other countries. We know a few have been disappointed in not receiving as much as they desired, and some have not received it as soon as they ought to have had it, but we have done the best we could under existing circumstances. The number of orders and the large quantity required more than doubled any demand we ever had before.

This speaks well for the Emporium business, but we feel the disappointment of those who were not punctually supplied more than the parties themselves.—The quantity that has been sent out we feel satisfied will be a material benefit to the country and will further the spread of it in sections where it had not been introduced.

To enable us to carry out the ~~introduc~~tion and dissemination of good and proper seeds, and to aid yourselves, we would call your attention to the charter published in the June number. Let us farmers unite and have the Emporium carried on by ourselves. Let every enterprising farmer have a voice and an interest in the institution. Unity is strength; let us unite, and if the present management is not right let us make it better.

Col. Taylor's Sale.

This sale took place on the 12th instant; the attendance was not large. His Oxford and Dutchess bulls had caused a much more select gathering of short-horn men than had ever been assembled in this county.

The sale was conducted very quietly, no excitement being created. Although some of the stock hardly realized as much as the Col. expected, we think he has reason to be satisfied. There were no white-legs or buyers-in, and every animal was sold without reserve. One bull was put up, but no one made any offer for him, or he would have been sold: he was not a bad bull, but had a peculiar gait which did not take the fancy of the buyers.

The calves were very fine, showing the superior value of the bulls which had been selected; one calf brought $600, and a better looking animal, to our judgment, brought only $450, but its pedigree did not stand quite as high in the estimation of buyers.

The cows were only in milking or common stock condition, and brought what we thought very good prices for such stock.

The Col. provided a substantial lunch under a tent on the ground, for the visitors. The sale took place in a nice shady grove in front of his house.

Let the Government make a notice of the following remark:—

We do not believe that a single animal was purchased at this sale for the intent of improving Canadian stock for Canadians. Every animal was purchased either by the Americans or for the Americans by our breeders or dealers.

Crop Statistics.

In this number of the ADVOCATE will be found a brief return of the agricultual statistics of Victoria for the present year from our Australian exchanges. The report is considered favorable, and, comparing the yield with that of last year, it is so. From the dryness of its climate Australia must always be inferior to Canada as an agricultural country. Its great wealth, independent of its mineral treasures, is in its unrivelled suitableness for sheep pasturage and for the growth of the grape vine and cotton plant.

But it is not to Australia, its soil or climate that we wish at present to direct the attention of our readers—it is to the fact that they in Australia are in possession of the statistical report of the crops within a few weeks of the time they are harvested. We have in Ontario, as in the other Provinces, a Department of Agriculture, and the people and press of Ontario have not as yet been able to obtain a report of the yield of our harvest such as that which we have received from the antipodes. The Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies do endeavor, as far as is in their power, to obtain for the country that information that we would expect to receive through the Department of Agriculture, whose province it is to furnish it. It is a matter of the greatest importance that the earliest information on a subject so pregnant with great results, for good or evil, as is the year's product of our fields, should be given. And, to have this information truly valuable, it should come bearing the stamp of authority. The reports of individuals and of companies like the Grand Trunk and Great Western cannot have the fullness and completeness that are necessary, and they cannot possess that entire reliability that we would expect from returns issued by the authority of the Department of Agriculture.

To have these reports really valuable they should be issued at as early a period as possible consistent with accuracy. As yet we have but vague opinions and somewhat contradictory reports of the crops, though on these reports business men rely in making their calculations for the coming season, and, as is well known, the farmer is greatly guided in his selection of crops for the coming year, and his prepartion for them, by the profit and loss of previous years, and especially the year immediately preceding. Instances of the farmer's being guided by this experience are familiar to all. The preference given to fall wheat or spring wheat, the sowing or not sowing of barley, the choice of what kinds of root crops is to be sown—turnips, or mangolds, or ruta bagas—is often left to be decided by the success or failure of similar crops the previous year. That the farmer may make his arrangements and preparations in time, it is necessary that he have early information of the success, or partial success, or failure, not merely on his own farm or in his immediate vicinity, but throughout the Province. In asking the Agricultural Department for this timely information, we do not require that which is impossible or even difficult to be obtained. The centralization that exists in every Department does away with any obstacle that might otherwise exist. A greeat central authority, with its many ramifications, can easily collect and arrange all necessary details in good time. It has been happily said: —"He gives twofold who gives readily." So may we say—reliable crop statistics, such as the country demands, would, by being given in time, possess twofold value.

ASS. ED.

Notes from my Garden.—No. 3.

I have been very unsuccessful with my squash this year. My Hubbards, which are the cream of squash according to my idea, grew so much to vine that the bees and flies could not get in at the flowers to mix the pollen and fertilize, so that the result is that there is but one squash on my vines. Then the squash bugs did their work. They came along in thousands, and cut the stalks right off. They disgusted me of squash raising, for, notwithstanding that I have tried all the usual preventatives, I find nothing that will drive away the bugs which will not also kill the vines. What must I do? Give up raising squash, I suppose.

TOMATOES.

I am just as lucky with my tomatoes as I am unlucky with squash. The Canadian, Victor, of which I get the seed from you, have proved a decided success. They are not so much earlier than any other, but they are better in many ways. They are a good shape and smooth, with very few creases. Good, well-flavored meat and not a super-abundance of seeds. They are very prolific. I put them in hills about 5 feet apart each way, but the vines grew so profusely that I had to trim away more than half, and then they were too thick. Next year I propose to construct a trellis about 5 feet high, and tack up the vines to that. I will thus give them plenty of sun and air, and prevent the loss by rotting.

FRUIT TREES.

I notice in your last issue you speak of the Hawthorn Dean apple as a very desirable tree to plant out. I mentioned the subject to a friend of mine who is a nurseryman and does a large business. He says it is a very good apple, as you say, and, although it has been long on the market, and much pushed by Mr. Leslie, it has not been generally planted, from the fact that the trees are poor, scraggy looking things, and will not sell. This is the case with many of the best varieties of apples. The trees are of a rough, ugly shape, and, therefore, we are foolish enough to refuse them, and fill up our orchards with nice looking trees which will bear only miserable apples. This is looking a little too much to appearances. Do not suppose that because the tree dealer sells to you an ugly looking tree that he is therefore cheating you. It may be the nature of that tree to have that shape, and to make up for appearances by bearing excellent apples.

My friend the doctor writes asking my opinion of salt for the garden. Now salt is one of my hobbies. I use it as manure, and I use it to kill insects, and find it good for both. All our land wants salt from the fact that we are so far inland that we get none of the salt breeze, therefore we do not receive the deposit of salt from the atmosphere which fertilizes land lying along the coast. Every article that grows takes salt out of the ground. The cattle want it also. We have, therefore, to return it to the land. I think that a good coating of salt to the garden in the fall and dug under shallow will kill off a good many worms and grubs, also some of the weed seeds, and will help the land very materially in the spring. Salt will save your onions from the onion grub, and your cabbage plants from being cut off by slugs. The doctor must, however, be very careful not to put on too much salt nor must he put any salt on the plants or leaves, as it is poison to vegetable life when it touches above ground. For your asparagus beds you must have salt and plenty of it. As a manure for the farm, salt is of great importance. If you are sowing any kind of grain which is liable to be weak in the straw, by all means put on salt, as it is a good thing for strengthening straw. Salt also will draw moisture out of the air, and will in that way prove beneficial.

The Squire does not like my ideas about hilling up potatoes. He says that his father always made high hills, and he does so too, and he "don't believe in these new-fangled notions about everything." "Why, when I was a boy," says the Squire, "we didn't have no trouble about all them new things. Here is all them new kinds of 'tatoes. Why my father had cups and pink-eyes one year after another, and we just put them in one way and took them out one way. Now you've got your early rose, and your prolific, and calicoes, and a thousand other kinds, and it puzzles a man most to death to know which is which, and now you want us to change our way of planting 'em." The squire don't take any farmers' paper, and all that he knows about these new things is to hear others who have read speak of them, and he is as much bothered as the boy who never read geography when he hears people talk of foreign countries.

My idea of hilling up potatoes was that the hilling should be as little as possible. All the benefit in the hilling, to my mind, is that the soil is kept well stirred up. That is the profit. Kill the weeds and stir up the soil and you will have a good crop whether there is any hill or not. I have tried this and know it. The squire has a good many prototypes among our farmers. They don't care to keep up with the times. It is too much brain labor. Ask them something about politics and they are well posted and ready enough to discuss them. They will go a great distance to hear a political leader, and they are sure to take a political paper, but, when it comes to agriculture—well they know enough themselves about that. They neither want to hear or read or discuss questions upon which depend their success in business. No art or science has made so much progress within the last fifty years as farming, and yet they are satisfied to go on and do everything as their fathers did, or at least to take improvements second hand and years after from their more enterprising and attentive neighbors.—PROGRESS.

HOW TO COOK LIVER.

Cut it into slices half an inch thick. Wash it well, and boil it fifteen minutes in water in which there has been thrown several tablespoonfuls of salt. Lift it out and sprinkle over it a little pepper, alspice and ginger. Roll it in flour, and fry in hot lard. Thicken the gravy with flour, and pour it over the liver before it is sent to the table.

A correspondent of the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* writing to that paper, says:—

"It is my belief that there will not be 33 bushels of merchantable corn of the crop of 1873 where there were 100 of the crop of 1872. There is a full crop of nothing in Illinois this year except, perhaps, weeds, water melons, demaguery, potato bugs, mosquitoes, fever and ague, and cholera morbus."

POULTRY YARD

A VARIED DIET FOR FOWLS.

There are no animals more omniverous than fowls; fish, flesh, herbs, and grains being devoured by them with equal relish. We say equal, for though they commonly pounce upon meat with greater avidity than upon grain, this is generally because it affords a rarity, and a flock kept for a while almost entirely upon animal food will show the same greed for a few handfuls of corn.

Now, those animals accustomed to use a varied diet should not be confined to an unvarying one. There are, indeed, some species which are naturally limited to one or a few kinds of food. Thus, cattle do well enough, although kept month after month on grass alone, and a tiger will thrive with nothing but lean meat on his bill of fare. But with other animals, as with the human race for instance, the case is different, for no person can maintain the highest efficiency when confined to one article of food No matter how fond we may be of a particular dish, we lose relish for it when allowed nothing else for a number of consecutive meals, and the intense craving for variety indicates as its source something more than mere appetite. It gives evidence of real necessities of the system which are constantly varying with the changing circumstances of weather, employment and other conditions.

The fondness for variety shown by fowls is as significant of real needs as we have found it to be in ourselves. In purveying for them, a judicious variety selected from the three general divisions—fresh vegetables, grain and animal food—is at all seasons absolutely necessary for young and old, in order to make them perfectly thrifty. True, they will not starve on hard corn and water, neither will they pay a profit so kept.—*Poultry World.*

RECIPE FOR KEEPING FOWLS HEALTHY.

There is a receipt for keeping fowls healthy, which has been sold under the titles of "Universal Poultry Drops," and "Poultry Keeper's Friend," and its use has been found very beneficial for all kinds of poultry. To half a lb. of sulphate of iron add one ounce of diluted sulphuric acid, and pour it into two gallons of water; let it stand fourteen days after bottling it, and then put a teaspoonful to every pint of water, every other day, and let the fowls drink it freely. Chickens should have the same amount about twice a week.

The effect of this stimulant is soon apparent; the feathers of the birds will assume a rich, glossy appearance, and the whole flock will be in the best possible health and spirits. If pen try are affected with the dry roup, this remedy will prove a cure, and will ward it off from flocks that are not tainted. With a little attention to cleanliness, large flocks of poultry can be kept free from disease, and either fattened for market or so fed that they will give a bountiful supply of eggs.

EGGS FOR BREEDING.

In selecting eggs for hatching all monstrosities should be avoided, as they will not hatch. The same hen will sometimes lay a very large egg, and another time a very small one. They will serve well to eat, but not for hatching.—What is wanted are eggs of the average size in appearance, peculiar to the variety from which you breed—nothing else. Very long, very short, or very rough eggs should always be avoided. Time will be saved, too, by not trying to select eggs which will bring either cocks or hens, as the art of telling the sex by the shape or color of the egg has not yet been discovered This advice, of course, is for the average breeder—the fanciers and amateurs may experiment as much as they please, as they can better afford it.—*Country Gentleman.*

CHEAP POULTRY YARD.

Set posts firmly in the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire and stretch from post to post, outside, fastening with staples made of wire, driven into posts. Place three wires, one inch apart, one foot from the ground; another three at three feet ten inches from the ground; another three at top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, and chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shove the chamfered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches.

This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet and ten inches high, and fowl tight. Wires should be left somewhat slack, as interweaving the laths will take it up.—*Poultry World.*