

bellished journal, in which either party can express their views on agricultural subjects fearlessly. The price now is so low that every farmer ought to take it, and would be profited thereby. We have been promised a large increase of circulation by the two methods now practised, namely,—reducing the price and increasing the size. We can afford to keep it up to its present form, if each one of you will do your part, that is, to send in more subscribers. Remember, if you do not ably support this journal, voluntarily, most probably you will be compelled to pay twice its cost annually, directly or indirectly. Therefore, we ask you to increase its circulation.—Every one of you can do so. Let us have a good return this month. We know you will be busy, but we shall appreciate the increase the more; and it is you farmers only, who can enable us to maintain the present form, size and price of your own paper.

#### Seeds.

The spring season is now nearly past for supplying yourselves with cereals; and our stock is nearly exhausted. As for potatoes we have yet a full supply, and they are the kind we wish most to send out this year, as we feel confident that our subscribers will be satisfied with them. The Pinkeyes, which were the best potatoe, are in most sections run out, that is: they do not yield a crop, and are become too small, and too liable to rot.

If any of our subscribers in any part of the Dominion have not yet procured the new varieties, send your orders at once, and you will make money by the increased number of bushels you will raise, and the increased price your neighbor will be willing to pay you for seed. Just let them see you dig your Harrisons. We never saw potatoes yield such a large crop.

For your early potatoes send for some Early Gooderich, and Early Rose. From our own test we give preference to the Gooderich, although most of the people whom we have supplied prefer the Rose. Try both. For a winter and spring potatoe procure some of the Calicos. We have tested the above varieties and recommend them.

We have now imported the \$50 potatoe—Breese's King of the Earlies. They are expensive, and we know not yet whether they are superior to other varieties or not. If price has anything to do with quality, they are dear enough to be good; but the size of those that we have received does not give us a very favorable impression of them. We advertised them at 37½ cents per 4-oz. package (post-paid) in our last issue; but we find that our government has placed a duty on small as well as large potatoes of 10 per cent. That and the addition of about 5 cents per pound for carriage compels us to raise the price to 50 cents per 4 oz. package.

We have also procured some of Breese's Prolific. We are much pleased with the size and appearance of this potatoe. We shall supply our subscribers with these at 37½ cents per 4-oz. package. All those who have sent in their cash before this paper reaches them will be supplied at prices advertised in our last issue. We have as yet been able to supply all orders adver-

tised by us; but at the end of the season we may fall short of some kinds, as our stock is limited. Send your orders at once. Be sure and give the directions clear; name your post office address, and the station to which you wish the articles sent, also on what railroad. We intend to make up a few barrels and bags expressly for those desiring a change, and such as will pay.—See advertising column.

#### Legal Hints to Farmers.—No. 3.

Our legal correspondent has been—so extremely busy that he could not fill this department this month; but he will have an article for the next. Therefore, we will attempt to make an apology for it ourselves.

The real specie currency that we have had since the American War has been welcome to us farmers; but it has not been profitable to the large banks and money-shavers. They still rule us—and the new law will drive this valuable currency from our Dominion, and we never shall see its equal. Gold you never touch for your produce; it's a mere nominal currency with us. In many parts of the country an attempt is made to allow American silver to pass for its real value, which is but about 4 per cent. less than gold. But the law allows it only at 20 per cent. discount; therefore in all legal transactions you will be compelled to use the legal money. You need not submit to the loss of 20 per cent. on any you hold. You can get it exchanged at the brokers—who are now making a rich harvest—by paying them 6 or 7 per cent. You cannot afford to take it at its real value, for you will be compelled to pay any debts or payments in legal money. There is and will be a greater loss felt for the lack of small change than ever has been known. If you can get even 5 and 10 cent pieces of Canada silver, do not part with them when you can get a shiplaster change, until you find them more plentiful.

#### What is the best time to Apply Plaster to Clover?

Mr. Alex. Fletcher, of Mount Albert, York county, Ont., wishes to know what time in the season we consider best for sowing Land Plaster on clover.

We have no doubt that plaster would benefit clover if sown in the fall, but the usual time is in the spring; and the best time, as far as our observation extends, is in the morning while the dew is on, and as soon as the leaf is pretty well developed.

Clover derives a large portion of its nourishment from the atmosphere, after the leaf is developed; and if we adopt the opinion that plaster acts principally by fixing the ammonia contained in the air and brought down by the rains and dews, we can easily suppose that the best time to apply it will be when the leaf is in a condition to profit by its action, which—though continued for a considerable time, and even for more than one season—begins at once, or at least as soon as a shower of rain falls; and may be seen not only in the rapid growth of the clover on suitable soil, but in the intensely dark-green color of its leaves.

Our opinion as to the time of sowing has been confirmed by experiment. Equal

parts of the same field sown with plaster at different times produced:

1st of April.....	1,320 pounds.
15th do .....	1,400 do
1st of May .....	1,560 do
Without plaster,	1,000 pounds.

In whatever way Gypsum acts it is certain that in the majority of instances it causes a wonderful increase in the bulk of clover and of various other crops, such as peas, beans, corn, and sometimes potatoes; but though increasing the yield of straw, it is doubtful if it adds to the quantity or quality of the seed when applied to grain crops.

It is well to supply other fertilizers in connection with Gypsum, particularly potash. This may be done by applying wood ashes either leached or not. Salt is beneficial on some soils. A light top-dressing of barn-yard manure in the fall, followed by plaster, will almost in every case give satisfactory results.

#### Corn for Feed.

Farmers, if you all wish for more feed for your cows there is a corn that will yield far more feed than ours. I have tried to procure it by writing, but they ask \$2.75 per bushel for it, and I shall not invest my money to import it for you at that rate. I know I could, by going myself, procure it at a more moderate price. I should have to pay the Government \$2.75 on every hundred bushels. They never have yet aided me, nor are they aiding you. However, we advise each of you to sow some corn at the rate of 3 bushels per acre to cut as green feed. 20 tons per acre is raised from the proper kind. It makes better feed for sheep. We much regret that we have neither the time nor means for giving you full particulars and a supply this season, but we cannot do everything unaided. We believe we could do the country 500,000 dollars' worth of good in this alone, if the Government had paid us one half of our just demands. We doubt if we shall be able to procure the proper seed for ourselves, but intend to try some, even should it only be our common corn, which will not yield much more than half the proper kind.

#### Jewellery.

When in McGloghlon's Jewellery store the other day, we were shown a novel watch. It is large, and has a durable and handsome appearance. It will run eight days untouched, if opened and shut twice a day. It will never require winding—the opening of the watch does the winding; and it may be opened any number of times without injury. It will strike the hours, the quarters, and the minutes. The price is \$560. Mr. McGloghlon sold one not so expensive a short time since to one of our office-holders for \$400, another to a merchant for \$300. A cab-driver in this city carries one at a cost of \$150. Men of means can buy those articles worth \$500, and no unusual tax is demanded on such luxuries and fancies. England derives her revenue from the taxes on such articles as persons can do without. Canadian legislators protect the rich, and tax the poor farmers.—Send farmers to the legislative halls to represent you. Do not be gulled by party speeches and vain-flowing promises to look after your interests. The time will soon be here.

#### Anglo Saxon.

The Anglo Saxon, the King of Canadian Stock, having gained for three successive years the three first-prizes as the best roadster and carriage horse in Canada, at the Provincial Exhibitions; also two Prince of Wales' prizes as the best horse of any age or breed, shown against 51 of the best stallions procurable, of any class or breed—has been retired from exhibitions of every kind for the next seven years, as it is injurious to a horse to keep them constantly for show in the fall of the year. He has this year gained the highest prize awarded in the Dominion for the Best Stallion for any purpose. A continuation of such honors no horse has ever previously attained, and none is likely to in our day. As a sure and good stock producer he is unequalled. His stock has gained 1st, and 2nd, and 3rd prizes at Provincial Exhibitions, and command a higher average price than that of any other horse in Canada. The inhabitants of Northumberland and adjoining counties will have an opportunity of enhancing the value of their stock the present season such as they never had before. He will be at his stables in Middlesex as soon as the summer season is past. Any person wishing to know his particular route can be furnished with information by applying by letter to this office.

#### Caution.

It is no uncommon thing to hear loud and just complaints from farmers who have their useful and valuable dogs destroyed in this city at various intervals. The citizens pass a law to poison all dogs found unmuzzled. No notice is given to farmers of the time such law comes in force. The farmer may bring his dog to aid him to drive his cattle, sheep or hogs, or his wife may allow it to come to guard her wagon—not having any opportunity of knowing that such a law exists. The strichnine is temptingly given to them, regardless of the loss of the pet of the farmer's family, and perhaps the most valuable animal owned on the farm. We have seen the farmers' dogs laying about the market dead, when plenty of the city dogs—whelps—are found unharmed in other parts of the city. The citizens should respect farmers and their property more than they do. Look out for your dogs and look-out for your money, as the traps laid to catch you are many.

#### A Fight or a Foot Race.

Two very important subjects are just now being enacted. One is whether the Agricultural affairs of the County shall be made a political machine—Rykert & Co. to dance; and whether the city or County are to have control of the Agricultural affairs of East Middlesex. On these two points very important results will follow. Farmers: the cities have had control over you. Act like men. Let no political party rule over your Agricultural affairs. The ownership of your very homesteads depend on it. Unite; you are strong enough to control. Be not slaves to party politics or city influences. It is the farm that pays. Farmers, say what you should say. Up Act.