

PLANTS FOR SALE.

Early Rose potatoes \$1:25 per lb., or 40cts for three cuttings.

London Whites, \$1:25 per lb., or 40cts for three cuttings.

Early Gooderich, 65cts per lb., or 25cts for three cuttings.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Wilson's Albany, 35cts. per dozen.

Napoleon III, 1:50 per dozen.

Bishop's or Canada seedling, 50cts. per dozen.

Adirondac grape vines, 75cts. each.

Delaware, 50cts. each.

Clinton, 30cts. each.

The above vines are now fit for fall planting, the potatoes for early spring tillage. When at any time, on account of frost, it might be dangerous to send them, they will be forwarded, (post paid) to any part of the Dominion, and we are confident we shall have a far greater increase for the year 1869, than for the previous one.

GRAIN NOTICE.

The past year we have disseminated the best and most reliable seeds throughout this Dominion, than any previous season; and from each variety, we have recommended, we are in receipt of numerous approving testimonials, except one sort, the Chilian or Platt's Midge Proof Spring Wheat, which has not proved itself this harvest in all sections, as well as we anticipated. We have given it a fair trial on our farm, with great care and expense, but find it does not stand against the effects of the midge. We have other varieties quite equal to it. Those gentlemen that purchased the Treadwell wheat from us, have made immense profits from it, and persons that have purchased the potatoes we commended, will make tremendous profits. The varieties of peas and oats supplied by us, are giving great satisfaction, the best of each variety are what we endeavor to send through the country. We now have some tested sorts of seeds, that have far surpassed our expectations, on our experimental farm, and would recommend our readers to propagate them. Full accounts will appear in our future publication.

EMPORIUM SALE.

The Emporium sale took place on the Westwell farm on the 9th inst., G. Godfrey and Mr. W. Bawden, of this city, were the auctioneers.

The attendance was not large, as the hurry of seeding was hardly passed and the extreme scarcity of pasture caused the stock to look inferior to what they should appear. The president of the township and county Agricultural Society was present. Three Durhams were sold, all that were advertised; Mr. Beckman, and Mr. Grey were the purchasers. Mr. McKenzie purchased 8 head of Ayrshires. Cotswolds, Leicesters, Cheviots, Improved Berkshire Hogs, Early Rose, English White, and Early Gooderich potatoes were purchased by several buyers. Also 17 varieties of Fall Wheat were sold. The prices were by no means high, and many will regret not attending the sale, and others that were there for not purchasing. The next fall sale will not be held as early in the season. We intend receiving our supply of stock from other breeders to supply orders, and intend devoting more attention to the raising and disseminating of seeds. My sons will now take the management of the farm, and our attention will be more devoted to the paper and the ware-room.

ON TRANSIT OF STOCK FOR REPRODUCING.

A few facts that are known, may prove of great utility to the enterprising of the country. No writing that we have ever seen, has treated on this subject. We purchased the horse that was known to be the most perfect model stock-producer in Canada. Said horse has been used to the cars annually from a three year old, upwards. He was known as a sure stock-producer. We placed him on the cars to call at different points during the season, to secure the best mares for the improvement of the stock of the country, but the noise and excitement caused by the whistle, are found to act greatly against the propagating powers of stock. This horse was placed the following season on an inland route, and found to be as sure a stock-producer as any in the country. On a steamboat route, he is found a super stock-producer than on free soil. The safest way is found by us to be with moderate exercise and neither railor steamboat employed. These statements may be of much value to others that may have a desire to improve the stock of the country, therefore we give them to the public, although it has cost us much to ascertain these facts, not before known. We find

that stock produced by travel, is not affected in form, but the temper and disposition of such stock, we are not able to speak of, as such stock is not yet matured. We have ascertained the above facts at great expense, in the attempt to establish the class of horse most profitable for us to raise.

Cattle, Sheep, &c., for Sale.

We have now on our list, several good Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincoln rams, for sale, $\frac{1}{2}$ bred, $\frac{3}{4}$ bred, and pure breed. Applicants can state description of animal they are wishing to procure, and price they are willing to go to, and we will supply such as we consider will give satisfaction, or none. We believe we have given satisfaction to nearly every person, that as sent us an order. Those parties that select for themselves, or purchase at a sale, have to use their own judgment. We guarantee satisfaction, to each really enterprising person that send us an order, or do not supply at all.

TRANSPLANTING IN THE NIGHT.

A gentleman anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of in the day, made an experiment with the following result:—he transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and transplanting one each hour, until 1 o'clock in the morning. Those transplanted during daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit; while those planted during the darker portions maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf pear trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected their crop, and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouched for; and, if a few more similar experiments produce the same result, it will be a strong argument to horticulturists, gardeners, and fruit-growers to do such work entirely at night.

The disease known as diphtheria in chickens may be cured easily by the following method: Take a small wooden paddle and remove the yellow matter from the tongue, and then apply lard and black pepper to the diseased parts. A single application is generally sufficient, and a second is always sufficient. We get this from a large grower of poultry.

STEAMED HAY.—E. W. Stewart writes to the *American Farmer* that, after an experiment of more than ten years, he finds two bushels of steamed hay is worth three of unsteamed, and that one quart of corn meal steamed with a bushel of straw is equal to a bushel of hay.

The "Rural New Yorker" recommends snuff or fine tobacco sprinkled on cabbages infested with lice, as a remedy for the nuisance.