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The Farmer's Journal,

— AND —

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MONTREAL

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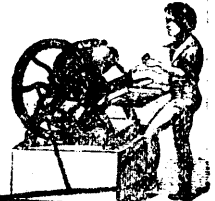
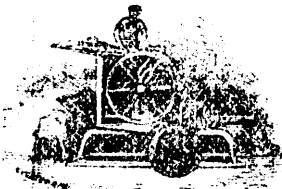
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Montreal, September 1857.

The Farmer's Journal.

MONTREAL, JUNE 1858.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind our subscribers that the subscription to the Farmer's Journal is payable in advance, and we hope that they will remit the small amount of their subscription as soon as possible, either in Post-Office stamps or otherwise.

Breeds of domestic cattle. III.

In our last issue we described the four grand divisions of the British domestic Cattle, to some one of which all the great families, for which that island is now so famous, in an agricultural point of view, and to the cultivation of which we in America have, in late years, paid so much attention, are directly to be referred—the middle-horns, the long-horns, the polled-cattle, and the short-horns. We also added a few brief inquiries into the origin of these divisions, and the nature of the countries to which they appear to have been when first known, and sometimes at very remote periods peculiar, if not indigenous. These investigations are not, as it may at first appear, merely idle speculations, or interesting only to the historian, the antiquary, or the natural philosopher; since it is not to be disputed, that all animals are the best adapted by their nature, and constitution to the climate, soil, and country to which they are indigenous; and that if removed thence and colonized elsewhere, they will thrive and succeed the best in countries of which the climate, the soil, the productions, and even the face of the landscape is the most analogous to their native home. More especially is this the case with regard to animals, which are liable to so great modi-

fications from circumstances of pasture, soil and climate as are neat cattle. Nor is it a surmise, unproved by fact, that they are so modified and so adapted by nature to certain localities, that they cannot be amended or improved, in their native homes, by any admixture of larger, nobler, or more profitable breeds; which have invariably failed in places unsuited to themselves, to engraft any of their own peculiar excellencies on the inferior stock; while they have done so in an eminent degree where the same inferior stock exists in a climate or region more analogous to their own. An instance in point is the Ayrshire breed of cattle, now peculiar to the districts of Kyle and Cunningham, immeasurably superior to any other Scottish breed, which were entirely unknown in the districts of which they are now the boast, within the short space of seventy years. That they are the result of some foreign cross upon the national stock of the Western Highlands, is not to be doubted; and all probability seems to point to the Teeswater short-horns as the origin of that cross. Now the cross of the Teeswater short-horn has been found to be utterly useless in effecting any improvement on the Kyloes, among the bleak and barren mountains, which form their home, in which they are exposed to biting blasts, cold rain and sleet, or snow-storms and long sub-Alpine Winters, and where they glean but a scanty subsistence from the coarse and innutritious grasses which vegetate with difficulty among the rocks and heaths of the highland hills. So soon, however, as the same Kyloes is brought down into the mild, maritime lowlands, rich pastures and soft climate of Ayrshire, the same cross hits to a miracle, and the result is one of the most highly and justly esteemed of modern families of cattle, both for its milking and fattening qualities.

It is not, therefore, useless; but on the contrary highly desirable for the cattle

breeder to know what is the soil, the pasturage, and the general character of the locality in which different breeds of cattle have their origin. Since, if he desires to succeed, he must hold his choice of the families of cattle which he would rear subordinate to the nature of the climate and country into which he would introduce them, and must neither attempt to acclimatize, with any hope of success, the races indigenous to rich level or lowland pasturages, such as the Teeswater short-horns or the Leicester long-horns, among the wild and savage mountains, which are precisely adapted to the hardy, hill-frequenting Kyloes, which will thrive and rejoice on barren hill-pastures, where the short-horns would pine and perish; nor on the other hand, to introduce the sturdy stunted races of the moorlands to the deep fat fenlands and morasses, which are most congenial to the large low-land cattle.

We now proceed briefly to enumerate the most distinguished families of each of these divisions, with a passing mention of the qualities for which each family is the most celebrated, previous to devoting a separate paper to each one of what may be called the great families of modern cattle, especially those families to which our own cattle chiefly trace their descent, or to which we are looking for the improvement of our general stocks. This done, we shall give a little time to the examination of some families of our own native stock, as it is called, which have become in a great measure distinct varieties, endowed with admirable characteristics, and capable, so far as can be understood, of reproducing themselves pure *ad infinitum*. Such appear to be the famous red cattle of New-England.

But to proceed: Of the Middle-horns, by far the most celebrated family are the Devonshires; which, being inferior to many others for dairy purposes, are superior to all as working oxen, not arriving at their

highest excellence as beef cattle until they have been worked up to their sixth year, when they fatten with great ease and rapidity; and, if they do not reach the vast weight of some other races, give beef the most beautifully marbled of all, and equal in flavor and richness to any. The Devonshires are very beautiful, docile, active, the working oxen being able sometimes to trot six miles in the hour, and remarkably free from disease. The Herefordshire cattle, which are near akin to the Devonshires, are perhaps, even superior to them as beef cattle, some good judges giving to their flesh the palm over all others, and are good workers in the field; but the cows are exceedingly inferior animals, bad milkers, and of no account. The Hereford ox is a heavier animal than the Devonshire, and has a greater propensity to form fat. The Sussex is another kindred race, intermediate between the two, with many of the good qualities of both, with less activity and a greater tendency to form fat than the Devonshire, while the cows, though better milkers than the Herefords, are not sufficiently good for dairy purposes, and are of too restless and uneasy a temper to form fat quickly. The Clamorgan cattle of Wales resemble the Herefords in all respects, with inferior size. The Pembrokes closely resemble the western Highland Kyloes, and, with their rugged hardiness and adaptability to all climates and hardships, possess the quality of furnishing delicious beef. For mountainous regions, they and the little Irish cows of Kerry, which have been termed emphatically the poor man's cows, from their excellent milking qualities, in which they far excel the Scottish and Welsh cows, are the *ne plus ultra*. The Ayrshire is, in all respects an admirable animal, but especially in the qualifications of the breed for dairy purposes, in which it is, perhaps, unequalled. Both in quality and quantity of milk they are not to be surpassed; the average annual

yield of an Ayrshire cow being computed at from 600 to 800 gallons of milk, giving an average of 287 pounds of butter, or 514 pounds of cheese. Their fattening qualities are highly respectable, but not equal to those of the Devonshires, Herefords or Durhams.

The principal polled cattle are the Galloways, Norfolks and Suffolks; they are but moderate milkers, with the exception of the last named, which are inferior to no other breed in the quantity of their yield, though some may give richer milk. Their beef is of high quality. It is useless to dwell on this breed, as they are scarcely known in America.

The long-horns, formerly in immense repute have fallen off in public estimation in late years, and it appears to be the general opinion that they have deteriorated. They were never famous as milk cattle, and their beef is estimated as clearly inferior to that of the Devonshire, Herefords or Durhams, while the peculiar formation of their long, decurved wide-spread horns adapts them but ill for draft.

Of the short-horns, there are four families, two of them superlatively excellent, the Durhams, Yorkshires, Lincolnshires and Alderneys. The boast of the short-horns is that they unite in the greatest degree the qualities of milking and forming fat—and the boast is a just one; but the drawback is that the over-tendency to form fat, in the pure Teeswater Durhams, operates against the milk-giving qualities of the cow, and often renders the bull barren at an early age.

In the Yorkshire cow, which is a pure, unmixed short-horn, produced merely by careful breeding from parents on both sides famous for milking rather than fattening tendencies, this defect is completely conquered, and she may be pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of all animals for the combined properties of yielding milk and eventually making beef. She is the favorite dairy

cow of London, averaging 20 to 24 quarts per diem, giving a larger yield of butter from the same quantity of milk the older she grows, and, when her service to the pail is over, fattening rapidly and with great ease, and yielding beef of the first quality. The Lincolnshire, generally, is an inferior Durham. The Alderney is an inferior, fancy race, famous only for the great richness of her small yield of milk. We shall, hereafter, review these families at length, beginning in our next with the Devonshire.

Hints for Horsekeepers.

SIMPLE TREATMENT OF SIMPLE AILMENTS.

It is not too much to say that more than one-half the ailments of horses arise, in the first instance, from bad management, or, to speak more correctly from absence of feeding, from ill-constructed, unventilated filthy stabling, from unjudicious driving and neglect of cleaning. When disease has arisen, it is immediately aggravated and, perhaps, rendered ultimately fatal, either by want of medical aid, or, what is far more frequent as well as far more prejudicial, ignorant, improper, and often violent treatment, either on a wrong diagnosis of the affection, or on a still more wrong system of relieving it. Over-medicining and vulgarly quacking slightly ailing horses is the bane of half the private stables in cities, and of nearly all the farm stables in the country; and one or the other, or both combined, cause the ruin of half the horses which go to the bat every year.

There is no quack on earth equal to an ignorant, opinionated groom; and every one now-a-days holds himself a groom who is trusted with the care of a horse; even

if he do not know how to clean him properly, or to feed him so as not to interfere with his working hours. Every one of these wretched fellows, who has no more idea of a horse's structure or of his constitution than he has of the model of a ship, or the economy of an empire, is sure to have a thousand infallible remedies for every possible disease, the names of which he does not know, nor their causes, origin or operation; and which, if he did know their names, he is entirely incapable of distinguishing one from the other. These remedies he applies at hap-hazard, wholly in the dark as to their effect on the system in general or on the particular disease, and of course, nine times out of ten, he applies them wrongfully, and aggravates fifty-fold the injury he affects to be able to relieve.

These are the fellows who are constantly administering purgative balls, diuretic balls, cordial balls, on their own hook, without advice, orders, or possible reason—and such balls, too! some of them scarcely less fatal than a cannon ball—who are continually drugging their horses with nitre in their food, under the idea that it is cooling to the system, and that it makes the coat sleek and silky: never suspecting that it is a violent diuretic; that its operation on the kidneys is irritating and exhausting in the extreme; and that the only way in which it cools the animal's system is that it reduces his strength and acts as a serious drain on his constitution. These, lastly, are the fellows who are constantly applying *hot oils*, fiery irritants and stimulants to wounds, strains, bruises, or contusions, which in themselves produce violent inflammation and to which, requiring as they do the exhibition of mild and soothing remedies, cold lotions, or warm fomentations, the application of these stimulating volatile essences is much what it would be to administer brandy and cayenne to a man with a brain fever. The pertinacity of these

fellows is incredible; their self-conceit is only equaled by their ignorance, and their presumption is equaled by nothing. Their contempt for their masters, whether those masters really know something about a horse, or nothing, is invariable, and always the same. But it is worthy of remark and especially worthy of being remarked by masters, who, because they are conscious of their own want of skill, too often abandon themselves and their unhappy horses to the tender mercies of these impertinent charlatans, though however unused to horses the master may be, he is yet, undoubtedly far fitter to judge when medicine is to be administered, and when not, than the Irish or negro help can possibly be, who, probably, cannot read a line or deduce the simplest effect from a cause; because he has some power of ratiocination, which the other has not.

It should therefore, be a positive rule in every stable, whether for pleasure or farm purposes, that not a drachm of medicine is ever to be administered without the express orders of the master and the very first disobedience of this rule should be followed by the instant discharge of the offender; for, if he disobey once, of set purpose, he does so willfully, because his self-conceit teaches him that he knows the best, and what he knows, that he is bent on doing, orders or no orders, let what will come of it, and therefore it is morally certain that he will do the like again. Even if a horsekeeper be so fortunate as to possess a really intelligent, superior servant who has served his apprenticeship in a good stable and has learnt a good deal about horses, he should still insist on being invariably consulted before medicine is administered. He should acquaint himself with the man's reasons for wishing to administer medicine at all; his idea of the ailment which he supposes to exist; of the symptoms from which he diagnoses it, and

of the nature and action of the drug which is proposed be given. If he see that the symptoms do exist, and learn that the nature of the medicine is such as would be expected to counteract such an ailment, which a very small share of common sense will enable him to discover, he will do well to sanction the proceeding. But if there be the least doubt about the symptoms, and still more, unless the man have a clear conception *why* he should give this dose for that disease, and what is its effect on the constitution, he should put an absolute veto on all proceedings until the advice of a regular practitioner can be obtained. Even these — unless they chance to be men of superior ability, and, what is very rare in America, even in the large cities, and almost unknown in the country, men of real education also — will be very likely to overdo the matter. In the first place, when called in, they judge it necessary to order something, in order to show that they know what is the matter and what is wanting. In the second place, they almost always have recourse to violent, drastic, aloetic purges, and to extreme measures generally, when half the time, no medicine at all, or at most a simple alternative, or diaphoretic, or an enema, is all that is required.

Of course, any sensible man, if his horse be dangerously and acutely affected, whether he do or do not himself know precisely what is the disease, will call in the best medical aid his neighborhood will afford as soon as possible. But, in the mean time, palliations may be always used, innocent in themselves, if not useful; and, in many acute and sudden diseases, if immediate relief be not applied, the malady will have gained such headway that when advice arrives it will be too late to seek it; whereas, if some simple but active treatment be adopted on the spot, much time will be saved, in the least important view of the matter, and, in the worst, possibly life

itself. Again, in the case of accidents, wounds and sudden casualties, it is often imperatively necessary to act upon the spot; and it is always highly desirable to do so, in so much as, if worth nothing else, it by so much expedites the cure. Once again, there are many ailments of so trifling a character and so simple of treatment that it would be entirely superfluous for a horse keeper to call in the aid of a veterinary surgeon on each occurrence of one of these, even if he were close at hand, since they are such that every stable should be capable of managing its own cases within itself.

It is to these three classes of cases that we intend to confine ourselves in the remarks which we propose to offer for the use of our subscribers, whether urban, suburban or rural, who keep horses and desire to promote, what fortunately go hand in hand together, the utility and the well-being of that noble animal. And, first, we would have our readers divest themselves of the idea sedulously promoted by grooms and professors—heaven save the mark of the veterinary science, that there is anything portentously secret, wonderful or out of the course of nature in the ailments of horses, or that it requires other extraordinary sagacity or intense study to treat their commoner and more usual maladies so as to give them immediate relief, and to enable them to resume their labors for our own benefit in a short period. The truth is the very reverse of this. The more ordinary diseases and affections of the horse are very similar to those with which we are affected ourselves: their treatment is always analogous, often almost exactly identical; the processes by which relief is to be obtained are the same, and the medicines do not materially differ from those suitable to the human race. It is not too much to say that any intelligent man, gifted with good reasoning powers and not

deficient in observation, who knows how to keep his own bodily health in a good state and to deal with his own ordinary ailments, can qualify himself to treat a horse in all the cases that are likely to befall him, under ordinary circumstances, as well as anybody else, within twelve months, and fifty times better than the grinning stable-keepers, who will sneer at his efforts until they are successful, and then will suddenly discover that the means he took are precisely those which themselves recommended. The only thing of great importance which he has to learn, in order to guard against danger, are how much depletion the system of a horse can endure without danger, and what extent of purgation his bowels can resist undamaged. And to these questions it may be answered, generally, that the horse can bear much more depletion and less purgation than is generally imagined, especially of the drastic drugs usually exhibited. We are very decided opponents of purgatives in general, and have been gratified by observing that the recent course of veterinary practice, both in France and England, is tending to the entire abandonment of the old system; according to which every horse whether anything ailed him or not, was put through two annual courses of purgation, each of three doses, in the Spring and Fall, besides having to bolt a diuretic ball fort nightly, or oftener, according to the whim of the groom, when his kidneys no more required stimulation than his hocks did blistering.

A horse of ordinary size contains, on an average, from twenty to twenty-four quarts of blood, and the loss to him of four quarts is not so much as a pound, or pint, to a human being. In cases of acute inflammation, a horse may be bled eight or ten quarts at a time, or until he lies down, with advantage; and, if the symptoms do not abate, may be bled again at intervals of

an hour or two, to an extent which a person, ignorant how rapidly blood is made, would suppose must drain the animal of his life. Purgatives, in our opinion, on the other hand, should be very cautiously administered; *never* when there is any inflammation of the lungs or bowels; very rarely when there is any *internal* inflammation and when given, should never, or hardly ever, in our judgement, exceed six drachms of new Barbadoes aloes. Injections, diet, and mashes are vastly superior for general practice to acute purgatives, horses being extremely liable to super-purgation, and many valuable animals being lost in consequence of it yearly. In our next paper we propose to treat of the immediate horse treatment of sudden and dangerous diseases, anticipatory of the arrival of medical aid, such as cholera, and the internal inflammations, which are the most dangerous to which the horse is liable.

Evils of over-fattening Stock.

For many years grave objections have been repeatedly urged against the practice of the excessively artificial system of feeding cattle, sheep and pigs, for the exhibition of fat stock, especially the Smithfield Christmas Show in London. An elaborate and scientific report on rigid examinations of certain animals which took premiums at the last Smithfield Exhibition, has just been published, and which cannot fail to awaken general attention to this subject. The report is the production of Mr. Gant, assistant-surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, whose knowledge of general and comparative anatomy, and well-known familiarity with the use of the microscope, entitle his statements to respect. His microscopical observations are confirmed by the celebrated Professor Queckett, curator

of the Royal College of Surgeons.

After describing the living appearance of certain prize animals at the Show, such as cattle, sheep, and pigs, some of them owned by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Richmond, all monstrously fat, and exhibiting great difficulty in breathing Mr. Gant observes:—"Throughout the exhibition one circumstance particularly arrested my attention. It was the size of the animals compared with their respective ages. The bullocks averaged from two to three years the pigs and sheep were about one year old, when I contrasted, the enormous bulk of each animal with the short period in which so much fat or flesh had been produced, I certainly indulged in a physiological reflection on the high pressure work against time which certain internal organs, as the stomach, liver, heart, and lungs must have undergone at such a very early age. I therefore resolved to follow up those animals to their several destinations, and to inspect their condition after death." Mr. Gant was admitted to the slaughter houses when the gold and silver prize bullocks, heifers, pigs and sheep, that remained in London, were killed, and after carefully removing the heart, lungs, liver, &c., he made dissections of these organs, and provided faithful drawings of both their visible and microscopical appearances. Our space will only admit of a slight reference to their symptoms.

In the sheep, the hearts of several specimens were found in an unnatural, that is, unsound condition; the external surfaces very soft, greasy, and of a dirty brownish yellow colour, mottled with yellow spots of fat imbedded in the substance of the heart. Under the microscope the process was readily detected of the muscles being changed into, or overlaid by fat. The lungs were flabby, with numerous tubercles, and their function, or power of action

greatly diminished. Similar observations apply to the pigs, whose circulating system suffered serious interruption, indicated by the dark, livid liver. In horned cattle, the left ventricle of the heart had, in the several instances examined, been more or less converted into fat, having a yellow, soft, and greasy appearance. The intestines also exhibited a fat, putty-like mass, from an inch to an inch and a-half thick, in various parts of their surfaces. The worst feature of high breeding, early maturity, and consequent aptitude to fatten, appears to be under our modern stimulating system to convert the most important organ of life and health into a mass of fat. The stomach may indeed prepare food for the production of blood, and the lungs and kidneys may purify it of excrementitious matter, but these departments of the blood-factory are only subsidiary to the heart, whose special duty it is to propel the vital fluid to the most distant recesses of the body, that every part may be nourished and renovated. Yet I found the great central organ more than any other damaged. * * * This material (fat) may itself be regarded as the superfluous food with which the animal had been gorged. It was first deposited in all loose parts of the body, these being most adapted for its accumulation, beneath the skin, and around the kidneys, stomach, intestines and heart. At length, in such localities, the fat invaded the muscles themselves, by passing in between the fibres. Thus is produced the streaked appearance of meat,—a condition which, within due limits, in no way interferes with the health of the animal, nor impairs the nutritive quality of its flesh for food. On the contrary, fat itself is a necessary constituent of the most nutritious food; and by no provision can a due proportion of this ingredient be secured so effectually as when it is thus intermixed with the substance of the muscles them-

elves. Thus, each mouthful of meat contains a wholesome and agreeable proportion of fat; but beyond these limits an animal cannot be fattened without impairing its own health, and alter its nutritive value as human food. Let an animal be fed beyond the limits compatible with health, and the superfluous fat is no longer confined to the interstices of muscular fibres, but actually invades, and eventually supersedes them."

It may be said that there is but little danger of over-fattening live stock in Canada, as our animals, generally, are not distinguished for too high breeding, nor are they crammed and pampered with oily and stimulating food. We have seen, however particularly at our butchers, Christmas show of meat in Toronto, both cattle, sheep, and swine, fattened to a degree that an scarcely be considered compatible with the health of the animals, or the wholesomeness of their meat for human food. Both sheep and cattle, although in low condition in spring, will often upon our pastures in summer and autumn, lay on fat rapidly, sufficiently so for all useful and practical purposes, without recourse to artificial stimulants.

The Report thus concludes:—"Under the present system the public have no guarantee, and are not insured that they have the best, if indeed the cheapest food. The bulky withers of a fat bullock are no criterion of health, for his fat, tubular back may conceal the revolting ravages of disease. All this alone can be discovered by an inspection of the animal's interior after death. The flesh of animals which has been produced by organs themselves diseased, is itself unfit for human food. These facts will be best understood by pathologists, but they also come home to the understanding, and certainly to the stomachs of the people."

GREEN FODDER CROPS.

There are three prominent crops now before our farmers to be tested as to their value for fodder—both green for soiling stock, and dry for winter use. These are, Indian corn, or Maize, in variety, Sorghum in variety, and Egyptian Millet.

First, Corn. This has long been used, and those who have used it have become familiar with the conditions necessary to the greatest, or at least good success; hence, we should expect to hear more said in its favor than in favor of newly introduced crops, and that better results would be had when comparative trials are made, and should guard our judgement accordingly. The variety most prized for this purpose (fodder) in the eastern portion of the State is the R. I. Asylum—a sweet corn, having a large stalk, quick growth, very sweet, and withal leafy. It is necessary to have well ripened and dried seed (best kept on the ear till planting time), and this always brings a high price. If sown broadcast, at least three bushels to the acre is needed— if in drills a considerable less quantity—the cost of corn alone making the expense of the two methods about the same. The Stowell Evergreen corn is a variety which has been much extolled of late; many prefer the large southern or western dent, or horse-tooth corn; while almost any of our tall growing kinds, particularly sweet varieties, will give good satisfaction. From seven to ten tons of dry fodder may be calculated upon, if the land is in good condition, which is very necessary.

The varieties of the Sorghum which are adapted to be raised for fodder are the Dhourra or Indian millet, the Chinese sugar cane, and Imphee, or African variety. The two latter are, without doubt, from their great sweetness far superior to the Dhourra, some varieties of which however are very sweet. Which of the two, the Chinese cane or the Imphee, is superior, is

still a matter of doubt. Each has its strong, friends and one thing is certain they are different and will mix seed, so that care should be taken to plant them apart. The best quantity to sow per acre, and exactly the best treatment is we think, still uncertain. The seed, if sown broadcast, should be sown moderately thick; if in drills, which is by far the best way, about twice as thick as broomcorn, which belongs to the same family and will mix seed with it. If cultivated for sugar, the stalks should stand much further apart. The stalks of the sugar cane are represented as very hard to dry. But they have remained moist and juicy in some instances which have come under our observation, till midwinter, when stacked in the open field. Cattle eat such stacks greedily; indeed, horses, sheep, and swine are extravagantly fond of it, even when fully matured.

The Egyptian Millet, of which we have often spoken, in our opinion is calculated to supercede in a measure, at least, both the others as a fodder crop. It has one advantage, which we will name. The seed must be obtained from the south for the present certainly. Its advantages are many. The stalk is not large, and it is quite tender and very sweet, even when dry; it is exceedingly leafy and succulent when green, and cattle eat it most greedily. If the season is favorable it may be cut several times in the season, to be fed green, and each time throws up more "suckers" and makes a thicker stand.

If wanted for hay, and cut when it attains a height of from four to six feet, it dries much more readily than corn, and makes a sweet, palatable hay. The seed is sown in drills twenty inches apart, and some ten seeds to the foot. Thus the quantity required for an acre is not large, and though the cost per bushel is rather high, the expense, on the whole, is small.
[Homestead.

CONSTRUCTION OF POULTRY HOUSES.

We would insist, in the first place, upon a poultry house covering as much ground as possible, to afford room for the fowls to walk about under cover in bad weather. But it is not necessary that it should be very high, either for the nests or roosts. Nests even on the ground are preferable to the high shelves often seen, which the fowls are very apt to convert into roosts. And as to the roosts, fowls are very well satisfied with roosts of a moderate height, say four or five feet, if there is nothing higher to attract their attention. Roosts of this height are much more convenient for the examination of the poultry at night to detect sickness, or select fowls for the table.

We prefer a house, the length of which is at least double its width. Ours is 24 feet long and 8 feet wide, in the form of a shed, 8 feet high in the front and about five in the rear, so that all the water is carried off at the rear into the gutter. It is situated on a slope fronting the south, and dug some what into the hill behind, for the purpose of banking it well, to keep the outfrost. The whole of the front is composed of glass windows, sliding by each other in a horizontal frame; with the exception of four or five feet partitioned off at one end for nests. The expense of the glass is trifling in comparison with the benefit derived to the poultry, from having sunshine and light without exposure to the weather.

Let the roof, with the northern and eastern sides, be perfectly tight, to exclude the cold winds and driving rains, but do not be too particular about having the windows fit perfectly tight in front, as ventilation is absolutely necessary, and leaving the windows open in front all

Night when the weather is not severe, is much better than having a little hole open at each end of the house, to cause a draft completely through, often directly upon the heads of the fowls, which is far more injurious than entire exposure. The roosts may run along the back of the large room about two feet from the wall, and if not more than three feet from the ground you, will require no ladder.

If you have, as you should have, a high yard around your poultry houses for the purpose of restraining the range of the fowls when desired, then in pleasant weather the whole front of the house can be left open at night without danger from thieves, either two or four-legged.

Now, as to fixtures, let there be absolutely none, except, moveable ones, which can be taken out in a few minutes, so as to allow every crevice and corner to be visited occasionally with boiling hot white-wash, to drive away vermin. Let the roost be, if possible, one plain, long pole set in brackets at each end, so that it can be removed and cleaned, or burned up and another substituted. The floor must by all means be the bare ground, well covered with a mixture of mortar and ashes, trodden perfectly hard, except a hole in the corner filled with ground plaster and ashes for the fowls to dust themselves in. Sift occasionally a little ground plaster or ashes over the whole floor, and also over the shelves on which the nests or boxes are placed, as this will allow of the droppings being more easily removed. In the spring you can remove the whole floor, to the depth of perhaps, two or three inches, to your garden, and replace it with another. By this plan you can detect rat holes, and avoid the collection of filth and vermin beneath a board or brick floor.

The end partitioned off for nests may have two stories, so contrived that when hens commence setting on the ground floor,

the laying hens can be diverted to the second story, say four feet above the other. The boxes for nests should be from fifteen inches to two feet square, and about nine inches deep, with the middle half of one side sawed out half way down, to allow the hen to pass out and in without injury to the eggs. They must have no fastenings whatever, but be made of sufficiently thick boards to stand firmly by their own weight. Make them as tight as possible, and pour a little turpentine in the crevices: then cover the bottom with wood ashes, and make the nest of clean straw, which is not so favorable to the production of vermin as hay. But we will leave the further consideration of this part of the business to some other time. Such a house as has been described, will, when whitewashed thoroughly, within and without, probably combine the essentials of room, cleanliness, and protection for twenty-five or thirty fowls, at as little expense as any other, and far less than some we have seen with all sorts of fixtures, of no use but to secrete vermin.

[Country Gentleman

HORSE TAMING.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR.—This subject does not appear to be fully understood by professional horsemen. The majority of horses which are denominated vicious, are on the contrary extremely docile and possessed of gentle natures, but as these admirable qualities are always associated with boldness and courage, such animals will not unfrequently retaliate by kicking, or biting their abuser. They never exhibit antagonism unless punished or when made to perform some painful exertion taxing them beyond their powers.

The horse inherits a greater degree of intelligence than any other useful animal.

of the brute kind. His instincts, in many instances, compare favorably with those of the nobler animal, man. If, therefore, a horse is obdurate and incorrigible, it is because his genius is superior to the person to whom his early education and training have been confided. Ignorant grooms, in breaking colts, use coercive measures, where kindness and gentle treatment are only appropriate. The first impressions of a young horse deprived of his liberty and the unrestrained following of his own inclinations, are almost certain to mark indelibly his future career, and make him either obstinate and intractable or submissive and affectionate. Thus, if he has been frightened and his nervous system excited beyond control, flogging or any harsh practice would confirm what originally was but an impulse, and make it a permanent habit.

Horses, like men, are more susceptible to flattery than chastisement. I will relate a case in point which occurred last Spring, by which a promising thoroughbred, three years old, was entirely ruined in disposition. The animal in question was unusually intelligent, possessed remarkably elastic limbs and temperament, and was perpetually throwing up his heels and gamboling when not restrained by lack of space. A professional horse-trainer had contracted the job of reducing him to servitude. The first difficulty of catching the colt in an adjoining pasture was only accomplished after half a day's coaxing, and the utter demolition of the patience of the trainer. This individual, thoroughly exasperated, initiated the nettlesome animal into the virtues of a black whip. His efforts at resistance were terrific; he kicked and plunged, and made fearful lunges at his executioner; he was in the most intense state of excitement; the neck veins became gorged with blood, and his eyes were projected far from their sockets. So ungovernable did he become, and so much was his indignation

aroused by this surprising treatment, that after a period of a week had elapsed, the opening of the stable door where he was confined was the signal for a continuation of the kicking and struggles which marked the day of his introduction to society. At the present time this colt is the most furious and vicious quadruped I ever saw, which is entirely attributable to the brutal flogging he received when it was unmerited and before he could understand its object. Thus the superior intelligence which might have been cultivated into preeminent virtues, was turned into a channel for the fostering and development of his base proclivities.

In breaking a colt, we should first endeavor to make him conscious of what is required of him. Fettering him with a halter for the first time, placing the saddle upon his back, fastening the girths, are all matters of paramount importance, demanding the greatest degree of patience, perseverance, and an intuitive knowledge of his idiosyncracies.

Before putting a halter upon a colt, he must be rendered familiar with it by caressing him and permitting him to examine the article with his nose. Then place a portion of it over his head, occasionally giving it a slight pull, and in a few minutes he will be accustomed to these liberties, and then the halter may be fastened properly. To teach him to lead is another difficulty. Stand a little on one side, rub his nose and forehead, take hold of the strap and pull gently, and at the same time touch him lightly with the end of a long whip across his hind legs. This will make him start and advance a few steps. Repeat the operation several times, and he will soon learn to follow you by simply pulling the halter. The process of saddling and bridling is similar. The mouth of the colt should be frequently handled, after which introduce a plain snaffle be-

tween his teeth and hold it there with one hand and caress him with the other. After a time he will allow the bridle to be placed upon him. The saddle can now be brought in and rubbed against his nose, his neck, and his legs; next hang the stirrup strap across his back; and gradually insinuate the saddle into its place. The girth should not be fastened until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the saddle. The first time the girth is buckled it should be done so loosely as not to attract his attention; subsequently it can be tightened without inspiring him with fear, which if fastened immediately it would most certainly do. In this manner the wildest colt can be effectually subjugated by such imperceptible degrees that he gives tacit obedience before he is aware of his altered condition.

The recently introduced art of taming horses as practiced by Mr. Rarey, and which has given him an enviable celebrity in Europe, is one which in my opinion will prove of inestimable value, not only in training colts, but in eradicating the vices of the matured horse. Mr. Rarey's method is not new in this country, nor original with him, it having been practiced by circus riders in subduing and educating horses for their performances. The treatment is exceedingly simple, and consists in placing the horse in such a position as to render all his efforts at resistance abortive. Once convince him of your superiority mentally and physically, and his obdurate spirit is permanently conquered. The older the horse, the more the difficulty in vanquishing him, as he clings to his early impressions with astonishing tenacity. Last week I had the gratification of witnessing the taming of a horse by a *confrère* of Mr. Rarey practicing in this city—Mr. Caleb H. Rarey. The horse provided for the operation was a most incorrigible brute, extremely nervous, and apparently

actuated by a desire to taste of every person who came within range of his mouth. Mr. Rarey approached him fearlessly, and after a contested struggle of two hours, the ferocious animal was entirely changed in disposition. In fact he presented a most pitiful and forlorn appearance, not only permitted Mr. Rarey but also the bystanders to take liberties which, two hours before, he would have resented in the most savage manner. Such was the wonderful influence of a few simple contrivances by which the horse was effectually prevented from offering successful resistance.

The art of horse taming is to a certain extent known to the Mexicans. Throwing the lasso and entangling the animal in its meshes, so as to deprive him of his liberty, will produce similar effects in curing his obstinacy as Mr. Rarey's method, as the same general principles are involved. I am not permitted to give the details of this gentleman's practice, as secrecy was enjoined upon all who witnessed the performance. Any knowledge of the horse that will make him more useful to man cannot be too widely disseminated; and I sincerely hope that horse taming, with all the details of the operation, will soon find its way into the public prints, properly authenticated. The introduction of valuable thorough breeds makes the subject of training an exceedingly interesting one, as in many instances the pure bloods defy all efforts at subordination.

In conclusion I will give a recipe for teaching any horse to pace. Buckle a 7 lb. weight around each ankle of the hind leg; the weight should have two straps attached so that it can be permanently secured. The horse should be ridden at a lively gait, and at the same time each rein of the bridle should be alternately twitched. This will force him into the required gait. After driving with the weights for several days, they can be gradually decreased at the

rate of a pound a day until entirely removed. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the operation. If desired to make a trotter or pacer increase his stride, buckle a strap around each forearm. This plan is practiced by persons who train for the track, and may be relied upon. J. v. v.

SEED-BALL POTATOES AND THE ROT.

D. P. Dutton, of Watertown, Conn. in a letter written upon some suggestions lately printed in *THE TRIBUNE*, to use seed from potato balls, says:

"As to seed from balls, it is no new theory, but has been started at intervals for several years. Some six years since a few bushels were brought to this town—second year from the ball,—in size from a quail's to a hen's egg—nice looking, and well flavored. I purchased half a bushel and planted them in a favorable locality. The vines were very thrifty, and the hills set full of tubers, but yet before time to harvest them the rot took them; and although perhaps, not quite as bad as in some other cases, bad enough, destroying from one-half to two-thirds the crop—and the same was the experience of many others.

"As to varieties, we have a red potato, which found its way here from the northern part of your State, and from Maine and Nova-Scotia, under different names; is medium sized, rather oval in shape, and of fine flavor, and although not fully proof against the rot, has resisted its ravages longer and better than any other variety."

PLANTING LOCUST SEED.

The best method of preparing black locust seed to cause them to vegetate readily. The best treatment of locust seed to insure a speedy germination, is to gather the seed as soon as ripe in the Fall, shell them and put them in a box of sand, keep the sand moist and exposed to the weather until Spring, then sift the sand out, and plant in April, about the usual time of planting corn. When seed are not procured in time to adopt this method take them at the proper time of planting, pour hot (not boiling) water on them; let them stand in the water in a warm place for several days, changing the water every second day, when some of the seed will become considerably swollen; these should be picked out and planted; let the others remain in the water until the shell becomes soaked and the kernel swollen, and plant as before. With this treatment they will grow as readily as Indian corn. Plant first in nursery rows, putting the seed six inches apart, and the rows four feet as under, and transplant the first or second Spring following.

[St. Louis Valley Farmer.]

TO DESTROY WHITE DAISIES.

We cannot prescribe for all soils and localities, but in our own case we have always found the cure very simple. Get in better grasses and they will run out this pest. This may be done in many instances by giving them a top dressing of yard manure or compost, aided by plaster, sown a crop, with thorough tillage, and stook heavy with the grasses most natural to the soil. Both these remedies we have found effective as long as the causes remain active; yet as these cease, the daisy will creep in

again, and must be again combated. We have found simply a sowing of plaster to have good effects in destroying them. Daisies should always be cut when quite green, to prevent the seed from maturing and scattering on the soil. When so cut, they make good fodder, and much cause for future trouble from them is removed.

[Cor. Country Gentlemen.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

BY WM. CHORLTON.

It appears somewhat singular that the improvement from an original state of many of our kitchen esculents, has, or would seem to have had its beginning during the time which is generally known as the Dark Ages and in consequence, we are in the habit of saying that they have been in use from time immemorial. If we consider, however that the teachers of theology, in those days held almost despotic power, that they kept their knowledge amongst the privileged few; also, that the monastery was nearly the only school for gardening: and still further, that this individuality was well understood and much cultivated by these exclusives, the deficiency of many historical facts in horticulture is clearly seen. As we possess the result of their labours, which has, in many examples, been the forerunner of our present excellence, we may content ourselves with conjecture, and judge of physiological truth from our now more developed intelligence.

It is supposed that the onion was originally from Spain, but it is just as likely that the knapsacks of the Crusaders were the receptacles of conveyance from the Asiatic continent. Whatever have been the means of introduction matters not in a practical point of view, as long as we have got so

universally esteemed a vegetable.

The medical properties of the whole genus *Allium*, to which the onion belongs, are more or less stimulant and diuretic. In addition to these, the juice of our present subject is made into a syrup, and often administered to advantage in infantile croup and catarrh, when there is not much inflammatory action. It is also recommended in dropsy and calculous disorders; and when roasted, applied as a poultice to foul tumors. Notwithstanding these good qualities, there are many persons whose digestive organs are weakly, and which become deranged by the use of onions, when nausea and headache are the result. It is not advisable, in any case, to eat them either fried or in a raw state; for in the former, they pass the stomach comparatively by mechanical action, and in the latter, they often produce giddiness, and an affection similar to a "cold in the head;" while, properly boiled or roasted, they are nutritive and wholesome.

The onion thrives best in an open situation, having a free exposure to the sun, and a deep, rich, and mellow soil, that is not over sandy in its base, or wet in the subsoil. There is no danger of over maturing, provided the material is thoroughly rotted, or incorporated with the earth. Barnyard manure is the best fertilizer, but soot, guano, poudrette, urine, and soap-suds are all useful auxiliaires, and which ought to be applied in the fall, previous to planting. There is also a singular exception in this vegetable; while most others do better by rotation, the onion will continue to produce equally good crops on the same spot for many years in succession, if the fertilizing material is judiciously renewed. Many cultivators have testified to this fact, and my own experience verifies the same, as I have grown prize onions on the same bed for ten consecutive years; consequently, a little expense at first commencement

will lead to after profit. To accomplish this, proceed as follows: Choose a plot of suitable size, and as near to the above-mentioned character as the limits of the place will admit of, prepare in the same way as recommended for rhubarb in the January No.; page 17. This will make a good base to commence operations, when it is desirable to have the very finest prize quality, and an annual trenching and manuring will keep it up. Those who are satisfied with ordinary size and flavor will obtain such by simply ploughing, or trenching, and manuring, as for a crop of cabbages.

There are two methods by which a crop may be procured, viz: by sowing the seed the same season, or planting small bulbs of the previous year. The first is the best and least expensive, if rightly performed, excepting in those regions of country where the weather is extremely cool and wet, or subject to become dry and hot soon after the growing season commences.

Sowing the Seed.—Immediately when the ground is in working order after the breaking up of frost, fork over and loosen the soil well if previously prepared in the fall; and if not, trench and manure. Make all level with the fork or spade as the work proceeds; draw out drills with the corner of the hoe, one inch deep, and twelve inches apart. Sow the seed thinly, say one inch asunder; cover by treading in the sides with the feet. When the young plants are some three inches high, thin out to four inches apart, and at the same time take out all the weeds in the rows, when the scuffle hoe may be afterwards run between them, and all will be clean. And here I would take the opportunity of drawing attention to the desirableness and advantages to be gained by using this implement at all times while the weeds are small. In many places we see them allowed to grow until they entirely smother the

young crops. When the mischief is done, and the expected produce has become considerably deteriorated, in fact, almost ruined, it is then thought to be about soon enough to eradicate them; the doing of which will occupy ten times more time than would have been required by an early application. Attention to this item will reduce the labor in a vegetable garden more than one-half, besides the advantage of an equal ratio of profit in crop. Nothing further is now required but an occasional clearing of weeds with the hoe, until the bulbs are ripe.

Planting Small Bulbs.—The object here is the obtaining of larger and better ripened bulbs, and is often resorted to in cool and wet climates where there is not enough solar influence to centralize the growth; and also in those countries where the commencement of summer is subject to regular droughts, and, consequently, the ripening is premature. In both cases the method is to be recommended, as the plant is partly developed to begin with, and only requires to finish out that extension, which, under more favorable circumstances, would be accomplished in one season. In most of our Northern States we have growing weather sufficient for healthy maturity which renders this process unnecessary if the seed be sown early enough. To procure these small bulbs the seed should be sowed thickly on poor soil about the last week in April, and the plants allowed to remain somewhat crowded, by which minute size and early maturity is gained. When ripe, pull the whole up, lay them on the ground exposed to the sun for a few days, and afterwards remove to a dry but cool room till planting time. This will be in the following spring, as soon as the soil is in good state for working. Prepare the same as for seed; draw drills not more than an inch deep, and one foot apart; place the bulbs therein, and level the

soil as the work proceeds. Do not cover more than is sufficient to retain the set in its place, for nothing deteriorates the form, size, and particularly the keeping qualities, more than covering up during growth.

There are many varieties of the class that are suited for general kitchen and market purposes, but nothing is to be gained by an extended list. The following, therefore, will be found to be the best and give satisfaction : —

Strasburg. — Tawny, red, tinged with green ; hardy ; a good keeper, with strong flavor.

Globe. — Pale brown, globular, large ; keeps well ; mild flavor.

Deptford. — Pale brown, globular, solid ; a good keeper, rather strong flavor.

Blood Red. — Middle size, flat, dark red, the best keeper ; strong flavor.

White Portugal. — Medium size, white rather flat ; an early sort, with mild flavor does not keep very long.

Silver Skin. — Pearly, whitish-green, below medium size should be sowed thick as it is adapted for pickling.

Large Globe Tripoli. — The largest onion grown ; globe-shaped, inclining to oval, light-reddish green ; does not keep well, flavor very mild. This is the best variety, for roasting ; and, when properly cooked, makes a most savory dish. In such state it is entirely free from the smell or taste which belongs to the other kinds, and may be eaten in reasonable quantity with impunity, by those who may have the most delicate digestion. In Portugal this sort is grown very extensively, and often, with a piece of wheaten bread, furnishes the breakfast of many of the rural peasantry. The Tripoli onion requires some little difference in practical treatment, from what is hitherto mentioned. If possible, obtain the seeds imported from southern Europe, as they invariably produce the finest bulbs. Sow in the middle of september

and in those latitudes which are subject to severe frost, protect the young plants with glass frames during winter, in the same way as for cauliflower plants. When the weather is past lift carefully, and plant singly six inches asunder, in rows twelve apart. Be careful to make the hole deep enough to admit the roots down perpendicularly and do not bury the collar below the soil, but place it even with the surface. If the weather prove dry at the time of planting, or even afterwards up to the middle of summer, copious watering will make success more certain, and add very much to size and mildness of flavor. Generally speaking, with the ordinary modes of cultivation, this sort produces only " thick necks," that is a preponderance of stalk and leaves, without a corresponding ripening of bulb. If, however, the advice here laid down be followed, there need be no cause for complaint on this account. During wet and cool seasons, the deficiency of ripening is occasionally prevalent in all the kinds ; they which may be remedied by bending over the tops a week or two previous to usual maturity, so as to partially break the lower base, by which the developing action is arrested, and the bulbs assisted in their lateral swelling.

When the tops of any or all of the kinds begin to ripen off, the bulbs should be immediately loosened from the soil ; leave them exposed for a few days to dry, and afterwards tie them in " ropes," or spread on the floor of a dry and cool room. As they will bear almost any amount of frost without injury, there need be no care taken on this account.

Potato Onion. — This variety is distinct in habit from the other kinds. It differs in the producing of a number of offsets, or side bulbs each of which, with good culture, is like to the one planted. The distance apart may be nine inches by fifteen inches, and the bulbs require to be planted

deeper in the ground. The crop is also improved by covering up with the hoe some three inches during growth, from which peculiarity it is sometimes called the Underground Onion.

Welsh and Tree Onions are also distinct, but are only of use in very cold countries, and consequently, not worthy of more than a passing notice.

To save seed, choose the handsomest bulbs that are true to character, plant one foot apart, and four inches deep, early in spring. When the flower heads are fully developed, tie up to small stakes, or fix a few low branches amongst the plants, which will prevent the wind or rain storms from breaking them. When the seeds begin to turn black, cut off the heads, lay them in a dry room for a time, when they may be rubbed out, and packed away in paper bags.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 2nd June. 1858.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT VILLAGE and PARK LOTS in the Village PLOT of LAFONTAINE, TOWNSHIP of CHERTSEY, COUNTY OF MONT-CALM, Lower-Canada, will be open for sale on and after the 6th JULY NEXT

For particulars apply to the agent A. DALY, Esquire, at Rawdon in said County.

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Sugar and Potash Kettles, Stoves of all sorts, Furnaces with Boilers, cast Iron of every description and a large assortment of

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Nov. 1857.

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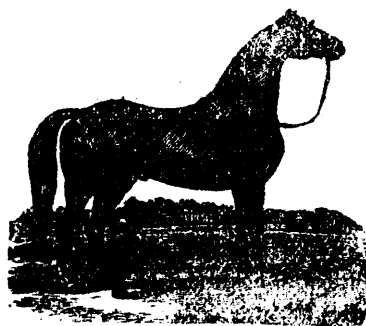
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March 1858.



VETERINARY INFIRMARY.

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Graduated in the French Government schools and formerly Veterinary in Chief in the French Artillery and Cavalry. Short and full treatment of all horse and cattle curable diseases, 11, Bonsecours Street, Hôtel du Peuple, Montreal. Horses bought or sold to order.

October 1857.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

For March 1858.

BAROMETER.

Mean reading of the barometer F inches
corrected and reduced to... 32° 29 809

Highest reading of the barometer the 13th day..... 30° 361

Lowest reading of the barometer the 21th day..... 29° 804

Monthly range..... 1° 340

THERMOMETER.

Mean reading of the standard thermometer..... 23° 52

Highest reading of the maximum do the 31st day.... 39° 4

below zero.

Lowest reading of the minimum do the 4th day.... 21° 4

Monthly Range..... 83° 5

Mean of humidity..... 0° 789

Greatest intensity of the suns rays..... 89° 1

Lowest point of terrestrial radiation 31° 2

below zero.

Amount of evaporation in inches..... 0 000

Rain fell on 3 days amounting to 0.285 inches it was raining 19 hours.

Snow in 8 days, amounting to 14.20 inches, it snowed during 20 hours and 45 minutes.....

Most prevalent wind W. by N.

Least prevalent wind N.....

Most windy day the 22nd day, mean miles per hour..... 28 m. 65

Least do do the 28th day do do 0 26

Ozone was present in moderate quantity.....

Aurora borealis visible on 4 nights.....

Eclipse of the sun invisible owing to cloud weather.

Montreal Market Prices.

CORRECTED BY THE CLERK

OF THE

Bonsecours Market.

Montreal, May 6th, 1858.

Flour, Country, per quintal,....	11 0 to 11 6
Oatmeal, do	11 6 to 12 0
Indian Meat, do	0 0 to 0 3

GRAINS.

Wheat, per minot.	5 0 to 5 6
Barley, do	2 6 to 3 0
Peas, do	3 9 to 4 0
Oats, do	2 0 to 2 1
Buckwheat, do	2 0 to 2 3
Lower-Canada Indian Corn, do, yellow	4 0 to 4 6
Rye, do	0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do	5 0 to 5 0
Timothy, do	9 0 to 10 0
Bran, do	0 0 to 0 0

FOWLS AND GAME.

Turkeys (old) per couple,	8 9 to 10 9
Do (young) do	0 0 to 0 0
Geese, do	5 0 to 5 6
Ducks, do	3 0 to 3 6
Do Wild, do	0 0 to 0 0
Fowls, do	3 0 to 3 0
Chickens, do	0 0 to 0 0
Pidgeons, Tame, do	1 0 to 1 3
Partridges, do	0 0 to 0 0
Hares, do	1 0 to 1 3
Plover, do	0 0 to 0 0
Woodcock, do	0 0 to 0 0

MEATS.

Beef, per lb	0 4 to 0 9
Pork, do	9 5 to 0 6
Mutton, do	0 5 to 0 7
Do per gr.	5 0 to 7 6
Beef, per 100 lbs.,	35 0 to 45 0
Pork, fresh, in carcass,	35 6 to 38 0

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, Fresh, per lb.,	1 3 to 1 6
Do Salt do	0 7 to 0 8
Cheese (skim milk) per lb	0 6 to 0 8
Do (sweet) do	0 0 to 0 0

VEGETABLES

Beans, American, per minot....	0 0 to 0 0
Do Canadian, do	7 6 to 8 0
Potatoes, per bag	3 9 to 4 0
Turnips, do	0 0 to 0 0
Onions, per minot,	0 0 to 0 0

SUGAR AND HONEY.

Sugar, Maple, per lb.	0 6 to 0 8
Honey, do	0 0 to 0 0
Bee's Wax do	0 0 to 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lard, per lb.	0 10 to 0 11
Eggs (fresh) per dozen,	0 11 to 1 0
Flour, per lb,	0 7 to 0 6
Haddock,	0 3 to 0 0
Apples, per barrel.	10 0 to 20 0
Oranges, per box,	37 0 to 0 0

NOTICE
TO
FARMERS.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the County of Montreal continues to insure farmers and other rural properties of the same description at 5 per cent £100 for three years, with a premium note of five pounds per hundred pounds insured to be assessed according to the losses and the expenses of the Company.

The amount insured now is over TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

2,000,000 Dollars.

Apply at the office No 1, St. Sacrement str ee Montréal or to the undersigned Directors.

- MM. Edw. Quin, President. Long-Point.
Joseph Laporte, Pointe-aux-Trembles.
Eustache Prudhomme, Côteau-St.-Pierre.
Walter Benny, Montreal.
Benj. Comte, do
P. Malot, Belœil.
M. F. Valois, Pointe-Claire.
Leopold Desrosiers, Berthier
Wm. Boa, St.-Laurent,

P. S. LE TOURNEUX.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 12th Janv. 1858.



TO FARMERS !

PIERRE DUFRESNE,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

NO. 123,

CORNER OF ST. GABRIEL AND

NOTRE-DAME STREETS,

Sign of the Little Red Boot.

September 1857.



Dr. Picault's Medical Hall,
42, NOTRE-DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE most approved Medecines for the diseases of Horses and Cattle will always be found at the above address.

— ALSO :—

Consultations and treatment of all diseases by Drs. Picault, father and son, Drugs of all sorts, French Patent Medecines, &c.

September 1857.

Worthy of Recommendation.

Mr. J. B. ROLLAND'S Library has always been remarkable for the choicest and most complete assortment of

Books on Agriculture,

Papers,

Pictures, &c.,

to be found in this City, his prices will be found as low as those of any other book store.

September 1857.



Bureau of Agriculture
and Statistics,

Toronto, July 28th, 1856.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, has been pleased to approve of the method of distribution of the LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND, prescribed by the Order in Council herewith, published in the hope that a judicious and economical management thereof may be thereby insured.

A Circular from the Department will be received by the Head of each Municipality, stating the amount at the disposal of such Municipality.

As the best season of the year for making improvements to which the Fund is applicable is close at hand, it is recommended that the preparations for the appropriation of the Money be made as soon as possible.

The Order in Council is as Follows:—

It is ordered that the Funds derived from the sales of Lands in each particular Township, or other Municipality, and applicable to the purposes of the Fund formed under the 14th Section of the Act 16 Vic., Ch. 159, and not already apportioned, be applied to the making, maintaining, altering, or improving of the Roads or Bridges in each of those Townships, or other Municipalities, respectively, and be for this purpose, distributed and disposed of by and through the Municipal Council of each such Township or other Municipality. Each such Council to report to the Bureau of Agriculture the manner of Expenditure of all such Monies on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY and 1 JULY, in each year, and at any intermediate time within ten days after having been called upon so to do, by that Department.

Certified,

W. H. LEE, C. E. C.
P. M. VANKOUGHNET.



Bureau of Agricultural Statistics,

Toronto, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants and others seeking lands for Settlement.

The **PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT** have recently opened out **THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD**, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for Settlement the Lands, through, and in the vicinity of which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as "**THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD**," "**THE ADDINGTON ROAD**" and "**THE HASTINGS ROAD**."

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line" (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land come twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Townships of Anglesea in the northern part of the county of Addington near the Village of Flints Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles—and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of FLINTS MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are

called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of KINGSTON, Canada West, thence, to NAPANEE, either by land or Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINTS MILLS where Mr. Perry resides.

The Hastings Road

Almost paralld to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 32 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This Road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 28 miles north of the town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order—The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 70 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in what ever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Section which is easily accessible, is by KINGSTON, Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to BELLEVILLE, 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to HASTINGS, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened: the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following.

Conditions.

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years.—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only, shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the land he made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending settler.

The LOG-HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log-cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and as warm as a stone-house.

The Lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat of excellent quality and weight, and also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety.

of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet,—will produce a Barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about **FOUR POUNDS** Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A Settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments, he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is essentially good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilising to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations through these parts of the country.

According to the ratio of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average

doubles within that period; irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement has increased **FIVEFOLD** in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, **DOUBLES EVERY TEN YEARS** in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

THE OTTAWA COUNTRY, lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of **EIGHT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE**, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session, incorporated a company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken, and will be completed in the present year, its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to, in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and people of Canada has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

M. VANROUGHNET,

Minister of Agriculture, &c.