

SIR.—I notice in the last issue of the ADVOCATE that J. A., Humberstone, asks for receipt to cure warts on cows' teats. A few years ago I had a cow with bad warts on teats. A neighbor told me to cut a potato in two, rub it on the teats, and then feed it to a pig. I did so; the warts all disappeared; I told a neighbor, who applied a potato to warts on his cow's teats as above, with the same satisfactory results. If J. A., H. or any of your numerous readers are disposed to try the receipt, it will be interesting to me to know the result through your paper. J. W. W., Port Hope.

SIR.—Could you inform me through your paper where I could procure pure Chester White pigs, about 2 or 3 months old, in Canada? also what are the famous horse beans of England called, and where can they be procured? F. S., Solmesville, Ont.

[Any of our breeders who have Chester Whites for sale would do well to use our advertising columns. Any seedsmen could procure you horse beans, but they do not grow very well in this country.]

Several communications are unavoidably laid over till next issue, for want of space.

Grand Wheat Prizes.

For testing, we will send, per mail, postage paid, four ounces each of the Martin Amber, the Rogers, the White Mountain, and the Red Russian, to any enterprising person who will send us \$1.00 for a new subscriber for one year for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. Should any prefer to substitute any of the following varieties, namely, the Scott, Michigan Amber, Clawson, Fultz, Democrat or Hybrid Mediterranean, in place of either of the first named kinds, they can do so; or if preferred, one pound of either of the new varieties instead of the 4-oz. packages of the first-named collection, will be sent; or 2 lbs. of the Scott, Michigan Amber, Clawson, Fultz, or Democrat.

N. B.—We do not sell any of these for cash; we only supply as above stated. We do not guarantee any variety quite pure, but procure the best we can from leading and reliable seedsmen.

Shipping Apples to England.

The following remarks from one of the leading men in the trade will be interesting to most of our readers. Since the receipt of the circular in this country there has been a marked decline in prices for exportation.

J. B. Thomas, of Covent Garden Market, London, wholesale importer and dealer in fruit, under date of August 2nd, has sent out a circular to his customers and correspondents, carefully reviewing the fruit prospects of the United Kingdom and on the Continent, including France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Portugal, in which he says that "after due consideration of the whole of the facts set forth in the various reports, the impression produced and net result obtained for practical purposes is:—

"1. That the prospects of the apple crop on this side are, in the aggregate, unusually promising; and that in the absence of adverse weather influences, the out-turn will, in every respect, leave little to be desired.

"2. That fall shipments of American and Canadian apples to Glasgow and Liverpool should meet with fair demand at moderate figures.

"3. That shipments to London, if ventured on, must consist only of those varieties which can successfully compete both in quality and condition with supplies from other parts."

The apple crop in the United States being light, there is some probability of there being a market for our apples after their home supply has been exhausted.

In the milk of some Jersey cows the cream forms thirty per cent, or nearly one-third of the whole bulk. It is so rich in cream that it is not the most healthful food for infants without dilution, though in cities there is usually a demand for Jersey milk for this purpose. For food, milk with a smaller proportion of fat is better.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Held their meeting at St. Catharines, Ontario, on the 30th and 31st ultimo. There was a good attendance of members. Among those present were Messrs. Wm. Saunders, President; Roy, Vice-President; Morris, Morden, Dempsey, B. Gott, &c. After a long and informal discussion on raspberries, the general opinion appeared to be in favor of the Cuthbert for red, and the Grigg for black. The use of stable manure and ashes was considered the most profitable.

Mr. B. Gott, Arkona, read an exhaustive paper on raspberries, their cultivation and varieties, which was listened to with much interest.

Discussion took place on the best varieties of strawberries, black and red currants.

Mr. Morris spoke of Moore's Ruby, a new variety of red currant, discovered in Rochester, very productive, and nearly as large as the cherry.

Mr. Morden, speaking of the cultivation of the currant, stated that he had found the tree system to be a bad arrangement, and considered the best policy in pruning currant and gooseberry bushes was to get rid of the old wood. He considered currant plantations should be renewed every six or eight years, as that is about the natural life of these bushes.

Mr. Dempsey found that grown in a warm, dry soil, currants matured early and sold readily at ten cents per basket, while the same variety grown on a rich, comparatively damp soil, were being picked at this date, and also sold for ten cents per basket. He considered La Versailles the best variety of red. He noticed this year a sort of rust which attacked the leaves of the black currants, destroying them and putting a stop to the growth of the fruit.

The question "Can cherries be profitably grown?" brought out several members. Some from the northern part said they could not be made to grow in their locality. One member said that varieties called the Vladimir, grown profitably in Northern Russia, would probably be suitable to the colder regions of this country. The verdict was against cherry growing.

Grape growing was considered, and Mr. E. Ashley Smith gave a lucid description of the Kniffen system of grape culture. "What varieties of apples have been found most profitable?" was decided in favor of the Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, and the Duchess of Oldenburg.

The general opinion was that Blackberries could be grown with profit.

The question of establishing local associations was deferred till the winter meeting.

Mr. Drury, M. P. P., introduced a discussion on the question of the law on Canada thistles, which he considered required considerable extension, so as to cover other noxious weeds and also to reach the disease affecting fruit trees known as black knot. He considered the only way in which this difficulty could be met would be by appointing Township Inspectors. As the law now stands there is no one who thinks it his duty to act as informer in this matter, and a certain delicacy is also felt in informing on a neighbor. Mr. Drury hoped that the Fruit Growers' Association would put an expression of opinion on the subject on record. Mr. Gott considered that this question, especially as it referred to black knot, was one of vast importance, and he would be glad to see the Legislature take action in the matter.

Fall Wheat Jottings.

Democrat and Scott are safe wheats to sow for a crop.

The "Democrat" wheat averaged 23 bushels to the acre on the Westwell Farm, near this city.

We understand that the Democrat harvested 24 bushels to the acre upon the farm of Mr. John Routledge, of London township, near London, Ont.

"MARTIN AMBER."—We still hear good reports of this wheat, both from the originator and many reliable growers of two or more seasons. Try a little.

In the neighborhood of Markham and Scarborough, York, the winter wheats are poor, except the Scott and Michigan varieties, which will yield an average of 18 bushels.

"White Mountain," from all reports, has turned out almost a failure this season, and is likely to be abandoned if it does not do better in the few cases where it will be sown again this fall.

J. L. Dillon writes from Bloomsbury, U. S. A., that Martin Amber has again proven its superiority over older varieties by its yield, and states that it only requires $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to produce 25 to 40 bushels per acre.

"ROGERS" WHEAT.—The accounts about this variety are rather conflicting. The home-grown samples are not nearly as good as imported stock, although we think that it will improve greatly with a better season.

The "Landreth" is a new white winter wheat, introduced for the first time this season into Ontario by George McBroon, seedman, of this city. The growers claim that it is hardy, vigorous, stiff in straw, very prolific, and less liable to rust than other varieties.

The "Finlay" wheat, which many growers and seedsmen claim to be a variety of Fultz, has done well in some parts of the U. S. A. The U. S. Department of Agriculture distributed a few hundred bushels of this wheat, purchased in Ontario. Change of soil and climate works wonders in wheat raising.

"RUSSIAN RED." Geo. Ballachey, of Brantford, Ont., sends heads of Russian Red and Fultz, stating that he does not wish farmers to be humbugged, as they are the same variety. Samples appear to be the same variety. Mr. B. is a farmer whose opinion is worthy of every attention. Wheat constantly appears under new names.

W. W., of Guelph writes: "I find that the Rogers is more liable to rust and is some days later than either the Clawson or Fultz. Last fall I sowed two bushels of it, and on harvesting I found it almost worthless from rust—much worse than the Clawson alongside of it, though both kinds were sown the same day. With regard to the White Mountain variety, there have been some very good crops grown of it in this township, but in general it is not thought very highly of by those who have grown it, and I don't believe that there will be any of it sown here this season, as it has been so badly rusted—much worse than any other kind."

Thos. Manderson writes:—The fall wheat in the vicinity of Guelph is a very inferior sample, with an exceptional good field of Scott. White Mountain and Fultz have not done well this year. Diehl is completely useless. We have heard of some good Democrat grown in Puslinch township; this is a new variety recently introduced. We have a fine piece of Rogers, a light amber color, a new variety from Pennsylvania; it seems to stand the winter well. Among the Rogers were several heads of a bearded, red chaff, red wheat, we do not know its name; it is a splendid wheat. If any of the London seedsmen have it they should advertise it in the ADVOCATE. There was a large acreage of fall wheat put in last fall, so that the failure will be the more felt. White Mountain requires a dry clay, or sharp, gritty soil, and does not require too rich ground. A Mr. Patterson, Guelph township, had over forty bushels per acre last year, and the seed we sold yielded thirty-five. We think it an advantage when the ground is very dry to roll before we drill in the wheat; it makes the earth firmer for its roots, while the earth is loose on top, and leaving nice ridges between the rows, affording protection to the young plants when the fields are bare in winter, or from the chilly winds of early spring.

English Horses at the Exhibition.

A feature of no inconsiderable interest in the approaching Industrial Exhibition will be that of the English horses which arrived at the Exhibition grounds last week. These horses were landed at Montreal on 31st July last from the steamer Ontario, of the Dominion line, and as the passage from England had been pretty smooth the animals were little the worse from their confinement. They are fine, heavy, draft stallions, six in number, and varying in age from two to seven years, and in weight from 1,600 to 2,150 lbs. Coming from some of the best English stock, and all being first prize takers at the leading English shows, they are of considerable value, and stand their enterprising owners, Messrs. Fauson & Son, of Toronto, in about \$15,000. The animals will remain at the Exhibition grounds until the Show, even if sold previously, an event which is likely enough, as several breeders have already visited them. S. & R.