improve our system, and if half a dozen farmers in different sections were each to describe his own system, it is very likely that each would afford some point of excellence worthy of general adoption.

In deciding what system to practice in the future, every farmer should ascertain as nearly as possible what methods prove most successful under similar circumstances. Distance from a market must determine in large measure the kinds of produce to be raised. It is sufficiently obvious that the more bulky the crop, the nearer to the market it must be grown, else it will consume its value in transportation. For this reason the farmer of the far west cannot profitably raise vegetables or coarse grains for market; they must be consumed on the farm, and the less bulky live stock sold for the profits.

Corn, wheat, hay and oats are, however, raised on most farms, and the best system of rotation for these, is a subject which demands careful study, which farmers may greatly facilitate by the comparisonof these different methods.

Written for the Farmer's Advocate.

THE MARVELS OF A SEED.

Have you ever considered how wonderful a thing is the seed of a plant? God said "Let there be plant yielding seed," and further, "each one after his kind."

The great naturalist Cuvier, thought that the germs of all past, present, and future generations of seed, were contained one within the other, as if packed in a succession of boxes. Other learned men have explained this mystery in a different way. But what signify all their explanations? Let them explain it as they will, the mystery remains the same; and we must still look upon the reproduction from seed as a wonderful and beautiful provision of our ever bountiful Creator.

Is there upon earth a machine, be it ever so intricate?—is there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seed—one grain of corn, one little brown apple seed, one small grass seed picked up, perhaps, by a passing bird for her little ones; the smallest seed of poppy, or even one of those tiny germs that float upon the air, invisible to our eyes? Ah, there is a world of marvellous and brilliant beauty hidden in each of these tiny seeds. Consider their immense number, the perfect separation of the different kinds, their power of life and of resurrection, and their wonderful fruitfulness. Look first at their number. Over a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnæus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing, could not much exceed 10,000. But one hundred years after him, M. de Caudolle of Geneva, *described* 40,000 kinds of plants, and supposed it possible that the number might even amount to 100,000. Of all these hundred thousand, have any ever failed to bear the right seed? Has seed of wheat ever yielded barley? or that of poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a maple ever sprung from an acorn, ar a beech tree from a chestnut? M. Jouannet relates that in the year 1835, several old Celtic tombs were discovered near Begorac. Under the head of each of the dead bodies, there was found a small square stone or brick, in which was a hole containing a few seeds which had been placed there by the heathen friends of the dead, who had buried them, perhaps, 1500 or 1700 years before. These seeds were carefully sowed by those who found them; and what was seen to spring from this dust of the dead? Bright sunflowers, blue cornflowers, and sweet clover blossoms, as fair and beautiful and sweet, as those now woven with wreaths by the merry children playing in our fields.

Some years ago, a vase hermetically sealed, was found in a mummy pit in Egypt, by the English traveler, Wilkinson, who sent it to the British Museum. The Librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or two peas, old, wrinkled, and hard as stones. They were planted carefully under glass. on the 4th of June, 1844, and at the end of thirty days, were seen to spring up into new life. They proved to be a good but ordinary kind of Gorden pea. They had been buried, probably, about 3,000 years, perhaps in the time of Moses, and had slept all that long time, apparently dead, yet still living mid the very dust of the tomb.

P. L.

EDITORIAL CHIPS.

We have had no communication from any President or Secretary of any of the Agricultural Societies in reference to the establishing of farmer's clubs. We have not yet heard anything about establishing a monthly or quarterly cattle market or fair in East Middlesex.

Such discussions as were brought forward at the Dairyman's Association at Ingersoll the past two years do more good to the county and are more profitable to the persons attending the meetings than any other agricultural meetings, fairs, or exhibitions, we have ever attended. Could not a Grain-Growers Association, or something of the kind, be established.

Notice.—We have much pleasure in welcoming Mr. Wm. Bawden, auctioneer and land agent, back to business again, after a long run of personal sickness and family affliction. He will be found near his old stand, on Talbot street, London, Ont., where he has a large quantity of farms and wild lands on his registry for sale, and he is now prepared to conduct auction sales, in town or country, on moderate terms. His friends and patrons will confer a favour by a call.

To Our Patrons.—This paper is delayed in its publication, because our printer has been busy moving his establishment to another situation, where he will have command of steam power to execute orders more rapidly. We have often been delayed in sending out our paper by the printer. We hope to own a printing establishment ourselves, but testing seeds and importing stock, postage, &c., have as yet taken all the cash we could spare. We anticipate a move from our present situation to one more suitable for us.

We do not solicit extensive orders from you for seeds, as we have about as many as we can now fill for some time. We will attend to all as speedily as possible, which we regret is not quite as soon as we could wish. We solicit your orders for Implements, and your aid to add one or two subscribers to our list. We are so extremely busy, that we particularly request persons who wish to know about seeds, to obtain their information through the paper, as we have not time, personally, to explain everything. We still ask for your writing and your opinion about any kind of seeds, and any subject on agriculture. In writing for the paper, you may condemn or approve our acts and opinions. No communications has been rejected that has had any good matter in them; but time is money, still, any person having editorial note, will find us happy to attend to them. Remember it is actually necessary for us to condemn every humbuging implement, plant, or seed. We advertise things now that we are not quite sure about; bnt the voice of the people will rule us. We lost, perhaps, hundreds of dollars by rejecting the and condemning the Maximilian strawberry, still we can supply them if wanted; but we know they will be a loss to you. We cannot check all the various humbugs, but everyone that comes under our notice, we shall feel it our duty to warn you of.

RESULTS OF DAIRY FARMING.

Whatever may be the success of Cheese Factories as carried on by public companies, it seems beyond doubt that they are very profitable when carried on by private enterprise, where milk, feeding and manufacturing cheese are all under the supervision of the proprietor. Richard Manning, Esq., of Exeter, County of Huron, has an establishment of this kind, and we give below the results of his operations for the year 1868:

Milk for the year	242,252 lbs.
Cheese made therefrom	28,479 lbs.
Result in Cash, at 12c per lb	$3417.48
Average for the year of milk per lb of cheese	8½ lbs.
Average number of cows	34
Whole " "	57
Butter, 303 lbs. at 15c	$45.45
Calves and Calf Skins sold	30.00
Average produce in cash, per cow	61.25

A good deal of speculating has been indulged in with regard to the profitableness of making cheese in winter. Mr. Manning makes cheese the whole year round, arguing that as the capital is invested it should not be idle, and as feeding must be done, a little extra will abundantly pay. For the purpose of testing this, he resolved to keep a correct account of the produce, every month in the year, of a cow that calved on Christmas eve, with the following result;

January,	1201	lbs. of milk.
February,	1111	" "
March,	1140	" "
April,	904	" "
May,	970	" "
June,	896	" "
July,	907	" "
August,	770	" "
September,	695	" "
October,	533	" "
November,	389	" "
December,	188	" "
Total for year,	9704	lbs.

From this it will be seen that there was produced during what is called the cheese-making season, from May to October, inclusive, 4771 lbs. of milk, while in the other half of the year there were 4923 lbs—162 lbs. more—and Mr. M. assures us that the December cheese was quite as good as any he made. From May to October, the cow had the same feeding, &c., as the others, but a little better care in winter. From the experiment he also concludes that it is no disadvantage to have cows calve in winter. Practical experiments of this kind are of great advantage to the farmer, and we hope those who, like Mr. Manning, have made them, will send us the results.

Loosening Screws and Stoppers — A knowledge of the fact that bodies expand by heat, and an application of this knowledge, will often save much trouble. Ground glass stoppers in bottles often become fast by being put into the necks after the latter are warmed by the fingers, the stoppers being cold. To loosen them, warm the necks by applying a small cloth dipped in hot water, which will expand it and loosen the stopper.

Nuts on threshing and other machines sometimes become immovable by being put on the screws in cold weather after the nuts have been warmed by holding in the hands.

The only way to get them off is to expand them again by heating. The work should be quickly done, otherwise the screw will also become heated and expanded. We once saw three strong men trying to unscrew a rusty iron pump. We suggested heating the outer or hollow screw when it was loosened with one hand.—*Register of Rural Affairs.*