

Department.

are now in operation a good article, directions for using it ed to try:—Put a pint of milk in a n as it comes to a boil aving it rather thin; will suffice for the quan h of salt and let it boil h easily between the from the fire at once eep plate. The milk over it as it spoils both so; but it should be in d. Then the spoon porridge, then to the h. In this way it is

is oat cake. It is pre- of oat meal with suf- thick, and a half a tea uite a trick to work oat ke it without its crumb- an be done with a little After working it thor- ed about the thickness ets about a foot or six e sheets are put in the ly baked, being careful They are then taken on the shelf for use. A sheet is taken and browned nicely on sent to the table hot, off such a sized piece as ttered with sweet, fresh king would not ask for n a piece of oat cake, a up of coffee.

CATTLE.

Dgdenburgh, N. Y., *Stock Journal*:

n raising cows strictly the more Ayshire he more the product e from our ordinary ty years I have dis- y herd except full- urchased sometimes \$3000 for a bull calf."

CLOTHES.

clothes. They are often rifices; but careful fold- may last until the dear . If many an old coat es it would tell of the d beneath.

ment would repeat the ed father, whose son is college hard by. How age, and choked down his is noble boy, might yet

folded tightly over spare er year has thy mother l, and laid it carefully "good as new," that er might have an edu- ar smiles over the dim, on and prim old merino, p to enable her to buy t and a dress such as she

f-denying, aspiring pov- he old cloaks, old coats, hen such love points to

ght and shining light, let brilliancy to old clothes; n literature, philosophy,

of "sharp practice" is o, who was acquitted of unsanity. He had secured them a mortgage on his iates the mortgage on the nsane when he made it, wing of these same law-

says: "An unsophistic- northern Iowa put a pound coat-tail pocket the other g a hearty smoke put his e powder. Although it his wife mourns over his

editor thus addresses an You wallapus, you itchyod- hammochyas, you—you

Implements.

Opinions will differ, and people that have anything for sale will endeavor to show that their own wares are superior to others. At the Paris trial, a horse-rake that took the first prize, when put into actual work, was awarded the third at one of our large Exhibitions where appearance and show have to be brought into contact with utility. A pea-harvester that carried off the first prize at the trial, was awarded nothing at an Exhibition for show. This must teach us that either the judges were not acquainted with the implements, or with the working of them. We quote this as an instance that we should not be guided by the awarding of the first prize, and that repeated trials are necessary. After a person has carried off three first prizes in succession, on actual trial, we may then conclude that it is an implement superior to others, but one first prize at a Show is not sufficient guarantee to the public that such implement is the best. We might enumerate discrepancies, but far the fairest and only right conclusion, we believe, is the trial system, as established last year by the Board of Agriculture, will be the best and safest guarantee to the public. We hope they may have a trial again next year. The above Board serves the commendation of the country for its exertions last year. Of course it drew some money from their exchequer, but was it not worth all it cost? We believe it was, and next season, if they continue it, we believe far greater good will be the result. No doubt much better arrangements would be made than last year, as all the members were quite green at the work, and such Exhibitions cannot be conducted by inexperienced persons as well as by those that have had a little experience.

CANADIAN INVENTIONS IN THE STATES.

We give the following American opinion of an invention which Canada may well be pleased to point to with honour, as it shows we are ahead of the Americans in the invention. Of course the American prices of labor differ with ours, but rods and the days work are the same. Read and compare the cost. This machine can not be brought into use too soon.

"I hereby certify that Carter's Patent Ditching Machine has been in operation on the grounds of the Buffalo Central Park, and its capacity for performing the work for which it is intended was thoroughly tested on a soil composed of extremely tough clay, mixed with cobble stone. It cut 1,200 yards of ditch, 24 feet deep, ready for bottoming and levelling, in two working days, the same amount of ditch left in the same shape, requiring 40 1/2 days' labor for one man. I estimate the relative difference between the costs of ditching by hand labor and by Machine as thus:

Cutting 1,200 yards of ditch by hand.
1 man 40 1/2 days' labor at \$2 per day—\$81.00
Cutting 1,200 yards of ditch by Machine,
2 days' wages of operator at \$2.50—\$5
" 2 teams and drivers at \$5—\$20.
\$25.00

Saving by Machine on 1,200 yds ditch—\$56.00

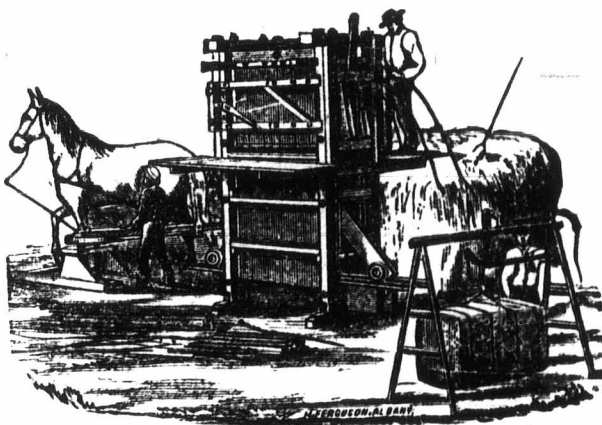
This test was made upon what I consider the most difficult part of the ground, and I can add that the operation of the machine was a complete success, and, therefore, its best recommendation. (Signed) Geo. Troor,

Overseer of Work on Central Park.
Buffalo, 1871.

HAY PRESS.

While attending the various exhibitions we devoted part of our time in observing any improvements on old machines, or any new ones that may be of service. Among the numerous exhibitors at Kingston, perhaps Mr. John Able, of Woodbridge, might be classed as the leading exhibitor, being the only manufacturer

that exhibited a portable steam engine. It is constructed for farm work, such as threshing, cutting feed, grinding or crushing grain, sawing wood, or any such work. These machines will come into use, as the work can be done much better by the steady and sure motion of the steam engine, than it can be by horse power, and, we believe, much more economically. His next important implement was his improved threshing machine. This machine has two sets of fanners, cleansing the grain more effectually, so that it is fit for market; and it is claimed for it that it will not waste as much grain as other machines. He had grain on the ground to thresh, and drove his machine with the steam engine. Both the engine and the threshing machine gave the greatest amount of satisfaction to the spectators, from the superior manner in which they worked. Mr. John Forsyth was on the ground with his combined reaper and mower, and in the midst of numerous competitors, carried off the first prize. He has gained great honors this year with his implement, 1st at Paris Fair, 1st at the Provincial, 1st at Hamilton, and 1st at Guelph. A strong and very useful machine was exhibited for raising and carrying large stones, and there is plenty of work for such implements in the eastern section. There was to be seen at each exhibition a good general assortment of implements, but nothing particularly remarkable as being in advance of previous exhibitions. We heard accounts of a new, and what we believe will be a valuable implement, which is claimed to be able to make an open ditch eight feet deep and 10 feet wide, and to be capable of grading a road and taking the earth from the ditch at the same time. The inventor is one well known to Canadian manufacturers as a sound practical man, and we look in confident expectation of seeing one of these machines at work as soon as the patent is out. It is to be worked with one span of horses. We here introduce to you the cut



of an American machine, the Hay Press. Hay is becoming yearly of more value, and the large cities must be supplied. Large quantities are now shipped from the eastern portion of our Dominion to the States, and we hear of one of our western enterprising farmers about entering into the business; many more will follow. In some sections hay is more of a staple crop than in others, and some localities or situations are better adapted to the raising of hay than other crops. Hay cannot be shipped in the cars unless it is baled, as it is too bulky and inflammable. After hay has been properly pressed, it is as hard as a board and almost as heavy as lumber. If any of our subscribers think of going into the hay-preparing and shipping business, we can forward them circulars giving more full descriptions of the presses, market prices of hay, &c.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

POTATO DIGGER.

I am quite satisfied with the work of the Potato Digger. I think it a valuable labor-saving implement, and should be in the hands of every person that grows on a large scale.

JOHN FOOT.

Port Hope, Oct. 9, 1871.

Seeds Department.

SEEDS.

At one of our exhibitions our attention was called to a very fine sample of Deihl Wheat. It had a first-prize ticket on it. We were requested to taste it and smell it. The taste was very bad, and it had a strong smell of brimstone. A protest was entered, and the wheat was rejected altogether. Every means are devised to make any article, seed or animal, appear to its best advantage. We have seen wheat that had passed through a hulling mill and had its outer skin entirely removed—that wheat carried off a prize at one of the American exhibitions. We are aware that wheat, barley and oats have been sometimes treated with a little brimstone to improve their color. The Directors of our Provincial Exhibition might decide if such a process would be sufficient to reject the grain from the exhibition or not, then exhibitors would know what to do and in what way to prepare for competition. Perhaps among all the seeds exhibited this season Mr. Forfar, from Scarborough, has carried off the largest amount of honor and money also. He has for years past experimented in hybridizing wheats. He has succeeded in raising a variety which may become of value to the country. Its appearance is good, but it still inclines to sport (a term used by hybridizers, meaning to show some grains not quite pure or even with the others). It takes time to weed such out, and it must be a series of years before any new variety can be safely recommended as having fixed and certain characters not liable to sport. We shall hear more of Mr. Forfar's enterprise. Mr. Arnold's wheat was not to be seen at either of the exhibitions we attended. Perhaps Mr. Arnold will give his reasons for not exhibiting. The McCarling wheat carried 1st and 2nd prizes where shown. We noticed nothing particularly new or deserving more than the usual remarks about other grains. A change is re-

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a report of the seeds I received from you last spring. I sowed the pound of McCarling wheat on the first of May in a clay loam soil. It yielded when thrashed 334 pounds of good clean wheat. I think that it is an excellent variety, and well adapted for general cultivation. The potatoes were planted on the 12th of May. They yielded, when taken up, as follows: Breeses Prolific, 4 oz. planted, yielded 8 lbs.; Peerless, 2 oz. planted, yielded 3 1/2 lbs.; King of the Earlies, 2 oz. planted, yielded 3 1/2 lbs. I have been well pleased with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE this year. I think that it and the Agricultural Emporium are doing a vast amount of good in the country. If you will send me some club lists to Brookside, I will try and send you a few subscribers for next year. Wishing you every success in the future, I am, yours truly,

WM. BEAN.

West Zorra, Sept. 23, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SEED WHEAT.

SIR,—Having seen an article asserting that sprouted wheat if sown will produce chess, last fall I sowed some of my own raising of wheat, which was all more or less sprouted, some as much as half an inch in length. I sowed it and raised a fine crop of wheat, with no indication of chess unless where the crop had been badly killed, only spots here and there. From choice I would not by any means sow such a quality of seed, but, when out of necessity, no other kind can be had, I would not hesitate to sow sprouted wheat as seed.

WM. BLIX.

Westminster, Oct. 3, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—I purchased from you one peck of your McCarling Wheat last spring, and sowed it on the 1st day of April. It produced a fine standing crop with stiff stems, and I thrashed of cleared wheat 337 bushels. I consider it without exception the best spring wheat I have ever grown, and I think it is a great advantage in having it as a new variety. I showed it at the fair here against 26 samples, and took the first prize with it.

Yours truly,

M. A. REDMOND.

London, Sept. 3, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

Of the nine kinds of potatoes I procured from you last spring, I consider the Climax, Breeses, Prolifics and Peerless, highly valuable varieties, and they will be extensively cultivated as soon as they become known. They yield well and the quality is good. The Harrison yields well but is not of such good quality. Our ceteals and crops in general are good, except root crops. Mangolds, carrots, and turnips are scarce and small; the season has been too dry for them. Fruit has been a fair crop with us. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.

Caledon East, Oct., 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SCOTT WHEAT.

SIR,—Having been a subscriber of your valuable paper for years, and seeing the accounts of different farmers raising such enormous crops, I thought I would let you know what the writer could do. The land being measured, and the Scott Wheat sold by weight, we raised on a field of seven acres three hundred and forty-five bushels and thirty pounds, being an average of forty-nine bushels and twenty-one pounds to the acre.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1871.

This was one of the varieties of wheats that the Western Fair Directors acted so mean and dishonorable about. Good will spread despite their attempts to the contrary.

HORTICULTURE.

Continued satisfactory reports are received of the results of the Scott wheat. Some of the flower seeds that we imported last year have not given us satisfaction. The Tritoma Uvaria flowered with us, but they were late in flowering. The novelty of the flower is pleasing, the variety being new; but they are not equal to a good Dahlia Balsam, Aster or Zennia in our estimation.