improved, and the quantity much increased within the circle of almost every farm, without much additional cost for labour.	
Best 112 lbs. Flax	4 0 0
" 112 lbs. Hemp	2 0 0
The soil and climate of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of these, and a ready, and it is believed, a profitable foreign market could be found for the surplus production.	
Best 29 lbs. Broom Corn Bush	1 0 0
" 60 lbs. Red Clover Seed	1 0 0
Both of these are imported,—the former largely, in a raw as well as manufactured state—the latter, east of Kingston, is not produced but to a small extent. Both might be raised sufficient for the wants of the country.	
Best South-down Ram, two shears.	4 0 0
Wool of the finer quality is now imported to some extent, its production might with great advantage be increased to supply the manufactures of the woolen goods, now so successfully made in Canada, as well as to increase the present exports.	
Best Boar, one year and over, *large breed*.	3 0 0
Pork (Mess) is still imported to a limited extent for the lumber trade.—This, our country is capable of producing profitably, for home and export.	
Best Plough for general purposes;	1 10 0
" Horse-power Thrasher and Separator.	2 10 0
Good Agricultural Implements are necessary for successful farming, the skill for manufacturing which, is to be found in Canada, if anywhere.	
Best Essay, written by a person under 25 years of age, following agricultural pursuits in Canada, East or West, "On the dignity of agricultural labor—and the best means of making that labor profitable, in view "of the climate, soil, present and "prospective markets, and the increasing transit facilities of the "country.	10 0 0
There *is mind* among the agricultural youth of Canada; its developement is most desirable—and the dignity and profitableness of their pursuit is a proper theme for its display.	

To the County Agricultural Society of that County which shall carry off the greatest number of the foregoing prizes. 10 0 0
This sum to be devoted thereafter to forming special prizes, by the said County Society.

The Judges upon the foregoing prizes will be appointed by the Association, and the amount paid during the Exhibition.

George Buckland, Esq., Secretary, and such other gentlemen as he may select, will consider and determine the merits of the Essay. The Essays to be sent in, marked with a cipher, before the 1st of September to Mr. Buckland, accompanied with the name and cipher of the writer, the note only of the successful essayist will be opened. The successful essay and such others as may be considered worthy, with the consent of the writers of the latter, to be published by the Association in the *Canadian Agriculturist.*

N. B.—Competitors for the President's prizes, will not be disqualified from competing for the ordinary premiums of the Association.

BONE MANURE.

For the best Report on the results of the application of Bone dust to farm crops on not less than three acres. £5 0

PREMIUMS

FOR AGRICULTURAL REPORTS OF COUNTIES IN UPPER CANADA, FOR 1854, OPEN TO GENERAL COMPETITION.

For the best County Report	- -	£20	0	0
2d	do. - - -	15	0	0
3d	do. - - -	10	0	0
4th	do. - - -	5	0	0

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

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

The Reports must be sent in to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, accompanied by a sealed note containing the name of the writer, *on or before the 1st of April*, 1854; and no Reports will be received after that date. Such Reports as obtain Premiums will become the property of the Board.

N.B.—Reports on Counties to which premiums have been awarded already, or may shortly be awarded for the present year, will be excluded. A list of such County Reports will be shortly published in the *Agriculturist.*

SALE OF STOCK.

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

PRESERVATION OF THE MENTAL POWERS.

Fatuity from old age cannot be cured; but it may be prevented by employing the mind constantly in reading and conversation in the evening of life. Dr. Johnson ascribes the fatuity of Dean Swift to two causes: first to a resolution made in his youth that he would never wear spectacles, from the want of which he was unable to read in the decline of life; and second to his avarice, which led him to abscond from visitors, or deny himself to company, by which means he deprived himself of the only two methods by which ideas are acquired, or old ones renovated. His mind languished from want of exercise, and gradually collapsed into idiotism, which state he spent the close of his life, in a hospital, founded by himself for persons afflicted with the same disorder, of which he finally died. Country people when they have no relish for books, when they lose the ability to work, to go abroad, from age or weakness, are very apt to become fatuitous; especially as they are too often deserted in their old age by the younger branches of the families; in consequence of which the minds become torpid from the want of society and conversation. Fatuity is more rare in cities than in country places, only conversation can be had in them on more easy terms, and it is less common among women than men only because their employments are of such a nature as to admit of their being carried on by their firesides, and in a sedentary posture. The illustrious Dr. Franklin exhibited a striking instance of the influence of reading, writing, and conversation, in prolonging a sound and active state of all the faculties of mind. In his eighty-fourth year he discovered no one mark in any of them of the weakness of decay usually observed in the minds of persons at that advanced period of life.—*Dr. Rush.*

POINTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT POULTRY.—The following summary is derived from a new book, by Mr. Trotter, of Hexham, which being praised by the *Gateshead Observer* is sure to be worth consulting:—"'Cochin China'—excellent at table, and capital layers, although Mr. Trotter gives no countenance to the tales of "two and occasionly three eggs in the day.' He does not much commend the 'Malay'—this fowl being a great eater, and, when eaten in turn, is not of the best quality. The flesh of the 'Spanish' fowl, on the contrary, 'is all that can be desired by the most fastiduous epicure;' and the hen, 'a most abundant layer,' lays 'fine, large, and delicately flavoured egg.' If she have a fault, it is the *largeness* of her eggs;' for large eggs do not bring their relative value, and it would be ridiculous to suppose that they do not require more nutriment to produce them than smaller ones.' The plumage of the Spaniard is almost invariably black. 'A few show a white feather;' and on such [very properly] Mr. Trotter 'looks with suspicion.' Yet 'birds of the purist description have been known to change from black to almost white.' Next come the 'Game' the 'Dorking' and the 'Dutch'—the last unequalled in the production of eggs. A dutch hen has been known to lay 338 eggs in three months, weighing 42 lbs or about 10 times her own weight! The 'Polish' like the Dutch, is [of the Black variety] a good layer, and seldom shows any disposition to sit; consequently is called an 'everyday layer.' The produce of the 'Bantam' being, commercially, unmarketable, 'this breed is out of place in the farm-yard.' Mr. Trotter leaves it, with other fowls, in the hands of the 'fancy' *fair.*"

DEPTH OF DRAINS.—A writer in the *Agricultural Gazette*, who represents that he has had great experience in drainage, concludes that the proper depth of drains must depend on the texture of the soil—that the depth should be the point where saturation is arrested. Experienced persons, he says, can readily tell where this point is; and those inexperienced may easily ascertain it by having three short drains made early in autumn—one 2½, one of 3, and one of 4 feet deep. The drains that first discharge the water after a rain will be at the right depth for that soil.

The Agriculturist.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1853.

POSTMASTERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of complaints having been received, of Postmasters exacting postage for the *Agriculturist;* we would, for their future guidance observe, that by the special permission of the Post Master General, the *Agriculturist* is transmitted to Subscribers FREE OF CHARGE.

EXHIBITION OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

This annual event, which will take place the present year in the City of Hamilton, early in October, is already exciting considerable enquiry and attention. It is expected by many, that the next Exhibition will even exceed, both in magnitude and interest, the last one in Toronto.—The citizens of Hamilton have already evinced their deep interest in the Exhibition, by pledging themselves through their late Mayor, to subscribe £500 towards the funds. A highly respectable and efficient Local Committee has been organised, and, we are informed, a very convenient and picturesque site selected, near the Railway terminus and steam boat landing, for the holding of the Show. The Board of Agriculture will meet the Local Committee on the 8th inst., for the purpose of maturing the necessary arrangements. The public may therefore look forward with confidence, that everything will be done to make the next Exposition

of Canadian Agriculture and Industry, worthy of the country and the occasion. We trust that the public will continue to extend to the Managers, a prompt and hearty support.

The premium list, contained in the present number, has been considerably enlarged, both as regards new prizes, and in some instances, the increase of old ones. The Governor General's prize for a Draining pipe machine will, we trust, be the means of introducing so necessary and powerful a means of Agricultural improvement into Canada; a circumstance that could not fail to be gratifying to His Excellency's feelings, as his Lordship has uniformly evinced in a manner worthy of his high station and great attainments, a most laudible desire to promote the best interests of this important section of the British Empire.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we direct the attention of the reader to the premiums offered by the highly esteemed President of the Association, amounting in all to the handsome sum of fifty pounds! It is true, Agriculture cannot strictly claim the President as one of her sons. Mr. Matthie, however, as an intelligent and enterprising Merchant, is well fitted by the nature of his pursuits, to appreciate correctly the importance and claims of Agriculture, and the intimate, we might say the indissoluble relation which subsists between the Cultivator of the soil, and the Dealers in merchandize. Agriculture and Commerce must in the long run, from the very necessity of things, wax or wane together. We earnestly hope that this additional effort to elicit Canadian enterprise and skill, will be successful, and that the President's prize for the Farm Essay, in particular, will be the means of awakening the intellectual energies of a large number of young farmers. True, only one can receive the prize, but every earnest attempt to win it, however unsuccessful it may prove, will be sure to receive its own proper measure of reward. To induce a young man to form accurate habits of thinking and observing, and to commit his thoughts clearly to paper, is to place wit in his power of application, the most efficient means of mental culture,—of enduring enjoyment, and of being useful to his country and his race.

The handsome prize again offered by the late President, T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.P., for the best Horse of the most suitable kind for general purposes in this country, will, we trust, be attended by practically beneficial results.

An edition of the Prize List will be immediately thrown off in a separate form, as an "*Agriculturist Extra*,"—which, thanks to our attentive and most efficient Post Master General,—will be transmitted by mail to every portion of the Province, free of charge.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Since our last publication a somewhat singular discussion took place in the Legislative Assembly, on the question of a vote of money to the Agricultural Bureau. The Minister—Hon. Malcolm Cameron—was accused by certain members of doing nothing but what was of a petty character; he was strongly censured for not having produced an elaborate Report for submitting to Parliament, although the Department over which he presides had scarcely been in operation six months; and the sum asked for, £2000, was pronounced to be almost ridiculously insignificant to accomplish anything worth notice. The grant, however, was carried by a large majority.

Now, though we are neither the defenders nor apologists of Mr. Cameron, and very seldom even notice in these pages what takes place in Parliament is of a political nature,—yet the debate alluded to was of such a character, and so immediately connected with the important branch of industry which it is the duty of this Journal to promote, and, when necessary, to defend, that we cannot with any consistency refrain from expressing a few words in reference thereto.

With respect to the insignificancy of the sum asked for the purposes of the Bureau, that is an objection, we think, very readily met. The difficulty,—if any members really thought it such,—can be easily removed. If the Minister of Agriculture was to ask for our advice on the matter, we would take upon ourselves the responsibility of chalking out a plan, and would assist, too, in its execution, on which might be expended as much money probably as the most

most querelous objector to the present parsimonious system could desire. Assist, then, the Boards of Agriculture at Toronto and Montreal in commencing the formation of an extensive Agricultural Museum, worthy of the cause and the country (an object, by the by, contemplated in the present Agricultural Act) and let these bodies import, and carefully test, the most necessary and improved machinery and implements; a procedure that would not fail of promoting, in a high degree, the advancement of Improved Husbandry. Again, enable these Boards to import, on an extensive scale, *the various improved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c.*, with a view to their dissemination over the country. If a number of the *different* breeds of stock were introduced, and fairly tried, in various localities, under different circumstances, as they could not fail to be, the present much vexed questions as to the sorts best suited to this country—its climate, soils, and markets, —would be in a fair way of being set at rest in the most convincing and satisfactory manner. The carrying out of these objects, which, we think, come legitimately within the range of the Bureau and Agricultural Boards, would require a sum of money sufficiently large, we suspect, to satisfy the expectations of the most ardent admirers of doing these matters on a magnificent scale.

As the Bureau is but the erection of yesterday, if the Minister has erred in exercising caution and strict economy in commencing the Department, most people will feel inclined to regard it as a mistake on the right side. We recommended the Minister in this Journal, as soon as the Department was established, to exercise caution, and not attempt too much at first. The work was, and still is, an *experiment*, and if prudently carried out, we have no fear but the result will be satisfactory and beneficial to the country at large. It is dangerous and delusive in matters of this kind to confound mere haste with healthy progress. Whatever instrumentality is devised and set in motion for the benefit of Agriculture, or indeed any other great interest, must have sufficient time for effective operation. The Minister has already, we understand, collected a number of interesting and instructive facts, relative to the actual progress made by individual settlers in different parts of the Province, which he intends using as materials for cheap tracts for circulating among the people of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. Mr. Kirkwood, who is now in Europe, in connection with the Bureau, is, we see, publishing some interesting letters in the leading British journals, in which several of these facts are incorporated,—a proceeding that cannot fail to draw public attention to the capabilities and claims of this country. It is a notorious fact that the people at home know much less of Canada and the North American Provinces than of the more distant Southern Colonies. Now the Minister of Agriculture has already commenced a system of communication with Emigration Agents, &c., at home and abroad, which, if only followed up with energy, cannot fail to benefit this country very materially.

In dealing with so important an interest as Agriculture, in Parliament, all personal and party feeling ought to be buried in the patriotic desire to promote the welfare of the country,—a result, the benefits of which, are shared by all. Whoever puts forth an effort, whether with his head or his hands, to improve Agriculture, is a benefactor of his country, and a co-operater with his God;—who, in the administration of his natural government, has no respect of persons or parties, but causes his sun to shine and rain and dews to descend alike upon all,—the evil even as well as the good. Agriculture in Canada is steadily, if not rapidly improving, and there is no circumstance which the country would, in the end, more deeply deplore, than having any portion of our present improved system for aiding its progress, impaired or interfered with by a captious party spirit. Whatever difference of opinion may be conscientiously held respecting the general policy of our present Colonial Ministry, upon the principle of "*honor to whom honor is due*," we hesitate not to say, that if we thought that policy one unbroken series of unmitigated evil, we would place to their credit *the formation of a Government Department of Agriculture*. Whatever parties may be destined hereafter to occupy power, if only common prudence and energy—with a moderate

share of really patriotic feeling direct their course, this department will live and flourish.—It will be indeed a dark day for Canada, that should witness its decline.

GOLD OF PLEASURE.—*Camelina Sativa.*

We proceed, according to promise, to give some account of the cultivation and economical uses of the *Camelina Sativa*, called by Linnæus *Myagrum Sativum*, and commonly known by the attractive name of *Gold of Pleasure.*

This plant can scarcely be said to be a native of the British Islands, although it has now become indigenous there, especially in fields that have been cropped with flax and hemp, it having been introduced with the seed of these plants from the continent of Europe, in some of the more southerly countries of which, its growth is so rapid that it will produce two crops a year. The stem usually grows from one to two feet high; its leaves are of a bright green, smooth and narrow; the flowers small and yellow; its pods are pear-shaped, divided by two large and two smaller ribs. Each cell contains several small and oblong yellowish seeds. The pods being peculiarly liable to open when fully ripe, much of the seed will be lost, without proper care, and the plant often becomes troublesome from this cause, among succeeding crops. In some places, it is said to have established itself as a common weed. In gathering, therefore, it should be handled carefully. Early in the morning, when the dew is on, is the best time.

A few years since, a popular feeling was attempted to be got up in some parts of England in favor of the introduction of the Gold of Pleasure as a field crop; and several sanguine persons warmly espoused its great value in a regular and improved rotation. We have only seen it cultivated in small patches; and not having heard much about it for the last half dozen years, it is natural to conclude that the sanguine anticipations once indulged in respecting it have not been realised. The plant is certainly hardy, and is but little liable to the attacks of aphides, which often produce much havoc among the Brassica crops. It grows rapidly, and will flourish on thin sandy soils. Its chief value consists in the oil yielded by the seed. This oil is exceedingly pure and sweet, burns brilliantly, with comparatively little smoke, and scarcely any smell. For feeding purposes the seed is decidedly inferior to flax. The stem yields a coarse fibre, which can readily be manufactured into cloth for sacks, sails, &c., and also, it is said, for coarse packing paper. The stems are sometimes used on the continent for thatching cottages and outbuildings, making a light and tolerably enduring roof; and they are often made into brooms.

It is stated in some of the English journals, that a superior variety has recently been introduced, and considerably cultivated in the northern portion of France, under the name of *Le Cameline majeur*, which is of stronger growth, its seeds yielding a larger amount of very superior oil to the common varieties. Several species of the Cameline have been introduced into Britain, and tried by the curious, but, it would appear, without any results of much importance. From all we can learn of the culture of this plant in Europe we come to the conclusion, that on poor, inferior soils, where the ordinary cruciferous plants cannot be grown with success, the Gold of Pleasure may be profitably cultivated for its seed alone. Like all plants raised for seed, the Sativum, however, must be a great exhaustor of the soil, and we very much doubt whether the inferior sandy soils, which are said to be suitable to this crop, will yield a profitable return either, without manure, or at very long intervals.

The time of sowing is in the spring; the month of May we should think quite soon enough for Canada. Our climate we take to be peculiarly favorable to the production of this, and the oleaginous plants generally. We yet hope to be able to give this plant a trial on the experimental farm during the present season. From 5 to 6 or 7lbs. of seed per acre are sufficient, sown in drills or broadcast, on a well prepared surface In England, the crop may be said to vary from 18 to 25 bushels per acre; but under the warmer and less cloudy skies of central and southern Europe, the yield is considerably larger. The seed is worth from 5s. to 6s. sterling per bushel.

John Johnston, an extensive farmer near Geneva, has now on his farm 25 miles of drains. His son-in-law, Mr. Snow, on an adjoining farm, has laid 88,000 tiles and drained 200 acres of his land. Mr. Johnston says, "the whole country ought to be drained;" a remark which comes nearer the truth than most *figurative* ones do.

IMPORTANCE OF STRAW.—*Twenty tons of straw* will, by littering and foddering well-fed cattle, make at least 100 tons of dung. Good crops of wheat, barley, and oats respectively may yield 20, 18, and 25 cwt. of straw per acre. But of course the produce is exceedingly variable on the same soils in different seasons, and on different soils in the same season.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON FARMERS' CLUB.

The monthly meeting of this Association was held at Guelph, April 8th, T. Saunders, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was not so large as on previous occasions, but every attention was paid whilst Mr. Wright delivered the following address, on "*What description of Neat Cattle may be most advantageously raised in this County?*" He commenced by saying,—

Mr. PRESIDENT:—We have to confess that we enter upon the duty that devolves upon us with a degree of reluctance, arising from the fact that we do it under the most unfavorable circumstances,—not occupying what can be called, with any degree of propriety, land adapted to the raising of stock,—having no low meadows, and neither running streams nor living springs of water, to which it is universally considered essentially necessary, and almost indispensable, that cattle should have free access at all times. We are ready to admit that, during the winter, we don't feel the disadvantage or inconvenience arising from such deprivation to be very great, having an excellent pump in the barn-yard as a substitute. This enables us to have our cattle confined; and we are disposed to think that, to a certain extent, it gives us an advantage over many, especially at this season of the year, as our cattle have no opportunity afforded them to ramble (like many others) over the pastures while the snow is disappearing, and so to injure them very considerably by trampling, which we consider ought to be avoided, and therefore ought to be condemned, as no advantage can accrue from the practice. Having thus shown how we are circumstanced, we believe if the raising of stock is a subject which at all times claims the attention of the farmer, it must at the present time be one which demands his most serious consideration; and the subject named for this evening we consider one of immense importance, viz., "What description of Neat Cattle may be most advantageously raised in this County?" In attempting to bring the subject before you, it is not our intention to enter into the relative merits of the various breeds of cattle. We find each has its advocates even in Britain, where almost numberless experiments have been made, with the most careful attention, and with means the most ample, and where breeders must have had every opportunity of testing their merits, and thereby ascertaining their capabilities. It is evident that, even under these favorable circumstances, they could not attain sufficient knowledge to enable them to give a unanimous decision as to which is best; for each party has still its favorite breed, and which it is strenuously contended is best adapted to accomplish the desired object. Under such circumstances, to decide which is best must be a question fraught with difficulties in its solution. As in Britain, so in Canada, each of the improved breeds has its advocates, and the native cattle have theirs also. It has frequently been asserted that they are hardier than the improved breeds, and some have gone so far as to say "that the Canadian cows are infinitely superior to any of those *fancy* breeds—that they produce more milk on plain feeding, stand starvation much longer, and are better suited to the climate." Now, while we are ready to accord to them many excellent qualities, we scarcely believe all that has been said. That they are hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue, we admit; many of the oxen are well adapted for the yoke, being active, and good workers, and many of the cows are excellent for milk; but that they possess superior qualities over and above the improved breeds, we are not prepared to admit; and as to their being better adapted to the climate, we are sure that such an opinion is incorrect. Much has been said about the severity of our winters; but we are compelled to conclude that they have no injurious effect on the health of neat cattle provided with sufficient shelter and food, but rather the contrary, and that they are conducive to it. We draw these conclusions as the result of observation during a residence of twenty years in Canada; and we are abundantly satisfied that neat stock is not subject to the same amount of disease as in England, and we know of nothing to which it can be attributed but the climate; and as profit is the object of every farmer, we should naturally suppose he would give such careful attention in the feeding and general treatment of his stock as would be most likely to accomplish his purpose; and no one of sane mind, we should think, would attempt the experiment of starvation as the best means to acquire a profitable return on his capital and labor. The description of neat cattle most advantageously raised by the farmer, we apprehend to be such as are best adapted for the following purposes,—the dairy, the yoke, and the shambles. You are all fully aware that we are not possesssed of any herds of thorough-bred cattle, and that the improvement of our stock has been effected by putting the native cows to Durham bulls; and by selecting the best heifers, and invariably putting them to thorough-bred male animals of the Durham breed, we have succeeded to a certain extent; and we find our cows as good milkers as ever we found the natives. We have not found any trouble in wintering them—they require no pampering—and we believe them to pay better for the food they consume than any native cattle we ever possessed, and that they are equally if not more hardy than the natives. The oxen raised from the improved cows we find to be well adapted for the yoke, being active, powerful animals, and excellent workers, well suited to every purpose for which they are required, easily fed to a great weight, and at all times saleable at remunerating prices. When reared for the shambles, they very far excel the natives—their great tendency to take on flesh, their aptness to fatten, enables the owners to effect sales at almost any age. This must be a considerable advantage, and ought to be fully appreciated. We know of no description of neat cattle (except thorough-breds) better suited for this country, the greater part of which, having a rich and productive soil, well adapted for raising succulent roots, such as mangel wurtzel, Swedish turnips, &c., and most parts of it for excellent pasture, and being well watered, it is every way well calculated for rearing and feeding a large breed of cattle to advantage.

Mr. Logan being called upon as a successful breeder of cattle, said that he agreed in all that had been said in reference to the Durham, and further, was decidedly of opinion that the grade Durham could be kept on less food and wintered easier than the native breed.

The Chairman came to this country twenty years since, and soon after Mr. Wingfield brought in his Durham cattle to this neighborhood; but there was such a prejudice against them, under the impression that they would require better keep and attention than the native, that they were generally avoided; and it was only after two or three years, and the loss of several head of stock by the hollow-horn, that he ventured on a cross, which caused him to regret that he had not tried it sooner. His experience since that time had satisfied him that the nearer an approach to the pure Durham the more profitable was the result, whether required as stock or for the butcher.

Mr. Logan bore testimony to the advantages resulting from crossing with the Durhams, in having the beasts ready for the butcher from one to two years earlier than the native breeds.

Mr. H. Tolton considered the improved breeds more advantageous to the farmer both in respect to being more easily kept and also in coming to maturity at an earlier age. They might in some instances be lighter, yet their quality was such that they would at any time command a market. There was a general impression that in this country stall-feeding would not pay; but with a good foundation to work upon, he was decidedly of opinion that it would answer well. Durhams could be made almost any weight, and, under any circumstances, would command a far better price than much heavier animals of the common kind. He had known a two-year old grade heifer sell for $30, when a large Canadian ox would scarcely command half that sum. The object of the farmer was to raise such stock and grain as would afford the most ample remuneration. Taking this view of the question, his limited experience enabled him to say, that the Durham was the preferable breed. He believed that the Devon did well on a large pasture, and would ramble over more ground than the Durham. Indeed they so loved a good pasture that they never failed to have one, even if they had to seek it themselves. They were active too, for they could obtain admittance to a field without the place of inlet being discovered. And their very activity caused them to require extra care and food to keep them in condition. The Durham could take coarser food and do well on it, and if given better feeding they presented a return. They could be wintered cheaper than either the Devon or the native breed. The Devon had credit for being active as working cattle, whilst the pure Durham had not to any extent been proved, in consequence of the very general demand for the shambles. The few yokes he knew were good and active; and the best yoke of oxen he had ever seen, the most active, useful and laborious, were full three-quarters bred Durham, and very heavy. The owner had refused $130 for them, and he believed they would command $160.

After some observations from the chairman in reference to high-breeding, Mr. Tolton said, there was one thing not hitherto noticed,—the demand for Durhams and grade cattle and highly remunerating prices. In illustration of this view of the question, he might state, that last winter Messrs. Parks & Freeman, two American gentlemen, selected two grade cows from his stock, and pressed him to sell them, and although he refused, they urged him to name any price he thought proper; but as he had no intention of selling them, he was afraid to mention any sum, however extravagant, lest it should have been accepted. They next tried to purchase from him a lot of lambs, which he likewise refused to part with, for the simple reason that he did not know where he could again supply himself with either sheep or cattle to his taste. He was persuaded that the gentlemen were prepared to have paid an extravagant price for such stock as took their fancy.

Mr. Wright stated, that a gentleman from near Albany had offered him £10 for a grade heifer two years old; and on his declining to sell, stated that the beast would command $200 in Albany.

Mr. Phin having requested some of the breeders present to state the mode of feeding they adopted—

Mr. Tolton was again called upon, and said he generally gave hay with turnips once a-day, but in cold weather preferred hay or straw, and chopped stuff with bran, which latter he found a good substitute for turnips. One of his cows, which was so poor last summer that he was ashamed to see her on his pasture, had much improved this winter on such feed. Whilst milking, he used turnips and hay, at other times chaff and hay, to which he had lately added one quart of ground oats daily.

Mr. Phin said that during the past winter he had fed on half a bushel of turnips and straw, and his cattle never turned out worse. Mr. Whitlaw fed the same, and his stock never looked better.

Other gentlemen bore testimony to the superiority of the grade Durham for general purposes, and the feeling of the meeting was unanimously in their favor.

The mode of rearing calves was also referred to, when one party was in favor of hand-feeding, and others of allowing the calf to suck the cow, declaring that the latter would pay fifty per cent. more than dairying.

It was resolved that the next subject for consideration should be, "The most advantageous mode of cultivating Fall Wheat." In consequence of the Spring work coming on, the next meeting will be held in June.

Australian Diamonds.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, has just arrived from that Colony, bringing with him a diamond of good form and of the finest water, weighing three quarters of a carat, and some very fine large rubies, found at the gold diggings at Ophir, West of Bathurst. Sir Thomas has presented the diamond and a sapphire found in the same locality to the Museum of Practical Geology.

FARM BOUNDARY LINES.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist:

Dear Sir,—I would take the liberty of soliciting the use of your pages as well as your personal influence, in drawing the attention of the Board of Agriculture to a subject of the most serious interest to the farming community of this Province; a subject which, if duly weighed, you will find affects not only the physical well-being of our country, but trenches deeply on the moral and social relations of life.

The matter to which I allude is the boundaries of properties. This country is fast becoming populous and crowded with small holdings, which in the absence of clear and well-defined laws on this subject, promises to involve the rights of *meum et tuum* in a mass of inextricable confusion. The present seems a moment when we are especially called on to grapple with this subject, and when, by submitting to a little unpleasantness and squabbling, we may perhaps overcome an evil which threatens to become a monster grievance. There seems at the present moment a general expectation of a rise in the value of property, which has for some time stood almost below par; the increase of Bullion, the influx of foreign capital, and proximity to foreign markets, promised by the many railway schemes now in advance, and above all the geometrical progression of labor upon labor accumulating on our various farms, under the influence of an improved system of Agriculture, all call on us to set this question for ever on a clear and decided footing. Few men, not intimately conversant with the country districts, know to what extent this great evil reaches. In some sections, I venture to say, you will scarce find a farm, certainly and clearly defined; and how can it be otherwise? The first survey of the country was *let* often to most careless and incompetent persons, but had they possessed both these qualities in the highest degree, every one knows that a compass line cannot be run any distance through the forest without involving error, limited in its amount only by accident, whilst the chain is, if possible, a more uncertain guide, where swamps, streams and fallen logs bar your way. What after all were the marks left by these surveyors? A little stake liable to be pulled up or shifted by any interested or curious wanderer. Who does not acknowledge the temptation of a fine stream or house site, a beautiful spring, or even a handsome tree, the squatter scarce thinks it worth while to *cover*, far in the woods, where right is hardly known. The wild beasts themselves might easily knock aside a mark, which by the readiness with which it could be destroyed or altered, seemed to offer a premium on carelessness or villiany. Government sells this land often to needy men, to whom the expense of a survey is a serious object, especially where it involves the cost of some acres of land. You ask the boundary of your estate, you are told to employ a surveyor, perchance you have means and forethought enough to do so; what is the result? As with me, the same man has given me three separate locations for my farm, purchased direct from Government. If you go on without troubling these gentlemen, in a few years, perhaps, your neighbour comes and cuts off your Barn, a case I have been witness to.

Is this justice? No! the time has come when farmers should not ask but *demand* from Government as a right, a straightforward and final settlement of this question. They have given them deeds and taken their money without demur; where is the quid pro quo? anywhere??

It is not the value of a few feet of land, though right is right; it is not the grasping spirit which would not yield an inch to a neighbor; but it is the spirit of improvement which now cries on you for aid. The time has come when our land not now virgin soil, requires that our water courses and drains be thrown into proper channels, and shall we shift them every year at the beck of an interested surveyor, or be dragged into an action at law, uncertain in everything except it cost abundant. Rails are becoming scarce, and can we build stone walls or thorn hedges on uncertain boundaries? Shall we be driven to perhaps a very inconvenient part of the farm for our increasing buildings, whilst a fine spring with a fair prospect and warm shelter, invite us near the side line? Above all, shall we encourage a rich growth of trees to protect us from the chilling wind or sparkling sun, that when they have arrived at maturity they may afford fuel to our relentless neighbours? But it were endless to recount the evils arising from careless, instead of permanent fencing; slovenly *Bars* instead of trim gates; corners left to a luxuriant growth of weeds, because they dare not be occupied; old logs, thistles and the interminable rubbish of disputed territories, straying cattle, fence corner squatters, choked drains, whilst around your buildings hogs, cattle, men, wallow in a bottomless Canadian mudhole.

I come to the moral and social side of the picture. Two friends, uncertain as to the line between them, agree to employ a surveyor,—a slice comes off one; try again: a slice off the other; surveyors dispute, neighbors dispute, from less to more they go, each fearing the expenses of an action at law. The dispute is handed down to children and to children's children, until at last the seed falls on pugnacious ground, and downright fighting and cuffing, with cursing and bitterness, is the result; or the more lawful expedient of law is resorted to and perhaps not even the oyster shell is left. If there be a disputed line, the neighbor is tempted and strips it of everything valuable, often even to the defying of law itself, which he knows to be a costly bugbear to the party he is wronging. Lying and wickedness, false-swearing and deceit, enter within the boundary question, and it would be hard to single out the many feelings which combine to give an acerbity to territorial disputes among male holders, an acrimony such as I have noticed few other grounds of quarrel to cause; perhaps its strength arises partly from the feeling that you are tied together and struggle on: on our school principle of nailing the inexpressibles of two young pugilists to their seats, so that they might be compelled to face each other and fight it out. The evil has been sorely felt in all the

older settlements; shall not some provision be made for those new districts now rapidly filling up to keep them from the *"begining of strife,"* either to provide for the rectifying or to perpetuate the error? The loss is much less now than it will be 20 years hence, and much moral evil would be avoided.

It is not for me to bring forward projects; more law, more leisure, and, I hope, more patriotic spirit are to be found in your Board, who have taken on themselves the superintendance of our agricultural affairs; and I feel assured that such is the weight of this case, that it has only to be brought forward to elicit their utmost exertions in behoof of an agricultural community, which is proving the most persevering and enterprising in America, and perhaps the most indastrious and hardworking in the world.

The *present moment* is the time; difficulties *must* increase at every step onward, and who but the Lawyers can look with anything but regret on the long vista of litigation that is opening to absorb the returns, strained from the bone and sinews of our laboring farmers; a fund which, were it to revert at once to the improvement of the land, would enrich our country and contribute to the contentment and comfort of the class who earned it.

Yours, Respectfully,

ROBERT HUME.

Tyne Dale, Port Hope,
June 1st, 1853.

The evils complained of by our correspondent are multifarious, and their correction is no doubt a matter of grave importance. The Board of Agriculture will do well to entertain the question; but an efficient action relative thereto must, of course, rest with the legislature. We trust the matter will not be lost sight of.—EDITOR.

HIGH ENGLISH FARMING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.

SIR,—Having just returned from England, and being struck more than ever with the difference between the appearance of farms and farming stock in this country and that favoured island, I am induced to think that a short description of a farm, such as it ought to be, would not be unacceptable to those of your readers who have never had an opportunity of seeing what may be called real high farming. The farm I allude to, and which is well worth a visit from any one whose avocations may take them that way, is the estate of Sir John Conroy, near Reading. Not the least striking of its peculiarities is that it possesses not one single fence, save the one that separates it from its neighbours, the whole of the farm being comprised in one huge field of 270 acres, all the intervening hedges, of which there were originally many, were taken down by the present owner when he came to farming some seven years ago, the land was drained 4 feet deep, at distances varying from 15 to 30 feet according to the nature of the ground, and trenched with the spade, still retaining the top spit uppermost to the depth of 22 inches, at a total cost of some £5000. A few blocks of the subsoil containing some three or four cubic feet in each, are piled up at the farm yard gate as a sort of trophy, and hard enough it must have been to win, for they are of the substance commonly called plum-pudding stone, and of such was the subsoil chiefly composed. Even now in some places the soil is little else but gravel, and from such a soil by dint of skill and industry, excellent crops have been gathered. The removal of fences has opened out the visitor at one view, all the different sorts of soil of which the farm is composed; here you see a little bit of quicksand, there peers out a black patch of peat, but principally gravel meets the eye. On one piece close to the rickyard, nine inches of clay was laid two years ago, but the gravel has already begun to show through. To convince the most sceptical of the necessity of draining, there is what Sir John calls the bigots hole, viz., a brick pit about four feet square, and as many deep, which is placed at the junction of two main drains leading from a considerable portion, some 40 acres of the *driest* land, and where water is seen running in the driest weather.

The Ducie cultivator is I believe, the principal implement used on the farm, but the iron ploughs of Howard and Ransome, and the old Kentish, turnwrest plough, have plenty to do, the latter implement especially; the steward Mr. Hathaway informed me, being capable of executing any work required of a plough, from skimming the surface at three inches, down to subsoiling at 18, in a most admirable manner from the simplicity of its make being difficult to injure, and easily repaired by unskilled hands. As to the working part of the homestead, a most beautiful steam engine of ten horse power, made by the celebrated firm of Barrett, Exall & Andrews, of Reading, drives a thrashing machine of complete contrivance with the necessary appurtenances of two winnowing machines, barley hummeller, &c., so arranged that the sheaf is put in its proper place and the grain comes out at the other perfectly fit for market, and most beautifully clean. By means of a long line of shafting with belts attached, the engine drives also a cake crusher turnip cutter, chaff cutter, grain bruiser, and every thing required for preparing food for stock. A nice stable is close at hand, with a passage at the head for feeding the horses quickly, and their food is composed of eight pounds of hay and ten pound of straw cut into chaff, 5 lb. of oats, 1 lb. of beanmeal, moistened with 1 lb. of bruised linseed, steeped 48 hours in 15 pints of cold water, which quantity lasts them for 24 hours, and very nice it smells I can assure you.

Next to the stable is the implement house containing Garrett's drills and horse-hoe implements, which I believe no well conducted farm is without. The oxen are kept in boxes about 12 feet square, three rows of boxes under one shed and one or two under another, the manure being removed from under them when it has accumulated to a certain height. They are also fed upon a mixture of the same sort as the horses, but not quite so stimulating, without the oats I believe, and with plenty of turnips and oilcake. They

look very warm and comfortable. They are all of the North Devon breed, as Mr. Hathaway considers they fat better than any other breeds, and he can generally get them a year older. The pigs and sheep are fed in sheds raised some height above the ground, roofed with asphalted felt, and floored with boards 3 inches wide, and ½ an inch apart, through the apertures of which the manure drops into the space below, where it is *mixed with peat earth, ashes, &c. &c., laid aside* at times into a shed where it remains till dry enough to be drilled by a regular manure drill. The oxen some thirty in number, were I believe the second relay that winter. I am almost afraid to mention the number of sheep, but I believe one thousand had been in the sheds last winter of the Down varieties of sheep; the pigs I forgot to enquire the number of, but I believe some hundreds of them are fattened every year. No stock is bred on the premises save the pigs, which were a variety of Berkshire of Sir John's own manufacture as one may say, but they are also, I was told, to be purchased for the future. I ought to have mentioned that water is supplied by pipes to every part of the steading, all soft water as being best suited to stock. Nothing but one horse carts are used on the farms, and they bring home in harvest a load of a ton. The rickyard is of a size proportioned to the fertility of the fields, which may be guessed from the fact of the average yield of wheat having been raised from 20 to 48 bushels to the acre, and the ricks will soon be built upon trucks running on a railway, so that each rick may be wheeled readily up to the thrashing machine when required.

I much fear I am getting to prolix, but one's pen is apt to run away with one upon such subjects, and on the subject of agriculture one has always *something to say of good things one has seen*; but I ought to mention the farm is worked on a four course shift.

I remain Sir,
Yours respectfully,
A HAMILTON FARMER.

Woodstock, C. W., May 10th, 1853.

Mr. Farmer will please accept our best thanks for his very interesting communication, and we shall be happy to hear from him again before long, on subjects of this nature. In farming as in morals, the standard of excellence cannot well be placed too high.—Ed.

CLOVER SEED.

For the Agriculturist.

Dear Sir,—Although Wheat has always been, and will long continue the staple production of our country, yet I think it very desirable that we should grow, at least as much of every article (for which our soil and climate is suitable) as is sufficient for our own consumption.

Among many other articles to which our farmers might profitably turn their attention,—the production of Clover Seed should not be overlooked. It has been well said of Clover that "it is valuable to the farmer for three important purposes—to feed his stock, fertilize his land, and to fill his purse. His cattle thrive upon it when green, as a pasture in the summer, and in the stall when fed with the hay in winter; his wheat and corn thrive upon it when buried and decomposing in the soil, and his purse increases with the increase of his cattle and crops. It is the very basis of good farming on land susceptible of alternate husbandry."

Amongst the other advantages attending the *growth of Clover Seed, it may be stated, that it* does not interfere with, but rather encourages the growth of our great staple, Wheat; it comes in too for its mowing, before the hiring of other haying comes on, and for its second cutting after harvest is got fairly over. It can be grown too, fully as profitable in the remote settlements of the country as near the towns, as a very large amount of it in value can be carried at one load. I have drawn away fifty pounds worth at one load, when Clover Seed was at four dollars and a half a bushel! The clearing which requires most labour, can be done during winter when there is most time to spare from the other labours of the farm—our soil and climate seems well adapted to its growth, and there is no peculiar difficulties attending its cultivation—we ought surely to produce as much as to secure for *home consumption* if we did not raise for exportation.

Though I have no doubt that the subject is familiar to many of your readers, yet a few hints on the cultivation of Clover for seed, may not be out of place, more especially as I have not observed any article in your Journal lately on the subject.

The soil on which Clover flourishes most luxuriantly, is the rather dry loams, with a strong clay subsoil; but it will grow on almost any soil, if not too wet. It grows well on very light soils, but when grown on this class of soils it does not produce so much seed as on heavy land. There are several varieties of Clover grown in the country; the kind I have always raised, is the common small kind. I have been told that there is a variety of clover indigenous to the *plains land*, which does not throw out with the frost in winter as the common kind sometimes does. I have seen but very little of the plains. I have had no opportunity of observing this variety of Clover, perhaps some of your readers that live on the plains, and have observed and used this Clover, will be able to inform us through your columns, what variety it is, and for what purposes it is superior to our *common kind*.

In seeding down for Clover Seed, the land ought to be in good heart and clear,—land that has had a root crop with manure the previous season, will answer best. Barley is generally thought to be the best kind of grain to seed down with, but after seeding down with Wheat, Barley and Oats, having seen so little difference, I could hardly say which was best. Of the quantity of seed sown to the acre, something depends on the soil and the season. I have had good crops of seed from four pounds to the acre, and I have seen ten and twelve pounds of seed none too thick. The usual quantity of Timothy seed should always be sown, as it helps the first crop for hay, and does no harm to the second crop for seed. "As like produces like" in the vegetable,

as well as in the animal world, it is of importance to say more, but the very best seed of last year's growth, on land intended for a crop of seed. Of the best method of covering in grass seeds, there is much difference of opinion. Some say *before rain*, others roll them in;—having tried both methods, I prefer harrowing them in, as I have always found mine to do best when put in with a single turn of the harrows.

Where intended for seed, care should be taken to cut the young plants as little as possible in the fall, and never to allow a beast on them in spring, as I think is very injurious to cut down young Clover bare in the fall. On light soil, it is, I believe, a common practice to cut the clover intended for seed, up till about the first of June, and then allow it to grow for seed: thus cutting only once, this plan is said to answer very well on this kind of land, but as I am always rather more anxious for hay than pasture, I have never tried it.

The first crop of Clover should be cut as soon as it gets fairly into blossom; in ordinary seasons, from the twentieth of June, till the first of July, is the best time for cutting, though in favorable seasons, the seed will ripen even when cut as late as the middle of July; but when Clover is cut early the first time, it gives to the second crop a better chance to ripen well. I have always found the earliest cut give the best seed—as there is then generally more moisture in the ground than later in the season, and the seed gets a chance to ripen early in the fall before there is any frost to hurt it, and when the weather is generally better for securing the crop.

The most critical time for Clover Seed, is just after the first mowing; should the weather prove very dry, the Clover starts very irregularly and the crop of seed will be light. I have seen a difference of more than a bushel an acre in the same field from two day's difference in mowing, a shower having fallen in the meantime.

The first crop of hay from Clover intended for seed, is said not to be so good for horses—but for sheep, calves, and feeding cattle, it is invaluable—they prefer it to all other kinds of hay—when it has been properly cured—they eat it with avidity and thrive well upon it.

The quantity of seed varies with the soil and the season, my own crops have run from half a bushel to five bushels an acre. I have known seven bushels an acre, which I consider a very great crop; from three to four bushels an acre may be looked upon as a fair average crop.

A TENANT FARMER,

May 28, 1853.

We are obliged to our practical correspondent for his valuable communication, and should be glad to hear from him again, on his mode of cutting and securing his crop, and the preparation and marketing of the seed.—*Editor.*

A professorship of farming is about to be established at the literary institution at Fairfax, Vermont, with an endowment of $20,000.

Lawns or Grass Plats should be mown as often as once a fortnight, if it is desired to secure a fine, smooth turf.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

HEREFORD CATTLE.

G. Buckland, Esq:

Dear Sir,—Will you please publish the following, which you will find in *The Boston Cultivator*, of April 30, 1853. Such proofs are worth all the *dicta* in the world.

Truxton Wood, Esq., of Wenthrop, Maine, wishes to know where he can obtain a good bull of the Hereford breed. Mr. W. writes in reference to the progeny of a Hereford bull bred by Mr. Sotham, and brought into Maine several years since, as follows:—"Oxen bred from that bull have brought *more money* into this town than an equal number of any other breed that has ever been introduced here. They are truly valuable cattle—feeding and thriving on anything that comes to hand—besides being very easy to match, and handy, good workers. I think they are everything we could wish in oxen, being good to stand the hot weather as well as cold." I send you this notice, as I think the climates of Canada and Maine very similar, and to show what the "Parson's *Rhinoceros tribe*" are doing, and will show you a *similar* instance in *milking for butter*, before next Christmas.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

Wm. H. SOTHAM.

Piffard, Liv. Co., N. Y., May 12, 1853.

BARNETT'S PATENT FLOUR MILL.

We have been favored with the following communication from Mr. Kirkwood, who is now on a tour of observation in the United Kingdom, collecting information on the subject of the growth and manufacture of Flax, by authority of the Bureau of Agriculture. From Mr. Kirkwood's active and observant habits, we anticipate not merely an interesting, but a practically useful report, on his return:

Bedford Flax Factory,
Thornton, Kirkcaldy, 29th April, 1853.

Dear Sir,—I enclose a short printed account of Barnett's Patent Flour Mill, to which, if you deem it suitable, you may give publicity. It is new here, and considered good.

I am your obed't serv't,

A. KIRKWOOD.

Geo. Buckland, Esq.,
Editor *Canadian Agriculturist*, Toronto.

BARNETT'S PATENT FLOUR MILL.

Exceeds all other Mills in its simple construction, its combined action of grinding and dressing, and its easy adaptation to all ordinary mills in common use. This mill dresses a great portion of the flour during the progress of grinding, the miller having at command the means of taking out the quantity according to the quality of flour he requires. It is by this simple combined operation of grinding and dressing, that the patent mill is enabled to grind such extraordinary quantities of flour, in a fit state for use, as soon as it leaves the mill.

The generally admitted hindrance in ordinary mills to the proper development of the flour, is the liability of the meal becoming heated during the process of grinding, and the consequent deterioration of its quality. At the same time a waste of power is in-

curied, owing to the clogging effect of the heated meal; and great inconvenience occasioned from not being able to dress the meal as soon as it leaves the stones. In the patent mill, as soon as grinding has commenced, the liberated fine flour passes over wire-gauze openings in the lower stone, when the finest flour is separated from the meal. In the upper stone a series of openings are so arranged and furnished with air-boxes, facing the direction in which the stone revolves, that the air is forced down upon the grinding surfaces, cooling the meal and facilitating the passing of the superfine flour through the wire-frames, in a very cool state. The result is, that while the ordinary mill-stones will grind 200lbs. per hour, the same mill-stones with Barnett's Patent Principle affixed, will grind 400lbs. per hour—in each trial the stones being in equal condition, and both trials with the same wheat. From ordinary wheats a superfine flour may be separated; and while from one-third to above two-thirds of the flour is delivered ready dressed into the bag, the remainder of the meal is ready for dressing immediately. In bad weather, the patent stones will grind damp samples, which common stones cannot grind; and from the quarter of wheat more flour is obtained than when ground by common stones. From ordinary wheats a valuable portion of superfine flour, suitable for confectionary, may always be obtained; thus enabling any country miller to produce flour of any quality to suit his customers, or to send to the best markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ATMOSPHERE, AND ITS EFFECTS ON ANIMAL LIFE.

We find in the *Scientific American* the following report of an interesting lecture lately delivered by Dr. Griscom, at the New York Mechanics' Institute, on the "Influence of Air in connection with Animal Life:"—

The lecturer commenced by saying that he supposed some of them would be surprised to hear that they lived at the bottom of an immense ocean of air fifty miles deep; yet it was so; and the color of this ocean, which is called the atmosphere, is a deep cerulean blue. To perceive this color it was necessary to be able to see at once the whole volume, and also on a calm and clear day, for no color could be perceived if seen in small quantities, or when there was either wind or haziness. In like manner, the color of water could not be seen in small quantities, and was only perceptible where there was a vast expanse of ocean. The air was also a substance capable of condensation and expansion. The expansion was seen in the winds, by which the ships were made to traverse the ocean, and also in windmills. The tornado was another phase of its expansion, by which trees were uprooted and houses overturned, and was almost equal to the power of steam. The greatest weight of the atmosphere was fifteen pounds to the square inch, and this weight presses on every way, both upwards and downwards. To explain the pressure upwards, the lecturer exhausted the air out of a large vase, which then remained fast to the plate on which it stood, but on the air being let in, it was easily removed. I remember, said he, being asked the question, if there is a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, the reason why we were not at once crushed by the weight; but this is, as I before explained, because the air presses in all directions with the same force; and hence there is an equilibrium. This is a most important element, and one which requires to be known; and also, that the air never presses more than fifteen pounds to the square inch.

The next quality of the air is elasticity. Press it so as to make it occupy a smaller space than it otherwise would, and then take away the weight, and it comes back and occupies its original space. The lecturer then explained that in the air there were two gases; one oxygen, which is that part of the atmosphere by which chiefly we live, and which is the one-fifth part; and the other nitrogen, which is four-fifths of the atmosphere. Oxygen supports life and combustion, and nitrogen restrains its effects and dulls its operation. The quantity of air which a person consumes depends in a measure on oneself, and by training can be made more or less. The tailor and shoemaker take little in comparison with the laborer and public speaker and singer, or those who cry commodities for sale through the streets. A man in good health makes eighteen respirations in a minute, and in 24 hours consumes fifty-one hogsheads of the air.

As the oxygen which supports life is so small, we ought to be very particular how we permit other gases to mix with it and vitiate it. The blood which enters the lungs is black, but when the oxygen acts upon it it becomes red, and sends it through the veins to impart life and animation. The black blood is produced by carbon, and imparts the blackness which we see in the face of persons who lose their lives by suffocation, because the oxygen was not allowed to reach the lungs to purify it. When we send out the air from the lungs, we do not send it in the same manner as we inhaled it, for when exhaled it is as deadly a poison as arsenic or corrosive sublimate. The lecturer showed this by experiments, and filled a vase with his own breath, in which a lighted candle would not live. It was such air as killed persons who went down into wells in the country, or who died when a pan of charcoal was placed in a room. The danger of taking impure matter into the stomach was not so great as into the lungs, for the stomach had power to eject impurities, which the lungs had not. Besides the impure air which we exhale, there are 2,800 pores on every square inch of the surface of the body, and to a body of large size there are 2,590 square inches; and these multiplied make 7,000,000 of pores.

There is a sort of drainage pipe in the body, which sends out matter as well as gas; and this pipe is calculated at twenty-eight miles long. The particles of matter which are sent out, and which do not dissolve, are so numerous, that in China, where the houses are low and a great many persons are in the habit of assembling in one room, it has been discovered, that after fifteen or twenty years, these particles so adhere to the ceiling of the rooms, that the farmers will contract to put up a new ceiling if they are allowed to take down the old one, so valuable has it been found for manure.

CREEPING PLANTS OF CEYLON.

At Topari the creeping plants are as beautiful as they are various. They cover the stems of the loftiest trees, shoot across the top branches, extending from branch to branch and from tree tree, over a continuous extent of wood; bordering the forest paths, roofing with verdure and bloom the entire thicket, completely shutting out the intense light and heat of the blazing sun—producing a profuse, varied and rich mass of the most luxurious green tints, the intense light shining through the transparent leaves; while their graceful tendrils hang in wreaths, festooning nature's loveliest arbors—drooping across in garlands of georgeous blossom, red, yellow, purple, blue and white; some of them small and tiny, others as large as a peony rose, enclosing you within a thin partition of quivering leaves, through which the parrot and the humming bird are constantly fluttering, also the graceful ribbon bird, which is white, with a white tuft on the head, and two long feathers growing out of the tail, closely resembling the bird of paradise.—Some of those creeping plants are of large dimensions, and are called jungle-rope, being as thick, and as closely twisted as a cable, which it closely resembles.

LOVERS OF CANDIES BEWARE!

In an article in the "Household Words," we find the following statement:—"British confectionary contains plaster of Paris, chalk, starch, sulphate of barytes, bronze, copper leaf, leaf tin, arsenite of copper, carbonate of copper, verdigris, chromate of lead, orpiment, oxy-chloride of lead, read lead and vermillion. The minerals here named are all poisonous. Our bright yellow comfits contain a dangerous and insiduous poison—chromate of lead, which is used also largely for giving the slight yellow tint to ginger lozenges. Let the British consumer who has often, during the winter season, a ginger lozenge in her mouth not be surprised at a slight failure in her health. The emerald green sugar plums and ornaments in sugar have been colored with a still more dangerous poison, arsenite of copper. Dr. Lethby states that to his knowledge, there has been several cases of fatal poisoning during three years, traced to the use of confectionary made and coloured in this country."

THE USES OF SLATE.

A few years ago, people who knew nothing of slate but as a material to roof houses with and do sums upon, were charmed to find it could be made to serve for so large a thing as a billiard table. For billiard tables there is nothing like slate, so perfectly level and smooth as it is. Then fishmongers found there was nothing like slate for their slabs (till they are rich enough to buy marble); and farmers' wives discovered the same thing in regard to their dairies. Plumbers then began to declare that there was nothing like slate for cisterns and sinks; and builders, noticing this tried slate for the pavement of washhouses, pantries, and kitchens, and for cottage floors; and they have long declared that there is nothing like it; it is so clean, and dries so quickly. If so, thought the ornamental gardener, it must be the very thing for garden chairs, summer houses, sundials, and tables in arbours; and it is the very thing. The stonemason was equally pleased with it for gravestones. "Then," said the builder again, when perplexed with complaints of a damp wall in an exposed situation, "why should not a wall be slated as well as a roof, if it wants it as much?" So he tried; and in mountain districts, where one end of the house is exposed to beating rains, we see that end as scaly as a fish—slated like its own roof. Thus it is with small houses erected for the business at the quarry in Valencia; the steps leading up to them are of slate; and the path before the door are paved with slate. We look in upon the steam engine, and we observe that the fittings of the engine house are all of slate, so that no dust can lodge and no damp can enter.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

EXPANDING THE CHEST.

Those in easy circumstances, or those who pursue sedentary employment within doors, use their lungs but little, breathe but little air in the chest and thus, independently of positions, contract a wretchedly small chest and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the matter of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a bladder in their constructure, and can stretch open to double their size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest and perfect immunity from consumption. The agent, and only agent required, is the common air we breathe; supposing, however, that no obstacle exists, external to the chest, such as twinning it around with stays, or having the shoulders lie upon it. On rising from your bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, with your shoulders entirely off from the chest, then inhale all the air you can, so as to fill your chest to the very bottom, so that no more air can be got in; then hold your breath, and throw your arms off behind—hold your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. Done in a cold room is much better, because the air is much denser, and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner it will become flexible and expansible, and will enlarge the capacity and size of the lungs.—*Scientific American.*

COUCH OR TWITCH GRASS.

There are three or four conditions in which it does not seem to thrive. It appears, nevertheless, to possess strong assimilative powers; for on soils too poor for wheat or oats it will be the most luxuriant; and when both co-exist in a soil decidedly unequal to the production of both, the couch will eat out the corn. These powers seem to come into operation soon after harvest in a still more vigorous degree; for it seeds at harvest, and, unlike the wheat plant, continues to live under ground, spreading ten thousand filaments in every direction. Now though it perfers a porous soil, still it must have root hold, and if disturbed in autumn immediately after harvest, it never

makes much headway. To scarify therefore below the roots after harvest, even if nothing more is done, stops their progress, destroys many during the winter frosts, and materially assists the cleaning in the spring. Hoeing in summer or even horsehoeing seems to be of no use whatever, but is generally the reverse: it divides and transplants the roots in a thousand pieces. Perhaps the only way to eradicate couch is to grow fewer crops of corn. If the seeds, instead of being sown with wheat or oats, be broken up, and grown as bastard fallow in the second year of their growth after midsummer—a time when they are of little real use as food for the stock—the enemy may not only be arrested, but almost extirpated, and the soil will be free from those crops which foster the shedding of the seed of the couch; a state of things indispensable to the eradication of the weed from the soil.

POWER OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It used to be said that if Athens and Lacedæmon could make up their minds to be good friends and make a common cause, they would be masters of the world. The wealth, the science, the maritime enterprise, and daring ambition of the one, assisted by the population, the territory, the warlike spirit, the stern institutions of the other, could not fail to carry the whole world before them. That was a project hostile to the peace and prosperity of mankind, and ministering only to national vanity. A far grander object, of more easy and more honorable acquisition, lies before England and the United States, and all other countries owning our origin and speaking our language. Let them agree not in an alliance offensive but simply never to go to war with one another. Let them permit one another to develope as Providence seems to suggest, and the British race will gradually and quietly attain to a pre-eminence beyond the reach of mere policy and arms. The vast and ever increasing interchange of commodities between the several members of this great family, the almost daily communication now opened across, not one, but several oceans, the perpetual discovery of new means of locomotion, in which steam itself now bids fair to be supplanted by an equally powerful but cheaper and more convenient agency, all promise to unite the whole British race throughout the world in one social and commercial unity, more mutually beneficial than any contrivance of politics.—*London Times.*

STRENGTH OF INSECTS.

In a volume published by Van Voorst, on the Natural History of Animals, several illustrations are given of the super-herculean strength with which the commonest insects are endowed.

The common flea, as every one knows, will without much apparent effort, jump two hundred times its length, and several grasshoppers and locusts are said to be able to perform leaps quite as wonderful. In the case of the insect they scarcely excite our notice; but if a man were coolly to take a standing leap of three hundred and eighty odd yards, which would be an equivalent exertion of muscular power, perhaps our admirers of athletic sports might be rather startled at sueh a performance.

Again, for a man to run ten miles within an hour would be admitted to be a tolerable good display of pedestrianism; but what are we to say to the little fly observed by Dr. Delisle, "which ran nearly six inches in a second, and in that calculated to have made one thousand and eighty steps? This according to Kirby and Spence, is as if a man whose steps measured only two feet, should run at the incredible rate of twenty miles in a minute. Equally surprising are the instances of insect strength given by Mr. Newport.

The great stag bettle, which tears off the bark from the roots and branches of trees, has been to gnaw a hole, an inch in diameter, through the side of an iron canister in which it was confined and on which the marks of its jaws were distinctly visible.

The common beetle can without injury, suport and even raise great weight, and make its way beneath almost any amount of pressure. In order to put the strenth of this insect-Atlas to the test, experiment have been made which prove that it is able to sustain from twennty to thirty ounces, a prokigiousburden when it is remembered the insect itself does not weigh as many garins; in fact, once more taking man as a standard of comparison, it is as though a person of ordinary size should raise and get from under a weight of between forty and fifty tons.

LIME IN SOILS.

The question—How much lime is needed in soils? is an interesting one. Very erroneous ideas formerly prevailed in reference to this subject. It is not many years since the idea was strenuously advanced, that the application of lime was all that the soils of Massachusetts needed, to make them produce wheat. Chemistry has rendered good service in this case. Of late, it has been ascertained that some of the best wheat soils,—those of Seneca Co., N. Y., for instance,—contained less than one per cent. of lime. So far as examinations have been made there are but few soils in this State that do not contain as much. A leading article in the *Genesee Farmer* for March, states that "the instances are rare where one per cent. of lime exists in the soil, that the addition of more is beneficial, or would pay the cost of application." It is stated that in the wheat district of Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., the soil does not contain over two per cent. of lime, and that on the noted wheat farm of Gen. Harmon, in that district, the use of lime does not increase the crop.—*Ibid.*

RAW AND COOKED FOOD.—CARROTS FOR HORSES.

In relation to the statement that cooked meal is nearly three to one better than raw meal, for hogs, which we copied some time since, from a speech of Professor Mapes, Mr. Levi Durand writes us, that his father was in the habit of cooking food for hogs for twenty-five years, and that twenty-five per cent. was as much as he deemed to be the saving by the process. Hon. John Brooks, Princeton, in a letter to the Hon. J. W. Proctor, Danvers, (published in the *N. E. Farmer,*) says—"The statement that 50 per cent. is saved, by cooking meal for hogs, is beyond my experience, which is not more than 25

per cent. saving in corn, rye, barley, or out meal, and 15 per cent. saving in cooking roots." Prof. Mapes, in his address at Worcester, said—"When a horse is fed in part on carrots, that shells of oats and pieces of cut hay will not be found in his dung." In regard to this, Mr. Brooks says—"It is not true that when a horse is fed in part on carrots, that shells of oats and pieces of cut hay will not be found in his dung. I have fed a colt this winter, (coming three years old) a portion of the time, on cut hay, with one peck of carrots daily, and a part of the time on cut hay alone, and can discover no difference in his excrement, *it being equally chally when fed* on hay and carrots as when fed on vay only."—*New England Farmer.*

NEW PATENT SOWING MACHINE.

On Saturday last we were invited to witness a trial of Emery's Sowing Machine, by Mr. J. A. Bruce of James street, and were much pleased with its performance. It is certainly the simplest *most efficient and complete thing* of the sort we have yet seen. For Indian Corn or any other kind of seed requiring to be sown in drills, and at regular intervals, it is invaluable. By a contrivance which we shall attempt to describe, it will deposit one seed or any number of seeds, at any required distance, from one foot to eight feet apart, with mathamatical accuracy making the hole for its reception, and covering it up at the same time, by only once passing over the ground It is shaped like a plough, and drawn in the same manner, having a hopper to receive the seeds over the rest. The bottom of this hopper is closed up by a hollow cylinder, with one small hole in the side, and under the beam is placed a broad fellied wheel, on the axle of which is a circular plate, on which is cast a number of bevels which resemble concentric circles; a small horizontal spindle connects this wheel with the cylinder under the hopper, and *the outer and connecting* pinion is made to slide, so as to fit in any of the concentries, and determine the speed at which the cylinder revolves. Of course, when the open side is turned upwards, it receives the seed out of the hopper, and when it turns down, drops it. The furrow is made of a shoe-like coulter, and filled up again by a roller behind. By this contrivance, it will be seen, that it matters not at what speed the machine is drawn at, the distance at which the seed is required to be sown is always uniform. It is really a neat and excellent article, and the price is, we understand, only $20. Our agricultural friends should call and see it, it is really worthy of their attention.—*Hamilton Canadian.*

The Highland Society has come to the conclusion that it is not now necessary to hold general shows in each year; but that every purpose of utility may be served by holding them at intervals, as in every second or third year.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The Highland Society propose to select three counties in which to collect agricultural statistics experimentally, and the Board of Trade has consented, but requires an estimate of the probable cost of the experiment.

Poetry.

ELIZA.

BY H. J. DANIEL.

"She thought she heard the trader make an offer for her boy, could she be mistaken?"—*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

She listens, and her little child is clasp'd
Still closer to her breast: her heart beats quick,
And all the mother trembles through her frame.
What brings the sudden paleness to her cheek,
And the damp dew upon her mutton brow?
That which no earthly daughter drew from Eve,
Who lies within her arms the pledge of love,
Can hear, and stand unmoved. *What fearful word,*
From human lips can thus transfix the soul?
Her boy—her son—her child to be sold,
Sold by a brute, by one more brutal bought.
Go to—thou art no man thy heart is stone—
Is this a Christian land where prayer to Him
Whose life was peace, and love to man is heard?
Oh! hideous mockery. Is this the spot
Where Freedom raised her voice and shook a throne?
She flashes for that frame, restrained and stain'd
It is *not hers.* Power insult to her name.
Talk not of liberty! America,
Wipe with a brother's blood thy hands are stained,
And human flesh is "auctioneered away!"
Denounce not dungeons, or captivity,
Or Europe's regal dens, while the chain
Is clanking on ten thousand Africans.
Still clasp thy boy, fond mother, to thy breast—
The curse of slavery shall not fall on him—
The tyrant shall not triumph, God is *there.*

April 15th, 1853.

I gazed upon the glorious sky
And the green mountains round;
And thought that when I came to lie
Within the silent ground,
'Twere pleasant, that in flowery June,
When brooks send up a cheerful tune,
And groves a joyous sound,
The sexton's hand, my grave to make,
The rich green mountain turf should break.

Bryant's Poems.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

OMISSION.—In the account of the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, published in our May number, the name of JOHN HARLAND, Esq., who was in attendance both days, was accidentally omitted.

J. B.—The stratum of earth you mention, judging from your description, is most likely shell marl—a substance that is found in several localities. Professor Croft has recently analyzed some specimens from, we believe, the County of Peel, and found them exceedingly rich in lime, with tolerably large quantities of other manuring constituents. We will speak to the Professor about your other enquiry, and write you privately.

GIGANTIC ASPARAGUS.—This valuable esculent appears to thrive astonishingly in this country; it requires only ordinary care and no farmer's garden should be without it. Mr. Fleming, Seedsman of this city, sent us a bunch consisting of eleven heads which weighed no less than 15 oz! It was grown in the common way, and cut about the middle of May.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Montreal: H. Ramsey, May 1853.

The *Agricultural Journal* of Lower Canada has changed hands. It is no longer conducted by Mr. Evans and published by the Agricultural Association. We referred to Mr. Evans's retirement from the post which he has so long and usefully filled, in our last. The *Journal* in its new form is published by Mr Ramsay, and in his hands we doubt not it will be an efficient auxiliary in the cause of Agricultural improvement. It will, we perceive, contain the transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture. The first number has been from necessity somewhat hastily got but up, it contains several interesting articles; the size is quarto, each number containing 16 pages, and is sold at the extremely low price of 2s. per annum. Most heartily do we wish our old fellow labourer in its new shape, every success.

A VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA: With an account of the condition of the Country, &c., &c., &c., by Alfred H. St. Germain, of Toronto. For sale at A. H. Armour & Co., Thos. Maclear, Chas. Fletcher, and the Wesleyan Book Room. Price 7½d.

Those who wish to acquire a knowledge of California, either from motives of curiosity or for more serious and practical purposes, would do well to read carefully this little work, which is the result of personal observation and experience, and appears to be written in a candid and truthful spirit. What is so important for intending emigrants to know, and what ex-parte writers always study to conceal the drawbacks and discomforts incidental to new and distant settlements, the writer of the pamphlet before us, has, as far as *his limits* would allow, supplied. The reader may safely assume that in auriferous countries, as well as everywhere besides, the old proverb will be found to hold good:—"*It is not all gold that glitters.*"

THE POPULAR EDUCATOR. A. Montgomery, New York: 1853.

We have received from A. H. Armour & Co., of this city, the first number of this serial, which is constructed on an entirely new plan, and most of the articles are written with spirit and ability. It is intended to comprise a series of treatises on science and literature, each number containing several lessons, as for instance, on Geology, Geography, Botany, Natural History, Mechanics, Language, &c. It is published in monthly parts, at the marvellously low price of 7½d. each. We confidently recommend it to families, and young people, who desire an efficient literary scientific guide. *The Popular Educator* is essentially, we believe, an English publication, and, like the "Family Tutor" and similar works, constitute a class of books for the enlightenment and moral improvement of the people, which characterise the present age.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL AND RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE. Toronto: Hugh Scobie.

The contents of this truly valuable periodical for May are more than ordinarily interesting. Mr. Justice Draper's address is excellent in its way, and Dr. Sandford's pleasing and beautifully written paper on "Accidental Discoveries" is concluded. A very valuable paper is furnished by Mr Sandford Fleming, C.E., "On the valley of the Nottawasaga," illustrated by a neatly executed plate, and descriptive woodcuts. We have no space to enumerate even the other excellent articles which the number contains. The publication, whether as regards its matter or execution, is highly creditable to all parties concerned, and is meeting we hope, with the liberal patronage it so justly deserves, from the inteligent and patriotic portion of the public.

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