

Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

"RULED OUT."

DEAR SIR:—Allow me the favor of stating a few facts in connection with our late Provincial Fair. You are well aware that I generally exhibit largely at all our shows, in fruit—and I am proud to say, generally with good success—having taken several prizes at the Provincial Show held here in 1865, including first prize for the best 20 varieties of apples. I also entered this year in seven classes, including the best twenty varieties; but what do you think my surprise was on reading "ruled out," written in very large letters across my card, as also the same on the cards of Messrs. BATTERY of Adelaide, and of course the public could not but think that we had been guilty of some great fraud or deception, to be so outlawed. No explanation was given, and what, sir, do you think we had done for being thus publicly advertised "ruled out?" simply because we happened to show more varieties than was called for. I had, I think, thirty, and the Messrs. BATTERY twenty-two. Now what great crime this was I cannot see, as the catalogue does not state not more than twenty varieties, as it does with pears just below, where it says "not more than five varieties." Now had it been worded so, we could not have gone according to the class named, but I cannot see why a man should be excluded from competing, simply because he showed too many varieties.

Now it was evident to any one, that ours was the best twenty varieties shewn, and one of the judges stated to me that it did not take them two minutes to say which was the best twenty varieties. Yet these bigoted and ignorant judges, in their own estimation thought fit to exclude us. I think that some of their friends below, who had given them prizes the day before, may to receive some like favor from them. One of them told me they had consulted Mr. Thompson, the Secretary, and he had decided we must be "ruled out." Now Mr. Thomson stated to me that he had never been consulted about it at all; so much for their veracity. Now, Mr. Editor, it's not the amount of the prize I care for, but I do like fair play, and a little courtesy. If we had made an error—surely it was not intentional, and besides done with a good intent to make the display as good as we could. But for this we are publicly "ruled out," a great act of injustice; but when such ignorant and bigotted men are appointed we cannot expect fair play, especially as the whole of their interests and feelings are in the East, and those in the West. I hear from many that parties have not got justice done them. If the judges acted strictly to the catalogue, why did they give first, second and third prizes to parties whose fruit was incorrectly named, when it calls for twenty varieties of apples correctly named? Now why not rule these out? It did not answer; they belonged to friends below, who were judges of their fruit the day before. I will show twenty varieties of apples for size, firmness and quality, this fall against either of the gentlemen who took first, second, or third prizes—to be correctly named and to be judged by men who have some sense of honor about them, and not by men who are totally unfit to act as judges.

Pa. don my taking up so much of your valuable space, but it will be satisfactory to many to know why we were ruled out.

I forgot to state that the party who got the second prize had eight Golden Russet apples which were shown as two varieties, viz: Roxbury Russet and Golden Russet, thus making only nineteen varieties. So much for favoritism and ignorance.

Yours, obliged.

ABDIEL G. DEADMAN.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO.

MR. WELD—Dear Sir:—About the middle of May I procured from you a potato of the Early Rose variety, weighing five ounces. This was divided into fifteen pieces, and planted on the 20th of May, in a row about twelve feet in length. Twelve of the cuttings grew luxuriantly, each one sending out three or four strong stalks. They were hoed once during the season. On the 21st of August the produce was gathered, and amounted to rather over forty pounds of beautiful potatoes—one of which weighed 17 ounces, another 15 ounces, and several others a pound each. I had the pleasure of eating some of them, and a sweeter, drier or more mealy potato I never saw or ate.

A peculiarity of the Early Rose which I never noticed with any other variety is, that on the stalks grow, instead of "apples," perfectly formed small potatoes.

Yours respectfully,

T. MACK.

London, Aug. 28, 1869.

[The above is certainly a great yield, but we have heard of several that have even had a greater return. We find them a very superior potato, and as soon as they become cheap enough every farmer will raise some of them. The Harrison and the Early Rose will be the potatoes for the coming season. We never had such a large crop as we have from the Harrisons, and the Early Rose, for quick maturity and quality, surpass any early variety we have yet tried. The Harrisons are a later potato, still they ripen about ten days before Peach Blows.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

Dear Sir:—The Deihls, Tredwell, and Kentucky Midge Proof supplied by you have yielded well; in fact they have yielded double the amount of some of the other varieties sown here.

R. J. DOYLE,

Owen Sound, Aug. 31st, 1869.

CARE OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.—The injury done to all kinds of hand-tools and farm implements by long exposure to alternate rain and sunshine, often amounts to much more than the wear and tear while in active service. Even when implements are made entirely of iron and other metal, the scales of rust that will form on smooth and bright surfaces in a few days will often injure the running parts more than the actual wear during the entire season. Steel ploughs are frequently left standing in the furrow with the damp earth in close contact with the bright surface of the mould-board and the landside, where a thick scale of rust will form in a day or two, which will wear out the plough more than to plough several acres. A hand hoe is frequently left with the bright blade covered with wet earth pressed down on the surface, thus facilitating the formation of a thick scale of rust, which wears out the steel and makes the tool work unaccountably hard. It should be one of the inflexible rules of the farm and garden to wipe the bright surfaces of all tools clean and dry as soon as

they are not to be used again, for even half a day, or more, and cover the parts with any kind of oil or grease that contains no saline matter. The wood work of hand tools and farm implements, even when painted, is often seriously injured by rains, dews and sunshine. Water and dampness will raise the grain of the timber, settle in the joints and hasten their decay; and the hot sun will crack the surface, and warp, contract, and twist the wooden parts to such an extent as to damage the machine more than all the work that has been done with it. If one would have good tools, they must be taken care of: Tools are a reliable index to the character and skill of the workman.

HOW A FARMER MAY LOSE MONEY.

By not taking a good home paper.

Keeping no account of home operations.

Paying no attention to the maxim, "a stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting of seed at the proper season.

Leaving the reapers, ploughs, cultivators, &c., uncovered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way than most people are willing to believe.

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By repairing broken implements at the proper time many dollars may be saved, a proof of the assertion that time is money.

Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because, in the words of the vendor, the articles are "very cheap."

Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain fields, or bruising the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of a rotation of crops before making a single experiment.

Planting fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit, without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

Practising economy by depriving stock of proper shelter during the winter, and giving them unsound food, such as half-rotten and mouldy hay and fodder.

Keeping an innumerable tribe of rats on the premises, and two or three lazy dogs that eat up more in a month than they are worth in a whole lifetime.

The New York SUN says:—DEXTER was put before a sulky for the first time this season on Thursday, p.m. on the Seacucus track. The track was very muddy and heavy, and it was necessary to drive on the extreme outer edge to go at all. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, Mr. Bonner drove DEXTER a half mile in 1:07. A good deal of curiosity is felt to know in what time he could trot a mile now, with the track in good condition.

PROLIFIC.—We are assured that Mr. Gregg, of Churchill, Innisfil, recently dug eleven pounds and two ounces of potatoes from one accidentally left in the ground last winter, and that five out of the number weighed four pounds and three ounces.