

Mr. Archer of Newbury, has now a potato of excellent quality, surpassing any of the varieties tried by him; color, light red; large, excellent croppers, and excellent for the table; they are in great demand in his neighborhood. We can only procure one bushel and a half and will sell per packet this season.

THE EXCELSIOR PEA.

We now introduce to you a Pea that is destined to take a prominent position in our country. The Golden vine has been our main pea, and an excellent variety it has proved to be; but the closest observers now inform us that they notice that it is beginning to fail in regard to quality, and you all know that every kind of grain requires a change with us, after a few years cultivation. We thought the Crown pea was the coming pea, which is an excellent variety, and has many advantages over the Golden vine; but for poor soil and poor cultivation it is not profitable, while on good soil and with good cultivation, it far surpasses the golden vine. The Excelsior, we name it, having but recently discovered it, and no seedsman that we know of can give us a name for it. This pea has now been most successfully raised in Canada. It has been tried on a variety of soils, on rich clay or on loam soil, it answers well, and on poor soils it will yield more than any other pea. It is a smooth, white, plump pea of fair average size, grows as long in the straw as the Golden Vine, is stronger in the straw, and longer in the pod. The pods are curled in form like a pruning-knife; the peas are of first quality for milling. They are an early pea, ripening ten days earlier than the Golden vine, and may be sown early or late. We have now procured the entire stock from the producer, and have but a small quantity to spare.

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INGERSOLL PROGRESS.—The Agricultural Society have purchased 15 acres of land for agricultural purposes, and are about purchasing 10 acres for a pasture.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—Near Morlaix, in France, a field being divided, one half was sown with Egyptian grain, the other with the common, under precisely similar circumstances. The former yielded upwards of sixty to one, the latter fifteen to one. The origin of this remarkable produce was five grains of wheat found in an Egyptian tomb, where it must have lain many centuries.

FAST WALKING HORSES.—The best gait a horse has, is the fast walk. A slow walking horse is an abomination.—Who has patience with such a horse? If you ride or drive him, he exhausts your patience. If he is used to plow, or harrow, or to go on the road, he mopes along at a snail's pace. He does only about half the work of the rapid walker. If time is money, you make money, because you save time, by having a horse that walks fast.

Breeders should pay attention to this matter. In selecting a stallion to breed from, by all means select one that can walk fast. A slow walking stallion will be likely to get slow walking colts; while the stallion that has a long, rapid, spirited stride, will be likely to beget colts with a similar action.

VERY CHOICE PEARS.—Of the two thousand and more varieties of pears, described and known to those who make pomology a study, only about seventy or eighty are counted as truly valuable and profitable to grow, when season, size, productiveness, and hardihood of the tree are all taken into account.

The Springfield, Ohio, Republican settles the vexed question of how to make fence posts last. It advises the making all the rest of the fence first, when the posts must be made last. There is no good reason why we should not have agricultural jokes, and we think the above is not bad.

EARLY PLANTS.—Every farmer ought to have one or more boxes ready in which he can raise early plants, such as cabbage, tomatoes and early salads. By having a bed 18 inches high, (the size of an old window sash that can be had for a small amount,) and making a bed of fresh long manure 18 to 20 inches, and setting the box on this manure with one end six inches higher than the other, and filling with six inches of wood mould mixed with some rich, loamy soil.—Early cabbage, tomato and other plants will repay you handsomely for a small outlay.

CURE FOR SCRATCHES.

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Wash part affected with castile soap, and when dry rub on pretty freely any soft grease—then put on a woollen bandage—an old knit sash is the best—fasten it securely—let it remain for about two days—then remove the bandage and grease it again—then put on the bandage again, and in a week your horse will be cured of scratches. I have tried all the nostrums of the day, but none of them are equal to this simple remedy.

AN OLD FARMER.

CULTURE OF MANGEL WURTZEL.

From 900 to 1,200 bushels of this variety of beet may be grown on rich soils. A writer describes his method as follows:

"After thoroughly plowing, sub-soiling and harrowing the ground, run furrows two feet apart for the rows, in which strew well-rotted manure with a liberal hand; cover this by plowing a couple of shallow furrows towards it—thus making a slight ridge. Level slightly and pulverize these ridges with a bush or back of a light harrow. On this ridge, directly over the manure, drop the seeds by hand, one to every ten inches. (A seed drill, as far as we have tried, drops it too thick, or else unevenly.) Weed and cultivate like any other crop, till the leaves make such growth as to cover the ground. We found using a subsoil plow, (drawn by one horse) occasionally between the rows, a decided benefit.—RURAL AMERICAN.

FUNGI OR SMUT.—Remarking on smut in grain the Journal of Chemistry says:—"Doubtless the reader, if familiar with farm work and keensighted observer, has often seen a kind of ethereal smoke or evaporation proceeding from the diseased heads of grain, when moved by a single breeze. This apparent vapor is formed of the millions upon millions of the seeds of the fungi, which, proceeding from the ruptured vessels, float like an airy cloud of gossamer veil whither the winds may drive them. The atmosphere is loaded with these germs of the latter days of summer; and, if it were not for a wise provision connected with their fructification and growth, fungus or mildew would spread over the vegetable world like a pall of death. Nothing but fire or strong acids seems competent to destroy the seeds, so tenacious are they of vitality. Summer's heat or winter's frost cannot kill, nor water drown them."

A sale of thorough-bred stock, owned by Mr. John Thompson, took place at Rosehill, County Waterloo, on Wednesday. The prices obtained were, bull calf, \$78; do \$51; do \$52; heifer, two years old, \$110; heifer, do do \$125; heifer, \$75; cow, \$180; heifer ten months old, \$100. The best cow and and bull calf, and one heifer were bought by Mr. Strickland, to go to New York State. The prices realized were considered good; the eleven head sold bringing altogether \$1,000.

The Des Moines Register says the grasshoppers recently ate up half an acre of tobacco for a man near that place, and when the owner went out to look at it, they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco juice in his face.

LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, March. 26th, 1869.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1 00	to	\$1 10
Spring Wheat do	85	to	90
Barley do	1 25	to	1 30
Oats do	45	to	47
Peas do	70	to	77
Corn do	65	to	70
Beans do	1 00	to	1 50
Clover do	6 00	to	6 25
Timothy do	2 25	to	2 50
Rye do	75	to	80
Hay, per ton.....	10 00	to	12 00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	22	to	25
Eggs, per dozen	18	to	20
Potatoes, per bushel.....	75	to	80
Apples	75	to	1 00
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	2 25	to	3 00
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	5	to	6
Beef, per pound (on foot).....	6	to	7
Pork	9 00	to	9 50
Wool, per lb.....	25	to	30