## Miscellaneous.

## Hints for the Proper Preservation of a Carriage.

BY THOMAS R. STARRY, CARRIAGE BUILDER, ETC., NOT TINGHAM.

A CARRIAGE should be kept in an airy, dry coach-house, with a moderate amount of light, otherwise the colours will be distroyed. There should be no communication between the stable and the coach-house. The manure heap or pit should always be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish, and fades the colours both of painting and lining.

Whenever standing for days together, a carriage should always have on it a large linen cover, suffici-ently strong to keep off the dust without excluding the light; for dust, when allowed to settle on a carriage, eats into the varnish. Care should be taken

When a carriage is new or newly painted, it is better for it to stand a few weeks before being used. It will, however, even then stain or spot, unless care be taken to remove the mud before it dries on, or as soon afterwards as possible. A carriage should never, under any circumstances, be put away dirty.

In washing a carriage, keep out of the sun, and have the lover end of the setts covered with leather. Use plenty of water, which apply (where practicable) with a hose or syringe, taking great care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, uso for the body a large soft sponge. This, when saturated, squeeze over the panels, and by the flow down of the water the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off, then finish with a soft channois leather, and old silk handkerchief. The same remarks apply to the underworks and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaked, a soft mop, free from any hard substance in the head, may be used. Never use a spoke-brush, which, in conjunction with the grit from the road, acts like sand-paper on the varnish, scratching it, and of course effectually removing all gloss. If persisted in, it will rub off the varnish and paint down to the wood. Never allow water to dry itself on a carriage, as it will invariably leave stains.

To remove spots or stains, a few drops of furniture polish, reviver or even linseed oil, on a dab made of woollen rags (using as little of the fluid as possible), will generally suffice. If the panels are very bad, nothing but a regular flatting down and hand-polishing, or even revarnishing, will be effectual. Patent jetther may be easily revived in the same way. leather may be easily revived in the same way. Enamelled leather heads and aprons should be washed with soap and water, and then very lightly rubbed with linseed oil. In cleaning brass or silver, no acid, mercury, or grit, should be used, the polish should he obtained solely by friction. To prevent or destroy moths in woollen linings, use turpentine and camphor. In a close carriage, the evaporation from this mixture, when placed in a saucer, and the glasses up, is a certain cure. Be careful to grease the bearing of the fore-carriage so as to allow it to turn freely. If it turns with difficulty, the shafts or pole will probably strain or break.

Examine a carriage occasionally, and whenever a bolt or clip appears to be getting loose, tighten it up with a wrench, and always have fulle repairs done at once. Should the tires of the wheels get at all slack, so that the joints of the felloes are seen, have slack, so that the joints of the felloes are seen, have them immediately contracted, or the wheels will be permanently injured. "A stitch in time saves nine." Collinge's patent axles, in regular work, will run for about three months without being cleaned and oiled, and about six months without new washers. With the "Mail patent" it is better to do them every two months, using neatsfoot oil. A little of this may be supplied to the caps more frequently, care being taken not to cross the threads or strain them when taken not to cross the threads or strain them, when they are replaced, as in that case they will be liable to drop off on the road.

Keep a small bottle of black japan, and a brush always handy, to paint the treads and steps when worn by the feet; nothing makes a carriage look more tidy than this. Lay it on as thin as possible.

Never draw out or back a carriage into a coach-

house with the horses attached, as more accidents. Flour—market dull with few transactions, fresh ground from Canoccur from this than any other cause. Headed and wheat held at \$4 to to \$5, extra do at \$5 60 to \$6, superior carriages should never stand with the head down; extra at \$6.

carriages should never stand with the head down; and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded, or they will soon spoil.

As a general rule, a carriage with gentle work, retains its freshness better than if standing for long periods in a coach-house. If the latter is necessary, draw it out occasionally to air. See that the coachhouse doors can be so fastened as not to blow to by the wind.

A good carriage kept as here recommended, will always be a credit to everyone concerned.

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20 Go slowly to the entertainments of thy friends, but quickly to their misfortunes.

Twilight is but day getting black in the face from drinking night-shade.

"IDLENESS covers a man with rags," says the proverb. An Irish schoolmaster, thinking to improve on this, wrote a copy for one of his boys with the proverb thus altered. Idleness covers a man with nakedness.

CLEANING OIL-STONES.—A correspondent of the American Artisan says:—I send you a practical recipe for the cleaning of oil-stones and hones, which may be worth publishing in the Am. Artisan for the benefit of those who use edge-tools. Take potash, or pearlash, or saleratus, or borax or any alkali; and put from half an ounce to one ounce in a half-pint bottle, all with sail water cark and been it for use. When from half an ounce to one ounce in a half-pint bottle, fill with soft water, cork and keep it for use. When wanted, pour as much upon the stone as will spread over the same, and let it stand until the oil is "cut," then wash it off. Try it; you will be able to hone as good as when the stone was new. I have found all oil stones to become fooded and little or no "grit" after using a while, though the best of oil is used. I think the steel which is cut off by use gives the oil a drying property, hence the stone is fouled, and takes twice the time to set an edge that it would to clean off and renew as the stone becomes dry. Water will off and renew as the stone becomes dry. Water will not unite with grease, but it often happens that water stones become fouled with oil from the using. The alkali unites with oil, a soap is the result, and this can only be washed off with clean soft water. and then fresh oil or water can be put on, as the case may require.

# Loetry.

### The True Aristocrats.

Who are the nobles of earth-The true anstecrate-Who need not bow their heads to lords. Nor doff to kings their hats? Who are they but the men of toil. The mighty and the free, Whose hearts and hands subdue the earth, And compass all the scal Who are they but the Men of Toil, Who cleave the forest down, And plant amid the wilderness The hamb t and the town? Who fight the battles, bear the scar-And give the world its crown, Of name, and fame, and history, And pemp of old renown t They claim no god of heraldry, And scorn the knightly rol; Their coats of arms are noble deeds. Their peerage is from God! They take not from ancestral graves The glory of their name, But w.n. as erst their fathers won, The laurel wreath of Lime!

### Markets.

### Toronto Markets.

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"CANADA FARMER" Office, July 12, 1665.

Another week of fine weather has come and gone, and we are atili pleased to observe that the excellent prospects of good crops have not to any great degree been dispelled. In certain sections the " midge, " "weevil," and "rust ' have made their appearance, but we are led to expect that the destruction wrought by these pests has not been so serious as in former seasons.

Business on the street market has been almost at a stand staid and will remain so until after harvest and the new crop is brought

The following are the current prices of produce, &c., in this mar ket:-

Fall Wheat in fair demand and steady, at \$1 to \$108 on the

Polators—Scarce, but of excellent quality, with fair demand, wholesale, 70c; retail, 50c.

\*\*Rect—in demand, but lower, prime cuts 8c to 10c per lb., stew and corn pieces 5c to 7c per lb.

\*\*Mutton—Store piennial and in good demand, at 7c to 10c per lb.; hind quarters 10c per lb.; fore quarters 8c per lb.

\*\*Lire Stock—dressed weight, 1st class \$5 to \$0.00; 2nd class \$4 to \$4.00, inferior, \$3 to \$3.50, cates more plentiful, \$5 to \$6 each, fair quantity in the market: sheep, \$3.60 to \$4.60 each per car load; do. yearings, \$3 to \$3.50, lambs, \$2 to \$2.50.

\*\*Hay—unchanged, with small supply at from \$10 to \$13 per ton.

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Hamilton Markets, July 11.—Flour quiet and firm, with quotations unchanged from his roport, No. 1 superfine at \$4.75, extra do, \$5 to \$6.25, double extra, \$5.75 to \$6. Grain—Fan Bheat in Lar armand, but no cool brands are offered, it is nominally quoted at \$1.1 to \$1.05. Spring What is dull and lower, at \$55 to \$50. Park, high r, at 75c to \$60. Oats, heavy at \$55 to \$6. Grain, heavy at \$55 to \$50. Oats, heavy at \$55 to \$50. Spring What is dull and lower, at 75c. I blacktheat Four, \$1.5 to \$2. Cornment, texts, \$1.75 to \$2. Oatmed, \$2.45 to \$3. Bran, \$60 to \$62.5c. Polaloes, 70a to 70c. Provisions—Fresh Butter is plential at 13c. to 15c. retails at 15c. dary tub brings 12c. Eggs, 13c to 15c. Cheese, in good demand at 12c to 14c. Beef, per 100 lbs., \$5 to \$50. Pork, to, \$0 to \$0.c. Lard, per 1b. retail, 10c., d. wholesie, 14c to 15c. Pork is illimer, mess, \$13.50 to \$19. primo mess, \$15 to \$10. Pork is illimer, mess, \$13.50 to \$19. primo mess, \$15 to \$10. Pork is illimer, mess, \$13.50 to \$19. primo mess, \$15 to \$10. Hades, chief, illimited, \$1.00 Lardes, rough, \$5, do, readered, \$0.50. Males, green, trimmed, \$3, do, untrimmed, \$2.50. Caffshins, per 1b., 7c to \$c. Sheepskins and Lambskins, \$10.52. Wool, from 40c to 43c on the street.—Speciator.

London Markets, July 11.—Fall Wheat, \$1. to \$1.06

London Markots, July 11.—Fall Wheat, \$1 to \$1.06 Spring Wheat, 90c to V2c. Barley, 60c. Oats, 350 to 35c. Wook 42c to 43c. Butter, tresh, 13c to 15c. Butter, keg, 123c. Pola toes, 60c to 60c. Flour, \$2 to \$2.00. Apples, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.09. Ust Straw, per load, \$3 to \$5. Dressed Hogs, \$6 to \$1.00. Logs, \$6 to \$1.00. May, new, 35 to \$10. Eggs, 12c to 13c.—Prototype

Galt Markets, July 11.—Wool, 41c to 42c. Flour, \$2.50 to \$3. Fall Wheal, \$1 05 to \$1.0 Spring Wheat, \$1 to \$1.10 Barley, 65c to 65c. Oats, 3715c to 40c. Flax Steel, \$1 to \$1.25 Butter, 13c to 14c. Figst, 11c to 1215c. Wood, \$2.60 to \$3. Hay, \$3. to \$10. Sinaa, \$5.50 to \$0. Potatoes, 20c to 30c. Pease, 60c. Beef, \$5 to \$7. Pork, 10c to 125c.—Reformer.

Cour, OC. Bey, \$5 to \$7. Pork, 10c to 123c.—Reformer.

Goderich Markets, July 11.—Spring Wheat, 90c. Fall Wheat, \$1. Oats, 40c to 45c. Flour, \$5 to \$5 60. Barley, 55c to 60c. Paux, 75c. Pork, \$5 50. Wood, 35c to 40c. Sheep, \$3 to \$4. Lambs, \$2. Turkeys, each, 45c to 60c. Geest, each, 25c. Chickens, per pair, 20c. Ducks, per pair, 20c. Hides, green, \$2 75. Butter, 125c. Potatoes, new, \$3 30. Wood, \$2. Eggs, 10c to 125.c. Hay, new, per ton, \$8 to \$9. Green Peace, (2).c.—Goderich Signal.

Ruffield Markote, July 11.—Flour, steady, and in fair demand, red wanter Olda at \$7.25. XX which at \$7.75. Wheat—The mark trules firm but dull, holders ask \$1.25 for No. 1 Chicago and Miwaukio spring; \$1.40 to \$1.45 for amber Michigan. Corn, rarket rules intra and active, No. 2 mixed at 65c. No. 1 mixed at 67c. Oats, the market rules dull at 54c to 545c. Barley, dull, held at \$1 f r Canada, 75c for Western. Rye, quilot; held at 75c Pease, firmer at \$1.29. Butter, in moderate demand, and firmer, held at 15c to 22c for Canada and Western; 20c to 25c for good to choice State Petroleum, in moderate request and firm; white at 74c, crude, 2x to 25c, straw, 80c, leinon, 70c, nophtha, 50c to 55c—Express.

Boston Markets, July 10.—Flour—Market steady, with a demand, sais of watern suprime at \$5.75 to \$0, common extra, \$6.50 to \$4.75, medium do \$7 to \$\$, good and choice do. \$9 to \$12 per bil, the latter price for favorite brands \$1. Louis (Frain—Corn is in moderate demand; sales of Southern yellow at \$1 to to \$1 to, western mixed, 70c to 92c per bushel. Oats are firm, we quote Northern and Cana han at 65c to 80c, western, firm, we quote Northern and Cana han at 65c to 80c, western, firm, by \$10 to \$21; middings, \$25 to \$30 per ton. Provisions—Pork is steady, with a fair demand, sales of prime at \$21 to \$22, mess, \$25 to \$27.50; clear, \$33 to \$39 per bil, cash. Beef is dull; sales of western and eastern mess, and extra mess at \$14 to \$10 per bib. cash.—Advertion. Boston Markets, July 10.-Flour-Market steady, with

New York Markets, July 12.—Flour—Receipts, 8,272 harrels; market 5c, better; sales 6,500 barrels at \$5.60 to \$6.00 for superfino State; \$6.65 to \$6.75 for extra State; \$6.80 to \$4.85 for choice do.; \$5.55 to \$6.00 for superfino Vestern; \$6.05 to \$6.50 for choice do.; \$5.55 to \$6.00 for superfino Vestern; \$6.05 to \$6.50 for common to medium extra Western, Canadian flour 6c, better and quiet; sales 200 bblg, at \$6.60 to \$6.75 for common, and \$6.80 to \$5.25 for good to choice extra. Ryo flour dull. Rhadt—Receipts, 87,937 bushels; market dull, and Ic to 25 lower; sales 36,000 bushels at \$1.65 for winter red Western, and \$1.70 to \$1.72 for amber Michigan. Barley dull. Corn, scarcely so firm; sales at \$25 to \$234 for sound mixed Western. Oats dull at 65c, for Western. Fork, a little lower; sales 860 bls. at \$27.50 to \$27.62,4 for now mess, \$24 to \$24.60 for '63 and '64 do, and \$18.75 to \$19.25 for prime. Bef dull.

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