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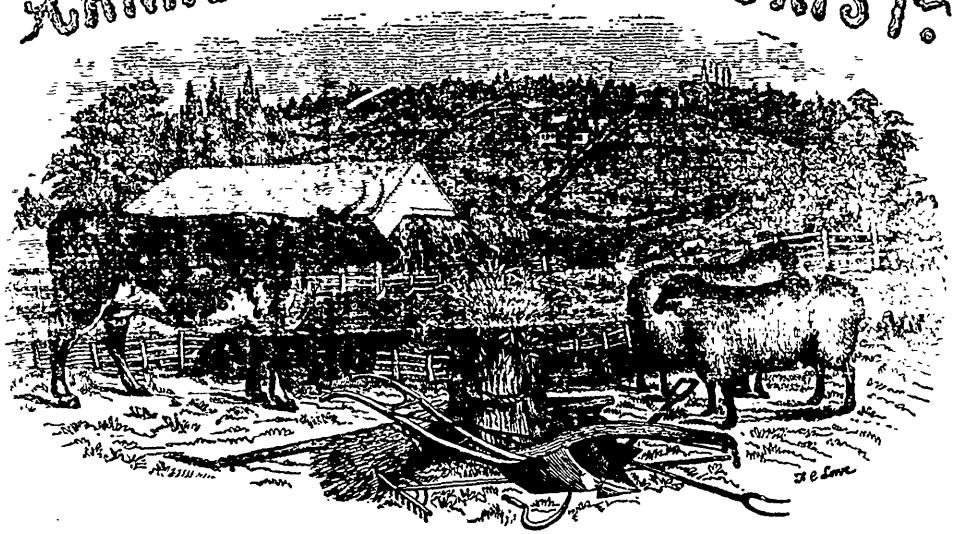

"The profit of the earth is for all; the King himself is served by the field."—Eccles. v. 9.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, WILLIAM McDOUGALL, } EDITOR AND ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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A FEW PRACTICAL REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS OF SPRING.

The busy and joyous season of Spring, with its increasing warmth and bright sunshine, giving a renovating impulse to the quiescent powers of the Vegetable Kingdom, and imparting new vigor to a countless number of animate existences, has again arrived; and largely does it draw upon the resources, both of the head and hands, of the cultivators of the soil. Spring may be regarded as the infancy of the agricultural year; and the golden fruits of Autumn will be materially influenced, both in regard to quantity and quality, by the degree of intelligence and industry which the farmer brings to bear upon his important occupation at the present time. All that we propose in the present article is to drop a few practical and seasonable hints.

The winter that has now drawn to a close has been distinguished in Upper Canada, by the general absence of severity, clouded skies, frequent and sudden changes of temperature and a damp atmosphere: characteristics strongly reminding one of "Old Country" winters. Live Stock of every description has done well, when proper attention has been paid; a condition we are sorry to observe is too frequently neglected. In this part of the Province the hay crop of last year was abundant, but in several of the Eastern districts it was extremely scanty, owing to the excessive drought that prevailed over a very large area of the British Provinces and the Eastern States. The farmers in those sections must therefore experience great difficulty in keeping up the condition of their live stock,—particularly as root crops must have been similarly affected with that of hay.

Now the only way of modifying the effects arising from the extremes which are frequently

experienced in the seasons in this climate, is by *steadily pursuing a system of thorough and liberal cultivation.* Root crops, as turnips, mangel wurzel, carrots and parsnips, may be said with the strictest truth to be the farmer's sheet anchor. In Spring particularly, when the temperature increases and the ordinary food of cattle usually runs short, what an advantage it is to have a supply of succulent roots. How invaluable are such kinds of food for milch cows and breeding stock of every description; premising of course that they are given judiciously, with a proper admixture of hay and straw.—Carrots are excellent for horses, particularly in spring, tending to purify the blood, and promoting a generally healthy state of the animal; and the same observation holds good as respects roots for young stock of every kind.

It is of the last importance that the soil be thoroughly prepared for the reception of the seed. Much of the failure of all kinds of crops during the dry, hot weather which characterises the summers of this climate might be obviated, by deep cultivation and judicious manuring. It is a well ascertained fact that during the drought of summer, the most deeply cultivated soils are (other circumstances being equal) precisely those which sustain the healthiest vegetation; the moisture in the earth having an opportunity of ascending within the reach of the roots of plants by the force of what is called capillary attraction. The first object, therefore, with the farmer in Spring is to obtain a deep and fine seed bed. Land ploughed in the fall —a practice generally to be recommended—will frequently require ploughing again in the Spring, as the particles of heavy soils are apt to adhere and consolidate by the action of heavy rains. A powerful Cultivator, when ground has been ploughed in the fall, might be used with advantage in Spring, and save a second ploughing.

Those who pay proper attention to the drainage of their land, either by furrowing, ditching or under-ground draining will experience the benefit of that important and necessary practice by having the soil both drier and warmer, and more readily brought into a fit state for early sowing. The advantage will also be obvious in the final result, in crops of greater quantity and of superior quality. We are not the advocates in all circumstances of *early* sowing; the state of the soil, and its elevation above the level of our great lakes must be considered, or the severe Spring frosts incident to the higher elevations will be sure to destroy the tender vegetation.—As a general rule we should seek to improve the natural climate of the country by clearing, draining and superior cultivation; under these circumstances early sowing may be resorted to with safety and profit, and the growing season prolonged, which in this climate, especially in the case of cereals, is a matter of very great importance. Between the periods of sowing and reaping the interval is frequently too short to admit the full maturity of a plump and heavy grain.

The farmer cannot be too careful in selecting the seed of the various crops he cultivates. This common sense precaution, however, is most lamentably neglected; and to this circumstance alone may be fairly attributed a large share of the scantiness and inferiority of many of our crops. We say to our readers then, sow no other but clean, well grown and thoroughly ripened seed; such seed may give you some trouble to obtain, and will cost a little more than inferior seed with a mixture of weeds, but you may depend that it will be extra care and expense well bestowed and incurred.

We may just advert in conclusion to the importance of sufficiently covering all kinds of small seeds with fine earth. Although there are no doubt large quantities of worthless seeds palmed upon the public either by dishonest or careless dealers, yet we feel bound in candor to say that the fault of failure does not always lie with the dealer, but that it is frequently committed by the farmer himself. All small seeds, particularly such as turnips, clover, &c., require both a fine tilth and sufficient covering, in order that they may vegetate. But how frequently does the farmer neglect these conditions, and then unreasonably, and often unjustly, blames the seedsman for selling him old and worthless seed! We strongly recommend our readers never to sow the smaller kinds of seeds without first testing their vitality, which is easily done by putting a small quantity in some moistened earth and exposing it to a warm temperature. Being satisfied that the seed is good, you have only to comply with those necessary conditions, which nature has imposed as essential to vegetation and healthy developement. Warmth, moisture, exclusion from light, but not from air, are those principal conditions. Of all modes of depositing the seed of most of our grain crops, drilling appears to be the safest and the best; and as our farms get cleared of stumps and stones, the use of the drill will no doubt become better understood and appreciated.

A concluding word or two in reference to Clover, a plant of the greatest value as food for Stock, and for renovating the soil. That farmer, who instead of exhausting his land by a constant repetition of grain crops, seeds down alternately

with clover and other grasses, and applies economically the manure which is made upon his farm, will never have to complain, as thousands now do, of a constantly diminishing scale of produce. But in order to have the full benefit of this useful plant *a larger quantity of seed* must be sown than as usually practised. The great object, with the clover plant in particular, should be to cover the ground entirely, thereby preventing the powerful action of the sun's rays on bare surfaces between the plants during tha drought of spring and summer. The use of a heavy roller is recommended, and the application of manure, (plaster in most soils produces a powerful effect,) will generally be found successful in producing abundance both for hay and pasturage.

We earnestly entreat the attention of our readers, and of members of the legislature and the press in particular, to the subject matter of the following communication. As we have repeatedly expressed our opinions in this journal on the questions of Agricultural Education and the means of improving the farming practices of the country, we shall leave Mr Fergusson's letter to speak for itself. We fully concur with the views of the writer as to the great capabilities of this country, and the advantages which it offers to honest and persevering industry. We feel quite confident that if the plans proposed were judiciously and faithfully carried out, the Agriculture and other resources of the country would soon exhibit a marked improvement;—capital and a more desirable kind of emigration would be attracted to our shores; a spirit of enterprise and self-reliance would be more generally called forth, and we should thus become prepared for taking and sustaining as a people our proper position—which would be far from the lowest in the scale—in the general competition of the world. The time for earnest action has now arrived, and we trust that the subjoined appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the country, from one whose experience and social position alike entitle his views to a respectful consideration, will be the means of directing the public mind to the best practicable methods of elevating the position of our farmers, and of advancing the oldest and most important of all arts,—the cultivation of the soil.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

To, the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR—.

I make no apology for soliciting a corner of your Journal for this communication, aware as I am that the subject has long engaged your attention, and however inadequate my attempt may be, when compared with the importance of the subject, it may serve perhaps to attract the attention of your readers.

The establishment of Agricultural Colleges and Schools has prevailed for many years both in Europe and in the United States, as you are well aware, with a varied measure of success. Such Institutions however, have so often proved failures, that I candidly avow, in times past a considerable portion of hesitation on my part in recommending their adoption in Canada. Of late, it has become known to me that opinions much at variance with my own, are entertained by various individuals, for whose judgment I feel the highest respect, and I therefore most willingly sacrifice my doubts to their more cheering anticipations. I think there can be no doubt upon this, that if an enlightened system of education, shall fall to the lot of the Agricultural class, in any part of the world, no men are either more likely to profit by and to appreciate the blessing than Canadian Yeoman, or are better entitled to enjoy every possible means, of qualifying them to fill respectably, the position which they are destined to occupy in this land. It may perhaps be said that it comes too late for the present generation; be it so; but sure I am, that the present generation, will for that very reason, estimate more highly the boon for their children. The independence and happiness of rural life, (as it may readily be found, if *honestly sought for*) by all who adopt it, in this noble Province, has been an assertion often enough sneered at, or denied; but I am free to declare, that after years of experience and enquiry, my conviction remains unaltered and undiminished, that in no portion of this world, has a kind Providence offered more substantial materials of rational enjoyment, than in cultivating and improving the forest reclaimed fields of Canada. That numbers undoubtedly have failed to realize such views, detracts little from their soundness and truth; for who that has given but a slight portion of attention to human nature, can remain blind to the wanton abuse of God's choicest gifts to His thankless creatures. I shall not, however, indulge in diffuse encomiums upon the lot of Canadian farmers, let it suffice, to press upon them the remembrance, that whether they may use it or abuse it, a most abundant portion of human happiness, has been placed within their reach. Let them be sober, industrious, and above all, religious, and they may rest assured, that the cares of life will lie comparatively light upon their homes.

But now, alas, comes a doleful whine. Canadian farmers are ruined and undone. Protection is at an end. This is neither time nor place for discussing the merits or demerits of Free Trade or of Free Navigation. Nor would much be gained by such discussions. Whether palatable or the reverse, we may rest tolerably assured, that these, have become *fixed points*, and there is little doubt that each revolving year will more and more develope their wisdom and advantage.

As regards the Farmer, there can be no reasonable cause of alarm. Besides many indirect advantages, he will positively become a richer and more independent man in the receipt of one-half, or two-thirds of the price, which he used to reckon upon receiving for his wheat, *provided* we can put him in the way of doubling his produce per acre without any hazardous outlay, or extravagant expenditure.

A well regulated, intellectual Agricultural Education will go far in effecting this, and the present product of wheat in Canada, considerable as it is, will prove a mere trifle, compared with the capabilities of her climate and soil.

Next comes the grave question, how are such advantages to be secured, granting their acquisition to be desirable? Fortunately Canada enjoys peculiar facilities for their attainment.—In the great Provincial University about to open, a Chair of Agriculture will assuredly form a part, and will probably be more or less blended with the kindred studies of Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Natural History, Mathematics, &c. It is believed that a convenient area of ground may be easily attached for illustrative and experimental purposes, and would prove a valuable accessory in education. A Library and Museum devoted to Agricultural and kindred objects would soon lend their aid, and a Veterinary School, framed upon the admirable model of that founded by the Highland Society of Scotland, some of whose Licentiates are already established amongst us, would soon diffuse intelligent and educated men of their profession throughout our land.

Neither is this all. Government possesses a portion of excellent land, almost within the city of Kingston, forming part of that lot, upon which stands the Provincial Penitentiary. This land, with a splendid perennial spring, is at present lying utterly neglected and unproductive. It would not be difficult to engraft upon this, one of those Agricultural Schools, where the sons of farmers or others, might acquire practical instruction in the most approved system of husbandry, while at the same time the ordinary branches of education would be duly attended to, and a sound foundation would be laid, if parties should so incline, for prosecuting their studies in the Provincial University. It is not to be overlooked either, in such an Institution that the personal labor of the pupils would very materially diminish the expense of board and education. A ready market for produce would be always found in supplying the Penitentiary, from whence also a copious supply of valuable manure would be readily obtained.

Something, however, seems still required to put this machinery in motion. I would suggest that a Board of a few practical men, should be established in Toronto, acting of course, gratuitously. To this Board I would give sufficient powers to organize and arrange all needful measures, connected with Agricultural improvement and advancement. It is impossible for a moment to doubt the hearty approbation and patronage of the noble Representative of our Gracious Queen, when we remember the steady friendship which that individual has shown for the farmer's welfare, since he assumed the Government of Canada. Lord Elgin knows the farmers' value, and he will never overlook their interests. It would be premature to enter upon the varied duties of such a Board, and it is more than time for me to apologize for so lengthy a communication. There can be no doubt that the Board, if properly constructed is calculated to do great good. One palpable and most valuable result would be the annual collection and publication of the Agricultural Statistics of Canada, in an authentic and extended form. I will only add, that if the suggestion should be favorably entertained, the less time that is lost, the better.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSSON.

THE APHIS FAMILY.

The insects comprised within this group are two well known to need any minute description. We observed last summer in one of the best laid out gardens that we have seen in Canada, some beautiful Rose bushes whose leaves were literally destroyed by these insects. In England they sometimes prove destructive to whole plantations of Hops, by absorbing the vegetable juices, and covering the leaves with their sweet and shining excrements, known as honey-dew.—Beans are liable to their attacks—the "black-fly," as it is called,—and the blight in Apples is occasioned by them.

Their mode of reproduction is very peculiar, and deserving of special consideration. In the

autumn they are *oviparous*, and deposit their eggs, otherwise their race would be destroyed by the severity of winter. The genial warmth of spring developes their eggs, and what is very curious, the next generation of insects become *viviparous*, and during summer bring forth their young alive. Their powers of reproduction are inconceivably great. Reaumer, the celebrated French naturalist, paid very minute attention to their economy, and observed one insect, in a single day, become the parent of twenty; and these again would give existence to fresh swarms in a few days. Another French naturalist isolated the female insects as soon as they were born, and yet he obtained nine generations of perfect insects, without contact with the male, the latter not being produced until autumn.

The amazing fecundity of these insects would be absolutely destructive to a large class of plants, had not nature in her wise arrangements appointed numerous enemies to operate as checks. The little shining insect, known to children as the "lady-bird," is among the most powerful of them, and should, therefore, never be destroyed. Lady-birds will devour Aphides by millions. In gardens infested by these unwelcome guests, cleansing the plants with tobacco water will have a good effect; but attacks on a large scale in the field, no remedy of this sort is practicable, and nature must be left to work her own cure.

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

By the courtesy of James Caie, Esq., Secretary of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, New Brunswick, we have been favored with the Report of that Association for 1849-50. It is an interesting document, showing that the Agricultural capabilities of the Province are much greater than is generally imagined. The following extract contains truths of universal interest and application.

"Before resigning those offices of trust to which your partiality promoted them, the retiring Board of Directors would be allowed to congratulate this Society, and the country at large, upon the abundant Harvest with which it has pleased a kind Providence to reward the labors of the husbandman. Sure, such manifestations of the loving kindness of the Creator, while they call forth the gratitude of the creature, should never fail to stimulate him to greater diligence in all time to come,—diligence not merely of a *physical*, but of a *mental* character. It is not enough that, encouraged by last year's success, we increase our efforts this year, in the way of *ploughing, harrowing*, and *stumping* our lands,—something more than this is necessary, if we wish to prosper as Farmers. We must endeavor to keep pace with the march of improvement going on in the world around us, for to loiter behind is to let slip our chance of success. We must therefore increase our *mental efforts*, that we may acquire, among other things at least, a *rudimental* knowledge of those Sciences *without whose aid* our *success as Farmers* is *more the effect of good luck than of good management*. To assert that this statement is not true, or, in other words, to assert that a man understands his business as a farmer, who is ignorant of the substances that constitute his soil, and of those with which he would enrich it, is neither more nor less than to assert that an individual unacquainted with the art of mixing colors, yet *dubbing* himself a *painter*, would be capable of producing as striking a likeness of us, as a Raphael or a Lawrence; or that a man ignorant of the science of *Chemistry*, and the art of compounding medicines, yet styling himself a Physician, would be as likely to remove a malady, or cure a disease, as a Sir Astley Cooper or Sir Benjamin Brodie.

"Nor is this all. Farmers should be diligent in the *acquisition of experimental knowledge*.—All the practical and useful arts are founded upon *facts:* Agriculture is pre-eminently so. All true science, in Agriculture, is the *process of induction;* that is, it consists of inferences drawn from well authenticated facts. Theories in this case, however plausible, are of no real value, unless the application of them lead to some practical rule or result. Now, it may not require a large farm, or a great capital, or a vast amount of intellect, to make experiments, from which the greatest benefits may flow; many questions still involved in uncertainty, relating to crops, seeds, manures, modes of planting and cultivation; of harvesting, saving manure, &c., &c., are just as likely to be solved, in a farm of *ten acres*, as in one of a hundred. What indeed, is every operation of the intelligent Farmer, but an experiment? In preparing, manuring, and sowing his fields, he may be said to be making an experiment; and if such farmers would carefully note every step in the process of cultivation, and the progress of vegetable growth, the facts thus collected, might prove not only beneficial to themselves, and the districts in which they live, but they might elicit truths—*without the aid of Science*—calculated to throw light upon subjects still involved in obscurity."

VALUE OF LAND IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

From Mr. Jacob's official report we glean the

following facts:—In West Prussia, an estate of medium soil, containing 4,200 acres, sold for £3,000 sterling. Another estate with excellent dwelling house and farm buildings, consisting of 2,800 acres of highly fertile land sold for £5,400. These may be taken as an *average* of the highest and lowest value of land in the maratime province of Prussia. Total cost of labor on 2900 acres is putt at £155. A hired laborer receives about £5 10s. per annum in money, with a portion of the very coarsest kind of food. Land rents at 1s. per acre. Best Merino sheep worth about 6s. Cows from 30s. to 60s., a few 75s. per head. Wheat is grown chiefly for export, and is conveyed on rafts down the river; these rafts are 75 feet long and 20 broad, rudely put together, and carry from 120 to 180 qrs. The wheat is thrown on mats, and frequently left uncovered for weeks, exposed to the weather. If rain falls it soon causes the wheat to grow, and the vessel assumes the appearance of a floating meadow. The shooting of the fibres soon forms a thick mat, and prevents the rain from penetrating more than an inch or two deep, and the bulk is protected.

In Poland, land and labor is extremely low. Cows of the common breed worth 27s. to 30s. per head. Some of the best breeds will fetch from £3 to £4. Sheep from 3s. to 5s. each. Merinos are rare, worth about 7s. to 9s each. Implements are of the lowest description, the cattle are attached by ropes—no leather used; ploughs ill constructed—with little iron about them; harrows, teeth and all are of wood.

In an elaborate article on the free trade policy in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, it is stated that good wheat may be bought in these Countries from 16s. to 25s. per quarter, and the cost of transit to England, although variable according to situation and other circumstances, is not upon the average great, from 5s. to 8s. or 9s. per qr. The writer seems to think that the average price of wheat in England must come much below the present. If so it will be impossible to export either from Canada or the States.—Can wheat be grown upon an average in Canada, so as to yield a moderate profit under 4s. currency a bushel? We think not.

THE NEW IRISH COLLEGES.

We learn that Agriculture, both in its theory and practice, will form a prominent feature of these institutions. It is to be hoped that religious bigotry and political hate will not be allowed to interfere with the working of so wise and beneficial a measure. The Lord Lieutenant has signified that £1400 are to be expended in the erection of farm buildings annexed to the Professorship of Agriculture established by Her Majesty in the College at Cork.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

The *Banffshire Journal* states that a patent for a steam plough has been taken out by the inventor, Mr. James Usher, of the firm of Usher & Co., of Edinburgh, and the machine will shortly be before the public. The machine is constructed to plough six furrows at once, thus doing the work and saving the expense of six double horse ploughs. The great weight of the machine, which is estimated at three tons, may be thought an objection; but this is in a great degree obviated by the use of a large roller, which is so placed in the centre as to balance the machine, and prevent the wheels sinking.—The cost of the entire apparatus is estimated at £300.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Through the polite attention of B. P. Johnson, Esq., the indefatigable Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, we have been favored with a copy of the Report of the Special Committee of the New York Legislature, on the above subject, and a draft of the Bill which they presented. The Bill provides for the appointment of 17 Trustees for the management of the College, and authorizes the Comptroller to borrow on the credit of the State, the sum of $100,000 for the purchase of the land and erection of buildings, &c. This is the way our neighbors go ahead; how much longer must we talk about it before we *begin* to follow their example? Our readers will find an interesting letter from the Hon. Adam Fergusson in another column relating to this subject.

We extract the following passages from the Committee's Report, and commend them to the notice of our Legislators:—

"The great subject entrusted to the care of the committee, has for several years past excited a deep interest throughout the entire State. Twice the distinguished citizen who now fills the Executive chair, has pressed it upon the consideration of the Legislature; various boards of supervisors, agricultural societies and private citizens have called upon us to act in the premises.—The committee on agriculture in the Assembly of last year, submitted to the House an interesting report upon the subject, which will be found in their documents.—The able board of commissioners last year appointed by the Governor, have matured and reported a plan for an agricultural college and experimental farm, and the same is now upon our files. Public opinion still moves on in the same direction and with accumulated power. It would be but a waste of the time of this committee and wearying to the patience of this House, again to go over the ground embraced in those reports. The most ample justice is therein done to the importance of

the object contemplated, the present state and past history of similar institutions, the branches of knowledge to be taught, and the expense and general outline of the institution.

It seems necessary for this committee now, only to present a few brief considerations, which seem called for by the nature of the bill which they ask leave to introduce.

The committee with entire unanimity assent to the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by the said commissioners, that such an institution as has thus been called for by so wide spread a public opinion, should be established, and that the same should be founded by the State. The necessity for its existence is found in two very important facts, the first is, that two-thirds of the entire population of the State is engaged in agriculture, it is the great occupation of our citizens and the primary source of our wealth, and must so continue through all future time. Whatever adds to the value or the dignity of labor, tends to the elevation in comfort and respectability of the great body of the people. A very slight increase throughout the State of the productions of the earth, will *annually* return to the people more than the entire amount which will be expended on the proposed institution, should that sum even exceed any contemplated bounds.

The second ground for its necessity is found in the most *remarkable fact*, that while a very large majority of the inhabitants of the Union are engaged in agriculture, while it is everywhere regarded with respect and held in the highest favor, there is not upon the continent a solitary institution where a thorough scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture can be obtained. Millions have been expended in founding institutions to teach law, medicine, theology, and the higher departments of science and literature; and even the blind, the insane, and the deaf and dumb have not been overlooked and forgotten. But that great science which lies at the foundation of all others, and is paramount in importance to them all, has been left to struggle along as best it might, guided by the flickering light of an uncertain experience, and unaided by the fostering care of the government which it sustains.—The results of modern improvements, and the progress made in the present century, in the science of agriculture, demand at the hands of the State the most favorable consideration of this subject, and that this great desideratum should be supplied without further delay. The great farming interests of this State have too long been overlooked and forgotten, or sacrificed to the interests of more artful or more clamorous bodies. But now when their wants are understoood, and their requests are duly presented to our consideration, they are too reasonable to be longer postponed."

STANDARD FOR SAXONY SHEEP.

BY THOMAS REED.

At a meeting of wool growers at the state fair of New York, it was agreed that the judges of Saxony should publish a description of what they considered a complete specimen of Saxony sheep, for the benefit of young wool growers. The other judges desired that I would give a written description to Mr. Peters, the editor of the *Wool Grower*, to which I at length agreed.

Perfection should be the aim of all; and as the Saxony sheep have been brought to the highest state of perfection, as producers of fine wool, it is my desire to make the description so plain that a young wool grower who observes these rules, in buying or selecting for breeding, will soon have a good flock.

First comes the description of a pure blood Saxon buck. He should be of medium size, [and I consider a medium sized buck to be 3 feet 9 inches from the nose to the root of the tail,] around the body 3 feet 2 inches; around the flank 3 feet 6 inches; from the breast to the hip 2 feet 6 inches; in height 2 feet 3 inches; he should be a little longer than a Merino and not quite so heavy built. The back almost straight; broad over the kidneys; body round; the neck starting almost level with the tops of the shoulders, tapering and becoming round towards the head. The head small, and neatly set on; no loose skin on the under part of the neck, or very little; the hoofs short and pointed; well quartered, strong, active, and spirited; his eye bright; pleasant countenance, and tame; the skin smooth and healthy looking. When walking with his side to you he should look finished and gay. He should look and feel woolly, not stiff or hard, but soft. The same rules should be observed in selecting ewes, only they are a size less.

The next comes the description of his wool. Fine wool on his forehead; wool on his crown, fine, short, downy looking wool on his cheeks; the under part of the neck as fine as possible and crimped. The wool on the body to be as even as possible all over, and should be crimped twenty-four to twenty-eight crimps to the inch; the crimps should run plain and evenly across the sample and up to the top resembling crape. It should be soft, fine, thick set or compact on the sheep: it should be so that it will stand straight out, showing small strands or divisions on the surface of the fleece: the belly well covered with fine wool; the hip wool soft and crimped. The wool should be a clear white or cream color; moderately yolkey and the surface of the fleece a little dark. There is a very good kind of wool that is very fine and close, in which you can not trace the crimps—you must decide by the smallness of the fibre. The fleece when shorn, its felting properties should keep it united when spread resembling a spider's web; it should be soft and easy rolled; the length of the wool after it is washed and shorn is from one and a half to two inches.

When a young wool grower goes to select, he should keep the above described sheep or some other model sheep before his mind; it would help him to have precisely one-fourth of an inch marked on his left thumb nail, to lay the sample on and count, and if they count six or seven crimps in that space they are very good: You should cut the samples with scissors for pulling them injures the wool and the sheep both.

When the wool is well crimped it is superb. Sheep that are soaked and washed under a water fall until the wool is pure and clean will average two and a half lbs per head—if washed in the old way they will average three lbs per head. You can have your sheep exquisitely fine, or fine and heavier fleeced just as you select them to breed from. Then why not breed an American sheep equal to any in the world, or one that will suit our notions?

Remember "like begets like." Be careful to guard against the following faults: Coarse, hairy faces; coarse hairs or uncrimped wool on the under part of the neck; stringy on the top of the shoulders; bareness of the belly; coarse hip wool; and coarse hairs on the inside of the thighs; the skin pale or covered with spots; slab-sided, poor on reasonable keeping; sunk in the neck; a little coarse; low on the side.

By observing these rules in selecting and breeding, my wool of 1848 passed for the best American wool at Davis & Aubin's depot, at Boston; my wool of 1849 passed at H. Blanchard's depot, Kinderhook, N. Y.—980 lbs super, 438 prime, all in the two grades. In conclusion, try to have your sheep with as many of the good marks as possible, and very few of the bad ones.

Annually select, fatten and sell faulty sheep to the butcher. By so doing you will have the profit and pleasure of having a fine and beautiful flock. We ought to improve our flocks, raise our fine wool, manufacture our own cloth; for if we pay twenty dollars for foreign cloth, it has to be in specie, and away it goes, and some bank has to draw in sixty dollars of her circulation. The difference is, had we bought American cloth our farmers and mechanics would have had the twenty dollars; and that same money kept among the industrious part of the community, might have paid a thousand dollars of debt in a year, and still have the same money to go on with.—*Wool Grower.*

NUMBERING, CLASSING, AND REGISTERING SHEEP.

VICTOR, February 9th, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:

The following plan for numbering, classing and registering sheep, I have practised for some years past, and I think with some profit. It consists in numbering each individual, so as to designate one from the other, by marks on the ear in the following manner:—A notch or half circle on the fore part of the left ear, means 1; one on the back part of the same, 3; with these I can number up to ten, thus: for number 4, I make one on each side; for 7, two on the back and one on the fore side; a notch on the fore side of the right ear stands for 10; one on the back of the same for 20; with these I can number up to 100. If the flock is large enough so that the lambs of each sex should reach 40 or more, 20 should be substituted for 20. This could be carried much farther, by cutting off the end of one ear for 100, and of the other for 200; two notches might then be made in the end of each doubling each time, from 100, which would make the last stand for 3,200. The age of my sheep is known by holes through the left ear; one through the left ear stands for one that is born in the year of 1841 or '51; one through the right for 3; so that those born in 1846 receive two holes through the right ear; those in 1847, two through the right and one through the left; those born in 1840 or '50, &c., receive no holes. For this purpose I use a half-inch punch, made like those used by shoe makers. In classing or grading my sheep, I am governed principally by the number of curves in a given space, believing with Morrell, in his American Shepherd, that "There is an intimate connexion between the fineness of the wool and the number of curves or otherwise, in proportion to the number of curves in a given span, is the diameter of fibres." Again he says: "The numerous and minute curves being as observed eminently characteristic of the pure Saxon and Merino, will serve as a sure test in all cases, of the purity of blood, and therefore affords a certain and unerring guide in the selection of breeding sheep."

I grade my sheep about the first of February, by clipping a small sample from the body of the sheep, near the centre, without stretching or disturbing the regularity of the curves, then by ascertaining the number of curves in an inch I am able to class as follows:—

1st class super. extra,	27 to 29	curves to an inch.			
2d " extra,	25 to 26	"	"	"	
3d " prime,	21 to 24	"	"	"	
4th " No. 1,	19 to 20	"	"	"	
5th " No. 2,	17 to 18	"	"	"	
6th " No. 3,	16	"	"	"	
7th " No. 4,	15	"	"	"	

I seldom have any reach as high as the first class or as low as the seventh. A little experience in the business will enable a person to judge very correctly, on opening the fleece, to what class it belongs without the trouble of clipping. In order to ascertain how my manner of grading agrees with yours, I enclose a few samples. The one marked extra was taken from an ewe three years old, her live weight was 63 lbs., her fleece 7 lbs. 3 oz. The one marked prime, an ewe 3 years old, live weight 77 lbs., fleece 5lbs. 2 oz. No. 1 from a buck 4 years old, live weight 108lbs. fleece 8 lbs. No. 2 from an ewe 3 years old, live weight 82 lbs., fleece 4 lbs. 10 oz. No. 3 from an ewe 3 years old, live weight 68, fleece 6 lbs. 8 oz.

The following is the manner in which I keep my books:

BREEDING REGISTER FOR 1849.

No. of ewe.	Year born	Class.	Live wt.	Wt. fleece	Served by buck.	Date of lamb'g	Lambs buck	Lambs ewe
23	1847	4	58	3 7	1845	Ap. 9		1
17	1846	3	64	3 3	1848	10	1	
24	1846	5	86	3 12	1848	10		2
24	1843	4	94	3 15	1845	10	2	

In the first column is the number of the ewe; the next her age or the year in which she was born; in the third the class to which she belongs; in the fourth her weight when shorn; in the fifth the weight of her fleece; in the sixth the buck by which she was served; in the seventh her time of eweing, in the eighth and ninth the numbers of the buck and ewe lambs. I have practised weighing my sheep only for the last three years; it being attended with a good deal of labor, I shall probably discontinue it.

I find the different grades, as a general rule, produce wool about in proportion to their weight, although some individuals produce more than others. My sheep are fed in barns, in the winter season, with a yard and trough of water attached to each, in flocks of about 50, sorted according to age, sex, and condition, the doors being usually left open so they can go out and in at leisure. A short time previous to the lambing season, which commences with me about the 15th of April, my breeding ewes are turned into a field near the barn, where they are allowed to run through the day, being always driven into the yards at night, and if the weather is bad into the barn. As fast as the lambs come they are numbered and put into an other yard or field for a few days, or until they become sufficiently strong, when they are docked and castrated, except such as I save for bucks, and turned away to pasture. The holes through the ear that denote their age are not made until they are six months old.

My present flock, except those I purchased for fattening, consists of about 200, from one to eleven years old, all of which are numbered and classed so that I can at any time ascertain the connexion between any individuals or families, and thereby be enabled to use bucks more or less from my own flock, without danger of too close breeding. I am also enabled to select at all times which I invariably do myself, such as I wish to dispose of, whether with regard to age, quality or quantity of wool. It also enables me by examining their increase to ascertain which are the most valuable for breeding, as it is frequently the case that an ewe, although nearly perfect in herself, will bring forth an indifferent offspring. I can, also, by knowing the amount of wool I have of each grade, more easily ascertain its value.

W. D. DICKINSON.

—[*Wool Grower.*

SUB-SOIL PLOWING.

Much has been said in favor of deep plowing and sub-soiling the earth, the subject has hardly begun to excite that general attention among farmers which it ought to command. There is scarcely one acre in a

thousand on which a deep, mellow, and productive soil can be found, without breaking the *pan*, or compact mass that lies just below the surface of the ground.—So far as the warm atmosphere can freely penetrate, with its oxygen, carbonic acid, ammonia, and vapors, chemical action will be extended, roots will grow and rot, and a fertile soil be gradually developed. The benefits of deep tillage do not all accrue immediately after the operation is executed. The formation of a deep mellow, and rich soil, by the most skilful use of natural elements and agencies, is the work of many years.—To attain this result, one needs not only mineral and organic matter in due proportions in the surface of the earth, but both minerals and mold of particular kind, and in a particular condition of solubility and combination.

After a man has deliberately made up his mind that it is better to own and cultivate good land than poor land, and that there is such a thing as improving the natural fertility of the earth, his first thoughts should be directed to the point, whether any field, or part of a field, needs draining. Stagnant water within three feet of the surface will rise by capillary attraction to a degree fatal to that warmth and friability of the soil, without which its highest productives can never be reached. All under-draining should be into ditches at least three feet deep. But there are millions of acres of tilled land that need no artificial drainage, which will be greatly improved by deep, or sub-soil plowing. The advantages of this mode of culture are the more speedy and decisive, as the manuring, liming, and ashing of the land accompany the breaking up of the inert mass of clay or gravel below the surface soil. It is not pretended that this dead earth will instantly become fertile. Admitting that the comminuted clay really contains salts of lime, potash, soda, magnesia, and soluble silica, it takes time to prepare these fertilizers for the nutrition of cereal plants. Salts of iron and alumina, such as copperas and alum, are apt to exist in excess, and require a little caustic lime to decompose them and form gypsum, or sulphate of lime. Plants that contain considerable nitrogen, such as peas and clover, and of coarse yield a liberal per centage of the alkali called ammonia, when they decay, are exceedingly favorable to the deepening of a thin soil, in connection with deep plowing. Every farmer should understand the difference in the economical value of vegetable mold. Suppose one has 100 lbs. of cabbage, exclusive of water, in one heap, and a like weight of pine saw-dust in another. Which will form 50 lbs. of the better mold? The solid organized matter is alike in each mass; and why should their be any difference in the economical value of 100 lbs. of cabbage or 100 lbs. of saw-dust, either for feeding cows and children, or feeding wheat and corn plants?

In principle, there is no difference in feeding animals, from man down to a coral or sponge, and feeding plants. All living beings need food adapted to their peculiar natural wants. Hence, place a baby oyster in saline water that contains not a particle of lime, and its stony covering must cease to grow. Nature is incapable of creating the first atom of lime, or of any other element consumed to form any plant or animal. A deep, fertile soil, is one that abounds in the raw material for making bread, milk, and meat, in an available form, to the depth of twelve or twenty-four inches, as the case may be. Is there anything unreasonable in saying that such a soil possesses a very great intrinsic value? A cubic foot of such land in the valley of the Genesee contains, on an average, over a pound of common lime, This gives over 43,000 pounds of this mineral to an acre, within twelve inches of the surface of the ground. The writer is credibly informed by one of the best farmers in the State of Delaware, that a million bushels of burnt lime are now annually used for improving the soil in that small State. One farmer pays a $1000 a year for guano.

In the last number of the working farmer we find statements in regard to sub-soiling, from which we extract the following. James Carnahan, President of Princetown College, states the results of an "unintentional" experiment he made in 1848, in sub-soiling.

"I wished," said he, "to sub-soil a lot in soil with a hard pan, and as I had only one team, I hired another to turn over the sod preceding the sub-soil plow. He came and worked one day, but did not return the next. As the time for planting was approaching, I directed my farmer to go on and plow in the common way as deep as he could. He did so. The following day the other plowman returned, worked a day (sub-soiling) and then was absent.

"The result was, the lot was plowed alternately with the common plow and the sub-soil. The whole lot manured and worked in the same way, except the sub-soiling of some parts and some not. The month of August was dry; the corn in the sub-soiled suffered very little; and that on the part not sub-soiled suffered very much.

"When the corn was gathered we could distinguish the very row where the sub-soiling was commenced and ended—*the ears were more numerous and of a larger size.* I did not measure the corn nor the ground, but the difference was so obvious to the sight, that no one could doubt the superiority of the corn on the ground sub-soiled.

"This year the whole of my corn ground was sub-soiled, and the yield was very satisfactory. The month of July was dry and hot, and the leaves of my corn did not shrivel, while those in the adjacent fields rolled up."

Every farmer knows that a deep, friable soil will take up more rain water without detriment to the growing crop, than will a shallow, compact soil. For a similar reason, moisture from below will more readily ascend in dry weather and supply the roots of needy plants with their liquid aliment. But, do not forget that a soil sixteen inches deep requires twice as much mold as one only eight inches in depth. Now, the richest mold is that formed from the carcass of a dead horse or sheep: but as such organic matter is attainable only in homœpathic doses, the farmer should test his skill in producing mold from clover, peas, corn, grass, and other vegetables, to mix with his sub-soil. Beware of the folly of spreading farm labor over too large an area for the highest permanent profit.—Fifty acres of good land are more valuable than 200 of poor land.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HARROWING WHEAT IN SPRING.

In none of the improvements in agriculture do I find farmers so slow to believe as in harrowing wheat, after the ground has settled in the spring. Some ten or fifteen years ago much was said on this subject in the Genesee Farmer, showing the results of experiments, and explaining the reasons why it should operate beneficially upon the crop.

Farmers know that a hard crust forms upon ground exposed to the frosts and drying winds of March and April, and that this crust greatly retards vegetation.—But the great objection is, it will pull up all the wheat to harrow it. Having practised harrowing my wheat for the last eight or ten years, and uniformly with good effect, I feel disposed to recommend the practice to my

brother farmers. Of late years I have been in the habit of ploughing in my wheat at the time of seeding with a gang plough, leaving it in the furrow. In the spring after the ground has become dry, the last of April or early in May, I harrow lengthwise of the furrows, then crosswise, loosening up the ground thoroughly. I should like to do this just before a rain. If the land is to be seeded with clover, I sow on the seed and harrow it in. This I think far more safe than sowing early and trusting to the heavings of the frosts and the wash of rains to cover it. Early sown clover is often killed by the droughts so common in April.

I have been amused at the earnestness with which some of my neighbors would remonstrate with me for harrowing my wheat. "Such a fine piece of wheat," say they, "to be spoiled in that manner! He ought to be sent to the mad-house."

And afterwards, when the crop showed for itself it was not ruined, "O, it was such a good piece of land, it will produce a good crop in spite of your experiments," A field of wheat looks bad while under the process of harrowing, as it is prostrated and partly covered with earth; but after a shower it starts up fresh and vigorous, like a field of corn refreshed by a shower after being hoed. I have often examined as to the amount pulled up, and do not believe it will average a bushel upon ten acres. Farmers, try it; and be not frightened by the appearance. I never heard yet of a field injured by it.

MYRON ADAMS.

—*Genesee Farmer.*

CURE FOR THE POTATOE ROT.

Or a method, for protecting Potatoes, after they have been harvested, from the further spreading the Potato disease.

BY A. A. HAYS, M. D.

The rapid decay which continues after the roots have been removed from the soil, is often of a most remarkable character, and aside from its economical bearing, is a subject of scientific importance. During the last season, I made trial of some chemical agents, which specifically arrest all vegetation, hoping to discover an application which would enable us to preserve the diseased potatoes from further changes. Early in the course of the experiments, it was noticed that a reduction of temperature by exposure to cold air, greatly diminished the rapidity of decay, while a slight increase of temperature hastened it; moisture being present or not.

Heat in a moist atmosphere increased the destruction, and samples which had been cooled, and thereby partly protected, readily passed through all the changes when again exposed to warm and humid air. After using several substances by direct contact with diseased parts of potatoes, I soon found that the mixture of sulphureous acid, nitrogen, and common air, such as exists when sulphur is burnt in closed vessels, would prevent the further progress of the disease in tubers already affected, and when exposed in contact with tubers, passing through all stages of the disease, no further change in the prepared ones was induced.

The trials were varied, and the uniformity of the results has led me to conclude, that the fumes of burning sulphur, coming in contact with potatoes partly diseased, will arrest the further progress of the disease and prevent decay. It is proper that this conclusion should be received as an expression of fact, under the circumstance of experiments on a small scale, and with no more than two varieties of potatoes; but I confidently expect that the importance of the application will be seen in the largest exhibition of its effects.

The practical use of the sulphureous acid gas is very simple and not expensive. Crude sulphur inflamed in a shallow cast-iron vessel, or an earthen pot, furnishes the fumes which may be led by wooden pipes to the lower part of bins filled with the roots, until the unoccupied space is filled with them. As the fumes cool, they become heavier than air and will then enter every interstice. By placing the pot of burning sulphur in an empty barrel and inverting over it a barrel filled with potatoes, having a light rack in place of a head, the fumes will slowly rise within and impregnate the mass; the barrel and contents being then removed, and the head replaced, the exposure may be considered as ample. Where the quantity is large, it would be more economical to leave a space vacant, below the loose floor on which they repose, and introduce these fumes until every part of the heap of potatoes has received a share.

It should be remembered that this application will injure, if not destroy the vegetating power of the tubers, and that although this result may be highly desirable for all that are preserved for food, those intended for seed should not be so treated.

AGRICULTURE.—It is an innocent pursuit, that can do injury to no one. It invades no man's just rights, and prejudices no man's safety, health, peace, or reasonable enjoyment. It is a beneficial employment, for whoever cultivates the earth, and covers it with rich and golden crops, renders it more beautiful; and whoever causes the earth to yield its fruits, increases the means of human comfort and subsistence.

PREMIUMS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE ANNUAL SHOW TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN OF NIAGARA, SEPTEMBER 18, 19 & 20, 1850.

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SECRETARY.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Toronto.

CLASS A.—HORNED CATTLE.

DURHAMS.

Best Bull,	£7 10
2d do.	4 0
3d do.	2 0

Best 3 year old Bull,	£6 0
2d do	3 10
3d do	1 10
Best 2 year old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 10
Best Bull, 1 year old,	4 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Bull Calf of 1849,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Cow,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best 3 year old Cow,	4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 10
Best 2 year old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf of 1849,	1 10
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10

CLASS B.—DEVONS.

Best Bull,	£7 10
2d do	4 0
Best 2 year old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
Best Bull, 1 year old,	4 0
2d do	2 0
Best Bull Calf of 1849,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Cow,	4 0
2d do	2 10
Best 2 year old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Heifer Calf of 1849,	1 10
2d do	0 15

CLASS C.—HEREFORDS.

Best Bull,	£7 10
2d do	4 0
Best 2 year old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
Best Bull, 1 year old,	4 0
2d do	2 0
Best Bull Calf of 1849,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Cow,	4 0
2d do	2 10
Best 2 year old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
Best 1 year old Heifer.	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Heifer Calf of 1849,	1 10
2d do	0 15

CLASS D.—AYRSHIRES.

Best Bull,	£7 10
2d do	4 0
Best 2 year old Bull,	5 0
2d do	3 0
Best Bull 1 year old,	4 0
2d do	2 0
Best Bull Calf of 1849,	£2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Cow,	4 0
2d do	2 10
Best 2 year old heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
Best 1 year old heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best Heifer Calf of 1849,	1 10
2d do	0 15

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

CLASS E.—GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow	£4 0
2d do	2 10
3d do	1 10
Best 3 year old Cow,	3 5
2d do	2 5
3d do	1 5
Best 2 year old Heifer,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2 10
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Heifer Calf of 1849,	1 10
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10

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

FAT CATTLE—ANY BREED.

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

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

CLASS F.—HORSES.

Best Stallion for Ag. purposes,	£7 10
2d do	5 0
3d do	2 10
Best Heavy Draught Stallion,	7 10
2d do	5 0
3d do	2 10
Best 3 year old Stallion, do	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best 2 year old Gelding or Filly,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Span matched Carriage Horses,	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best Span Draught Horses,	4 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0
Best brood Mare and Foal, or evidence that the foal has been lost,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0

CLASS G.

Best thorough bred Stallion,	£5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0

Best thorough bred Stallion 3 years old,	5 0
2d do	3 0
Best 2 years old do	1 0
Best thorough Bred 2 year old Gelding or Filly,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best thorough Bred Mare and Foal,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	1 0

Pedigree to be produced.

CLASS H.—SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.

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

SOUTH DOWNS.

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

MERINOS OR SAXONS.

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

FAT SHEEP.

Best 2 Fat Weathers,	£3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0

CLASS I.—PIGS.

Best Boar, 1 year and over,	£3 0
2d do do	2 0
3d do do	1 0
Best Breeding Sow, 1 year and over	3 0
2d do do	2 0
3d do do	1 0
Best Boar of 1850.	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Sow of 1850.	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0

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

CLASS J.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Wooden Plough,	£2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Iron Plough,	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Subsoil Plough,	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best pair of Harrows,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best Fanning Mill,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 10
Best Horse Power Thrasher and Separator,	5 0
2d do	3 0
3d do	2 0
Best Grain drill,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Seed Drill or Barrow;	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best Straw Cutter,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best Smut Machine,	1 10
2d do	0 15
Best Portable Grist Mill,	3 0
2d do	2 0
3d do	1 0
Best Grain Cracker.	2 0
2d do	1 10
3d do	1 0
Best Corn and Cob Crusher,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best machine for Cutting Roots for Stock,	1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	0 15
Best Clover Machine,	2 0
2d do	1 5
3d do	0 10

Best 2 Horse Wagon,	£3	0
2d do	2	0
3d do	1	0
Best Horse Cart,	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Horse Rake,	1	0
2d do	0	15
3d do	0	10
Best Metal Roller.	2	0
Best Wooden Roller,	1	5
Best reaping Machine,	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
Best Stump Extractor,	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Mowing Machine,	5	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
Best Potato Digger,	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best Thistle Extractor,	0	10
2d do	0	5
Best Farm Gate,	0	15
2d do	0	10
3d do	0	5
Best Cultivator,	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Machine for making Drain Tiles	2	10
2d do	1	10
Best Brick-making Machine,	2	10
2d do	1	10
Best set of Horse Shoes,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best half-dozen Hay Rakes,		10
2d do		7
3d do		5
Best half-dozen narrow Axes,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best half-dozen Manure forks,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best half-dozen Hay Forks.		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Half-dozen Scythe Snaiths.		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Ox Yoke and Bows,		15
2d do		10
Best Grain Cradle,		10
2d do		5
Best half-dozen Grain Shovels, wood,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5

Every article exhibited to be of Canadian Manufacture, and exhibited by the Manufacturer only.

CLASS K.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 1 Horse Pleasure Carriage,	£2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	0	10
Best 2 Horse pleasure Carriage,	2	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	0	15
Best set of Farm Harness,	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best set of Pleasure Harness,	£1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do	0	10
Best Saddle and Bridle,	1	0
2d do	0	15
Best Travelling Trunk,	1	10
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best side of Sole Leather,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best side of Upper Leather,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Calf Skin, Dressed,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best side of Harness Leather,		15
2d do		10
2d do		5
Best 4 or 6 Pannelled Door,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Fur Hat,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Window Sash, 12 lights, hung in frame		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Fur Cap,		15
2d do		10
2d do		5
Best Fur Sleigh Robe,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best specimen Bootmaker's work,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5

Manufacturers only to exhibit.

CLASS L.—WOOLLEN AND FLAX GOODS.

Best specimen of Broad Cloth, not less than ten yards,	Diploma and £5	0
2d do	3	0
Best specimen of Tweed Cloth, not less than ten yards	Diploma and 3	0
2d do	2	0
Best pair Blankets,	Diploma and 5	0
2d do	3	0

The above premiums to be paid upon the Exhibitors giving a guarantee that they will send the prize articles to the great Exhibition in England, in 1851.

Best piece of not less than 12 yards of Woolen Carpet,	£2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do		10
Best 12 yards, or over, Oil Cloth,	1	0
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best pair of Woolen Blankets,	2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do		10
Best Counterpane	1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10
Best piece 12 yards Flannel,	1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10
Best piece Satinett, 12 yards,	1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10

Best piece Broad Cloth, from Canadian

Wool,	£2	0
2d do	1	0
3d do		10
Best piece Flannel, 10 yards, not factory make		15
2d do		10
5d do		5
Best piece Winter Tweed 12 yards,	1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10
Best piece Fulled Cloth, 10 yards not factory made		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Shawls, not factory made,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best piece Linen Goods,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best 3 samples of Flax and Hemp Cordage,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best 40 pounds of Hemp,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best 40 pounds Flax,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
12 best Linen Bags, manufactured from flax growth of Canada,	1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10

Manufacturers only to exhibit.

CLASS M.—DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND SUGAR.

Best Cheese, not less than 50lbs, Diploma &	£4	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
Best Firkin of butter, not less than 56lbs, neatly packed for exportation, Diploma &	4	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0

The articles obtaining the above prizes, will become the property of the Association, and will be sent to the great Exhibition in England in 1851.

Best cheese not less than 20lbs,	£1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do		10
Best Butter, not less than 20lbs, in Firkins, Crocks, or Tubs,	1	10
2d do	1	0
3d do		10
Best 30lbs Maple Sugar,	1	0
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best 30lbs Beet Root Sugar,	1	0
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best 20lbs Corn Stalk Sugar,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Sugar made by Indians,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5

CLASS N.—CABINET WARE, &c.

Best set of blackwalnut drawing room furniture, Diploma and	£15	0
2d do	10	0
Best set of Curled Maple drawing room furniture Diploma and	£15	0
2d do	10	0

The above premiums to be paid upon the exhibitors giving a guarantee that they will send the prize articles to the great Exhibition in England in 1851.

Best Centre Table,	£1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10
Best Dining Table,	1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10
Best Easy Arm Chair,		15
2d do		10
3d do		5
Best Sofa,	3	0
2d do	1	10
3d do	1	0
Best 6 Dining Room Chairs,	1	5
2d do	1	0
3d do		15
Best 6 Drawing Room Chairs,	1	5
2d do	1	0
3d do		15
Best Ottoman,	1	0
2d do		15
3d do		10
Best Work Box,		10
2d do		5
Best Writing desk,		10
2d do		5
Stuffed Birds,	£1	0
Second do		10
Picture Frame, gilt,	1	0
Second do		10
Picture Frame, veneered,	1	0
Second do		10
Stucco Moulding,	1	0
Second do		10
Stained Glass,	1	0
Second do		10
Dentistry, Diploma and	1	0
Second do		10

CLASS O.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The Canada Company's Prize.

For the best 25 bushels of *Fall Wheat* the produce of Canada West, being the growth of 1850	£25	0	0
2d 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, (offered by the association.)	12	10	0
Best manufactured and most neatly and securely packed barrel of Flour,—Diploma and	3	0	0
2d do	2	0	0

These four premiums to be given to the actual growers and manufacturers only;—and the wheat and flour will become the property of the Association. The whole will be sent to the great exhibition to be held in England in 1851. Exhibitors will be required to state the nature of the soil, mode of cultivation, time of sowing, amount of produce per acre, and the kind and quantity of manure [if any] applied,

Best 2 bushels Winter Wheat	2	0
2d do	1	5
3d do	1	0
Best 2 bushels Spring Wheat,	2	0
2d do	1	5
3d do	1	0

Best 2 bushels Barley,	£0 15
2d do	0 10
3d do	0 5
Best 2 bushels Spring Rye,	1 0
2d do	0 15
3d do	0 10
Best 2 bushels of Oats,	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best 2 bushels of Peas,	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best two bushels Indian Corn in the ear,	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best bushel Timothy Seed,	0 15
2d do	0 10
Best bushel Clover Seed,	1 0
2d do	0 15
Best bushel Hemp seed,	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best bushel Flax Seed,	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best Swedish Turnip Seed, not less than 10lbs	0 10
2d do	0 5
Best bale of Hops,	2 10
2d do	1 10
Best 2 bushels of Potatoes,	10
2d do	7 6
Best 2 bushels Swedish Turnips,	10
2d do	7 6
Best bushel Carrots,	10
2d do	7 6
Best bushel Mangold Wurtzel,	10
2d do	7 6
Best bushel Sugar Beet,	10
2d do	7 6
Best bushel Parsnips,	10
2d do	7 6

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best varieties of Apples,	£0 15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 12 Table Apples,	10
2d do	7 6
3d do	5
Best 12 Winter Apples,	10
2d do	7 6
3d do	5
Best and greatest variety of Pears,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best 12 Table Pears,	10
2d do	7 6
3d do	5
Best 12 Winter Pears,	10
2d do	7 6
3d do	5
Best dozen Plums,	10
2d do do	5
Best do Peaches, [grown in hot house]	10
2d do do	5
Best do do [grown in open air]	10
2d do do	5
Best Grapes, [grown in hot house]	10
2d do do	5
Best Grapes, [grown in open air]	10
2d do do	5
Best 2 Pumpkins,	10
2d do do	5
Best 4 Squash,	10
2d do do	5
Best 12 Tomatoes,	10
2d do do	5
Best 4 heads Broccoli,	£0 10
2d do do	5
Best 4 heads Cauliflower,	10
2d do do	5
Best 4 heads Cabbage,	10
2d do do	5
Best 12 Carrots for table,	10
2d do do	5
Best 12 Roots of White Celery,	10
2d do do	5
Best 12 roots of red Celery,	10
2d do do	5
Best 6 Egg Plants,	10
2d do do	5
Best 12 Blood Beats,	10
2d do do	5
Best peck of White Onions,	10
2d do do	5
Best peck of yellow Onions,	10
2d do do	5
Best peck of red Onions,	10
2d do do	5
Best 12 roots of Salsify,	10
2d do do	5
Best half bushel white Turnips,	10
2d do do	5
Best peck of white Beans,	10
2d do do	5
Best dozen Dahlias,	10
2d do do	5
Best col. Green-house Plants, [not less than 12 specimens]	1 0
2d do do	10
Best Canada Coffee 12 lbs,	10
2d do do	5
Best Water Melon,	10
2d do do	5
Best Musk Melon,	10
2d do do	5

CLASS P.—IRON AND HOLLOW WORKS.

Best cooking Stove with furniture,	£1 10
2d do	1 0
3d do	10
Best Parlor Stove,	1 0
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best Balance Scales,	1 0
2d do	15
3d do	5
Best Model Hot-air Apparatus,	1 10
2d do	15
Best Steaming Apparatus for Feeding Stock	1 10
2d do	1 0
Best set of Cooper's Tools,	15
2d do	10
Best set of Bench Planes,	15
2d do	10
Best half-dozen Corn Brooms,	7 6
2d do	5
Best specimen Willow Ware,	10
2d do	5
Best Wooden Pail,	5
2d do	3 9
Best Wash-tub,	7 6
2d do	5
Best Washing Machine,	10
2d do	5
Best pare of Hames,	10
2d do	5
Best Saddle-tree,	10
2d do	5

Best Weaver's Reeds,	£ 10
2d do	5
Best Board Rule,	10
2d do	5
Best Spinning Wheel,	10
2d do	5
Best Churn,	10
2d do	5
Best Augers from ½ to 2 inches,	10
2d do	5
Best Earth Auger,	10
2d do	5
Best specimen 20lbs Cut Nails,	10
2d do	5
Best Blacksmith's Bellows,	1 5
2d do	15
Best Model Beehive,	10
2d do	5
Best Rifle,	15
2d do	10

Makers only to exhibit for premiums.

CLASS Q.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Best specimen of Woollen or Cotton Netting,	£0 15
Second do	10
Best specimen Fancy Netting,	15
Second do	10
Best specimen of Embroidery,	1 0
Second do	15
Best specimen Raised Worsted Work,	1 0
Second do	15
Best specimen Wax Fruit,	15
Second do	10
Best specimen Wax Flowers,	15
Second do	10
Best pair Woollen Socks,	10
Second do	5
Best pair Woollen Stockings,	10
Second do	5
Best pair Woollen Mittons,	10
Second do	5
Best pair of Woollen Gloves,	10
Second do	5
Best Straw Hat of Canadian Straw,	10
Second do	5
Best specimen of Gentlemen's Shirts,	15
Second do	10
Third do	5
Best specimen Quilts,	1 5
Second do	1 0
Third do	15

CLASS R.—FINE ARTS.

In Oil.

Historical painting, Canadian subject, Diploma and	£3
Second best,	2
Landscape—Canadian subject, Diploma and	3
Second best,	2
Animals (grouped or single) Diploma and	3
Second best,	2
Portrait, Diploma and	2 10
Second best,	1 10

In Water Colors.

Landscape—Canadian subject, Diploma and	2 10
Second best,	1 10
Portrait, Diploma and	2
Second best,	1
Animals (grouped or single) Diploma and	2 10
Second best,	1 10
Miniature, Diploma and	2
Second best,	1 10
Flowers, Diploma and	£1 10
Second best,	1

Pencil and Crayon.

Pencil Portrait, Diploma and	1 10
Second,	1
Crayon Portrait, Diploma and	1 10
Second,	1
Pencil Drawing, Diploma and	1 10
Second,	1
Crayon do Diploma and	1 10
Second,	1
Colored Crayon, Diploma and	1 10
Second,	1
Daguerreotype best collection, the exhibitor to have operated in Canada West for the last 12 months, Diploma and	1 10
Second best,	1
Lithographic Drawing unprinted, Diplom &	1 10
Second best,	1
Wood engraving, Diploma and	1 10
Second best,	1
Engraving on Copper, Diploma and	1 10
Second best,	1
Engraving on Steel, Diploma and	1 10
Second best,	1
Ornamental Writing, Diploma and	1
Second best,	10

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

CLASS S.—POTTERY.

Best specimen Pottery,	£0 15
2d do	10
Best specimen Draining Tile	15
2d do	10
3d do	5
Best dozen Bricks,	15
2d do	10
3d do	5

CLASS T.—BOOKBINDING, PAPER, &c.

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

CLASS U.—INDIAN PRIZES.

Best Bark Canoe,	£1 10
2d do	15
Best 4 Paddles,	10
2d do	5
Best Indian Cradle,	15
2d do	10
Best pair Snow Shoes, (common size)	15
2d do	10
Best pair Snow Shoes, (8 in. long)	10
2d do	5

Best Tobacco Pouch worked with Porcupine Quills	£0	5
2d do		3
Best Pipe of Peace,		15
2d do		10
Best Pipe of War,		15
2d do		10
Best pair Moccasins (plain)		5
2d do		3
Best pair Moccasins (worked with Porcupine Quills,)		7
2d do		5
Best pair Moccasins [worked with Beads,]		7
2d do		5
Best Fruit Basket,		7
2d do.		5
Best Clothes Basket,		7
2d do		5
Best Hand Basket,		7
2d do		5

All Articles exhibited by Indians, admitted free.

CLASS V.—PLOUGHING MATCH.

Best Ploughman over 18 years of age,	£4	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
4th do	1	0
Best Ploughman under 18 years of age,	4	0
2d do	3	0
3d do	2	0
4th do	1	0

CLASS W.—POULTRY.

Best pair Dorking Fowls,	£0	10
2d do		5
Best pair of Poland Fowls,		10
2d do		5
Best pair Large Breed Fowls,		10
2d do		5
Best pair Turkeys,		10
2d do		5
Best pair Large Geese,		10
2d do		5
Best pair Topknot Ducks,		10
2d do		5
Best pair Muscovy Ducks,		10
2d do		5
Best pair Common Ducks,		10
2d do		5
Best pair Guinea Fowls,		10
2d do		5
Best lot Poultry owned by the Exhibitor,		10

CLASS X.—GENERAL CLASS.

Premiums for Stock belonging to persons residing in the United States, or Canada East, and all others who are not competitors in other classes.

Best Durham Bull not over 5 years,—Diploma, and			£2	10
2d do	do		2	10
Best Durham Cow,	do	Diploma and	1	10
2d do	do		1	10
Best Ayrshire Bull,	do	Diploma and	2	10
2d do	do		2	10
Best Ayrshire Cow,	do	Diploma and	1	10
2d do	do		1	10
Best Hereford Bull,	do	Diploma and	2	10
2d do	do		2	10
Best Hereford Cow,	do	Diploma and	1	10
2d do	do		1	10
Best Devon Bull	do	Diploma and	£2	10
2d do	do		2	10
Best Devon Cow,	do	Diploma and	1	10
2d do	do		1	10
Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes—Diploma and			3	0
2d do	do		3	0
Best Blood Stallion,	do	Diploma and	3	0
2d do	do		3	0
Best Leicester Ram,	Diploma and		1	10
2d do	do		1	10
Best 2 Leicester Ewes,	Diploma and		1	10
2d do	do		1	0
Best Southdown Ram,	Diploma and		1	10
2d do	do		1	0
Best 2 Southdown Ewes,	Diploma and		1	10
2d do	do		1	0
Best Merino or Saxon Ram,	Diploma and		1	10
2d do	do		1	0
Best 2 Merino or Saxon Ewes,	Diploma and		1	10
2d do	do		1	0

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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

Each Competitor in this Class to pay entrance Fee, except those residing out of Western Canada.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. The payment of 5s constitutes a person a Member of the AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA for one year; and *Two Pounds Ten Shillings* for LIFE.

2d. No one but a Member will be allowed to compete for Prizes, except in Classes Q. U. X.

3d. All Stock and Articles intended for Exhibition, must be entered in the Secretary's Books, at Niagara, before 8 o'clock on *Tuesday evening*, the 17th of September; if by letter the postage must be paid, and the person entering must remit 5s. being the amount of subscription constituting a member, and 7½d extra for each article *above three*.

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

5th. Badges from the Secretary's Office will be furnished Members, which will admit them

and their Ladies and children under 18 years of age in carriages, free to every department of the Exhibition during the Show. Life Members admitted with their families *free*.

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

7th. Every article exhibited for competition, must be the growth, produce, or manufacture of Upper Canada, except Class X. Live Stock for breeding must be the property of persons residing in Upper Canada.

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

9th. The Secretary of each County Society is requested to furnish the names of three persons competent to act as Judges, who with the President and other Officers of County or Township Societies that have contributed the required amount to the funds of the Association for 1850, shall be furnished with badges for free admission to the Show Grounds in agreement with a bye-law to that effect.

10th. The Judges, Competitors and Officers of the Association only will be permitted to enter the Show Grounds, until 1 o'clock, p. m., of Wednesday the 18th Sept., at which hour the public will be admitted.

11th. No Articles or Stock exhibited will be allowed to be removed from the grounds till the awards are made, or without the permission of the President, under the penalty of losing the Premiums. An Auctioneer will be on the spot after the premiums are announced, and every facility afforded for the transaction of business.

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

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

14th. The Secretary will receive entries in Toronto any time previous to the Show week. Afterwards all communications should be addressed to him at Niagara.

15th. It being essential to the satisfactory working of the Exhibition that all articles be entered and forwarded in reasonable time; all such as arrive on *Wednesday morning*, and not previously entered, will be charged an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. each. *All entries will positively close on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.* Articles arriving afterwards will be admitted into the Show grounds on payment of 7½d each; but they will be entitled to compete only for *Discretionary premiums.*

16. Arrangements will be made for Lectures and discussions on Agricultural subjects for the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday. Particulars will be duly announced.

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

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

N. B.—The Local Committee will make arrangements for the transit and accommodation of visitors; also for Stock, Implements, and other articles for Exhibition, at reduced rates. Full particulars will be announced as soon as the arrangements are completed. Niagara is of easy access by steamboats both for Canada and the United States; and comprises within the radius of a few miles, the most beautiful scenery and sublime natural phenomena on the Continent of North America.

Horticulture.

For the Agriculturist.

CURRANTS—PRUNING AND TRAINING.

Although every one knows that Currants grow freely from slips or cuttings, it is generally preferred, and justly, to procure rooted plants from the Nursery. A description of the method of raising bushes from cuttings may therefore be dispensed with, and some plain directions given for training and pruning. The following remarks are abridged from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, (English,) and point out the usual and generally approved practice. Let it be kept in mind that to have fruitful, well-grown Currant Trees, regular yearly pruning in April is necessary.

"Having procured your plants, let them be trimmed to a straight stem, having three leading shoots of the previous year's growth. Let the lowest of these three leaders branch off about four inches from the ground. The bushes being planted, cut the three shoots back to about four inches in length, taking care to cut each immediately above a bud, pointing *outwards.*

Two shoots should be encouraged from each of these three, so that in the fall, the plant will have six shoots, being the requisite number of branches. Cut off all other shoots to within an inch of their base. At next pruning cut back the six leading shoots to four or five inches in length, of the new wood, and as formerly they should be cut near a bud pointing outwards.—At every future pruning the terminal shoots of the six branches should be shortened to between four and six inches, according to their strength, that is, shorter if weak. When the branches are nearly as high as is desired, the extremities may be annually shortened to two or three buds. With regard to the lateral shoots, they must all be cut to within an inch of the old wood at every pruning."

The general principle recommended in the foregoing extract consists in shortening the leading shoots, and leaving spurs at the extremities of the lateral branches. This system is universally applicable, and will easily be comprehended, and put in practice, with such old bushes as have received little or no previous care.

Gooseberries.—The treatment required by the Gooseberry differs in no essential particular from the Currant; therefore such directions as are given for the one may be applied to the other, with the exception of shortening the leading branches, which should not be done with Gooseberries, after the head is properly formed. Regular and liberal pruning, of both old and new wood, is invariably necessary. Early in April cut out cross shoots, and all superfluous branches, leaving at the laterals a stub of two eyes to send out fruit buds, and spurs, and also leaving a sufficiency of last year's growth in suitable vacancies to form sufficient bearers, and supply the place of dead and decaying wood. The best fruit is borne on young wood, which should be allowed to distribute itself properly through the bush, always taking care to prevent such crowding as to exclude abundance of light and air.

It is not unusual to hear complaints of want of success in growing fruitful Gooseberry plants. This arises no doubt from the extreme heat and drought of Canadian summers. A successful remedy for this consists in covering the ground under the bushes with litter or straw. A sprinkling of salt on the litter, has also been found of eminent service, in attracting moisture and keeping the ground cool. *Mildew* is sometimes found troublesome in attacking the half grown fruit. To prevent and cure this, it is necessary to plant the bushes in a soil, either naturally a strong loam, or made so by trenching and manuring. A rich soil, a heavy top-dressing of manure dug in yearly around the plants, and a thorough annual pruning, will in general insure a good crop, and for the pains bestowed, amply repay every lover of this wholesome and useful fruit.

March, 1850. George Leslie.

Price at the Toronto Nursery.

Currants—red, white and black, per doz. 4s.
Gooseberries in 40 varieties " 10s.

CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, AND RASPBERRIES.

For the Agriculturist.

Strawberries.—As the season for planting is just at hand—the following plan of Strawberry culture, although not new, has the recommendation of being successful in producing fine crops. The ground having been first trenched two spades deep, and a coating of *Dung* afterwards pointed in, the plants are taken as soon as they can be obtained, and planted in rows 2 feet apart, and 18 inches distant in the rows—if the weather is dry after they are planted, they should be well watered and short grass or well rotted manure spread over the ground to retain the moisture, the plants do not bear a full crop until the second year after planting, and after having borne for three years they should be removed, it being found that the crop is never so good after that time; by this mode of culture excellent crops of large and well flavored strawberries are always produced.

The varieties of this fruit are very numerous. The following are a few select sorts that will answer well in most parts of Canada: Early Scarlet, Hovey's Seedling, Keen's Seedling, Black Prince, Ross Phenix, Myatt's Eliza, Red and White Alpine.

Grapes.—As few things are more pleasing in a garden than a supply of grapes, and as but comparatively few persons can afford the expense of time and money demanded by a *Grapery*, any improvements respecting *vines* out of doors must be acceptible. The preparation of the soil has much to do with the successful cultivation of the Grape. A low, damp, undrained situation never can succeed, and *nature* and *art* should both be laid under contribution to gain a warm wall for the branches, and a dry porous soil for the roots. The whole art of pruning the vine is dependent on the physiological fact in its history, that it only produces fruit on the wood which is the growth of the previous year, the knife must therefore be so used as to get rid annually of old branches to be replaced by new ones.—Care must be taken not to have too much wood, and perhaps 8 inches apart is the medium distance to be observed in nailing in the branches which must be shortened according to the ripeness and strength of each. About four or six eyes will be enough to leave unless the stem is very strong. The sorts that will succeed best in the open air are the *Sweet Water*, Isabella, and Catawba.

THE RASPBERRY.—As the fruit of the Raspberry is held in much estimation for the dessert, and coming into season after the strawberry, and being with the latter of a very wholesome nature, and adapted to the soil and climate of this country a few words respecting its cultivation may not be unacceptable to the readers of the *Agriculturist.*

Downing observes in his excellent treatise on the "*Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,*" that the Raspberry forms one of the most invaluable fruits, and that not being liable to undergo the acetous fermentation in the stomach, it is considered beneficial in cases of gout or rheumatism.

The Raspberry is propagated very readily from suckers, which spring up in great abundance from the old roots. The soil should be rich and deep; a thorough trenching would be a beneficial preparation. Choose a warm open space for planting. The young canes or suckers may be placed in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the same distance between the rows, if the sort be of vigorous growth and the soil rich. It is a good practice to put two or three plants together in a group. It should be remembered that crowding the plants together prevents the berries from growing large and injures their flavor; to obtain firm large fruit the free access of light and air is an absolute requisite.

Pruning is a very simple business, and should be performed early in the spring. Leave about half a dozen of their strongest and healthiest looking shoots of the last year's growth in each group, and remove all old wood and inferior suckers. Cut off about a foot of the tops of the remaining shoots; and spread over the surface a little well rotted manure, which must be carefully dug in. Nothing more will be required, but an occasional slight hoeing to keep down weeds. A Raspberry plantation will come, with proper mangement, into full bearing in the third year, and will usually maintain its vigor for about half a dozen years, when a fresh site should be adopted.

In the colder and more exposed parts of the Province it is a good practice to prune in the fall and bind down the canes, and lightly cover them with earth, or other materials to protect them from the action of frost, which in severe winters will kill the more tender varieties.

The sorts most suitable to our climate are the Red and White Antwerp; Franconia, a large and hardy variety; Fastolff, a very fine fruit, the two latter being peculiarly adapted to the climate of Canada; American Red and the American Black, are used for flavoring liquors and cooking. The Ever-bearing and the Ohio Everlasting, are very late bearing varieties. For fuller particulars the reader is referred to the Treatise before mentioned.

JAMES FLEMING.

Yonge St., Nursery,
Toronto, March, 1850.

ONIONS FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL.

To give some idea to those who have not thought on the subject of the effects of age upon a cultivated soil, I shall here mention a fact that struck me as being not a little singular at the time it occurred. At Dunstaffnage, near Oban, in Argyleshire, Scotland, which is a mountainous country, and naturally a barren soil, a small garden was pointed out to me, on which was growing at the time one of the finest crops of onions I had ever seen. I took notice of it with some degree of surprise, because I had seen no other crop of onions in that district that was tolerable; but my surprise was a good deal augmented on being told, that the present crop in that garden was by no means remarkable; that it had been cropped with onions year after year, from time immemorial; that the present owner of it, who was a man above eighty years of age, had never seen any other crop than onions upon that ground; and that the oldest person alive, when he was a boy, had told him the same thing, and the crop was always an excellent one. Dunstaffnage was a royal palace, belonging to the kings of Scotland at an early period of their history, almost beyond record; and there can be little reason to doubt that this garden was brought under cultivation at that time, so that it cannot now be less than five hundred years old, and probably several hundred years more. I question much if the soil could have been rendered capable of producing successive crops of such fine onions, for a great many years after it was first turned up from the waste, by any device that the ingenuity of man could have suggested. To judge then, of the most profitable mode of cropping such old soils, by the same rules that would apply to those which apply to those which had not had time to be fully matured, would be very absurd. Many cases of this sort would no doubt occur on our survey of the Netherlands, could it be properly effected.—*Dr. Anderson.*

THE VINEGAR PLANT.

This production seems at present to puzzle the learned to find a name for it; as much as it delights the thrifty housewife, who by its use has reduced one item in her grocers' bill, and now finds she can produce a supply of vinegar, equally as good, and at much less expense than formerly. A vinegar plant may not only be propagated, but actually in the first instance *made*, and the following is the recipe given by a writer in the *Family Herald:*—

"Take a quarter of a pound of sugar, and half a pound of treacle, simmer them in three quarts of water till dissolved, then place the mixture in a large vessel, cover it over, and set it in a warm place. In about six or seven weeks you will find floating on the top a tough fleshy substance—this is the vinegar plant: the mixture will have turned to vinegar, but it will not be of such good quality, as when a perfect plant is set upon it at first. The plant will propagate rapidly, and by using it as directed, any quantity of good and cheap vinegar may be made. The vinegar will be of a dark color, which does not affect its quality. It improves by being bottled, and kept for some time prior to use. A bit of thin wood should be set upon the mixture for the plant to float upon, but it should be allowed to come in contact with the liquid."

Brown vinegar will be the result, if common treacle be used; but a pure clear vinegar, if *refined treacle or golden syrup* be substituted.

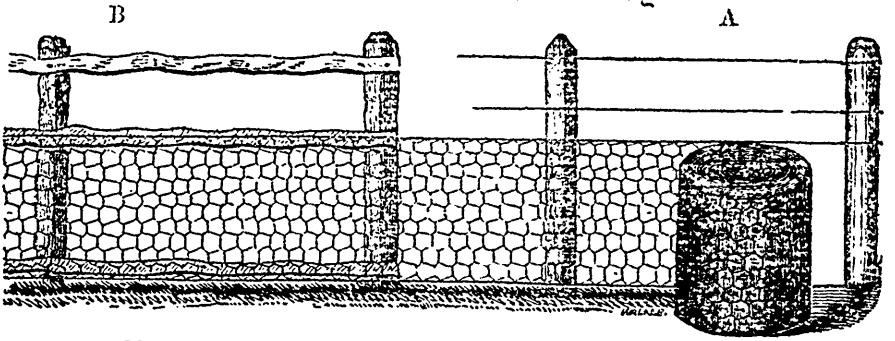
The following recipe has been sent us by a lady, eminently successful in manufacturing this useful commodity:—"Water two quarts, raw sugar half a pound, syrup (refined treacle) or golden syrup quarter of a pound. Let these be well mixed together, the chill taken off, and the plant then spread out over the top. To be kept in a warm dry place, allowing it to remain in the mixture for two months."

The name at present given to this singular fungi, is *Penicillium glaucum.* We believe however, that some of our botanical savans have doubts as to the correctness

of this name. This plant when floating on its acid bed, increases by extension at the sides, and also by subdivision of its parts, and by the formation of an entire coating over the upper surface, attached only to the under or original plant, by a point near its centre. The whole genus of *Penicillium* forms upon decaying bodies, and upon fluids turning acid. This species in particular augments rapidly by the conversion of sugary fluids into vinegar. What affinity exists between this plant, and that known as "mother" of vinegar, we know not; perhaps some of our Cryptogamic friends will inform us.

This plant appears to have been know prior to 1846, for we find at that period it was cultivated as a useful curiosity in various parts of Lancashire. Its history is, however, very obscure, and little is known even of its name and native country, some asserting that it was brought from Italy, and others from the West Indies. Our own opinion is, that it is one of those fungatious products that will make their appearance in situations favorable to their production, and without the visible aid of man. However this may be, one thing is certain, that no family using vinegar ought to be without it.—*North British Agriculturist.*

General Science and Miscellany.



WIRE FENCES.

A good deal of attention has lately, in the State of New York and in some of the Western States, been directed to the subject of Wire Fences. A variety of plans has been proposed, but we have as yet seen none entirely free from objections. In most of these plans the wire is stretched along the posts with sufficient tightness to prevent the smaller animals from pressing between the wires. But it must at once be apparent that in this country at all events, the frost and wind would in a very short time heave and loosen the posts and thereby either break or slacken the wires. No fence made in this way at any reasonable expense would turn hogs, to say nothing of larger animals.

A wire *netting* for fences, has been used for some time in the old country, and appears to us to be free from many of the objections which exist in the other case. We observe that our enterprising townsman Mr. Wm. Gordon, Seed Merchant, is now manufacturing a very substantial kind of netting which will make a neat and effective fence for gardens, yards, &c.

The above cut represents a section of the fence. Figure A exhibits a roll of the web with a couple of strong wires running along the top of the posts. Figure B shows the fence with a wooden railing instead of wire. The web we believe can be furnished at 2s. 6d. per square yard. It can be made of any width. A coat of paint will of course be required to protect the wire from rust. We recommend amateur gardeners and country gentlemen who disregard a small extra expense where taste is to be gratified, to try Mr. Gordon's fence.

A GOSSIP WITH THE LADIES.

The following remarks on a subject of great importance are from the pen of Dr. Lee, the able editor of the *Genesee Farmer*. No one can travel 10 miles through any State of the Union without meeting sad proofs of the *result* stated by the Doctor, whatever their opinion may be of the cause. This evil—the early decay of the female sex—does not strike the observer so forcibly in Canada. But as the country improves in wealth, and luxuries are enjoyed by greater numbers, we see unmistakable evidence of a tendency to the same mournful results in the health and appearance of the young women of the country. How far any of the causes mentioned by Dr. Lee operate to produce this evil let the reader judges and act accordingly.

The people and Legislatures of several States are talking pretty seriously about Agricultural schools and Colleges. Let us talk a little on a subject of equal importance—the education of the fair daughters of our land for the responsible duties of life. It may be said, and truly, that the females of this land are better educated than those of any other country, and that the studies pursued in our female seminaries are of a more solid character than those of similar seminaries in Europe. We grant all this; and still we say that the system of female education is defective—more than this, destructive to the health and consequent happiness of thousands,—making the "sweet home" a home of anxiety, disease and wretchedness, and filling many an untimely grave. You may consider this rather a

a severe and random assertion; but it is too strictly and too fearfully true.

Travel our country over. Look at the young mothers of our land. Are they pictures of health and vigor, or of infirmity and disease? Does the bloom on the cheek denote that the blood is playing healthfully through the veins, or does the sallow complexion and shrunken features show that the purple tide pursues slowly and unwillingly its sluggish course? Does the sparkling eye exhibit the buoyancy of the feelings —is the joy of the heart shown through these windows of the soul; or is the melancholy sunken eye, the index of a sad heart? Mr. Colman, in his European tour, was surprised at the health and consequent buoyancy of spirits of the English women—the mother the equal of the daughter in health and vigor. On the contrary, the wan and faded appearance of American women is remarked by all travellers. The celebrated De Tocqueville spoke much on this subject. Miss Beecher says—"An English mother at thirty or thirty-five, is in the full bloom of perfect womanhood, as fresh and healthful as her daughters. But where are the American mothers who can reach this period unfaded and unworn?"

How few reach this period of age without suffering from head-ache, douloureux, diseases of the spine, and other nervous diseases so common to the women of this country. We might show the extent of this evil more fully; but, as it will be admitted, we think, that the health and beauty of American ladies are but short lived—that they are peculiarly liable to nervous diseases, destroying their own happiness and the happiness of their families,—and finally life itself—it will be more profitable that we should point out the cause and the remedy.

The cause commences in the cradle, and too often ends in the grave. In infancy, the mother is afraid to have a little of heaven's fresh and balmy air breathe upon her child. Before the child is of proper age it is sent to school—its mental faculties taxed to their utmost capacity, and but little time or opportunity given for the development of the powers of the body by air and exercise. It grows up like a house plant that has been deprived of light and air—weak and puny. The seeds of future suffering, perhaps early death, planted in its frame.

The child is become a young woman; and never having been accustomed to out-door exercise, she has no relish for it,—indeed, custom and fashion are opposed to it. A romp on the green—laboring with the hoe and spade among the weeds and flowers, would be decidedly vulgar, and show a want of refinement.—Walking a mile or two every day would be an outrageous imposition—father or brother must "harness up." The young lady must sit in the rocking-chair and read silly novels, exciting the imagination at the expense of the heart and health—attend balls, and "dance all night" for exercise, feed on pickles, sweet cake, and other indigestible trash, when the stomach should be at rest, and the whole body enjoying "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Young women thus grow up with impaired constitutions; and when active life with its cares and responsibilities come upon them, they are unequal to the task, fall victims to their own and their parent's folly, and either drag out a miserable life, or fill an early grave. "The delicate and feeble appearance of many American women," says Miss Beecher, "is chiefly owing to the little use they make of their muscles. Many a pale, puny, shad-shaped girl would have become a plump, rosy, well-formed person, if half the exercise afforded to her brothers in the open air had been secured to her during childhood and youth."

The remedy, then, is exercise, and exercise out-of-doors. The health of children must not be sacrificed to books. No over-anxiety of the parent must be permitted to bring on those very evils the parent dreads. Children love exercise—it is natural for them, and necessary to the development of their bodies—and they will have it, if not prevented by their parents. But exercise must not end with childhood. Our young ladies must walk, ride, and work in the open air. Never mind a little tanning in the sun and wind—health and comfort are cheaply purchased even at the expense of a fair complexion. By riding, we don't mean riding in a spring buggy with a cushioned seat—but horseback. Saddle the horse yourself, young woman, and ride three or four miles every day. Or you can ramble through the woods and over the farm and fences. And have a garden—cultivate roses and carnations, and phloxes, and shrubs—and take good care of them. It will afford you exercise and pleasure; it will teach you more of nature than a thousand novels

Mothers, learn your children to love gardening—allot them a patch for their own garden—get them such little implements as will entice them to work. It will do more to save them from years of suffering than all the drugs and sugar-pills in the universe.

THE WIFE'S INFLUENCE.

A woman has her husband's fortune in her power, because she may, as she pleases conform to his circumstance. This is her first duty, and it ought to be her pride. The passion for luxury or display ought not for a moment to tempt her to deviate in the least from this line of conduct. She will find her own respectability and the esteem of others in it. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin.—Nothing can be more miserable than the struggle to "keep up appearances." If it could succeed, it would cost more than it is worth; as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibition of human virtue have been made by women, who have been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want.

Then a man's fortunes, in a manner, are in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as his own power of exertion depends on her. All his moral strength is inconceivably increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her aid. She can aid him immensely by relieving him of every household care which she is capable of taking upon herself. His own employments are usually such as to require his whole time and his whole mind. A good wife will never suffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her own time and talents are adequate.

If she be prompted by true affection and good sense, she will perceive when his spirits are borne down and overwhelmed. She of all human beings, can best minister to its needs. For the sick soul her nursing is quite as sovereign as for corporeal ill. If it be weary, in her asssduisy it finds repose and refreshment. If it be harrassed and worn to morbid irritability, let her gentle tones hover over it with a soothing more potent than the most exquisite music. If every enterprise be dead, and hope itself almost extinguished, her patience and fortitude have a power to rekindle them in the heart and he again goes forth to renew the encounter with the toils and troubles of life.

How to Improve the Heart.—Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting, a wayside sacrament. Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank Him for it, the fountain of all loveliness, and drink it in, simply and earnestly, with all your eyes. 'Tis a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.

"THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM" EXPLODED.

"Prove all things—hold fast to that which is good."

Among the many errors that have been allowed almost undisturbed possession of the public mind, perhaps for centuries past, few are more common than the belief in equinoctial storms: and as we shall presently show, few notions are more destitute of support either from science or actual observation. Our attention has been called to this subject for eight or ten years past, owing to the occurrence of the agricultural fairs in the month of September, and the objection which would invariably be made against holding a fair during the week when the equinox would occur, on account of the supposed probability of bad weather.—But on observation, we have noticed that from the 20th to the last of September was, if any thing, more commonly fine weather than any other period; hence we discarded the popular doctrine of equinoctial storms.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Cincinnati last spring—the time for the State Fair being under discussion—this "equinoctial storm" theory was strongly defended; and knowing that Dr. Ray, of Woodward College, had for many years kept an exact daily Record of the weather, we have requested him to favor us with the result of his observations upon this point. The following communication is his answer, and we think it is conclusive; but if any important facts or arguments are adduced on the other side, the Doctor has the daily records and will give them:

Equinoctial Storms.—Is the weather, at that period of the year denominated the Autumnal Equinox, [Sep. 23,] generally stormy, or of a more unfavorable character than at other periods?

This question is proposed in reference to the Northern and middle States; though what is true in regard to them, cannot vary materially in the Southern States.

In reply to this question, it may be observed, that popular opinion has long since decided in the affirmative. The time when the "sun crosses the line" is, in the estimation of numerous individuals, a very important astronomical event, and quite worthy of being celebrated with storms of wind and rain, and a general disturbance of the atmosphere.

The "line" [equator] is also regarded as some great physical development, like the mountain ridge, encircling the earth. In regard to popular opinion, it is only necessary to observe that it is a very unsafe guide, both with regard to the existence of facts, and the causes of phenomena, but especially the latter.—There are, however, two methods of answering the question, both of which we shall briefly notice.

First. Is there anything at the period of the equinox, in the particular relation of the great operating causes, that has a tendency to produce an unusual state of the weather? In reply to this it may be said, we have the equinox. And pray, what constitutes the equinox? Simply the fact that the sun has no declination, or for a moment of time [and only a moment] is vertical at some point of the imaginary line on the earth's surface, called the equator. But the sun is always vertical to some point on the earth's surface; can it then be supposed that the mere fact of its being vertical at a certain point equally distant from the poles, shall have such a due influence as to conjure up vapors, storms, winds and rain, as if nature designed, by raising a great commotion in the atmosphere, to celebrate one astronomical period, while others, equally important, so far as the earth is concerned, are permitted to pass by unheeded and unsignalized? Thus the periods when the earth passes through the aphelion and perihelion points have an important relation to the climate of the earth, and to the seasons of the year; but as they are not generally so well known as the period of the equinox, they have not been furnished with storms to celebrate their advents.

Second. What is the testimony of recorded observations? To this I reply, no writer on meteorology that I have consulted, makes any mention of such a phenomenon as in common parlance is denominated an equinoctial storm. I refer particularly to Kaemtz, Daniel, Howard, and Ferry, all of whom in their respective works treat of the subjects of rain, winds, and storms. One of these [Kaemtz] furnishes tables of the number of storms occurring at different places during each month of the year; but at no place did the greatest number of storms occur either in September or October. Now it can hardly be supposed, if such a phenomenon as an equinoctial storm existed, that it would have entirely escaped the observation of men whose lives were devoted to the collection of facts pertaining to the science of meteorology, and reasoning from them.

My own observations extend through a period of 15 years, but the records of 1835, except the abstract, are not now to be found, so that I can only refer to them since that period. During this period of fourteen years, ten of these equinoctial days were either clear, or fair and pleasant days; while two, though partly clear, were more than one half cloudy; and two only were entirely cloudy and partly rainy.

But those who maintain that there is usually a "bad spell of weather" at or near the equinox, may wish to know how many such spells happen within some given period, of which the equinox was the middle. For the satisfaction of such I would state, that by taking a period of one month, that is, about two weeks before and two weeks after the equinox, we have had five bad spells of weather, while on nine of the years there was no weather that could be called unpleasant

From these data it would seem, that if a great public meeting were to be held in the month of September, it would be advisable to fix it for the 23d—the very day of the equinox!—as the probabilities are very strong [6-7] that it would be a dry day, and pretty strong [5-7] that it would be fair, that is, more than half clear; while the probability that it would be wet is very small [1-7.]

JOSEPH RAY.

WOODWARD COL., Cin., No.. 1849.

Ohio Cultivator.

ARTIFICIAL MAHOGANY.—The following method of giving any species of wood, of close grain, the appearance of mahogany in texture, density and polish, is practiced in France, with such success that the best judges are incapable of distinguishing between the imitation and the mahogany. The surface is first planed smooth, and the wood is then rubbed with a solution of nitrous acid. One ounce of dragon's blood is dissolved in nearly a pint of spirits of wine; this and one third of an ounce of carbonate of soda, are then to be mixed together, and filtered, and the liquid in this thin state, is to be laid on with a soft brush. This process is to be repeated, and in a short interval afterward the wood possesses the external appearance of mahogany. When the polish diminishes in brilliancy, it may be restored by the use of a little drawn linseed oil.

STEEL BY ELECTRICITY.—Dr. Wall, of London, has discovered and patented a process for manufacturing steel and iron through the agency of electricity, which promises to cheapen immensely the cost of their production, and at the same time improve the quality of the metal. It has been tested at several of the loading iron furnaces of Maryland and Virginia, with the most satisfactory results.

Editors' Notices &c.

ERRATA.—In Classes of Live Stock and Pigs for "1849" read "1850."

APPOINTMENT OF SEEDSMAN TO THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.—At the recent meeting of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, Mr. James Fleming, of the Yonge Street Nursery, in this city, was appointed Seedsman to this Society. We think this is a judicious arrangement. Mr. Fleming is in the habit of importing directly from a respectable House in London, and will attend to any special orders from members who may wish to obtain any rare seeds &c, for a small remuneration. He will likewise purchase from farmers timothy, clover, and other agricultural seed raised in the province, and execute all orders with which he may be entrusted. A portion of Mr. Flemings's spring importation has already arrived through New York. In examining it we noticed several novelties, which it is of importance should be fairly tried in order to test their suitability to this country. Garden flowers and agricultural seeds of a great number of varieties can be promptly supplied.

ADVERTIZING.—Our new arrangements do not admit of advertisements. We shall always, however, be happy to give publicity to any information or facts possessing a general interest that we may receive from agricultural societies, gardeners, nursery men, &c.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next annual Exhibition of this society will take place at Albany during the first week of September.

THE COUNTY OF YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its general meeting at the Court House on the usual day, when the following gentlemen were duly elected as officers for the current year:

President,—E .W. Thomson, Esq.

Vice-Presidents,—W. B. Jarvis, T. Neil, F. Jakes, and R. L. Denison, Esqrs.

Directors,—A. Shaw, W. McDougall, G. Buckland, J. Snyder, J. Watson, J. Bates, J. Scott, J. B. Wheeler, N. Davis, D. Smyllie, R. McNair, J. H. Price, E. Snider, R. C. Smith, and Dr. Clark, Esqrs.

Secretaries,—G. Wells, and W. B. Crew.

Treasurer,—W. Atkinson, Esq.

The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday the 13th March, when it was determined that the Spring fair should be held on Wednesday the 8th May next, in the city of Toronto, on the open space, adjoining the Jail, and that in consequence of the flourishing state of the society's funds, the sum of £150 should be awarded for prizes at the exhibition, and the sum of £30 to aid the funds of the Provincial Association.

A Committee of three gentlemen were appointed at the meeting to confer with the Mayor and Corporation as to the propriety of establishing in the city periodical cattle fairs.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, L. C.—We are glad to find the farmers in townships and places where our paper has not heretofore had much circulation, awaking to the importance of improvement in the science as well as the practice of agriculture. It is a *sure* sign of progress when the agricultural class begin to read and make enquiry on the subject of their *vice art*. Several new orders for the *Agriculturist* have been sent in from Lower Canada, particularly from the eastern townships. J. R. Lambly Esq., of Leeds, L. C., who was the only subscriber in that vicinity last year, sends us an order this year for 44 copies for the Society.—After speaking of the alacrity with which the members responded to the resolution of the Committee to furnish a copy of the Agriculturist to each member, on paying 1s. 3d. extra, he says:—

"Our winter show was held on the 23th of last month, in the township of Inverness, and equalled our highest expectations. The shew of wheat could not be surpassed in Canada; we speak advisedly, as we have seen wheat from all parts, at home and abroad, but the wheat shown at our last exhibition was equal to the best, and very far exceeded the average of wheat raised on this continent. The other grains exhibited were also very good. There was also a good display of vegetables. The fabrics, for the newness of the country, were of a very superior description. Altogether, sirs, for a young society, the '*Monarè*' was very good, and as to know and be known, even as a community, is sometimes servicable, a brief notice of our agricultural exhibition, and our existence as a society, in this remote locality, would gratify us, and at the same time show to our fellow countrymen that we are alive to our best interests as *farmers*."

THE MECHANICS-INSTITUTE of this City will hold its Annual Exhibition in September next, commencing one week after the Provincial Fair. Some very respectable prizes are offered for specimens of art. A Gold Medal, of the value of £12 10s. will be given by His Excellency the Governor General, for the best specimen combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill. For the second best—a work of art, value £5 will be given by the Institute. Best specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province, combining taste and original design, will obtain a prize, being a work of art, valued at £4. Various other prizes are offered, and a discretionary power vested in the Committee to award prizes for superior specimens of art or manufacture not mentioned in the published list.

R. D. WADSWORTH, Esq., the well known Lecturer on Temperance, is authorized to transact any business connected with the *Agriculturist* in that part of the Province west of Toronto. Mr. W. will receive subscriptions that may be due for 1848 and 1849, and as several Agents who travelled for us in those years have never settled their accounts, we hope such persons as may not have paid their subscriptions, will take this opportunity of paying Mr. Wadsworth, if he pass through their neighborhood. *Agricultural Societies* can give their orders for the paper to Mr. W., if not previously ordered. Mr. W. will also take subscriptions for the present year on the terms stated in our Prospectus.

TORONTO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We understand that arrangements are being made for increasing the usefulness and attractions of this Society, during the forthcoming season; and we hope the Toronto public will extend to the Managers a prompt and liberal support.

☞ The name of Mr. Sheriff Ruttan was accidentally omitted in the printed resolution, inserted in our last, relative to the Committee for drafting new statutes for Agricultural Societies, &c.

MARKETS, &c.—The state of the market continues much the same as when reported last; business contracted, and prices stationary. As the country roads are getting bad, and the weather of late having been very stormy and changeable, the deliveries of grain have been inconsiderable. The prospect of an early spring is much less encouraging now than it was a week since. The present cold winterly weather, however, will probably prove advantageous in the end, particularly to fruit trees which are, when the tender buds and blossoms become very early developed, so peculiarly liable in this climate to the injurious effect of frost.

D BUCHAN, PRINTER, PIONEER OFFICE, TORONTO.