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# THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST,

AND JOURNAL OF TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, &c.

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1855.

No. 6.

## Agriculture, &c.

### TENTH EXHIBITION OF THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,

*To be held at COBOURG, on Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday, and Friday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and  
12th days of October next.*

#### PRIZE LIST.

#### HORSES.

##### CLASS I.—BLOOD HORSES.

Section :	£.	s.
1. Best thorough-bred stallion - - -	8	5
2d do - - -	5	10
3d do - - -	2	15
2. Best thorough bred 3 year old Stallion	5	10
2d do - - -	3	10
3d do - - -	1	15
3. Best thorough-bred 2 year old Stallion	3	10
2d do - - -	2	10
3d do - - -	1	5
4. Best thorough-bred yearling colt - - -	2	0
2d do - - -	1	10
3d do - - -	1	0
5. Best thorough-bred 3 year old Filly	4	10
2d do - - -	2	15
3d do - - -	1	15
6. Best thorough-bred 2 year old Filly	3	10
2d do - - -	2	5
3d do - - -	1	5
7. Best thorough-bred yearling filly - - -	2	16
2d do - - -	1	10
3d do - - -	1	0
8. Best thorough-bred Mare and and Foal -	5	10
2d do - - -	3	10
3d do - - -	1	10
9. Extra Entries		
Pedigree to be produced in this class.		
CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.		
10. Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes -	8	5
2d do - - -	5	10
3d do - - -	2	15
11 Best Heavy Draught Stallion - - -	8	5
2d do - - -	5	10

Sect.	£	s.
12 Best three year old Stallion - - -	5	10
2d do - - -	3	10
3d do - - -	1	15
13 Best two year old Stallion - - -	3	10
2d do - - -	2	10
3d do - - -	1	05
14 Best yearling colt - - -	2	10
2d do - - -	1	10
3d do - - -	1	0
15 Best three year old filly - - -	4	10
2d do - - -	2	15
3d do - - -	1	15
16. Best two year filly - - -	3	10
2d do - - -	2	5
3d do - - -	1	5
17. Best yearling filly - - -	2	0
2d do - - -	1	10
3d do - - -	1	0
18. Best Brood Mare and Foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost - - -	5	10
2d do - - -	3	10
3d do - - -	1	10
19. Best span Matched Carriage Horses -	5	0
2d do - - -	3	15
3d do - - -	2	10
20. Best span of Draught Horses - - -	5	0
2d do - - -	3	15
3d do - - -	2	10
21. Best saddle Horse - - -	2	10
2d do - - -	2	0
3d do - - -	1	10
22. Best single Carriage horse in harness -	2	10
2d do - - -	2	0
3d do - - -	1	10
23. Extra Entries.		

#### CATTLE.

##### CLASS III.—DURHAMS.

24. Best aged Bull 5 years old and upwards	£10	0
2d do - - -	6	0
3d do - - -	4	0
4th do - - -	2	0
25. Best 4 years old Bull - - -	9	0
2d do - - -	6	0
3d do - - -	4	0
4th do - - -	2	0
26. Best 3 years old Bull - - -	8	0
2d do - - -	5	0
3d do - - -	3	0
4th do - - -	1	10

Sect.		£	s.
27.	Best 2 years old Bull	6	0
	2d do	4	0
	3d do	2	5
	4th do	1	5
28.	Best 1 year old Bull	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	0
29	Best Bull Calf (under one year)	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	0	15
30.	Best Cow	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	5
31.	Best 3 years old Cow	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	1	0
32.	Best 2 years old Heifer	3	0
	2d do	2	0
	3d do	1	5
	4th do	0	15
33.	Best 1 year old Heifer	2	10
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
	4th do	0	10
34.	Best Heifer Calf [under 1 year]	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
	4th do	0	5
35.	Extra Entries		

N. B.—A Certificate of HERD BOOK PEDIGREES will be required of all animals in the Durham Class. The Pedigrees of others should be as full and correct as possible.

CLASS IV—DEVONS.

36.	Best aged Bull, 5 years old and over	£10	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0
37.	Best 4 years old Bull	9	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0
38	Best 3 years old Bull	8	0
	2d do	5	0
	3d do	3	0
	4th do	1	10
39	Best 2 years old Bull	6	0
	2d do	4	0
	3d do	2	5
	4th do	1	5
40	Best 1 year old Bull	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	0
41	Best Bull Calf [under one year]	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	0	15
42	Best Cow	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	5
43.	Best 3 years old Cow	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	1	0

Sect.		£	s.
44.	Best 2 years old Heifer	3	0
	2d do	2	0
	3d do	1	5
	4th do	0	15
45	Best 1 year old Heifer	2	10
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
	4th do	0	10
46.	Best Heifer Calf [under one year]	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
	4th do	0	5
47.	Extra Entries		

CLASS V—HEREFORDS.

48.	Best aged Bull 5 years and over	£10	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0
49.	Best 4 years old Bull	9	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0
50.	Best 3 year old Bull	8	0
	2d do	5	0
	3d do	3	0
	4th do	1	10
51.	Best 2 years old Bull	6	0
	2d do	4	0
	3d do	2	5
	4th do	1	5
52.	Best 1 year Bull	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	0
53.	Best Bull Calf (under 1 year)	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	0	15
54.	Best Cow	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	5
55.	Best 3 years old Cow	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	1	0
56.	Best 2 year old Heifer	3	0
	2d do	2	0
	3d do	1	5
	4th do	0	15
57.	Best 1 year old Heifer	2	10
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
	4th do	0	10
58.	Best Heifer Calf (under 1 year)	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
	4th do	0	5
59.	For the Best Hereford Bull of any age not exceeding 4 years, that has served Cows in the Province this season; Prize offered by Baron de Longueuil	20	0

CLASS VI—AYRSHIRES

60.	Best Bull	10	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0
61.	Best 4 years old Bull	9	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0

Sect.		£	s.
62.	Best 3 years old Bull	8	0
	2d do	5	0
	3d do	3	0
	4th do	1	10
63.	Best 2 years old Bull	6	0
	2d do	4	0
	3d do	2	5
	4th do	1	5
64.	Best one years old Bull-	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	0
65.	Best Bull Calf (under one year)	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	0	15
66.	Best Cow	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	5
67.	Best 3 years old Cow	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	1	0
68.	Best 2 years old Heifer	3	0
	2d do	2	0
	3d do	1	5
	4th do	0	15
69.	Best 1 year old Heifer	2	10
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
	4th do	0	10
70.	Best Heifer Calf (under one year)	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
	4th do	0	5
71.	Extra Entries	-	-

CLASS VII.—GALLOWAY CATTLE.

72.	Best 5 years old Bull	10	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0
73.	Best 4 years old Bull	9	0
	2d do	6	0
	3d do	4	0
	4th do	2	0
74.	Best 3 years old Bull	8	0
	2d do	5	0
	3d do	3	0
	4th do	1	10
75.	Best 2 years old Bull	6	0
	2d do	4	0
	4d do	2	5
	4th do	1	5
76.	Best 1 year old Bull	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	0
77.	Best Bull Calf [under one year]	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	0	15
78.	Best Cow	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	5
79.	Best 3 year old Cow	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	1	0

Sect.		£	s.
80.	Best 2 year old Heifer	3	0
	2d do	2	0
	3d do	1	5
	4th do	0	15
81.	Best 1 year old Heifer	2	10
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
	4th do	0	10
82.	Best Heifer Calf [under one year]	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
	4th do	0	5
83.	Extra Entries	-	-

CLASS VIII.—GRADE CATTLE.

84.	Best Cow	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
	4th do	1	5
85.	Best 3 years old Cow	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
	4th do	1	0
86.	Best 2 years old Heifer	3	0
	2d do	2	0
	3d do	1	5
	4th do	0	15
87.	Best 1 year old Heifer	2	10
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
	4th do	0	10
88.	Best Heifer Calf [under one year]	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
	4th do	0	5
89.	Extra Entries	-	-

DIPLOMAS will be awarded to the *Breeders* or *Importers* of Bulls and Stallions which take *First Prizes*, when their name and residences are given.

The Judges shall ascertain, in deciding on Bull Calves in any of the foregoing classes, whether the animal has been suckled or raised by pail, and make allowances accordingly.

A certificate to be produced to show the breeding of animals in Classes—VIII.

Young cattle may compete, if the exhibitor thinks fit, in an older class than that to which they properly belong, but no animal will be allowed to compete in more than one of the foregoing classes.

CLASS IX.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED

90.	Best Ox or Steer	7	10
	2d do	5	0
	3d do	3	0
91.	Best Cow or Heifer	7	10
	2d do	5	0
	3d do	3	0
92.	Best Yoke of Working Oxen	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
93.	Best yoke of three years old Steers	4	0
	2d do	2	10
	3d do	1	10
94.	Best Team of Oxen, not less than 10 Yoke, from one Township, the property of any number of persons	10	0
95.	Extra Entries	-	-

SHEEP.		£	s.
CLASS X.—LEICESTERS.			
<i>Sect.</i>			
96. Best Ram, two shears and over		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
97. Best shearling Ram		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
98. Best Ram Lamb		2	0
2d do		1	0
3d do		0	10
99. Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over		4	0
2d do		3	0
3d do		1	10
100. Best 2 shearling Ewes		3	0
2d do		2	0
3d do		1	0
101. Best 2 Ewe Lambs		1	10
2d do		1	0
3d do		0	10
CLASS XI.—SOUTHDOWNS.			
112. Best Ram, 2 shears and over		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
113. Best shearling Ram		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
114. Best Ram Lamb		2	0
2d do		1	0
3d do		0	10
115. Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over		4	0
2d do		3	0
3d do		1	10
116. Best 2 shearling Ewes		3	0
2d do		2	0
3d do		1	0
117. Best 2 Ewe Lambs		1	10
2d do		1	0
3d do		0	10
CLASS XII.—MERINOS AND SAXONS.			
118. Best Rams two shears and over		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
119. Best shearling Ram		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
120. Best Ram Lamb		2	0
2d do		1	0
3d do		0	10
121. Best 2 Ewes two shears and over		4	0
2d do		3	0
3d do		1	10
122. Best 2 shearling Ewes		3	0
2d do		2	0
3d do		1	0
123. Best 2 Ewe Lambs		1	10
2d do		1	0
3d do		0	10
CLASS XIII.—COTSWOLDS.			
124. Best Ram, two shears and over		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
125. Best shearling Ram		4	0
2d do		2	10
3d do		1	0
126. Best Ram Lamb		2	0
2d do		1	0
3d do		0	10
127. Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over		4	0
2d do		3	0
3d do		1	10

<i>Sect.</i>	£	s.
128. Best 2 shearling Ewes	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
129. Best 3 Ewe Lambs	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
CLASS XIV.—CHEVIOTS.		
130. Best Ram, 2 shears and over	4	0
2d do	2	10
3d do	1	0
131. Best shearling Ram	4	0
2d do	2	10
3d do	1	0
132. Best Ram Lamb	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
133. Best 2 Ewes, two shears and over	4	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	1	10
134. Best 2 shearling Ewes	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
135. Best 2 Ewe Lambs	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
CLASS XV.—FAT SHEEP.		
136. Best two fat Weathers	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
137. Best 2 Fat Ewes	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
138. Extra entries in sheep		
CLASS XVI.—LARGE BREED PIGS.		
139. Best Boar, 1 year and over	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
140. Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
141. Best Boar of 1855	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
142. Best Sow of 1855	2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0
CLASS XVII.—SMALL BREED PIGS.		
143. Best Boar 1 year and over	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
144. Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
145. Best Boar of 1855	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
146. Best Sow of 1855	2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0
147. Extra Entries.		

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

With the view of encouraging largely the importation of improved stock, the exhibitor of any male animal imported into this province from Europe since the last exhibition, which shall take the first prize in any of the above classes, will be paid three times the amount of the premium offered in the list; the exhibitor of any female animal imported from Europe with the same time taking the first prize will

be paid double the amount offered: the exhibitor of any male animal imported into the Province from any part of America within the same time taking the first prize will be paid double the amount of prize offered; and of any female animal imported within the same time, and taking the first prize one half the amount of prize offered, in addition to that in the list. Such animals to be the bona fide property of persons residing in Upper Canada.

CLASS XVII.—POULTRY.

Sect.		£	s.
148	Best pair of white Dorkings	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
149	Best pair of Spangled do	-	1 0
	3d do	-	0 10
150.	Best pair of black Polands	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
151.	Best pair of white Polands	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
152.	Best pair of golden Polands	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
153.	Best pair of Silver Polands	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
154.	Best pair of Game Fowls	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
155.	Best pair of Jersey Blues	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
156.	Best pair of Buff Cochin China, Shanghai, Canton, or Bramah Pootra Fowls	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
157.	Best pair of Black do do	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
158.	Best pair of white do do	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
159.	Best pair of gray do do	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
160.	Best pair of Black Spanish fowls	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
161.	Best pair of Black Java fowls	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
162.	Best pair of Bolton Gray	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
163.	Best pair of Bolton Bay's	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
164.	Best pair of Hamburg Fowls	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
165	Best pair of Dominique	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
166.	Best pair of feathered Bantams	-	0 10
	2d do	-	0 5
167.	Best pair of smooth Bantams	-	0 10
	2d do	-	0 5
168.	Best pair of Turkeys [White or Colored]	1	0
	2d do	-	0 10
169.	Best pair of Wild Turkeys	-	1 0
	2p do	-	0 10
170.	Best pair of large Geese	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
171.	Best pair Bremen Geese	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
172.	Best pair Chinese Geese	-	1 0
	2d do	-	1 0
173.	Best pair of Muscovy Ducks	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
174.	Best pair common Ducks	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
175.	Best pair of Aylesbury Ducks	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
176.	Best pair of Poland Ducks	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10
177	Best pair of Guinea Fowls	-	1 0
	2d do	-	0 10

Sect.		£	s.
178.	Best collection of Pigeons	-	1 0
	1d do	-	0 10
179.	Best lot of Poultry in one pen owned by the Exhibitor	-	2 0
180.	Best collection of poultry entered in the various classes by one Exhibitor	-	2
181.	Other Entries		

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS XVIII—GRAINS, SEEDS, &c.

The Canada Company's Prize of		25	0
1.	For the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1855. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower only of the Wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of this Association, for distribution to the County Societies for seed.		
	2d do by the association	1	0
	3d do	5	0
[The winners of the 2nd and 3rd prizes to retain their wheat].			
2.	Best two bushels of Winter Wheat	2	10
	2d do	1	15
	3d do	1	5
3.	Best 2 bushels Spring Wheat	2	10
	2d do	1	15
	3d do	1	5
4.	Best 2 bushels of Barley [2 rowed]	1	10
	2d do	1	
	3d do	0	10
5.	Best 2 bushels Barley [6 rowed]	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
6.	Best 2 bushels Rye	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
7.	Best 2 bushels of Oats [white]	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
8.	Best 2 bushels of Oats [black]	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
9.	Best 2 bushels of Field Peas	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
10.	Best 2 bushels of Marrowfat Peas	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
11.	Best 2 Bushels Tares	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
12.	Best Bushel of white field Beans	1	0
	2d do	0	15
	3d do	0	10
13.	Best 2 bushels Indian Corn in the ear (white)	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
14.	Best 2 do (yellow)	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
15.	Best bushel of Timothy Seed	2	0
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
16.	Best Bushel of Clover Seed	2	0
	2d do	1	10
	3d do	1	0
17.	Best Bushel Hemp Seed	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
18.	Best bushel Flax Seed	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10

Sect.		£	s.
19.	Best bushel Mustard Seed	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
20.	Best Swedish Turnip Seed, from transplant- ed bulbs, not less than 20 lbs.	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
21.	Best 12 lbs Field Carrot seed	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
22.	Best 12 lbs yellow Mangel Wurzel seed	1	10
	2d do	1	0
	3d do	0	10
23.	Best bale of Hops, not less than 112 lbs.	5	0
	2d do	3	0
	3d do	2	0
24.	Extra Entries		

## CLASS XIX.—ROOTS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

1.	Best Bushel Pinkeye Potatoes	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
2.	Best bushel of any other sort	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
3.	Best bushel Swede Turnips	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
4.	Best bushel of White Globe Turnips	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
5.	Best bushel of Aberdeen Yellow Turnips	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
6.	Best 20 roots Red Carrots	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
7.	Best 20 roots White or Belgian Carrots	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
8.	Best 12 roots Mangel Wurzel (Long-red)	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
9.	Best 12 roots Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
10.	Best 12 roots Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
11.	Best 12 roots of Khol Rabi	0	10
	2d do	0	5
12.	Best 12 roots of Sugar Beet	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
13.	Best 20 roots of Parsnips	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
14.	Best 20 roots of Chicory	0	10
	2d do	7s	6
	3d do	0	5
15.	Best 2 large Squashes for Cattle	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
	Best 2 Mammoth field Pumpkins	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
	Best 4 common Yellow field Pumpkins	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
18.	Best 20 lbs. of Tobacco leaf, growth of Canada		
	West	1	0
	2d do	0	10

Sect.		£	s.
19.	Best Broom Corn Brush 28 lbs.	1	0
	2d do	0	15
	3d do	0	10

*The Canada Company's Prize for Flax.*

20.	Best 112 lbs. of Flax	6	0
	2d do by the Association	4	0
	3d do	2	0

*The Canada Company's Prize for Hemp*

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

## 22. Other Entries.

(The roots in the above class to be certified as of field culture by the secretary of the Township society of the Township where they are grown.)

## HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

## CLASS XX.—FRUIT.

Sect.		£	s.	d.
1.	Best 20 varieties of Apples, named [six of each]	0	15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		5	0
2.	Best 12 Table Apples, named [Fall sort]	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	6	
3.	Best 12 Table Apples named [Winter sort]	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
4.	Best 12 Baking Apples, named	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
5.	Best 20 varieties of Pears, named [3 of each]	15	0	0
	2d do	10	0	
	3d do	5	0	
6.	Best 12 Table Pears, named [Fall sort]	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
7.	Best 12 Table Pears, named [Winter sort]	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
8.	Best dozen Plums [Dessert] named	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
9.	Best 12 baking Plums, named	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
10.	Best quart of Damsons [English]	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
11.	Best 12 Peaches, grown in hot house,	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
12.	Best 12 Peaches, grown in open air, named,	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
13.	Best 20 varieties of Peaches, grown in open air [3 of each]	15	0	0
	2d do	10	0	
	3d do	5	0	
14.	Best 12 Quinces	10	0	0
	2 do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
15.	Best 4 clusters of Grapes [hot house]	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	
16.	Best 4 clusters Black Hamburg [hot house]	10	0	0
	2d do	7	6	
	3d do	5	0	

Sect.		£	s.	d.
17.	Best 4 clusters Black Grapes, grown in open air	0	10	0
	2d do		7	0
	3d do		5	6
18.	Best 4 clusters white Grapes grown in open air	10	0	5
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
19.	Best 4 clusters Grapes, of any other sorts	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
21.	Best and heaviest 2 bunches of Grapes	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
21.	Best collection of Grapes, grown in open air	15	0	10
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		5	0
22.	Best Water Melon	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
23.	Best Musk Melon of any sort	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
24.	Best 12 Tomatos	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
25.	Best assorted collection of Tomatos	15	0	10
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		5	0
26.	Extra Entries			

CLASS XXI.—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

1.	Best 12 roots of Salsify	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
2.	Best 4 heads Brocoli	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
3.	Best 4 heads Cauliflower	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
4.	Best 4 heads Cabbage (Summer)	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
5.	Best 4 heads Cabbage (Winter)	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
6.	Best 4 sorts Winter Cabbage, including Savoys	15	0	10
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		5	0
7.	Best 12 Carrots for Table	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
8.	Best 12 early Horn Carrots	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
9.	Best 12 roots of White Celery	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
10.	Best 12 roots of Red Celery	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
11.	Best dozen Capsicums	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
12.	Best collection Capsicums	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
13.	Best 6 Egg Plants, purple	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0

Sect.		£	s.	d.
14.	Best 12 Blood Beets	0	10	0
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
15.	Best Peck of White Onions	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
16.	Best Peck of Yellow Onions	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
17.	Best Peck of Red Onions	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
18.	Best 12 White Turnips, Table]	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
19.	Best Peck of Early Potatoes for seed	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
20.	Best and greatest variety of Early Potatoes	15	0	10
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		5	0
21.	Best 4 Squashes, Table	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
22.	Best and greatest variety of Vegetables	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
23.	Extra Entries			

CLASS XXII.—PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

1.	Best dozen Dahlias, named	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
2.	Best and largest collection of Dahlias	1	0	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
3.	Best Boquet of Cut Flowers	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
4.	Best Boquet for Table	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
5.	Best collection of Green House Plants, not less than twelve Specimens	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
6.	Best and greatest variety of Green House Plants	1	0	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
7.	Best collection of Annuals in bloom	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
8.	Best 6 Coxcombs	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
9.	Best 6 Balsams in bloom	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	6
10.	Best collection of China Asters	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
11.	Best collection of Ten weeks Stocks	10	0	7
	2d do		7	6
	3d do		5	0
12.	Best Floral Ornament or Design	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
13.	Best collection of Verbenas, not less than 12 varieties	15	0	10
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		5	0



Sect.	£	s.	d.	Sect.	£	s.
1½ Best collection of Native Plants, dried and named	1	10	0	22. Best collection of pickles	0	15
2d do	1	0	0	2d do	0	10
3d do	10	0	0	3d do	0	5
15 Extra Entries				23. Best Honey, in the Comb not less than 10 lbs	0	15
				2d do	0	10
				3d do	0	5
CLASS XXIII.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, SUGAR, PROVISIONS &c.				24. Best jar of clear honey	1	0
1 Best Firkin of Butter, not less than 56 lbs.	£2	10		2d do	0	10
2d do	1	10		3d do	0	5
3d do	1	0		25. Extra Entries		
2. Best Cheese, not less than 30 lbs.	2	10				
2d do	1	10		DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.		
3d do	1	0		CLASS XXIV.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
3. Best 2 Stilton Cheese not less than 14 lbs each	2	10		1. Best wooden Plough	2	10
2d do	1	10		2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0		3d do	1	0
4. Best Butter, not less than 20 lbs., in Firkins, Crocks, or Tubs	1	10		2. Best Iron Plough	2	10
2d do	1	0		2d do	1	10
3d do	0	10		3d do	1	0
5. Best 30 lbs. Maple Sugar	1	0		[The ploughs to be tested in a field, by a Committee appointed for the purpose, at the Exhibition; ease of draught, and efficiency of work to be considered.]		
2d do	0	10		3. Best Subsoil Plough	2	10
3d do	0	5		2d do	1	10
6. Best 30 lbs. Beet Root Sugar	1	0		3d do	1	0
2d do	0	10		4. Best pair of Harrows	1	10
3d do	0	5		2d do	1	0
7. Best 20 lbs. Corn Stalk Sugar	0	10		3d do	0	10
2d do	0	10		5. Best Fanning Mill	1	10
3d do	0	5		2d do	1	0
8. Best Sugar made by Indians	0	15		3d do	0	10
2d do	0	10		6. Best horse-power Thrasher and Separator	5	0
3d do	0	5		2d do	3	0
9. Best Starch	0	15		3d do	2	0
2d do	0	10		7. Best Grain Drill	3	0
10. Best Soaps (collection assorted)	0	15		2d do	2	0
2d do	0	10		3d do	1	0
11. Best Candles (collection)	0	15		8. Best Seed Drill or Barrow	1	0
2d do	0	10		2d do	0	15
12. Best collection of Bottled Fruits	0	15		3d do	0	10
2d do	0	10		9. Best Straw Cutter	1	0
3d do	0	5		2d do	0	15
13. Best 6 kinds of Preserves	0	15		3d do	0	10
2d do	0	10		10. Best Smut Machine	1	10
3d do	0	5		2d do	0	15
14. Best collection of Confectionery	1	10		3d do	1	0
2d do	1	0		11. Best Portable Grist Mill	3	0
3d do	0	10		2d do	2	0
15. Best 20 lbs. Chickory, manufactured from roots grown in the Province this Season	1	0		3d do	1	0
2d do	0	10		12. Best Grain Cracker	2	0
16. Best barrel of flour	1	10		2d do	1	10
2d do	1	0		3d do	1	0
17. Best 14 lbs manufactured tobacco of Canadian growth	0	15		13. Best Corn and Cob Crusher	1	0
2d do	0	10		2d do	0	15
3d do	0	5		3d do	0	10
18. Best specimen glue, not less than 14 lbs	1	0		14. Best Machine for cutting Roots for Stock	1	10
2d do	0	15		2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10		3d do	0	10
19. Best two cured hams	0	15		15. Best Clover Cutting Machine	2	0
2d do	0	10		2d do	1	5
3d do	0	5		3d do	0	10
20. Best two sides of Bacon	0	15		16. Best Clover Cleaning Machine	3	0
2d do	0	10		2d do	2	0
3d do	0	5		3d do	1	0
				17. Best cider Mill and Press	3	0
				2d do	2	0
				3d do	2	0
				18. Best Cheese Press	2	0
				2d do	1	10
				19. Best two-horse Waggon	3	0
				2d do	2	0
				3d do	1	0

Sect.	£	s.
20. Best one horse light market Waggon	2	10
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
21. Best Horse Cart	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
22. Best Farm Sleigh	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
23. Best Horse Rake	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
24. Best Metal Roller	2	15
2d do	2	0
25. Best Wooden Roller	2	10
2d do	1	5
26. Best Reaping Machine	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
27. Best Stump Extractor	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do		10
28. Best Mowing Machine	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
29. Best Potato Digger	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
30. Best Thistle Extracter	0	10
2d do	0	5
31. Best Farm Gate	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
32. Best Field or Two Horse Cultivator	3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
33. Best Horse hoe, or Single Horse Cultivator	1	0
2d do	0	15
34. Best Post hole Borer	3	0
2d do	2	0
35. Best Wooden Pump	1	0
2d do	0	15
36. Best Machine for making Drain Tiles	2	10
2d do	1	10
37. Best Brick-making Machine	2	10
2d do	1	10
38. Best half-dozen Hay Rakes	0	10
2d do	0	7
3d do	0	5
39. Best half-dozen Manure Forks	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
40. Best half-dozen Hay Forks	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
41. Best half-dozen Scythe Snaiths	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
42. Best Ox Yoke and Bows	0	10
2d do	0	5
43. Best Grain Cradle	0	10
2d do	0	5
44. Best half-dozen Grain Shovels, wood	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
45. Best half-dozen Iron Shovels	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
46. Best half-dozen Spades	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
47. Extra Entries		

CLASS XXV.—LEATHER AND FURS.		£	s.
Sect.		1	0
1. Best Saddle and Bridle		0	15
2d do		1	0
2. Best Side Saddle		0	15
2d do		1	0
3. Best specimen of Whips and Whip Thongs		1	10
(Collection assorted)		0	15
2d do		1	0
4. Best 3 Hogskins		0	10
2d do		1	10
5. Best set of Farm Harness		1	0
2d do		0	1
3d do		1	1
6. Best set of pleasure Harness		1	0
2d do		0	10
3d do		1	10
7. Best Travelling Trunk		0	15
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
8. Best side of Sole Leather		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
9. Best side of Upper Leather		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
10. Best Kip skin		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
11. Best Stirrup Leather		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
12. Best skin Cordovan		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
13. Best specimen belt leather		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
14. Best specimens linings		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
15. Best Skirting Leather		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		6	15
16. Best side of Harness Leather		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
17. Best Calf Skin, Dressed		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		1	0
18. Best Skin of Leather for Carriage Covers		0	10
2d do		0	15
19. Best Fur Hat		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
20. Best Fur Cap		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
21. Best Fur Sleigh Robe		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do		0	15
22. Best Specimen of Bootmaker's Work		0	10
2d do		0	5
3d do			
23. Extra Entries			
CLASS. XXVI.—MANUFACTURES IN METALS, &c.			
1. Best Portable Steam Engine for farm purposes, 4 to 6 horse power [open to foreign competition] Diploma and		10	0
2. Best Model in metal of Engine, general millwright's work or machinery, Dip. and		2	0
2d do		1	0

Sect.		£	s.	CLASS XXVII.—CABINET WARE, CARRIAGES, &c.			
3.	Best specimen of Silversmith's work, Dip. and	2	0	Sect.	£	s.	
4.	" Do Ornamental Iron-work from the hammer, Dip. and	1	10	1.	Best Side Board, Diploma and	3	0
5.	" Do Cast Ornamental Iron-work, Dip and	1	10	2d	do	2	0
6.	" Do Coppersmith's work, Dip, and	1	0	3d	do	1	0
7.	" Do Locksmith's work, Dip. and	1	0	2.	Best Piano, Canadian Manufacture	5	0
8.	" Do Pumpmaker's work, Dip. and	1	0	2d	do	3	0
9.	Best Iron Fire-proof Vault Door (price considered) Dip. and	2	0	3d	do	2	0
10.	Best Iron Fire-proof Safe (price considered) Dip. and	1	10	3.	Best Veneers from Canadian Wood, Dip. &	0	15
11.	Best Refrigerator [price considered] Dip and	1	0	2d	do	0	10
12.	Best Hall Stove	1	0	3d	do	0	1
2d	do	0	10	4.	Best specimen of Sawed Pine	0	10
3d	do	0	5	5.	do Black Walnut	0	10
13.	Best Parlor Stove	1	0	6.	do Oak	0	10
2d	do	0	10	7.	do Curled Maple	0	10
3d	do	0	5	8.	Best specimen of Graining Wood, Dip. &	1	10
14.	Best Cooking Stove, with Furniture	1	10	2d	do	1	0
2d	do	1	0	3d	do	0	10
3d	do	1	0	9.	Best Centre Table, Diploma and	1	0
15.	Best Cooking Stove for Coal	1	10	2d	do	0	15
2d	do	1	0	3d	do	0	10
3d	do	0	10	10.	Best Dining Table, Diploma and	1	0
16.	Best system of ventilating buildings, with model and description, and reducing the same to practical use, Dip. and	5	0	2d	do	0	15
2d	do	2	10	3d	do	0	10
17.	Best specimen of Iron Casting for Stoves and general Machinery, Diploma.	1	0	11.	Best Easy Arm Chair	0	15
18.	Best Balance Scales	1	0	2d	do	0	10
2d	do	0	15	3d	do	0	5
3d	do	0	5	12.	Best Sofa, Diploma and	3	0
19.	Best Model Hot Air Apparatus	1	10	2d	do	1	10
2d	do	0	15	3d	do	1	0
20.	Best Steaming Apparatus for feeding Stock	1	10	13.	Best 6 Dining Room Chair	1	10
2d	do	15	0	2d	do	1	0
21.	Best set of Cooper's Tool	0	15	3d	do	0	15
2d	do	0	10	14.	Best Ottoman	1	0
22.	Best set of bench Planes	0	15	2d	do	0	15
2d	do	0	10	3d	do	0	10
23.	Best pair of Hames	0	10	15.	Best Work Box	0	10
2d	do	0	5	2d	do	0	5
24.	Best Saddle tree	0	10	16.	Best Writing Desk	0	10
2d	do	0	5	3d	do	0	5
25.	Best Weaver's Reeds	0	10	17.	Best 1 Horse Pleasure Carriage, Diploma &	2	0
2d	do	0	5	2d	do	1	10
26.	Best Augurs from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches	0	10	3d	do	0	15
2d	do	0	5	18.	Best 2 Horse Pleasure Carriage, Diploma &	2	0
27.	Best Earth Augur	0	10	2d	do	1	10
2d	do	0	5	3d	do	1	0
28.	Best specimen 20 lbs. Cut Nails	0	10	19.	Best Two Horse Pleasure Sleigh	2	0
2d	do	0	5	2d	do	1	10
29.	Best Blacksmith's Bellows	1	5	3d	do	1	0
2d	do	0	15	20.	Best 1 Horse Sleigh	1	10
30.	Best Rifle	0	15	2d	do	1	0
2d	do	0	10	3d	do	0	10
31.	Best half-dozen Narrow Axes	0	15	21.	Best half-dozen Corn Brooms	0	10
2d	do	0	10	2d	do	0	5
3d	do	0	5	22.	Best half-dozen Broom Handles, turned,	0	10
32.	Best set of Horse Shoes	0	15	2d	do	0	5
2d	do	0	10	23.	Best Specimen of Willow Ware	0	10
5d	do	0	5	2d	do	0	5
33.	Best half-dozen Grass Scythes	0	15	24.	Best dozen flour barrels	1	0
2d	do	0	10	2d	do	0	10
3d	do	0	5	25.	Best Wooden Pail	0	7
34.	Best half-dozen Cradle Sythes	0	15	2d	do	0	5
2d	do	0	10	26.	Best Wash Tub	0	7
3d	do	0	5	2d	do	0	5
35.	Best assortment of Edge Tools, Diploma &	5	0	27.	Best Washing Machine	0	10
36.	Extra Entries.			2d	do	0	5
				28.	Best Board Rule	0	10
				2d	do	0	5
				29.	Best Spinning Wheel	0	10
				2d	do	0	5
				30.	Best dozen Wheel Heads	0	15
				2d	do	0	10
				31.	Best Churn	0	15
				2d	do	0	10

Sect.		£	s.
32.	Best 4 or 6 Pannelled Door	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
33.	Best Window Sash, 12 lights, hung in frame	0	15
	2d do	0	10
34.	Best Model Beehive	0	10
	2d do	0	5
35.	Best Bundle of Shingles, sawed,	0	10
	2d do	0	5
36.	Best do do split,	0	10
	3d do	0	5
37.	Extra Entries		

CLASS XXVIII.—POTTERY.

	£	s.
1. Best specimen of Pottery	£1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
2. Best specimen Draining Tiles and pipes of different sizes	2	10
2d do	1	5
3d do	0	10
3. Best dozen Bricks	0	10
2d do	0	5
4. Best Water Filter	0	15
2d do	0	10
5. Best Assortment of Pottery	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do		10
6. Extra Entries		

CLASS XXIX.—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

1. Best piece of not less than 12 yards of Wool- len Carpet	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
2. Best 12 yards, or over, Oil Cloth,	1	0
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
3. Best pair Woollen Blankets	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
4. Best Counterpane,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
5. Best piece 12 yards Flannel,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
6. Best piece of Satinet, 12 yards	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
7. Best piece Broad Cloth, from Canadian wool	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
8. Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not Factory made,	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
9. Best piece Winter Tweed, 12 yards,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
10. Best piece Fulled Cloth, 10 yards, not fac- tory made,	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
11. Best Shawls, not factory made,	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
12. Best piece Linen Goods	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5

Sect.		£	s.
13.	Best samples of Flax or Hemp Cordage, not less than 28lbs.	0	15
	2d do	0	10
	3d do	0	5
14.	Best 12 Linen Bags, manufactured from Flax, growth of Canada,	1	0
	2d do	0	15
	3d do	0	10
15.	Best half dozen pairs knitted factory wool- len drawers	1	0
	2d do	0	15
	3d do	0	10

16.	Best half dozen knitted factory woollen shirts	1	0
	2d do	0	15
	3d do	0	10
17.	Extra Entries		

CLASS XXX.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Sect.		£	s.	d.
1.	Best specimen of Crochet Work	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
2.	Best specimen of Guipure Work	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
3.	Best specimen of Lace Work	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
4.	Best specimen of Fancy Knitting		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
5.	Best specimen of Fancy Netting		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
6.	Best Embroidery, in Muslin,		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
7.	Best Embroidery, in Silk,		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	0
8.	Best Embroidery, in Worsted,		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
9.	Best specimen of Worsted Work		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
10.	Best specimen of Raised Worsted Work		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
11.	Best specimen of Ornamental Needle Work		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
12.	Best specimen of Quilts, in Crochet,	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
13.	Ditto in Knitting	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
14.	Ditto in Silk	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
15.	Best Piece-Work Quilt	1	0	0
	2d do		15	0
	3d do		10	0
16.	Best specimen in Tatting		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6
17.	Best specimen of Braiding		15	0
	2d do		10	0
	3d do		7	6

Sect.	£	s.
18. Best specimen of Wax Fruit	15	0
2d do	10	0
3d do	5	0
19. Best specimen of Wax Flowers	15	0
2d do	10	0
3d do	5	0
20. Best Pair Woollen Socks	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
21. Best Pair Woollen Stockings	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
22. Best specimen of Gentleman's shirts,	15	0
2d do	10	0
3d do	5	0
23. Best pair of Woollen Mittens	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
24. Best Pair of Woollen Gloves	10	0
2d do	7	0
3d do	5	0
25. Best Hat of Canadian Straw,	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
26. Best Bonnet of Canadian Straw	10	0
2d do	7	6
3d do	5	0
27. Other Articles.		

CLASS XXXI.—FINE ARTS, &c.  
Oil.

	Professional List.	Amateur List.
1. Historical painting, Canadian subject, Diploma and	£3 0	£2 10
2d best	2 0	2 0
2. Landscape, Canadian subject, Diploma and	3 0	2 10
2d best	2 0	1 10
3. Animals [grouped or single] Diploma and	3 0	2 10
2d best	2 0	1 10
4. Portrait—Diploma and	2 10	2 0
2d best	1 10	1 0
<i>In Water Colors.</i>		
5. Landscape, Canadian subject, Diploma and	2 0	2 0
2d best	1 10	1 0
6. Portrait, diploma and	2 0	1 10
2d best	1 0	1 0
7. Animals, [grouped or single] Diploma and	2 10	2 0
2d best	1 10	1 0
8. Miniature, Diploma and	2 0	1 10
2d best	1 10	1 0
9. Flowers, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
<i>Pencil and Crayon.</i>		
10. Pencil Portrait, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
11. Crayon Portrait, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
12. Pencil Drawing, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
13. Crayon Drawing, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
14. Colored Crayon, Diploma and	1 10	1 0
2d best	1 0	0 15
15. Best specimen of Colored Geometrical drawing of Engine or Millwright work. Diploma and		2 0

Sect.	£
16. Best specimen Architectural Drawing	1 10
2d best	1
17. Daguerreotype, best collection, the Exhibitor to have operated in Canada for the last 12 months, Diploma and	1 10
2d best	1 0
18. Lithographic Drawing, Diploma and	1 10
2d best	1 0
19. Wood Engraving, Diploma and	1 10
2d best	1 0
20. Engraving on Copper, Diploma and	1 10
2d best	1 0
21. Engraving on Steel, Diploma and	1 10
2d best	1 0
22. Best specimen of Seal Engraving, Diploma and	2 0
23. Do do Carving in Wood, Diploma and	2 0
24. Do do do Stone, Diploma and	2 0
25. Do Modelling in Plaster, Diploma and	2 0
26. Do do Ornamental Turning, Diploma and	1 0
27. Ornamental Penmanship Diploma and	1 0
2d best	0 10
28. Stuffed Birds	1
2d best	0 1
29. Picture Frame, gilt	1 0
2d do	0 10
30. Picture Frame, veneered	1 0
2d do	0 10
31. Stucco Moulding	1 0
2d do	0 10
32. Stained Glass	1
2d do	0 1
33. Dentistry, Diploma and	1 0
2d do	0 10
34. Extra Entries	

CLASS XXXII.—INDIAN PRIZES.

1. Best Bark Canoe	1 10
2d do	0 10
2. Best 4 Paddles	0 15
2d do	0 5
3. Best Indian Cradle	0 15
2d do	0 10
4. Best pair of Snow Shoes [common size]	0 15
2d do	0 10
5. Best pair of Snow Shoes [8 inches long]	0 10
2d do	0 5
6. Best Tobacco Pouch, worked with Porcupine Quills	0 5
7. Best pipe of Peace	0 15
2d do	0 10
8. Best pipe of War	0 15
2d do	0 10
9. Best pair of Mocassins [plain]	0 7
2d do	0 5
10. Best pair [Mocassins worked with Porcupine Quills]	0 7
2d do	0 5
11. Best pair Mocassins (worked with beads)	0 7
2d do	0 5
12. Best pair Buckskin Mittens	0 7
2d do	0 5
13. Best dressed Deer Skin	0 10
2d do	0 5
14. Best Fruit Basket	0 7
2d do	0 5
15. Best Clothes Basket	0 7
2d do	0 5

Sect.	£	s.
16. Best Hand Basket	0	7
2d do	0	5
17. Best 14 lbs Wild Rice	0	10
2d do	0	5
18. Extra Entries		

CLASS XXXIII.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER &c.

1. Best specimen Bookbinding	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
2. Best ream of Writing Paper	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
3. Best ream of Printing Paper	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
4. Best and cheapest ream wrapping paper made from any material	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
5. Best specimen Letter-Press Printing, executed since last Exhibition	2	10
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0
6. Extra Entries		

CLASS XXXIV.—FOREIGN STOCK.

1. Best Durham Bull over 5 years, Diploma and	2	10
2d do	2	10
2. Best Durham Cow, Diploma and	1	10
2d do	1	10
3. Best Ayshire Bull, Diploma and	2	10
2d do	2	10
4. Best Ayshire Cow, Diploma and	1	10
2d do	1	10
5. Best Hereford Bull Diploma and	2	10
2d do	2	10
6. Best Hereford Cow Diploma and	1	10
2d do	1	10
7. Best Devon Bull, Diploma and	2	10
2d do	2	10
8. Best Devon Cow, Diploma and	1	10
2d do	1	10
9. Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, Diploma and	3	0
2d do	3	0
10. Best Blood Stallion, Diploma and	3	0
2d do	3	0
11. Best Leicester Ram Diploma, and	1	10
2d do	1	10
12. Best 3 Leicester Ewes, Diploma and	1	10
2d do	1	10
13. Best Southdown Ram, Diploma and	1	10
2d do	1	10
14. Best 2 Southdown Ewes, Diploma and	1	10
2d do	1	0
15. Best Merino and Saxon Ram, Diploma and	1	0
2d do	1	0
16. Best 2 Merino or Saxon Ewes, Diploma and	1	0
2d do	1	0
17. Best Boar, Diploma and	1	0
2d do	1	0
18. Best Breeding Sow, Diploma and	1	0
2d do	1	0
19. Extra Entries in Foreign Stock		

CLASS XXXV.—FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. " Best Plough, Diploma and	1	0
2. " Subsoil Plough Diploma and	1	0
3. " Pair Harrows	1	0

Sect.	£	s.
4. " Fanning Mill, Diploma and	1	0
5. " Horse Power Thrasher and Separator, Diploma and	2	10
6. " Seed Drill or Barrow, Diploma and	1	0
7. " Straw Cutter	1	0
8. " Smut Machine	1	0
9. " Portable Grist Mill, Dip'oma and	2	10
10. " Grain Cracker	1	10
11. " Machine for cutting Roots for Stock	1	0
12. " Corn and Cob Crusher	1	0
13. " Clover Machine, Diploma and	2	0
14. " Reaping Machine, diploma and	2	10
15. " Cultivator, Diploma and	1	5
16. " Assortment of Agricultural Implements & Edge Tools, Diploma and	5	0
17. Extra Entries.		

SHERIFF TREADWELL'S PREMIUMS.

The following letter of Mr. Treadwell, addressed to Chas. Hersy Esq. has been sent to us for publication, and it will no doubt interest many of our readers. Mr. Treadwell's indefatigable zeal in promoting the staple interest of his native country, is deserving of high commendation, and should be appreciated by the agricultural and trading community.—

L'ORIGINAL, 14th April, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,—My feeling a deep interest in the advancement of Agriculture in this part of the Province induced me while President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada last year to offer certain premiums to elicit from the Farmers of this County a short description of the manner in which their Farms were conducted. The reason for doing so at that time was to establish the claim of the Eastern Section of Canada West to have one of the Annual Exhibitions held at Bytown; and another reason was, to endeavour to obtain some alterations in the Agricultural Law as it stands at present. But the lateness of the season when my offers were made in a great measure defeated my object for the last year. Mr. Alfred Cass kindly furnished me with a statement of his mode of farming. The Experts awarded to him a premium of £5 for the best Farm in Longueil, and to Chancy Johnson, Junr. Esqr. was awarded the premium of £1 5s for the best Garden in the same Township, James Wells, Esq., altho' not competing, wrote me an admirable letter, on the subject of his farming operations, but he modestly kept back a description of his splendid barns, stables, granary, stone walls, &c. I had an opportunity of bringing out Mr. Cass' letter through the press of London during the Exhibition there, but the other townships did not furnish the required information in time, and therefore I propose, awarding this season the same premiums that I offered last year; provided the reports are furnished me by the 1st September next, that the information may be rendered available to any one who may wish to write a report of the state of Agriculture in these United Counties for the Agricultural Association; for which a premium of twenty pounds is offered for such an Essay as shall be deemed worthy of the first prize, if written by the Secretary of the Local Agricultural Society and of fifteen pounds if written by any other person.

I again propose to the Townships of East and West Hawksbury and Caledonia, each the sum of Five Pounds, for the best Farm, and One Pound Five

Shillings for the best Garden of any member of the Township Society in each of the said Townships, where such a Society is established; and where there is not, then to any member of the United Township or County Societies.

The conditions are, that the Farm shall contain one hundred acres of land, including the wood land reserved for fuel, and that it shall yield the most farm produce with the least paid labour,—these being intended as an encouragement to farmers and their sons.

The *Experts* of the County or Township Societies to be the Judges, and their reports to be sent into me on or before the 1st of September next; and I allow the Directors of the different Township Societies to divide the sum offered among more competitors if they think it more conducive to the interests of Agriculture, and that by this means a greater amount of information on this most important subject can be elicited.

The following rotation of Crops, being nearly the same as was stated last year, is recommended as the standard of judging; but nothing would please me more than to learn that some farmers had adopted a course which had been found preferable:—

1st. The ground should be well ploughed and prepared for the root crop, Indian Corn or Pease. For light soil the Belgian Carrot and yellow globe Turnip are preferable; for heavy soil the mangel Wurtzel.

2nd. For the second crop sow Wheat or Barley.

3rd. Third crop, grass either for Meadow or Pasture. Timothy and Clover, with Gypsum, are decidedly preferable for consumption on the farm: the former is best for Hay for the Market.

4th. Fourth year continue the land in grass.

5th. Fifth the same.

6th. Sixth plough and sow oats on light sand, but in heavy soils it may be continued longer in hay.

7th. The implements of husbandry should form a prominent feature in the competition. A farm not possessing the Scotch plough is excluded. Farms raising stock of the most approved kinds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry should be most favourably considered by the *Experts*.

8th. Surface draining should be next considered. This is, in fact, included under the proper preparation of the land, but it is necessary to draw the attention of the former particularly, as it is far too much neglected.—Subsoil draining is beginning to agitate the human mind in the western part of the Province, as well as the introduction of draining tiles; and when they have been fully tested, I hope that they may be introduced by the farmers.

9th. Fences. Wherever the land is strong, stone walls should be made, both for their durability and clearing the land. On other lands cedar rails, either round or split, laid upon blocks, and well capped and staked, should be duly considered by the *Expert*.

10. The farm yard, out buildings, and farmer's house, should be carefully examined.—The farm yard should be well provided with water, as well as all the pastures.

11th. Every farm should have a certain number of fruit trees, say not less than fifty, upon it. Their choiceness to be an object of consideration.

12th. The part of the farm reserved for fuel should not be exposed to be blown down by violent winds.

Where it is convenient, the wood on the farms of several individuals should be left contiguous. It should be cleared of all lying wood and seeded to grass as early as possible, and would furnish excellent food for horses, and shade for cattle.

For the prizes on Gardens I adopt the rules laid down by the Rev. Andrew Bell in a letter published in the June number of the *Agriculturist* last year, viz: the one.

1st. Contains such kind of Vegetables, in such quantity in such variety, and of such excellence as would minister the most to the support, the comfort, the enjoyment, and the pleasure of a family all the year round,

2nd. Contains the best crops of their kind

3rd. Shows the greatest freedom from weeds, and the greatest neatness and care.

4th. Displays the greatest amount of good taste in laying out and ornamenting with flowers.

The perfection of the plan and operation of our County Societies is a matter of the utmost importance to the Farmers. The course adopted by the County Society of Hastings, and which has been so much indebted to Benjamin Davy, Esq., of Belleville is undoubtedly the best in Canada. Some of its points of excellence are these,—that Gypsum, Clover and Seed Wheat are brought to Belleville and given to the Farmers free of any charge of profit; and also that the *Canadian Agriculturist* is furnished to each member of the Society free of charge. These are inducements to every Farmer to join in it, and by this judicious arrangement he received many times the value of his subscription, irrespective of the premium awarded at the County Show. I feel confident that Mr. Davy has done more for the production of good wheat than any person in Canada, the Commissioners of the Canada Company excepted.

I feel anxious that on revising the Agricultural Law, that twenty-five pounds should be given annually to each County Society for premiums on the best Farms and Gardens, and the same amount of Horticultural premiums, and a small amount for choice Seeds, to be selected by the Agricultural Board and sent to each County and Township Society; and that it should be rendered incumbent on every Society to order from its funds a copy of the *Agriculturist*, published at Toronto, for each member.

The subject of sub-soil Draining, particularly on clay soils, which form a large proportion of this section, should be brought immediately before the public; and I think that when all our low grounds are intersected in every direction, and at proper distances, with subsoil drains, that we shall find no difficulty in growing Fall Wheat, and by sowing it immediately after a crop of early peas, we might grow a crop each year instead of only one crop of wheat in two years, and allowing the ground to produce nothing the alternate year.

I feel anxious that some of our farmers should sow some of their newground with hay seed to produce seed, as the heads will be larger and the seed cleaner; and at present prices the farmer can grow nothing more remunerative; and salting the stalk after it is threshed, there will be but little loss of fodder.

Every person would derive great benefit from making a correct diagram of his farm, laying down every field, and noting the quality of the soil, and thereby regulating his rotation of the crops. The

ers. s. springs and wells, should be put down in their proper places; and the house, out-buildings, and Garden, should be placed upon it. I would recommend also that a correct account be kept with the farm.

With these remarks I beg to close a letter already too long.

I am, my dear sir,

Your most obedt. servt.

CHAS. P. TREADWELL.

Chas. Hersey, Esqr.

Pres't Co. Prescott Agl. Society,  
West Hawkesbury.

#### CULTIVATION OF THE POTATO.

Although the "potatoe rot" proved less destructive the last two years, than for some years previously, yet it has by no means disappeared, nor can we expect with any confidence that it will not recur. The conclusion to which we have come, being in our opinion the most philosophical, as well as most consistent with the established facts of this mysterious visitation, is this: the potatoe has been weakened in constitution by an unnatural system of cultivation, and thus rendered susceptible to disease, which in the case of the rot, was induced by a peculiar condition of the atmosphere, electrical or otherwise. If this be the true theory it is obvious that a more rational system of cultivation must be resorted to, in order to restore the plant to a normal and healthy state. And whether this theory be true or not, an improved and more rational treatment of the plant must prove highly beneficial.

In a late number of the *Country Gentleman* an excellent paper issued from the office of the *Albany Cultivator* by that veteran of the agricultural press, Luther Tucker Esq., we find some remarks on the cultivation of the Potatoe by a Mr. L. C. Roberts, who appears to understand the subject practically as well as theoretically. We subjoin the article for the benefit of those who may wish to improve their potatoes. His theory is, that in order to raise healthy potatoes the seed root must be healthy. If we follow the laws of nature, we should let our potatoes remain in the ground during the entire year, instead of storing them in our cellars for five or six months. It is strongly contended that the disease commences with the old tuber—that it undergoes a process of fermentation, and as a necessary consequence, the stalks will throw off a very noxious and unwholesome gas. The cause of this disease seems to be a transgression of a natural law. Nature designed the earth as the place for roots, and man has made a great mistake in not allowing them to remain there but about half the year. Potatoes deteriorate rapidly in quality by keeping them out of the ground; and by adopting this course of culture for years, the root loses some of its component and vital parts, so that, in the course of time, it has become enfeebled and lost its native vigor.

Mr. Roberts gives the following directions:

"Get seed roots, select one for each acre arable land, [on which water will not stand] on an eastern slope, new land is the best for this use, fit early in the spring; furrow four or five inches deep, and two feet apart. Select seed roots that are about the size of a hen's egg, that have touched the ground during the previous winter. Do not cut them; drop one every six or eight inches apart, in the furrows; cover them by filling the furrows, and then put a top dressing of two inches of straw, or forest leaves on each row, when the tops are two inches high, pass between the rows with a shovel plow; follow with a hoe destroying the weeds, and leveling the ground; but do not hill. You have nothing more to do until fall, when the ground begins to freeze, then cover with half rotten straw, chaff or forest leaves, three or four inches deep. Your potatoes will now have a chance to ripen and rest during the winter.

I shall now direct you in planting for culinary use, next season. The spring following, before your potatoes sprout, you will plant another seed patch, as above directed. You will now take the residue, and plant a field crop for culinary use. Plant in drills, four or five inches deep, and three feet apart; drop a potato every eight or ten inches, cover by filling the furrows; cultivate or hoe twice. In this way you will get the greatest yield and best quality. Continue a similar practice from year to year, and from my own experience, I believe you will find your potatoes yearly increasing in yield and quality.

The third year you may increase your field crop, by plowing in fine manure. You have now had nature's course pointed out to you; her own laws are truths; and I humbly believe, I have given them a just exposition. All who follow my directions will the second year, see many seed balls, on the vines on their seed patch. These may be planted in the fall as I have done, and cultivated carefully, and good will undoubtedly result from it, if pursued in nature's own way. The potato will grow wild in our forests if planted in them, and thus save those the trouble, [who wish to get the wild root] of resorting to their native forests in South America. Finally, we may apply nature's laws profitably to most other products. Seed of every variety, should be fully matured, i. e. not harvested until fully ripe. That which approaches the nearest to perfection should be selected for seed, and all roots for seed purposes should remain in the ground, were they grown, until they bear seed; this will make the seed mature earlier, and make the most perfect of its kind."

ASHES, both dry and leached, are a good manure for dry and sandy loams—also, for dry peaty meadows. But they are not suitable for heavy and clayey loams because their mechanical operation is to render all soils more compact and more capable of retaining moisture.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

DRAINAGE.—At a meeting of agriculturists in France lately, the President is said to have illustrated the utility of drainage in this familiar manner:—"Take this flower pot," said he; "what is the meaning of this small hole at the bottom? to renew the water. And why to renew the water? because it gives life or it gives death: life when it is made to pass through the bed of earth, for it leaves with the soil its productive principles and renders soluble the nutritive properties destined to nourish the plant; death, on the other hand, when it remains in the pot, for it soon becomes putrid and rots, and also prevents new water from penetrating."



## THE MONTHS—JUNE.

"For who would sing the flowers of June,  
Though from grey morn to blazing noon,  
From blazing noon to dewy eve,  
The chaplet of his song to weave,  
Would find his summer daylight fail,  
And hear half told the pleasing tale."

The present month differs very materially in most of its characteristics from those of the last and its return is right welcome to all true lovers of nature, in which class should be included every individual following rural pursuits. Coleridge well describes the characteristic of this month, when he terms it "the leafy month of June." Most of the cultivated crops are now making rapid advancement, and the husbandman, having got over the labors and anxieties of seed time contemplates with hope and satisfaction, the progress which the fruits of his skill and exertions are daily making. The frosty nights of May, so often fatal to the early germs of vegetation, are now passed and the increasing power of solar light and heat gives to the vegetable kingdom an astonishing impetus, and establishes at once the reign of summer. Although in our climate there are occasionally some very hot days in June, yet upon the whole it must be regarded as, perhaps, the pleasantest month of the year. The flowers are more numerous, the leaves thicker, and the grass and foliage of a deeper green. Nature wears a calmer and more settled aspect; and at noon-time, on a June day, the birds sing but little, few sounds are heard in the woods and fields, save the humming of that busy little chemist, the Bee, which is distilling honey from the flowers. All that the old classic poets say of May, as descriptive of southern skies and climates, becomes applicable to us who inhabit these northerly regions, at the beginning of June.

Soft copious showers are extremely welcome towards the beginning of this month, as vegetation frequently suffers from continued drought.—Moisture combined with the daily increasing heat produces an astonishing growth of the cultivated crops.—The immortal poet of the seasons, has graphically described the effects of these genial showers; and we may remark further, that what is true of Britain, in regard to these phenomena, is even more strikingly so in reference to Canada;

"Gradual sinks the breeze  
Into a perfect calm: that not a breath  
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood,  
Or rustling turn the many twinkling leaves,  
Of aspen tall."

At last

The clouds consign their treasures to the fields;  
And softly shak'g on the dimpled pool  
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow,  
In large effusion, o'er the freshen'd world,  
The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,  
By such as wander through the forest walks,

Beneath the umbrageous multitude of leaves,  
But who can hold the shade while heaven descends,  
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,  
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap?—"

One of the most interesting and popular species of rural labor,—sheep shearing,—commences as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled and warm that the sheep may, without danger, be deprived of the principal part of their clothing. There seems no settled opinion in Canada as to the precise time when the operation should be performed, but this much may be safely affirmed that the wool is better on the sheep's back until the weather sets in decidedly warm. To do otherwise, as is sometimes the case, is a decided act of cruelty, as well as false economy. In Greece, and some other southern countries, sheep were accustomed to be shorn early, but their comfort was so much consulted, that it was a frequent practice to provide the animals—particularly the weaker ones, with a sort of garment or covering made of cloth:—a practice we believe not wholly unknown in some of the more elevated districts of the northern portion of Britain at the present day.

Too little attention is generally paid to that most necessary preliminary,—the thorough washing of the animal previous to shearing. This operation when properly performed cleanses the fleece from various kinds of impurity and increases its marketable value. In the arid climate of our Australian Provinces, sheep have frequently to be shorn and the wool shipped for the British market, with a very imperfect washing, or indeed without any washing at all.—In the British Islands excellent accommodation is usually provided for this object, and the *modus operandi*, has been truthfully described by Dyer in the following lines:—

"On the bank  
Of a clear river, gently drive the flock.  
And plunge them one by one into the flood:  
Plung'd in the flood, not long the struggler sinks,  
With his white flakes, that glisten through the tide;  
The sturdy rustic, in the middle wan,  
Awaits to seize him rising; one arm bears  
His lifted head above the limpid stream,  
While the full clammy fleece the other laves  
Around, laborious, with repeated toil;  
And then resigns him to the sunny bank,  
Where bleating loud, he shakes his dripping locks."

Sheep-Shearing among large flockmasters in the old County, is a process that is usually conducted with a considerable degree of ceremony and dignity, being a festival as well as a piece of labor. The Sheep Shearings of Holkham, in the County of Norfolk, the hospitable seat of Mr. Cooke, afterward Earl of Leicester, have had a world-renowned reputation. These annual gatherings of a large number of influential Agriculturists from all parts of the United Kingdom, were highly conducive not only to social conviviality, but also to rural improvement generally.

—especially to that important department of the art: the breeding and feeding of Sheep; an occupation for which England has been famous, and which is so closely connected with one of her most important and successful departments of material industry,—the woollen cloth manufacture.

Clearly as Dyer in the above quotation describes Sheep-Washing, does our favorite Thomson depict Shearing:—

“At last of snowy white, the gathered flocks  
Are in the wattled pen innum’rous press’d,  
Head above head: and, ranged in hasty rows  
The Shepherds sit, and Whet the sounding shears.  
The housewife waits to roll her fleecy stores,  
With all her gay-drest maids attending round:  
One, chief, in gr’acious dignity enthron’d,  
Shines o’er the rest, the past’ral queen, and rays  
Her smiles, sweet beaming, on her Shepherd-King.  
A simple scene! yet hence BRITANNIA sees  
Her solid grandeur rise; hence she commands  
Th’ exalted stores of ev’ry brighter clime,  
The treasures of the sun without his rage.”

Before this sheet reaches the reader most of the root crops should have been committed to the ground. —It is now about a Century ago that drill-husbandry,—as the cultivation of crops in rows is termed,—was introduced into the more advanced portions of the Mother Country, and the practice professionally extended, till it has become all but universal in the best farmed districts.—In Canada the drill system may now be considered as established, and the practice is more or less advancing in all directions. Even grain drills may be seen in operation in not a few places, while every thrifty farmer, whether he occupies little or much land, has a certain portion of it in turnips, carrots, mangel wurtzel, &c., planted in rows. The advantage of row-culture consists not so much in the saving thereby effected in the amount of seed required, nor even the greater regularity in committing it to the ground, though both of them are of no small importance, but chiefly in the facilities afforded for keeping the land perfectly clear of all kinds of weeds, during the period of growth. It may be safely affirmed as an indisputable truth, that weeds are the greatest obstacle to the introduction of improved systems of culture in this or any other country. They rob alike the farmer, his soil, and his crops; and the drill-husbandry should be welcomed and practised by every improving Agriculturist as the most practicable and efficient method for effecting their eradication. The introduction of this system of tillage into Britain was speedily attended by the happiest results. Turnips as a field crop rapidly extended,—and other valuable esculents soon followed. A much larger amount of nutritious food was raised, thereby increasing the number of animals supported on the farm; while the amount of rich manure produced on the ground, was greatly augmented; and important improvements were ef-

fectcd, both in the breeding of domestic animals, and the implements of tillage.

In this month proper attention should be given to the summer fallow; by deep and perfect ploughing, and scarrifying, the growth of weeds may be prevented, and the soil so exposed to the beneficial action of the atmosphere, as to call into action its latent fertilising powers for nourishing the succeeding crop. The farmer cannot make too free a use of that useful implement the cultivator on his fallows, or the horse-hoe among his row crops. The drier the season the greater becomes the necessity of frequently and deeply stirring the soil around growing plants; thus increasing its capabilities of attracting and retaining moisture. As to the eradication of weeds thereby we cannot better conclude than with the quaint lines of old Tusser:

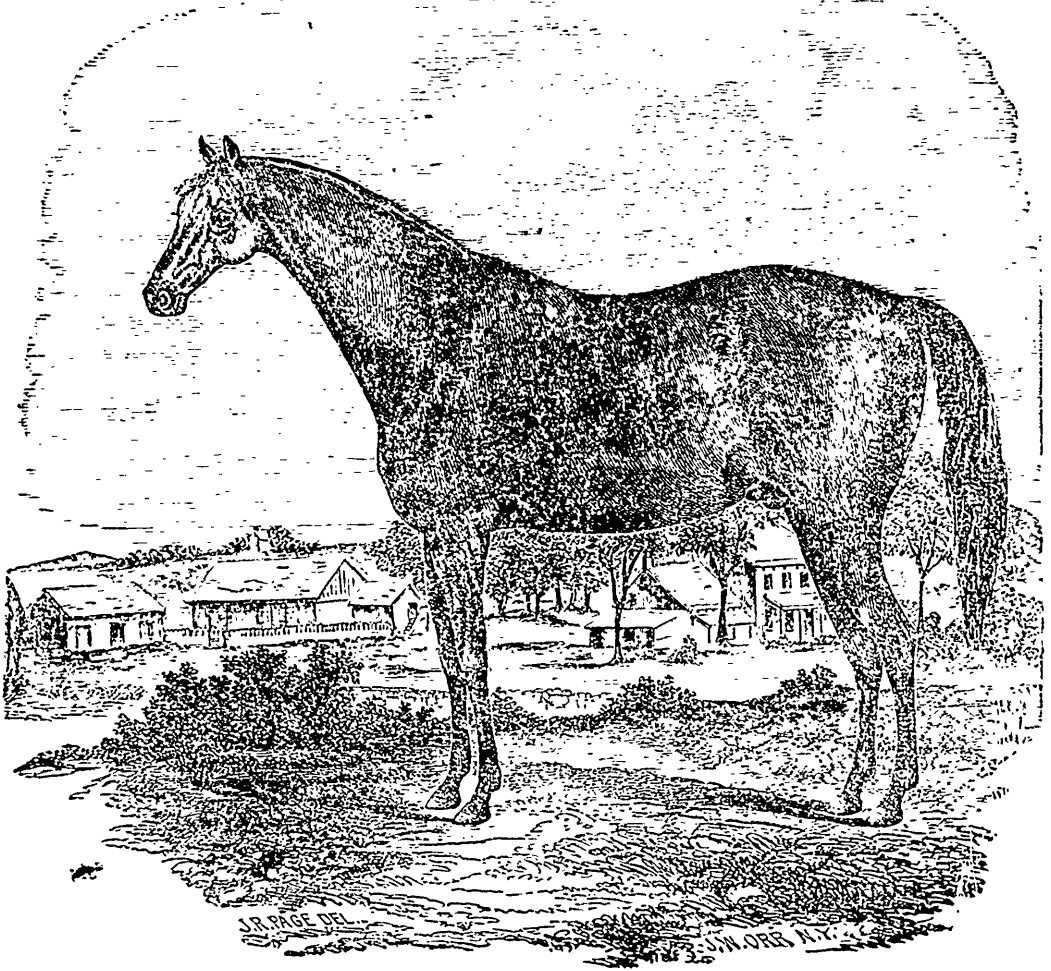
“In May get a weed-hook, a crotch and a glove.  
And weed out such weeds as the corn does not love.  
For weeding of winter corn now is the best,  
But June is the better for weeding the rest.

The May-weed doth burn, and the thistle doth fret,  
The fitches pull downwards both rye and the wheat  
The brake and the cockle be noisome too much;  
Yet like unto hoodle no weed there is such.”

B.

SILESIA SHEEP.—*Good Fleeces.*—At a shearing of a portion of the Silesian Sheep imported last August, by CHAMBERLAIN, CAMPBELL & LADD, which took place recently at the residence of the first named gentleman, in Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., the weight of several fleeces, as well as the carcasses from which they were shorn, were noted and are worthy of being chronicled. The average weight of eight unwashed fleeces, from ewes which had suckled lambs during the winter, was 8 lbs 1 oz. The average weight of the carcasses of the same ewes was about 78 lbs. Considering the fineness of the wool, and its high market value, this is a wonderful result,—for it will be seen that, after deducting 33½ per cent. from the fleeces they will average 5 lbs- 6 oz. of clean, merchantable wool. The sheep shorn were not the best of the flock. A five year old buck, shorn at the same time, produced a fleece [of 13 months growth,] weighing 14 lbs. 12 oz.; weight of carcass, 125 lbs. Messrs. C. C. & L. say they will place the fleece of this ram, for dollars and cents, in proportion to carcass against any fleece of only 13 months growth shorn from any ram of any age in America.

“OIL OF INDIAN CORN.—In the distilleries of the Western States, where corn brandy is made, the oil is extracted and sold as a product of the manufacture. A hundred bushels of the large Southern and Western corn, in which the horny part is not very large, yields fifteen or sixteen gallons of oil, which is at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the weight of the grain as it comes to market. Previous to distillation, the Indian corn is fermented with malt, and during the fermentation the oil rises to the surface and is skimmed off. It is a bright pale yellow, and agreeable smelling, and sells for about a dollar a gallon. It is used for burning in lamps in Western New York, in Ohio, in Michigan, and upon Lake Superior.—*Johnston’s Notes on North America, Vol. I., p. 153.*



### MONARCH.

Taken from life at twenty years old. †

There are few persons who do not admire a fine horse. Though his flesh has little or no economic value in this country, and though railroads may ease him of part, and that the most exhausting of his labours, yet the horse will never be superseded; he will never cease to be the most constant, useful, and admired of all the brute companions of man.

Many excellent horses, thorough-breds especially, have been introduced into Canada, and their good qualities extensively diffused. The Race-Course seems to have fallen somewhat into disrepute, and we do not regret it. The qualities that shine there are not the most useful for ever day work; and if they were, it is not necessary to encourage and perpetuate the vices of the race-course, in order to secure and perpetuate a good breed of horses.

The best authorities seem to be of opinion that the thoroughbred, or as he is popularly known in

England, the blood-horse stands highest in the scale of his race, and is the best to "breed up to."

The following extract, from an address delivered last year by Hon. J. Prescott Hall, an American gentleman of acknowledged authority in such matters, will be interesting as well as instructive to many of our readers:—

"The horse has been the animal most interesting to man from earliest history; and the country of his fame for speed, courage, stoutness and endurance has changed from time to time as men have sought him out and cultivated his good qualities.

"The East was the first region which possessed a breed fit for the purposes of battle; and we read that the wise King of Israel introduced chargers from Egypt into his forty thousand stalls of Syria, a thousand years before the Christian Era.

"But this war-like animal was known long before this period, for it is Job (and he lived at a time so remote that we have no correct notion of its date) who describes the war-horse "with his neck clothed

with thunder, pawing the valley and rejoicing in his strength. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword; the quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and shield. He saith among the trumpets ha! ha! and he snuffeth the battle afar off; the thunder of the Captains and the shoutings.

"Homer describes the steeds of Æneas as of celestial origin, for he says they were given by Jove, the Thunderer, to Troas as the price of his son Ganymede, who was taken up to Heaven for his beauty to be the cup-bearer of the Gods.

"Virgil speaks of a breed that had the east wind for an ancestor, so swift were they and so light of foot.

"He describes the animal most in esteem in his time and says:—

"Lofty his neck, his head small and slender; short in the loin with a chest swelling with brawny muscles. His colour, bay or bluish grey; his mane thick and waving upon his right shoulder, his back seems braced with a double spine and his solid hoof resounds upon the plain; such were the brace of Mars and such the chariot-horses of great Achilles."

"But without stopping to enquire whether the poetic coursers of Homer and Virgil were entitled to the high commendation bestowed upon them by those authors, one thing is certain, that the best horses now to be found in Europe and the United States have had their origin in the East and most probably in Mesopotamia.

"When the Crusaders went to the Holy Wars, they took with them the powerful but heavy horses of Normandy, Flanders and Hungary; and although these animals, with Knights upon their backs, full armed, were like "Elephants endorsed with towers of Archers," yet they melted away like dew before the heat of Asiatic sands and the thorough bred cavalry of Saladin.

"In mail their horses clad, yet fleet and strong,  
racing—their riders bold,  
See them in their forms of battle ranged,  
How quick they wheel and flying, behind them shoot  
Sharp sleet of arrow showers, against the face  
of their pursuers; and overcome by flight"

"This is a very exact description, drawn by him who equaled "blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides" not only in fate, but in the power and sweetness of his song; and hence King John, when he succeeded to the throne of Richard, the Crusader, introduced some of this blood into England, and encouraged its cultivation by establishing race courses, and offering prizes to be run for, by the Arab, the Barb, and their descendants.

"By these and the like means, from generation to generation, by the aid of the government, by private enterprise and emulous rivalry, the English had infused so much of the eastern blood into their horses that at the time of the American Revolution and from those days down to our own, they had the best breed in the world.

"They improved upon the Arab by giving him size, preserving at the same time all his admirable qualities of speed, stoutness and endurance; for it is a maxim upon the turf—"that a good big one always beats a good little one."

"John Blunt, an Arab in every particular, and as good a racer of his size as the world ever saw, not fifteen hands high, could not contend successfully with Fashion, because her superior height and length gave her a stride which told so upon the little horse, in a race of four miles, that he was compelled to yield the palm to that renowned and, in my opinion, matchless and unrivalled courser.

"To come down to practical results then, you may ask, would you have farmers to breed and rear race-horses? Certainly *not* thoroughbreds; by which I mean animals whose pedigree can be traced directly to Arab originals; but I would have them nevertheless employ any that were not strongly imbued with the best properties of oriental steeds.

"We have bred in this country from the best originals; and our trotters, including the Morgans and Blackhawks, owe their speed and endurance entirely to their eastern blood. Old Messenger, one of the best racers that England ever lost, was introduced into this country shortly after the Revolution. He was the sire of Mambrino, a thoroughbred trotter, who could knock off a mile in three minutes in his twenty-first year when I saw him; and he transmitted his blood to the famous Lady Suffolk, who could go the same distance in two minutes and twenty-six seconds.

"He and she had the hardy grey colour of Old Messenger, who gave to *them* the speed and endurance of the trotter; while the same Patriarch imparted to Eclipse his swiftness as a racer.

"Trustee, who not long ago astonished all England by going over a course of twenty miles within the hour in harness, was a son of imported Trustee, a thoroughbred race-horse, whose price at one time was three thousand guineas."

The portrait at the head of this article is of a famous thorough-bred, now owned by Col. L. G. Morris, of Mount Fordham, who is also the owner of "Fashion" the "unrivalled courser," alluded to by Mr. Hall. She has won upwards of \$60,000 on the course, and was seldom beaten. We hope to give a portrait of "Fashion" in a future number. Mr. Morris is no sportsman, and has no idea of appearing on the "turf" in any other character than that of a breeder. He has purchased these celebrated animals in order to rear a progeny possessing their qualities, which he deems the best for breeding purposes, especially for crossing with the common breeds. The following is a statement of

MONARCH'S PEDIGREE, CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCES.

Monarch was bred at the Hampton Court Stud by his Majesty William IV., in 1833. He was got by Priam out of Delphine by Whisker; Delphine was out of My Lady by Comus, and she out of The Colonel's dam by Depini; The Colonel's dam out of Tipple Cider by King Fergus, and she out of Sylvio by Young Marske out of Ferret by a brother of Sylvio—Regulus—Lord Morton's Arabian—Mixbury—Mulso Bay Turk—Bay Bolton—Coneyskins—Hutton's Grey Barb—Byerly Turk—Burtler. Nothing can be richer than this pedigree.

Monarch was imported by Colonel W. Hampton of Columbia, S. C., in the Autumn of 1836. In 1840 the Editor of the "Spirit of the Times" gave an elaborate description of this fine horse, from which the following is extracted:—"He is a rich, satin-coated blood bay, with black legs, mane and tail, and no other white than a star. He is a horse of great bone and substance, and stands fully sixteen hands under the standard. We never saw a horse that we preferred to him. He is remarkably fine tempered, ran on his courage, and had a fine idea of perpetual motion." For a portrait and an extended description of him, see "Turf Register," vol. xvi. p. 559-60.

**PERFORMANCES**—Monarch came out in the autumn of 1837, being then three years old, at Columbia, S. C., where on the 23rd Nov. he won the Jockey Club purse of \$400, two-mile heats, in 3.55—3.58, beating Betsy Baxter, Gabriella, Short Robin, Lieber, and Ellen Percy, with the greatest ease imaginable. On the following Saturday, Nov. 25th, he galloped over the same course two mile heats, for the Hampton Plate.

1838.—At Augusta, Ga., Feb. 8th, he won the \$600 purse, three mile heats, beating Sally V and ke, in 6:25—6:26. The rain poured down incessantly all day, and Sally was unable to put him up to anything beyond an exercise gallop. We next find him at Columbia, S. C., on the 20th Nov., entered against Big John for the Jocky Club purse of \$700, four mile heats. He did not go a yard at his speed, and won the first heat with so much ease, (in 8:07) that Big John was withdrawn. On the 13th Dec., following, at Augusta, Ga., he beat Gerow and Clodhopper for the purse of \$1500, four mile heats under a hard pull, in 8:10—8:36.

1839.—Monarch's next victory was at Charleston, S. C., on the 30th Feb., where he won the four mile purse of \$1000 as easily as his former races, in 8:7—8:55, beating Trident and Florida Hepburn. On the following Saturday, the 23rd, over the same course he galloped round for the Tattersall Whip, four miles, not having a competitor. Near the termination of the third mile, his owner directed Gil Patrick to "pull him steady and let him go," when, under a hard pull, he ran the fourth mile easily in 1:48, carrying 111lbs.

After this race, Colonel Hampton refused to take \$20,000 for him. In the autumn of the year 1839 he met with an accident, by which he sprung the leader of his right fore leg, and was in consequence withdrawn from the turf. Monarch never lost a heat and was never put to his speed. When four years old he more than once beat imported Emily, giving her 27lbs in his trials. The following are among his distinguished get:—Castanet, Eliza Jane, Bellamira, Princess, Milwood, Captain Minor, Lithgow, Union, &c., &c., and also sire to the dam of Highlander (well known as a distinguished racer), the dam of Die Clapperton, Young Boston, and many others of note. Monarch received the first premium at the New York State Fair in 1854, as the best thorough-bred stallion exhibited."

### FEEDING CALVES.

A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* gives his experience in raising calves on sour milk. If it be true that calves can be made to "grow fast" on this regimen, it will be a considerable saving to many farmers. His statement is as follows:—

It has been a common practice among farmers to let their calves run with the cows, and when they wished to raise a nice pair, they would have them suck about three months. Some prefer teaching them to drink, which I think is a better way, if they wish to have them take the milk just as it comes from the cows; but, brother farmers, I have found out a better and cheaper way still. I had, last April, two Devon calves that I thought I would try a new way of raising; I therefore shut them up in a dark stable and fed them on sour milk altogether, and no other food at all. The way I managed, was to put my sour milk into a tin vessel and set it on the stove, stirring it until it was warm; it would then look as if it had not soured. I gave each of them about eight or nine quarts from twice to three times a day for five months, but after July, I gave them a little hay. They grew so fast under this treatment, that they were visited by a great number of people, many of them stating, that it was impossible to grow them so fast, unless I had thickened their milk with flour or fine meal, but finding that which I have stated to be a fact, they were astonished at the sight. Brother-farmers, try it for yourselves. M. P

### CONTRACTED FEET.

Dr. Dadd gives the following directions for this disease:—

"In all cases we must endeavour to give the frog a bearing upon the ground; and, in order to do this, the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated poulticing with soft-soap and rye-meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in a soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than *tips* on his feet, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavourable to healthy action. Such a remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of by-gone days, when live eels were sent on errands down horses throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such an objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture; therefore cold poultices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horse to stand on, are far inferior to the stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe; one running lengthwise, and the other one crosswise of the foot. It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is greatly superior to the above articles."

MILDEW stains are very difficult to remove from linen. The most effectual way is to rub soap on the spots, then chalk, and bleach the garment in the hot sun.

**ETHER FOR ANIMALS.**

Dr. Jackson, of Boston, the first discoverer of the value of ether in surgical operations, commends the use of a mixture of ether and chloroform in operations on domestic animals. This mixture may be conveniently inhaled by the animal, by wetting a sponge with it, and placing it on a basket or muzzle, to be attached to the head, in the same manner as teamsters often feed their horses with provender. The sponge should first be saturated with water, squeezed dry, and then the mixture, one part of chloroform, and

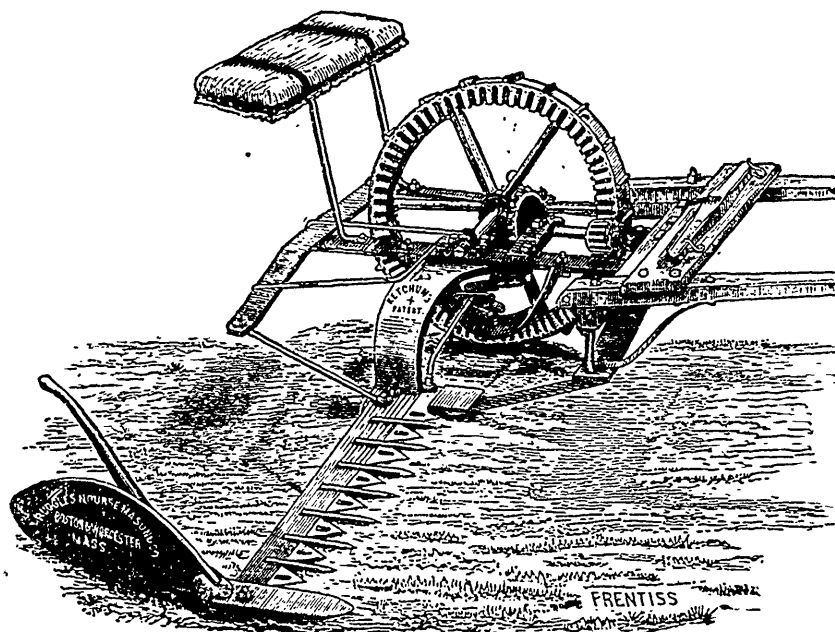
four parts of ether, mixed in a bottle, may be poured upon the sponge as required, supplying it anew as it evaporates.

This mixture Dr. J. regards as a safer application than ether alone. He has never known a fatal accident from its use, where it was inhaled in connection with the atmospheric air. The latter is necessary in inspiration to sustain the functions of life. Animals which perspire freely will bear strong dose, while it should be given very cautiously to cats, dogs, &c. The Dr. commends its use in shoeing refractory horses.

**IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS.**

The demand for improved implements in this vicinity, and, so far as we can learn, throughout Upper Canada, has more than doubled within the last year. We are glad to hear that our enterprising neighbours, Messrs. McIntosh & Walton, have sold nearly all their stock of Spring implements, imported this year; and have sent orders by telegraph for larger supplies. The Lap-furrow Plough, of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston, is much

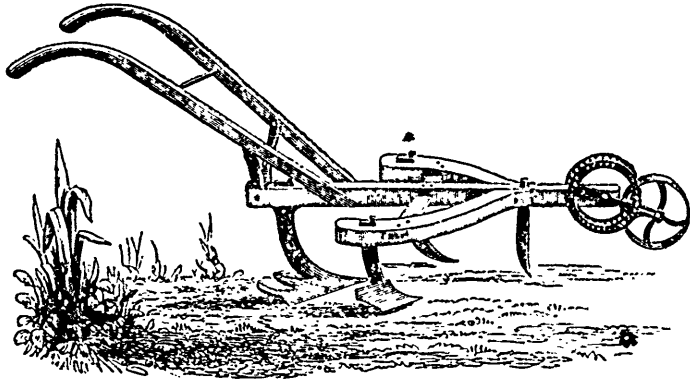
sought after. Those who have tried them, are throwing away their heavy Scotch Ploughs, for all purposes except sod-ploughing. We have used one of the Lap-furrows, No. 2, this Spring; and found it much easier upon the team, and more efficient in turning and pulverizing the soil, than the Canadian Scotch plough. The price (\$14) is very reasonable, considering the excellent timber used, and the workman-like manner in which the plough is made.



**MOWING MACHINE.**

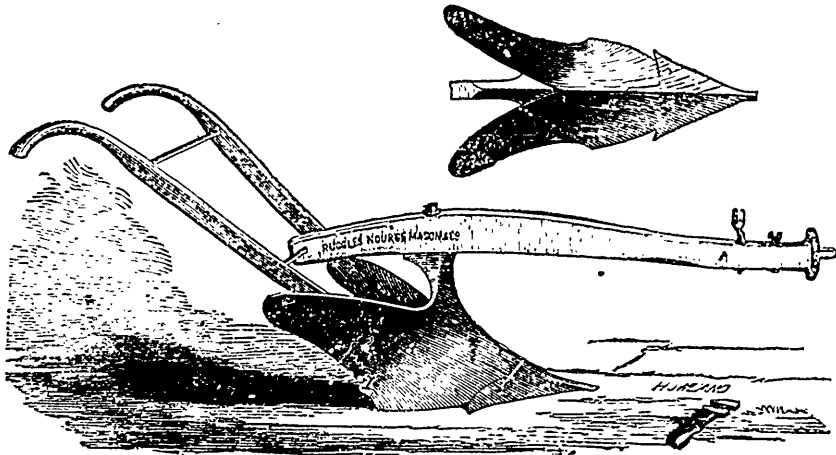
The season of hay-making will be at hand in a few days; and as labour is exceedingly high in all parts of Canada, those whose land will permit the use of machinery, will find it to their advantage to obtain a good mowing machine. Some complaints are made against these machines, but only where they are badly made or unskillfully used. Purchase from a responsible maker and there will be little danger of failure. Ketchum's mowing machines, as

made by several establishments in Canada, and the United States, are capable of mowing in the best style. Indeed we have never seen grass cut better or more evenly with the scythe. The cut represents a one-horse machine. We see no particular advantage in this arrangement. The two-horse mowers may be had of McIntosh & Walton. We understand that Massey & Co., of Newcastle, are now making very excellent combined reapers and mowers.



HORSE HOE.

This is a most useful implement, and should be found on every farm where root crops, corn &c., are grown. The cut represents the implement as improved by Ruggles & Co., Boston. The price ranges from \$7 to \$9.



DOUBLE MOULD BOARD PLOUGH.

This is an excellent plough for planting, cultivating, and digging potatoes. It may also be used for other hilled crops. Messrs. McIntosh & Walton have them with expanding mould boards at from \$7 to \$9.

#### POTATOES—FORTY VARIETIES.

Having turned our attention to the *practical* management of a farm, as well as that of a farmer's paper, we thought it might serve a useful purpose, and involve but small expense, to introduce and test several new varieties of the potatoe. The Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich of Utica N. Y. has acquired much celebrity for his success in producing seedlings from varieties recently imported from South America, the native place of this esculent, and we accordingly applied to him for a selection of his best sorts. He very promptly forwarded thirty six different varieties including the Rough Purple Chili,—a much admired potatoe, hardy, white-fleshed, and remarkably free

from rot,—and a number of its seedlings. Several of these are seedlings of 1853 and 1854, and therefore not sufficiently tested to fix their quality. Others have been found to mature early, (in the climate of New York) to be good for the table, prolific, &c., and *all* the seedlings (of 1849, 50 and 51) less affected by rot than the most hardy of the common kinds.

We have planted all these varieties in good soil, and shall give them the same treatment. We have also planted several English varieties of high repute for the purpose of comparison &c. Three, obtained from Mr. Fleming, are probably known to some of our readers. The "Goldfinders"—imported last year

and grown upon the Experimental farm,—are a fine looking potatoe and did well last season. The "York Regent" and the "Kentish Kidney" were imported this year.

We have no doubt that among the seedlings obtained from Mr. Goodrich, more than one will be found to do well in this climate, and prove an acquisition to the table. If so we shall feel satisfied and deem ourself abundantly rewarded for the trouble of introducing them into Canada

## Horticulture.

### CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

#### SITUATION.

A warm, exposed, and yet rather moist location is the best for a strawberry plantation.

If very early fruit be an object, select a side-hill gently sloping towards the south, with a liberal admixture of small stones or coarse gravel in the soil. This should then be protected on the north, west, and east by a high closed board fence, or a live hedge; we have seen an artificial hedge of withered evergreen boughs that answered an excellent purpose, and enabled the owner to realize fifty cents per quart for the crop, when otherwise he could not have so much anticipated the usual season, and would have been compelled to take twelve and a half cents for the same quantity.

If late fruit be desired, then select a piece of land facing the north, and exposed. Low land is usually preferable to high, hilly land for the strawberry, yet it can easily be raised on both; a little knowledge of its character will enable us to remedy the defects of the high ground. If the situation is near a spring of water, where it can be irrigated, and is also susceptible of drainage, it is very desirable.

Though they will sometimes succeed when partially shaded with trees or shrubbery, yet they are best flavoured in an open garden, with no shade but their leaves. Alpines, and some other kinds, planted in the northern shade of a fence or dwelling, will commence later and continue longer in their bearing season.

#### SELECTION OF SOIL.

New land, recently disrobed of its forests, if of a deep gravelly loam, we think is the best adapted to the strawberry, and next, a sandy loam; but almost any soil, even the heaviest clay, can be prepared, by a liberal admixture of sand and gravel, so as to produce the finest fruit.

As has been intimated, as low moist soil as can be procured, consistently with depth and thorough drainage, is best adapted to the strawberry; and yet elevated knolls, and even sand hills, with the precautions above-named, have often succeeded well.

Wet, spongy lands, except with a porous subsoil susceptible of drainage; and high, barren hills, with a thin, flinty soil, are alike to be avoided.

The strawberry, however, is so retentive of life that it will live in almost any soil; but it will not produce much fruit, unless the remedies are in some way applied to the ungenial soils.

#### PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Clear the ground of weeds, roots, and seeds of all kinds in preparation for drainage, which in most soil

should be attended to the first thing. The best drains are the earthen tile drains, from two to four rods apart, which should be so constructed as to be left open at both ends for the circulation of the air, as well as the release of stagnant water. A brush or coarse stone drain is beneficial as a temporary expedient.

After draining, break up the soil as deep as possible with a subsoil plough, or by trenching twenty inches or more deep. The strawberry is so sensitive to drought and stagnant water that very little of the best land in our country can be exempt from draining and trenching, if we would receive in return uniformly large crops of fruit in all seasons.

Inasmuch as the fruit is composed of potash, soda, and lime—sixty-two parts in every hundred, as will be seen by the tables in this work giving the analysis of the strawberry and plant—we recommend next that an application to the acre be made of twenty to thirty bushels of unleached or leached ashes, ten to twelve bushels of lime—either stone or oyster-shell—with two to three bushels of salt, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, if possible, some weeks before the plants are set out. A liberal handling of the soil, thoroughly pulverizing it, before proceeding to the work of transplanting, is good economy.

#### MANURES.

On this point we are aware we shall differ widely from some of our ablest horticulturists, to whom we confess our inferiority in most things in the great science of horticulture; yet, in this we are confident that their own personal experiments, did their time permit, would lead them to the same results that we have deliberately arrived at.

And first, we would not use animal or barn-yard manures for the strawberry. We have eschewed their use entirely for the last six years. If friends who have watched our beds for years, say the soil was peculiar, and is not a fair test, we answer, that may be, but we have arrived at this positive conclusion from our experiments and observation in other locations and soils, as well as in our own garden and every step has only confirmed us in the opinion, that animal manures are too stimulating and exciting to the plant for the full bearing properties of the strawberry.

Fine fruit has been raised, we know, in fair quantities and of enormous size, in the use of animal manures, yet we think the quantity and quality would have been decidedly increased by the use of vegetable instead of animal manures. The latter causes the plant to run too much to vines, and start its runners before it has even perfected the earliest part of the first crop of fruit, besides filling the earth generally with seeds, and undecayed portions of the straws, and fibrous portions from the barn-yard, which come into injurious contact with the numerous fibrous roots of the plant in its progress in the earth, which should always be kept as pure for the strawberry as possible.

Leaf-mould, decomposed turf or peat, well composted with new surface soil, or muck, ashes and lime, is a good manure for the strawberry. We wish it, however, distinctly understood, that few good soils need enriching at all for the strawberry; on the contrary, most of the soils [for instance, those in Western New York] would be more benefited by being depleted by an admixture of half river-sand.

It will be seen from the interesting articles in our Appendix A, from C. F. Peabody, Esq., near Columbus, Georgia, that his own observation and experience have led him to the same conclusions. Other



cultivators might also be named who have arrived at similar results.

It is far better to feed the fruit properties instead of the plant, for we opine it will be found that the over-feeding of the strawberry is one of the most universal and destructive errors in its cultivation.

Some use liquid manures, composed of cow and hen-droppings dissolved in a barrel of water; but they are not well adapted to assist the fruit-bearing properties of the plant, but are good if the object be to send out runners and increase the plants.

On the opening of Spring—the latter part of April or the 1st of May, in the latitude of the State of New York—it is well to give the plants an impetus, by liberally showering them, every ten days or two weeks with a solution, in six gallons of water, of one quarter of a pound each of sulphate of potash, sulphate of soda, (Glauber salts,) and nitrate of soda, with one and a half ounces of sulphate of ammonia; or, if these cannot be conveniently obtained, use the same quantity of potash, sal soda, Glauber salts, and sal or muriate of ammonia; or a solution of either of them is beneficial if applied alone.

We have tried for many years various combinations in solution, but have been unable to obtain any so valuable as the first named.

We have always found plaster injurious to the strawberry, and ashes beneficial, when judiciously applied.

#### TRANSPLANTING.

This is a process to which the strawberry is sensitive. The plant will live under almost any treatment or any manner or time of transplanting, but will not always yield a full supply of good fruit unless this process is appropriately performed. First we speak as to TIME.

For large plantations, or for ordinary cultivators, the spring is perhaps the best season; certainly it is the time when it can be the easiest and most successfully accomplished. The ground is soft and moist at that time, and the weather is usually favorable.

The next season generally recommended is the month of September. Plants can then be easily obtained, and after the cool, moist fall weather has commenced, the ground works easily, and there is not much difficulty in making them live. There is one danger, however, to be especially guarded against in all transplanting; that is, the plants may not get so firmly rooted as to be enabled to withstand successfully the severe frosts of winter. A liberal covering of straw will assist in remedying this matter. An advantage gained over spring transplanting will be, the earth will not be as liable to pack so very hard around the plants in the fall, as under the hot summer's sun and rains, and the plants will not be so likely to be checked in their growth as in the droughts which often occur in June and July or August.

We have transplanted strawberry plants successfully for years, every month, from March until the 20th of October, without difficulty. With mulching, shade, and water, judiciously applied, it can be well done at any time. For our ordinary planting, we prefer the 1st of July for several reasons. The ground, if thoroughly prepared then, will not be subject to become so hard packed. The weeds will not be so troublesome. If the plants get well started, and are not checked in the growth, they will produce very nearly a full crop of fruit the following spring. We have found that these advantages will amply repay the little extra care in mulching, shading, and watering. Ten or fifteen days' later planting will seriously lessen the first crop, according to our ob-

servations. In spring planting, March will answer south of Philadelphia, and last of April and first of May for the north.

#### MANNER OF TRANSPLANTING.

The best way undoubtedly is, to take the first runners as soon as fairly set, and remove them with a transplanting-trowel, with the roots and earth undisturbed. This cannot be conveniently done, except the plants are in the same garden with the new bed. Neither have we ever found the first runners more productive than the subsequent ones, unless they are stronger.

In most cases, plants come from a distance, and great care should be taken to get as large a proportion of the numerous fibrous roots as possible, and in order to this, the ground should always be well saturated with water, either artificially or otherwise, before the plants are taken up, and then the first thing to be done, is to mud the roots, by dipping them in a little mud-hole made in the garden soil, where the water has been poured and stirred, until it has become sufficiently thickened with the soil to leave a good coating of mud on the roots of the plants as they are withdrawn. This greatly protects the plants on a short or a longer transportation.

For transplanting, the earth should be levelled and made as flat as possible. If raised into beds or hills, it will invite the drought, to which the strawberry plant has a decided aversion. The plants should then be set out, leaving the roots in as nearly their natural spreading condition as possible; with the fingers press the pure earth compactly around the body of the plant, being careful not to set the plant too deep. If there is any old bark or decayed portion of the leaves on the plant, remove it before setting out: an old plant will usually renew itself by sending out a new set of roots on being transplanted, and it should be remembered that the strawberry plant, when it places its roots, mainly, near the surface of the ground, yet a portion of its larger roots penetrate favorable soils to the depth of from two to four feet, and even a greater depth in some cases.

#### DISTANCE IN TRANSPLANTING.

The Alpine and smaller varieties should always be eight inches apart, while the larger varieties should be allowed twelve to eighteen inches. Put one plant in a place, and let no other remain nearer than the above distances, and it is not material to success in cultivation whether you plant in rows, beds or hills, if you do not hill them up. We often set out in rows; or, a method by which we have enjoyed great success in producing the finest fruit, has been to prepare a plot of ground, and cover it with strong plants one yard apart, and stimulate these, by a liberal application of liquid manures or soap-suds from the wash to send out runners which will soon supply the intermediate ground with plants of nature's own planting, which is a little better done than any one else can do it; care should, however, be taken to spread the runners so that the above distance of from eight to twelve inches can be preserved.

For field culture, set two-plants in a place, one foot from the next, in rows three feet apart, so as to leave room for a horse cultivator to pass between the rows, care being requisite not to approach nearer than eight inches to the plants, when at work among them. This whole process of field culture is the same in its general principles with that in the garden; except, for the convenience of a horse-cultivator to pass between them, the rows should one way be planted the same distance apart as corn; then the same treatment as to clean cultivation, and even water and mulching, as far as convenient, is desirable.

On the selection of a field for strawberries, it is very important to choose one free from all kinds of seeds and roots not decomposed.

#### MULCHING

This consists in covering the surface of the ground with something that is not injurious to the plant, to protect it from the intense heat of the sun or extreme cold. From one to four inches in depth is the usual custom; the latter depth for pear, peach, and other fruit trees.

For the strawberry, we prefer, as soon as the plants are set, at whatever season of the year, to cover the entire surface of the ground, including the walks, with tan bark, new or old, to the depth of one inch, care being taken that it is left very thin—only a slight coating—immediately around the crown of the plant. We have pursued this plan, and have never known a plant injured by it; on the contrary, they have been decidedly benefitted. When using saw-dust, we have sometimes been a little troubled with mildew, but never with tan bark applied as above. Some of our most intelligent horticulturists say it is a specific manure for the strawberry, which others deny; we find it, at least, the best thing brought to our notice as a mulch. It is excellent to retain moisture and keep the earth in fine condition under it; very few weeds will ordinarily trouble us, where the tan is one inch in thickness, and altogether it is excellent. Where tan cannot be obtained, saw-dust will do, if not applied too thick. Leaf-mould is very good, if the soil is not already too rich. Straw is good, but green rowen or fresh-cut grass, if the seeds are not ripe, is better still; any thing, in fact, not injurious, that is convenient and adapted, can be used.

#### WATER.

The strawberry has a great relish for good, clear, cold water. We have often seen them take a strong shower-bath at midday, in the face of the hottest sun in July, without shivering. A slight sprinkling, just to lay the dust, does not satisfy them, but a thorough soaking is what they delight in—say a pailful of water to every six or eight plants, or every four feet square of earth. If you say "this calls for a great deal of hard work," we answer then, "do not repeat it so often, but do it thoroughly whenever attempted." A few weeks since, we sent a friend some plants of new and rare kinds. A drought prevailed, and we feared he would neglect them, so we called to see them, and found he had set out and sprinkled them in the lightest, and most delicate manner possible. Another friend to whom we gave a few plants at the same dry time, gave them a thorough and repeated drenching, and saved all his plants.

A garden engine is very convenient in a strawberry plot, for watering purposes or a stream of water so situated as to irrigate, is better still. A water-ran, and water brought up in pipes, will accomplish the same thing. Ordinarily, during the bearing season, sufficient rain falls, so that very little watering is needed: some seasons are so wet that no water is needed until the bearing season is over, and then the plants do not particularly require it; but a drought will soon compel the strawberry to cease bearing in ordinary soils. The remedy or preventive is water, water, every day, and sometimes every night and morning. The evening, just at sundown, is the best time to water plants; and in some cases it is desirable that the water should have been exposed to the sun and air before being applied, but we do not think this is necessary for the strawberry.

#### CULTIVATION.

Most persons bestow, erroneously, most of their

labor in raising strawberries on their cultivation. On the contrary, if our directions so far are strictly followed, the work is mostly done, except gathering the fruit. We have very little work to do in the way of cultivation after planting, except watering and occasional pulling of weeds which appear through the tan, and neither of these ordinarily requires much time or labour. They must be kept clean and in good order, but we are very careful not to allow the hoe to be used nearer than eight inches to any full-grown plant, and, consequently, it is seldom or never used about the beds after the first month's planting. The reason is, the numerous fibrous roots so interlace and fill the ground for a space of six or eight inches around the plant, coming so completely to the surface, that the use of the hoe will cut off great numbers of these little roots, and we are unwilling to have our plants maimed in this way. It certainly greatly injures their bearing. The fork or spade should be kept at the same distance, for the same reason. The only time, during the year, we loosen the soil in our beds with the fork, is immediately at the close of the season of bearing, selecting the time when the ground is moist. And yet, we repeat, the strawberries must be kept clean; and the reader may here see a reason for all the minute and particular description we have given in the preparation. It needs to be thoroughly done, because it cannot well be remedied afterwards. The plants will not admit of freely working among them, except with the hand, if not kept at an unusual distance from each other, without largely reducing the crop of fruit. If our object is large and abundant fruit, the roots must not be disturbed.

One qualification to the above. When new plants are set, unless prevented by mulching immediately, we, as often as every three days or week, for a month or so, hoe or rake the ground freely, and always stir the soil as close to the plants, as often, and as much as possible only being cautious not to disturb the roots.

#### RENEWAL OF BEDS.

This should be done once in three or four years, and the same ground should be planted with corn or potatoes for one season, and receive an application of lime, ashes, and salt, as advised in the article on the preparation of the ground, before it is again used for strawberries. The bed might be made to bear well, by a careful renewal of the old plants by their runners, for ten or a dozen years, but this would require rather more skill in cultivation than most persons possess.

Every year or two, if a strong runner has struck itself beside an old plant, we pull up the old plant, instead of the runner, and are constantly thus renewing them. We always leave the best plants. The field cultivator has only to clean off the weeds, and prepare the soil in the spaces of three feet between the rows; allow the runners to cover that ground; then drive the cultivator or plough through, turning under the old row of plants; thin out his new ones to proper distances, and his system of renewal is complete.

TREATMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES WHEN BURNED.—In our juvenile days we had occasion, too often, to need a cure for carelessness in burning our boots, and we used to apply, with good effect, an application we have seen recently in a late exchange. Apply, very liberally, and instantly, soft-soap to the burned leather, till it is perfectly saturated. If not too badly burned, the leather will be soft and pliable as before.

## Miscellaneous.

### A TOBACCO CALCULATION.

The people are in many places demanding the prohibition, *by law*, of the common use of alcoholic liquors. If such a law should be found to work well, we may next see its "strong arm" directed against the "weed" called tobacco, which though it may not cause so much human suffering as alcohol, is nearly a match for it in the item of cost. Let us glance at the statistics:—

The present annual production of tobacco is estimated to be 4,000,000,000 pounds—four billions of pounds! this is all smoked, chewed, or snuffed. Suppose it all made into cigars, one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000. Four hundred billions of cigars! These cigars at the usual length, four inches, if joined together, would form one continuous cigar 25,252,520 miles long, which would encircle the earth more than one thousand times. Put up into equal pieces, 240,000 miles in length, there would be over one thousand cigars which would extend from the centre of the earth to the centre of the moon. Put these cigars into boxes, 10 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3 inches high, 100 to the box, it would require 4,000,000,000 boxes. Pile up these boxes in a solid mass, and they would occupy a space of 294,444,444—two hundred and ninety four million cubic feet! If piled up 20 feet high, they would cover a farm of 338 acres; and if laid side by side, the boxes would cover very nearly 20,000 acres. Let some boy who reads the *Agriculturist* estimate how large a village or city would be required to furnish store houses for all these boxes. If a person smoke a cigar every twenty minutes, and continue this night and day, it would require an army of 2,500 such smokers 6,000 years to consume the above; and if each person smoked only 4 cigars a day, a pretty fair allowance we should say, it would take 45,000 smokers 6,000 years, a larger term than the human race has existed, to smoke up all the tobacco now produced in a single year. Allowing this tobacco unmanufactured to cost on an average ten cents a pound, and we have 400,000,000 of dollars expended every year in producing a noxious deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into marketable form, and dispose of it to the consumer. At the very lowest estimate, then, the human family expend every year one thousand million of dollars in the gratification of an acquired

habit, or one dollar for every man, woman, and child upon the earth! This sum would build two railroads around the earth at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per mile; or sixteen railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would build one hundred thousand churches costing 10,000 dollars each; or half a million of school-houses costing 2,000 dollars each; or one million of dwellings costing 1,000 dollars each. It would employ one million of preachers, and one million of teachers, giving each a salary of 500 dollars. It would support three and one-third millions of young men at college, giving each 300 dollars per annum for expenses. We leave others to fill out the picture. Is this annual outlay to increase or decrease in future? Reader, how much do you contribute to this fund?

### COOKING BY GAS.

A complimentary dinner was given at Worcester yesterday, all the viands being cooked by gas, upon an improved method, invented by J. P. Blake Esq., the agent of the gas company in that city. Quite a number of gentlemen had assembled to judge of its merits, and upon all sides we heard commendation expressed. The arrangements for cooking were the most complete that we ever saw, and at the same time simple in their construction and efficacious in the results.

The oven, in particular, attracted our attention, its peculiarities consisting in the application of the gas outside, the ample supply of oxygen for combustion, and the arrangements made for the exit of its products. No heat can possibly escape, the article cooking receiving all applied. The advantages claimed by this patent are rapidity, neatness, convenience, economy and improvement in quality of food. There were 60 plates laid, the cost of cooking for which (and the bill of fare was quite excellent) amounted to only \$1. 40, 400 feet of gas being consumed at a rate of 3½ mills per foot. The price of gas in this city is 2½ mills.

We present below the specified cost which would be incurred by those using this apparatus: One gallon water at 52 deg. Fahrenheit, boiled in 7 min. 20 sec., consuming 3 65-100 cubic feet of gas, 1c 3 mills; 1 quart potatoes, boiled in 40 min. 25 sec. consumed 9 25-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 3c. 2 mills; 3 lbs. bread baked in 37 minutes, consumed 9 25-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 3c 2 mills; 4 pies, baked in 21 minutes, consumed 11 60-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 4c. 6 mills; 4 lbs. beef, baked in one hour, consumed 22 20-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 4c. 2 mills; buckwheat cakes, 15 minutes consumed 6 20-1000 cubic feet of gas cost 2c. 3 mill; 1 lb. beef-steak, broiled in 4 minutes, consumed 2 75-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 9½ mills; 3 lbs. beef-steak, broiled in 10 minutes, consumed 5 38-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 1c. 8 mills —*Boston Post*.

TRIFLES.—Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times he will mend it again. Make up your mind to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not, if trouble comes upon you, keep your spirits though the day be a dark one.

## TRANSFERRING BEES.

Mr. Eddy gives the following information, with directions, in the Puritan Recorder, in reference to this subject. We think he understands the business as well as any man :—

“The reasons for a transfer are :—The leaky condition of the hive ; 2. The bad condition of the comb. 3. the presence of the Bee-Moth. When a transfer becomes necessary, and is decided upon, the method of performing the operation is as follows :—1. Close the Bee entrance with cotton batting. 2. Nail a thin piece of board over the same. 3. Slide a zinc plate or its equivalent, between the bottom board and the base of the hive. 4. Invert the hive with the bottom board held in place. 5. Remove the bottom board. 6. Set the new hive upon the zinc plate. 7. Adjust the hive so that no bees can escape when the zinc plate is removed. 8. Withdraw the zinc plate. 9. Rap smartly on every side of the hive, for twenty or thirty minutes, until the bees are thoroughly routed, and nearly all of them have ascended into the new hive. 10. Slide the zinc plate between the two hives. 11. Set the new hive precisely in the place of the old one. 12. Remove the zinc plate upon which the new hive stands.

The operation is now complete, with the exception of a very few bees which remain in the old hive. These are now to be drummed out, at a short distance in front of the new hive, and they will return to the familiar spot. I choose to perform the operation in the after part of the day. Care should be taken that the bees which are to be transferred, should occupy a stand by themselves. This is a matter to be attended to early in the spring. One object of the transfer is to get rid of the black comb which is no longer suitable for use. Of course I do not transfer this comb to the new hive. I loose, and expect to loose, the young which are found in the brood comb, at the time the transfer is made. For this loss, I receive more than an equivalent in the new circumstances of prosperity in which the colony is placed. The transfer should usually be made in the month of June. I prefer about the middle of the month. If it is done later than this sufficient winter stores may not be secured.

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 CARBADOES TAR.

Dr. A. Hunton, of Vermont, says :—“When first I tried my luck as a physician, I had in my possession a gallipot of Barbadoes tar, which I had purchased of the executors of a deceased physician. They did not know what the article was, and I kept it a long time before I knew. The first use I made of it, was to apply it to my horse’s tail after pricking it ; it relieved the soreness to this extent ; the tail might be turned over the back, and the horse would not move, which was an indication that the movement of the tail was not painful.

It may not be known to every one, that Barbadoes tar, or rack oil, is the principal ingredient in British oil, or oil spike. The oil from Seneca Lake N. Y. is an inferior article. In preparing this ingredient for use, I melt the tar with an equal quantity of lard, *mixed well*.

Any person who will make trial of the above, will derive benefit. The flesh of the horse is of a dry, inflammatory nature, and it is difficult to promote a discharge of pus ; and this article will promote this discharge more effectually than any other article known to me. When this point is attained, the inflammation will cease, and the cure is much facilitated.”

## LABOUR AND PRODUCTION.

The unskilled workman, who strains his muscles all day in wielding a pickaxe, or carrying a hod, is apt to think that the lawyer or the author, working with his books, in his arm-chair, has an easy life of it ; but he is very much mistaken. Intellectual work is capable of great increase, and then becomes very arduous. It is harder labour on the whole, than labour with the hands, and is attended with much greater social advantages. It is generally much better remunerated, and always receives far greater respect. Mere manual labour is capable but of light increase. If twenty burdens be the amount of work which a hodman can perform without pain or discomfort, he will find it very difficult to go a little beyond it, and utterly impossible to double the amount of work. In the same way, if he work twelve hours a day as a weaver, and make in that time twelve yards of cloth, it will be oppressive and dangerous to him to add a little to this supply, even were it but one or two yards. Any two men, in ordinary health working at any of these merely mechanical occupations, will do nearly the same amount of work. It is an extremely rare case to find one weaver who can do twice as much as any other. When, however, the mind or intellect comes to aid in the work, it is capable of almost unlimited increase. Some men will go through five or six times as much intellectual work as others. If a lazy clerk or petty shopkeeper in a small country town, could see how much work a Lord Chancellor, a Secretary of State, or a London Banker, goes through, he would hardly believe it possible. The same individual, by training and perseverance, may bring himself to do three or four times as much work as he could accomplish before. In all this we see the advantage of infusing skill into labour. A country like Britain exacts much labour in return for a comfortable subsistence. The listless and the lazy among us ; unless they are aided by their friends, must always fare poorly, and can enjoy very few of the social advantages of this rich country. You sometimes see men standing at shop-doors holding placards in their hands, or you see them selling trifling articles on stalls in the street ; these men are very poor, but they are also very lazy. They give a great many hours to their occupation, but there is very little work in these hours. It would be felt as a dreadful social evil to require so much labour from men, if they could only increase it by increased muscular exertion, or by working a greater number of hours. The hodman is still poor though he carry his twenty loads, and he cannot carry much more. The handloom weaver is still poor though he works for 12 hours a day—he would not be very rich if he worked for 24 ; but he cannot even work 18 to obtain a third more wages. Fortunately, however, it is not thus that labour is increased ; it is by the increase of skill and capacity, which enables people to do much in a short time, and with apparent ease. To acquire skill, great patience, exertion, and perseverance are necessary.—It is generally acquired at the time of life when the faculties are fresh and strong, and capable of great effort without exhaustion, that is, in the period of youth. The education or the professional training which young people undergo is the acquisition of skill, to enable them in after life to work with great effect and with comparative ease. It is a difficult and arduous task to learn a language ; but when it is once learned, how easy and agreeable it is to use it ! He who has thoroughly learned the French language, talks with ease and fluency to a Frenchman ; it is no effort to him—rather an amusement. Such is the effect of acquired skill.—*Messrs. Chambers’ Political Economy for the Use of Schools.*

## CURES FOR CROUP.

This is a distressing affection, often sudden in its attack, and unless promptly and vigorously resisted, fatal. Some children are predisposed to it and in such cases they should sleep in a room with their parents, or a nurse, easily aroused. Remedies should always be at hand; it may be too late to wait the arrival of a physician. The following are recommended. We can affirm the efficacy of the "cold water" cure from our own experience:—

"For croup, take one teaspoonful of Ipecac, one wine glass full of vinegar, and a little honey or molasses. Simmer the whole together, and give the child till it produces vomiting. The dose to be repeated till a cure is effected. Any quantity may be prepared at a time, and kept on hand for use at a moment's warning.

"The above is a common remedy. Severe attacks of the croup may also be relieved by simply giving goose oil and molasses.

"A physician says he was called to a child, thought to be dying of croup. He administered Ipecac in a little warm water, till it produced vomiting and continued the course, bathing the feet in warm water, &c. until the third day, when recovery was complete.

"A standard medical author says—"I have saved life in the last extremity, when the breath was almost totally stopped, with rattlesnake's oil; four or five drops given on sugar, is sufficient for a child of two years old at a dose. This cuts up the phlegm, and frees the passage almost instantly."

"A correspondent of the *C. Gentleman* says:—"I would recommend to the enquirer after a cure for croup in children, to procure some work on hydrophathy or water cure—the most sure and efficient cure for croup or any other curable disease that flesh is heir to. A cloth, 4 to 6 folds of linen or cotton, wet in cold or tepid water, and held on chest and throat by the hand, for 5 or 10 minutes, has been all that we have used for the last seven years. We ask no better.

**CURIOSITY OF CHILDREN.**—The curiosity of the child is the philosophy of the man, or at least, to abate somewhat of so sweeping a generality, the one very frequently grows into the other. The former is a sort of balloon, a little thing, to be sure, but a critical one, nevertheless, and pretty surely indicative of the heights, as well as the direction, to be taken by the more fully expanded mind. Point out to me a boy of original, or what would generally be called eccentric habits, fond of rambling about, a hunter of the wood side and river bank, prone to collect what he can search out, and then, on his return, to shut himself up in his room, and make experiments upon his gatherings, to enquire into the natural history of each, according to its kind—point such a one out to me, and I should have no difficulty in pronouncing him, without the aid of physiognomy, to be a far better and happier augury than his fellow who does but pore over his books, never dreaming that there can be any knowledge beyond them. Of such stuff as this, were all our philosophical geniuses, from Newton to Davy, and so, from the nature of things, they must generally be. And no wonder. The spirit that is powerful enough to choose, aye, and to take its own course, instead of resigning itself to the tide, must be a very powerful spirit indeed—a spirit of right excellent promise.—*Kidd's London Journal.*

## DIAMOND DUST.

[From *Eliza Cook's Journal*]

The man who does not know how to leave off, will make accuracy frivolous and vexatious.

Everybody likes occasionally to take refuge in a gentle shade of misanthropy, and to feel ill-used when there is nothing to amuse him.

We sometimes think we have no romance left, but some of us do still look at things and people as they are, and that alone produces romance enough.

In most cases it is not contempt, but conventionality, that induces us to pass by and ignore what it is not consistent with good taste to know anything about.

A critic *should* be a pair of snuffers. He is often an extinguisher, and not seldom a thief.

Poetry is to Philosophy what the Sabbath is to the rest of the week.

We may keep the devil without the swine, but not the swine without the devil.

We have little moral faith in those who have never been imposed upon.

Excessive indulgence to children, by parents, is only self-indulgence under an *alias*.

A YOUNG FARMER'S reply to the young damsel who has determined that "A Farmer's Wife she'll be":—

I love that laughing girl, however wild she be,  
Though she's full of fun and frolic, she's none too  
much for me,

I hate your sad and gloomy girls—a merry life  
for me:

"If e'er I marry in my life," that girl my wife  
shall be.

I too love a country life, and love the joyous  
breezes,  
I love to hear the singing-birds, among the leafy  
trees;

The lowing herds and bleating flocks make music  
sweet for me:

"If e'er I marry in my life," that girl my wife  
shall be.

I love her pretty face, and I love her open mind,  
I feel convinced that lively girl is also true and  
kind,

Her sparkling eyes, her curling lip, are lovely  
gems to me:

"If e'er I marry in my life," that girl my wife  
shall be.

Let other lads who love them best, court ladies of  
the towns,

But give me this dear country girl, I'll laugh at  
fortune's frowns.

With sunny smile and happy view, Oh! would she  
say to me,

"If e'er I marry in my life, my boy your wife I'll  
be."

L. H. W.

**PRESERVATION OF PLANTS.**—Plants may be completely protected from the depredations of insects, by washing them with a solution of bitter aloes; and the use of this wash does not injure the health of these plants in the slightest degree; and wherever the solution has been used insects have not been observed to attack the plants again.

## Editorial Notices.

### IMPORTATION OF IMPROVED STOCK.

Mr. William Miller, of Pickering, has already, this season, made a successful beginning, in the most important enterprise of improving the already excellent stock of this part of Upper Canada. His importation consists of four splendid heifers purchased by him at a very high price in Scotland. We are glad to learn that the importation, though made at a heavy expense, was effected without any damage to the young heifers. They passed through Toronto, a few days ago, having just arrived, by way of Quebec; and we are informed that they are of the very highest excellence in point of breeding and quality. They are from the stock of Mr. Booth, an eminent English breeder. Mr. George Miller, we may add, has this Spring obtained two fine Bull calves from animals of the same stock, imported by him last year. The Messrs. Miller are indefatigable in their efforts to improve the farming stock of this country: and their enterprise has been repaid them handsomely in the high prices they have been able to sell the produce of their imported stock at. Mr. Miller, we understand, received with his stock, four of Campbell's Iron Ploughs, of the most approved construction. With improved stock, and improved implements Canadian agriculture cannot fail indefinitely to progress.—B.

### COUNTY AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 1855.

The Board of Agriculture offers a premium of £15 for the best Report on the farming of each of the following Counties, viz: Simcoe, Bruce and Prescott. If the successful Report be written by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of the County, the premium will be increased to £20. Competitors must send their essays to the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, on or before the first day of September next.

### BARON de LONGUEUIL'S PRIZE.

We request the attention of our readers to the liberal offer of Baron de Longueuil, which was accidentally omitted in the Prize List, and did not occur to us till the form was made up.

The Baron offers £20 for the best Hereford Bull, of any age not exceeding 4 years, that has covered cows in the Province this season. It is to be hoped that this handsome offer will elicit spirited competition at the next Provincial Exhibition at Cobourg.

We have received a number of catalogues of the stock to be offered by Col. Sherwood, by auction, at Auburn, New York, on the 20th inst., advertised in another column. We will send a copy of the same to any who may desire it. We have also a few catalogues of the stock of Colonel Morris.

### Provincial Agricultural Association of Lower Canada

The Annual Exhibition of this valuable Society will take place at SUERBROOKE, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, 1855. Like the Upper Canada Association, competition is open to all Canada. No certificate of entry can be received after the 1st of September. Premium-lists can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Wm. Evans, Esq., Montreal; or to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto.

### FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESTIGOUCHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1854.

This official document bears pleasing evidence of the progress of this important Society, which has done a good deal during the past year, as well as in previous years, in advancing agriculture, by the importation of seeds, stock, &c. The agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick, we are inclined to think, are generally very much undervalued.

## Market Review.

In England complaints are made of the cold backward weather and fears are entertained for the next harvest. The *European Times* of the 5th May has the following:—

“Everything, in point of fact, wears a gloomy appearance. Even the weather is enough to make people misaerable, if increased taxation, diminished trade, and the prospect of a long war, were insufficient causes of themselves. We are now in the first week of May, with the thermometer at a temperature more like that of January or February than the month of flowers. We have not yet had a glimpse of spring after a winter of unexampled severity. Nature has not yet put on her mantle of green, and the gardens and fields seem, in their gloom and want of verdure, to typify the ills which oppress society. The absence of rain is universally felt, for, considering the season, the drought has been of almost unexampled duration. Grumbling, it is said, is characteristic of the farming profession, if it be so, the husbandman may be pardoned, in this state of things, for giving way to it. His spirit, nevertheless, must be a little cheered by the tendency of prices, and Mr. Bright did not exaggerate the other evening in the House of Commons when he said that the value of wheat had increased to the extent of six shillings a quarter. This rise was attributed, adroitly enough, by Mr. B. to the failure of the negotiations at Vienna and the continuance of the war; but some portion of the rise is evidently due to the absence of sunshine and the want of rain. When we are learned enough to read the operations of nature, and to call the planets which surround us to account for their waywardness, these anxieties about the weather, which play so important a part in the destiny of our land, may probably cease; but in the meantime, the man of business, the philosopher, the statesman, and the patriot, may be pardoned for a commendable unconsciousness on this point. A bad harvest would consummate our misery—would prove the heaviest blow which has fallen on England during the century. Let us hope that we may be spared the scourge.”

The following are the quotations (in sterling) of American produce in the Liverpool Corn Exchange, May 4. The column headed "higher," shows the rise within the then last fortnight:—

|                           | s. | d. | s. | d. | Hghr. |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Wheat, per 70lbs.         |    |    |    |    |       |
| Genesee .....             | 12 | 6  | 12 | 9  | 0     |
| Ohio and other sorts      | 12 | 6  | 12 | 9  | 0     |
| "    "    red, mixed      | 11 | 6  | 11 | 9  | 0     |
| Flour, per brl.           |    |    |    |    |       |
| W. Canal and Canada, sup. | 38 | 0  | 42 | 0  | 1     |
| "    "    No. 2           | 37 | 0  | 40 | 0  | 1     |
| Philadelphia & Baltimore  | 40 | 0  | 44 | 0  | 1     |
| Genesee & Ohio, ex. sup.  | 43 | 0  | 46 | 0  | 1     |
| "    "    sour            | 38 | 0  | 41 | 6  | 1     |

The weather had improved, rain had fallen, and vegetation was rapidly advancing.

The *Pacific*, which arrived on the 30th ult., brings us several days later news. Her market reports are to the 18th. Breadstuffs, in consequence of the favourable weather, had not advanced in price. The quotations are:—Western Canal Flour, 40s to 42s; Ohio, 45s to 46s; White Wheat, 12s to 12s 8d; Red, 10s 9d to 11s 9d.

TORONTO, May 31, 1855.

The news by the *Pacific* had little effect on the Toronto markets. The three principal buyers agreed not to exceed 11s 3d for best samples of wheat; and although sellers stood out for a higher figure, we did not hear of any sales beyond that price. Higher prices have been paid for good samples during the last ten days; but the largest sales have been at \$2 and \$2½. Flour—best Miller's, at retail, 55s; wholesale, 45s; Farmer's sells at \$10 per barrel. Oats scarce at 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel. Hay \$22 to \$27. Potatoes sell at 2s 9d to 3s, large importations having been made from across the Lake. Fresh butter, 1s to 1s 2d.

The prices of all kinds of produce rule high notwithstanding the prospect of a good harvest in the Western States, and also in Canada. The weather has been cold, and for some time we had no rain of consequence in this vicinity. Still the crops look well, and the refreshing showers of the 1st instant will make amends for the past.

### DURHAM BULL CALF FOR SALE.

A BULL CALF, aged Eleven months. For pedigree and price, apply to

WM. HENRY BERESFORD.

Newmarket, May, 1855

6

### COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

*Monny's Patent with Wood's Improvement.*

THE Undersigned are now manufacturing the above Machinery which has been thoroughly tried through the United States, and have given entire satisfaction. In the frequent trials made with every machine that has any claim to reputation it has proved the best in the following points, viz.:

Its perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces—its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting—its lightness of draught—the ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a reaper to a mower, and vice versa—the construction, for strength and durability—and its capacity for doing business.

By means of suspending the frame to the axle of the wheels the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from one to fifteen inches from the ground; and with the oblique platform the raker is enabled to discharge the grain in gazels, at a sufficient distance from the standing grain to allow the team to pass, so that the whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain.

Price, with two sets knives, \$13. We are also manufacturing Buroll's Reaper, price \$120; and Kelchum's Mower as improved, price, with two sets of knives, \$110, warranted.

These machines are capable of mowing or reaping from ten to fifteen acres per day on smooth land, as well as can be done with any other or cradle.

H. A. MASSEY & Co.

Newcastle, May 6, 1855.

### Sale of Imported Short Horned Cattle, South Down Sheep and Suffolk Hogs.

I WILL sell by Auction at my residence on Wednesday 20th June next, my entire Herd of Short Horned Cattle—consisting of about Twenty-five head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are Imported, and their direct descendants.

Also about Seventy-five South Down Sheep. There are imported from the flock of Jonas Webb, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few Suffolk Hogs, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

Catalogues, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about 2th April, and can be had at the Offices of the different Agricultural Papers in this State, and Ohio cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums under \$100, cash; over \$100 to \$100, three months; over \$150 to \$300, six months; and all over \$300, six or twelve months credit, on approved notes with interest.

J. M. SHERWOOD,

April 5, 1855

Auburn, N. Y.

### DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK,

NOW ready, a LARGE SUPPLY of both 1st and 2nd vols. bound in one book, and containing all the subject connected with the Devon records, of both England and America up to the present time; also as a frontispiece, the beautiful engraving of the celebrated picture known as the "Quarely Testimonial" which is a full length portrait of Mr. Francis Quarely, now living, at 91 years of age. It is also illustrated with two animals, Prize-winners in England. Price, \$5, can be had by enclosing the amount to B. P. Johnson, Cor. Sec. of N. Y. State Society, Albany, N. Y., Luther Tucker, Ed. of *Country Gent*, Albany N. Y., Sandford Howard, Boston, Mass., D. D. T. Moore, Ed. of *W. G. & S. Register* N. Y., A. B. Allen, Ed. of *American Agriculturist*, N. Y., Saml. Sands, Ed. of *American Farmer*, Baltimore, Md., A. M. Spangler, Ed. of *Progressive Farmer*, Philadelphia, Pa., Lee and Redmond, Eds. of *Southern Cultivator*, Augusta, Ga., and Wm McDougall, Ed. of *Canadian Agriculturist*, Toronto, C.W. It gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Davy has solicited Mr. S. Howard, of the *Boston Cultivator*, to collect pedigrees and illustrations in this country for the 3rd. vol., and has authorised Mr. H. to obtain information as to any and all mistakes which may have been made as to the recording of American animals in Davy's 2nd. vol. and such corrections will be made in the 3rd. vol. The Plan proposes that a copy of all the pedigrees and illustrations collected by Mr. H., as the Editor in America, shall be forwarded to Mr. Davy, and a copy of those collected by Mr. D. will be sent to Mr. H. in this country. The whole matter will be published in America for our use, and in England for their use, by which means an American and English Devon Herd Book will be united, and the price reasonable, as the expense of English printing and duties will be saved. This concert of action has been brought about by Mr. Davy's good feeling and liberality towards this country; and I am only the instrument through which Mr. Davy acts; and from this time forth Mr. Howard will receive all communications on the subject, as will appear by reference to his advertisement.

All Editors who will give the above three insertions, will receive a copy of the 1st 2nd and 3rd vols.

L. G. MORRIS,

Agent for J. Farmer Davy's Devon Herd Book.

**ENGLISH CATTLE**

IMPORTED ON COMMISSION,

BY

Messrs. THOMAS BETTS & BROTHERS,

OF LIVERPOOL AND HERTS, ENGLAND,

EMBRACING

Pure Blood Horses; Short Horned Cattle; North Devons, Herefords, Ayrshire and Alderney Cows; Pure Bred Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep; Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Swine;

HADHAM HALL,

BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTS, ENGLAND,  
Residence of Messrs. Betts & Brothers,

Two Miles from Bishops Stortford Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway, and 32 Miles from London.

MANY of the best breeders of Stock reside within a few miles of Messrs. BETTS' residence, such as the celebrated breeder of South Down Sheep, and the gentleman who has taken the first prize the last two seasons at the Royal Agricultural Society, for the best entire Farm Horse; also several noblemen and gentlemen who keep the pure bred Short Horns.

Gentlemen will agree with us, that it is better to employ a professional agent in the purchase of stock, they being likely to know where and how to select the best cattle at the lowest price.

Messrs. Betts will always deliver with the cattle an authenticated pedigree.

As soon as they are purchased, information by the first mail will be given, stating the price, and the time they will leave England for America; also the receipt from the owners of the Cattle.

To secure importers against losses that are liable to occur to cattle on seaboard, Messrs. Betts beg to inform gentlemen they can be insured when desired, against all accidents and diseases, from the day of purchase in England till the day of delivery in America, on application to our agent.

*Commi sion Charged.*

|                                        |           |           |      |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Horse,                                 | each,     | - - - - - | \$31 |
| Bulls or Cows,                         | "         | - - - - - | 6    |
| Ram or Ewe,                            | "         | - - - - - | 3    |
| Three Sheep from the same owner, each, | - - - - - | - - - - - | 2    |
| Ten do                                 | "         | - - - - - | 11   |
| Twenty Ewes,                           | "         | - - - - - | 8    |
| Three Swine from the same owner, each, | - - - - - | - - - - - | 22   |
| Ten                                    | "         | "         | 11   |

Expense of keep and attendance from the time of purchase up to the period of sailing from London or Liverpool, including Railways, expenses, &c., as follows:

|                 |       |           |      |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Horse,          | each, | - - - - - | \$14 |
| Bull or Cow,    | "     | - - - - - | 25   |
| Sheep or Swine, | "     | - - - - - | 15   |

*Expense by Sea on Board the Steamers.*

|                 |       |           |       |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Horse,          | each, | - - - - - | \$125 |
| Bull or Cow,    | "     | - - - - - | 105   |
| Sheep or Swine, | "     | - - - - - | 25    |

Keep and attendance across the Atlantic on board the Steamer provision for 30 days.

|                 |       |           |      |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Horse,          | each, | - - - - - | \$35 |
| Bull or Cow,    | "     | - - - - - | 25   |
| Sheep or Swine, | "     | - - - - - | 8    |

*Expense by Sailing Vessels.*

|                 |       |           |      |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Horse,          | each, | - - - - - | \$14 |
| Bull or Cow,    | "     | - - - - - | 8    |
| Sheep or Swine, | "     | - - - - - | 18   |

Keep and attendance by Sailing Vessels, provision for 60 days

|                 |       |           |      |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Horse,          | each, | - - - - - | \$70 |
| Bull or Cow,    | "     | - - - - - | 50   |
| Sheep or Swine, | "     | - - - - - | 15   |

We have been permitted to refer to two of the largest importers of cattle into America, Geo. Vail, Esq., of Troy, and of Lewis G. Morris of Mount Fordham, N.Y.: as regards our rate of charges, both gentlemen deem them very reasonable.

If gentlemen prefer, the stock will be selected and purchased, by charging five per cent. and travelling expenses. All other bills, such as fitting up of the Ship, provender, passage and attendance, will be rendered on delivery of the stock in America.

A full and complete list of the best stock to be disposed of in England, will be kept with our Agent,

JAMES M. MILLER,  
51, Maiden Lane, New-York City.

Parties favouring Messrs. Betts with orders, will please make use of the following Table of Specification:

| BREED.                      | Horse. | No. of Bulls required. | No. of Cows required. | About the age required. | If to come by Steamer or Sailing Vessel. | If insured. |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Horse, - - - - -            |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Short-Horned, - - - - -     |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| North Devons, - - - - -     |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Herefords, - - - - -        |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Ayrshire, - - - - -         |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Alderney, - - - - -         |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| South Down Sheep, - - - - - | Rams.  | Ewes.                  |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Cotswolds, - - - - -        |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Leicester, - - - - -        |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Suffolk Swine, - - - - -    | Boars. | Sows.                  |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Essex do., - - - - -        |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |
| Berkshire, - - - - -        |        |                        |                       |                         |                                          |             |

Short Horns, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshire, Alderney Cows, South Down Sheep, Cotswold, Leicester, Hampshire South Down Sheep, selected and imported on commission to any part of America, by Messrs THOS. BETTS & Co., Liverpool and Herts, England. Circulars, containing the prices of all kinds of Stock, and the expenses to America, also giving the weight and quantity of wool of all kinds of Sheep, can be received by applying personally or by letter to our agent J. M. Miller, 51, Maiden Lane, New York City.

●N.B.—A Model of a Patent which, for future will prevent all accidents occurring to Cattle, can be seen at 51, Maiden Lane, N.Y. and at Liverpool.

In answer to numerous enquiries respecting the prices of the best stock in England, such as should be imported to America, can be obtained at the following prices:

|                              |      |        |             |               |
|------------------------------|------|--------|-------------|---------------|
|                              |      | \$.    | \$.         | \$.           |
| Thorough Bred Horses, from - | 1000 | to 210 | 12 1/2 *    |               |
| Short Horn or Durham Bull -  | 400  | " 150  | 7 0         |               |
| Do Cows -                    | 200  | " 80   | 4 0         |               |
| Do yearling Bull -           | 200  | " 100  | 30 0        |               |
| Do do Heifer -               | 175  | " 400  | 25 0        |               |
| Herefords Bull -             | 300  | " 80   | 5 0         |               |
| Do Cows -                    | 200  | " 60   | 25 0        |               |
| Devons Bull -                | 360  | " 80   | 4 0         |               |
| Do Cows -                    | 200  | " 50   | 25 0        |               |
| Ayrshire Bull -              | 150  | " 30   | 3 0         |               |
| Do Cows -                    | 100  | " 25   | 2 0         |               |
| Alderney Bull -              | 150  | " 225  | 175         |               |
| Do Cows -                    | 100  | " 150  | 125         |               |
|                              |      |        | Will weigh  | Will shear    |
|                              |      |        | when killed | and dressed   |
| Cotswold Sheep Ram -         | 100  | to 3 0 | 13 lbs      | 125 12to15lbs |
| Do Ewe -                     | 25   | " 100  | 30          |               |
| Leicester Sheep Ram -        | 100  | " 2 0  | 12 lbs      | 10 0          |
| Do Ewe -                     | 20   | " 80   | 25          |               |
| South Down Sheep Ram -       | 160  | " 3 0  | 112lbs      | 125 6 to 9lbs |
| Do Ewe -                     | 25   | " 100  | 30          |               |
| Hampshire do Ram -           | 75   | " 125  | 121bs       | 1 0 6to10lb   |
| Do Ewe -                     | 15   | " 25   | 20          |               |
| Swine Boars -                | 25   | " 50   | 40          |               |
| Do Sows -                    | 15   | " 40   | 25          |               |
| Merino Sheep from Spain      |      |        |             |               |
| Mules from Spain.            |      |        |             | 5             |

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

THE Journal and transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, No. 1, Vol 1st, pp 160. Toronto: printed and published by Thompson & Co., for the Board of Agriculture

This work will be issued in quarterly parts, four of which will form a volume. The first part embodies the transactions of this Provincial Association from its institution in 1846, down to the commencement of the year 1851. The next number will contain an account of the further proceedings of the Association and the Board of Agriculture, Prize Essays, Abstract of county Reports, &c

The work will be sent free by post for 5s per annum. All communications and remittances to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto.

TORONTO, May 1, 1855. 5.

**THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORNS.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 3 Thorough Bred Short-Horn Durham Bull Calves, descendants of the celebrated Bull, "Balville," champion of England, Ireland and Scotland.

RALPH WADE Sr.  
Spring Cottage, Hopc. 6-31.

May 22, 1855.



**UPPER CANADA STOCK REGISTRY.**

*To Owners and Breeders of Thorough Bred Horses and Cattle.*

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR UPPER CANADA, having determined to open a REGISTER, at their Office, in this city, for thorough Bred Horses and Cattle, Notice is hereby given, that any person desiring to avail himself of such register, can do so under the restrictions herein mentioned, furnishing duly certified particulars to this office; and can obtain a certificate of the same, which shall be held as officially correct in all future transactions relating to the stock so registered.

No Animal shall be registered, unless a clear and distinct connection be established, to the satisfaction of the Board, both on Sire and Dam, with the British or American Stud and Herd Books.

Where the Animal to be registered has been purchased by the person desiring to register, or has been imported for breeding purposes, a correct statement must be given of all particulars before a certificate can be issued.

It is desirable, in order facilitate the taking of entries for the Provincial Exhibition at Cobourg in October next, that persons desiring to register stock should do so at an early date, as all animals for which Register certificates shall have been given will be entered without further inquiry. Owners of stock are recommended to keep Duplicates of Pedigrees.

G. BUCKLAND. *Secretary.*

Office of the Board of Agriculture }  
Toronto, March, 1855.

**DRAINAGE, AND SEWERAGE PIPE MACHINE**

CHARNOCK'S PATENT.

BY this Machine, Drainage and Sewerage Pipes of all descriptions, as well as perforated and other Brick, Flooring Tiles &c., are molded with the greatest facility and precision

A man and three boys can turn out from 5, 00 to 10, 00 feet of pipes per day, according to sizes; and if worked by horse, steam or water power, a proportionate increase will be obtained.

This Machine is in extensive operation in England, where, in addition to the testimony of numerous Tile Makers, as well as that of the first Machinists of the day, the following Prizes have been awarded to it.

- By the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, 1845, as the first Tile Machine with a continuous motion, ----- £5 0 0
- By the same Society, the following year as the best Machine of the day, ----- 10 0 0
- By the Lancashire Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, 1845, ----- Silver Medal.
- By the Highland Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting in 1846, as the best machine ----- 5 0 0

At the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Saratoga (1853), a working model of this Machine was awarded the Silver Medal and Diploma; and at the Fall Exhibition the same year of Lower and Upper Canada, held respectively at Montreal and Hamilton, the same Model was awarded a Diploma from each Society. It was awarded the First Prize and Diploma at the recent Exhibition in London Canada West.

The price of the Machine is £30, (half cash and remainder at six months), with five Dies for Pipes. Brick and other Dies at a moderate charge.

The Patentee guarantees the effective working of the Machine.

All orders to be addressed to

**JOHN H CHARNOCK,**

Drainage Engineer, Hamilton, C. W., the Patentee.

Hamilton, March, 1855.

**LAKE-VIEW NURSERY.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale the present Spring, a very choice assortment, of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Green House, and bedding-out Plants, Fruit Tree Stocks, Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Nursery Stuff. His Stock of Dwarf Fruit Trees, will be found very complete, bearing Trees of which can be furnished to order. Orders respectfully solicited.

Descriptive Catalogues can be had on application.

**JOHN GRAY**

Lake-view Nurseries, Toronto, 1855.

**TO BREEDERS.**

THE Thorough Bred Short-horned Bull, "John O'GAUNT" Second, Bred by John S. Tanqueray, Esq., Hendon, Middlesex, England, imported by Frederick Wm. Stone of Guelph, October last.

This very superior Young Bull will be kept at the Subscriber's Farm, Farnham, Puslinch, five miles from Guelph.

Terms for Service—Thorough bred, Five Pounds; if grade, 5 s. Parties wishing it, can have pasture at a reasonable rate. No risk by subscriber.

His sire, "John O'Gaunt" (1621 English Herd Book), was sold in 1833 for \$4,000.

**FREDERICK WM. STONE.**

Guelph, April 24, 1855.

**SPRING STOCK OF IMPLEMENTS.**

THE Subscribers beg to inform Agriculturists and Horticulturists, that they have received a large and varied assortment of

**FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS**

And would solicit a call from parties about to purchase, at No. 77, corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets, Toronto. They have on hand a quantity of the most improved Lap Furrow Ploughs, which have of late been so much in demand Reaping and Mowing Machines on the most improved principles, will be for sale in their season

**McINTOSH & WALTON.**

Toronto, 1st May, 1855.

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A SCOTCHMAN, in the prime of life, wishes to obtain a situation as above, in which he would make himself generally useful. He is quite competent to take the entire management of a Farm; has farmed both in Scotland and Lincolnshire—is sober and industrious, and can be highly recommended.

For reference apply to PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, Board of Agriculture, Toronto.

May 31, 1855.

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**THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.**

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY, at Toronto, Upper Canada, and devoted to the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Farm Mechanics, and to the advancement of the Farmers' interests generally. It commences its SEVENTH Volume this year, 1855. Each number contains 32 large octavo pages.

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**WM. McDUGALL,**

*Publisher, Toronto.*