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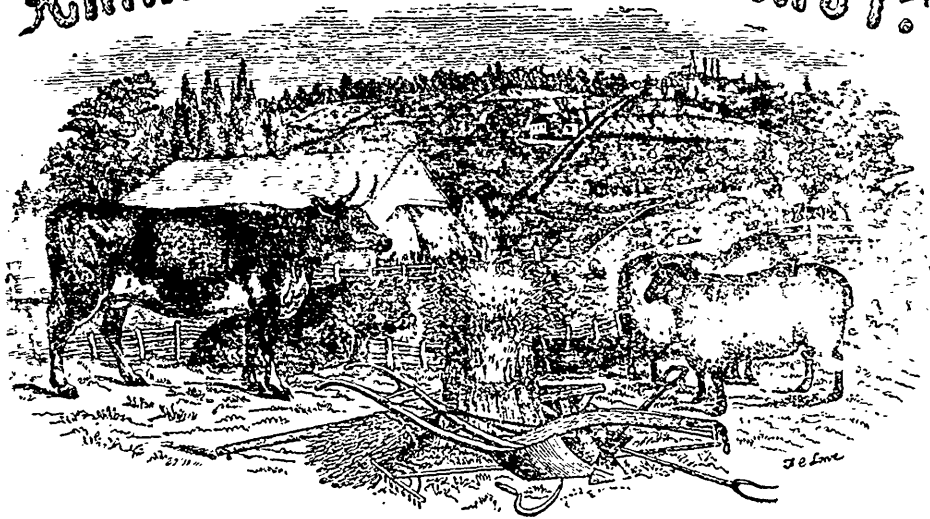
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CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.



"The profit of the earth is for all; the King himself is served by the field."—ECCLES. v. 9.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, }
WILLIAM McDougall, }

{ EDITOR,
{ ASSISTANT EDITOR.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, JULY, 1851.

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PRIZES FOR THE IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR,

I perceive in perusing the last number of your valuable journal, that your correspondent of Wilmot, Daniel Tye, Esq., is desirous to ascertain *why* more premiums are offered in this coun-

try to the Durham breed of cattle, than to other pure breeds. I should not have taken up my pen to reply to Mr. Tye's letter, after the explanation so ably given by you which he requires, but for the concluding paragraph in Mr. Tye's letter, wherein he seems to *imply* that he will prove that the Durhams are *not* deserving preference over other breeds. I think quite the reverse; and having had to do with almost all breeds that the country produces, I fancy I can *show* that they *do merit preference* over other breeds in this country at the present time. I must, however, add, that, I am in a great measure induced to enter upon the subject, in the hope, with yourself, that, a discussion thereon may prove ultimately beneficial to the breeder and feeder of stock, and that facts relative thereto may be elicited which at present are known but to few of the fraternity.

As you have, I conceive, sufficiently explained to Mr. Tye the reason why more premiums are

offered to the Durhams than to other pure breeds, I need not further notice that part of his letter, than remark that, in my opinion it conclusively shews that, as the number of Durhams is far greater than other pure breeds in the country, they must be held generally speaking, in greater estimation, for all purposes, by the agriculturist; or why should their numbers be so much larger! As there has been the same opportunity afforded the farmer to patronise other breeds, why has he not availed himself of it?—for this simple reason that, the *Durhams*, on the whole, if properly selected and bred with skill and care pay better! It is a fact known to all, that the Durhams, from a herd of high character, and in an able breeder's hands, fetch a *far higher* price for breeding purposes than any other pure breed in this country. They are frequently sold, to my own knowledge, from \$150 to \$100—and even beyond that, I might safely go. Does any one ever hear of Herefords, Devons, or Ayrshires fetching that price in this country, or any thing near it? I think this circumstance alone is a pretty cogent reason for the Durhams being in greater numbers and more extensively patronised than other pure breeds. But there are excellencies in the breed, that I will now name, which doubtless induces people to patronise them so extensively.

In the first place there are no better milkers to be found, (this I have little doubt many of your readers will be surprised to hear, but which I am at any time ready to prove,) provided you set about procuring them the *right way*—that is by getting them from a *milking* family, for it is well known to all Durham breeders that, there are, as it were, two distinct families of the Durhams as regards their fattening and milking properties. The latter is kept up only by great care and skill being exercised in breeding. It is a well known fact that many Durham cows, where the breeder has been for years breeding exclusively for the shambles (that is to obtain a large weight at an early age) that the dam will scarcely rear her own calf. But those again like myself, who breed chiefly for milk make a very different selection in choosing an animal. I can produce

at the present time from the farm I am now on, thorough-bred Durhams that will give more and richer milk from the same pasture in a given number of months in the year, than any other breed upon the farm. And the variety consists of Durhams—grade Durhams—grade Devons, nearly thorough-bred (purchased of Mr. Tye) and grade Ayrshires, with two or three natives, so called; all selected with as much skill and care as I could exercise in regard to their milking qualities. The Durhams, and grade Durhams fill the pail the fullest and the longest throughout the season; and of the grade Devons—grade Ayrshires, and natives, I know not which bears the palm, as they are nearly equal. Every one, however, knows very well that the thoroughbred Ayrshires rank very high at home and abroad, and justly so for their milking properties; but for working oxen, or beef purposes the qualification for the one or the other is rarely thought of, or looked for to any extent in that breed. Not that I mean to say they are not occasionally met with, as in all other breeds.

Again, the thriftiness of this breed I have heard spoken of as well as of the Devon as superior to the Durham, or in other words, that they will thrive better upon a less quantity of food. This I stoutly demur to! Let the conformation, or frame of each animal be the same, as near as may be, and with the same weight of food to each for a given time, and I dare hazard any thing in favour of the Durham, if properly selected, coming out the heaviest. I presume that Mr. Tye will not, for a moment, deny that the *Durhams* are universally allowed to come out heavier cattle at an early age than any other breed. This is an admitted fact, and has been proved often and again at the Smithfield shows. The Herefords it is also well known have come close upon the heels of the Durhams in this respect,—and of late years the older cattle have taken equal premiums with the Durhams; and in one or two instances have, I believe, carried the larger number of premiums as beef animals. But they have not all along continued to do so. But who ever heard of any one going into Here-

fordshire to select a herd of cows for milking properties?

I have myself, for upwards of 25 years been engaged in dairying, and breeding, all kinds of stock, and was brought up in one of the largest cheese and butter counties in England—(Leicestershire.) But I never heard of, or saw in that county, or in the adjoining cheese counties, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and Rutlandshire, that either the Herefords or Devons were patronised by any of the extensive dairymen in the different counties just alluded to. But I do know and can bear witness that the "Leicestershire long horns," (or Bakewell's breed,) of great celebrity at one time as milkers, as well as many other breeds, gave way to the Durhams and grade-Durhams. This in fact, took place, year after year, all around me when I first commenced dairying and breeding, till there was not, in the course of a few years, a single dairy left, in that and other vicinities with which I was well acquainted, of the old long-horn and grades of that breed. But the Durhams and grade-Durhams superseded all other breeds in the extensive dairies that I was familiar with.

The Herefords, however, no one can dispute, are a beautiful and profitable breed of animals, (I have grazed hundreds of them for the Smithfield market) and doubtless there are good milking cows to be found amongst them, and it would indeed be strange if it were not so, in such an extended and old established breed. Then again the oxen of the Hereford breed, as well as of the Devon are considered by some to be superior to the Durham for the Yoke. This may be so, or it may not, for *when* and *where* let me ask, has the *test* been *fairly made*? Who ever saw a pair of *thorough-bred* Durham steers or oxen in the Yoke? The breeders of these animals generally put them to feeding in consequence of the quick return they make, instead of to the yoke, when they find them not sufficiently good to reserve for breeding purposes. And I believe, as far as I have witnessed, that the half-bred, and three-quarter-bred Durhams are quite equal, if

not superior in speed and power, when properly trained at an early age, to any other breed that can be procured here. They have at any rate more weight and strength than the Devon, if not more speed. I have heard others, who have tried them *fairly* for a number of years state the same thing, and when no longer needed in the yoke, make heavier animals, and pay for fattening better than any other in this country. And now for the Devons, my friend Mr. Tye's favorite breed. They must, by all, be allowed to be very pretty and symmetrical animals; but as regards the profit of them, which I know he wishes, and will I doubt not, endeavour to make appear, over the Durhams, I cannot yet clearly see. I will undertake to prove that they are not superior, or even equal, in milk to the Durhams as regards both richness and quantity. I will also without much trouble prove, that neither the cow nor ox when put up to fatten will turn out equally profitable to the owner as the Durham cow or ox. The quantity of food consumed by each being duly estimated. They, the Devons, though perhaps nice in quality, come out too small, they have not sap or weight enough about them to be as profitable as they ought. The frame is not large enough to put on the weight; and the butchers here will not pay for *quality*, and, generally speaking, are very chary in paying (sufficiently) for weight. I have had practical and convincing proof of that this last winter in stall-feeding, independently of the experience in grazing thousands of the Devons, with almost all other breeds for Smithfield market, where, we always in the summer months obtained nearly, and sometimes quite as much, per pound, for the beautiful spayed Devon heifer, and ox, as for the equally handsome and greatly prized Highland Scot!

In fact, during the hot summer months they were both more readily sold in consequence of their *small weight*, as well as for the superior quality of their meat over other breeds. But here, I am sorry to say, the *quality* in purchasing an animal, with some men, is almost the last consideration; though, I trust, that we are somewhat progressing in that respect, even in this

country, and that by and by, *quality* will be duly appreciated by *all parties*.

I do not wish, Mr. Editor, that any one who may read this letter should, from any thing I have advanced, be prejudiced against one breed or the other under discussion; I have merely stated what I knew to be facts, and it will only go for what it is worth, but I would say, let each individual try for himself which breed suits his soil, or herbage, and his location, or his purpose best. There ought to be great consideration paid to this circumstance in the selection of animals either for breeding or feeding purposes. Nor do I wish it to be thought that I am myself prejudiced against any particular breed, for I am ready to walk twenty miles, aye fifty, if I were able, any day to see a really good animal of any breed, and to purchase it too, if within my means. I think both the Herefords and Devons have many excellencies, and that they are splendid breeds of cattle as well as the Durhams, and will at all times, if judiciously bred, please the eye with their graceful form and symmetrical beauty, as well as fill the pocket. But, I must, in conclusion say, from my *own experience*, added to that of others, whom I have frequently conversed with on the subject, that for *all purposes* upon the farm, the Durhams will decidedly pay the most money to the breeder, dairyman, and feeder. If, however, Mr. Tye, or any other gentleman can shew to the contrary, from their experience, I shall be happy to hear of it, and see it proved. But as I am well aware, from casual remarks I have frequently heard made, that an impression is abroad that Durhams are no milkers, or rather that they are poor milkers, I am desirous to remove such an erroneous impression from the minds of the ignorant on this subject; and do not hesitate to say that I feel fully confident that 10, 15 or 20 thorough-bred Durham cows could be got together in this Province, or a like number of grade-Durhams that shall be *fairly tested* against an equal number of thorough-bred or grade-Herefords, Devons, and Ayrshires, and come out victorious in regard to their milking qualifications. And for the benefit of the agricultural community generally of this Province, I heartily wish such an experiment could be *fairly* and *honorably* carried out. I, for one, will gladly lend my aid in every way possible towards its accomplishment. But I would say that such an experiment should not be attempted with less than 15 or 20 cows of each breed, for in every pure, or grade-breed, and in those possessing no specific breed at all, an odd cow or two can be found possessing extraordinary milking properties. And therefore upon a small scale such an experiment cannot be fairly

tested. I well know that there will be many difficulties to surmount in such an undertaking, but nevertheless I think it accomplishable, and sincerely hope some one will take the matter up next year with energy and perseverance.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must apologise for this lengthy epistle, but I could not treat a subject with brevity, fraught with so much interest and importance to us all as this subject evidently is; and I trust, that further information which may prove beneficial to the agricultural community generally, may be elicited therefrom. It is a subject that one could not be brief upon, and do it justice.

I am dear Sir,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
H. PARSONS.

Guelph, 25th May, 1851.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have fallen in with a catalogue of thorough-bred short-horns for sale on the 26th June, possessing great milking qualities, the property of George Vail, Esq., of Troy, New York State, who, in his prefatory remarks makes an extract from a letter which he received from a gentleman (Mr. S. P. Chapman) to whom he sold several pure bred Durham cattle—and concludes by saying “one of the first animals I sold Mr. Chapman was a 2 year old heifer, at a cost of \$150. This heifer was awarded the first premium by the New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany, last September, for the best milch cow, Mr. Chapman having made over 10 pounds of butter from her milk within ten days in June and 10 days in August, the cow having been kept on grass pasture only during the trial, and fifteen days previous to each trial.” Surely this is direct testimony enough of pure bred Durhams being good for *milk*, and *butter* too! H. P.

DEEP PLOUGHING, &c.

To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist,

SIR,

Your Cayuga correspondent has ventured to dissent from the generally recommended practice of *deep ploughing*, by the agricultural periodicals of the present day; and as I happen to think pretty much as he does, I will give you my views on that subject, which is a most important one, as practically connected with the dollar account of the farmer's profit and loss in his mode of cropping.

In the editorial remarks following Mr. Cooke's letter it is observed: “The advantages of a deep

seed-bed, are, a larger amount of active soil, in which the roots of plants find nourishment, the absorption of a larger amount of air and moisture, and consequently a much smaller risk of suffering from the effects of drought." Yet, sir, there is another point in deep plowing which is not often mooted by its advocates, and that is the advantages of a deep loose porous bed of quagmire, to which all heavy lands are subject in the alternations of frost and thaw, which the last winter presented; and every practical farmer must have noticed the tender state of his wheat fields on the abrupt breaking up of the frost; and if the thaw continues a day or two only, with a severe night, when the earth, if bare, again freezes, the young plants must feel, and severely too, the sudden change; the roots, even if struck to the bottom of the heavy quagmire, cannot withstand the action of the frost upon a soil surcharged with water, now of course converted into ice, and the plants lifted the full depth of the watery soil and at the next thaw lifted above ground, or as the term is, "Hove out." That this has been the case with many thousands of acres in my locality, present appearances too plainly indicate, and where deep plowing has been practised so much the worse is the wheat; and as the winters are becoming more and more alternating, the advantages of deep culture, will be, at least, problematical. A plant hove out and killed by the frost, can receive no benefit during summer growth; and as a walk over the wheat lands presents the simple fact, that without plants, no crop, and as the frost has destroyed three-fourths of mine after a regular practice of deep plowing, may it not be wisdom to plow three inches, instead of six; a bed of soil of three inches will be more enriched by a given quantity of manure, plowed with much less labour, and give the frost a much less chance of lifting the wheat plant.

For forty years light plowing has been my guiding principle in both England and Canada, and crops fully equal, often superior to those around have rewarded my labours. In *Stewart's Three Years residence in America*, published years before deep plowing or subsoiling became fashionable, mention is made of a farmer (whose name I do not now recollect), who raised crops with plowing three inches, which have not been surpassed (if equalled) in this boasted age of book-learning and agricultural inquiry. The mind of the editor appears somewhat sceptical in the advantages of deep ploughing in all soils and localities, and likely the result after a fair trial will be that upon a firm dry subsoil deep plowing and subsoiling will be advantageous, on heavy clays with an impervious subsoil, it will be other-

wise; and all cultivators of such lands will act wisely to test by experiments on a limited scale the profit of turning over six or eight inches of poor heavy clay, when three will often bring much better crops.

Mr. Cooke thinks a fallow every fourth year twice plowed, scarified—and harrowed, with a flock of sheep as an antidote to weeds, is as good a mode of cultivation as any other; and in this we are perfectly agreed, as the plants when sown will have a finer soil than when three or more times plowed: yet might not the whole of the fallow be sown to clover with advantage? Land light enough for corn or root crops, requires less of fallow; clover cannot be dispensed with on heavy clays, if profit is the object sought for.

If farmers wish a "plum-pudding" or, "sugar in their tea" such a "will-of-the-wisp" as protection will give it only to a few of her Majesty's subjects; while all who labour would be highly gratified with a plum-pudding for their Christmas dinner, and the sooner free-trade is the word of action, the sooner all will rejoice in a plum-cake, in addition to a pudding.

If Mr. C. will read *Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations*, and other writers on political economy, he will find that as governments have nothing to sell, being consumers instead of producers, they can in no degree influence production, which is the farmer's peculiar province all over the world; and is it right, just and necessary, that a custom-house officer should stand between him and his customer, to levy a duty in which *he only participates*, and his customer is obliged to give up his Christmas pudding for the benefit of those idlers who are always willing to amuse the farmer with protection, and rob the one of his cake and the other of his pudding, for their own especial benefit? We are told in a late paper that the customs realized in one week £40,000. Now I ask *who pays?* Production is the watch-word of all agricultural periodicals, while distribution, is a mysterious secret, known far better to those who receive than to those who pay; and if Canada is so far advanced as to establish agricultural schools, let this mystery (*distribution*) be fully elucidated. All boys can harness horses, drive team, plow, &c., if raised on a farm; and I trust that matters involving active intelligence will be *primary*, not the secondary objects taught in such institutions, and thus qualifying the pupils for the Town-meeting, the municipal Hall, and the Legislature; and then farmers will arise to represent farmers, and leave lawyers and doctors in the free use of their time in attending to their own individual and professional concerns; we may then have fewer five

hundred dollar speeches, with acts that do not require tinkering session after session, until the original is a mere non-entity.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES JONES.

Stanford, C. W., May 27, 1851.

[We are always willing to insert brief and temperately written articles on questions relating to political economy, it being, however, understood that by so doing we are not necessarily committed to the views taken by our correspondents. With political questions of a mere party character, we can have nothing to do; such being altogether unsuited to our pages. We could like to see in operation such a system of education throughout the length and breadth of the land, as would awaken the dormant intellect of our agricultural youth, and qualify the coming generation of farmers, who will form the basis of the social pyramid, for their proper position in the legislature of the country. Our improved and improving Common School system is tending as fast, perhaps, as circumstances will allow, in this direction; while it is obvious that our grammar Schools and Colleges are obeying the same great social law of progressive impu! We shall have something to say hereafter on the important question of deep cultivation, and in the mean while shall be happy to find a number of practical men, following the example of our intelligent correspondent, by giving the public, through our columns, the benefit of their experience in this particular matter. We may also express in this connection, the same hope in regard to another important question, so ably treated by Mr. Parsons, in another column.]—EDITOR.

SUPERIOR WOOL.—PERTH.

(For the Agriculturist.)

SIR,

On the 4th of June, Mr. Andrew Hope, a Scotch farmer, near Perth, County of Lanark, one of the active members of our Agricultural Society, sheared off from one ram, of the Leicester breed, 13½ lbs. of superior wool; being finer than usual. The fleece averaged some 7 or 8 inches in the length of the wool. The ram is young and not very large. I sent to him for the weight of it, but he has not yet handed it to

me. This neighbourhood has produced some good sheep, and an active demand for wool has sprung up here.

W. O. BUELL.

Perth, July 2, 1851.

P. S.—Some of our farmers have been inquiring for an explanation of the *modus operandi*, in making sugar from the beet, in the very short space of time, lately mentioned in some of the newspapers. Can you enlighten us?

W. O. B.

[We are not acquainted with the process referred to; perhaps some of our readers can furnish the information.]—EDITOR.

“KNOWLSON’S COMPLETE FARRIER.”

THE YELLOWS, OR JAUNDICE.

This disorder is very common in horses, and sometimes is either unknown or overlooked till it gets much worse to cure. A young horse is easily cured, but an old one is bad to cure. Some people may say, *How can a horse have the Jaundice, when he has no gall-bladder?* I answer, *though he has no gall-bladder in sight, he has a large vessel in the liver which answers the same end.* We may here observe the handiwork of God in placing a horse’s gall-bladder differently from those of other animals, when we consider that the horse is the swiftest and most laborious creature in the world; so that if the gall-bladder had been placed on the liver it would always have been exposed to injuries.

SYMPTOMS. The white of the eyes is yellow, also the inside of the mouth, the tongue, and the bars in the mouth, are of a dusky yellow; the horse is dull, and refuses all kinds of food; a slow fever is perceived, which increases with the yellowness; the dung is often hard and dry, and of a pale yellow colour; the urine is commonly of a dark, dirty brown, and when it has settled, sometimes looks like blood: the horse stales with pain and difficulty; and if the disorder is not checked, becomes in a short time unable to stir about. When this disease gets strong hold of a horse before proper medicines are applied, it is often fatal, or it brings on some other disorder as bad, or worse than itself.

CURE. Bleed plentifully, and as this disease is always attended by a costive habit of body, it will be proper to give a clyster or two before you give the physic. A clyster may be made of an ounce of camomile flowers boiled in a quart of water with two ounces of Castile soap. Then give the following ball.

4	drachms	of Indian Rhubarb.
2	do	of Saffron.
6	do	of Scottrine Aloes.
1	oz	of Castile Soap.

To be brayed in a mortar with a little syrup of

buckthorn, and made into two balls; one to be given the last thing at night, and the other the first thing in the morning; and give plenty of warm water to work them off. If the disease is obstinate and will not yield to the above, give the following ball.

- 1 drach of Calomel, 8 drachms to an oz.
- 1 oz. of Barbadoes Aloes.
- 1 do of Venice Soap.
- 1 do of Turmeric.
- 1 drachm of Oil of Juniper.

All to be brayed in a mortar with a little syrup of buckthorn, and made into two balls; one to be given at night and the other in the morning, with plenty of warm water, and walking exercise till wrought off.

If the horse is better after the first medicine, repeat it, for it is much safer than the last; but if not, the last may be given, and repeated as need requires; but be careful not to give it in less than six days distance.

If, after giving one dose of the last ball, you give the following powders every other day in celandine tea, if it can be got, or in warm ale, you will find them very useful in removing the complaint.

- 2 oz. of Salts of Tartar.
- 1 oz. of Æthiop's Mineral.
- 3 oz. of Turmeric.

These powders are proper to be given after either of the former doses.

There are so many prescriptions given for this disorder, that a horse's life is endangered by them, for although the things given by many people may do the horse no hurt, yet the disorder is getting stronger hold, and opening the way for others to follow; so that I advise all into whose hands this little treatise may fall, to give the medicines herein recommended a fair trial; and I hope they will be seldom disappointed of a cure.

THE STAGGERS.

This disease is a grievous one indeed. Farriers generally divide it into two heads,—The heart Stagers and the Head Stagers; but they are both one. It is caused by the liver making blood so fast that the cavity of the heart is overloaded and the blood flies up the neck vein till the head is overloaded too: and if relief cannot be obtained the horse soon dies.

SYMPTOMS. The most common are drowsiness, watery and somewhat full and inflamed eyes, a disposition to reel, feebleness, a bad appetite, the head generally hanging down, or resting on the manger. There is little or no fever, and the dung and urine are very little altered. The horse soon begins to reel, and falls down, and is sometimes so outrageous as to bite every thing in his way.

CURE. In the first place, bleed him well as soon as you possibly can, by striking the veins in several places at once, and taking away four or five quarts at one time; and in order to raise up his head and shoulders, support them with plenty of straw. If he survive the first fit cut several

rowels, give him clysters at night and morning, made of barley water and a little sweet oil and salt; and blow up his nostrils a little Cayenne pepper, or white hellebore. Also give him—

- 4 drachms of Bark.
- 16 grains of Turbith Mineral.
- ½ oz. of Camphor.

Give it in a little warm ale. If the horse be outrageous, give him—

- 1 oz. of Tincture of Opium.
- 1 gill of Syrup of Poppies.
- 1 oz. of Tincture of Guaiacum.

Be careful not to let him knock his head, for it will increase the disorder. If he get through the first fit, give him two ounces crocus metallorum every day, to thin his blood, for fear of a relapse. It will be proper to give him the following ball once a month for some time after.

- 1 oz. of Rhubarb in powder.
- ½ do of Jalap.
- 1 drachm of Calomel, 8 drachms to the oz.

To be made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn. This ball will be of great use in thinning the blood, and preventing a return of the disorder; for when a horse has had one fit of it, he is very likely to have another, if care be not taken to prevent it.

SURE CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.

(From the Son of Temperance.)

As soon as you find your Horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases you may bleed him as long as he can stand up; then draw his head up as is common in drenching, and with a spoon put far back on his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint round the edges of his hoofs with Spirits of Turpentine, and your horse will be well in one day. The phleme arrests it from the blood, the salt arrests it from the stomach and bowels, and the turpentine arrests it from his feet and limbs. Founders must be attended to immediately. I have tried the above several times and always effected a cure.

R. A. P.

Pickering, June, 1851.

CHARCOAL.—The use of charcoal in growing plants is now become general, and it is found to produce the most effect when mixed in large pieces with the soil, in rough rotten. Powdered charcoal sifted so as to have the particles not larger than those of sand, has been used in Germany for striking cuttings in, and it is found superior to sand, as it supplies them with nourishment after they are rooted, by attracting oxygen from the atmosphere, and thus forming carbonic acid gas round the roots.

To keep the yellow bug from melons and cucumbers plant an onion in the same bed, or strew the ground with onion tops.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We were not aware, till informed by the Boston *Olive Branch*, that the quantity of maple sugar made and used in this country was large. That journal remarks that though "the quantity manufactured this year, is said to be less than the last year, it is nevertheless very large. Few are aware of the immense quantities of this article made in the Northern tier of States. It appears to be more than twice as much as that manufactured from the cane in all the sugar-growing portions of the United States. More than one-half of the twenty-three millions of the inhabitants in the United States are supplied with nearly all the sugar and molasses they use, from the rock or sugar maple. The price of this kind of sugar bears in our market, always averages considerably above that imported from Havana, and much above that coming from New Orleans or Brazil. Yet this immense amount of Saccharine matter is all manufactured in three or four weeks, by farmers, at a time when they could do very little else to profit. It is an article of so great profit, that we hope the farmers of New England, New York, Ohio, and other manufacturing States, will see to preserving their sugar orchards."

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF U. CANADA.

A meeting of the Directors was held at Elgie's Hotel in this City, June 10th, 11th, and 12th, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, revising the Premium list and transacting other business connected with the Association. J. B. Marks, Esq., President in the chair. Present, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, Ex-President; R. L. Denison, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. Sheriff Smith and M. Jones, Esq. Several of the officers being absent on a visit to the World's Industrial Exhibition in England, a number of gentlemen connected with agricultural societies favored the Directors with their attendance; R. Bell, Esq., M. P. P.; Sheriff Treadwell, Captain Shaw, H. Parsons, G. D. Wells, G. Crawford, W. McDougall, W. Gamble &c., Esqs.

Want of space compels us to condense as much as possible the proceedings of this meeting, with those of a subsequent one of the Board of Agriculture.

It was resolved that the Exhibition at Brockville be postponed one week, viz., to the 24th, 25th and 26th of September, in consequence of the New York State Fair having been appointed to be held at Rochester, on the days originally

fixed for the Provincial Show.—It was also resolved that only one wooden-building be erected for Exhibiting articles, and that three capacious marquees be hired for that purpose.—No person residing in Upper Canada will be allowed to compete in the *Foreign Class, X.*—Votes of thanks were passed to the Secretary and Treasurer, who were elected Honorary members of the Association, and one hundred pounds to the former and fifty to the latter were awarded in consideration for their past services.—One hundred copies of Mr. Hind's lectures on *Agricultural Chemistry*, and 50 copies of Major Lachlan's forthcoming pamphlet were ordered to be purchased and distributed among the County Societies.—A memorial to the Governor in Council was submitted by a sub-Committee appointed to draft the same was adopted. The memorial sets forth the advantages of employing a portion of the convicts in the Penitentiary at Kingston, in burning lime on the Penitentiary grounds for agricultural and other purposes.—Another memorial was adopted to the Governor in Council, praying that the Government would recommend to Parliament such a grant of money to the Board of Agriculture, as would enable the Board to sustain the Provincial Association in a state of efficiency, and also to carry out the several important objects contemplated in its establishment. The Directors then proceeded to the Parliamentary buildings, and waited on the Honorable the Attorney General West, and the Hon'ble Inspector General, urging the importance of their objects, stating that £1,000 per annum would be required from Parliament to assist the Board and the Country in carrying them out. The statements of the Deputation were listened to with marked attention, and they left with a strong impression that the Government would give their case a favorable consideration.*

After some business of routine had been disposed of, the meeting broke up; the management of the Provincial Agricultural Association having by a Statute passed last Session, transferred the Directorship to the Board of Agriculture, which is announced to meet for the first time in the City of Toronto on the 2nd of July next.

* In the estimates for the current year, subsequently published, the sum of £1000 is recommended.

R. L. Deaion, Treasurer, in Account with the Agricultural Association of Upper

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Canada.</i>		
			£	s. d.
1850.				
May 10,	Balance in Bank of Upper Canada,	- - - - -	110	11 4
August,	Grant of Midland District Agricultural Society,	- - - - - £25 0 0		
	Township of Ingersoll, (Oxford.)	- - - - - 10 0 0		
Sept.	Township of Beattie, (Welland.)	- - - - - 2 10 0		
	Niagara District for 1849,	- - - - - 25 0 0		
	Colborne,	- - - - - 10 0 0		
	Norfolk,	- - - - - 20 0 0		
	Oxford,	- - - - - 20 0 0		
	Simcoe,	- - - - - 10 0 0		
	Town of London,	- - - - - 10 0 0		
	Middlesex,	- - - - - 25 0 0		
	Lincoln,	- - - - - 28 12 0		
	Thorold,	- - - - - 20 15 0		
	Grantham,	- - - - - 6 5 0		
	Gore District,	- - - - - 25 0 0		
	York,	- - - - - 30 0 0		
			263	2 0
	Parliamentary Grant,	- - - - -	600	0 0
	Canada Company's Donation,	- - - - -	25	0 0
	Members' Subscriptions,	- - - - -	198	10 0
	Single admissions to Exhibition (non-members.)	- - - - -	356	18 1
	Carriages, Horses, do. £4, Extra Entries, £8 18s. 3d.	- - - - -	12	18 3
	Rent of two Booths,	- - - - -	55	15 0
	Town of Niagara Subscription,	- - - - -	300	0 0
	Donations—Mrs. McCormack, £1; Bissell & Hooker, 5s.,	- - - - -	1	5 0
Oct.	Prizes obtained at Provincial Exhibition, Montreal,	- - - - -	33	5 0
	Proceeds for Lumber, Casks, &c., used at show,	- - - - -	10	14 0
	Proceeds for Butter, Cheese and flour,	- - - - -	8	0 3
Dec. 2	Debentures and Interest	- - - - -	31	16 0
1851.				
March.	Mr. Thos. Wheeler, Toronto, Life Member's Subscription,	- - - - -	2	10 0
			£2045	4 11

<i>Cr.</i>			
		£	s. d.
1850.			
Sept.	Mr. Barker's contract for Fencing, Pens, Booths, and Buildings for the Exhibition at Niagara,	269	10 0
	Extras,	64	6 0
	Paid per order of Local Committee for various items,	121	3 9
	Balance on account of Public Dinner,	65	14 3
	Superintendents of Departments, Clerks, &c., Stationery and Postage Expenses since January 1849,	76	7 5
	Printing Bills, Premium Lists, Badges, Cards, &c., Ribbon and Calico,	75	10 6
	Secretary, for services since 1848,	150	0 0
	Treasurer,	50	0 0
	Premiums, Niagara Show, 1850,	945	0 0
		£1817	11 11
	Balance on hand, in Bank, June 10th 1851,	227	13 0
		£2045	4 11

June 10th, 1851,

We have examined these accounts and find them correct.

(Signed.) HENRY RUTTAN, }
 ALEX. SHAW, } AUDITORS.
 GEO. BUCKLAND, }

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In the *Canada Gazette* Extra, of June, 14th, the following Gentlemen were announced as having been elected members of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, established by Act 13 and 14 Victoria, Cap. 73, viz:—

E. W. Thomson, Esq., of the Township of York.
Honorable Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill.
Henry Ruttan Esq., of Cobourg.
R. L. Denison, Esq., of Toronto.
David Christie, Esq., of Brantford.
J. B. Marks, Esq., of Kingston.
John Harland, Esq., of Guelph.

[The Hon. Inspector General, and the Professor of Agriculture in the University of Toronto, (not yet appointed) are *Ex-officio* Members of the Board.]

The first meeting of the Board was summoned by the Provincial Secretary at the St. Lawrence Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, July 2nd, at Noon. Present, J. B. Marks, H. Ruttan, R. L. Denison, D. Christie and J. Harland.

Resolved;—That in consequence of the unavoidable absence of some Members of the Board, the question of a permanent Chairman for the year be deferred, and that J. B. Marks Esq. be Chairman *pro-tem*.

Resolved;—That Mr. G. Buckland be the Secretary of this Board.

Resolved;—That the thanks of the Board be communicated to Mr. Sherill Treadwell, and W. McDougal Esq. for their communications.

Resolved;—That the thanks of the Board be given to Professor Nicol, for his valuable and appropriate donation of the *Transactions of the original British Board of Agriculture*, in 7 Vols. quarto, for the purpose of assisting in the formation of an Agricultural library.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the provisions of the new Agricultural Bill now before Parliament. At 6 o'clock the Board adjourned to next day, at 10 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 3rd.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment at 10 A. M. when the Hon. Francis Hincks, Inspector General was present.

Various matters in reference to the future operations of the Board and the Provincial Association, were taken into consideration, more with a view of becoming better acquainted with these subjects than to an immediate action thereon.

Resolved; That the Board having received a communication from the Secretary of the Provincial Industrial Commission, stating that at a meet-

ing of the Commissioners held on the 17th of June, they unanimously passed a resolution, that the sum of £25 given for the best 25 bushels of Wheat, the property of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, exhibited at Montreal, in October last, had been paid, in error, to the Treasurer of the Agricultural Association, and that the grower of the wheat was the only party fairly entitled to the same. That after such intimation of the decision of the Commission, this Board hereby instructs the Treasurer of the Agricultural Association to refund to the Ind^l Commission the whole amount received for prizes by the Agricultural Association, viz, £33 5s., less the expenses for freight and personal superintendence; the Board being of opinion that the principle laid down by the Commissioners in regard to the first prize for wheat applies equally to the third, and also to flour.

The Board desires to state further, that the Agricultural Association in sending articles for competition to the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal; articles which they had acquired by means of liberal prizes given at their last Annual Show, at Niagara, (for which they are greatly indebted to the liberality of the Canada Company,) were actuated solely by patriotic motives; and that the late misunderstanding would not have arisen, if the 3d published rule of the Commission had been fully expressed, or its conditions clearly defined.

The articles sent by the Agricultural Association for competition at the Industrial Exhibition, were described according to the form attached to the fourth printed regulation, with the names and residences of the respective producers; any omission, therefore, of such names in the descriptive prize lists issued by the Commission, cannot be fairly chargeable against the Agricultural Association.

In consequence of the wetness of the weather the Board deferred visiting the University grounds, and repaired to the Parliament House to make a further examination of the Agricultural Bill. A few modifications were agreed to. Adjourned to next day at 9 o'clock, to meet at the University.

FRIDAY, — JULY 4.

The Board proceeded this morning to inspect the University grounds, with a view to ascertain what portion of them would be the most suitable for an experimental farm. They were met and accompanied by the President and Professors Croft and Nicol. The opinion was unanimous, that the ground lying to the west of the ravine, was, on several accounts, the best adapted for the purpose. The soil varies materially from south to north, and the ground is, to a considerable extent clear of trees. The impression made on the Board by this inspection was quite favourable.

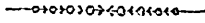
They afterwards repaired to the St. Lawrence Hall and reviewed their proceedings.

Resolved. That the following prizes be offer-

ed for the four best Agricultural County Reports, from the respective County Societies, to be sent in to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture on or before the 1st of April, 1852. For the best report £20; Second £15; Third £10; Fourth £5.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Committee of the Commercial News Rooms, for the free use of one of their rooms to the Board.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Board adjourned to meet again on Tuesday the 4th of November next.



REGULATIONS AND PRIZE LIST

Of the Grand Provincial Exhibition, of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, to be held at Brockville, on September 24, 25, 26, 1851.

OFFICERS—1851.

President:

J. B. Marks, Esq., Kingston.

1st Vice President:

Thomas Clark Street, Esq., Niagara Falls.

2nd Vice President:

William Matthie, Esq., Brockville.

Ex-Presidents:

E. W. Thomson, Esq., Toronto.

Hon. Adam Fergusson, Woodhill.

H. Ruttan, Esq., Cobourg.

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

Secretary: George Buckland, Esq., Toronto.

Seedsman: Mr. James Fleming, Toronto.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

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

Hon. Francis Hincks, Inspector General.

E. W. Thomson, Esq., Toronto.

Hon. Adam Fergusson, Woodhill.

Henry Ruttan, Esq., Cobourg.

R. L. Denison, Esq., Toronto.

David Christie, Esq., Brantford.

J. B. Marks, Esq., Kingston.

John Harland, Esq., Guelph.

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT BROCKVILLE.

Chairman: Geo. Crawford, Esq.,

Treasurer: James Crawford, Esq.,

Secretary: D. Wylie, Esq.,

George Sherwood, M. P. P., Esq.

J. L. McDonald, Esq.

Charles E. Jones, Esq.

Robert Watson, Esq.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq.

R. Coleman, Junr., Esq.

H. Freeland, Esq.

George Morton, Esq.

D. B. O. Foord, Esq.

H. D. Jessup, Esq.

Allan Turner, Esq.

Doctor Reynolds.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Extract from the By-Laws of the Association :

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

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

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

3. All Stock and Articles intended for Exhibition, must be entered in the Secretary's Books at Brockville, before 8 o'clock on *Tuesday evening*, the 23rd of September; if by letter the postage must be paid, and the person entering must remit 5s. being the amount of subscription constituting a member, and 7½d. extra for each article *above three*.

4th Members exhibiting more than *Three* Articles for competition to pay 7½d. extra on each.

5th. Badges from the Treasurer's Office will be furnished Members, which will admit them and their Ladies and children under 14 years of age in carriages, free to every department of the Exhibition, during the Show. Life Members admitted with their families *free*.

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

7th. Every article exhibited for competition, must be the growth, produce, or manufacture of Upper Canada, except Class X. Live Stock for breeding must be the property of persons residing in Upper Canada. All premiums for articles entered in competition are to be awarded to the *producers* only.

8th. Discretionary premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Judges, although not enumerated in the list, and the Committee will determine the amount of premium.

9th. In the absence of competition in any of the Classes, or if the Stock or Articles Exhibited be of inferior quality, the Judges will exercise their discretion as to the value of the premiums they award.

10th. The Judges, Competitors and Officers of the Association only will be permitted to enter the Show Grounds, until one o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday, the 24th September, at which hour members will be admitted. Non members will be admitted on *Thursday morning* at 8 o'clock.

11th. 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.

12th. Delegates, Judges and members of the Press are requested to report themselves at the Secretary's Office immediately on their arrival.

13th. The Judges to meet at the Secretary's Office: on *Wednesday morning* at 9 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering immediately upon their duties.

14th. The Secretary will receive entries in Toronto to Saturday September 13. Afterwards all communications should be addressed to him at Brockville.

15th. 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 2s. 6d. each. *All entries will positively close on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.* Articles arriving afterwards will be admitted into the Show grounds on payment of 7½d. each; but

they will be entitled to compete only for *Discretionary premiums*.

16th. Arrangements will be made for Agricultural Lectures or discussions during the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday of the Show week.

17th. Every effort will be made for enabling the Treasurer to commence paying the Premiums *early on Friday morning*.

18th. A Ploughing Match will take place in the neighbourhood of Brockville, on *Friday*, to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Local Committee will make arrangements with Steamboat and Railway proprietors for the transit of visitors and articles for the Show, at reduced rates; also with the Hotels and Boarding House keepers for accommodating visitors at their ordinary fixed charges. The town of Brockville being beautifully situated on the majestic St. Lawrence, is easily accessible in all states of the weather, by steamboats, and will afford, in connection with adjacent towns on both sides of the river, ample accommodation to visitors. The Thousand Islands may be mentioned among the many interesting attractions of the locality.

PREMIUMS.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS OF COUNTIES.

For the best County Report of the Agricultural Society of the County,	£	s.	d.
2d do.	20	0	0
3d do.	15	0	0
4th do.	10	0	0
	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. 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, but yet an *adequately truthful* view of the Agricultural condition and industrial pursuits of the County.—While all unnecessary particulars are to be avoided in the preparation of these Reports, *completeness* should, as much as possible, be constantly kept in view. The Reports must be sent in to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture on, or before, the 1st of April 1852; and the premiums will be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the respective County Societies, that may win the same. The Board will publish the whole.

or such parts of the Reports, as may be deemed expedient.

NOTICE.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture is instructed to announce that *The Canada Company* will offer the following prizes for the year 1852.

For the best 112lbs. of Flax, £6 0
 " 112lbs. Hemp, 4 0

CLASS A.—HORNE D CATTLE.

Durhams.

Best Bull,	£7 10
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 0
Best 3 years old Bull,	6 0
2d do	3 10
3d do	1 10
Best 2 years old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 10
Best Bull, 1 year old	4 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Bull Calf of 1851,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
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 of 1851,	1 10
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10

CLASS B.—DEVONS.

Best Bull,	7 10
2d do	4 0
Best 2 year old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
Best Bull, 1 year old,	4 0
2d do	2 0
Best Bull Calf of 1851,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Cow,	4 0
2d do	2 10
Best 2 year old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Heifer Calf of 1851	1 10
2d do	0 15

CLASS C.—HEREFORDS.

Best Bull,	7 10
2d do	4 0
Best 2 year old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
Best Bull, 1 year old,	4 0
2d do	2 0
Best Bull Calf of 1851,	2 10
2d do	1 10

Best Cow,	4 0
2d do	2 10
Best 2 year old Heifer.	3 0
2d do	2 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Heifer Calf of 1851,	1 10
2d do	0 15

CLASS D.—AYRSHIRES

Best Bull,	£7 10
2d do	4 0
3d do	2 0
Best 2 year old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 10
Best Bull, 1 year old,	1 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Bull Calf of 1851,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best 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 of 1851,	1 10
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10

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

CLASS E.—GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow,	£4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 10
Best 3 year old Cow,	3 5
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best 2 year old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf of 1851,	1 10
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10

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

FAT CATTLE—ANY BREED.

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

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

CLASS F.—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
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 year old Gelding or 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 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 G.

Best thorough bred Stallion,	£5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best thorough bred Stallion 3 years old,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best thorough bred 2 year old Gelding or 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 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	15
Best Ram Lamb,	2 0
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best 2 Ewes, 2 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 two Ewe Lambs,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10

SOUTH DOWNS.

Best Ram, 2 shears and over	£4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0

Best shearling Ram,	2 15
2d do	1 10
3d do	10
Best Ram Lamb,	2 0
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best 2 Ewes, 2 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

MERINOS OR SAXONS.

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

FAT SHEEP.

Best 2 Fat Whethers,	£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.

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 1851,	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Sow of 1851,	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. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Wooden Plough,	£3 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 specimen Bootmaker's work,	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5

CLASS L.—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

Best piece of not less than 12 yards of	
Woollen 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 Woollen 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 Flanel,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best piece Satinett, 12 yards,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best piece Broad Cloth, from Canadian	
Wool,	2 0
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not factory	
make,	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 23 lbs.	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best 50 pounds of Hemp,	1 5
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best 50 pounds flax,	2 0
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
12 best Linen Bags manufactured from	
Flax growth of Canada,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10

CLASS M.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND SUGAR.

Best Firkin of Butter not less than	
56lbs	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best cheese not less than 3½ lbs,	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best 2 Stilton cheese not less than 14lbs	
each,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
The cheese in both cases to be the make of 1851.	

Best Butter, not less than 20lbs in Firkins	
Crocks or Tubs,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best 30lbs Maple Sugar,	1 0
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best 30lbs Beet Root Sugar,	1 0
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best 20lbs 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

CLASS N.—CABINET WARE & C.

Best Side Board	£3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1
Best Veneers from Canadian wood	1 0
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best specimen of Sawed Pine,	10
do Black Walnut,	10
do Oak,	10
do Curled Maple,	10
do Butter-nut	10
In plank 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
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best Centre Table,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best Dining Table,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best Easy Arm Chair,	0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best Sofa,	3 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best 6 Dining Room Chairs,	1 5
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best 6 Drawing Room Chairs,	1 15
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 15
Best Ottoman,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best Work Box,	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Writing Desk,	0 10
2d do	0 5
Stuffed Birds,	1 0
2d do	0 10
Picture Frame, gilt,	1 0
2d do	0 10
Picture Frame, veneered,	1 0
2d do	0 10
Stucco Moulding,	1 0
2d do	0 10
Stained Glass,	1 0
2d do	0 10
Dentistry, Diploma and	1 0
2d do	0 10

Best Collection of Canadian Minerals, named,	1 10
2d	15

CLASS O.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The Canada Company's Prize of £25.

For the best 25 bushels of *Fall Wheat*, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1851. 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.

	£	s.	d.
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	5	0	0

The winners of the 2d and 3d 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 2 bushels, as follows.

Best 2 bushels Winter Wheat,	£2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 5
Best 2 bushels of Spring Wheat,	2 10
2d do	1 15
3d do	1 5
Best 2 bushels Barley,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 bushels Rye,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 bushels of Oats,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 bushels of Peas,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 bushels of Marrowfat Peas,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 bushels Indian Corn in the ear,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	1 0
Best bushel of Timothy Seed,	1 5
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best bushel of Clover Seed,	2 0
2d do	1 5
3d do	1 5
Best bushel Hemp Seed,	1 5
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best bushel Flax Seed,	2 0
2d do	1 5
3d do	15
Best bushel Mustard Seed,	1 0
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best Swedish Turnip Seed, not less than 10 lbs.,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5

Best bale of Hops, not less than 112 lbs.,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best 2 bushels Potatoes,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 2 bushels Swede Turnips,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 2 bushels Red Carrots,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 2 bushels White or Belgian Carrots,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 2 bushels Mangel Wurzel, (Long-red,)	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 2 bushels Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 12 roots of Khol Rabi,	10
2d do	5
Best bushel of Sugar Beet,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 2 bushels of Parsnips,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 20 lbs. manufactured Tobacco, growth of Canada West,	1 0
2d do	10
Best Broom Corn Brush, 28 lbs.,	1 0
2d do	15
3d do	10

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

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

Best Grapes grown in open air	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best Black Grapes grown in open air	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best White Grapes grown in open air	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best two Pumpkins	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 Squash	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 12 Tomatoes	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
Best 4 heads Broccoli,	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 do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best 12 Roots of White Celery	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best 12 Roots Red Celery	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best dozen Capsicums	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best 6 Egg Plants	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best 12 Blood Beets	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best peck of White Onions	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best peck of Yellow Onions	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best peck of Red Onions	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best 12 Roots of Salsify	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best half bushel White Turnips	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best peck of White Beans	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best dozen Dahlias, named,	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0
Best Bouquet Cu' Flowers	10	0
2d do do	7	6
3d do do	5	0

Best collection Green House Plants, not less than 12 specimens,	1	0	0
2d do do	15	0	0
3d do do	10	0	0
Best collection of Annuals in bloom	10	0	0
2d do do	7	6	0
3d do do	5	0	0
Best Floral Ornament	1	0	0
2d do do	15	0	0
3d do do	10	0	0
Best Canada Coffee 12 lbs.	10	0	0
2d do do	7	6	0
3d do do	5	0	0
Best Water Melon	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best Musk Melon of any sort	10	0	0
2d do	7	6	0
3d do	5	0	0

CLASS P. IRON AND HOLLOW WORKS.

Cooking Stove with furniture	£1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
3d do	10	0	0
Best Parlor Stove	1	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best System of Ventilating buildings, with Model and Description, Diploma, and	2	0	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
Best Balance Scales	1	0	0
2d do	15	0	0
3d do	5	0	0
Best Model Hot Air Apparatus	1	10	0
2d do do	15	0	0
Best Steaming Apparatus for Feeding Stock	1	10	0
2d do do do	1	0	0
Best Set of Cooper's Tools	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
Best Set of Bench Planes	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
Best half-dozen Corn Brooms	10	0	0
2d do do	5	0	0
Best dozen Broom Handles turned	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best specimen Willow Ware	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best dozen Flour barrels	1	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
Best Wooden Pail	5	0	0
2d do	3	9	0
Best Wash Tub	7	6	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best Washing Machine	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best pair of Hames	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best Saddle tree	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best Weaver's Reeds	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best Board Rule	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best Spinning Wheel	10	0	0
2d do	5	0	0
Best dozen Wheel Heads	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0
Best Churn	15	0	0
2d do	10	0	0

Best Augurs from ½ to 2 inches	10	0
2d do	5	0
Best Earth Augur	10	0
2d do	5	0
Best specimen 20 lbs Cut Nails	10	0
2d do	5	0
Best Blacksmith's Bellows	1	5 0
2d do	15	0
Best Model Beehive	10	0
2d do	5	0
Best Riddle	15	0
2d do	10	0
Best Bundle Shingles sawed	10	0
2d do do	5	0
Best do do split	10	0
2d do do	5	0

CLASS Q.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Best specimen of Crochet Work	£1	0	0
2d do do	15	0	0
3d do do	10	0	0
Best specimen of Woollen or Cotton Netting	15	0	0
2d do do	10	0	0
3d do do	7	6	
Best specimen Fancy Netting	15	0	0
2d do do	10	0	0
3d do do	7	6	
Best specimen of Fancy Knitting	15	0	0
2d do do	10	0	0
3d do do	7	6	
Best specimen of Embroidery	1	0	0
2d do do	15	0	0
3d do do	10	0	0
Best Specimen Raised Worsted Work	1	0	0
2d do do	15	0	0
3d do do	10	0	0
Best specimen of Wax Fruit	15	0	0
2d do do	10	0	0
3d do do	5	0	0
Best specimen of Wax Flowers	15	0	0
2d do do	10	0	0
3d do do	5	0	0
Best pair Woollen Socks	10	0	0
2d do do	7	6	
3d do do	5	0	0
Best pair of Woollen stockings	10	0	0
2d do do	7	6	
3d do do	5	0	0
Best pair Woollen Mittens	10	0	0
2d do do	7	6	
3d do do	5	0	0
Best pair Woollen Gloves	10	0	0
2d do do	7	6	
3d do do	5	0	0
Best Straw Hat of Canadian Straw	10	0	0
2d do do	7	6	
3d do do	5	0	0
Best specimen of Gentlemen's shirts	15	0	0
2d do do	10	0	0
3d do do	5	0	0
Best specimen of Quilts	1	5	0
2d do do	1	0	0
3d do do	15	0	0

CLASS R.—FINE ARTS.

In Oil.

Historical painting, Canadian subject, Diploma and	£3	0
2d best,	2	0

Landscape, Canadian subject, Diploma and	3	0
2d best,	2	0
Animals (grouped or single) Diploma and	3	0
2d best,	2	0
Portrait—Diploma and	2	10
2d best,	1	10

In Water Colours.

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

Pencil and Crayon.

Pencil Portrait, Diploma and	1	10
2d best,	1	0
Crayon Portrait, Diploma and	1	10
2d best,	1	0
Pencil Drawing, Diploma and	1	10
2d best,	1	0
Crayon do Diploma and	1	10
2d best,	1	0
Coloured Crayon, Diploma and	1	10
2d best,	1	0
Daguerreotype best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada West 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
2d 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
Ornamental Writing, Diploma and	1	0
2d best,	0	10

All articles in Q and R exhibited by Ladies to be admitted free. All articles entered in R must have been executed since the last Exhibition of this association.

CLASS S.—POTTERY.

Best specimen Pottery,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3rd do	0	10
Best specimen draining Tile	1	0
2d do	0	15
3rd do	0	10
Best dozen Bricks,	0	10
2d do	0	5

CLASS T.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &c.

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

AGRICULTURAL SONG.

BY JOHN PAIMER.

Plough deep to find the gold, my boys!
 Plough deep to find the gold!
 The earth hath treasure in her breast
 Unmeasured and untold.

Clothe the mountain tops with trees,
 The sides with waving grain!
 Why bring over stormy seas
 What here we may obtain?

O, Britain need not bring her bread
 From countries new or old,
 Would she but give the ploughshare speed,
 And depth to find the gold!

Earth is grateful to her sons
 For all their care and toil;
 Nothing yields such large returns
 As drained and deepened soil.

Science, lend thy kindly aid,
 Her riches to unfold;
 Moved by plough or moved by spade,
 Stir deep to find the gold!

Dig deep to find the gold, my boys!
 Dig deep to find the gold!
 The earth has treasures in her breast
 Unmeasured and untold.

THE NATIVE JAM BERRY.—(Alluding to the wild gooseberry, described by our Amherstburg correspondent as "a strong growing bush, with long pendant branches, free from prickles, and bearing a very small red berry which falls as soon as ripe," the writer of the following letter states that he cultivates it and goes on to say :) Plucked just before ripening it makes a delicious preserve with a rich wild flavour, and is, in my opinion, far superior for that purpose to the garden jam berry. When residing in another part of the country, where it was found plentifully, it was a great favourite, and much used for preserves. It is found frequently in the vicinity of beaver meadows, and is a prolific bearer. The berries are distributed along pendant branches, and, before ripening, have a delicate bloom. I observe two distinct species among those that ripened their fruit this year with us—a red and white variety. Some attention should be paid to the fruit, as no doubt it is susceptible of improvement, and might, by cultivation, be increased in size. Of this be assured, that as a free grower and ready bearer, it is invaluable as a jam berry; while its delicious flavour when preserved places it far above the garden varieties for that purpose. I am glad to find that the attention of your correspondent has been called to hybridizing and hope he will be successful. Doubtless hardy varieties may thus be obtained. While on the subject, it occurred to me that a friend lately mentioned his having discovered growing in a swamp a large well-flavoured variety of the wild gooseberry. He described it as being a smooth berry, and as large as the ordinary garden varieties. I sometime ago sent a request to him to procure me a few plants, and should he do so you shall hear farther on the subject. By the way has your correspondent's attention ever been directed to the wild currant? I have noticed three varieties, dark, brownish, and red berries, prickly, and of an unpleasant flavour.

There is also occasionally to be found in marshy ground, a black berry of fair size and well-flavoured. The leaf exactly resembles the garden black currant; but it does not emit the peculiar smell of the garden fruit. Probably they are not worthless; but many of the native plants may be useful for the purpose of securing hardy varieties.—*Montreal Witness*.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.—*Very Simple*—*Flour Relieves the Suffering*.—Dr. Reese, physician of Bellevue Hospital, New York, has been making experiments concerning the best mode of healing burns and scalds, and checking the acute sufferings. He has found that flour, thrown on with a common dredging box, is one of the best and most efficient remedies yet discovered. The external air is one of the chief causes of the suffering, and flour thus applied, both heals and closes the wounds to the atmosphere. The edges of the wounds which remain open, he dressed with lime water and oil applied by a feather. Dr. Reese says the above application made to wounds by fire, hot water, gunpowder, &c., has been most happy in the practice at the Hospital.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—We have been presented by Mr. Thomas of Belleville nursery, with three stalks of Rhubarb, weighing *three and a half pounds*, and each stalk measures *three feet*! What do you think of that brother Jonathan? We recommend epicures to give Mr. Thomas a call.—*Intelligencer*.

ON THE PRODUCE OF BEES.—It is estimated by persons of learning, that the pasture of Scotland could maintain as many bees as would on an average produce 80,000,000 quarts of honey, and 1,000,000 pounds of wax. Were this quantity tripled for England and Ireland, the produce of the empire would be 240,000,000 quarts of honey and 3,000,000 pounds of wax annually. The income that would thus arise from honey, at the very moderate price of 2s. 6d. per quart would amount to £3,000,000 sterling, and the wax at 1s. 6d. per pound would produce £225,000 sterling. The rearing of bees must therefore appear to be an object worthy of the consideration of all who feel a welfare in their country.

SIMPLE CURE FOR CROUP.—When a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, (ice water if possible,) suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as he can; then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the Power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.—*American Agriculturist*.

WHEN has a man a right to scold his wife about his coffee? When he has sufficient grounds.

English Emigration to New Brunswick.

We learn that information has been received by an official gentleman of this city, of the intention of a large body of Englishmen to emigrate to this Province the present season if the arrangements for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway are completed in sufficient time. So soon as it is ascertained that the work is positively to go on, in all probability ten thousand persons of English birth, will embark for this Colony, one half of whom will land at the ports on the Gulf, with the view of seeking favourable locations on the line of the Railway. We understand that all these intending emigrants are possessed of means, the humblest among them able to bring £300 Sterling, while many will bring £5,000, or more. They will be accompanied by persons of capital, who propose to establish on the line of the Railway, mills, factories and work-shops, not only for the construction of the necessary locomotives, carriages and trucks for passenger and freight traffic on the railway, but for other manufacturing purposes. These will be followed next spring by a body of intelligent and able farmers who will form settlements and regularly colonise the vast but fertile country now lying valueless in the North-eastern portion of his Province.—*St. John's Newbrunswick*

PYRAMIDS IN ENGLAND—SINGULAR SCHEME.—The *BUILDER* notices, among the curiosities of the Industrial Exhibition, "a model of the great Victoria Pyramid," connected with a projected national cemetery on Woking Common, and designed to contain 5,000,000 coffins, and when completed to be 100 feet higher than the great Pyramid of Egypt. A section exhibits 99 stages of catacombs on the base of 18 acres, which multiplied by the several stages will realize nearly 190 acres, to be redeemed from the cloud-land overhead.

In the course of Thursday the following articles arrived at the Exhibition, being presents to Her Majesty from India: 1. Elephant state trappings and howdah. 2. State palkee. 3. State throne, with canopy and eastern couch. 4. Moorchals, or emblems of rank. 5. State horse trappings. 6. State palkee or evening conveyance, to be carried by bearers.

From all parts of the Coast we continue to receive the cheering information, that there is abundance of Cod Fish. Our fishermen are busily engaged and the take of fish up to the present, is much greater this year, than for a number of years previous. The weather has been cold, much rain has fallen, and we hear that several fields of wheat and potatoes have rotted in consequence.—*Globe Gazette*.

RAZOR STROP PASTE is also made of candle snuffs and answers very well, it consists in simply rubbing a small quantity of snuffs upon the strop, this imparts a keener edge to the razor than when no such paste is employed. Meclis's Celebrated Magic Strop is certainly an excellent article, but we question whether it be much superior to the ordinary and common paste substance now recommended.

☞ Liquid manure applied to vegetation in dull or cloudy weather, has twice the effect as when applied when the atmosphere is clear and dry. Very early in the morning or after the sun has disappeared at night, is a favourable time to irrigate your garden beds.

The Fortune of Washington

The British account of the Battle of King's Mountain, contains a letter from Col. Fergusson, who was killed there at the head of the British forces, in which the Colonel relates, to his brother Dr. Fergusson, of Scotland, the following curious incident showing one of the remarkable escapes of Washington, in time of imminent danger. The occurrence happened while Fergusson lay with part of his riflemen on the skirt of wood in front of Knyphausen's division. We quote from the *National Intelligencer*: "We had not lain long (says Fergusson in his letter) when a rebel officer, remarkable by a huzzar dress, passed towards our army, within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a good bay horse, with a remarkably high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them and fire at them; but the idea disgusted me. I recalled the order. The huzzar, in returning made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred yards of us; upon which I had advanced from the woods towards him. Upon my calling he stopped, but after looking at me proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made sign for him to stop, levelling my piece at him; but he slowly continued his way. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty. So I let him alone. The day after I had been telling this story to some wounded officers, who lay in the same room with me, when one of our surgeons, who had been dressing the wounded rebel officers, came in and told us that they had been informing him that General Washington, was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer, in a huzzar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was."

ENGLAND.

Beyond the questions of voting £300,000 to defray the expenses of the Kaffir war, nothing of importance had transpired in Parliament since its reassembling. The Lord Chancellor, in moving for this vote, expressed his satisfaction that the war did not appear likely to prove so serious as had been at first apprehended.

A new measure of Chancery reform has been introduced by Lord Brougham. It gives primary jurisdiction to Masters in Chancery in administration suits, without going before any of the Judges of the Court of Chancery. It is intended by its provisions to expedite proceedings.

21,520 persons visited the Great Exhibition building yesterday. The receipts amounted to £2,206 5s.

FOWLS.—Fowls that are confined to a small space should have a supply of grass. They may be let out on a grass plot to feed, or sods of grass may be given them. If let out to feed in the latter part of the afternoon, they will generally return to their house without trouble.

When fowls are confined to a narrow space it requires much pains to supply them with all the various kinds of food which they collect when running at large; and without care to supply their wants, they will not be profitable. When roaming as they please they devour many insects, eat gravel and various kinds of herbage, seeds of various kinds, and many other things which we cannot discriminate, though we look on while they select their food.—*N. E. Farmer*

NOISELESS WHEELS — A New Invention.—In this instance the invention consists in the application of a solid band of vulcanized india rubber over the iron tire of the wheel. The India rubber is held in its place by the tire having a raised rim on both sides, and by its own elasticity. The band of an ordinary carriage wheel is about an inch to an inch and a half in thickness, and unless on close inspection no difference from the common iron shod wheel is perceptible. We have driven some distance in a carriage with the wheels so shod, and were struck not only with their noiselessness, but with the perfect smoothness of the motion—the wheels being in fact springs, and by their elasticity giving a lighter draught than with the iron tire. We have seen one set of wheels which have been driven 4,000 miles; they have here and there a trifling cut, but show no appearance of being worn out, and seem quite capable of another three or four thousand. An iron tire is generally worn out in 3,000 miles, so the India rubber tire has so far proved itself the more lasting. It is certainly a great addition to the luxury of a carriage to have it run without jar or noise; and it would be a universal comfort to have the streets of cities without the present incessant rattle of carriages and omnibusses, &c.—*Scientific American*.

USE OF CANDLE SNUFFS FOR CLEANING GLASS.—Candle snuffs are generally thrown away as useless they are, however, of great utility for cleaning mirrors and windows, especially the former. For this purpose take a small quantity of burnt snuffs, and rub them with a soft cloth upon the surface of the mirror; in a short time a splendid polish will appear superior to that obtained by other means. We know those who clean the whole of the windows in a large house with snuffs; and we are told that, not only are the windows cleaned much better, but also much quicker than by the ordinary methods.

Death of Richard Lalor Shiel.

Richard Lalor Shiel, at an age which seemed to promise many additional years, died suddenly at Florence, on the 26th May.

We mourn for the man we knew in our youth as the ardent and skillful advocate of Catholic Liberty. His piercing directness and glowing energy in those days gave him power in Ireland and fame out of it. After O'Connell and Dr. Doyle, he was the most efficient emancipator of the Irish Church, from the penal devices of Cecil and Clarendon, Walpole and Pulteney. In the great effort which began in 1823 and ended in 1829, he won a full third of the confidence and love of all good Irishmen.

But unhappily for his own fame, the brilliant rhetorician, who had kept his law terms in a London garret, and made his bread by fluid theatrical writings, was returned to the British Legislature as the second man of his nation. The subtle social seductions of the imperial aristocracy, breathed upon his patriotism, and it languished away. Some times in the Spring or the Winter, it would put forth a leaf or two, mournful mementoes of decayed vitality, but every year it grew shrivelled and Whiggish, and sear. Alas! for the Orator, he died in the silver-mounted harness of an embassy—an embassy accepted at the hands of a faction who while they gave him place, were already restoring the penal laws, he had so honorably labored to destroy.

Mournful was this sudden death that fell upon him, unexpected as an Atlantic squall under the bright Italian sky. In Florence, the magnificent city, one of the sublime: Irish imaginations has been, in Shiel, extinguished—by the *Anno* of Artists and Poets, where Dante's steps are on the streets, and Tasso's song upon the river, the poet and rhetorician, had a home for a time and has a grave forever. Peace and the justice of History be with him! As God shall judge us, in our day of death, so let us endeavor to judge of him and all the dead; holding with a calm hand, the balance with two scales, putting in the evil sadly and the good willingly, and letting the judicial index decide whether his name is a name to be honored, or forgotten, or stigmatized hereafter.

Peace and the justice of History be with him.
—*Boston American Celt*.

A SON'S VIEW OF A MOTHER'S SOLICITUDE.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood—that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and dependency—who that has pined on a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought on the mother that looked on his childhood, that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness? Oh, there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart! It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and, if adversity overtakes him, he will be the dearer to her, by misfortune. and, if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him!

Many of our readers will doubtless remember a beautiful ballad written many years ago, by Mrs. Seba Smith, on the death of a woman who perished in the snow-drifts on the Green Mountains of Vermont.—True, however, to the instincts of women's nature, she tore the covering from her person and wrapped her infant in it. The mother was found locked in the arms of death, but the babe survived. The infant thus preserved from the snows of the mountain, is now Speaker of the Ohio Senate.—*American Paper*.

Editor's Notices, &c.

To our Exchanges.

We request our contemporaries to notice some of the distinguishing facts contained in our present number, relative to the Board of Agriculture and the Provincial Association. The annual Exhibition it will be seen has been *postponed a week*; and it will come off at Brockville, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th September. The Premiums are considerably increased, amounting in the regular list to £1,200! Fifty pounds will be given for the four best agricultural reports of Counties; and the *Canada Company* have announced liberal prizes for Hemp and Flax, to be competed for in 1852. The Local Committee at Brockville are making extensive preparations, and a large and creditable Exhibition is confidently expected. We say to all interested in this patriotic object, (*and who is not?*) give it all the aid in your power;—be up and doing,—and *prepare in time*.

FLAX COTTON.

The Hon. Adam Fergusson, who has recently arrived from England, has left at our office a specimen of this novel material which he received in London, from the Chevalier Claussen, to whose mode of preparation, &c., we propose devoting some attention in our next. A. H. Armour, & Co., Booksellers, King St. west, in this city, have a very interesting specimen of this promising production, manufactured from *Canadian flax*. That something extensively beneficial will come out of this Flax-movement in Great Britain there is strong grounds for hope, and in Canada this matter ought to engage serious attention.

ADELAIDE ACADEMY.

We had the pleasure of attending the recent examination of the pupils of this Seminary, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt; and from all that we saw and heard, we left with a very favorable impression of the system of education that is pursued in that Institution. When young ladies are taught, in addition to the usual routine of female accomplishments, to study Bishop Butler's immortal work, on the Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion; Paley's Natural Theology, and the best modern treatises on the most popular and useful branches of the Physical Sciences, there is progressively laid a solid foundation for their future respectability and usefulness in society. For our part, we were glad to see the ornamental so judiciously blended with the practically useful. The answering in the various departments, strictly intellectual, was highly creditable alike to teachers and pupils; and the numerous and beautiful specimens in drawing, pencil-

ling and various kinds of ladies' ornamental work, evinced the cultivated taste and ability of Mrs. Hurlburt, and the successful perseverance of her pupils. The music, vocal and instrumental, in the evening, was not among the least attractive portions of those interesting proceedings. The Academy we learn is now, as it deserves to be in a prosperous condition, and will re-open on the 1st of Sept. next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RUST IN WHEAT.—We regret that want of space compels us to postpone this article till our next.

"R. L. D." received too late for our present number, the publication of which has been delayed in order to complete the Premium list.

"A BACKWOODSMAN'S" inquiry shall receive our earliest attention.

"RAMBLER."—Received too late for this number.

Agricultural Works.

STEPHENS' and Norton's Farmer's Guide 2 vols. New Edition; just completed.
Knight's Farmers' Library; Annual Economy, 2 vols.
Stephens' Book of the Farm, 2 vols.
Sproule's Practical Agriculture.
Falkner's Farmers' Treasure—a Treatise on Manures.
The Farmer's Mine, by Hoernance, revised by Allen.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener.
Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture.
Boussingault's Rural Economy.
Smith's Productive Farming.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture.
Johnston's Use of Lime in Agriculture.
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.
Cleghorn's System of Agriculture, with Engravings.
Dana's Farmers' Muck Manual.
Squarrey's Agricultural Chemistry.
Rodger's Farmers' Agricultural Chemistry.
Strachan's Agricultural Tables.
Shier's Davy's Agricultural Chemistry.
The Horse, by Youatt, with Supplement by Spooner.
Stewart's Stable Economy.
The Ox, by W. C. L. Martin, of the Zoological Society.
White on Cattle Medicine,
Carter and Youatt's Cattle Doctor.
Youatt's Sheep, their Breeds, Diseases, &c.
The Pig, or treatise and management of Swine.
Blacklock's Treatise on Sheep.
Boswell's Poultry-yard.
Bevan on the Honey Bee.
Miner's American Bee keeper's Manual.
Alcott's Produce Tables.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. 3.

Toronto, July 12, 1851.

MARKETS OF TORONTO—WHOLESALE PRICES.

July 7th, 1851.

Flour per barrel 18s 9d; Wheat per bush. 3s 9d @ 4s; Oats per bushel 1s 3d; Beef per 100lbs \$4½; Lamb 7s. 6. a-piece; Calves £1 a-piece; Mutton per lb 2d Butter per lb 7½d. Eggs per doz. 7½d; Hay per to. \$12; Wool per lb 1s 4½; average.