

SEED WHEAT.

The yield of the Treadwell Wheat this year has been furnished to us by the parties from whom we procured our supply of seed.

Mr. McEwen of Delaware says 42 bushels per acre. Mr. Lepere, President Agricultural Society, Paris, says from 15 to 23 bushels. Mr. Murray, Secretary Agricultural Society, Esquesing, says from 20 to 39. The last mentioned was on clay land, which suit it better than sandy soils.

We are able to reduce our price, as we have been able to secure some at lower prices. They are now as follows:

Treadwell	-	\$2 25 to \$3
Diehl	-	1 75 to 2 25
Amber	-	1 75 to 2 25
Com. Midge Proof	-	1 50 to 2 00

Soule's, Mediterranean, and Flint not recommended. We see advertised in an American exchange the Wix Wheat at \$6 per bushel. Can any of our readers give us any information about it? Also, we would like to know from a farmer about the Goodrich potatoes?

Farmers, many of you think these prices are too high, but some of this wheat costs us between \$2 and \$3 before shipped to us besides our traveling expenses by rail, livery hire, &c.

You consider it costs nothing to ascertain and give you the only information about Seed Wheat that you have had, except from observation in your own vicinity. Intelligent farmers will appreciate our enterprise, and to them we appeal for assistance. We are also indirectly benefitting those who are narrow-minded and contracted, as improvement in their neighbors stock and crops will in time affect them, in spite of their efforts to choke advancement and progress.

In what part of Canada shall the main Agricultural Emporium be established? Where it is most appreciated. Deceive not yourselves. Kingston has done more to merit its establishment than any other part of Canada.

QUESTIONS.

Mrs. H. Johnstone of Delaware enquires of us the reason why some cheese budge or swell after having been pressed and placed on the drying shelves? As we are unable to answer the question, we hope some one that understands the reason will answer it for us.

Mr. Deadman enquires if there is any practicable remedy for the black spots that are now injuring the apples. He supposes it to be caused by the sting of some insect. A communication on this subject would be acceptable. Some nurseryman or fruit-raiser, might enlighten us on this subject.

We have heard of a remedy for bugs in Peas but withhold publication, as we would like to have testimony from parties that have fairly tested the plan. We ask for communications from any one on this subject.

Questions on the disease and treatment of any animal will be answered through the columns of this paper by our corresponding veterinary surgeon, as we have now made arrangements for that purpose.

The Emporium Sale will take place the 2nd Wednesday in October, all applications about it must be in this Office by the 20th of September.

GRAZING PASTURES & MOWINGS.

Much has been said the last year or two, about the folly of allowing grass to stand till it is too old, which the more intelligent portion of agriculturists are convinced as a fact, and are beginning to mow early. But it is full time some of our best graziers and stock raisers, opened the subject of the way to graze land so as to keep a thick set, sweet sward, that will be palatable at all seasons of the year, and instead of wearing out, improve and become permanently established, the same as the fine feeding land in Leicestershire and other parts of England. There is really very great misunderstanding with respect to eating the grass bare on pastures, for it ruins them entirely to stock so lightly as to have great quantities growing long and in bunches, over perhaps half or more of the surface. This has been known for a century at least, in Europe, and I can adduce plenty of instances in this country to satisfy any reasonable being that there might be as good pastures and mowings here as in England, if they were treated the same. Last year I daily saw a pasture that was never long enough, some people would say, for a cow to live on; yet whether cows, horses, or sheep were on it, they all did well. It supported more stock in proportion, per acre, than any land, in the United States, and was so thick with fine herbage, white clover, &c., that the point of a nail could not be placed on the ground without touching two or three sorts of grass; and this was brought to this state of perfection by being constantly kept short, for it never had any seed sown on it, and was never manured excepting by the animals droppings and urine. In winter, too, sheep were tearing up every blade, each day that the snow was thawed enough for them to get at it. During March and April of this year, I was on a miserably poor track of land, half the surface covered with rocks, which a flock of about 2,300 sheep, (1,850 sheep and 450 lambs,) ran over. The face of this is most luxuriant this season—and any one may guess whether this was eaten bare, when they are told it as a positive truth, that these sheep had nothing given to them, and pawed the snow off the surface to get to the ground, and suffered so during the severe weather, that there died from sheer starvation, 798 sheep, besides almost all the lambs—which latter did have something given to them when too late to be saved.

At the present moment I am on the side of a mountain tract hundreds of miles from the former mentioned, and here again, out of many thousand acres, the closest grazed is the best pasture; and if some thousands of sheep or goats were put on to it, the cow and horse stock that is now on it, might be doubled another year and then do better.

If the mowing was done early, when the grass was quiet young, I am quite certain in my own mind, the grazing of the "aftermath" with all varieties of stock, would be beneficial. When it is seen that good and close feeding act the same on pastured fields in America as in Europe, why, should not the effect be similar on the land where hay has been made, if the grass did not stand till the roots were weakened?—[Country Gentleman.

POULTRY.

In Geyelin's Poultry Breeding we find the following general rules to be observed in poultry breeding, which should demand the attention of farmers at this season:

THE BREEDING STOCK.

The stock must be fed regularly at sunrise and in the afternoon an hour before going to roost.

The hens selected to breed from should be kept apart from the cock until they are at least twelve months old; and the cock should not be less than eighteen months old before he is put with the hens, as a too early call on nature degenerates the breed.

Whatever races are selected, they should be the most perfect specimens that can be obtained, as the first outlay will repay itself.

That the distinct races be kept strictly separate, except where it is intended to obtain a cross breed; and for this the finest specimens of both races and sexes should be selected.

Not more than six hens should be allotted to a cock.

At the third breeding year it is advisable either to sell the stock, or to fatten them for the market, as they become less fecund, and their progeny are apt to degenerate.

The eggs should be collected at least three times a day, as in a fecundated egg, when set upon for a few hours, the germ very soon gets developed, and the egg is afterwards unfit for hatching.

In regard to killing and dressing for market the same authority gives the following:—

KILLING AND DRESSING POULTRY FOR THE MARKET.

Almost every locality has its own system, but I may advert to a few facts on this subject: poultry, when bled to death, is much whiter in the flesh. I should advise the following plan as the very best, causing instant death without pain or disfigurement:—

Open the beak of the fowl, then, with a pointed and narrow knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebrae and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases; then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present the unsightly external marks as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. When the entrails are drawn immediately after death, and the fowl stuffed, as they do in France with paper shavings, or short coca-nut fibers, to preserve their shape, they will keep much longer fresh. Some breeders cram their poultry before killing, to make them appear heavy; this is a most injudicious plan, as the undigested food soon enters into fermentation, and putrefaction takes place, as is evidenced by the quantity of greenish, putrid-looking fowls that are seen in the markets.

A farm devoted to grass and apples will bring most money. Rightly managed these crops are like grace and faith, growing better through the whole of one's life.

If we expect to prosper as a nation, we must delve deeper, till more effectually, manure heavier, select our seeds better, and study all the economies of nature more deeply.