MR. MECHI'S FARMING.

This enterprising English gentleman was late alderman of the city of London, England,and would,if he had not resigned, have had the high honor of sitting in the civic chair, as Lord Mayor of that great and important place. Mr. M. is a large manufacturer of cutlery, and his razors especially, are held in high reputation; and he likewise carries on the making of fancy goods of paper machie design. His place of business is in Basinghall street. He is also a most energetic and enthusiastic farmer, and his farm is named Tipkee Hall, situated at Kelvedor, Essex, about forty miles from the city. He has had wonderful success as a grower of wheat, and in raising of poultry, has been at the top of the tree. He is a staunch supporter of the drill system of sowing and uses far less seed than that usually sown. He has grown extraordinary crops of wheat by taking special care with dropping seed in drills, and spreading a peck only to the acre. He rarely exceeds a bushel. He has written and published a valuable little work on his farm management, in which he advocates the use of stronger fertilizers from their yards, than artificial manures. His argument is, that the best and most profitable farming is not by buying the most manure, but by purchasing the richest food for cattle, and thus increase the strength of the dung. He uses on the average £6 sterling, (thirty dollars') worth of rape seed, linseed, cotton, or any sort of oily food, and feeds this with green clover and turnips and mangolds in the stall, cautiously saving all manure thus produced, and spreading upon the surface of his farm. He has a large shed in the yard, covered with galvanized iron roofing and supported on stone posts; under this is deposited all the manure. This prevents the rain from washing thestrength away, and the heat of the sun evaporating it, two agents that tend to decrease the strength of manure exposed to them, fifty per cent. He also has a large iron tank, in which is collected all the urine of the cattle-houses, as well as the drainage of the dung-pit. This is put over the surface of the grass with a liquid manure cart, and it beats everything that has been tried for getting early and luxurious crops of this article. The studies of some of our great scientific chemists, such as Herapath, Voeckler, Lawes, Bell, and others, proves that manure from oily food is five times as rich as tnat from hay. Mr Mechi, to prove his ideas correct and to illustrate them, tendered a cordial invitation to all the Farmers' Societies, to come down and see his crop of seventy-five acres of wheat. He urges, also, the landed proprietors in England, to turn their attention from rabbits and foxes to the means of making the staff of life cheaper for his countrymen, and argues that the agriculturist can do more than politicians to bring about this result.

The worthy alderman's views are sound and pure, and are as good for Canadians as the English. We want earnest men on this continent. Those alive to the vast importance of storing and increasing the supply and value of manure in their farm yards, and this will cause larger bins of grain in our grainaries. The writer of this, has often had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Mechi's farm, and in his avocation of a farmer, has gained advice and instruction from Mr. M's suggestions and experience.

ALEX.

Mr. Mechi and this year's Wheat.

Mr. Mechi in a letter to the "Times," says: That as the wheat harvest progresses, the evidences of first-rate quality and condition, and ample yield, become more and more apparent. He states that he has just threshed the produce of thirty acres of white wheat, (sown with one bush. per acre, in November), the yield is 190 quarters, 63 lbs. per bushel, and the amount realized, £510. Some very fine and closely dressed white wheat, weighs over 65 lbs. per bushel. The wheat crop generally has been so thoroughly ripened and dried by the intense heat, that all is in first-rate order for the mill, and there is no need for the addition of old or foreign wheat, both of which are neglected. Wheat has fallen in price, 10s. per quarter within the last ten days, but we can hardly expect it to be much lower, for the potato crop in cottage gardens, and generally, is so far a failure. Vegetables are also very scarce and dear, and we have a long year before us, unless the next harvest should be as early as the present. —*Mark Lane Express.*

OLD FASHIONED WHEAT CROPS.

The farmers in this section are now in the height of wheat threshing, and report some very large yields. A few in Bergen and Byron, have raised crops that average forty bushels to the acre, and a large number in Genesee and the western part of Monroe have realized thirty-five bushels per acre. The largest yields from selected fields that we have heard of, are five hundred and fifty-two bushels from twelve acres, raised by E. Emmens, of Riga, and two hundred and four bushels from four and ⅛ acres, raised by P. Squires, of Chili. In quantity per acre, the Genesee wheat section is returning to its old standard, but it is doubtful whether it will do so in point of quality.—ROCHESTER, N.Y. CHRONICLE.

☞ Thorough drainage, deep plowing, a liberal use of manure with fertilizers, good cultivation and a change of seed, cannot fail to produce remunerative, bountiful harvests. Let farmers heed these hints and suggestions.

More Humbugs Exposed—Milking Machines.

A correspondent of the N. H. *Mirror and Farmer* gives his experience with one of these machines. He saw them advertised, and bought one, paying $7 for it, and $5 for the right to use it. He says: "I tried it on an easy milker, and after a good deal of effort succeeded in getting it adjusted on the cow's teats, and by working it could draw some milk, but by the time the cow was half milked the teats would not fill the cups, and the machine would drop off, there being no suction. I wrote to the agent, stating the difficulty and asking to be referred to some one who had one in successful operation. The agent replied, giving no reference, probably for the all-sufficient reason that there was nobody to refer to, but saying that I must persevere, for it required a good deal of practice to learn to use one. I and my hired man tried until we supposed that we had exhausted all our mechanical talent, but without success, and laid the machine by, which the agent can have at a very large discount.

Traction Engines as a Substitute for Railways.

A number of prominent business men of Guelph have just returned from Toronto, where they witnessed the experiment of the new Traction Engine, and ascertained facts which are of paramount import to the merchants and tradesmen of the Town and the farmers of Wellington. This locomotive has the appearance of a simple truck, surmounted by a common portable engine, with guides and chains and connecting rods. It can be run by a man and boy, and requires a fresh supply of fuel and water every four hours. It draws two cars, of twenty tons capacity, and costs six dollars only per day, running expenses. It can convey grain or merchandize for half the bare freight charged by railways, taking the goods from the farm door or warehouse, and laying it down at the exact spot needed without reshipment of any kind. The original cost is $2,800, and cars may be built for $250 each. The whole concern can be manufactured in our own town. Though the machine is necessarily somewhat weighty, the four wheels are so constructed as to improve the roads they travel—having flat and smooth surface of iron, 14 inches in diameter, and literally rolling the gravel into the compactness of solid pavement. It would run on the softest plowed land, and through the muddiest roads. Three or four of them on the Owen Sound and Harriston Roads would run the Toronto Narrow Gauge or any other railway out of all competition—so cheap, safe and so handy could they bring produce to market. The usual speed is four miles an hour, which is quick enough for all the requirements of the country. The gentlemen who have seen it speak very highly of the Traction scheme.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

☞ A grindstone should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood-work, but the sun's rays hardens the stone so much, as, in time, to render it almost useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it was unequally.